HOMELANDS — CISKEI

GENERAL

4 JAN. 1980 — 15 MARCH 1980

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DD 4/1/20

Ciskei bans four policemen

EAST LONDON — Four Ciskeian members of the South African Police Force, have been banned by the Ciskei Government from entering Mdantsane, where they lived, or any other part of the Ciskei.

The banning orders, served on the policemen at their homes on New Year's Day, were signed by the Ciskei's Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe.

The four policemen, Constable M. M. Mangena, Constable S. Losi, Constable S. N. Moyakhe and Constable N. L. Mbilasi, were involved a day earlier in the arrest of Mr Khwane Sebe, son of the Ciskeian Chief Minister, for an alleged traffic offence in Duncan Village, which is outside of the Ciskei.

It is not known whether there is any connection between the two events.

The Chief Minister's brother, Colonel Charles Sebe, who heads Ciskei's Central Intelligence Service, confirmed the banning orders but said he had no comment to make as the matter was delicate.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Border, Brigadier J. H. du Preez, said the bannings of members of his force were receiving priority attention. There would be consultations at a high level, he said.

The arrest of Mr Khwane Sebe in Duncan Village on December 31 was carried out by the four policemen Ciskei has now banned and a Constable William, who is not a Ciskeian.

Mr Sebe was stopped in the Majombozi section of Duncan Village because, it is alleged, his motor-car did not have a number-plate light.

He and a woman passenger were escorted to the charge office in Duncan Village where he was charged and told he could pay an admission of guilt fine of R5.

A police spokesman said yesterday Mr Sebe told them he would pay the admission of guilt fine the next day as he had no money on him at the time.

The Ciskei Chief Minister, Chief Sebe, was not available for comment last night. His private secretary, Mr C. M. Soka, said yesterday the Chief Minister was at Peddie and would be in his office on Monday. — DDR

with selected major categories of disease. Clearly, this is an entirely hypothetical situation. However, these competing risks life tables not only provide an indication of the relative importance of various disease categories to both the overall mortality experience and also to expectation of life of the three communities, but also, since there is an approximately linear relationship between the reduction of mortality and the percentage increase in life expectancy, any improvement will give rise to a proportional improvement in the expectation of life. Thus, if the mortality associated with any of the diseases included in Fig. 6 are reduced by 50%, then the increase in the expectation of life will be 50% of the improvements indicated.

With the exception of Neoplastic Diseases and Diseases of the Circulatory System in men, the 'coloured' community stand to gain most from measures directed at the control of any of the selected diseases included in Fig.6. Of particular importance are the Infectious and Parasitic Diseases, diseases which are frequently amenable to the implementation of relatively simple methods of prevention.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The writers wish to thank the Board of the Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society for their generous financial assistance.

Serving nation — Chief Sebe

DD 4/1/80 (105)

Fighting unemployment and its social evils

A youth movement has been started in the Ciskei under the auspices of the Ciskei Government.

It is called the Ciskei Youth Movement or Intsika Yesizwe, Pillar of the Nation and its aims have been set out by the Chief Minister, Chief L. Sebe as:

To bring the cultural and historical heritage of the Ciskei to the notice of Ciskeian youth.

To provide useful and profitable employment to school-leavers.

To place the accent of the movement on service to country and community.

To identify future leaders of the community.

To stimulate in youth a sense of discipline, patriotism, nationalism and a love of the soil.

The organiser, Mr D. T. Matebese, has elaborated on the organisation.

He said the Ciskei Youth Movement was seen as an answer to two growing problems, unemployment and the social evils among youth to which this gave rise.

Nearly 250 000 Ciskeians lived in urban areas and the incidence of the problem was most evident in these areas, he said.

The Intsika Yesizwe (Pillar of the Nation) movement sought to draw boys and girls from the urban areas together in a rural environment at an institution where they could serve for a year.

At the institution, where all basic necessities and a small allowance would be supplied, it is hoped that several things will be achieved.

The youth would receive some basic training in a craft.

A love of culture and fatherland would be stimulated.

A new evaluation of the natural resources of the country could result.

A sense of self-discipline could be instilled.

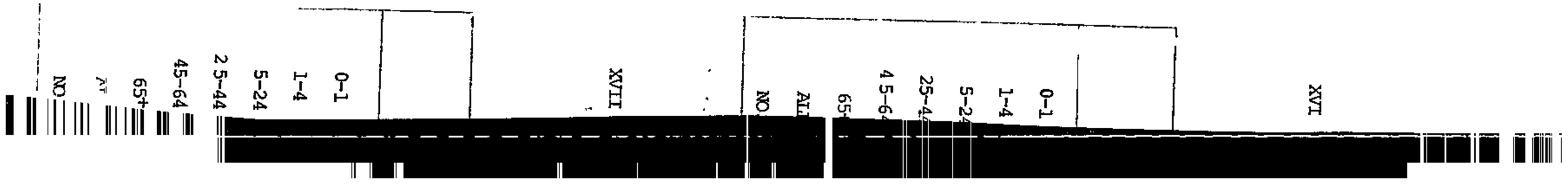
The youth's interest in the soil and means to utilise it would be awakened.

In order to achieve these objectives an institution operated on military disciplinary lines was conceived of but no training of a military type would be given.

The initial induction period would consist of training in agricultural practices; lectures and assessment of aptitudes. Physical fitness sport and nature appreciation would form a part of the curriculum.

The post induction period would be devoted to similar pursuits and the first group will start in April 1980.

	B	M	F
		91,30	88,18
		10,23	9,93
		1.64	1,12
		4,78	3,70
		18,06	15,57
		53,38	45,89
		8,77	8,13
		18348	13062



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Sebe, Sebe and Sebe

Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON. — The banning from the Ciskei of four South African policemen had nothing to do with the issuing of a traffic ticket to the son of the Ciskei Chief Minister, the head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, Colonel Charles Sebe, said yesterday.

Mr Khwane Sebe the son of Chief Lennox Sebe, was ticketed by four policemen for an alleged traffic offence on the day before the four men were served with banning orders signed by Chief Sebe.

The four policemen, all members of the South African Police, are Constables S Losi, S N Moyakhe and N L Mbilase. They all live in Mdantsane in the Ciskei.

rural areas or cause of deaths' according to the Bantu Reference Bureau (Personal Communication). At least 50 000 deaths among Africans were not registered. These occur mainly in the rural areas. It is estimated that about 10% of the deaths in the main urban districts are not registered for Africans.

METHODS

The following indices were calculated:

All on same side at the CLA

Indaba political correspondent

ZWELITSHA — For the first time all members of the Ciskei Legislative Assembly sat on Government benches to make the Ciskei a one-party state.

From 1973 to the last ordinary session of the CLA last year, there has always been an opposition, although only three members graced the opposition benches in the last days of the opposition.

With the switch last year to the ruling party of Chiefs J.T. Mabandla, D. N. Mayuso and S. M. Burns-Ncamashe, Chief Minister L.L. Sebe saw the realisation of a dream of a united Ciskei.

A spate of defections and the non-validity for the last elections of the opposition's only elected member, Mr P. G. Stamper, brought the number down to three after the election.

Chief Sebe, saw the landslide victory at the polls as an indication by the electorate that Ciskei should be a one-party state and his Government refused, for some time, to recognise as legitimate the opposition formed by the three chiefs.

The recent special session — called for the piloting of the Ciskeian Additional Appropriation Bill — also discussed the creation of a new chieftainship for the Amagwelana Tribe.

The chieftainship caused political dissension in Chief Sebe's ruling party some time back, with Mr S. M. Tanana pushing through a claim as heir apparent to the chieftainship.

The tribe stymied his ambitions and Chief Anta was the tribal choice to lead the tribe, which is based in Cathcart.

It is believed Chief Anta has already been resettled somewhere in the Frankfurt-Braunschweig area, where his tribe may eventually be resettled.

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For Africans, a different procedure was adopted as a population figure for only part of the country was required. The 1970 age distribution[10] by magisterial district was used, the numbers being adjusted by the 1974 gross population estimates by economic region.[11]

DISCUSSION

The crude death rates and the standardised mortality rates for whites, Asians and 'coloureds' and urban Africans are presented in Fig. 1. The interpretation of these figures is confounded by the differences in the underlying structure of the population. The population pyramids of the various groups were pictured in Part I with the exception of the urban Africans, which appears in Fig. 2. This population shows an excess of healthy working males and lack of elderly persons as a result of the migratory labour situation.

The standardised mortality rate provides a single figure for the experience of a population which can only be fully expressed in t series of age specific death rates. The SMR is calculated by mu all the age specific mortality rates in the observed population b corresponding numbers in the standard population, adding the numb deaths so obtained and dividing the total standard population. this figure is independent of the age structure of the observed p the choice of the standard population will affect the weighting g the deaths in the various age groups. The choice of an underdev population as a standard will give great weight to infant deaths weight to deaths among the elderly, while a developed standard po will reverse the position. The choice of standard population af ranking of the mortality between the observed groups. There is answer. As the Duke of Wellington said: 'There are lies, damned and statistics'!

Infant mortality rates are summarised in Fig. 3. Once again, di is experienced in obtaining data for Africans. Birth statistics Africans are not published by the central government. The varid cal officers of health[9] have estimated the infant mortality rates for their urban areas. These show considerable variation. (See also ref.15). A mean figure and the range are given in Fig. 2. These de facto figures should be interpreted with caution as sick infants are often brought to the cities from rural areas. An indication of the situation in the rural areas is given by a sample survey carried out in Cape Town and Transkei among Xhosa-speaking Africans.[12] An increase in infant mortality was observed with decreasing urbanisation, the figure for the completely rural areas being of the same magnitude as those parts of the world devoid of medical services. Fig. 4 summarises the age specific mortality rates of

(*a*) the sheriff of the province in which the registered office of the company or main office of the body corporate is situate and to the sheriff of every province in which it appears that the company or such body corporate owns property;

(*b*) every registrar or other officer charged with the maintenance of any register under any Act in respect of any property within the Republic which appears to be an asset of such company;

(*c*) the messenger of every magistrate's court by the order whereof it appears that property of such company is under attachment.

(2) Where the assets of any such company are under four hundred rand in value, the Court may direct that its movable assets may, upon such terms as to security as it may determine, remain in the custody of such person as may be specified in the directions, and in that event it shall not be necessary to transmit a copy of any order to any sheriff or messenger.

(3) A copy of every resolution for the voluntary winding-up of any company passed under section 349 and of every order of court amending or setting aside the proceedings in relation to the winding-up shall, within seven days after the passing or the making thereof, be transmitted by that company to the officers and registrars referred to in paragraphs (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) of subsection (1).

(4) (*a*) Any officer and registrar to whom a copy of any such order or resolution is transmitted in terms of subsection (1) or (3) shall record such copy and note thereon the day and hour of receipt thereof.

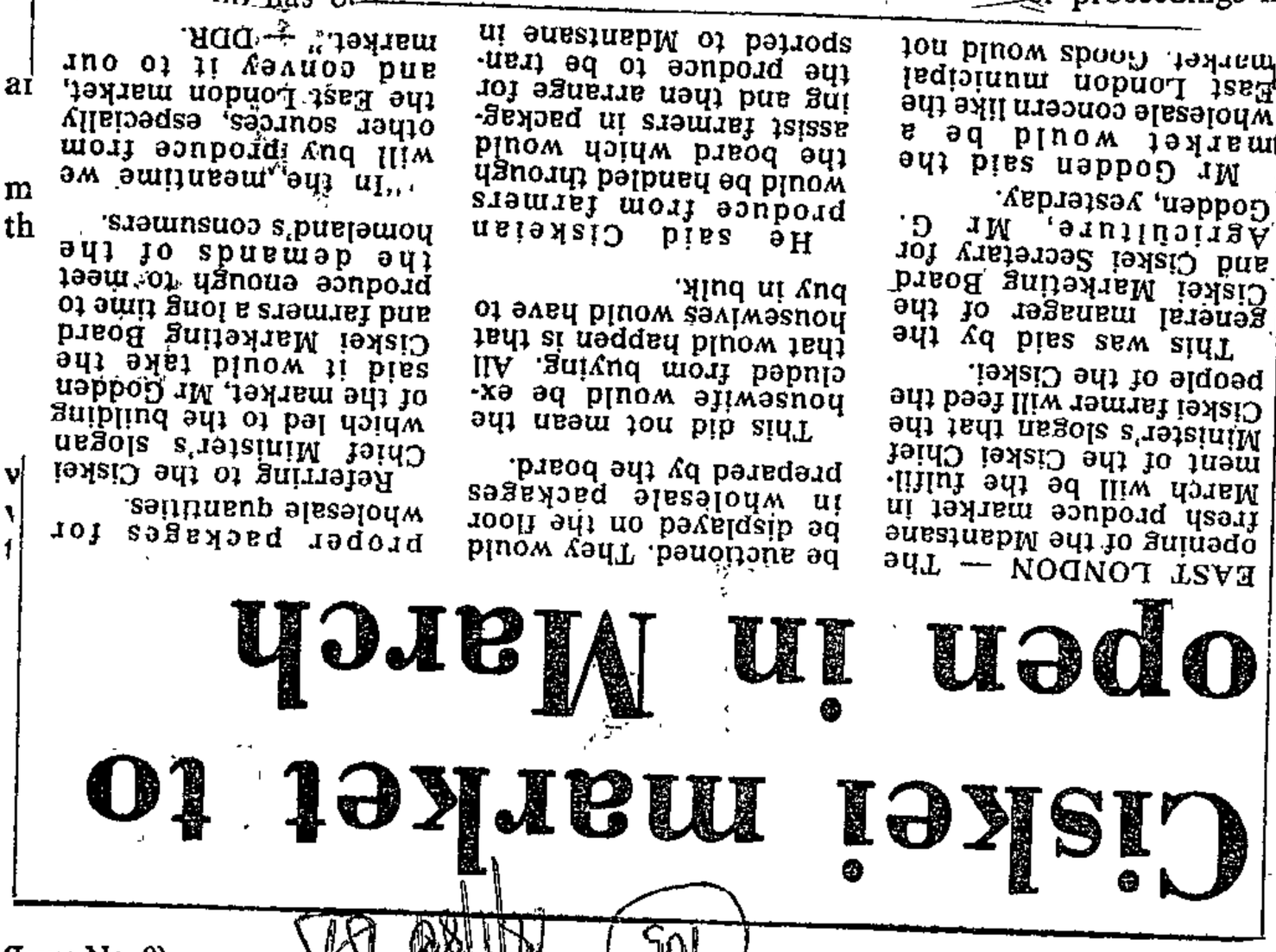
(*b*) Any registrar and officer referred to in paragraph (*b*) of subsection (1) shall upon receipt of a copy of any order or resolution referred to in subsection (1) or (3), enter a *caveat* in his register accordingly.

(5) Any company which fails to comply with any of the requirements of subsection (3) and every director or officer of such a company who knowingly is a party to such failure, shall be guilty of an offence.

358. Stay of legal proceedings before winding-up order granted.—At any time after the presentation of an application for winding-up and before a winding-up order has been made, the company concerned or any creditor or member thereof may—

(*a*) where any action or proceeding by or against the company is pending in any court in the Republic, apply to such court for a stay of the proceedings; and

(*b*) where any other action or proceeding is being or about to be instituted against the company, apply to the Court to which the application for winding-up has been [illegible] further proceedings in the


Ciskei market to open in March

EAST LONDON — The opening of the Mdantsane fresh produce market in March will be the fulfillment of the Ciskei Chief Minister's slogan that the Ciskei farmer will feed the people of the Ciskei.

This was said by the general manager of the Ciskei Marketing Board and Ciskei Secretary for Agriculture, Mr G. Godden, yesterday.

Mr Godden said the market would be a wholesale concern like the East London municipal market. Goods would not be auctioned. They would be displayed on the floor in wholesale packages prepared by the board.

This did not mean the housewife would be excluded from buying. All that would happen is that housewives would have to buy in bulk.

He said Ciskeian produce from farmers would be handled through the board which would assist farmers in packaging and then arrange for the produce to be transported to Mdantsane in proper packages for wholesale quantities.

Referring to the Ciskei Chief Minister's slogan which led to the building of the market, Mr Godden said it would take the Ciskei Marketing Board and farmers a long time to produce enough to meet the demands of the homeland's consumers.

"In the meantime we will buy produce from other sources, especially the East London market, and convey it to our market." — DDR.

Teachers' pay is late

EAST LONDON — Ciskei teachers, who normally receive their salary cheques on the 10th of each month, are complaining because they have been told they will only get them on January 31.

Many went to the offices of circuit inspectors in Zwelitsha and Mdantsane to collect their cheques yesterday.

Since the 20th falls on a Sunday, they had hoped they would get their cheques yesterday, as had been the case in the past.

At the beginning of last year teachers received their cheques when schools reopened and many had hoped this would be the case this year.

The acting secretary for the Ciskei Education Department, Mr O. S. Bomela, said a circular had been sent to schools last year explaining that salary cheques for January would be issued only at the end of the month.

This was done after many teachers had returned to schools for a day last year, collected their salary cheques and resigned to take up employment elsewhere.

Paying salary cheques on the last day of the month for January ensured that some teachers did not collect pay from two employers in the same month, Mr Bomela said. — DDR

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sa ubunye nabasebenzi.
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Umbutho oyi Women for Peace Mo
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Printed by S.R.C. Press, U.C.T.

READY

SUNDAY POST, January 20, 1980 (105)

INDEPENDENCE REPORT NEARLY

CISKEI IN

By OWEN VANQA

THE Quail Independence Commission will present its report on Ciskei independence to the Ciskei Government on February 11.

The commission was appointed by the homeland government in November 1978 to look at the feasibility of independence for the Ciskei with particular reference to economic, political, social and geographical considerations.

Initially the commission was required to report within 12 months but the deadline was extended.

It held meetings in the Ciskei, South Africa and Transkei.

Among those interviewed were political prisoners who were detained under the Ciskei emergency regulation — Proclamation R252.

In Transkei it met Ciskeian political refugees including a former Cabinet Minister, Mr L F Sigcau, who has since returned to Mdantsane.

The presentation of the report will be made at a

Teacher Training

The next session of the Ciskei Legislative Assembly begins on April 17.

is expected to be last before the territory opts for independence.

Scholarships

dinners
be

21/11/80 (105) (277) DD

Ciskei accepts resettlement of Mooiplaas, Kwelera residents

EAST LONDON — Ciskeians from the Mooiplaas-Kwelera area will be moved. This is now official and has been accepted by the Ciskei Government.

The Ciskei Minister of Education, Chief D. M. Jongilanga, who is also the chief of the area, said they were now waiting to hear from Pretoria about an alternative area for resettlement.

"We were told land was being provided near Kidd's Beach but we have not heard whether any buying of land we are to be settled on has been done," Chief Jongilanga said.

The initial move was to resettle these people at Peddie and they refused, he said.

The move has drawn a mixed reaction from whites in the area. Farmers, who have complained about stock theft, have welcomed the move, while traders, many of whom depend on blacks for their livelihood, have opposed it.

Also to be affected are two major employers of black labour in Mooiplaas — a pineapple growing industry and a wood processing concern.

The manager of the pineapple concern, Mr E. R. Oberem, said the decision to move people from the area would affect them adversely because they draw much of their labour from Mooiplaas's black area.

"When they are moved we shall have to take some on a monthly contract basis," Mr Oberem said.

The company would have to put up a bigger compound at extra cost to house the workers.

"At present we fetch 150 women from the location every Monday and we have 50 men in full-time employment accommodated on the farm."

Mr J Grobelaar, who is in charge of the mill, said the company employed 38 men and 15 women — all resident in Mooiplaas.

The factory has been going for ten years and for that time has drawn its labour from the area.

"You move these people away from here and tell me where I am going to get my labour" Mr Grobelaar said.

He would have liked to have met members of the Van der Walt Commission who will be sitting in East London today but had not been informed of their coming and had made no preparations to see them.

The strongest opponent to the move, Mr Neil Chemaly, who runs hotels at Mooiplaas and Haga-Haga, said: "If it is going to be like that, we face financial ruin and we don't know whether there will be any compensation."

His businesses are in the white area which may not be affected by compensation when blacks are moved from the area.

He thought the removal of blacks would mean the end of trading in the area.

"All we are doing now is preparing a memorandum which we shall post to the Vn der Walt Commission in Cape Town putting our case.

"We did not make any arrangements to see members of the commission when they come here," Mr Chemaly said.

The reaction of headmen in the area was that they would have to move if the government wanted it that way and they threw their lot behind the Ciskei Government to handle the matter. — DDR.

Sebe asks work unit to leave Frankfort

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The Ciskei Government has told a Department of Co-operation and Development work unit at Frankfort near here to leave the area immediately.

The unit is headed by a Mr Van Aardt and its presence at Frankfort, according to the Ciskei Government, constutes a breach of an agreement made with Pretoria.

When the Ciskei Cabinet met the Deputy Minister for Co-operation and Development, Mr J. J. Wentzel, last week, the Frankfort issue was brought up by Chief Minister L. L. Sebe in a memorandum, which has been made available to the Daily Dispatch.

Chief Sebe regretted the presence at Frankfort of Mr Van Aardt "and his army of men and tents and their encampment on the very borders of the proposed resettlement area."

Officials of the Ciskei Department of Agriculture met officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development recently to draw up plans for the resettlement of Frankfort.

Chief Sebe reminded Mr Wentzel that in terms of previous talks with the Deputy Minister on Frankfort, "it was firmly agreed that no physical removals or resettlement would be started until adequate discussions had taken place between the Ciskei Government's agricultural planning sections and the Ciskei communities which would be resettled."

The arrangement was that, after the discussions, the Ciskei Government officials would report back to the officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development.

The arrival at Frankfort of Mr Van Aardt's unit upset the plans "and is not only clumsy and unfortunate, but could well result in creating a stubborn resistance and hardening of attitudes regarding resettlement on the part of those to be resettled".

"The arrival of these agencies was totally unannounced," Chief Sebe said, although he admitted Mr Van Aardt had approached the Ciskei Secretary for Agriculture, Mr G. Godden, requesting permission to locate his camp at Frankfort.

Mr Godden, however, could not assist Mr Van Aardt because the area did not fall under the jurisdiction of the Ciskei Government.

"Under the circumstances, it is suggested that Mr Van Aardt and his encampment should remove themselves forthwith back to Whittlesea or elsewhere until such time as agreement on Frankfort has been reached to the satisfaction of all concerned" — DDR

Thornhill aid call, page 7.

and the claims of creditors under the law relating to insolvency and, unless the memorandum or articles otherwise provide, shall be distributed among the members according to their rights and interests in the company.

(2) The provisions of the law relating to insolvency in respect of contributions by creditors towards any costs shall apply to every winding-up of a company.

343. Modes of winding-up.—(1) A company may be wound up—

(*a*) by the Court; or

(*b*) voluntarily.

(2) A voluntary winding-up of a company may be—

(*a*) a creditors' voluntary winding-up; or

(*b*) a members' voluntary winding-up.

Winding-up by the Court

344. Circumstances in which company may be wound up by Court.—A company may be wound up by the Court if—

(*a*) the company has by special resolution resolved that it be wound up by the Court;

(*b*) the company commenced business before the Registrar certified that it was entitled to commence business;

(*c*) the company has not commenced its business within a year from its incorporation, or has suspended its business for a whole year;

(*d*) in the company the number of members has been reduced below

(*e*) sevent y has been lost or has

(*f*) the cc 345;

(*g*) in the in the country in w business or is carry ffairs;

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345. When ny or body corporate shall be d

(*a*) a c is indebted in a sur

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ereafter neglected nable satisfaction

(*b*) a court in favour of a he messenger with a property to satisfy tl erty found did not u

Ciskei urges Pretoria to aid Thornhill

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The Ciskeian Government has called on Pretoria to meet its obligations on the development of Thornhill.

A memorandum to this effect was handed over last week to Mr J. J. Wentzel, Deputy Minister for Co-operation and Development, when he met the Ciskei Cabinet at Zwelitsha.

In the memorandum, Chief Minister L. L. Sebe said the South African Government was "entirely responsible" for the rehabilitation of the settlers at Thornhill, who were refugees from Herschel and Glen Grey.

He said South Africa's responsibility was spelt out in an agreement between his government and Pretoria "and it is high time South Africa honoured its obligations in this respect."

Chief Sebe said his government was being forced to implement certain development programmes at Thornhill on behalf of the South African Government "and yet no additional funds have been made available to finance these programmes."

"The expectation that my government can meet these extra development costs is totally unrealistic and some positive steps should be taken immediately by the South African Government to correct the situation," Chief Sebe said.

He warned that the "commendable restraint and patience" his government had shown to date were exhausted "and time is running out."

"Surely, some commonsense must prevail in this matter. Something must surely be done to resolve this frustrating and humiliating situation," Chief Sebe said. — DDR.

R2m sought to develop Peddie

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The Ciskei Government has appealed to the South African government for financial assistance of over R2 million for the development of the Peddie South area, which was handed to the homeland last November.

The Ciskei Government has drawn up plans for the short-term and long-term development of the area, with the primary aim of creating a middle class farming community in the area.

The homeland plans to get the concerned farms back into production as soon as possible but the implementation of the conceptual plans needs about R2 040 000.

Presenting his government's case on the matter, Chief Minister L. L. Sebe said: "In the opinion of the Ciskei Cabinet, the South African Government should make these funds available to ensure rapid and effective development of the land.

"If necessary, the funds could be made available on loan terms at moderate rates of interest". — DDR.

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		16,21		10,23		9,93		
		1,25		1.64		1,12		
		4,96		4,78		3,70		
45-64	17,46	9,3[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		17,87	18,06	15,57
65+	73,62	54,55	92,20	82,93	96,90	71,79	53,38	45,89
ALL	9,44	7,40	8,03	5,51	14,62	11,00	8,77	8,13
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XVI SYMPTOMS AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS

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	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
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1-4	0,04	0,04	0,21	0,35	0,75	0,77	2,58	2,48
5-24	0,01	0,01	0,09	0,06	0,08	0,03	0,21	0,23
25-44	0,05	0,05	0,28	0,17	0,42	0,31	0,72	0,78
45-64	0,44	0,18	1,73	1,04	1,73	1,02	3,80	3,64
65+	1,84	1,95	8,32	6,56	8,55	5,71	14,69	14,84
ALL	0,22	0,23	0,56	0,38	0,83	0,65	1,80	1,96
NO.	463	485	199	134	943	761	3765	3145

XVII ACCIDENTS, POISONINGS AND VIOLENCE (EXTERNAL CAUSE)

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,85	0,69	0,70	0,31	1,18	1,24	0,32	0,19
1-4	0,49	0,21	0,31	0,27	0,63	0,61	0,21	0,20
5-24	0,71	0,22	0,68	0,20	1,40	0,38	0,68	0,12
25-44	1,18	0,30	1,43	0,37	3,32	0,70	1,22	0,26
45-64	1,25	0,42	1,55	0,40	2,89	0,76	1,10	0,31
65+	1,26	0,71	1,34	0,91	2,19	0,90	1,02	0,53
ALL	0,95	0,33	0,95	0,29	1,91	0,56	0,89	0,20
NO.	1973	677	333	104	2175	652	1868	324

(iii) where the person by whom the shares have been offered is a company, as if the reference therein to a director or officer of a company by which a prospectus has been issued, were a reference to a director or officer of the company by which the shares have been offered for sale.

(7) In reckoning any number of days for the purposes of this section, Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays shall not be taken into account.

CHAPTER VII

ADMINISTRATION OF COMPANIES

General

170. Postal address and registered office of company.—(1) Every company including every external company shall have in the Republic—

(*a*) a postal address to which all communications and notices may be addressed; and

(*b*) a registered office to which all communications and notices may be addressed and at which all process may be served.

(2) Upon incorporation of a company, notice of the situation of the registered office and of the postal address shall be given to the Registrar and notice of any change in the situation of the registered office or the postal address shall be given to the Registrar before such change is made. The Registrar shall record any notice so given.

(3) Any notice referred to in subsection (2) shall be in the prescribed form and shall be accompanied by the prescribed fee.

(4) A company which fails to comply with any requirement of this section, shall be guilty of an offence.

171. Names of directors to be stated on trade catalogues, trade circulars and business letters of company.—(1) A company shall not issue or send to any person in the Republic any trade catalogue, trade circular or business letter bearing the company's name unless there is stated thereon in respect of every director—

(*a*) his present forenames, or the initials thereof, and present surname;

(*b*) any former forenames and surnames not being those referred to in section 215 (3);

(*c*) his nationality, if not South African.

(2) Any company which fails to comply with any provision of subsection (1), shall be guilty of an offence.

172. Certificate to commence business.—(1) No company having a share capital shall commence business or exercise any borrowing powers unless and until the Registrar has under the provisions of this section issued under his hand and seal a certificate entitling the company to commence business.

Quail report soon

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — A number of South African Cabinet Ministers and other dignitaries from South Africa are expected to attend the function on February 11, when the Quail Commission will hand over its report.

The report on possible Ciskei independence will be handed over to the Chief Minister, Chief L. L. Sebe, by the chairman of the commission, Professor George Quail, at a banquet at the Lennox Sebe Training College at Zwelitsha near here.

The Ciskei Government has also invited representatives from all the foreign embassies in South Africa as well as leading South African and foreign journalists.

The commission's primary function was to make recommendations on the practical feasibility, considering all political, economic and social aspects, of independence for the Ciskei.

Outstanding aspects of the report, in terms of the commission's terms of reference, will relate to the land question, a new constitution for the Ciskei, citizenship of an independent Ciskei and international recognition for the state in the event of acceptance of independence.

One of the interesting aspects regarding the dependence.

On the land issue, the commission was asked to investigate the prospects of achieving substantial consolidation of the Ciskei's territory and the significance, if any, of the feature as a pre-requisite to independence or, as a longer-term goal.

The commission was also asked to make a recommendation regarding the manner in which prospective land negotiations could be conducted with the South African Government or any neighbouring territories.

The terms of reference clearly indicated the Ciskei Government was amenable to peaceful negotiation with the South African Government on all matters, common between the two states and are relevant to the question of independence. — DDR.

The terms of reference also indicated the Ciskei Government was amenable to peaceful negotiation with the South African Government on all matters, common between the two states and are relevant to the question of independence. — DDR.

The terms of reference homeland's constitution, to which the commission was asked to pay particular attention, was the extent and form which would be desirable to provide for the future possibility of the Ciskei wishing to link up with other parts of South Africa on a federal, confederal or other joint constitutional basis.

The terms of reference

January 25, 1980

School upgraded so students are turned away

ZWELITSHA — A number of students who wanted to do the primary teacher's course at Zwelitsha Training School here were turned away because of the upgrading of the school.

Next year, the school would not admit any student who has not passed the senior certificate.

The school's upgrading follows the policy of the Ciskei Education Department to produce as many high school teachers as possible. The policy was formulated a few years ago.

The junior certificate will no longer be a qualification for admission into any teacher training school in the Ciskei.

Students with Junior Certificate were admitted this year at Zwelitsha Training School.

But they were student teachers who will be trained to teach in higher primary schools.

No students intending to do junior primary teacher's course, designed for lower primary classes (mostly women) were admitted to the school, as that course has been transferred to Rubusana Training School at Mdantsane.

A new course, the junior secondary teacher's certificate, which was formerly offered at Lovedale, has been introduced at Zwelitsha Training School.

The difference between the JSTC offered at Zwelitsha Training School and the one offered at Lennox Sebe Training College is that the latter offers higher training in the form of degree courses in the curriculum.

Admission to the Lennox Sebe School is a matric exemption pass, while the ordinary senior certificate suffices for admission to the JSTC at Zwelitsha Training School.

Schools hit trouble over stay-aways

25/1/80 105 552 Indaba 8A

Indaba Reporter

ZWELITSHA — Students who had been accepted but who did not report when schools reopened were causing problems, a spokesman for one school said.

Mr Maquzu, of Thembalabantu, said students already assured of a place at the school, stayed away when schools reopened.

In the circumstances they were denying a chance to students who had not been accpeted but who had a chance in the event of some of those who had been accepted not turning up.

"We had to tell those who had come to plead for acceptance to come back next week, when we shall be in a position to know whether there will be vacancies for them," Mr Maquzu said.

He admitted the delay inconvenienced students who could have their hopes raised only to meet disappointment.

On Tuesday, only 400 students had reported at Thembalabantu, which has a potential enrolment of 950. Most of the students were newcomers.

The beginning of the new school term has also spelt a new venture for Nompendulo High School and Nonceba Junior Sec School, both of which will present the first lot of students in an external examination.

Nompendulo, a junior secondary school until the end of 1978, will present the first matriculation candidates at the end of the year, while Nonceba, a new junior secondary school, will present the first set of junior certificate candidates.

Only 103 of the 126 matric students at Nompendulo had reported on Tuesday.

The principal, Mr M Mangcu, expects all 126 matriculants, who passed Form Four at his school last year, to report back, but also has the problem of contending with children from elsewhere who want to do matric at his school.

At Nyameko Secondary School, Mdantsane, Mr D N Kondlo had more parents than he could handle wanting their children admitted to Standard Nine. The school has been upgraded to Std 9.

Mr L K Mbandazayo, of Nkwenkwezi Secondary School, had 602 registered on Tuesday with many more waiting outside.

XVI SYMPTOMS AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,51	0,54	2,10	1,24	7,00	6,86	19,69	19,83
1-4	0,04	0,04	0,21	0,35	0,75	0,77	2,58	2,48
5-24	0,01	0,01	0,09	0,06	0,08	0,03	0,21	0,23
25-44	0,05	0,05	0,28	0,17	0,42	0,31	0,72	0,78
45-64	0,44	0,18	1,73	1,04	1,73	1,02	3,80	3,64
65+	1,84	1,95	8,32	6,56	8,55	5,71	14,69	14,84
ALL	0,22	0,23	0,56	0,38	0,83	0,65	1,80	1,96
NO.	463	485	199	134	943	761	3765	3145

XVII ACCIDENTS, POISONINGS AND VIOLENCE (EXTERNAL CAUSE)

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,85	0,69	0,70	0,31	1,18	1,24	0,32	0,19
1-4	0,49	0,21	0,31	0,27	0,63	0,61	0,21	0,20
5-24	0,71	0,22	0,68	0,20	1,40	0,38	0,68	0,12
25-44	1,18	0,30	1,43	0,37	3,32	0,70	1,22	0,26
45-64	1,25	0,42	1,55	0,40	2,89	0,76	1,10	0,31
65+	1,26	0,71	1,34	0,91	2,19	0,90	1,02	0,53
ALL	0,95	0,33	0,95	0,29	1,91	0,56	0,89	0,20
NO.	1973	677	333	104	2175	652	1868	324

Cheers as Ciskei opposition crosses floor of the House

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Former opposition members crossed the floor here at a special session of the Ciskei Legislative Assembly to make the homeland a one-party state.

There were cheers and clapping when they took their seats.

The Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, moved that they increase the Ciskei cabinet from seven to eight, the addition being the Department of Finance and Economic Affairs, with its own Minister. The House approved.

Another motion concerned the creation of a new chieftainship of Amagwelana Tribe. The Chief to be installed is Chief Zimasile Anta in the Cathcart district.

Chief Sebe expressed condolences on the deaths of Mr E. P. Msutwana, a former member of the Ciskei Territorial Authority, Chief Ngwiliso Thyali, who died at the age of 90 and Chief Ndaba Njokweni, of Peddie.

He said the great-grandfather of Chief Thyali offered a land to the missionaries at Lovedale and Fort Hare.

Chief Sebe said he had been invited to visit France.

A special financial Bill — the Ciskei Additional Appropriation Act — was passed.

The additional amount to the Ciskei budget is R23 897 071.

The acting Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs, Chief Z. Njokweni, said the budget for the 1979-1980 financial year was now R92 821 071. Originally amount noted was R68 924 000.

Chief Njokweni said the increase was due to rising costs.

The amounts were allocated as follows: Chief Minister's department R1 466 382, interior R133 501; Works and Roads R4 648 601.

New capital works — Zwelitsha Lower Primary School R100 000. Ntselamanzi Higher Primary School R75 000; traffic training grounds, Zwelitsha R170 000.

Education got R33 163 000; justice R479 801; health and welfare R4 990 000.

The Health Department has also made grants to King William's Town and District Child Welfare Society of R1 000; Society for Civilian Blind R1 000; Cripple Care R1 000 and to the Regional Health Organisation for South Africa (Rhosa) R2 000.

Finance and Economic Affairs, a new portfolio, was allocated R743 900.

C		B	
M	F	M	F
133,70	119,02	91,30	88.18

Quail member rejects independence

CAPE TOWN — Separate development with independent homelands has come to a dead end, a member of the Quail Commission investigating the possible independence of the Ciskei, Dr Robert Rotberg, has written in an American newspaper.

"The homelands are too small, too impoverished and too developmentally unpromising to provide meaningful resources for 22 million Africans and 37 million in 20 years," he wrote.

The Quail commission will hand over its report to the Ciskei Government on February 11 and Dr Rotberg is the first member to condemn publicly the independence of the homelands, including the Ciskei.

It is not certain whether his position will be a minority view in the commission report.

He wrote that the seven remaining homelands were unlikely to take the same route as Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda.

In three cases this was because the homeland leaders "are bitterly opposed to so blessing separate development and political apartheid, the others for practical reasons as well as reasons of principle".

Writing in the widely-read Christian Science Monitor, Dr Rotberg said key leaders such as Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu and Prof Hudson Ntsanwisi of Gazankulu would "resist independence to the last"

"The world condemns it. No nation has recognised Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda.

"What profit a policy, white leaders now ask, which has been unmasked as a cynical and unsuccessful attempt to perpetuate white rule in South Africa by fictive devices?

"Prime Minister P. W. Botha's Government is prepared to devise some kind of loosely linked federal arrangement, but the conditions and the ways in which powers might be divided are as yet unspecified.

"Changes along those and similar lines may help improve the quality of African life. But Africans primarily seek a universally recognised way of expressing their own views, and of helping to plan for the future of a greater South Africa.

"This is usually termed a demand for political representation or power-sharing. Both claims are anathema to the white government of South Africa.

"How Botha's Government resolves this dilemma will determine the fate of an explosive, conflict-ridden land."

He said the end of separate development could herald the beginning of new political arrangements arrived at in consultation with blacks. — PC.

Ciskei shows the way

29/1/80

Daily Dispatch Business Editor DAVID DENISON attended a rural development symposium in Umtata. In this article he suggests that perhaps Transkei should follow the example of the Ciskeian rural development project at Keiskammahoek.

The Transkei Secretary for Agriculture, Mr Patrick Mbokodi, is a bright young man who has had the proverbial meteoric rise to the top within his department.

A graduate of Fort Hare and later a lecturer in agriculture, he was one of the main speakers at a rural development symposium in Umtata last week.

Without in any way seeming critical of the job his department is so obviously tackling with gusto and structured planning, yet as I sat listening to him detailing his department's methods and procedures, the role of what he called interest groups, staff utilisation, financing and control et al I could not help thinking that what the Transkeian agricultural sector needs more than anything else right now is a visionary planner of the calibre of Mr Gary Godden, the Ciskei's Secretary for Agriculture

And, perhaps even more importantly, a scheme along the lines Mr Godden has introduced at [illegible] in Keiskamma and Tyefu schemes — two schemes that are tangible evidence of what can be achieved in an underdeveloped country given the right spirit of initiative, motivation, forethought,

PATRICK MBOKODI, Transkei Secretary for Agriculture: "Private enterprise must play a part."

guessed it ... the Keiskammahoek scheme.

I had only one criticism of the excellent audio-visual presentation, provided by the Natal region of the Urban Foundation — it was too long.

But back to Keiskammahoek and Mr Godden

Undoubtedly the most impressive development in the agricultural sector in the Ciskei since it gained self-government in 1968 has been the establishment of two major Ciskei Government irrigation schemes

They are the acclaimed as outstanding examples of irrigation schemes in underdeveloped countries.

Mr Godden, a South African involved in rural development schemes for over 22 years, was specially recruited by Ciskei's Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe

He is worth his weight in gold — especially at current prices!

The point I am trying to make is that there surely is no reason why Transkei can't do what Mr Godden has done in the Ciskei and notably, for the purposes of this discussion, at Keiskammahoek?

This project now has 60 farmers (it started initially with 24 farmers) farming 4ha plots with six cows on each. Each plot is under irrigation. The plots include a house and the farmers draw all their requisites like fertiliser, feed and machinery from a central "mother unit". The cows are grazed on the irrigated plots and are milked twice a day at a central milking parlour.

The farmers pay for everything they draw from the "mother unit", but all income from their milk and the crops they grow on their plots accrues to them

Income now averages around R2 400 a year or R200 a month.

But even more importantly they have security of tenure, a home for their families and, perhaps the biggest motivator of all, a pride in their stake in their country's future.

The existing scheme involving 60 farmers is the first phase of what it is planned will ultimately accommodate an additional 300 farmers on an additional 1 200ha.

Mr Godden has proved conclusively what can be done at Keiskammahoek and in the light of that evidence would it not be in Transkei's interest to look at a similar scheme, if necessary again using a pilot scheme, but on a much grander scale?

Just plucking a figure out of the air, why not kick

nailed that one when he pointed out that Transkei enjoys an annual average rainfall which is higher than that for Southern Africa

"Compared with South Africa, where only 10 per cent of the area receives more than 750mm of rainfall annually, in Transkei 90 per cent receives more than that and most Transkei soils fall in the sandy loam group", he said

"The physical properties and good permeability of this group of light textured soils makes cultivation easy."

I was glad to hear, too, that the Denison hypothesis of a pilot scheme received backing from Mr K Humphrey, senior manager of the agricultural division of the Transkei Development

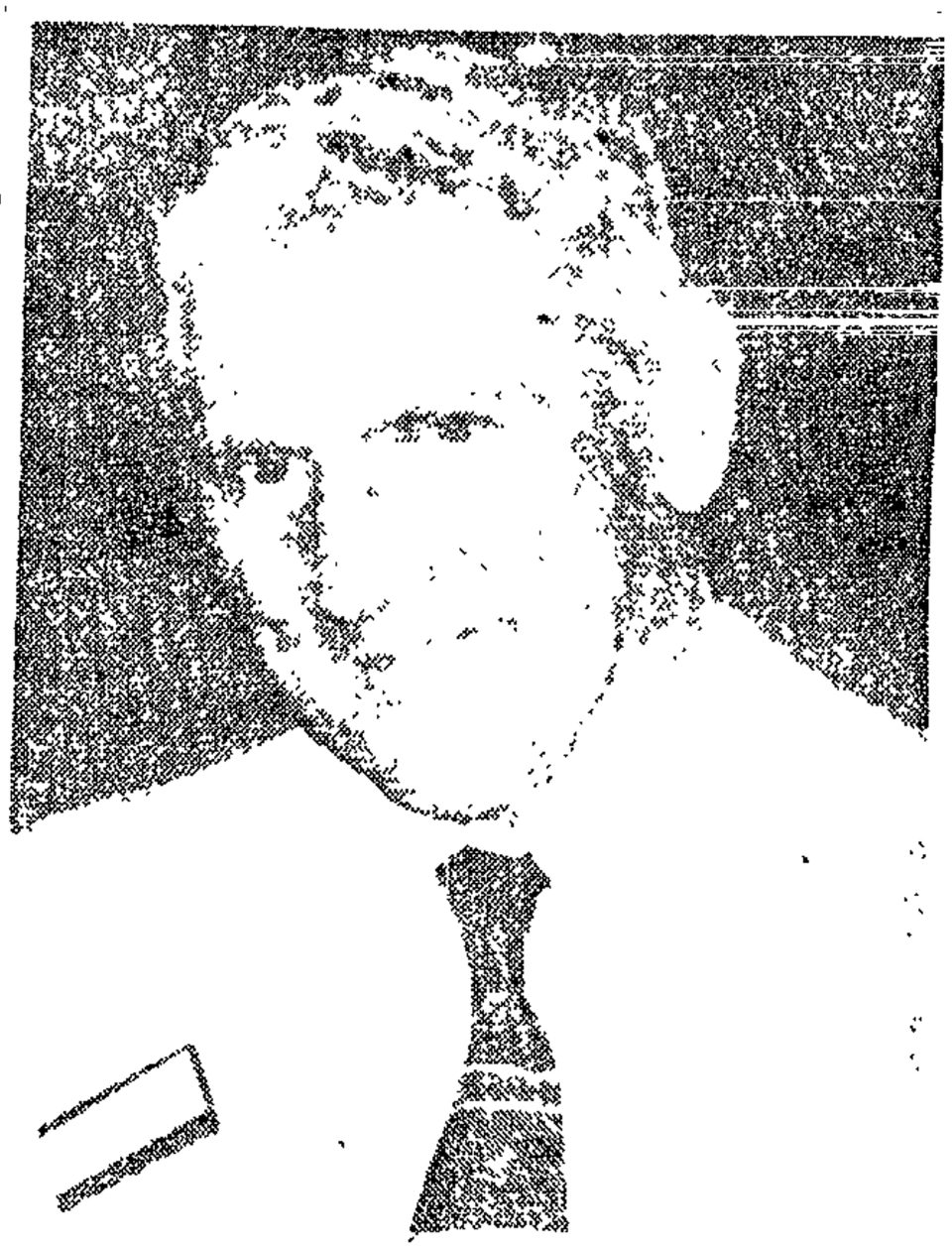
But in all this Utopian thinking one key element is, of course, missing finance

One obviously can't pluck massive irrigation schemes out of the air.

Mr Mbokodi touched a relevant chord when he said "It must be accepted that the department cannot bear the cost of agricultural development alone and private enterprise will have to make a contribution as well".

To which I can only add: "Hear, hear".

One appreciates that relations between Transkei and Ciskei are not always cordial, whether for historical, political or any other reason, but now would seem to be a time when sectarian interests should be set aside in the interests of a greater Xhosa ideal



GARY GODDEN, Ciskei Secretary for Agriculture — architect of the Keiskammahoek scheme.

To meet that premise Transkei should not be too proud to seek the help of the Ciskeian Government and men like Gary Godden and his expertise and the Ciskei should be big enough to assist its fellow men ("fellow" in its most

29/1/80

Mr Gary Godden, the Ciskei's Secretary for Agriculture

And, perhaps even more importantly, a scheme along the lines Mr Godden has introduced at Keiskammahoek — an improved adaptation of the Moshav system of settlement which has worked so well in Israel — which has achieved national recognition.

In fact, after the opening remarks by Transkei's Acting Prime Minister, Chief George Ndabankulu, last week's symposium settled back to watch a near 1-hour audio-visual presentation which dealt primarily with how rural development is being tackled in Kwa Zulu

The spoken commentary dealt exclusively with Kwa Zulu and Natal except for one reference to what is being done elsewhere The reference was to ... you've no doubt

Keiskamma and Tyefu schemes — two schemes that are tangible evidence of what can be achieved in an underdeveloped country given the right spirit of initiative, motivation, forethought, planning, the expertise born of many years of "tilling the soil", the ability to circumvent bureaucracy and the inestimable virtue of getting up and getting things done.

There are few men who can match those credentials and the Ciskei Government is indeed fortunate it has such a man in Mr Godden MBE, a modest, likeable man who is a former agricultural advisor to the governments of Swaziland and Malawi.

It is Mr Godden more than any other individual who is responsible for nurturing the two schemes that already have been

and in the light of that evidence would it not be in Transkei's interest to look at a similar scheme, if necessary again using a pilot scheme, but on a much grander scale?

Just plucking a figure out of the air, why not kick off with something like 2 000ha which would accommodate 500 farmers?

Even appreciating the light rain in Transkei last week brought only a little relief from what has been a long, crippling drought, it is still obvious from statistics given at last week's symposium that Transkei is eminently suitable for pastoral (or rural) development.

"Of land in Transkei 80 per cent is suitable for pastoral utilisation only" — Mr Mbokodi.

And water should not be a problem.

Mr Cecil Kessler, managing director of the Chet group of companies, tion easy."

I was glad to hear, too, that the Denison hypothesis of a pilot scheme received backing from Mr K Humphrey, senior manager of the agricultural division of the Transkei Development Corporation

Quoting from a paper A. C Venn presented in August last year on private sector participation in rural development at a workshop on the urbanisation process in Natal and Kwa Zulu and the need for a total development strategy, he said: "Success is most likely to be achieved if innovations are initially applied to pilot projects."

There must surely be at least one far-sighted and progressive headman in a suitable area of Transkei who would be willing to co-operate in using his district for such a pilot scheme.

To meet that premise Transkei should not be too proud to seek the help of the Ciskeian Government and men like Gary Godden and his expertise and the Ciskei should be big enough to assist its fellow men ("fellow" in its most literal sense) in neighbouring Transkei.

A first step could well be for Prof Gustaaf van Beers, economic advisor to the Transkeian Government and the man charged with drawing up Transkei's first five-year comprehensive development strategy; the Transkeian Minister of Agriculture, Mr E. Z. Booi, and his Secretary, Mr Mbokodi, to mount a fact-finding mission to Keiskammahoek, Tyefu, Tyumie and other Godden inspired rural development schemes in the Ciskei.

It could go a long way in helping them formulate policy with first-hand evidence of the practical rather than simply the theoretical in this particular neck of the woods.

Sebe: military might no solution

105
31/1/80
BD

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — South Africa's military strength and the country's alert police units were not the best safety valves for the country's security, Ciskei's Chief Minister L. L. Sebe said yesterday.

He was speaking at the official opening of the Sandile water purification works at Burnshill, which is believed to be the first scheme to introduce fluoride into drinking water in South Africa.

"It is not the mighty South African army nor is it the strong police force of this country which will ensure everyone's security but projects designed to improve the quality of life of both black and white people in South Africa," Chief Sebe said.

He said projects like the water purification works ontributed wonderfully defusing an otherwise explosive situation.

Black leaders in the country had been seeing the visions of incidents like the Silverton siege "and if that is going to be the pattern of our life, then I must say we are doomed."

"The word "change" as used in the South African context is really annoying to us as leaders. A bullet can never change a man's philosophy but the planting of goodwill can and projects which spring from such goodwill help to extend our lifespans," Chief Sebe said.

Capital was needed to plant goodwill "and we can never accept that there is no money for our development as the whole separation concept was designed by great Afrikaner thinkers, who must have provided answers to all practical problems in the implementation of the scheme."

The plant at which Chief Sebe was speaking was opened by the Minister of Works, Chief Z. P. Siwani.

The R1,8 million plant, will supply water to Dimbaza, the Fort Cox Agricultural College and the proposed Middeldrift industrial area. — DDR.

(a) Increasing Benefits

Sundgren (*24) pointed out that the benefits of medical treatment are exceedingly hard to estimate. However, *increasing patient compliance* was an obvious area for improvement. He noted in this context that doctor/patient communication is often inhibited by the 'clinical ethos' which medical students acquire early in their training. This promotes a detached scientific approach more suited to the laboratory, than to human interaction. He therefore recommended a course on dealing with patients early in the medical curriculum.

Patients should be better informed of the purpose and requirements of their prescribed treatment. Doctors, nurses and the media should all take part in public education, which was said to be particularly important for patients from rural under-developed backgrounds.

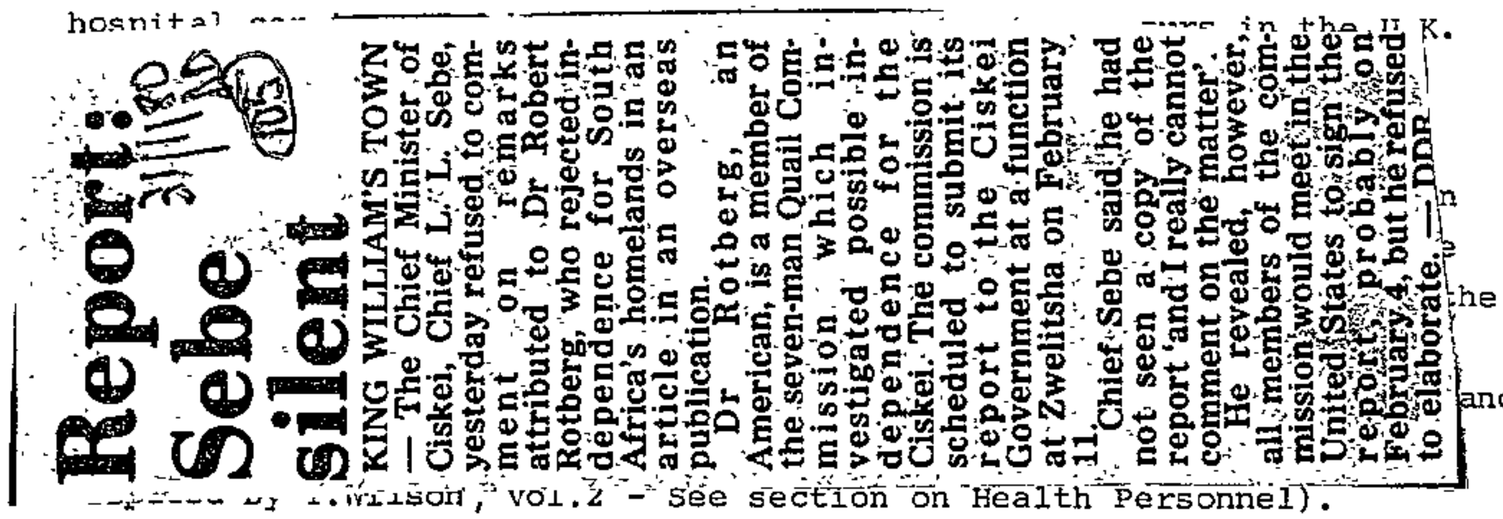
He recommended, further, that itinerant district nurses should make home visits to ensure that prescribed treatment was being adhered to. He noted, however, that the last two points would involve extra costs.

(b) Reducing costs

Sundgren further notes that indirect costs of illness (loss of production, for example) are also extremely difficult to estimate. The reduction of direct costs must start with an analysis of their composition.

(i) Hospitalisation

This, the largest single cost factor, could be reduced by decentralising hospital care.


Report: Sebe silent

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The Chief Minister of Ciskei, Chief L. L. Sebe, yesterday refused to comment on remarks attributed to Dr Robert Rotberg, who rejected independence for South Africa's homelands in an article in an overseas publication.

Dr Rotberg, an American, is a member of the seven-man Quail Commission which investigated possible independence for the Ciskei. The commission is scheduled to submit its report to the Ciskei Government at a function at Zwelitsha on February 11.

Chief Sebe said he had not seen a copy of the report and I really cannot comment on the matter'.

He revealed, however, all members of the commission would meet in the United States to sign the report, probably on February 4, but he refused to elaborate. — DDR

...the U.K. ...the ...and-

...(Reviewed by T.Wilson, Vol.2 - See section on Health Personnel).

In view of the large state subsidy involved in training doctors, it was suggested that graduates of medical school should have a compulsory period of some years' state employment, after graduating. It was noted that this would, for a time, reduce the emigration of doctors.

(iii) Drugs

Folb (Vol.2) shows that medicines and pharmaceuticals account for 7-10% of the Cape Provincial Hospital Services annual vote and a substantially larger proportion of private expenditure on health. He also notes in South Africa, as in other countries, tendencies for medicines to be wastefully and inappropriately used.

Polypharmacy is rife. Hedden and Corbett (*75) note that 25-30% of hospitalised patients suffer complications as a result of adverse drug interactions. They find that the number of adverse interactions was contained at a reasonably low level for prescriptions of 2-5 drugs but rose dramatically thereafter, particularly for more serious interactions. It was recommended that:

(a) doctors should be better informed about the hazards and wastefulness of drug interaction;
(b) a feedback system could be introduced whereby pharmacists check prescriptions of more than 5 drugs and report back to doctors concerned the incidence and types of interactions expected;
(c) a maximum number of drugs per prescription be established. Those exceeding five drugs would have to be vetted by a pharmacist or pharmacologist. This was thought to be less practicable, and that
(d) further research should be carried out.

Folb noted that numerous medicines with equivalent pharmacological action were available on the South African market and in the coding lists of hospital services. This duplication is wasteful, especially since price differences are considerable.

Folb also argued that often patients are given drugs who do not need them at all. Among his recommendations were:

1. Improvement in the quality of promotional activities of the pharmaceutical industry (with continued monitoring by the Medicines Control Council);
2. Improvement in the quality of the decision-making of state and provincial coding committees.
3. Government encouragement of a local pharmaceutical industry, though with caution to prevent disincentives for international pharmaceutical companies.
4. Steps to improve knowledge at all levels within the medical profession, to improve therapeutic procedures and to encourage research.

Plan to fight malnutrition

Political Correspondent BARRY STREEK reports

Trudi Thomas, has proposed a six-step scheme to counter malnutrition in the rural areas of South Africa.

Writing in the Environment and Development Agency publication, Link, Dr Thomas said: "The problem of malnutrition can only fully yield to structural social and economic change.

"But there are some immediate and effective things which can be done, and because malnutrition can damage children for life, and causes suffering and death, it is very important that we do whatever we can."

The six steps proposed by Dr Thomas are: a reliable milk distribution scheme; family planning; vaccines against measles; primary health service nurses; community development; and health education.

Dr Thomas has long been associated with attempts to reduce malnutrition, particularly in the Ciskei, and her challenging views should be considered seriously by anyone who is interested in trying to reduce the incidence of this terrible affliction.

More than that, her proposals are practical. If there is sufficient will in government circles those steps can surely be implemented as a matter of urgency.

No system of government in the entire world can be justified if innocent children are condemned to be hungry and sick because of the ignorance and poverty of their parents.

It is even less justified in a country, such as South Africa, which can clearly afford to institute the kind of steps proposed by Dr Thomas. As has been said many times, malnutrition and hunger are a serious problem in many areas of Southern Africa.

Dr Thomas outlined the situation herself: "In some rural areas, about one in four black babies dies in the first year, usually from hunger or diseases associated with it. For those who survive, more than half can expect to go hungry often.

Dr Trudi Thomas

"A recent survey in the Ciskei found that more than 50 per cent of the three-year-old children were malnourished, and that 15 per cent suffered from overt marasmus and kwashiorkor. Eighty-three per cent of children between the ages of seven and eight weighed below the acceptable weight limit.

"Undernourished children perform poorly at school. There is disagreement about whether this is due to malnutrition, or due to the poverty which accompanies malnutrition.

"There is, however, increasing evidence that a shortage of protein in the early years limits brain size and impairs the intellect.

"Whatever the combination of these factors, we have strong evidence that 75 per cent of whole communities are growing up under conditions which may be stunting not only their physical, but also their mental development."

That situation should be regarded as a crisis. In anyone's terms, no one can afford to have it continue.

Dr Thomas says: "Malnutrition is often hidden. It occurs among people with little voice and no way of making it heard. It is often found in deprived, depressed and unmotivated communities.

"These communities are so poorly serviced that nobody sees the problems. In one ten-week period, when we went out into the field to look for patients, rather than waiting for patients to come to the clinics, we found 895 new cases of malnutrition.

"This was three times more than we expected to find. Of these, 150 were put in hospital, which completely overloaded the hospital facilities.

"Another 150 were treated as outpatients with milk and advice. They were the less affected ones, who had guardians who were later able to look after them, but about six weeks later it was found that 51 per cent of them had already died.

"The problem is enormous. It overwhelms doctors as well as hospitals. There seems to be no way to stem the tide, and sometimes in their frustration and helplessness, doctors develop negative attitudes.

"It is not primarily a medical problem. It is basically a social and economic problem, a result of a badly disorganised society, and a severely depressed economy. I am not going to go into the cause of this, except to say the primary and worst offender is the migrant labour system, and a poverty wage structure for workers who go alone to the towns."

The first step in her plan is a "well-organised, well-supervised, regular and reliable" milk distribution scheme which would provide 500 grams of high protein supplement for each child every week. Defaulters should be followed up.

It has been successful before. "In one sample of a nutrition service reaching 3 000 children, it was found that 90 per cent of those who attended were thriving. All were malnourished before admission to the scheme, and in 35 per cent there was a record over months or years of deteriorating nutrition, until they joined the nutrition scheme, when their weight graphs turned upwards."

One of the objections to this scheme, she wrote, was usually cost: can we afford it?

The real question, she rightly says, should be: Can we afford not to afford it?

"A comparison of the cost of our present curative approach versus a preventive approach is mind-boggling. It may cost R1 000 to keep a child with severe kwashiorkor in hospital for one month. This sum could be used instead to keep 500 children supplied with protein supplement for one month."

The second step is family planning. She says that it is superficial to claim that big families cause malnutrition because "you can't pay low, exploitative wages, and then tell a man to have a small family because he does not earn enough to support a big one.

"But if you can convince people that you advise family planning because you care about their situation, and not because you want to make the population smaller, then they usually respond gratefully."

The third step is the compulsory vaccination of children against measles because this disease uses up a child's protein reserves, "leaving him vulnerable to other infectious diseases for up to six months after getting measles.

"It seems crazy that smallpox immunisation is compulsory, when there has been no known case of smallpox for years, whereas hundreds of children die every year from measles. Measles vaccine is freely available, but has not yet been made compulsory."

The next step, the training of primary health service nurses, is ideal because nurses are "cheaper and easier to train than doctors, and they can be chosen for their aptitude and interest in community medicine."

The fifth step is community development or community restoration. It implicitly recognises that there was once a community which gave support to its members and out of integrated home life and viable livelihood, communities the people choose can be designed.

The final step, health education, is the least important, according to Dr Thomas, because it could only be used as part of community restoration.

"In the 1930s and 1940s, more than 33 per cent of white schoolchildren were malnourished. It is interesting that it was not considered that they or their parents required health education. What they got was the most generous school feeding schemes, and jobs were created for their parents.

"If I were given money either to create work or to health educate, I would create jobs. This would achieve the aims of health education, without actually giving that education."

In this succinct and penetrating manner, Dr Thomas has proposed achievable steps to help rid South Africa of malnutrition. Surely neither the government nor the people can ignore them?

Jongilanga denies report

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KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Ciskei's Minister of Education, Chief D. M. Jongilanga, has denied a report in yesterday's Daily Dispatch that Ciskeian teachers were warned by education officials not to admit pupils from outside the Ciskei, especially from Transkei and urban areas.

Chief Jongilanga admitted he was the official who had addressed the teachers "but I never mentioned urban areas at all and merely mentioned Transkei because I said Transkeian children had been catered for in that country's education budget, and if they were admitted into our schools, they would diminish our already meagre budget."

The purpose of the meeting with the principals, he said, was to remind them about government policy regarding admission of children into schools.

"Principals were told to admit local children first.

"At Mdantsane we had made arrangements for the intake of 1 200 pupils who passed Std 5 last year, but we discovered Mdantsane schools had admitted 1 800 pupils, which exceeded the number of last year's Std 5 passes by 600."

The irony of the matter was that there were still a large number of Mdantsane pupils who passed their Std 5 last year and could not be admitted to local schools.

"The question then is, who was admitted and why should local children suffer when it was stipulated they must be given priority?"

He said it was obvious the extra 600 pupils, as well as a portion of the 1 200 children for whom accommodation had been set aside, were not local children. — DDR.

700 need school accommodation

Some of the pupils who gathered outside a school as parents and Ciskei Education Department officials tried to find a solution to their plight.

EAST LONDON — More than 700 pupils who have not been accommodated in secondary and high schools in Mdantsane this year, waited outside a school in the township yesterday as Ciskei education officials and parents met in a classroom to sort out the problem.

And the general sentiment from the officials was that parents created problems for the department because they sent their children to schools outside the areas in which they live

In the end it was agreed that the problem be referred to the Ciskei Minister of Education and that parents would be informed as soon as possible of what the department would be doing.

The meeting, attended by more than 200 parents, was addressed by the Assistant Secretary of Education, Mr H. K Nyikana, the Chief Inspector of Education, Mr A F Bengu, and an inspector of schools, Mr A. M. Bam.

Also present were two inspectors of schools from Zwelitsha, Mr B N Pityi and Mr M. M Nobatyi and a member of the Mdantsane Township Council, Mr J. K. Mangala.

The largest number of pupils who have no accommodation want to study Std 9 There were 439 in all while the next lot were those in Form II — Std 7

Officials: parents to blame

Mr Bengu and Mr Bam emphasised that the majority of pupils who were not accommodated were from country areas and when teachers were sorting them out according to schools they attended last year, it appeared those from Mdantsane schools were below 20 per cent of the total number.

The main reasons brought up by parents for their failure to get their children to schools in other areas were having moved from the Western Cape at the end of last year and settling in Mdantsane; children were in boarding schools in Transkei and Ciskei last year and parents could not afford to pay fees because of economic problems; and some parents living in Mdantsane had children attending country schools before

Mr Bengu said the Education Department had made provision for all children in Mdantsane schools to be accommodated this year.

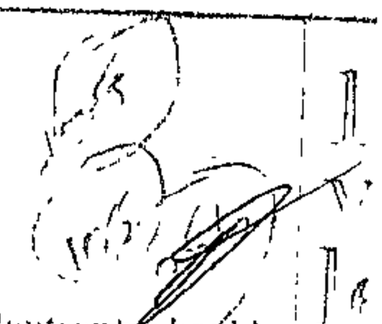
"Every year we plan and we know how many children will need accommodation in secondary and high schools in Mdantsane but we are put in a fix when children from other areas are brought to schools in Mdantsane," he said.

He said some parents who lived in Mdantsane sent children to country schools and then brought them back to schools in Mdantsane at short notice

"Principals are then obliged to accommodate such children and the system creates problems of accommodation, furniture, books and teachers," Mr Bengu said.

He emphasised that pupils who had been resettled in Mdantsane and those who were in schools in Mdantsane last year would get first preference. — DDR.

Inspectors survey Mdantsane schools



EAST LONDON — Inspectors of schools were still going through schools in Mdantsane yesterday to ascertain how many children were in the various secondary and high schools and whether any more pupils could be accomodated.

"And until they have finished the survey we cannot take any decision on this problem of accommodation, the Acting Secretary for Education in the Ciskei, Mr O. S. Bomela, said.

"We need to get the total picture first so that we can decide what action we take but there would be no point in trying to provide short term solutions which may create other problems in the long term, I decided.

What was being done was to encourage all children who come from outside Mdantsane to go back to their areas and if they had no accommodation in those areas, circuit inspectors would then bring the problem to the attention of the department.

Mr Bomela emphasised that pupils whose homes are in Mdantsane should be accommodated in Mdantsane schools without any problems.

Some parents were using all sorts of excuses to get their children into schools in Mdantsane because schools in the area had better than those in their country schools.

The move to sort out the accomodation problem and this week after more than 700 pupils were found to have no accomodation in Mdantsane's primary and high schools. DDR

Inyanga ngoku
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Abasemagunyen
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Nangona aba bagxothiweyo ingabantu beBala uninzi lwabo bagwayimbileyo ngamagoduka abantu abamnyama. Nangona bathe bagrogriswa ngokugxothwa babuyele emphandleni aba basebenzi bamnyama bame'bemi kwicala lebeBala ababathatha ngokuba bangabantu kwabo. Ngosuku lokugala logwayimbo indoda imele icala losebenzi ezame ukubohlula abeBala kubantu abamnyama xa bebemengaphandle kweFektri. Abasebenzi balile ukwahlulwa, omnye wabo uthe "Silapha sonke yaye iinjongo zethu zinye."

Ayanda amanani abantu abazibandakanyileyo nabasebenzi kwiveki ephilileyo kubekho abafundi base University nakwano Kolegi abangaphezu kwe - 500. Abafundi bavelu kwezi zikolo U.W.C., Hewat, Peninsula Training College ne Bellville Technical College. Abafundi bathe abasebenzi mabaphinde baqeshwe kungenjalo yonke imveliso yakwa Fattis & Monis ingathengwa.

Umbutho oyi Western Province Traders Association uthe uza kuxelela onke amalungu awo ukuba angayithengi imveliso yaleFektri de bavume uthethwathethwano.

Umbutho oyi South African Council of Sports SACOS ucele onke amalungu awo nazo zonke izikolo ezinonxibelelwane kunye nabo ukuba zixhase abo bagxothiwyo de baphinde bageshwe. Yaye akufuneki bayithenge imveliso yale fektri.

Abafundi base U.C.T. bayenzile eyabo intlanganiso bebona kalisa ubunye nabasebenzi. Bacele ukuba imveliso zakwa Fattis & Monis zingathengwa okanye zingasetyenziswa.

Umbutho oyi Women for Peace Movement ucele ukuba efektri yenzi uphando nothethwathethwano kunye nabasebenzi.

Umbutho walapha eKapa oyi National African Federated Chamber of Commerce ubhalile wakhupha istatement uxhasa abasebenzi abagxothiweyo.

UFattis & Monis uphikele ukuthi akukho ngxabano nakungevani kulefektri. Kodwa ke lowo ungumphati wefem le uthi, ukhathazekile xa kusithiwa imveliso yabo mayingathengwa ngabamNyama njengoko inkxaso enkulu ivelo kwabo bamNyama. Abaphathi bale Fem baqashe abasebenzi abangabanye ukuba basebenze endaweni yabo bagwayimbileyo ukuze kubekho imveliso, kodwa imveliso yehlile

Ngubani uFattis & Monis? UFattis & Monis yiFektri enezimveliso zilandelayo:
Record Self Raising Flour, Record Cake Flour, Record Bread Flour, Record Sifted Flour, Record Unsifted Flour, Record Wheatie Treat Flour; Philadelphia Flour; Koelberg Mille pack Mealie Meal; Fattis & Monis icecream cones, wafers and cake cups; Fattis and Monis Macaroni, spagetti, shells, ribbons, rings, dilatines; Princess macaroni, spagetti, shells, rings, ribbons, dilatines; Checkers, Poto' Gold, Pick 'n Pay macaroni, spagetti, rings, ribbons, shells, dilatines; Wrench Town Bakery, Observatory ; Good Hope Bakery, Elsies River; Ultra Bakery, Somerset West.

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S Time 3/2/80

Ciskei plans to go it alone

(105)

By COLLEEN HENDRIKS
Political Reporter

THE Ciskei will ask South Africa for its independence later this year, sources in Zwelitsha, the Ciskeian capital, have told the Sunday Times.

They say a final decision will be taken soon after the Quail Commission has reported to the Ciskeian Government on the feasibility of indepedence.

The commission, headed by Professor P G Quail, a quantity surveyor and honorary professor at the University of the Witwatersrand, will hand its report to Chief Lenox Sebe's Cabinet next week.

Chief Sebe is known to favour indepedence and is likely, sources say, to press ahead with his plans — even if the commission advises differently.

One member of the commission this week condemned homeland independence.

Writing in the Christian Science Monitor, Professor Robert Rotberg, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, said the homelands were not economically viable as independent states.

The Quail Commission was appointed by the Ciskeian Government in 1978.

Other members of the commission include the president of the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut, Dr Martin van den Berg, a former British ambassador to South Africa, Sir Arthur Snelling, and the rector of the University of Port Elizabeth, Professor Ernst Marais.

Chief Sebe is not expected to encounter much opposition in the homeland to his plans for independence, but he will face the same problems as Transkei, BophuthaTswana and Venda in seeking international recognition.

LATE CLASSIFICATION

FUNERAL

SWANEPOEL

John Henry Late of Kensington, Johannesburg. Funeral will take place on Monday February 4, at the Methodist Church, Roberts Avenue, Kensington, at 2 pm. No flowers by request. Donations to the Avril Elizabeth Home

My views haven't changed — Lamani

DD 5/2/80
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PORT ELIZABETH — Veteran civic leader and a former Ciskei Legislative Assembly member, Mr A. Z. Lamani, said he had not deviated or changed his opinion of Ciskei independence and citizenship.

He was replying to a Daily Dispatch editorial which criticised his utterances on independence and Ciskei citizenship.

"I openly discourage blacks of the Victoria East constituency from registering as Ciskeian citizens because of the numerous problems, and the loss of rights resulting from registration, particularly the urban blacks," he said. "Chief Minister L. L. Sebe and his Cabinet are fully aware of my stand and views on this matter."

Mr Lamani said he had come to realise, after over 20 years of collaboration, that it did not pay to expect institutions, bodies and even homelands created exclusively for blacks to be anything but inferior. Experienced and educated blacks had tried to make them work, only to be disillusioned and disappointed. Prof Z. K. Matthews, Dr Moroke and countless other black intellectuals were at first collaborators like him, only to despair at the recalcitrance of the government. They too became non-collaborators like him.

"The Coloured Labour Party hoped to achieve something by collaborating, but where are they now? About to be abolished," Mr Lamani said.

His views and strong objections to homeland independence and citizenship were based primarily on an official statement by a former Cabinet Minister, Dr C. P. Mulder, who said in the House of Assembly: "We shall see that every black man in South Africa will eventually be accommodated politically in some independent new state.

"In this honourable way there will be no moral obligation in this Parliament to accommodate these people politically.

"When the homelands become independent not a single black man would be a citizen of South Africa," Dr Mulder said.

Mr Lamani said Chief Sebe wanted independence yet the consequences had been spelt out.

Mr Lamani said he was not prepared to sell his birthright and opt for Ciskei citizenship to become a foreigner in the land of his birth.

"I am no Ciskeian. I am a black South African and claim citizenship as a birthright. The Ciskei citizenship of temporary convenience is rejected by numerous blacks who have the welfare of the blacks at heart," Mr Lamani said. — DDR.

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Quail group meets in US

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — One of the reasons why the Quail commission had to meet in America for the last leg of its work was because its two American members were unable to return to South Africa due to pressure of work, a spokesman for Mr Proctor-Simms, the commission's secretary, said yesterday.

The commission, which investigated the possibility of independence for the Ciskei, will submit its report to the Ciskei Government, at a function at Zwelitsha near here next Monday.

Mr Proctor-Simms' office said yesterday the two Americans on the commission, Professor Peter Kilby and Professor Robert Rotberg, could not make it back to South Africa because they had started work as lecturers at American universities.

Prof Rotberg is a professor in political science and history at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, while Prof Kilby is the head of the faculty of economics at Wesleyan University, Middletown, in Connecticut.

All the South African commissioners are now in America, the last group having left South Africa yesterday.

Mr Proctor-Simms' office also revealed yesterday Prof Kilby and Prof Rotberg would not be attending the function when the report is handed over to Ciskei's Chief Minister L. L. Sebe.

All the other commissioners will be present.

At least 13 foreign journalists have indicated they will attend the function. — DDR.

Happiness for these Ciskei pupils at Mdantsane yesterday, is knowledge that they can start school again after waiting for three weeks.

School problem in Mdantsane solved

EAST LONDON — Mdantsane's problem — placing more than 800 pupils who have not been accommodated in schools in the township — appeared to have been solved yesterday.

Ciskei Education Department officials sorted out the pupils into two groups — those who attended school in Mdantsane last year and those who were attending school in other areas.

Those who were in Mdantsane schools last year were either sent back to their schools or sent to high schools in the township. There were more than 230 pupils involved in this.

The remainder have been referred to the circuits in which they schooled last year. They were given a letter to be sent to the circuit inspectors of their respective areas who would then instruct principals of schools in which they were studying last year, to accommodate them.

The biggest problem yesterday appeared to be the large number of pupils going into Form Four. More than 100 pupils who passed junior certificate examinations which have no senior certificate classes, were sent to Mzomhle High School, which was believed to be already bursting at the seams.

Ciskei Chief Inspector of Education, Mr A. F. Bengu, who with the assistant secretary, Mr H. K. Nyikana, directed the circuit inspectors to carry out instrcutions to principals to accept the pupils, said the problem of sorting out the pupils in schools whose numbers were too high, would be attended to later.

The department was now doing all in its power to ensure that all pupils were placed in schools in areas in which they were last year.

One circuit inspector said the problem was compounded by principals who "still have the mentality of the colonialists who refused to accept children who failed classes in their schools.

"They do not realise that we have now reached a stage of mass education and that good results at various schools are not the only thing that is in the best interests of the entire community."

Although no figures could be obtained of the total number sent back to circuits outside Mdantsane, the first count was 568. More pupils joined in afterwards and officials were still sorting out the final figures late yesterday.

What had not been accounted for were other pupils whose parents turned them away yesterday when they saw many policemen around the township's civic centre.

One parent said she believed it was safer to take her daughter home because trouble could break out with so many children congregated there.

But in the end the sorting out was effected with no incidents — DDR

Ciskei cripples to get school

EAST LONDON — Ciskei Cripple Care is to establish a school for cripples in Mdantsane.

And, the organisation, which is headed by the wife of Ciskei's Chief Minister, Mrs V. Sebe, also hopes to establish a homecraft factory where employment for disabled people will be provided.

Mrs Sebe received inspiration for the scheme on a recent visit to Israel where she saw the useful lives which cripples were able to lead if they received the proper training.

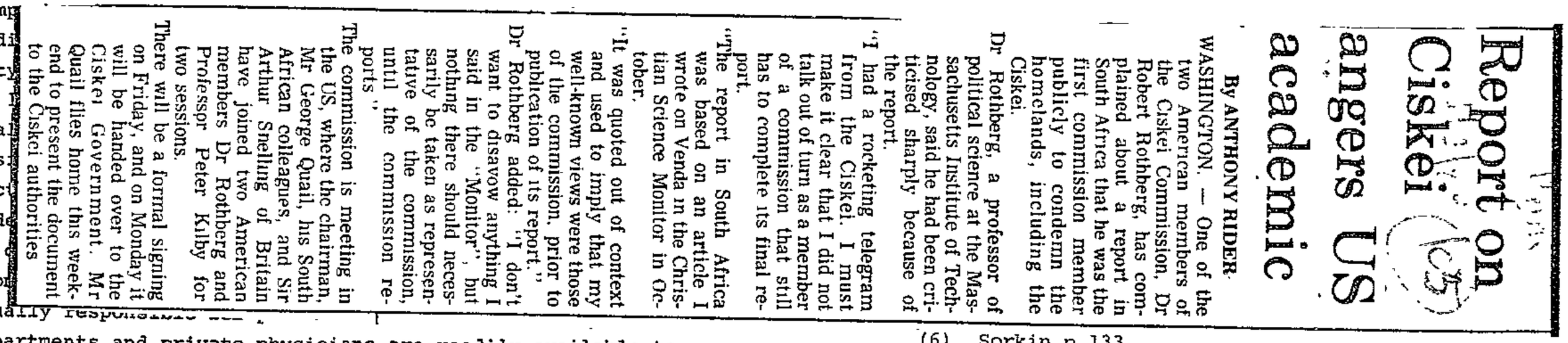
A cheque for R500 collected for Ciskei Cripple Care by residents of the 29 towns represented at the recent Ciskei Urban Board (Cub) mini-conference has already been presented to Mrs Sebe and will go towards the school.

The cheque was presented at the Cub conference at which community council representatives on the Cub were inducted by Chief L. L. Sebe. — DDR.

Military training for children

ANKARA — Turkey ordered military instruction yesterday for all children from the age of seven "to meet the requirements of an all-out war." — SAPA-RNS.

hospitals should be effective complements and not substitutes. In Britain, one of the original intentions of the National Health Service was to encourage the establishment of group practices of general practioners who would work in the same health centres as preventive health staff. Initially there was little support for the practice by doctors, but since the early 1960's, health centres have become increasingly common. [9] In France, there is a growing tendency for private physicians to work in teams with ancillary personnel under one roof. In the slum districts of large cities in the United States, neighbourhood health centres have been established and financed by the government. These centres are staffed by specialists, general practitioners, nurses and community health aides with the aim of providing comp… indi… t… a In hea… ass… doct… aide… In … fro… usually responsible … departments and private physicians are readily available to provide curative medical care.



Report on Ciskei angers US academic

By ANTHONY RIDER

WASHINGTON. — One of the two American members of the Ciskei Commission, Dr Robert Rothberg, has complained about a report in South Africa that he was the first commission member publicly to condemn the homelands, including the Ciskei.

Dr Rothberg, a professor of political science at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, said he had been criticised sharply because of the report.

"I had a rocketing telegram from the Ciskei. I must make it clear that I did not talk out of turn as a member of a commission that still has to complete its final report.

"The report in South Africa was based on an article I wrote on Venda in the Christian Science Monitor in October.

"It was quoted out of context and used to imply that my well-known views were those of the commission, prior to publication of its report." Dr Rothberg added: "I don't want to disavow anything I said in the "Monitor", but nothing there should necessarily be taken as representative of the commission, until the commission reports."

The commission is meeting in the US, where the chairman, Mr George Quail, his South African colleagues, and Sir Arthur Snelling of Britain have joined two American members Dr Rothberg and Professor Peter Kilby for two sessions.

There will be a formal signing on Friday, and on Monday it will be handed over to the Ciskei Government. Mr Quail flies home this week-end to present the document to the Ciskei authorities

whether the characteristics of the community are such that the illnesses cannot be treated with the simple drugs, with the few complicated cases being referred to doctors.

(6) Sorkin p.133

(7) Bryant P.131

(8) King p. 2.11, here the economics of scale in hospitals should be taken into account (see Feldstein)

(9) See Godber

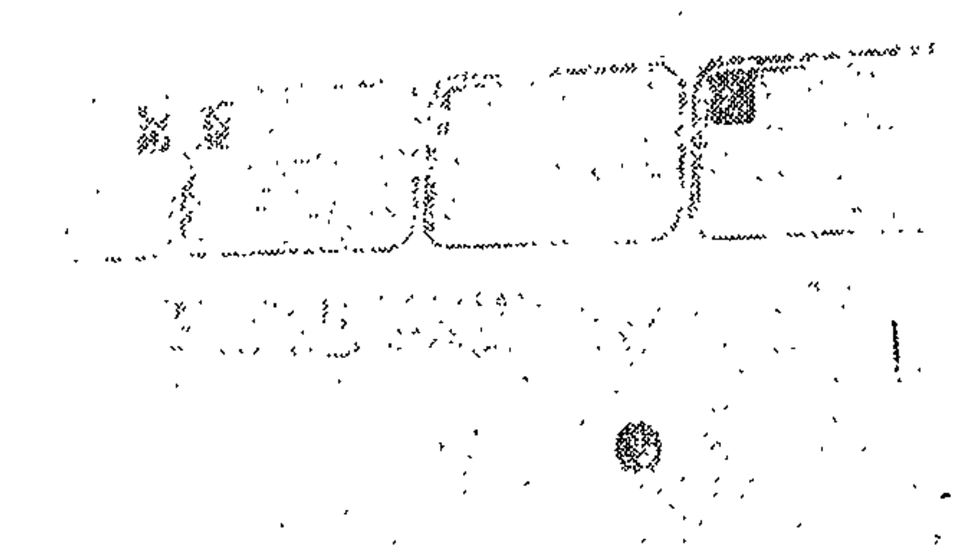
(10) See Roemer

(11) See Newell "Health by the People" for accounts of the health systems in China, Cuba, Tanzania, India.

(12) See Philip Scheiner's paper "Sources of Finance for Health Care" at this conference.

From this brief study of health centres in other countries, it appears that clinics providing only curative treatment are uncommon. In South Africa, responsibility for preventive and curative medicine is separated because of the separate sources of finance. However, both Provincial and Municipal health services are heavily subsidised by the Central Government. [12]

At the Day Hospitals, doctors are responsible for the final diagnosis and the writing of prescriptions. Nurses take blood pressures, do urine analysis, take case histories, change dressings, thereby reducing the work load on the doctors. There are 3,6 nurses (including District nurses), to each doctor. Antenatal care and deliveries are largely the responsibility of the nursing staff and midwives. While the type of treatment provided at the Day Hospitals is more sophisticated than at the Soweto and Eastern Province clinics, the question must be raised



The slogan with differing interpretations, seen on many of CTC's buses.

No bus shares sold in Ciskei

EAST LONDON — No Ciskeians had been sold shares in the Ciskei Transport Corporation (CTC) the general manager of the Ciskei National Development Corporation, Mr F. Meisenholl, said.

"I do not think there should be a Ciskeian who is interested in buying shares in a company that is not profitable," he added.

He said the company was subsidised by the government to keep it going otherwise it would not survive on the tariff structure on which it operates.

"The tariff structure is about 1,0 to 1,2 cents per passenger kilometre against 1,7 to 2 cents in other parts of the country

"The result is that CTC is not a profitable organisation and any Ciskeian who invests in the company cannot expect to receive dividends."

Mr Meisenholl said this had been the position for a number of years and he put the reason for the low tariff structure at the number of fare increases — only two since 1074, with the last having been cancelled by a Supreme Court decision.

"From the CNDC side we like to offer shares to Ciskeians in companies in which we know they will, in the future, be able to receive dividends from so that they can participate in the profits of these companies," he said.

Asked whether the slogan on the buses — ZezamaCiskei Amahle — They belong to good or beautiful Ciskeians — was not misleading, he said the group manager of CTC, Mr H. G. Kaiser, would be able to explain that.

"The fact of the matter is that CTC is owned jointly by the CNDC, the economic wing of the Ciskei, and the Corporation for Economic Development.

"As all ventures launched by these corporations in the Ciskei are aimed at the development of the Ciskei and the advancement of its people, there can be no doubt that the CTC's objectives are identical."

He said CTC provided transport services to 100 000 Ciskeians daily and employed 1 000 Ciskeians. It was also significant that CTC's directors were Ciskeians.

"Just as the S. A. R. & H. and S. A. Airways are the national transport operations of the Republic, so CTC strives to be the national transport network of the Ciskei," Mr Kaiser said.

Because of this he said it was felt the slogan was appropriate.

The question of Ciskeians buying shares in the company was one of the strongest arguments raised by Ciskeian politicians when they ended a bus boycott after which the buses were bought by the two corporations from City Tramways.

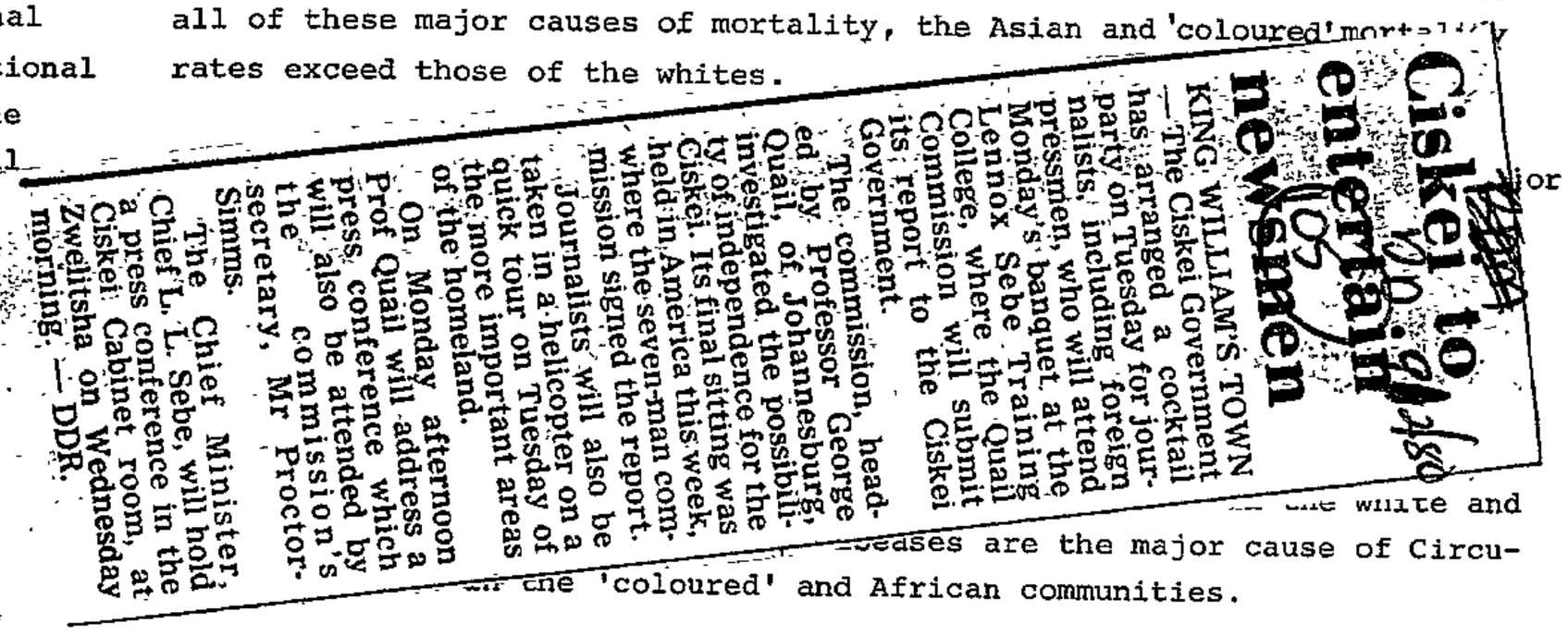
Speaking at the Sisa Dukashe Stadium in Mdantsane early in February, 1975, Mr L. F. Siyo, who was then Minister in the Ciskei, and Mr B. D. R. Myataza, assured Ciskeians they would be able to buy shares when the buses were taken over by the then Xhosa Development Corporation — hence many people understood the slogan to mean that the buses belonged to Ciskeians —DDR

the South African population from all causes of death. The proportional contribution of the seventeen major disease categories of the International Classification of Disease (8th revision) to the overall mortality of the various communities is summarised in Fig. 5. The whites show a typical 'developed' country spectrum of mortality with Infectious and P Diseases being of minor importance (2,0%) and Neoplasms (15,6% of the Circulatory system (50,5%) being of major importance. Africans and 'coloureds', Infectious and Parasitic Diseases ma ant contribution to the overall mortality (19,5% and 23,5% res with diseases of the respiratory system and certain causes of p mortality also being of importance. Within the category of In and Parasitic Diseases, diarrhoeal diseases and tuberculosis ar important causes of mortality. The 'coloureds' experience an i combination of 'developed' and 'underdeveloped' mortality with a death rate from enteritis and diarrhoeal diseases in the young and circulatory diseases in later life. What is also of interest is the relatively large number of symptoms and ill-defined conditions, particularly in the African community (22,5%). This provides some indication of the provision and utilisation of medical services to Africans in the urban areas. In general, the Asians have a spectrum of mortality intermediate between the whites on the one hand and the 'coloureds' and Africans, on the other.

Clearly, the presentation of the cause specific mortality data as proportional mortalities conceals a certain amount of information. Table I provides a more detailed analysis of these data in the form of cause specific mortality rates for defined age groups by sex, in the white, Asian and 'coloured' communities.

If the mortality rates (Table I) are compared with the proportional mortalities for the seventeen major disease categories (Fig. 5), it will be noted that despite the relatively minor proportional contribution made by circulatory diseases in the 'coloured' community, the actual rates for these diseases are higher than those of the whites. The reason for this apparent inconsistency is that the mortality rates for Infectious and Parasitic Diseases are so high that they effectively swamp the proportional mortality of the Circulatory Diseases in the 'coloured' community. In the white community, the mortality rates for most causes of death are so low, the importance of the Circulatory diseases become disproportionately exaggerated.

Mortality rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in italics in Table I. For all of these major causes of mortality, the Asian and 'coloured' mortality rates exceed those of the whites.



Ciskei to entertain newsmen

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The Ciskei Government has arranged a cocktail party on Tuesday for journalists, including foreign pressmen, who will attend Monday's banquet at the Lennox Sebe Training College, where the Quail Commission will submit its report to the Ciskei Government.

The commission, headed by Professor George Quail, of Johannesburg, investigated the possibility of independence for the Ciskei. Its final sitting was held in America this week, where the seven-man commission signed the report.

Journalists will also be taken in a helicopter on a quick tour on Tuesday of the more important areas of the homeland.

On Monday afternoon Prof Quail will address a press conference which will also be attended by the commission's secretary, Mr Proctor-Simms.

The Chief Minister, Chief L. L. Sebe, will hold a press conference in the Ciskei Cabinet room, at Zwelitsha on Wednesday morning. — DDR.

... the white and ... diseases are the major cause of Circu... the 'coloured' and African communities.

Similarly, if the Accidents, Poisoning and Violence category is examined in greater detail, motor vehicle accidents are the major cause of mortality in whites, 'coloureds' and Asians, the second most important cause in the white community is suicide, whilst that for the 'coloureds' is homicide. For Africans, the latter is the main cause in this category.

The expectation for life at birth and at age 45 for whites, Asians and 'coloureds' is summarised in Fig. 6. It is not meaningful to calculate an expectation of life for urban Africans as this group is subject to a large measure of migration. The characteristically better expectation of life for women in comparison to men, is apparent for all three communities. However, what is of interest is the ratios of the expectations of life for the three communities. At birth, the white:Asian:'coloured' ratios are 1:0,91:0,76 for males and 1:0,88:0,77 for females; at the age of 45 these are 1:0,91:0,86 for males and 1:0,79:0,85 for females. The 'coloureds' are less disadvantaged at e_{45} as compared to e_o for both males and females, a difference which is largely attributable to the high infant mortality rate in this community. It is also noteworthy that Asian females have the worst expectation of life at age 45 of the three communities, which is in marked distinction from both males and females at e_o and males at e_{45}. The fact that for the 65+ age group, Asian women have the highest mortality rates for respiratory, circulatory, digestive, genito-urinary and ill-defined causes of death (Table I) may contribute to this anomalous situation.

Fig. 7 summarises the percentage improvement in the expectation of life at birth subsequent to the total elimination of the mortality associated

TABLE I

MORTALITY RATES FOR THE 17 MAJOR DIVISIONS OF THE ICD (8th RE

(Note: There are no tables for divisions V, XI, XII, XIII because of the small numbers in each of these categories).

I INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	1,99	2,2	9,81	6,60	55,55	51,04	29,36	27,05
1-4	0,16	0,13	0,76	0,79	8,27	7,48	3,56	3,42
5-24	0,02	0,02	0,07	0,08	0,21	0,21	0,20	0,22
25-44	0,06	0,03	0,17	0,20	1,14	0,78	0,36	0,45
45-64	0,25	0,13	0,75	0,45	3,30	1,37	2,15	1,27
65+	1,04	0,72	1,61	1,98	5,48	2,78	5,45	2,93
ALL	0,19	0,15	0,56	0,45	3,33	2,69	1,66	1,61
NO.	399	315	198	159	3792	3146	3472	2593

1 700 Join CNP

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — About 1 700 former members of the opposition Ciskei National Party, under Chief J. T. Mabandla, yesterday registered as members of the ruling Ciskei National Independence Party.

The registration took place at the Amahlele great place, at Rwarwa near Alice.

The recruits were following their leader who defected to Chief Lennox Sebe's party last year.

Explaining his defection at the time, Chief Mabandla said he had decided between his loyalty to a political party (the CNP) and his tribe, but felt he owed more allegiance to his tribe as traditional leader.

The Rev. W. M. Xaba, Ciskei's Minister of Agriculture, attended yesterday's meeting at Rwarwa and reported to Chief Sebe last night.

He said Chief Mabandla had reminded his followers they were government supporter, and as such had to sh their allegiance to government." — DI

5-24	0,09	0,05	0,07	0,05	0,06	0,04	0,05	0,04
25-44	0,26	0,33	0,21	0,26	0,54	0,56	0,34	0,36
45-64	3,01	2,58	1,47	2,19	5,10	2,68	2,32	1,91
65+	12,24	7,26	4,70	5,18	12,59	7,51	6,16	4,10
ALL	1,41	1,21	0,36	0,43	1,03	0,69	0,58	0,45
NO.	2920	2522	126	152	1170	809	3472	715

III ENDOCRINE, NUTRITIONAL AND METABOLIC DISEASES

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,09	0,05	0,06	0,21	2,27	1,68	2,31	1,96
1-4	0,03	0,01	0,00	0,05	1,27	1,08	1,02	1,29
5-24	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,02
25-44	0,02	0,02	0,08	0,08	0,08	0,05	0,06	0,07
45-64	0,09	0,12	0,39	0,88	0,28	0,42	0,24	0,61
65+	0,39	0,59	1,61	2,59	0,81	1,28	1,04	1,44
ALL	0,05	0,08	0,12	0,18	0,28	0,26	0,22	0,33
No.	114	173	43	63	316	307	455	530

Be fearless Venda leader tells Ciskei

EAST LONDON — The Ciskei Government was yesterday told by Chief Patrick Mphephu, President of Venda, to state its case fearlessly and do what it believed was right.

Chief Mphephu was met by members of the Ciskei Cabinet and other dignitaries at the airport here. He is one of those who are attending tonight's banquet at the Lennox Sebe Training College, where the Quail Commission will submit its report to the Ciskei Government.

Chief Mphephu, whose country became the third independent South African homeland, is accompanied on his Ciskeian visit by his Minister of Education, Mr Nesengani, Mrs Mphephu and Mrs Nesengani.

"Move forward with those who are willing to move along with you and those who are reluctant will always catch up at a later stage," Chief Mphephu told the Ciskei Government. This way, you will all contribute in making a better Ciskei," Chief Mphephu said.

He said Venda would always be one of those states that would have friendly ties with the Ciskei.

"We are brothers, and what you do in the Ciskei we will also do in Venda" he said.

"State your case fearlessly and do what you believe is right," Chief Mphephu said.

Chief Sebe, meanwhile, has denied acceptance of independence by the Ciskei is a foregone conclusion.

"Those who think so are obviously under a gross misconception," he said yesterday.

"When we receive the Quail Commission report tomorrow night, it is going to be given to the Cabinet Ministers to study for three days and then we will plan our strategy for the referendum.

"When we receive the people's mandate to go ahead with independence, we will go to Pretoria and tell the Central Government what the people want, but use the recommendations of the commission to say they will consider forging ahead with the matter provided certain recommendations are fulfilled," Chief Sebe said.

When asked when the referendum would be held, Chief Sebe said: "Where people have set dates for their goals they have weakened their bases for negotiation, as was proved elsewhere.

"When you say something is going to happen by a certain time and when the time comes for the realisation of such, one tends to accept anything, even if it is inferior, because it would be embarrassing to admit it did not happen at the scheduled time.

"There is no time limit to what we are doing, but there is purpose behind our actions," he said.

The three foreign members of the commission, Prof Robert Rotberg and Prof Peter Kilby, both of America, and Sir Arthur Snelling, will not attend tonight's function. Dr Martin van der Berg, one of the South African commissioners, will also not attend.

Prof George Quail, chairman of the commission, and Mr Proctor-Simms, secretary of the commission, will arrive at East London airport at midday, and proceed to King William's Town, where they will address a press conference at 4 pm

They will meet Prof Ernst Marais and Mr Cox Lalendle in King William's Town. — DDR

President Patrick Mphephu of Venda is greeted by the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief L. L. Sebe, at East London airport yesterday.

IX DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

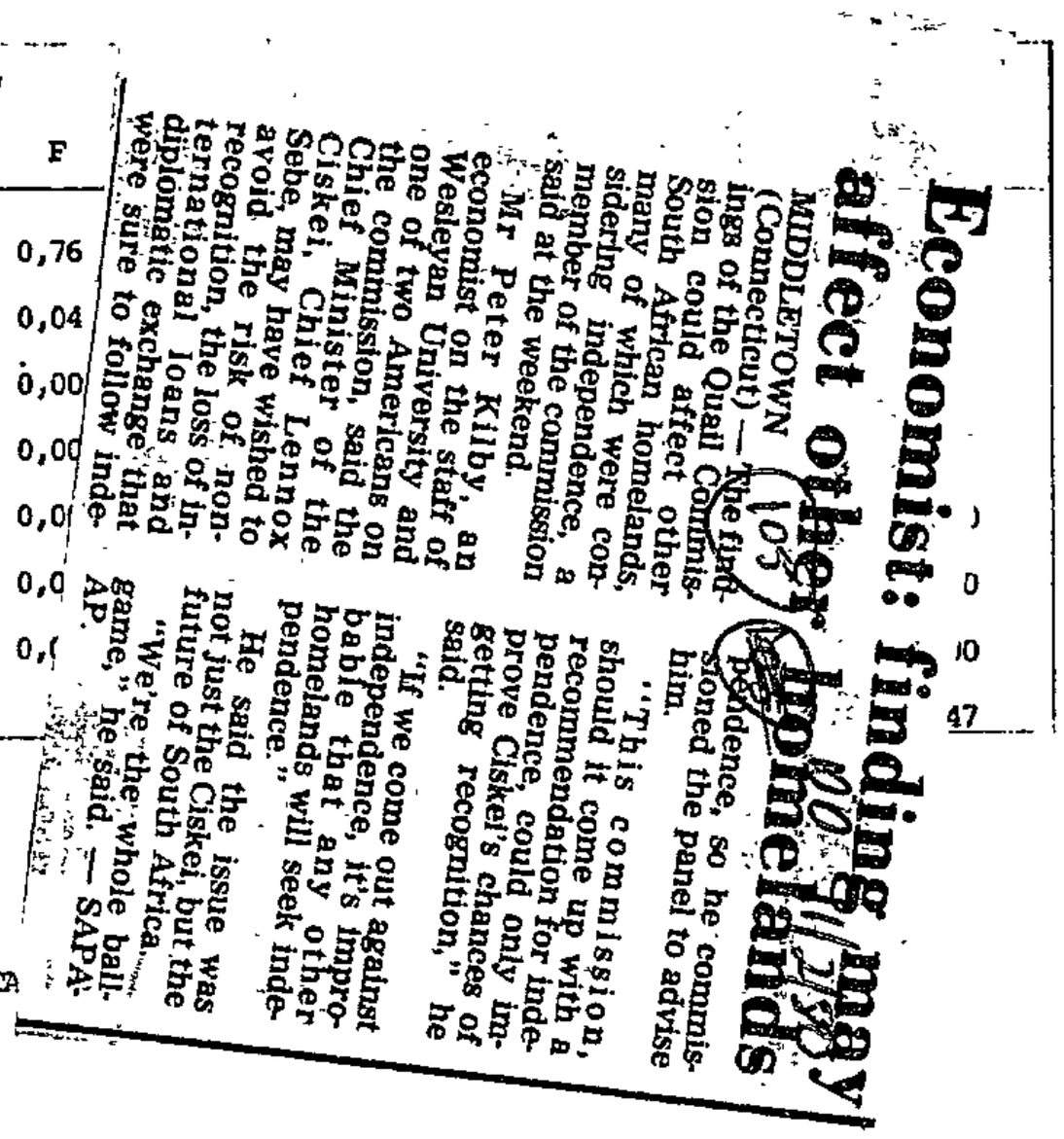
	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,17	0,08	0,10	0,21	0,78	0,29	0,49	0,48
1-4	0,01	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,07	0,10	0,05	0,05
5-24	0,02	0,01	0,03	0,01	0,04	0,03	0,05	0,05
25-44	0,11	0,09	0,39	0,10	0,41	0,19	0,23	0,22
45-64	0,92	0,42	1,60	0,72	1,31	0,67	0,80	0,68
65+	1,80	1,16	1,61	2,44	1,91	0,75	1,44	0,91
ALL	0,31	0,21	0,33	0,16	0,33	0,17	0,25	0,20
NO.	653	430	116	56	370	201	533	329

X DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,02	0,03	0,00	0,10	0,25	0,10	0,04	0,06
1-4	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,12	0,14	0,02	0,04
5-24	0,02	0,01	0,04	0,04	0,02	0,04	0,03	0,02
25-44	0,02	0,05	0,06	0,09	0,17	0,13	0,06	0,08
45-64	0,23	0,19	0,44	0,37	0,36	0,36	0,34	0,25
65+	1,25	1,09	1,07	1,83	1,57	1,10	0,73	0,56
ALL	0,13	0,15	0,11	0,12	0,15	0,14	0,10	0,08
NO.	276	303	38	42	169	165	203	130

XIV CONGENITAL ANOMALIES

	W	
	M	F
0-1	1,57	0,76
1-4	0,05	0,04
5-24	0,01	0,00
25-44	0,00	0,00
45-64	0,01	0,0
65+	0,02	0,0
ALL	0,04	0,0
NO.	87	



Economist: finding may affect other homelands

MIDDLETOWN (Connecticut) — The findings of the Quail Commission could affect other South African homelands, many of which were considering independence, a member of the commission, a said at the weekend.

Mr Peter Kilby, an economist on the staff of Wesleyan University and one of two Americans on the commission, said the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, may have wished to avoid the risk of non-recognition, the loss of international loans and diplomatic exchange that were sure to follow inde-

pendence, so he commissioned the panel to advise him.

"This commission, should it come up with a recommendation for independence, could only improve Ciskei's chances of getting recognition," he said.

"If we come out against independence, it's improbable that any other homelands will seek independence."

He said the issue was not just the Ciskei, but the future of South Africa.

"We're the whole ballgame," he said. — SAPA-AP

XV CERTA

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	12,46	9,07	16,92	11,55	29,22	24,78	23,16	22,23
1-4	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,04	0,04	0,00
5-24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALL	0,25	0,17	0,48	0,32	0,83	0,67	0,55	0,67
NO.	519	359	170	113	942	785	1143	1075

The fate of Ciskeians today

CISKEIANS will know tonight whether their territory will opt for independence or not. The Quali Independence Commission presents its report tonight.

The Commission met in the United States this week on its first leg of its work because its two American members could not come because of pressure of work.

The commission, which is composed of well known South African and overseas members, was appointed by the Ciskei Government in November 1978 to look into the feasibility of independence for the Ciskei with particular reference to economic, political, social and geographic considerations.

Initially the Commission was required to report within twelve months but the deadline was extended.

It has met in the homeland, the republics of South Africa and Transkei.

In the Transkei it met members of the cabinet and Ciskeian political refugees.

In the Ciskei it also met political prisoners who were then detained under Proclamation R252.

A member of the Commission, Prof Robert Rotberg, of the United States has caused a storm in a tea cup in the homeland by rejecting independence of the homeland before the Commission's report has been published.

In a report to the Christian Science Monitor, he says the homeland was too small, too impoverished and cannot be developed to provide resources for 22-million and 37-million people in twenty years.

Prof Rotberg, has however, reacted that he wrote the article on Venda last year and his views were not necessarily those of the Commission.

The presentation of the report will be made at a banquet at the Lennox Sebe Teacher Training College.

At least 13 foreign journalists will attend.

The Ciskei cabinet is expected to meet to discuss the report tomorrow.

It is not known whether the Ciskei will opt for independence if the Commission has rejected independence.

Chief Sebe to meet Botha

DD 11/2/80

105

By BARRY STREEK

EAST LONDON — The chances of the Ciskei becoming the fourth black state to gain independence from South Africa will depend on a meeting between the homeland's Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, and the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, later this week.

Chief Sebe is to meet Mr Botha in Cape Town on Friday.

The Ciskei Government is known to be in favour of independence but this is subject to the resolving of two main non-negotiable conditions.

It is expected that Chief Sebe will expand on these conditions tonight when he speaks at a banquet in Zwelitsha.

He will be given a copy of the Quail Commission's report at the banquet.

The Quail Commission, whose report is 350 pages long, has been investigating the desirability and feasibility of independence for the Ciskei.

Chief Sebe said yesterday that he had not yet seen the report and, for this reason, his comments on it are only likely to be given at a press conference on Wednesday.

However he has already expressed himself in favour of independence provided the non-negotiable conditions can be resolved.

The first condition is citizenship. The Ciskei Government believes people should have a choice in deciding whether they want to be citizens or not.

It also believes that Ciskeians should have the right to a greater South Africa identity and citizenship. It does not accept that Ciskeians should be cut off from the areas in which many of them work.

The other main condition is the resolution of the land issue. The Ciskei Government believes it is fundamental that an independent Ciskei should be economically viable.

Chief Sebe has frequently stressed that his government is not interested in dotted lines on a map.

He has said that economic consolidation is essential and, in the past, has indicated that this would have to include towns like King William's Town and Berlin.

Besides discussions on these key issues, Chief Sebe is also expected to discuss undertakings made by the South African Government.

Other homeland leaders will also be meeting Mr Botha in Cape Town at the end of the week. — PC

Sebe meets Mphephu, page 3.

Ciskeians' hopes are 'twofold'

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN.—The aspirations of the Ciskeian people were to achieve nationhood for themselves as Ciskeians and citizenship for themselves as South Africans, the Chief Minister of Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, said last night.

Chief Lennox Sebe

'If some constitutional relationship with South Africa can be worked out which will give meaning to the aspirations then we are halfway towards finding a solution — not only for the problems of Ciskei and South Africa, but for South Africa and all the other homelands and independent states which occupy the tip of this continent,' he said.

Chief Sebe was addressing a banquet in Zwelitsha at which the Ciskei Commission report on the feasibility of Ciskeian independence was handed to him by the chairman of the commission, Professor G P Quail.

NON-COMMITTAL

The Chief Minister pointed out that he had not seen the report in advance and was non-committal on the question of whether Ciskei would press for independence.

He said, however, that in seeking solutions to the constitutional problems, the supreme consideration would continue to be 'the best interest of the people of the Ciskei.'

'We will not be guided by political expediency nor will we be tempted by short-term financial incentives.'

Chief Sebe said the Ciskeian people believed they were a nation moulded together by history.

They believed also that there was a total South African culture and a total sociological interrelationship between all South African people.

DIFFERENCES

'Whereas we believe that there are differences in culture and history which give us all an individuality and a nationality of our own, we as Ciskeians are not prepared to lose that which identifies us not only as Ciskeians but in the broader context as South Africans.

'We have shared in creating the wealth of this country and we therefore have a right to a share in its distribution.'

The Quail Commission was appointed by the Ciskeian Government in August 1978. Publication of its findings is embargoed until 5 pm today.

Chief Sebe is scheduled to hold a Press conference tomorrow.

	C		B		A		W			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
0–1	2,27	1,68	2,31	1,96	0,06	0,21	0,09	0,05	55,55	51,04
1–4	1,27	1,08	1,02	1,29	0,00	0,05	0,03	0,01	8,27	7,48
5–24	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,02	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,21	0,21
25–44	0,08	0,05	0,06	0,07	0,08	0,08	0,02	0,02	1,14	0,78
45–64	0,28	0,42	0,24	0,61	0,39	0,88	0,09	0,12	3,30	1,37
65+	0,81	1,28	1,04	1,44	1,61	2,59	0,39	0,59	5,48	2,78
ALL	0,28	0,26	0,22	0,33	0,12	0,18	0,05	0,08	3,33	2,69
No.	316	307	455	530	43	63	114	173	3792	3146

	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0–1	1,99	2,2	9,81	6,60	29,36	27,05				
1–4	0,16				3,56	3,42				
5–24					0,20	0,22				
25–44					0,36	0,45				
45–64					2,15	1,27				
65+					5,45	2,93				
ALL					1,66	1,61				
NO.					3472	2593				

In addition, 'agentes polivalentes' carry out simple therapeutic treatment (dressing and cleaning wounds), engage in health education and also engage in simple preventative medicine.

The 'agentes polivalentes' are chosen collectively by the members of their villages after a series of meetings at which the concept of basic rural health workers is explained. The 'agentes', once chosen and then trained, return to their villages, which support them by providing them with some food, however the 'agentes' are also expected to be productive members of the society and to work in agriculture, construction or other economic activities of their community.

'Above' the 'agentes polivalentes' are 'agentes sanitario', who consist of those who have graduated from one of the four paramedical schools in the country after two years of training in preventative medicine. These agentes, together with staff from local hospitals, as part of their responsibilities, have charge of most of the teaching of the village health workers.

Mozambique, under President Samora Machel, himself a trained nurse, clearly has moved away from an urban and doctor-centred model of health care delivery towards a model which is rurally oriented and concerned with the treatment of the statistically most common illnesses in the population.

2. BOTSWANA

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2. F
3. Preventative work, mainly in the form of health education, immunisation, family planning, nutrition, environmental sanitation.
4. Case-finding and follow-up of patients on continuous care, especially TB, malnutrition, typansomiasis, etc.
5. Dispensing work to continuing TB patients and family planning clients.

'Ciskei will not be tempted'

Own Correspondent

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN. — The Ciskei would not be guided by political expediency nor would it be tempted by short term financial incentives in seeking solutions to current constitutional problems, Chief Minister L L Sebe said last night.

He was speaking after receiving from Professor George Quail, chairman of the Quail Commission which investigated the possibility of independence for the Ciskei, the commission's report.

The report, handed to Chief Sebe at a banquet at the Lennox Sebe Training College, will be circulated to members of the Ciskei Cabinet, who will study it for three days before the Cabinet meets to plan the strategy for the next step in the matter," Chief Sebe said yesterday.

He said last night: "There are times in history for every nation where its present, its future and its past are focussed on a point from which it cannot depart without some momentous decision being made and such a time is here today for the Ciskei."

Chief Sebe said independence was not a strange concept to Ciskeians, who fought their first war of independence in 1702 against the British forces at Mossel Bay "in an attempt to secure our independence against those who would have subjected us and our land to their authority".

"When the offer was made to us to co-operate with the white man in the implementation of his new homeland policies we saw in that offer an opportunity to re-unite the Ciskeian nation into a single powerful national unit.

He said it was for that reason alone that Ciskeians decided to co-operate with the policy of separate development.

"We believed, naively perhaps, that the promise of development contained in the Sauer Commission report and in the speeches made by the late Dr Verwoerd, could be accepted as being literally true.

6. Keeping simple records of activities... births, deaths, outbreaks of diseases.
7. Keeping the community informed about visits of mobile regional health teams to the health post.
8. Conducting child welfare clinics, especially weight surveillance.
9. Identifying patients for referral.
10. Up line referral of all problems that they cannot deal with themselves."

(Lesetedi, 1978:4-5).

The FWE's are full-time employees of the local authority and receive a salary, also slowl ...ided with bicycles (a generally undervalued potent ...r the supervision of trained nurses ... clinics. They are expected to establ ...y, attend kgotla meetings and to m ...r own level of health. In the FW programm ...ating a network of primary health ...s, concerned with dealing with heal ...of the society. The efficacy of t ...in this programme, lie the seeds of ...ed to the basic needs of the Botswana population.

"We expected that in 10 or 15 years we would be far along the road to achieving our dream of a developed country for our people and the reality of today's situation is a bitter pill to swallow.

"It is little wonder that my people are unwilling to embark on another adventure in constitutional development before they have received the benefit of the best available advice presented to them in as objective a way as possible."

On dual citizenship, he said what his people wanted was nationhood as Ciskeians and citizenship as South Africans.

3. LESOTHO

In 1975, Lesotho introduced its first Village Health Worker (VHW) pro- ...d ...ety ...ers, ...of VHWs ...imed ...aila- ... in three areas. The three VHW programmes, each operating in different hospital districts, were planned and implemented almost independently of one another While the programmes are all aimed at promoting village health, they differ significantly from one another in response to the varying needs and resources of the local environments in which they operate. A brief tabular description of the three VHW programmes, highlighting the distinctions between them, is given in Appendix I.

(iv) Proportional Mortality, accounted for by specific conditions.

(v) Expectation of Life. This was calculated both at birth (e_o) and at 45 years of age (e_{45}) for both males and females. It expresses the average number of additional years an individual would be expected to live beyond birth and 45 years.

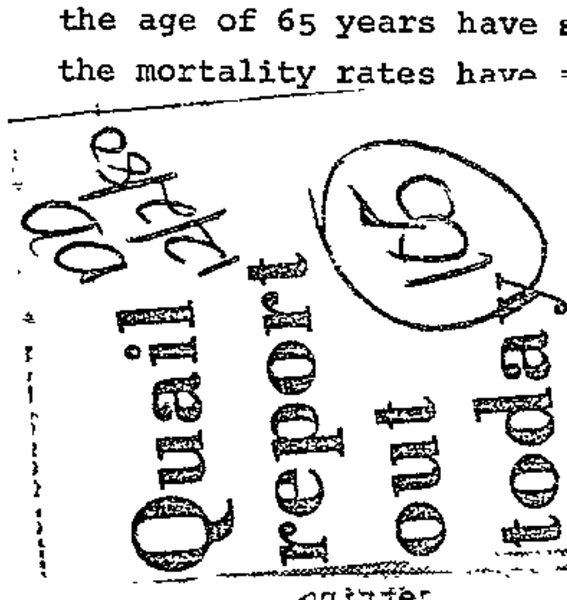
For Africans, the proportional mortality was the only index calculated.

RESULTS

The infant mortality rates (IMR) and standardised mortality rates (SMR) for whites and 'coloureds' are provided in Fig. 2 and Fig. 3. Whilst the whites have experienced a steady decline in both of these indices since 1929, the 'coloureds' after an initial decrease, show a comparatively static IMR since 1950 and an increase in their SMR since 1960.

From 1941 to 1970, the white IMR has fallen from 50,9/1 000 to 21/1 000, an improvement of 57,6%. During this period, the 'coloured' IMR has decreased from 164,8/1 000 to 132,6/1 000, a change of only 19,7%. This is of particular concern when it is appreciated that the greater the IMR, the more easily should improvements be accomplished. The decrease in SMRs between 1941 and 1970 were 28,4% and 25,7% for whites and 'coloureds' respectively.

The age specific mortality rates are summarised in Fig. 4. Since death is inevitable, it is to be expected that decreases in the mortality experience of younger age groups will give rise to a corresponding increase in mortality amongst elderly persons. Thus, although it is to be expected that for both whites and 'coloureds' the mortality rates for persons over the age of 65 years have shown a rising trend, it is [illegible] the mortality rates have also


Quail report out today

By BARRY STREEK

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN —Ciskeians will know this afternoon if the Quail Commission has recommended the immediate dependence for the homeland.

Although a copy of the report on possible independence was handed to the Ciskei's Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, at a banquet, attended by 150 people last night, its contents have been embargoed until today.

The chairman of the commission, Prof George Quail, held a press conference on condition no details were released until this afternoon.

Chief Sebe will react to the report at a press conference tomorrow morning.

Only then will the Ciskei Government's attitude to independence be finally known, but it is expected to give a conditional go-ahead to independence, whatever the commission's recommendations.

It is, however, significant that at least one of the members of the commission, Prof Robert Rotberg, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has criticised the immediate independence of any more homelands.

While Prof Rotberg has since claimed his views were taken out of context, his opposition to the immediate dependence of homelands is clear.

Another member of the commission, Prof Peter Kilby, of the Wesleyan University in the United States, has said that if it came out against immediate dependence, "it's improbable that any other homeland will seek independence."

None of the other members of the commission have made similar statements and Prof Quail refused to say anything yesterday for publication.

What is known is that the commission, which has cost R160 000, has been sitting for 14 months. It held seven formal sessions

by 1970, this figure had decreased to 15,7%, indicating that the whites had improved disproportionately to the 'coloureds'. Similarly, for children 1 to 4 years of age, during the period 1941 to 1970, the white mortality experience as a percentage of the 'coloureds' had decreased from 15,2% to 7,1%. It should be noted that the 0 year age specific death rates are higher than the corresponding IMRs. This is because the denominator for the former is the number of live births whilst for the latter it is the mid-year populations under one year of age.

Fig. 4 provides an indication of the proportional contribution of selected causes of death to the overall mortality experience of the white, 'coloured' and African communities.

During the period 1929 to 1970, the whites have shown a changing spectrum of mortality which is classically associated with an improving health status Infectious diseases have become less important and the major causes of death are increasingly related to Cardiovascular and Neoplastic diseases. The 'coloureds' and Africans, however, have a persistently high proportion of deaths caused by infectious diseases. The Africans exhibit a spectrum of mortality which is characteristically associated with developing communities whilst the 'coloureds' appear to occupy an intermediate position between the whites and Africans, although it is clearly much more similar to the Africans than it is to the whites.

What is of particular concern about the 'intermediate' position of the 'coloureds' is that it would appear to incorporate the worst of both the developed and the developing experiences. This becomes apparent from Table II which provides a more detailed analysis of the different diseases contributing to the overall mortality of [illegible]eds' in the form of cause specific [illegible] Thus, although a fairly [illegible]able I [illegible] been fairly [illegible] conceal a [illegible] in disease [illegible]ssible to [illegible] of mortality rates in greater detail. Disease categories with rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in italics in Table II. It will be noted that the mortality experiences of the 'coloureds

Sebe: it's time for a momentous decision

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The Ciskei would not be guided by political expediency nor would it be tempted by short-term financial incentives in seeking solutions to current constitutional problems, Chief Minister L. L. Sebe said last night.

He was speaking at a banquet in the Lennox Sebe Training College after receiving a report of the Quail Commission from its chairman, Prof George Quail.

The report on possible independence will be given to all members of the Ciskei Cabinet.

Chief Sebe said: "There are times in history for every nation where its present, its future and its past are focussed on a point from which it cannot depart without some momentous decision being made, and such a time is here today for the Ciskei.

"My people can have my assurance the decisions on this occasion will be governed by the same considerations which have directed all my policies in the past."

Chief Sebe said independence was not a strange concept to Ciskeians. They had fought their first war of independence in 1702 against the British forces at Mossel Bay "in an attempt to secure our independence against those who would have subjected us and our land to their authority."

The suppressive policies of the British Government ensured that the Ciskeian chieftainship and leadership pattern was

CHIEF SEBE

broken down and that Ciskeians were split into factions under the direction of the British Bantu affairs commissioners.

"When the offer was made to us to co-operate with the white man in the implementation of his new homeland policies, we saw an opportunity to re-unite the Ciskeian nation into a single powerful national unit.

"Success in such a venture, we reasoned, could be calculated not only to restore the pride and integrity of a people downtrodden for 100 years, it also would satisfy the spirits of our ancestors, restless beyond the grave at the inactivity of the nation's sons who had done little for a full century to reunite the people and restore their self respect."

It was for that reason Ciskeians decided to cooperate with the policy of separate development.

"We believed, naively perhaps, that the promise of development contained in the Sauer Commission report and in the speeches made by the late Dr Verwoerd, could be accepted as being literally true.

"We expected that in 10 or 15 years we would be far along the road to achieving our dream of a developed country for our people and the reality of today's situation is a bitter pill to swallow and it is little wonder my people are unwilling to embark on another adventure in constitutional development before they have received the benefit of the best available advice presented to them in as objective a way as possible."

Ciskeians accepted there were differences in culture and history which gave all concerned individuality and nationality of their own. Ciskeians were not prepared to lose that which identified them as Ciskeians, but also as South Africans in the broader sense.

"We have shared in creating the wealth of this country and we therefore have a right to share in its distribution," Chief Sebe said.

On the concept of dual citizenship, he said his people wanted nationhood as Ciskeians and citizenship as South Africans.

"If some constitutional relationship with South Africa can be worked out which will give meaning to these aspirations, then we are halfway towards finding a solution, not only for the problems of Ciskei and South Africa, but for South Africa and all the other homelands and independent states which occupy the tip of this continent," Chief Sebe said.

He said a solution might be in the Quail report. — DDR.

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TABLE I

MORTALITY RATES FOR THE 17 MAJOR DIVISIONS OF THE ICD

(Note: There are no tables for divisions V, XI, X because of the small numbers in each of these cat

I INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES

	W		A		C	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	1,99	2,2	9,81	6,60	55,55	51,04
1-4	0,16	0,13	0,76	0,79	8,27	7,48
5-24	0,02	0,02	0,07	0,08	0,21	0,21
25-44	0,06	0,03	0,17	0,20	1,14	0,78
45-64	0,25	0,13	0,75	0,45	3,30	1,37
65+	1,04	0,72	1,61	1,98	5,48	2,78
ALL	0,19	0,15	0,56	0,45	3,33	2,69
NO.	399	315	198	159	3792	3146

TABLE II

	WHITE		ASIAN		COLOURED		BLACK	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Rheumatic Heart Diseases (390-398)	115 1.2%	121 1.5%	28 2.5%	15 1.9%	120 3.9%	139 4.4%	49 2.1%	56 2.9%
Hypertensive Diseases (400-404)	212 2.2%	389 4.9%	115 10.1%	127 15.8%	190 6.1%	276 8.8%	273 11.4%	212 11.0%
Ischaemic Heart Diseases (410-414)	5737 58.8%	3118 39.3%	537 47.3%	246 30.6%	845 27.1%	566 18.0%	148 6.2%	66 3.4%
Cerebrovascular Diseases (430-438)	1587 16.3%	2181 27.5%	273 24.1%	239 29.7%	939 30.2%	1278 40.7%	772 32.3%	749 39.0%
	9752 100%	7926 100%	1135 100%	804 100%	3114 100%	3140 100%	2390 100%	1921 100%
	750 38.0%	287 42.4%	122 36.6%	28 26.9%	572 26.3%	161 24.7%	282 15.1%	59 18.2%
	485 24.6%	104 15.4%	42 12.6%	13 12.5%	84 3.9%	18 2.8%	76 4.1%	11 3.4%
	59 3.0%	41 6.1%	41 12.3%	2 1.9%	680 31.3%	167 25.6%	806 43.1%	89 27.5%
	1973 100%	677 100%	333 100%	104 100%	2175 100%	652 100%	1868 100%	324 100%

oisoning by motor vehicle exhaust gas" is a code used in South
C.D. (8th revision). See Ref. 13.

The Star Tuesday February 12 1980 5

Chief Sebe decries independence rumours

Own Correspondent

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The Chief Minister of Ciskei, Chief Lenox Sebe, last night decried speculative reports that his homeland was on its way to accepting independence.

Chief Sebe said his at a function at which he received the report of the quail Commission on possible independence. The contents of the report will be released later today.

Chief Sebe was speaking Government would not be guided by political expediency or short term financial incentives when seeking solutions to present constitutional problems.

"There are times in history for every nation when its present, its future and its past are focused on a point from which it cannot depart without some momentous decision being made."

Chief Sebe traced the history of the Ciskeian people and said Ciskeians also shared in the history of South Africa and the love felt for the country by all races.

School in a cowshed and the open air

DD 12/2/80

CHARLES NQAKULA describes the shocking conditions in the Ndevana schools

More than 3 000 schoolchildren from the Ndevana settlement camp near King William's Town share 18 classrooms, which has resulted in many children receiving tuition in the open-air.

But, the problem with the open-air classes is that there are no desks and blackboards for children and illustrations have to be made on the ground requiring individual attention for every child.

The Ciskei Minister of Education, Chief D. M. Jongilanga, said in an interview his department did not have enough funds to provide better facilities for the children at Ndevana.

"The South African Government is not supplying the necessary finance for us to lay on these facilities for the children and our contingency planning is not appropriate for a community as big as Ndevana," he said.

Ciskei Government officials have revealed in the past that it is difficult to design the infrastructure in settlements like Ndevana, which were not planned.

Ndevana mushroomed when a number of families, ejected from farms around Komga, Macleantown and at Welcomewood, were settled in the area by the Ciskei Government, but before there could be proper planning, more families arrived and the building of a school became top priority.

The Ciskei, meanwhile, was short of capital for the project and appeals to the South African Government, according to Chief Minister L. L. Sebe, were not successful.

Chief Sebe subsequently, used every opportunity to show visiting South African officials in the Ciskei the plight of the people of Ndevana, and the result of unplanned resettlement of his people.

The Ciskei was forced to change its plans for a school at Sada and to use the money for a school at Ndevana.

The money was not enough to build three separate schools and the existing schools — two lower primaries and a higher primary — have to share the available classrooms.

The Funeka Lower Primary School, under Ms M. N. Ngetu, has 1 138 children, while the other LP, under Ms O. K. Mayipase, has 1 382.

The two schools start their day at 7.30 am and finish at 11.30 am. Taking off 30 minutes for prayers and for a rest interval, tuition at the two schools is three hours a day.

There are children who get lessons for less than that because of accommodation difficulties.

Apart from the normal classrooms, an old, dilapidated cowshed is being used, where the LPs resort to the platoon system to be able to share the building.

During one week one school uses the building between 7.30 am and 11.30 am and the other school takes over from 11.30 am to 4 pm.

The tendency is for children who stay near the cowshed to attend school there, even if they are on registers at classes at the main school.

Every morning, teachers have to go round checking on their pupils before they can start lessons.

About 50 per cent of the pupils are never at school in time because of the distances they have to travel. Winter is even worse and although the starting time in 7.30 am this year, the teachers say they expect a lot of problems.

If they change, however, it will cause problems for the higher primary children, who have to finish school at 5 pm and travel long distances back home.

There are lower primary classes which have to be crammed into one classroom, particularly in bad weather, which, at times, results in three teachers sharing the same room.

The teachers are generally overloaded with work, with none of them assigned to teach the normal quota of children per teacher.

There is no single classroom which has enough desks for all the pupils, some of whom must sit on the cement floor. When lessons are conducted outside, which is most of the time for Sub Standard A children, they either have to sit down on the ground, therefore soiling their clothes, or stand for the duration of the lesson.

They have to sit down when the teachers make illustrations on the ground, with each teacher making the illustration in front of each pupil.

When I visited the school, Ms S. Z. Coto had an open-air class and had to give individual attention to 62 pupils, making illustrations on the ground in front of each child.

She told me her method was time-wasting but there were no blackboards to facilitate matters.

There are more problems for the lower primary teachers, who are handling pupils as young as seven years.

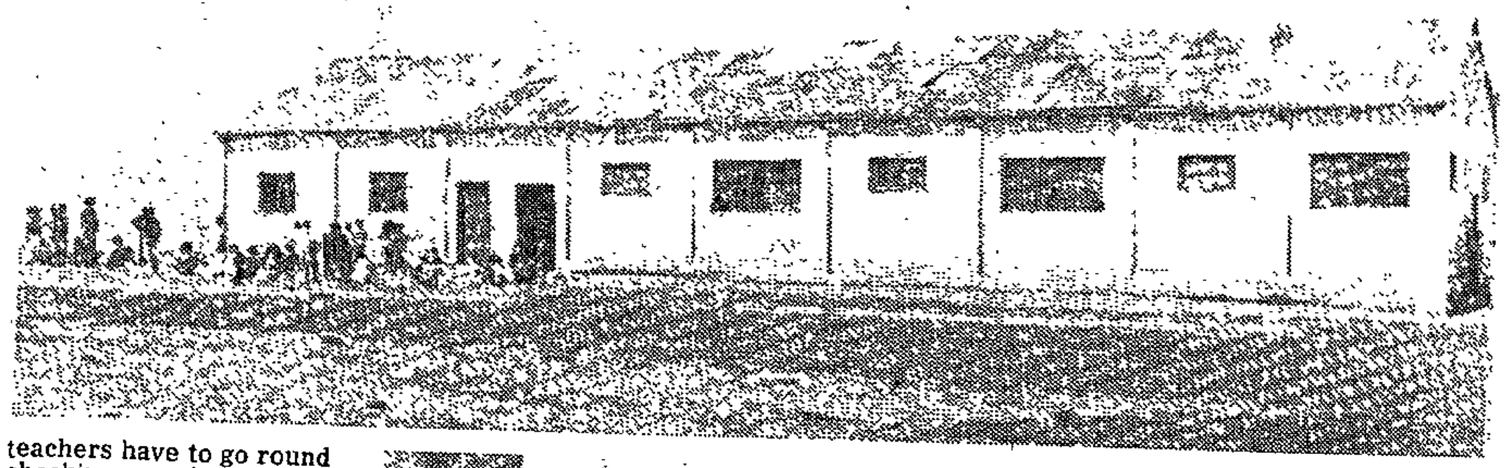
Some of the children are victims of poor home conditions and suffer from pellagra. Others have developed fits and others collapse from sheer hunger, the teachers told me. They have to provide something to eat for these children.

The teachers themselves do not have accommodation in the area and have to stay at Zwelitsha, about 16 km away, and at Mdantsane, which is even farther. They have to commute daily between school and home.

Some teachers (only a few out of the 72 at the three schools) have been accommodated at the old farm house, in shocking conditions for people of their status.

The question of accommodation for schoolchildren at the nearby Khwane Junior Secondary School is no better, with 135 Std 7 children having to share one classroom, normally meant for 50 children.

Two other classrooms are shared by 163 Std 6 children, with floor space for only 100 children. — DDR



Left: Ms S. Z. Coto uses the ground as a blackboard for an illustration for a small pupil. Below: Sibuele Ngqondi, 7, has to lie on the ground to write in his book.

Top: The cowshed used by the two lower primary schools. Above: School principals Ms M. N. Ngetu and Ms O. K. Mayipase, at a hole made by thieves who broke into the building and stole materials.

Quail findings released today

CAPE TIMES 12/2/80 (105)

Own Correspondent

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN. — The report of the Quail Commission into the desirability of independence for the Ciskei is to be released today.

Although a copy of the report was handed to the Ciskei's Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, last night at a banquet, attended by 150 people, its contents have been embargoed until today.

The chairman of the commission, Professor George Quail, held a press conference on condition that no details were released until this afternoon.

It is, however, significant that at least one of the members of the commission, Professor Robert Rotberg, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has already publicly criticized the independence of any more homelands.

While Professor Rotberg has since claimed that his views were taken out of context his opposition to independence of the homelands is clear.

Another member of the commission, Professor Peter Kilby of the Wesleyan University in the United States, has said that if it came out against independence "it's improbable that any other homelands will seek independence".

None of the other members of the commission have made similar statements and Professor Quail refused to say anything yesterday for publication.

Chief Sebe will react to the report at a press conference tomorrow morning.

The Ciskei Government is, however, expected to give a conditional go-ahead to independence, whatever the commission's recommendations.

Time to decide has come, Sebe

NO MATTER what the Quail Commission's report said about the feasibility of an independent Ciskei, there were certain principles on which Ciskeians were "unbendable", the Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, said last night.

He was welcoming more than 100 visiting dignitaries at a banquet in Zwelitsha near King William's Town at which he was presented with a copy of the report by the commission's chairman, Prof George Quail.

Chief Sebe said there were times in history for every nation where its present, future and past were focused on a point from which it could not depart without a momentous decision being made.

"Such a time is here today for the Ciskei. My people can have my assurance that the decisions which will be made on this occasion will be governed by the same considerations which have directed all my policies in the past.

"In seeking solutions to the constitutional problems of today we will not be guided by political expediency, nor will we be tempted by short-term financial incentives. The supreme consideration will continue to be the best interest of the people of the Ciskei."

The Chief Minister said the appointment of a commission to examine the question of independence had been seen by many as a step in that direction. However, had Ciskei already decided on independence on the Transkei or Bophuthatswana model, it would still have been necessary to appoint a commission.

"We in the Ciskei do not have any criticism of the decisions which those countries took on behalf of their people, but this does not necessarily presuppose that Ciskeians who have different history and different expectations will follow that same course," he said.

Promises of development contained in the Sauer Commission report and in speeches by the late Dr H F Verwoerd made Ciskeians expect it would be "far along the road to achieving our dream of a developed country for our people in 10 or 15 years.

"The reality of today's situation is a bitter pill to swallow and it is little wonder that my people are unwilling to embark on another adventure in constitutional development before they have received the benefit of the best available advice presented to them in as objective a way as possible.

Chief Sebe said, however, that no matter what the report said, there were certain principles in regard to Ciskei's future on which the Ciskeians were "unbendable."

Ciskeians believed that the people who lived in South Africa were made up of a diversity of social and cultural groups and sub-groups. They believed there was a total South African culture and a total South African socio-logical inter-relationship between all South Africa's people.

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"The main determinant of the pattern of medical care in developing countries is poverty rather than a warm climate".[7] There is a tendency to transplant health care services from developed countries into less developed countries. This tendency disregards the fact that developing countries have limited resources and vastly differing needs when compared to developed countries. For example, infestations and parasitic diseases often cause up to half the total deaths in a developing country, whereas they are responsible for less than 1 in 10, in a developed country.[8] Indeed, the brave politicians who

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complicated by the fact that doctors are not evenly distributed throughout all geographical areas. Throughout the world, countries can be divided into the "rich-rich" - the United States of America, the "poor-rich" - Britain, the "rich-poor" - Iran, and the "poor-poor" - Bangladesh. Physicians migrate from "poor-poor" to "rich-poor" and, finally, to "rich-rich", and it is estimated that one third of physicians beginning their career in the United States of America, received their training abroad.[8] Similarly, within a country, there is a maldistribution of doctors between doctors.[11] The government of the United States of America, for example, has over the past decade increased its spending on health manpower programmes from 6[illegible] illion dollars for this p[illegible] ducation and physician training [illegible] heir objective of providing [illegible] ions to show a point A well [illegible] s of America would in tim[illegible] istics would not be phy[illegible] cities would be reflec[illegible] maining inadequately physic[illegible] d be soluble is served [illegible] n 1977. The editor found [illegible] rted because most graduates will have states "The peripheral [illegible] seen little of it in their education, and even less during their clinical training".[13] I shall return to this point later.

I have already alluded to the fact that political, economic and social factors are the most important determinants of the health of the people of any country. Indeed, Maurice King, whose book "Medical Care in Developing Countries", subtitled "A Primer on the Medicine of Poverty and a Symposium from Makarere", states:

Mortality rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in italics in Table I. For all of these major causes of mortality, the Asian and 'coloured' mortality rates exceed those of the whites.

the South African population from all causes of death. The proportional contribution of the seventeen major disease categories of the International Classification of Diseases 18th revision

Ciskeians reject independence

B2280 105

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — A majority of Ciskeians reject independence for the homeland.

And ninety per cent of all Xhosa-speaking blacks want one-man-one-vote unitary system, with black and white people voting together for one parliament.

But 70 per cent would accept, as second best but as worthwhile, a federal system of government.

These have been the findings of a major opinion survey of Ciskeians conducted for the Quail Commission.

Some 700 Ciskeians were interviewed at length on their attitudes towards independence and the future of South Africa in both the Ciskei and the urban areas.

Asked: "What it would mean in your life if the Ciskei were to become independent soon?", 36 per cent gave positive replies, 53 per cent negative and 12 per cent said it would mean nothing to them, or they did not know.

The commission said: "In no category of Ciskeians were more than about four out of ten in favour of independence, and among city Xhosa only one in five supported it.

"When asked whether there was any difference between Transkei today and an African country like Lesotho, a majority of those expressing an opinion considered there was a difference for such reasons as that Lesotho is recognised by the whole world and has "sovereign independence".

"Even in accepting independence of Bophuthatswana, President Lucas Mangope, said he had not won for his people full sovereign independence but only "greater independence than they had before."

"The commission believes this view of the inadequacy of the current South African form of independence is widely reflected among Ciskeians, who mostly perceive it as involving important elements of dictation from Pretoria.

"Most Ciskeians do not want independence on the conditions on which it is at present offered to them: the government of South Africa has so far failed to convince them they should take it unless these conditions are altered," the commission said.

The Ciskeians surveyed also showed negative attitudes to system of government operating at present in the nomeland.

Asked what self-government had meant to them personally, over 90 per cent said the present situation was "meaningless" or "meant nothing".

The commission, however, pointed out that although the status quo was deemed to be unsatisfactory "so long as the only alternative to the status quo is independence on unacceptable terms, there will be support for a continuance of the present dispensation."

The most desired form of government was a unitary state for the whole of South Africa on a one-man-one-vote basis.

"Ninety per cent of all Xhosa polled wanted "all whites and blacks voting together for anyone they like for one single multiracial government."

"This was the most favoured solution right across the board on the part of urban and rural Ciskeians, old and young, male and female, poor and richer, traditionalist and detribalised.

"This finding is consistent both with views expressed to the commission by most black witnesses from all walks of life and with the 1978 study by Theo Hanf and others that 83 per cent of urban blacks thought that "South Africa should be one place for all people ... blacks and whites, rich and poor, educated and illiterate should be allowed to vote."

The Xhosa polled in our survey were not greatly shaken even when asked the awkward question whether Ciskeians would feel insecure under a universal franchise because they were relatively small in number compared with other groups such as Zulu: 60 per cent or so still felt that "all Africans are one people and it would not matter".

"These results are not consistent with the view often expressed by South African whites that the desire for one-man-one-vote is confined to the young or to a vociferous unrepresentative minority of activist urban blacks.

"And at the present time no support can be given to the belief that blacks, even those who live in homeland rural areas, let alone city dwellers, regard their ethnic connections and social background as the decisive factor that should determine the manner of their political representation."

In a similar survey conducted at the same time, it was found that 92 per cent of Zulu people living in Soweto, and 97 per cent of Pedi people living in Soweto, also wanted one-man-one-vote in a unitary system of government.

It was also found that 67 per cent of the Soweto Zulus would support a federation, as would 83 per cent Soweto Pedis.

The commission said it found the reasons for the strong rejection of independence was based on five arguments: "Blacks are not properly consulted about whether they want it; the loss of South African citizenship is unacceptable: the homelands are too small and fragmented: their inhabitants could suffer important economic disadvantages: and there is no prospect of international recognition."

at e_0 and males at e_{45}. The fact that for the women have the highest mortality rates for re digestive, genito-urinary and ill-defined ca contribute to this anomalous situation.

Fig. 7 summarises the percentage improvement in the expectation of life at birth subsequent to the total elimination of the mortality associated

that they effectively swamp the proportional
y Diseases in the 'coloured' community. In
the white community, the mortality rates for most causes of death are so
low, the importance of the Circulatory diseases become disproportionately
exaggerated.

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Quail Commission

Reports by Barry Streek

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — One of the remarkable achievements of the Quail Commission is that it was agreed unanimously and there were no minority reports.

The seven-man commission had a wide cross-section of views and it was not generally expected it would be able to achieve total agreement.

Undoubtedly this is partly due to the patient chairmanship of Professor George Quail, who, despite illness during its work, was able to blend the commission into united findings.

It was no mean effort.

On the one hand, there were two key figures of the Afrikaans establishment among its members: Prof Ernst Marais, the Principal of the University of Port Elizabeth, and Dr Martin van den Berg, President of the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut.

On the other hand there were two liberal American academics, Prof Robert Rotberg, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Prof Peter Kilby of the Wesleyan University.

In addition, Sir Arthur Snelling, a former British Ambassador in South Africa, and Mr Coast Lalendle, a senior lecturer at the University of Fort Hare, were also members.

The report itself was only finalised in the United States five days ago.

The attitudes of white people

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — A survey of white people living in the Border area has shown a "very negative" image of an independent Ciskei — partly as a result of negative impressions of Transkei.

Border whites, who in 1977 returned seven out of eight Nationalist MPs to parliament, believe independent homelands will be hostile to South Africa, will deepen racial conflict in South Africa, and that black leaders in Transkei are unpredictable.

At the same time, the majority of the whites surveyed believe independent homelands will give blacks a healthy opportunity to develop along their own lines, that the development of the homelands is the only alternative to power-sharing and that Transkei's government enjoys majority support.

Details of the survey were released as an appendix to the report of the Quail Commission.

A total of 400 white adults were interviewed for 45 minutes each in East London, King William's Town, Queenstown, Grahamstown, Adelaide, Fort Beaufort, Alice and Port Alfred.

While 80 per cent believed independent homelands gave blacks an seen as the least of all evils, "as many as six out of ten Afrikaners feel that other policies are more likely to secure stability."

Professor Schlemmer said: "Clearly, whites want separation, and want to support the homeland policy: Afrikaners more so than English-speakers, because the government that most of them support has evolved the policy.

"Yet everyone is aware of practical weaknesses and strategic dangers.

"The most important conclusion to be drawn is that there is little stability in the white perception of homeland development since the contradictions might be resolved one way or the other.

"A government promoting this policy can stave it off by providing clear, consistent and constant guidelines to perceptions, but statements by homeland leaders, by figures in the world outside, etc., quite easily rock the boat," he said.

In their attitudes towards the independence of Transkei, only 42 per cent thought it to be a "good thing," while 24 per cent felt it was neither good nor bad, and 27 per cent felt it was a step in the wrong direction.

While 50 per cent titudes to the Ciskei was similar to their attitudes to Transkei: 50 per cent thought the economy would develop, 64 per cent thought efficiency would decline, 70 per cent thought the leaders were unpredictable and 81 per cent thought an independent Ciskei could be a breeding ground for terrorists.

Prof Schlemmer commented: "The leadership image of the Ciskei is somewhat less unfavourable than that of the Transkei, particularly among English-speakers, probably due to the reputation of Chief Sebe compared with that of Chief Matanzima."

He concluded: "The image of an independent Ciskei in the future is very negative, partly as a result of a set of negative impressions of Transkei, and partly due to stereotyped racial attitudes.

"The results indicate a similarly negative view of the impact of the independence of the Ciskei on the white Eastern Cape, although the views of businessmen are more positive, particularly on economic issues.

"These negative perceptions may surprise some

IV DISEASES OF BLOOD AND BLOOD-FORMING ORGANS 88

	W				A				C				B			
	M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F	
0-1	0,02		0,03		0,20		0,21		0,06		0,16		0,06		0,06	
1-4	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,01	0,00	0,01	0,02	0,01	0,04	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01

VII DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM 89

	W				A				C				B			
	M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F	
0-1	0,51		0,33		1,10		0,21		1,80		1,59		0,13		0,10	
1-4	0,05	0,06	0,06	0,07	0,02	0,09	0,10	0,10	0,15	0,14	0,17	0,17	0,02	0,11	0,04	0,13
5-24	0,07	0,06														

13/2/80

...along their own lines and 64 per cent believed independent homelands were the only alternative to power sharing, 62 per cent also believed they would become hostile areas, and 59 per cent believed they deepened racial conflict.

Professor Lawrence Schlemmer, of the University of Natal, who supervised the survey, said the results revealed "great confusion and contradiction — the views of rank-and-file whites emphasising a point which is often overlooked: this being the fact that white politics at the popular level in South Africa is not at all about separate development as such."

"Although there was great consensus about the theoretical merits of the policy of separating blacks and whites, because it was

...economy had developed, 64 per cent felt efficiency had declined, 74 per cent thought the leaders were unpredictable and could harm white interests, and 65 per cent thought investment was a business risk.

Prof Schlemmer commented: "These results certainly show remarkable consensus between Afrikaans and English-speaking whites. The consensus seems to be that negative features outweigh positive characteristics.

"The high endorsements of the danger of terrorism (83 per cent), the unpredictability of black leaders, and the two economic items of business risk and declining efficiency are perhaps the most compelling results."

The survey of white at-

...k of the fact that nearly six out of the ten whites support the present government, the central policy of which has separate development with the assumption of independent black states.

"Our results, however, show that great ambivalence and contradiction exist in attitudes towards homeland development, even among largely government - supporting Afrikaners.

"Despite this ambivalence, however, when it comes to considering various realistic ways of expanding the homelands to make them more viable, a surprising high proportion of three-quarters or more whites in the Eastern Cape indicate willingness to live in an expanded black state provided guarantees of their security are provided."

D14180

Call for change in the Aliens Act

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The Quail Commission says one of the reservations about the 99-year leasehold scheme and about other non-political rights in the white areas frequently voiced by homeland governments and by members of the South African opposition parties is the "continuity or transfer of these rights, particularly the leasehold right.

"The feeling was that children of people with Section Ten rights would themselves not qualify for Section Ten rights if they were born after the homeland of their parents became independent because their parents would no longer be South African citizens.

"The commission's interpretation of the legislation is that the birth, employment and residence qualifications for Section Ten rights will be equally available to citizens of homelands and former homelands, and the Minister of Co-operation and Development has confirmed this view corresponds with his government's intentions and the relevant legislation will be amended if it becomes subject to any other interpretation by the courts."

Although the 99-year leasehold rights could be transferred, it did not mean the person to whom they were transferred would have residence rights.

"This means that an unqualified child who inherits the leasehold, but who is not himself qualified in terms of Section 10 of the 1945 Act, will be excluded from one of the normal benefits of ownership, which is the right of personal occupation." B12180

Another problem concerned domestic workers and farm labourers who lived on the property of their white employers in a white area which was not a "prescribed area." As a result they could not acquire Section Ten rights.

"This question in relation to farms was put to the government, but the government's reply, which was to the effect that these people retained their rights, sheds no light on whether they indeed had any Section Ten rights to retain."

A third problem which the commission described as "a more general caveat" was that "although they have existed for many years, and although there is no evidence that the South African government wishes to end them, the Section Ten rights are by no means inviolable. They derive from an Act of the South African parliament which, like any other Act, may be repealed or amended at any time."

The commission was also told by the South African government that "a child born in the Republic of South Africa of Ciskeian parents will have a claim to South African citizenship if the parents have the right of permanent residence in the Republic."

It commented: "At first glance this answer might seem to open the door for a large group of "Ciskeians" to acquire South African citizenship. But this would depend on the "right of permanent residence" not having an unfavourable legal definition, which in fact it has."

This was because the right of permanent residence, as defined by the 1937 Aliens Act, laid down that permits for this residence would only be authorised to people "of good character and likely to become assimilated with the European inhabitants of the Union."

The commission said: "Such a restriction effectively prevents any Ciskeian from qualifying for permanent residence and, therefore, being able to acquire South African citizenship by naturalisation.

"It may be that the South African government is not aware of the consequences of this section of the Aliens Act and, in the light of the obvious desire implicit in its reply that Ciskeians should be able to qualify as South African citizens by reason of residence, the commission suggests that the Ciskei government ask the South African government to prepare an amendment to the Aliens Act to remove this anomaly," the commission said.

TABLE I *Median mortality ratios, income per capita levels and housing densities for Whites, Coloured People, Asians and Africans in metropolitan areas, other urban areas and rural areas in South Africa.*

	Mortality ratio (expressed as percentage)	Income per capita (R)	Housing density (people/ room)	Number of districts
Whites				
Metropolitan areas	107	1038	0,91	31
Other urban areas	97	830		

TABLE II *Spearman rank correlation coefficients between socioeconomic indicators and mortality ratios in metropolitan areas - Whites, Coloured people, Asians and Africans, 1970.*

Whites

	EDUC	INC	HDENS	MR_1
EDUC	-	0,245	0,202	0,118
INC		-	0,630**	0,516*
HDENS			-	0,287
				-

Coloureds

	EDUC	INC	HDENS	MR_1
EDUC	-	0,766**	0,535*	0,793**
INC		-	0,500*	0,427
HDENS			-	0,556*
MR_1				-

Africans

	EMP	EDUC	MR_1
EMP	-	-0,683**	0,094
EDUC		-	-0,152
MR_1			-

...tes a coefficient significantly different from
...cance level; a double asterisk denotes a sig-
A negative sign denotes a perverse correlation;
...ation in the direction expected.

...e on the basis of Table II:

...nificantly correlated with any of the other variables.
...ooling has been compulsory (and effectively so) for
...ctive of income status. HDENS is significantly associated
...expect - the higher incomes, the fewer people there
will be per room as better housing becomes affordable. More interestingly, MR_1 is significantly associated with INC suggesting that even at White income levels, higher incomes have the effect of reducing mortality.

- For coloured people and Asians, one finds significant associations in the expected directions between all the variables (except INC and MR_1 which are, however, significantly associated at the 10% level). Development here, in other words, is a highly intercorrelated process of improved education, augmented incomes, dropping housing densities and lower mortality rates.

Ciskei is urged to reject independence

Political Staff

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN. — The Ciskei Government has been urged not to accept independence by a commission it appointed to investigate the matter.

The Quail Commission found that most Ciskeians were against independence.

In a unanimous report released yesterday the commission said:

"The status quo, unsatisfactory as it may be to the government and people of the Ciskei, is preferable to independence on present terms, that is those accepted by Transkei, Bophuta Tswana and Venda."

The report found in an opinion survey of Ciskeians both in the homeland and in the urban areas that 90% favoured one-man-one-vote in a unitary system of government.

The report is a major blow to the Government whose key policy of separate development is aimed at persuading the non-independent homelands to opt for independence on the same terms as the now independent homelands.

It is particularly critical of the Government's stand on citizenship — a stand repeated in prepared answers by the Department of Co-operation and Development to questions from the commission — and the implementation of Government policies on matters such as consolidation, migrant labour, resettlement and financial assistance.

Significantly, the report was signed by two figures in the Afrikaans establishment: Professor Ernst Marais, principal of the University of Port Elizabeth, and Dr Martin van den Berg, President of the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut.

At a Press conference this morning, the Ciskei's Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, will announce his government's reaction to the report.

Chief Sebe, who has previously expressed support for independence provided certain "non-negotiable conditions" are resolved, may well accept the conditions the commission lays down for independence.

He is expected to spell out these conditions when he meets the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, in Cape Town tomorrow.

● See Page 9

New policy 'soon' on blacks' rights

Own Correspondent

THE Government is soon to announce new policy on the citizenship rights of blacks from independent homelands.

It has also made it clear that birth, employment and residence rights of urban blacks will not be jeopardised when homelands accept or refuse independence.

This is disclosed in the Quail Commission of Inquiry report yesterday on the feasibility of Ciskeian independence.

The commission said the Government was reconsidering its approach to the nationality and citizenship status of blacks.

"We have been told that a policy statement on such a new approach may be made at about the same time our report is published. It is likely to overcome the many disadvantages that follow the loss of South African nationality ... and make the independent homelands concept more acceptable to those who will be citizens."

The commission does not say who told it of the change, but it took evidence from the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

Ciskei's terms for independence

Argus 13/2/80 (10)

Fattis & Monis Strike

For almost a month 88 workers at the Fattis & Monis factory in Bellvi have been on strike. They struck because five of their fellow workers dismissed. The workers say the dismissals were because all five were a trade union. The union was trying to negotiate for better pay and h work - R40 a week and an 8 hour working day. A director of the facto these demands are "out of all proportion", and unreasonable and woul "disruption" in his firm.

Officials of the 10 000 member union (the Food & Canning Workers Uni the dismissed men had signed a document giving the union rights to n for better conditions. The factory refused to negotiate with the uni says the men were replaced by machines and that it was part of a cut staff.

Although those dismissed were **'Coloured'**, more than half of the men strike are African contract workers. In spite of the threat of being back to the homelands, the African workers are standing firm with th brothers and sisters. On the first day of the strike, men from the of Labour tried to separate 'Coloured' and African workers who had outside the factory. The workers refused to be separated. One said, there for the same purpose."

Moves of solidarity with the striking workers are increasing. At a last week more than 500 university and college students from U.W.C. Peninsula Training College and Bellville Technical College called f be re-employed and for a boycott of Fattis & Monis products.

The Western Province Traders Association says it will instruct its sell the factory's products unless there is negotiation.

The South African Council of Sport (SACOS) has called on all sport schools affiliated to SACOS to support a call for re-employment of a boycott of the factory's products.

More than 400 students from the University of Cape Town held a mee called for a boycott of all Fattis and Monis products.

The Women for Peace movement has called on the factory to negotiat workers.

The Cape branch of Nafcoc - the National African Federated Chambe has issued a statement in support of the dismissed workers.

Fattis and Monis insist that there is "no dispute". However a dir firm says he is worried about calls for a boycott of the factory' by blacks because much of the factory's trade is with blacks. The kept production going by employing scab workers in the place of t workers. However production has slowed down.

Who are Fattis and Monis? Fattis and Monis is the factory which following products: The following Record flours; Self-raising f Bread flour, Sifted flour, Unsiftes flour, Wheatie Treat flour; Philadelphia flour; Koeberg Mille pack - mealie meal; all produ Fattis & Monis brand name. These include icecream cones, cake cu macaroni, spagetti, large and small shells, pasta ribbons - broa and green, pain rings, dilatines. Fattis and Monis also pack the products under the following brand names; Princess, Pot o' Gold,

name brand, Ckeckers and Roma. Fattis & Monis also control a bakeries in the Cape Town area. These include the Good Hope Bake River, Wrench Town Bakery in Observatory and the Ultra Bakery in

Staff Reporter

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN. — Independence in terms of the current blue print would make the Ciskei dependent on the charity of the Republic of South Africa, Chief Lennox Sebe, Chief Minister of the homeland, said today.

The Chief Minister was addressing a Press conference in Zwelitsha on the Ciskei Commission report, which had advised against independence for the Ciskei on present terms.

Chief Sebe said such independence would mean the Ciskei would opt out of South Africa and forego forever its claims to a larger share of the wealth created by the labour of its people.

PRINCIPLES

'There are two principles upon which the Ciskeians stand firm in relation to future independence,' he said.

'Firstly, the Ciskeians reject independence if it means the forfeiture of South African citizenship.'

'Secondly, the Ciskeians seek to retain and develop their nationality as Ciskeians.'

'If in working out its future relationship to South Africa, it appears that something less than full independence would offer a compatible and acceptable formula within which these aspirations can be satisfied, then so be it.'

AGREEMENT

Chief Sebe was in agreement with the commissioners however, who said: 'Whatever the Ciskei does, it will want to run its own affairs.'

The Chief Minister said he and the commission saw the ideal solution to the Ciskei issue in the retention of South Africa citizenship and the attainment of a certain degree of autonomy for the Ciskei.

He was committed to holding a referendum on the independence issue.

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Quail No to independence

The report is a major blow to the government whose key policy of separate development is aimed at persuading the non-independent homelands to opt for independence on the same terms negotiated with Transkei, Venda and Bophuthatswana

It is particularly critical of the government's stand on citizenship — a stand repeated in prepared answers by the Department of Co-operation and Development to questions from the commission — and the implementation of government policies on matters such as consolidation, migrant labour, resettlement and financial assistance

It is significant the report was signed by two figures in the Afrikaans establishment Prof Ernst Marais, principal of the University of Port Elizabeth, and Dr Martin van den Berg, president of the Afrikaans Handelsinstituut.

At a press conference this morning, Ciskei's Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, will announce his government's reaction to the report which it commissioned 14 months ago.

Chief Sebe, who has previously expressed support for independence provided certain "non-negotiable conditions" were resolved, may well accept the conditions laid down by the commission for possible independence

It seems likely, in view of his previous stands and in view of the commission's report, that he will not opt for independence unless these conditions are satisfied

Chief Sebe is expected to spell these out when he meets the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, in Cape Town tomorrow.

The commission said it considered Ciskei should opt for independence only if the following conditions were accepted

- The majorities of Ciskeians both in the Ciskei and in the South African common area vote in favour of independence in a carefully supervised referendum on the issue (a move previously accepted by Chief Sebe)
- Citizenship on satisfactory terms is negotiated which gives non-resident Ciskeians the choice of either Ciskei or South African status or both, and the South African Government relinquishes its rights to expel, deport or otherwise remove from the common area Ciskeians who have chosen South African status. (This supports one of Chief Sebe's non-negotiable conditions)
- An enlargement of the Ciskei to an extent acceptable to the Ciskei Government has been agreed with the South African Government. (This is another of Chief Sebe's non-negotiable conditions)
- The rights of Ciskeians to seek work and remain employed in South Africa are explicitly preserved.
- South Africa agrees to provide equitable financial support.

At this stage, it seems likely these are precisely the conditions on which Chief Sebe will negotiate independence if he decides to go ahead with it

CHIEF SEBE . . . will reply today.

In its 300-page report and appendices, the commission rejects amalgamation with Transkei on the grounds that it is "neither desirable nor practical at the present time"

New status likely for homeland blacks

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The South African government is to announce a new policy soon on the citizenship rights of black people from the homelands which have gained their independence

The government has also made it clear that the birth, employment and residence rights of urban black people will not be jeopardised if their designated homeland opts for independence or not.

This has been disclosed in the report of the Quail Commission

The commission said the South African government was rethinking its approach to the nationality and citizenship status of black people living in South Africa and in the former and present homelands

"We have been told that a policy statement on such a new approach may be made at about the same time our report is published

"It is likely to overcome the many of the disadvantages that follow the loss of South African nationality and, therefore, to make the concept of independent homelands more acceptable to those who will be citizens of the homelands."

The commission does not say who informed them of the change but it twice took evidence from the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornof

The loss of South African citizenship, without choice, by thousands of people living in or linked to Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda has been one of the most controversial issues associated with their independence and the Ciskei Government has made it clear that unless this approach is changed it will not seek independence

'From Fish to Kei rivers, from Stormberg to sea and including East London'

lixed race state plan

105

LIAM'S TOWN — A new multi-racial state, with blacks and ring power, should be created in the white Border corridor ikei, the Quail Commission suggested yesterday.

BARRY STREEK reports

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dent of the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut, for the joint control of East London harbour by South Africa, Ciskei and Transkei

The commission said it considered whether any political arrangement could be devised which would both go some way towards satisfying the strong demand of Ciskeians for consolidation, including the corridor, and at the same time provide a framework in which it would be possible to meet the desire of whites, no less than blacks, for the Ciskei and the corridor to be treated as one unit.

"Whites have stressed to us that adverse effects which political uncertainty is having on the prosperity of the corridor."

The condominium would "remain part of South Africa. All its inhabitants would still be South Africans. No individual would be compelled to move.

"No one would have to give up his land. No cities would be altered in the complexion of their population.

"The discriminatory legislation of South Africa would not be enforceable within the condominium. The purchase and sale of land in the area would occur without attention to colour.

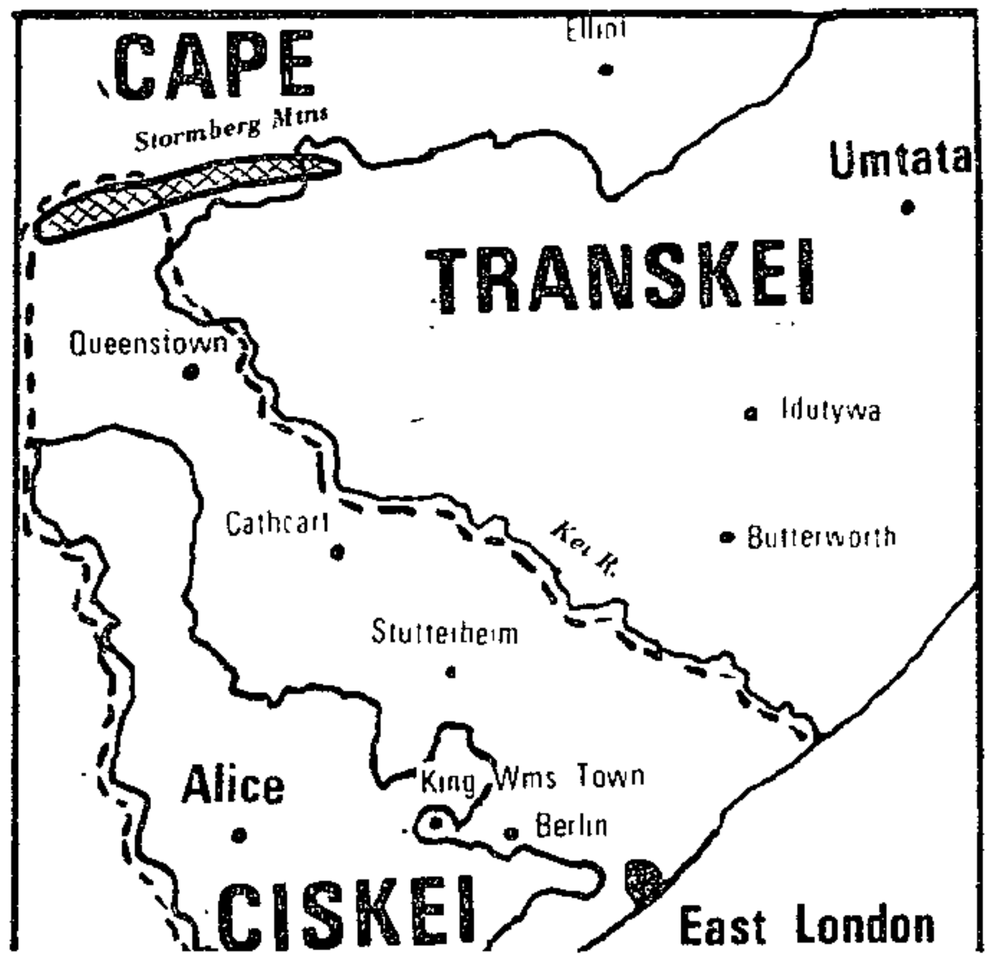
"The condominium would have control over

The economic and financial provisions of the condominium would be crucial to its success, but the proposal was based on the premise that by remaining part of South Africa it would receive an appropriate share of the taxes.

If the proposal that East London become a free port were also accepted, the commission believed that it "would attract overseas investment and thus help materially to bring back prosperity to the region."

The commission said it was "fully cognisant of the unusual nature of our proposal for a condominium" and there had not been any close precedent for this type of political arrangement.

"But, for all its unorthodoxy, we think the material benefits and social advantages which could result are so profound that it merits examination by both blacks and whites," the



King suggested as new capital

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The plans to turn Alice into the new capital of the Ciskei at a cost of R100 million should be halted and King William's Town made the new capital, the Quail Commission said in its report which was released yesterday

The commission also said the plans to make a new industrial area at Middledrift, also at a cost of R100 million, "cannot be justified at present on economic grounds."

"The return on capital expenditure of this size at Alice and Middledrift is likely to be very unfavourable compared with expenditure on specific development projects, especially irrigation and other agricultural schemes. Development at

William's Town and East London.

It also revealed that Ciskei agricultural planners, besides wanting more land, specifically wanted four additional areas to be included in the Ciskei

These were the basin of upper Swart Kei River in the Queenstown district, the extension of the border to the Kliplaat River to ensure the full flow of water to the Shiloh irrigation scheme from the Waterdown Dam and would include Hogsback, the extension of the border from the Chalumna River to the Buffalo River to consolidate the pineapple growing area, and the addition of the Pirie forest area in King William's Town to give it a good natural border and increased forestry potential.

If these areas were added, the Ciskei would again be one million hectares, the size it was before Herschel and Glen Grey were ceded to Transkei

The commission also said the development at Ntabathemba, which was better known as the Thornhill area, was also far behind schedule.

"This kind of mismanagement damages relations. It has added to the store of Ciskei grievance," the commission said.

commission called it, and the purchase and sale of land in the area would occur without attention to colour.

The condominium would stretch from the Fish to the Kei Rivers, including the present unconsolidated Ciskei, and from the Stormberg mountains to the sea, including East London.

The proposal, which was unanimously suggested, is a more extensive version of the idea suggested last year by one of the members of the commission, Dr Martin van den Bergh, who is President of the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut, for the joint control of East London harbour by South Africa, Ciskei and Transkei.

The commission said it considered whether any political arrangement could be devised which would both go some way towards satisfying the strong demand of Ciskeians for consolidation, including the corridor, and at the same time provide a framework in which it would be possible to meet the desire of whites, no less than blacks, for the Ciskei and the corridor to be treated as one unit.

"Whites have stressed to us that adverse effects which political uncertainty is having on the prosperity of the corridor"

The condominium would "remain part of South Africa All its inhabitants would still be South Africans No individual would be compelled to move

"No one would have to give up his land No cities would be altered in the complexion of their population.

"The discriminatory legislation of South Africa would not be enforceable within the condominium. The purchase and sale of land in the area would occur without attention to colour.

"The condominium would have control over population transfers into its area, so that the terms on which people from the rest of South Africa could be resettled would have to be negotiated.

"The condominium would have a high degree of internal autonomy, though its powers would, of course, fall a long way short of those of an independent Ciskei."

The form of government of the condominium would be a matter of negotiations but "one essential feature of the constitution would be that power should be effectively shared between the blacks and whites in a manner acceptable to both of them."

There were several ways this could be achieved, but the commission suggested government by a bicameral legislature with one black and one white House of equal size.

The franchise could be universal, or qualified, with every voter having two votes to be cast for one black and one white candidate. A two-thirds majority might be necessary for legislation which would make co-operation between the two Houses necessary

The premier would be responsible to both Houses.

"At first sight, it does not appear that a system in which power would be shared in this, or some similar way between blacks and whites, would be compatible with having nominated seats or a House of Chiefs"

Condominium . . .

. . . a dictionary definition: "Joint control of a state's affairs vested in two or more other states."

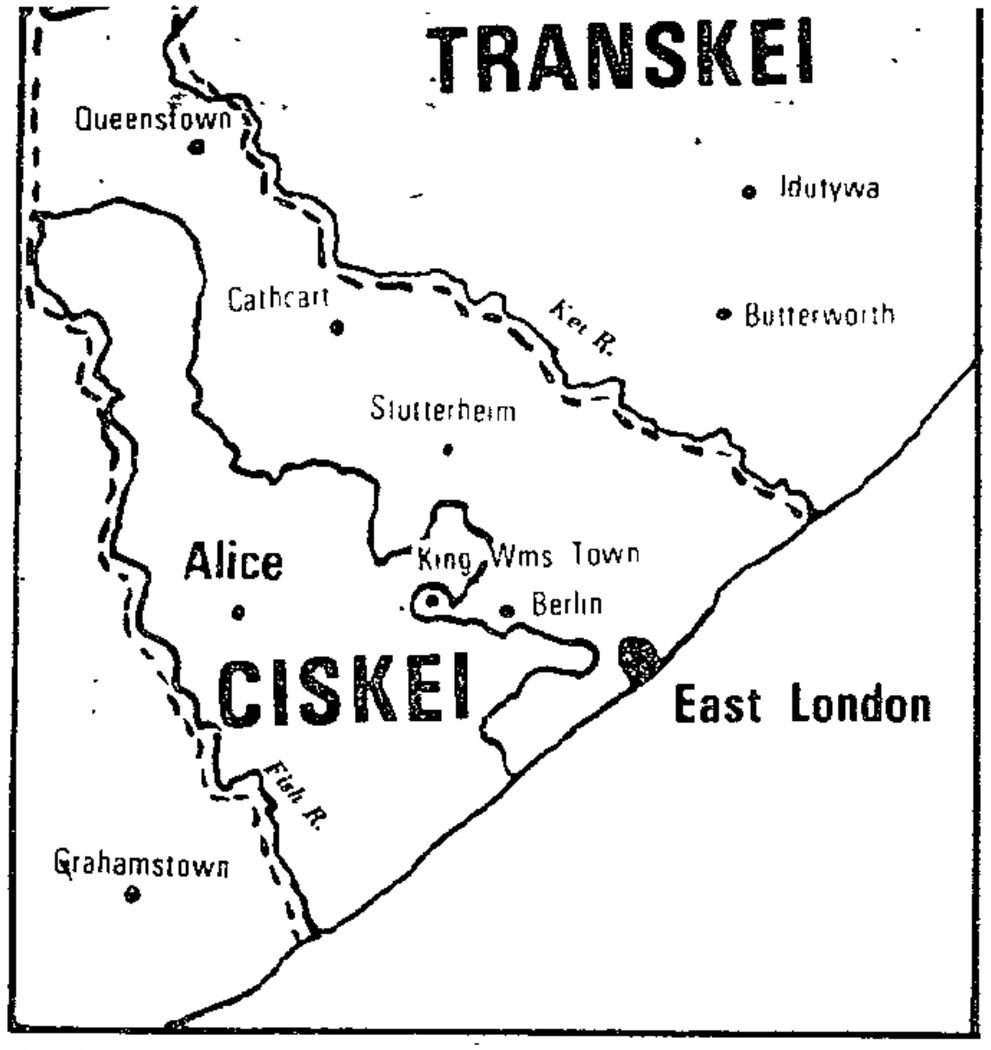
the proposal was based on the premise that by remaining part of South Africa it would receive an appfopriate share of the taxes.

If the proposal that East London become a free port were also accepted, the commission believed that it "would attract overseas investment and thus help materially to bring back prosperity to the region"

The commission said it was "fully cognisant of the unusual nature of our proposal for a condominium" and there had not been any close precedent for this type of political arrangement.

"But, for all its unorthodoxy, we think the material benefits and social advantages which could result are so profound that it merits examination by both blacks and whites," the commission said.

More on Quail report, page 7



The dotted line shows the borders of the Quail Commission's proposed condominium.

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The plans to turn Alice into the new capital of the Ciskei at a cost of R100 million should be halted and King William's Town made the new capital, the Quail Commission said in its report which was released yesterday.

The commission also said the plans to make a new industrial area at Middledrift, also at a cost of R100 million, "cannot be justified at present on economic grounds"

"The return on capital expenditure of this size at Alice and Middledrift is likely to be very unfavourable compared with expenditure on specific development projects, especially irrigation and other agricultural schemes. Development at Alice will largely duplicate existing infrastructure at Zwelitsha-King William's Town, which can be expanded much more cheaply."

It pointed out that a ready-made and largely unoccupied industrial estate already existed at Berlin, just outside the Ciskei border, and it understood that a transfer of Berlin could be negotiated with the South African Government and the East London Municipality.

This existing industrial estate, if it could be brought within the borders of the Ciskei, is better located than Middledrift and could be developed at a fraction of the cost."

It said King William's Town was a prime candidate for inclusion in the Ciskei, or a condominium, and it could become the capital

"The attraction of such a plan to King William's Town would undoubtedly be the assurance it would then have that it would continue to prosper — it is, for its size, already one of the most prosperous towns in South Africa, but that prosperity would be clearly threatened if government expenditure in the Ciskei were to be concentrated in distant Alice rather than in the present administrative town of Zwelitsha.

The commission estimated it would cost R750 million to buy all the white-owned land between the Fish and Kei Rivers which the Ciskei Government has claimed for itself.

The figure of R750 million only related to agricultural land and ignored the financial implications of the incorporation of towns and cities such as King William's Town and East London.

It also revealed that Ciskei agricultural planners, besides wanting more land, specifically wanted four additional areas to be included in the Ciskei.

These were the basin of upper Swart Kei River in the Queenstown district, the extension of the border to the Kliplaat River to ensure the full flow of water to the Shiloh irrigation scheme from the Waterdown Dam and would include Hogsback, the extension of the border from the Chalumna River to the Buffalo River to consolidate the pineapple growing area, and the addition of

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13/2/80 Star

'Letterheads used with permission'

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The MP for Houghton, Mrs Helen Suzman, disclosed today that Professor Robert Rotberg, a personal friend from the United States, had used her letterheads while he was a house guest "with my knowledge and permission."

The Houghton MP is due to clear up the mystery of how and why Professor Rotberg used her letterheads when she speaks in the Assembly on Friday afternoon.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, in an attack on Mrs Suzman's associations, warned her last week that someone in the service of a foreign agency used her letterheads.

Last night Mrs Suzman revealed that the person was Professor Rotberg, a member of the Quail Commission that investigated the desirability of Ciskei taking independence.

Today Mrs Suzman would not say more, except that she regarded the Prime Minister's allegation that Professor Rotberg was a foreign agent as "rubbish."

'Mr X' is an expert on southern Africa

Professor Robert Rotberg who has been named as "Mr X" — the alleged foreign agent who used Mrs Helen Suzman's letterheads and signature in correspondence — is the author of a dozen books on the politics of southern Africa.

He is also head of the department of political science at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and is a frequent visitor to South Africa.

Ten years ago he made an assessment of the political and social structure of the country and found that South Africa remained unchanged despite some alterations in the outlook of its leaders.

Mrs Suzman disclosed today that the professor had used her letterheads while he was a house guest "with her knowledge and permission."

Mrs Suzman is to explain the circumstances of Professor Rotberg's use of her stationery on Friday when she speaks in Parliament in support of her private members motion calling for a select committee to inquire into the interception of her mail and telephone calls and those of other MPs.

Appendix 'in the dustbin'

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, when asked today what he thought of a report criticising his government said: "It is in my dustbin."

The document formed part of the Ciskei Commission report. It was an appendix written by Professor Robert Rotberg, one of the commissioners who said it would not be in the interests of the people of the Ciskei for additional power to be given to "a government which is intolerant of dissent."

Professor Rotberg said Ciskei violated human rights, but noted that the commission was unable to agree to the inclusion of his views in its report.

At a Press conference on the report Chief Sebe said Professor Rotberg's document was being treated "with the contempt it has earned itself."

Chief Sebe said Professor Rotberg's objectivity was brought into question when he signed the report which recommended the creation of a multiracial condominium for the Ciskei and negated this in another document which said the shifts of further authority to the Ciskei would result in a disservice to its inhabitants.

105 Star 13/2/80

DAILY DISPAT

The case against amalgamation with Transkei

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The Quail Commission has found a negative response among blacks towards Transkei's independence — and has recommended against an amalgamation between Ciskei and Transkei.

The commission found that only about one in four Ciskeians thought independence of Transkei had improved the lives of its people.

"Many urban Ciskeians are firmly of the opinion that, in matters of employment and housing, active discrimination is exercised by junior South African civil servants against holders of Transkeian passports: and that, even though such action is contrary to the stated policy of the South African government, they themselves would suffer likewise if the Ciskei became independent," the commission said

It added that if the assurance of the South African government was accepted that independence did not cause any black to lose rights he already possessed, it was apparent he would not gain any rights

"In fact, many blacks do not accept that assurance, and fear that independence may be followed by curtailment of their access to employment and enjoyment of residential rights in South Africa and by a new wave of expulsions, particularly in the light of recent legislation imposing heavy fines on employers of black workers whose papers are not in order.

"In short, independence is perceived by urban blacks as at best irrelevant and at worst inimical to their immediate economic prospects," the commission said.

Turning to the question of amalgamation, the commission said the case for it rested on undeniable linguistic, cultural and social affinities.

But although 53 per cent of the people surveyed would accept independence if the territories merged into one Xhosa nation, much higher scores were received for separate independence of the Ciskei.

"The way in which Transkei is governed and has conducted its relations with South Africa does not encourage Ciskeians to speak in favour of amalgamation

"Many of our witnesses were explicit on this point.

"Moreover, the overtures that Transkei has already made towards the Ciskei do not find favour. they are more in the nature of attempts at a take-over bid than a serious exercise in the art of persuasion.

"We are sceptical about the Transkeian contention that amalgamation would improve the chances of securing the incorporation of the corridor: and if this did not happen we think the two separate wings of a theoretically united nation would continue to grow apart, as Bangladesh and Pakistan did."

The commission concluded that amalgamation was "not an alternative which we should encourage the Ciskei to pursue at the present time"

Massive urban unemployment

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — South Africa had the most unequal income distribution among the 66 countries of the world for which data was available, the Quail Commission said in its report.

The principal reason for this was "the transfer of income from blacks to whites (primarily) that is brought about by the employment ratio (with its resultant low wages and extensive unemployment for blacks) in combination with the overloaded homeland agriculture."

The commission also found massive unemployment rates in the Ciskei.

From rough estimates, it concluded that the urban self-employed and unemployed constituted about 45 000

"We estimate self-employment and other economically active participants in the informal sector at a maximum of 20 000.

"This indicates an urban unemployment level of about 25 per cent of the conservatively estimated 100 000 economically active population.

"If we assume that the economically active population is more realistically defined to comprise 15 to 65 year olds, the unemployment estimate rises to 39 per cent."

A sample survey in Mdantsane by the Institute of Social and Economic Research at Rhodes University had found an unemployment ratio of between 23 and 25 per cent

"Thus, massive urban unemployment in the range of 25 to 33 per cent is a central feature of the economy of the Ciskei."

It said it was clear that "an independent Ciskei would be, in absolute terms, a very poor country."

While the Ciskei had shared first place with two other homelands in 1970 for the income per capita, it had now fallen to sixth place and had been outperformed by all other homelands, except Qwaqwa, over the five-year period from 1970 to 1975.

In 1975 the resident gross national product per head was R180, of which fully 65 per cent was attributable to wage earnings in South Africa.

"With extensive unemployment, there would be no prospect in an emergency of finding wage employment for these citizens should they be forced to give up their South African jobs. Some of them could be absorbed in the farm sector, but, given the current state of the Ciskei's agricultural development, at levels perilously close to the survival threshold."

The commission also felt that the South African government should be held responsible for the dependents of people working in the Republic.

"In 1970 the share of persons aged 0-14 and 65-plus was 19 per cent greater in the Ciskei than in South Africa at large.

"Thus, while South Africa benefits from the labour services of the Ciskei's able-bodied men, she is able to shift the social costs of supporting the dependents, the unemployed, the aged and the sick back to the homeland.

"With extensive unemployment, there would be no prospect in an emergency of finding wage employment for these citizens should they be forced to give up their South African jobs. Some of them could be absorbed in the farm sector, but, given the current state of the Ciskei's agricultural development, at levels perilously close to the survival threshold."

The commission also felt that the South African government should be held responsible for the

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13/2/80

Freedom terms poor

Own Correspondent

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Independence for the Ciskei on present terms is an unattractive option for the homeland, the Ciskei Commission under the chairmanship of Professor G P Quail has found.

The eight-man commission, which has been working for 14 months at a cost of about R160 000, this week submitted its 150-page report and about 200 pages of appendices to the Ciskeian Government.

The commissioners gave five main reasons for their rejection of independence as currently envisaged. These are:

● The terms on which separation is currently available as in the case of Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda — are not favourable.

● In terms of size and economic viability the Ciskei would rank among the world's least endowed states.

● An independent Ciskei would not be recognised as a member of the international community of nations.

● According to a survey conducted by the commission, two out of three Ciskeians oppose separation on present terms.

● South Africa is changing. This is not the time to risk cutting itself off from the prospect of gaining its rightful share of political and economic benefits within South America.

However, an improvement in the status quo might be preferable to the Ciskei, the people of the Ciskei, the commissioner said, it was dence on present terms.

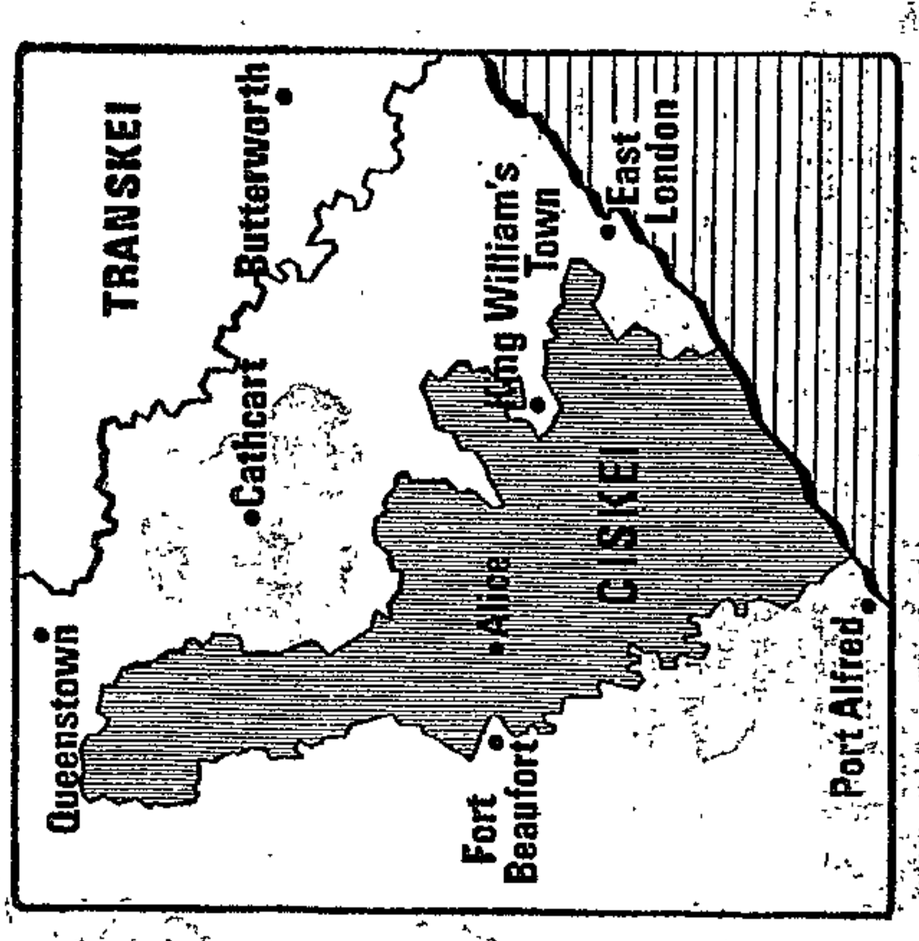
An improvement in the status quo could follow from the transfer of greater powers to the Ciskei, approximating to full internal autonomy but short of independence.

Amalgamation with an independent Transkei was neither desirable nor practical at present.

The commission said whites were not responsive to the preference of most Ciskeians for a unitary state for the whole of South Africa with universal suffrage and simple majority rule.

They said arrangements of a federal or confederal type could have attractive features for a non-independent Ciskei, but advised the Ciskei to enter into discussions about such arrangements before rather than after taking any independence.

If the Ciskei desired a new constitution, "we sug-



The Ciskei ... planned area would make the country one of the world's least endowed states.

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Ciskei told

gest that it aim at securing strong and stable government either through the presidential or some other variant form of governmental organisation, and that the constitution include a bill of rights modelled on that of the United States," the commission says.

The commissioners recommended that the Ciskei should opt for independence only if certain conditions were satisfied. These were:

● That majorities of Ciskeians both in the Ciskei and in the South African common area vote in favour of independence in a carefully supervised referendum.

● That citizenship on satisfactory terms is negotiated which gives non-resident Ciskeians the choice of Ciskeian or South African status or both, and that the South African Government relinquish its rights to expel, deport or otherwise remove from the common area Ciskeians who have chosen South African status.

● That on land, an enlargement of the Ciskei to an extent acceptable to the Ciskei Government has been agreed with the South African Government.

● That the rights of Ciskeians to seek work and remain employed in South Africa are explicitly preserved.

● That South Africa agrees to provide equitable financial support.

As an alternative to independence, the commissioners proposed the creation of a multiracial "condominium" of the Ciskei and the corridor — including East London — between it and Transkei.

Power in the condominium would have to be shared effectively between blacks and whites.

The members of the Ciskei commission are Professor Quail (chairman), Professor P Kilby, Professor of Economics at Wesleyan University. Mr C H T Lanlendle, senior lecturer in educational psychology at the University of Fort Hare, Professor E J Marais, principal and vice-chancellor of the University of Port Elizabeth, Professor R I Rotberg, professor of political science and history at the Massachussets Institute of Technology, Sir Arthur Snelling, former British ambassador in South Africa, Dr M van den Berg, managing director of Interbank Discount House, Johannesburg, and Mr R Proctor-Simms (Secretary).

FATTIS & MONIS STRIKE

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spagetti, shells, ribbons, rings,
Checkers and Roma - macaroni, spag
Wrench Town Bakery in Observatory;
in Elsies River.

The commission suggested in its report that for an experimental period of perhaps 10 years, a condominium should be created from the present unconsolidated Ciskei, whiteowned areas earmarked for incorporation, the corridor between Ciskei and Transkei and East London.

The creation of a non-racial enclave — or condominium — within South Africa, was one of the more unorthodox alternatives to Ciskeian independence proposed by the Commission.

The most important of these issues were land consolidation and South African citizenship for Ciskeians.

Commenting on the report of the Quail Commission before a gathering of South Africa and overseas journalists, Chief Sebe said he was not prepared to opt out of South Africa in terms of the present blueprint for independence.

Asked whether he was rejecting independence, Chief Sebe smiled and said he had to choose his vocabulary.

"If it was up to me personally, I would tell the South African Government that these aspirations can be able formula within which Ciskei would accept that formula."

He said independence in terms of the current blueprint meant that Ciskei would opt out of South Africa and forego for ever its claims to a larger share of the wealth created by the labour of its people. It would become dependent on the charity of the Republic of South Africa.

"The retention of South African citizenship and the attainment of a certain degree of autonomy for the Ciskei is seen by myself and by the commission as the ideal solution.

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One man, one vote in a unitary state was the most favourite alternative to the respondents.

Professor Schlemmer found that autonomy was "meaningless" or "meant nothing" to 91 percent of

This is one of the results of an attitude survey conducted among 700 Xhosa speakers in and outside the Ciskei by Professor Lawrence Schlemmer, of the Centre for Applied Social Studies at the University of Natal, on behalf of the Ciskei Commission.

"Less than four out of 10 Xhosa-speaking people with Ciskeian connections were prepared to view the possibility of independence positively," Prof Schlemmer said in a report on the survey appended to the commission's report.

Only a minority supports uburu

Own Correspondent

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Only a minority of Ciskeians — even in the Ciskei itself — supports the idea of independence for the homeland under present conditions.

The most important of these issues were land consolidation and South African citizenship for Ciskeians.

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● See Page 19: Freedom terms poor, Ciskei told.

Sebe holds fire on Ciskei decision

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Ciskei would definitely not be willing to negotiate independence before other major issues were settled, the homeland's Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, said in Zwelitsha today.

Much planning theory does assume that the state can simply 'set' public sector objectives without recourse to the community on particular issues. However, in a democratic government, conflicts in society will be reflected in impediments to identifying public sector priorities at the policy formulation level.[8]

Nattrass also feels that problems of poor communication
inadequate understanding of the complementarity and con
objectives and conflicts of interest hinder definition
can, to some extent, be overcome by the use of simple he
and the adoption of clear policy criteria. Westcott do
differences of interest are thus reconciled but that the
embodied in the value judgements fed into policy evaluati
methods embody and clarify the outcome of the conflicts.
question whether formalising a judgement will alter the nature of the debate and the outcome.

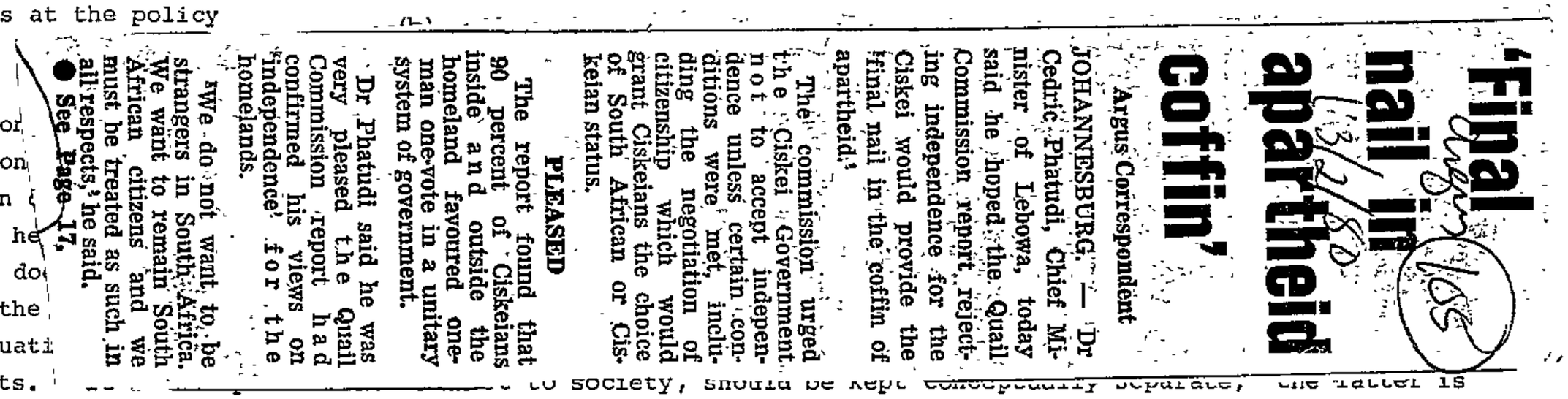
Westcott discusses various methods of choosing objectives, but notes that before it becomes possible to tell whether any re-allocation of funds between programmes is required, it is necessary to know how much is being spent on each objective. From this exercise, some idea of present priorities (as they exist in operation) is gained, and incongruities may spring immediately to view, e.g. the existence of some programmes where marginal extra funds are extremely fruitful and others where they would have minimal effect. In this case, a transfer of funds from one to the other is probably indicated.

Beyond this, explicit criteria must be adopted. Indicators of health status, (e.g. life expectancy, morbidity) may be adopted as ultimate objectives. Programmes to combat different diseases or serve different areas may be chosen according to how much they contribute to these ends. Decisions are still needed on the relative importance of, say, reducing death and reducing illness, though many measures affect both.

Fehrsen (*28) proposes that three simple indicators be collected initially in South Africa as a guide and benchmark for health policy: infant mortality, nutritional status and the tuberculosis infection risk. He argues that this data can be collected by small teams of well-trained nurses.

Besides data on health status, one would need to know:

(a) how much various programmes contribute to improving these measures by evaluating existing programmes, as has been done by e.g. Frankish (Vol.2) and Thomas (Vol.2), and



'Final nail in apartheid coffin'

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Dr Cedric Phatudi, Chief Minister of Lebowa, today said he hoped the Quail Commission report rejecting independence for the Ciskei would provide the final nail in the coffin of apartheid.

The commission urged the Ciskei Government not to accept independence unless certain conditions were met, including the negotiation of citizenship which would grant Ciskeians the choice of South African or Ciskeian status.

PLEASED

The report found that 90 percent of Ciskeians inside and outside the homeland favoured one-man one-vote in a unitary system of government.

Dr Phatudi said he was very pleased the Quail Commission report had confirmed his views on 'independence' for the homelands.

'We do not want to be strangers in South Africa. We want to remain South African citizens and we must be treated as such in all respects,' he said.

● See Page 17.

to society, should be kept conceptually separate, the latter is the one which should count, the former only insofar as there are limits on the amount of funds which can be raised and disbursed publicly. Thus, a relationship is obtainable between funds spent and improvements in health, and expenditure allocated accordingly.

Even where such data do not exist, it does not follow that this approach is inapplicable. Information on costs and expected benefits is essential in order to make rational decisions about the allocation of resources, and any method of decision-making, if it tries to be rational, will make guesses where no information is available. Westcott and Raine both point out that it is better to make estimates explicit and testable than to proceed on the basis of untested assumptions. The use of epidemiological criteria, therefore, provides a framework for decision-making and should also stimulate the collection of the required data.

The same information is required by a cost-benefit approach which, however, also incorporates value judgements of more dubious validity. Instead of estimating the benefits in terms of health status, it needs to quantify them in money terms, and thus render them directly comparable to costs. If the benefit-cost ratio is greater than one, then the project is worth doing. No other technique can tell this; it can only rank programmes in order of priority, and this within a very narrow range. It also makes health projects comparable to other projects and enables a rational decision to be taken on the proportion of funds allocated to the health sector in toto. Unfortunately, however, rationality is sometimes achieved at the expense of accuracy, and the rather broad value judgements which go into deciding the value of health in money terms (particularly the value of

'Ciskei must not opt for freedom'

POST Correspondent

THE Quail Commission has replied with a big "don't" to the question of whether the Ciskei should opt for independence from South Africa.

The eight member commission appointed at the end of 1978 to look into the pros and cons of the territory's independence has unanimously recommended against independence.

It has recommended that "serious and early" consideration should be given to the possibility of creating out of the Ciskei and the so called white corridor which includes East London a new multiracial entity called a "condominium" which would remain part of South Africa and in which power would be shared between blacks and whites.

The Commission has come to the conclusion that the status quo, of the Ciskei, unsatisfactory as it might be to the Ciskei Government and the people of the Ciskei, is preferable to independence on the terms accepted by the Transkei, Bophutha-Tswana and Venda.

"An improvement in the status quo could follow from the transfer of greater powers, approximating to the status known as full internal autonomy, short of independence."

PRACTICAL

"Amalgamation with the Transkei is neither desirable nor practical at the present time."

Attitude surveys showed a unitary state for the whole of South Africa with universal suffrage and simple majority rule was preferred by Ciskeians but whites were opposed to such black hopes.

A federal or confederal type of government was preferable and the commission has advised the Ciskei Government to enter into discussion with the Republic Government about such arrangements before, rather than after taking any independence.

The Commission has suggested that the Ciskei should aim at securing a strong and stable government either through the presidential or some other variant form of governmental organisation, and that the constitution include a bill of rights modelled on that of the United States.

Dealing with the reasons for rejecting independence, the report says the terms on which education is currently available in places like the Transkei and Venda are not favourable. In terms of size and economic viability, the Ciskei would rank among the world's least endowed states.

INTERNATIONAL

An independent Ciskei would not be accorded international recognition.

It was not the time to risk cutting itself off from the prospect of gaining its rightful share of political and economic benefits within South Africa.

In the light of the above reasons the Commission considers that the Ciskei should opt for independence only if it could first be satisfied that the majority of Ciskeians in the territory and in the Republic vote in favour of independence in a carefully supervised referendum on the issue.

- That citizenship on satisfactory terms is negotiated which gives non-resident Ciskeians the choice of either Ciskeian or South African status or both, and that the South African Government relinquishes its rights to expel, deport or otherwise remove from the common area Ciskeians who have chosen South African status.
- That the Ciskei was satisfied with additional allocation of land.
- That the rights of Ciskeians to seek work and remain employed in South Africa are explicitly preserved and that South Africa agree to provide equitable financial support.

Citizenship issue is snag

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The South African government's condition for the independence of homelands deprived black people of their nationality on the grounds of race and ethnicity, the Quail Commission has found.

"This condition of independence thus amounts to group nationalisation on the grounds of race (ethnicity).

"Although none of the Transkei, Bophutatswana or Venda Status Acts (which are Acts of the South African parliament) expressly provide for denationalisation on the grounds of race, the practical effect of the laws is to limit the denationalisation to those who are black," the commission said in its report.

The agreement between the South African and Homelands governments at independence provided for the most comprehensive transfer of citizenship that legal draughtsmanship can achieve."

The commission urged the Ciskei Government that, if it did decide to seek independence, to negotiate the citizenship issue on "satisfactory terms."

These terms should give "non resident Ciskeians the choice of either Ciskeian or South African status or both, and that the South African Government relinquishes its right to expel, deport or otherwise remove from the common area Ciskeians who have chosen South African status."

It also pointed out that "acceptance of independence on present terms also involves the abandonment of any hope of Ciskeians participating in whatever arrangements might be devised in future for sharing, in an effective way, in the government of the whole of South Africa."

The current offer would also mean the loss of "any right of Ciskeians to an equitable share in the common wealth of South Africa."

In its survey of 700 Ciskeian Xhosa, the commission found that "only 28 per cent would be prepared to accept a Ciskei passport if Ciskei took its independence."

The commission pointed out that when independence was granted to Transkei, Venda and Bophuthatswana, the South African government retained the legal ability to expel all their citizens from South Africa.

"The government justifies its stand on this point on the grounds that it is normal, and in accordance with international law and usage, for a country (such as Transkei) to be obliged to accept its citizens on repartiation or deportation.

"In other words, the South African government is saying the normal rules must apply in what it insists is an abnormal situation.

"This illogicality, apart from the denial of political rights, is one of the main causes of dissatisfaction with the citizenship provisions that the South African government demands that homeland governments accept as a condition of taking independence.

"The commission cannot believe that the government of South Africa seriously intends to expel all Ciskeians. Were this to be the intention, the Ciskei would be manifestly too small and too poor to accommodate them all without precipitating a major refugee problem on such a scale that it could be expected to raise an international outcry.

"The commission prefers to think the government has no such intention. But in that event, why should the government insist on retaining, in the independence terms to offers to the Ciskei, the right of total expulsion that it has no intention of exercising?"

It said the majority of Ciskeians would prefer dual nationality so that Ciskeians could automatically acquire South African status in the same way that whites acquired it.

An alternative, if this was not acceptable, would be to give Ciskeians the right to the non-political rights of citizenship.

"As a minimum, the South African government should agree to remove the fear of deportation from all persons possessing Section Ten rights (including their spouses and children), from those who have possessed but lost these rights, for example by becoming unemployed, from the illegal wives and children of men who are legally in South Africa, (for example at Crossroads) and from families employed on white farms."

Without such safeguards "an immense cloud of fear and uncertainty would continue to hang over the heads of Ciskeians in South Africa.

"We attach particular importance to the removal of the ability of the South African government to dump in the homeland Ciskeians who might become unemployed in the event of a serious economic recession or of United Nations sanctions or who might be expelled at a time of strained relations between the two governments.

"It is, in our view, inequitable that South Africa should benefit from the labour of Ciskeians but insist on the right to throw on to the homeland government the cost of supporting them when they become unemployed or grow old or sick," the commission said.

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45–64	0,09	0,12	0,28	0,39	0,88	0,81	0,42	0,24	0,61
65+	0,39	0,59	0,81	1,61	2,59	1,28	1,28	1,04	1,44
ALL	0,05	0,08	0,28	0,12	0,18	0,26	0,26	0,22	0,33
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Post 13/2/80

10

Ciskei is violating human rights — Quail

By Owen Vanqa

THE Ciskei Government has been accused of violating human rights of Ciskeians by a member of the Quail Commission.

In an appendix in which Prof Robert Rotberg did not agree with the other commissioners, he has accused the Government of using R252 to arrest and detain people for its political and governmental ends.

"Any government which is intolerant of the ordinary free expression of political and other dissenting views should be denied the opportunity of increasing its powers," he said.

Prof Rotberg is a professor of Political Science and History at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

He says the number of those detained under the Ciskei emergency regulations since 1977, the number of those banished, and the number of those who have fled the Ciskei fearing political, economic and social retribution because of their opposition to Chief Sebe's government, is available at least in part and their number is substantial.

The professor says most have since been released. Some of the exiles have returned to the Ciskei. But the capacity to interfere with the free expression of dissent and opposition remains.

"The existence of this capacity, and the history of its use and abuse, and the likelihood that it will continue to be used to stifle those who disagree with the policies of the Gov nm . of .e Ciskei, make the following conclusions necessary. These conclusions directly affect the question of whether or not the Ciskei should take independence or seek other changes in status," Prof Rotberg adds.

He says the Ciskei is approaching the Transkei in its methods of enforcing loyalty.

The Ciskei, like the Transkei, has relied on preventive and banishment as security measures, the professor says.

None of the dependent homelands is a model of functioning representative government. In none do opponents have an easy time. None has had an unmanipulated election. None have gone as far as has the Ciskei but the tendency is there.

"The human rights of Ciskeians have been violated. Breaches of accepted forms of democratic governmental behaviour have been common. To give additional power to a government which is intolerant and dissent would not be in the interests of the people of the Ciskei."

kei, make the following conclusions necessary. These conclusions directly affect the question of whether or not the Ciskei should take independence or seek other changes in status," Prof Rotberg adds.

Ciskei told not to accept self-rule

(10s)

CAPE Times 13/2/80

Own Correspondent

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN. — The Ciskei Government has been urged not to accept independence by the Quail Commission after it had found that the majority of Ciskeians were against it.

In a unanimous report, which was released yesterday, the commission said: "The *status quo*, unsatisfactory as it may be to the government and people of the Ciskei, is preferable to independence on present terms, that is those accepted by Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda.

It found in an opinion survey of Ciskeians both in the homeland and in the urban areas that 90 percent favoured one-man, one-vote in a unitary system of government.

As the second-best option, the majority of Ciskeians favoured a form of federation with the other parts of South Africa.

The report is a major blow to the government, whose key policy of separate development is aimed at persuading the non-independent homelands to opt for independence on the same terms that were negotiated with Transkei, Venda and Bophuthatswana.

It is particularly critical of the government's stand on citizenship — a stand repeated in prepared answers by the Department of Co-operation and Development to questions from the commission — and the implementation of government policies on matters such as consolidation, migrant labour, resettlement and financial assistance.

Full reports, page 2

Government reaction

It is significant that the report was signed by two figures in the Afrikaans establishment. The principal of the University of Port Elizabeth, Professor Ernst Marais, and the current president of the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut, Dr Martin van den Berg.

At a press conference this morning, the Ciskei's Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, will announce his government's reaction to the report which it commissioned 14 months ago.

Chief Sebe, who had previously expressed support for independence provided that certain "non-negotiable conditions" were resolved, may well accept the conditions laid down by the commission for possible independence.

It seems likely, in view of his previous stands and in view of the commission's report, that he will not opt for independence unless these conditions were satisfied.

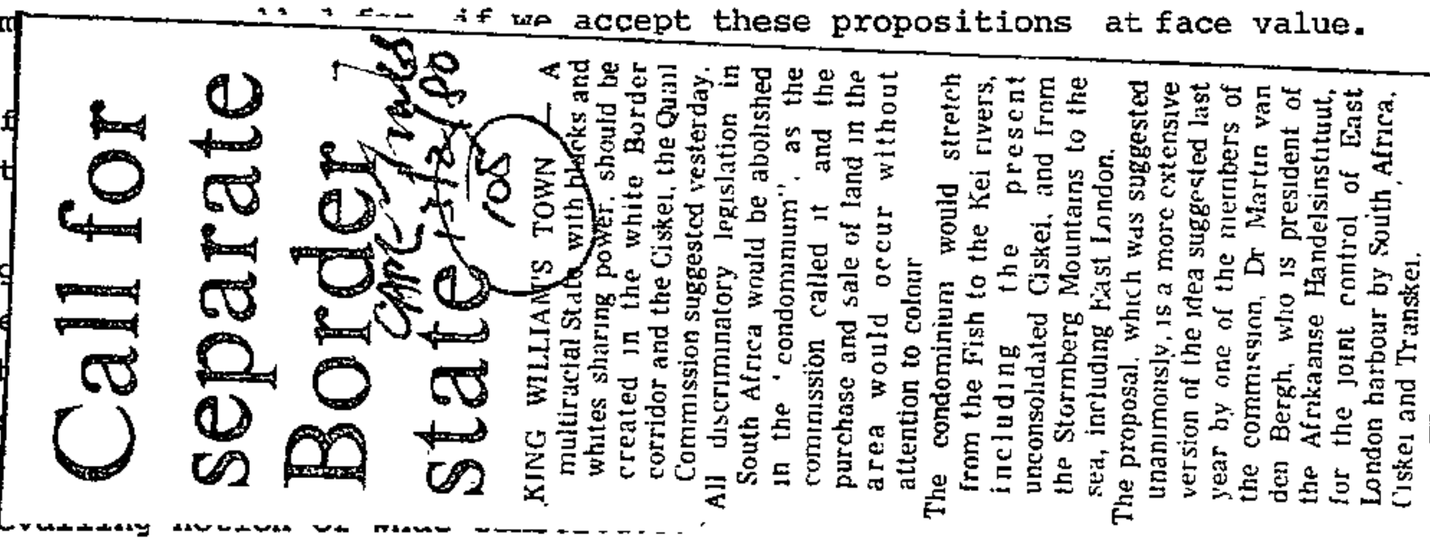
Chief Sebe is expected to spell these out when he meets the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, in Cape Town tomorrow.

The commission said it considered that the Ciskei should opt for independence only if the following conditions were accepted:

- "The majorities of Ciskeians both in the Ciskei and in the South African common area vote in favour of independence in a carefully supervised referendum on the issue."
- "That citizenship on satisfactory terms is negotiated giving non-resident Ciskeians the choice of either Ciskeian or South African status or both, and that the South African Government reliquishes its rights to expel, deport or otherwise remove from the common area Ciskeians who have chosen South African status."
- "That on land, an enlargement of the Ciskei to an extent acceptable to the Ciskei Government has been agreed with the South African Government." This is another of Chief Sebe's non-negotiable conditions.
- "That the rights of Ciskeians to seek work and remain employed in South Africa are explicitly preserved."
- "That South Africa agrees to provide equitable financial support.

Some economists make a distinction between output gains brought about by increases in the quantities of some or all inputs, and gains from an advance in knowledge and in the state of the art. This is controversial and the smoke has yet to clear from the battlefield. But in the medical sector, interestingly enough, there may be a dwindling number who hold that in rich countries simply expanding the inputs of a given kind and given quality (general practitioners, specialists, hospital structures, equipment, drugs) will increase output, i.e. raise the health status of the recipient population as measured by some set of indicators. Two decades back, a plateau was reached and the massive increments in expenditure during the sixties and seventies are not matched by marginal improvements in basic mortality and morbidity figures. The inference drawn is that incremental resources if forthcoming must be directed towards research aimed at increasing the output per unit of medical input.

Two con[illegible] if we accept these propositions at face value. First, [illegible] tion of [illegible] allocat[illegible] of the [illegible] nothing [illegible] consume [illegible] case th[illegible] source[illegible] surmis[illegible] the pr[illegible] theme is pursued further at the end of the paper. Secondly, a concentration of resources in the applied fields of medicine is not necessarily the most effective way to enhance its productivity. There are arguments on cost and efficacy grounds that call for a contrasting emphasis upon biomedical research as



Call for separate Border state

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — A [illegible] with blacks and multiracial State with [illegible] power, should be whites sharing power. created in the white Border corridor and the Ciskei, the Qual Commission suggested yesterday. All discriminatory legislation in South Africa would be abolished in the 'condominium', as the commission called it, and the purchase and sale of land in the area would occur without attention to colour.

The condominium would stretch from the Fish to the Kei rivers, including the present unconsolidated Ciskei, the Stormberg Mountains to the sea, including East London.

The proposal, which was suggested unanimously, is a more extensive version of the idea suggested last year by one of the members of the commission, Dr Martin van den Bergh, who is president of the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut, for the joint control of East London harbour by South Africa, Ciskei and Transkei.

Framework

The commission said it considered whether any political arrangement could be devised which would both go some way towards satisfying the strong demand of Ciskeians for consolidation, including the corridor, and at the same time provide a framework in which it would be possible to meet the desire of whites to live blacks for the Ciskei and the corridor to be treated as one unit.

"Whites have stressed to us that adverse effects which political uncertainty is having on the prosperity of the corridor".

The condominium would "remain part of South Africa. All its inhabitants would still be South Africans. No individual would be compelled to move."

"No individual would have to give up his land. No cities would be altered in the complexion of their population.

"The discriminatory legislation of South Africa would not be enforceable within the condominium".

"The condominium would have a high degree of internal [illegible]

[illegible] bid.

(1976:70)

[illegible] ibid.

HEALTH CARE EXPENDITURE AS A PERCENTAGE OF GNP

COUNTRY	PERCENTAGE	SOURCE
United States (1975)	8,3	Marmor (1977:75) Klarman (1977:215)
(1976)	8,6	Marmor & Tenner (1977:21)
Canada (1976)	7,1	Marmor & Tenner, ibid.
West Germany (1971-2)	5,8	Kaser (1976:20)
	8,0-9,0	Chester (1976:70)
GDR (1971-2)	5,8	Kaser ibid.
United Kingdom (1971-2)	5,1	Kaser ibid.
(1975)	5,4	OHE (1976:1)
Czechoslovakia Hungary, Poland (1971-2)	4,8-5,1	Kaser ibid.
South Africa	3,6	McGrath (1978:11)
USSR, Bulgaria, Rumania (1971-2)	2,4-2,8	Kaser ibid.

Note: These are selected, unadjusted estimates culled from a range of miscellaneous sources; they may not be fully comparable.

> "...most likely, in the real world, to lead to significant improvements in human health, and at low cost... When medicine has really succeeded brilliantly in technology, as in immunisation for example, or antibiotics, or nutrition, or endocrine replacement therapy, so that the therapeutic measures can be directed straight at the underlying disease mechanism and are decisively effective, the cost is likely to be very low indeed. It is when our technologies have to be applied halfway along against the progress of disease, or must be brought in after the fact to shore up the loss of destroyed tissue, that health care becomes enormously expensive". (Thomas 1977: 170).

Ciskeians reject self-rule — survey

Cape Times 13/2/80

(105)

Political Staff

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN. — Most Ciskeians reject independence for the homeland.

And ninety percent of all Xhosa-speaking blacks want a one-man, one-vote unitary system with black and white people voting together for one parliament

But 70 percent would accept, as second best but worthwhile, a federal system of government.

These were the findings of a major opinion survey of Ciskeians conducted for the Quail Commission, whose report was released yesterday.

Some 700 Ciskeians were interviewed at length on their attitudes towards independence and the future of South Africa in both the Ciskei and the urban areas.

The commission reported: "In no category of Ciskeians were more than about four out of 10 in favour of independence, and among city Xhosa only one in five supported it.

"When asked whether there was any difference between Transkei today and an African country like Lesotho, a majority of those expressing an opinion considered that there was a difference

THE QUAIL COMMISSION

for such reasons as that Lesotho is recognized by the whole world and has 'sovereign independence'. "

"Even in accepting independence of Bophuthatswana, President Lucas Mangope, said that he had not won for his people full sovereign independence but only 'greater independence than they had before'."

"The commission believes that this view of the inadequacy of the current South African form of independence is widely reflected among Ciskeians who mostly perceive it as involving important elements of dictation from Pretoria.

"Most Ciskeians do not want independence on the conditions on which it is at present offered to them. The Government of South Africa has so far failed to convince them that they should take it unless these conditions are altered."

The Ciskeians surveyed also showed negative attitudes to the system of government operating at present in the homeland.

Asked what self-government had meant to them personally, over 90 percent said the present situation was "meaningless".

The commission, however, pointed out that although the status quo was deemed to be unsatisfactory "so long as the only alternative to the status quo is independence on unacceptable terms, there will be support for a continuance of the present dispensation".

The most desired form of government was a unitary state for the whole of South Africa on a one man, one vote basis

"Ninety percent of all Xhosa polled wanted all whites and blacks voting together for anyone they like for one single multiracial government."

"This was the most favoured solution right across the board on the part of urban and rural Ciskeians, old and young, male and female, poor and richer, traditionalist and detribalized.

"The Xhosa polled in our survey were not greatly shaken even when asked the awkward question whether Ciskeians would feel insecure under a universal franchise because they were relatively small in number compared with other groups such as Zulu. Sixty percent or so still felt that all Africans are one people and it would not matter.

"These results are not consistent with the view often expressed by South African whites that the desire for one man, one vote is confined to the young or to a vociferous unrepresentative minority of activist urban blacks".

CAPE Times 13/2/80

Unequal income: SA tops 66 lands

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — South Africa had the most unequal income distribution among the 66 countries of the world for which data was available, the Quail Commission said in its report released yesterday

The principal reason was "the transfer of income from blacks to whites (primarily) that is brought about by the employment ratio (with its resultant low wages and extensive unemployment for blacks) in combination with the overloaded homeland agriculture"

The commission found massive unemployment rates in the Ciskei

If the economically-active population was realistically defined to comprise 15- to 65-year-olds, the unemployment estimate was 39 percent

An independent Ciskei "would be, in absolute terms, a very poor country"

While the Ciskei had shared first place with two other homelands in 1970 for income *per capita*, it had now fallen to sixth place

"In 1975 the resident gross national product per head was R180 of which fully 65 percent was attributable to wage earnings in South Africa"

On agriculture, the commission said. "There is only one way to dismantle this engine of impoverishment. The termination of the migratory labour system"

The average output, marketed plus subsistence, per person of the Ciskei's farm population of 357 000 people was about R40 a year

Soil erosion

Only 23 percent of the Ciskei's consolidation land area was completely free of soil erosion and 47 percent was either moderately or severely eroded

But, "many of the constraints holding down agricultural productivity in the Ciskei would be significantly reduced in a short period if sufficient funds were available".

The commission rejected the notion that the poor agricultural situation was due to unresponsiveness or disinterest in the people.

The South African Government should be held responsible for the dependents of people working in the Republic.

"In 1970 the share of persons aged 0-14 and 65-plus was 19 percent greater in the Ciskei than in South Africa at large.

"Thus while South Africa benefits from the labour services of the Ciskei's able-bodied men, she is able to shift the social costs of supporting their dependents, the unemployed, the aged and the sick back to the homeland"

and one white candidate

Quail cool on 'Kei linkup

Own Correspondent

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN. — The Quail Commission has found a negative response among blacks towards Transkei's independence — and has recommended against an amalgamation between Ciskei and Transkei

In its report, published yesterday, the commission found that only about one in four Ciskeians thought the independence of Transkei had improved the lives of its people

"Many urban Ciskeians are firmly of the opinion that, in matters of employment and housing, active discrimination is exercised by junior South African civil servants against holders of Transkeian passports; and that, even though such action is contrary to the stated policy of the South African Government, they themselves would suffer likewise if the Ciskei became independent," the commission said

If the assurance was accepted that independence did not cause any black to lose rights, it was apparent that he would not gain any

"In fact, many blacks do not accept that assurance, and fear that independence may be followed by curtailment of their access to employment and enjoyment of residential rights in South Africa and by a new wave of expulsions, particularly in the light of recent legislation imposing heavy fines on employers of black workers whose papers are not in order"

The case for amalgamation rested on undeniable linguistic, cultural and social affinities. But although 53 percent of the people surveyed would accept independence if the territories merged into one Xhosa nation much higher scores were received for separate independence of Ciskei

The way in which Transkei was governed and had conducted its relations with South Africa did not encourage Ciskeians to speak in favour of amalgamation

Moreover, the overtures Transkei had already made towards Ciskei did not find favour.

20 minutes with his long-lost daughter

8.00: Nuus

8.28: Weer

8.35: Michel Strogoff: Starring Raimund Harmstorf as Michel, Lorenza Guerrieri as Nadia, Valerio Popesco as Ogareff, Jozsef Madaras as Feofar and Peter Korbuly as Tatzis. Final episode

9.30: Die Sewende Kontinent: Die weg na gevangeskap A lot of people keep tropical fish but have they ever wondered what hardships the fish have to endure?

10.24: Reg en onreg: 'n Lepel arseen. A woman elopes with her lover but misses her child so much that she decides to return. Then, her husband dies of inexplicable causes. A magistrate orders the body to be exhumed and tests prove that her husband was poisoned. The woman is taken into custody. But did she really kill her husband?

10.30: Oordenking: The Rev Thinus Smidt

TV last night

THE documentary on Darryl F Zanuck outshone everything else last night. That was not hard to do, since it was an exceptionally slow-moving evening.

Zanuck was an incredible man, one of Hollywood's great star-makers and film-creators.

Walter Pidgeon and Red Buttons did not discuss Zanuck the man to any great extent but let his films speak for him.

And what a prodigious testimonial those films make.

Perhaps one of the most penetrating parts of this documentary was to see the amazing impact that Shirley Temple had. Even now a good 40 years later, it is still hard to realize that a child could have that much talent and that much command of it.

The SABC have given us on one night, two French serials both dealing with the early part of the century. They are the Afrikaans-dubbed *Die vlug van naaldekokers*, and the English-dubbed At God's Pleasure. This is a clash that could easily with foresight have been prevented. The Afrikaans effort seems to bear the most promise. The one in English, brilliantly photographed, is so slow-moving that it is positively turgid. One of them should have been rescheduled for another night.

Spotlight on Linda Barrie was not particulary impressive and the dancers were perhaps the least impressive of all. After seeing dancers on overseas programmes this leads to the question: Is there something wrong with South African choreographers? That is the impression gained after seeing yet another set of dancers do everything else except entertain.

Jim Kidman

Police quiz tanker skipper

DAKAR — Senegalese police yesterday called in for questioning the Greek master of the Liberian-registered tanker Salem which sank mysteriously last month off the west coast of Africa.

Police sources said Captain Dimitrios Georgoulis and the ship's chief mechanic, Antonio Kalomiropoulos, were both being questioned.

The Liberian Government is investigating the loss of the Salem and the disappearance of its oil cargo insured for R47,6 million.

The tanker left Kuwait in mid-December for Italy carrying 193 132 tons of crude oil and sank off Dakar on January 17 after it was rocked by a series of explosions.

The crew of 10 Tunisians and 14 Greeks escaped in lifeboats.

The Shell oil company, which bought the Salem's cargo while the tanker was at sea, has begun court proceedings against unnamed parties. — Sapa-Reuter

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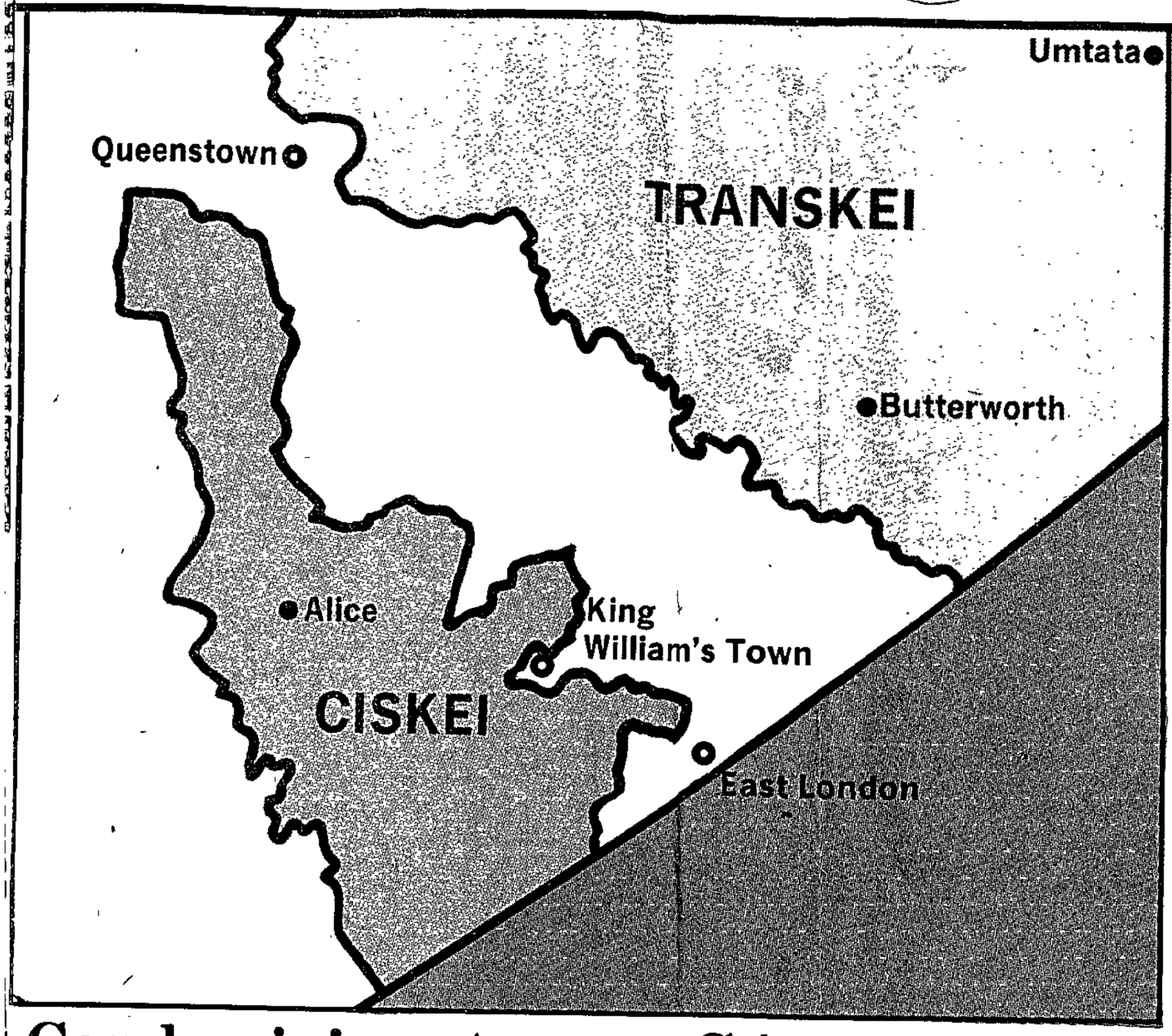

Condominium — a new SA concept

A NEW multiracial state, with blacks and whites sharing power, should be created in the white Border corridor and the Ciskei, the Quail Commission suggested.

All discriminatory laws in South Africa would be abolished in the "condominium", as the Commission called it, and its inhabitants could buy and sell land regardless of their colour.

The condominium would stretch from the Fish to the Kei rivers, including the present unconsolidated Ciskei, and from the Stormberg Mountains to the sea, including East London.

The proposal, which was unanimously suggested, is a more extensive version of the idea suggested last year by one of the members of the Commission, Dr Martin van den Bergh, who is president of the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut, for the joint control of East London harbour by SA, Ciskei and Transkei.

The Commission said it considered whether any political arrangement could be devised which would go some way towards satisfying the strong Ciskeian demand for consolidation, including the corridor, and at the same time provide a framework for meeting the desire of whites no less than blacks for the Ciskei and the corridor to be treated as one unit.

"Whites have stressed to us the adverse effects which political uncertainty is having on the prosperity of the corridor."

The condominium would "remain part of SA. All its inhabitants would still be South Africans. No individual would be compelled to move".

"No one would have to give up his land. No cities would be altered in the complexion of their population.

"The discriminatory laws of SA would not be enforceable within the condominium.

The condominium would have a high degree of internal autonomy. Its form of government would be a matter of negotiation but "one essential feature of the constitution would be that power should be effectively shared between the blacks and whites in a manner acceptable to both of them".

There were several ways this could be achieved but the Commission suggested government by a bicameral legislature with one black and one white house of equal size.

The franchise could be universal or qualified, every voter having two votes to be cast for one black and one white candidate. A two-thirds majority might be necessary for laws which would make co-operation between the two houses necessary.

The premier would be responsible to both houses.

The economic and financial provisions of the condominium would be crucial to its success but the proposal was based on the premise that by remaining part of SA it would receive an appropriate share of the taxes.

Transkei and the negative view

A STARTLING survey of whites living in the Border area has shown a "very negative" image of an independent Ciskei — partly as a result of negative impressions of Transkei.

Border whites, who in 1977 returned seven out of eight Nationalist MPs to Parliament, believe independent homelands will be hostile to South Africa, will deepen racial conflict in South Africa and that black leaders in Transkei are unpredictable.

At the same time, the majority of the whites surveyed believe independent homelands will give blacks a healthy opportunity to develop along their own lines, that the development of the homelands is the only alternative to power-sharing and that Transkei's government enjoys majority support.

Details of the survey have been released as an appendix to the report of the Quail Commission which was published yesterday.

A total of 400 white adults were interviewed for 45 minutes each in East London, King William's Town, Queenstown, Grahamstown, Adelaide, Fort Beaufort, Alice and Port Alfred.

While 80% believed independent homelands gave blacks an opportunity to develop along their own lines and 64% believed independent homelands were the only alternative to power sharing, 62% also believed that they would become hostile areas and 59% believed they deepened racial conflict.

Professor Lawrence Schlemmer of the University of Natal, who supervised the survey, said the results revealed "great confusion and contradiction — the views of rank-and-file whites emphasising a point which is often overlooked: this being the fact that white politics at the popular level in South Africa is not at all about separate development as such."

Although there was great consensus about the theoretical merits of the policy of separating blacks and whites, because it was seen as the least of all evils, "as many as six out of 10 Afrikaners feel that other policies are more likely to secure stability."

Professor Schlemmer said: "Clearly whites want separation, and want to support the homeland policy: Afrikaners more so than English-speakers because the Government most of them support has evolved the policy.

"Yet everyone is aware of practical weaknesses and strategic dangers.

"The most important conclusion to be drawn is that there is little stability in the white perception of homeland development since the contradictions might be resolved one way or the other at any time.

"A Government promoting this policy can stave it off by providing clear, consistent and constant guidelines to perceptions, but statements by homeland leaders, by figures in the world outside, etc, quite easily rock the boat," he said.

In their attitudes towards the independence of Transkei, only 42% thought it to be a "good thing" while 24% felt it was neither good nor bad and 27% felt it was a step in the wrong direction.

While 50% thought Transkei's economy had developed, 64% felt efficiency had declined, 74% thought the leaders were unpredictable and could harm white interests, and 65% thought investment was a business risk.

Prof Schlemmer commented: "These results certainly show remarkable consensus between Afrikaans and English-speaking whites. The consensus seems to be that negative features outweigh positive characteristics.

"The high endorsements of the danger of terrorism (83%), the unpredictability of black leaders and the two economic items of business risk and declining efficiency are perhaps the most compelling results."

The survey of white attitudes to the Ciskei was similar to their attitudes to Transkei: 50% thought the economy would develop, 64% thought efficiency would decline, 70% thought the leaders were unpredictable and 81% thought an independent Ciskei could be a breeding ground for terrorists.

Prof Schlemmer commented: "The leadership image of the Ciskei is somewhat less unfavourable than that of the Transkei, particularly among English-speakers, probably due to the reputation of Chief Sebe compared with that of Chief Matanzima."

He concluded: "The image of an Independent Ciskei in the future is very negative, partly as a result of a set of negative impressions of Transkei, and partly due to stereotyped racial attitudes.

"The results indicate a similarly negative view of the impact of the independence of the Ciskei on the white Eastern Kaqegn although the views of businessmen are more positive, particularly on economic issues.

"These negative perceptions may surprise some who think of the fact that nearly six out of 10 whites support the present Government, the central policy of which has separate development with the assumption of independent black states.

"Our results, however, show that great ambivalence and contradiction exist in attitudes towards homeland development, even among largely Government-supporting Afrikaners.

"Despite this ambivalence, however, when it comes to considering various realistic ways of expanding the homelands to make them more viable, a surprising high proportion of three-quarters or more whites in the Eastern Cape indicate willingness to live in an expanded black state provided guarantees of their security are provided."

	B	F
		1,96
		1,29
		0,02
		0,07
		0,61
		1,44
530		0,33

	B	F
		0,06
		0,04
		0,36
		0,04
		4,10
		0,45
715		1,91

Free Ciskei second best

B|2|80

The Government's homeland policy suffered a major setback yesterday/when the independent Quail Commission consisting of Professor George Quail, Professor Ernst Marais, Dr Martin van den Berg, Professor Robert Rotberg, Professor Peter Kilby, Sir Arthur Snelling and Mr Coast Lalendle, unanimously recommended that the Ciskei should reject independence. **BARRY STREEK** of the Rand Daily Mail Political Staff analyses the report which was commissioned by the Ciskei Government.

A MAJORITY of Ciskeians reject independence for the homeland.

And 90% of all Xhosa-speaking blacks want a one-man-one-vote unitary system with black and white people voting together for one parliament.

But 70% would accept, as second best but as worthwhile, a federal system of government.

These have been the findings of a major opinion survey of Ciskeians conducted for the Quail Commission whose report was released yesterday.

Some 700 Ciskeians were interviewed at length on their attitudes towards independence and the future of South Africa in both the Ciskei and the urban areas.

Asked "what it would mean in your life if the Ciskei were to become independent soon?" 36% gave positive replies, 53% negative and 12% said that it would mean nothing to them or that they did not know.

The Commission said: "In no category of Ciskeians were more than about four out of 10 in favour of independence, and among city Xhosa, only one in five supported it.

"When asked whether there was any difference between Transkei today and an African country like Lesotho, a majority of those expressing an opinion considered that the difference was that Lesotho was recognised by the world as a sovereign independent state.

and with the 1978 study by Theo Hanf and others that 83% of urban blacks thought that "South Africa should be one place for all people . . . blacks and whites, rich and poor, educated and illiterate should be allowed to vote".

"The Xhosa polled in our survey were not greatly shaken even when asked the awkward question whether Ciskeians would feel insecure under a universal franchise because they were relatively small in number compared with other groups such as Zulu: 60% or so still felt that 'all Africans are one people and it would not matter.'

"These results are not consistent with the view often expressed by South African whites that the desire for one-man-one-vote is confined to the young or to a vociferous unrepresentative minority of activist urban blacks.

"And at the present time no support can be given to the belief that blacks, even those who live in homeland rural areas, let alone city dwellers, regard their ethnic connections and social background as the decisive factor that should determine the manner of their political representation."

In a similar survey conducted at the same time, it was found that 92% of Zulu people living in Soweto and 97% of Pedi people living in Soweto also wanted one-man-one-vote in a unitary system of government.

It was also found that 67% of the Soweto Zulus would support a federation, as would 83% Soweto Pedis.

The Commission said it found the reasons for the strong rejection od independence was based on five arguments: "Blacks are not properly consulted about whether they want it; the loss of South African citizenship is unacceptable; the homelands are too small and fragmented; their inhabitants could suffer important economic disadvantages, and there is no prospect of international recognition."

"Even in accepting independence of BophuthaTswana, President Lucas Mangope, said that he had not won for his people full sovereign independence but only "greater independence than they had before."

"The Commission believes that this view of the inadequacy of the current South African form of independence is widely reflected among Ciskeians who mostly perceive it as involving important elements of dictation from Pretoria.

"Most Ciskeians do not want independence on the conditions on which it is at present offered to them: the Government of South Africa has so far failed to convince them that they should take it unless these conditions are altered," the Commission said.

The Ciskeians surveyed also showed negative attitudes to the system of government operating at present in the homeland.

Asked what self-government had meant to them personally, over 90% said the present situation was "meaningless" or "meant nothing".

The Commission, however, pointed out that although the status quo was deemed to be unsatisfactory "so long as the only alternative to the status quo is independence on unacceptable terms, there will be support for a continuance of the present dispensation."

The most desired form of government was a unitary state for the whole of South Africa on a one-man-one-vote basis.

"Ninety per cent of all Xhosa polled wanted "all whites and blacks voting together for anyone they like for one single multiracial government'.

"This was the most favoured solution right across the board on the part of urban and rural Ciskeians, old and young, male and female, poor and richer, traditionalist and detribalised.

"This finding is consistent both with views expressed to the Commssion by most black witnesses from all walks of life

is consistently worse than that of the whites. The 'coloureds' have higher mortality rates for all the major causes of death apart from cardiovascular diseases and neoplastic diseases in men over 65 years of age, neoplastic diseases in women in this group, and cardiovascular disease in men 45-64 years of age during 1960 and 1970. Clearly the rate of 5/1 000 which has been chosen is entirely arbitrary but a similar pattern of mortality emerges if lower or higher levels are selected.

Two aspects of these age-cause specific mortality rates require emphasis. Firstly, whilst being affected by the incidence of the diseases in question, these rates are also influenced by their fatality rates, for example, a

Both white and 'coloured' females have shown an increasing life expectancy at the age of 45, and although this has been small, it contrasts with the downward trend of both white and 'coloured' males.

Although it is apparent that the Expectation of Life at birth for the 'coloureds' has shown a marked improvement between 1941 and 1970, it is salutary to note that neither 'coloured' males nor females, at either e_o or e_{45}, have reached expectations of Life in 1970 which are as high as the whites were in 1929. What also gives some cause for concern is that although the expectation of Life cannot be expected to improve indefinitely, it would appear that the 'coloured' life expectancy is levelling off at a than has occurred in the white community.

THURSDAY
February 14, 1980

10 OPINION

RAND
Daily Mail

Ciskei suggestion has merit

ON THE EVIDENCE before it, it is hardly surprising that the Quail Commission has advised the Ciskei Government not to opt for independence. The evidence shows that the majority of Ciskei blacks don't want it, the whites in the area are "very negative" about it, and independence would be both politically futile and economically disadvantageous.

So the commission has recommended instead that there should be a "condominium" consisting of the various fragments of the Ciskei and the so-called white corridor running between the Ciskei and the Transkei to the sea at East London. With our political vocabulary already littered with constellations, commonwealths and confederations, the addition of a condominium plan may give rise to some wry mirth. Yet the idea has merit.

A condominium is simply a territory for which two or more states hold joint responsibility, the way Britain and Egypt once did for the Sudan. Here the idea is that the whole Border area, from the Fish River to the Kei, should be the joint responsibility of the Ciskei and South African Governments — and that it should be run separately from South Africa as a nonracial enclave.

There are some details of the commission's suggestion which are of questionable feasibility, such as the idea of a bicameral legislature with one black and one white house, but the basic concept has much to commend it. It would remove the problems of consolidation and of what to do with the white corridor which has become a place of great uncertainty; and it would give an economic boost to an area which has become seriously depressed. As an example it has been suggested that such a condominium could declare itself a duty-free area and, like Hong Kong, specialise in raw material processing that could use the Ciskei's unemployed manpower which Quail estimated at an appalling 39% of the urban population.

But most interesting of all is that such an enclave could provide an experiment in interracial coexistence that might have a beneficial influence on attitudes in the racially obsessed country all around it.

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Notes:

In addition, much research at universities is funded privately. MRC grants constituted only 21,5% of UCT medical research funds.

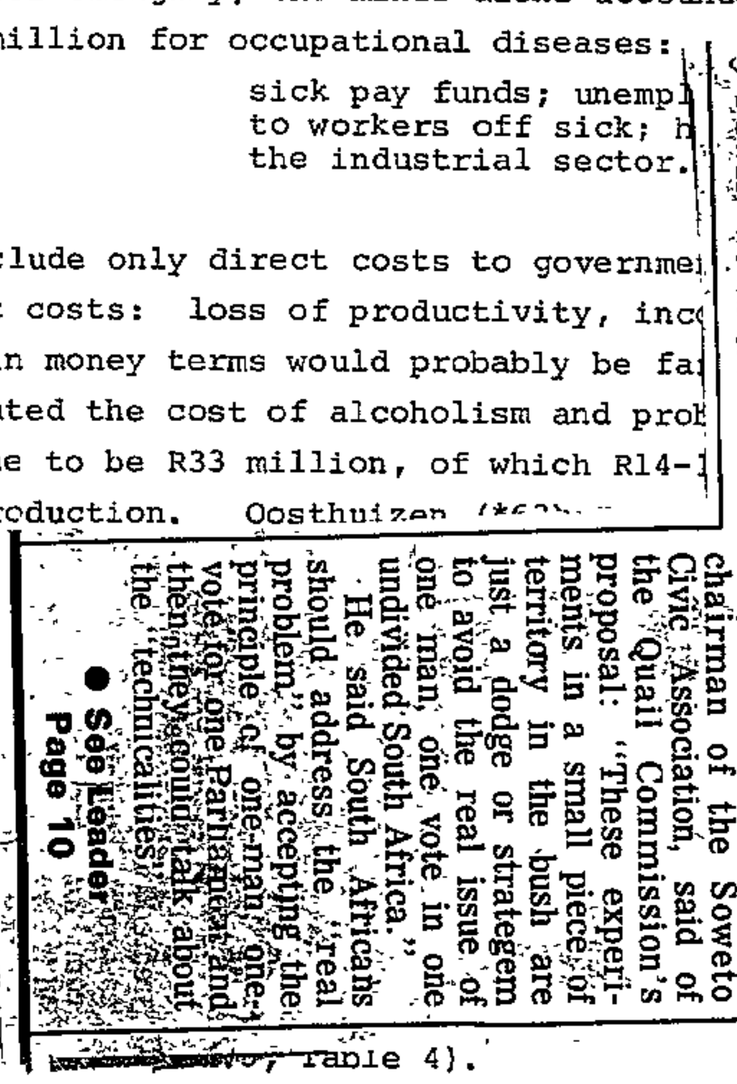
Additional costs are: disability grants; compensation for industrial accidents; compensation for occupational disease.

In the latter category, the mines alone accounted for compensation worth R17 million for occupational diseases:

sick pay funds; unempl
to workers off sick; h
the industrial sector.

These figures include only direct costs to governme
firms. Indirect costs: loss of productivity, inc
can be measured in money terms would probably be fa
Louw (*20) estimated the cost of alcoholism and pro
Western Cape alone to be R33 million, of which R14-1
for by loss of production. Oosthuizen (*6
ulcers in South
was loss of pro
or the main eco
tion. Added to
and bereavement.

McGrath (Ch.5) p
kept up with the
proportion of GNP
is associated wit
to health service



Backing for alternative Ciskei plan

By PATRICK LAURENCE

THE idea of a creating a partially autonomous state out of the Ciskei and the "white corridor" separating it from the Transkei would be viewed by many blacks as the "thin edge of the bantustan wedge," a political scientist, Professor David Welsh, said yesterday.

Prof Welsh, Professor of African Government at the University of Cape Town, was commenting on the Quail Commission's proposed establishment of a "condominium" between the Ciskei and the corridor of white-owned land stretching from East London to Queenstown.

The Quail Commission was appointed by the Ciskei Government to examine the feasibility of the Ciskei opting for independence.

The commission advised against it and offered its condominium concept as an alternative.

Race discrimination would be abolished in the proposed condominium, which would remain part of South Africa but be granted a large degree of autonomy.

Power would be shared between whites and blacks in the form of a legislature with houses of equal size for whites and blacks.

Prof Welsh said: "I would not be against it personally. I am not opposed to regional experiments in power-sharing. If it offers real power-sharing, it could be an advance on the present situation."

But, he added, most blacks would be likely to view it as the bantustan concept in a new, diluted form.

Chief Minister Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha, yesterday described the condominium idea as an improvement on the concept of independent black homelands.

"I think it is more realistic. It is more in accord with the reality that blacks and whites are living in one country."

He said it could serve both as a means of eliminating interracial fears which "bedevil the situation" and as a base from which to extend multi-racial government to the rest of the country.

Dr Ntatho Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Civic Association, said of the Quail Commission's proposal: "These experiments in a small piece of territory in the bush are just a dodge or strategem to avoid the real issue of one man, one vote in one undivided South Africa."

He said South Africans should address the "real problem", by accepting the principle of one-man, one-vote in one Parliament and then they could talk about the technicalities.

● See Leader Page 10

Rom 2:80 14 165

3.2 HEALTH STRUCTURES IN SOUTHERN AFRICA: SOME CASE STUDIES

Papers discussed in this section are those by Smith (*11), Raine (Ch. 15), Ross, Maswego and Moja (Ch.17) and Kitai (Ch.16), on urban health services and Westcott (Ch.11 & *55) and Scott (*58) on rural services. Kevin Solomons' paper on mental health services, although relevant here, will be discussed in section 6

Table 4).

The overall impact of health expenditure on health status is limited, McGrath shows, by an extremely uneven allocation. The racial distribution of health expenditure (insofar as this can be judged from official statistics) is more uneven than that of either income or total consumption. 73% of Whites are covered by medical aid, but very few Blacks. There are disparities in both quality and quantity of hospital beds in relation to population. The geographical differences in population per doctor (969:1 in the 13 largest urban areas and 23 037:1 in 'homelands' in 1970) are representative of the differences in the availability of health services by area, and this further accentuates racial and income inequalities.

Although the Day Hospitals (in the Cape Province) have been seen in the light of the health centre experiment, Raine (Ch.15) points out that the comparison is tenuous: the Day Hospitals have no preventive role at present and operate with conventional staffing patterns; they treat those who attend without attempting to work directly in the community. This is the work of the district sisters organisation and health educators employed by the Cape Divisional Council.

Despite the impressive improvements in health status in the Cape cited by Smith in support of the Day Hospitals Organisation (DHO), Raine shows the difficulties in relating such benefits to the nature of health services when so many other variables are involved.

Sebe lashes at Rotberg's attack on detentions

ZWELITSHA — A new row has erupted over the controversial Professor Robert Rotberg — a member of Quail Commission into independence for Ciskei.

Last week, the American academic was named as the mysterious Mr X, the alleged foreign agent accused of using Mrs Helen Suzman's letterheads and signatures in correspondence.

This time the controversy is about an appendix Prof Rotberg wrote in the Quail Commission report which was released this week.

In the appendix, Prof Rotberg made a scathing attack on the Ciskei Government's use of powers to detain and banish political opponents.

He urged that no further powers be granted to Ciskei because "Ciskei already behaves towards opponents very much like the government of Transkei".

Prof Rotberg added: "The human rights of Ciskeians have been violated. Breaches of accepted forms of democratic behaviour have been common.

"To give additional power to a government which is intolerant of dissent and which observes norms of behaviour in the breach would not be in the interests of the people of Ciskei."

Yesterday, Ciskei's Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, bitterly attacked Prof Rotberg, accusing him of judging the Ciskei Government without giving it a hearing.

He said the appendix made rather strange reading after the Commission's assurance that it would base its findings on evidence and then draw its conclusions

"Here we have a conclusion which condemns the activities of the Ciskei Government and in doing so he violates one of the fundamental principles of justice that it pretends to be No one should be condemned without a hearing."

Neither he nor any members of his cabinet had been heard on the subject.

He had only met Prof Rotberg on two occasions and on neither occasion had he raised the subject.

Prof Rotberg had talked about democratic behaviour but he wanted to know whose standards he applied Were they his own or were they Ciskei's standards?

"Is Ciskei really expected to sink to the level of another in order to appreciate it.

"In no way will we descend to the level of Rotberg and we will treat his appendix with contempt.

"That portion of the report already deposits in my wastepaper basket," Chief Sebe said.

Later, he revealed that Prof Rotberg had been appointed to the Quail Commission on the recommendation of Mr Dawid de Villiers, the head of the Nasionale Pers newspaper group.

Chief Sebe said Mr de Villiers was respected for his views.

In addition, it seemed that Prof Rotberg would be acceptable to militant groups overseas. He was also well known for his writings

Because of these factors he had been appointed to the Commission.

In the appendix, Prof Rotberg said: "The names of those detained under Proclamation R252 since 1977, the names of those banished from Ciskei, and the names of those who have fled Ciskei fearing political, economic and social retribution because of their opposition to Chief Sebe's government are available, at least in part.

"Their number is substantial. Most have since been released

"Some of the exiles have returned to Ciskei. But the capacity to interfere with the free expression of dissent and opposition remains.

"The existence of this capacity and history of its use and abuse, and the likelihood that it will continue to be used to stifle those who disagree with the policies of the government of Ciskei, make the following conclusions necessary," he said.

Prof Rotberg also revealed that the Commission had been unable to agree to inclusion of the section he had attached as an appendix. — PC

PROF ROTBERG . . . Ciskei behaving like Transkei.

Ciskei on agenda in talks with PM

14/2/80

105

Political Correspondent

CISKEI'S rejection of independence unless the Government changes its policies on key issues will be raised during talks the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, is to hold with homelands leaders in Cape Town tomorrow.

Mr Botha will see the seven homeland leaders separately, starting with Chief Lennox Sebe, Chief Minister of Ciskei.

A spokesman for the Prime Minister's Office said today he had not yet received a copy of the Quail Commission's report which deals with the pitfalls of unconditional independence.

The matter is, however, bound to be raised at tomorrow's meeting, following criticism by Chief Sebe that the Government is muddled in its thinking.

COMMON AREA

The Ciskei Government has rejected the terms of independence granted to Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda.

It wants new terms on citizenship and the rights of Ciskeians in a common area.

Some of the meetings could be stormy.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu said last week that Mr Botha had created expectations of fundamental changes, but that his version of change was within the straitjacket of apartheid.

EDITORIAL OPINION

Ciskei or condominium?

Many people living in this country today would have preferred South Africa to have remained the unitary state it was before the Nationalist Government decided on "separate freedoms."

But the die was cast during the period of the late Dr Verwoerd's premiership for the balkanisation of the country into different ethnic states and there can be no retreat now from what has already been done.

Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda are independent and are understandably jealous of their sovereignty.

Ciskei also has the option to go it alone and the Chief Minister of that territory, Chief Lennox Sebe, seems prepared to tread the road of separate statehood, subject to certain specific conditions relating to citizenship and extra land.

These conditions in themselves, however, give a new dimension to Dr Verwoerd's original concepts. They go far beyond what was then envisaged regarding boundaries and the status of ethnic settlements settled outside their "states."

Chief Sebe wants additions of lands and towns that were never previously intended to be excluded from white control. He also wants South Africa to accept responsibility for non-resident Ciskeians who have no desire to move into the homeland or abandon their claims to citizenship of South Africa.

These are what he calls non-negotiable conditions for accepting independence, and, regardless of what the Quail Commission has recommended as an alternative model for achieving a greater degree of autonomy for resident Ciskeians, he is bound to press his demands with the South African Government.

And understandably so. Why should he consider a condominium, involving participation in government of a much larger area than Ciskei but only on the basis of sharing authority in such an area with the resident whites remaining subject to South Africa? He believes he can win most of the area anyway without abdicating his chance of total political control.

He feels probably that the South African Government dare not risk the whole grand plan of separate statehoods for blacks and whites collapsing through differences with Ciskei.

Yet there is merit in the condominium plan, particularly when one considers the economic interdependence of whites and blacks living in this part of the country. Like it or not from either side, the destinies of these peoples are permanently linked.

							89	324
						806	27.5%	100%
						43.1%	1868	
						100%		
					167			
					25.6%			
				652				
				100%				
							680	
						2	31.3%	2175
					41	1.9%		100%
				333	12.3%			
				100%		104		
						100%		
							41	
							6.1%	677
								100%
						59		
						3.0%		
						1973		
						100%		

TABLE II

Rheumatic Heart Diseases (390–398)

Hypertensive Diseases (400–404)

Ischaemic Heart Diseases (410–414)

Cerebrovascular Diseases (430–438)

Total Circulatory Diseases (390–458)

Motor Vehicle Accidents (E810–E819)

Suicide (E950-E959, E979) *

Homicide (E960-E969)

Total Accidents, Poisoning and Violence (E800–E999)

* E979 "Suicide and self inflicted poisoning by motor vehicle exhaust gas" is a code used in South Africa which does not appear in I.C.D. (8th revision). See Ref. 13.

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Ciskei rejects self-rule

CAPE TIMES 14/2/80 (105)

Political Staff

ZWELITSHA. — The Ciskei Government yesterday rejected independence unless the South African Government changed its policies on key aspects.

The Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, accused the government of being "muddled" in its thinking and told it to stop "dilly-dallying" on its proposal for a constellation of states.

He also bluntly told the government that if its policies failed to achieve what the Ciskei desired, his government would go back to the nation to find out if it wanted them "to continue our co-operation with a policy which has landed us against a blank wall".

Although Chief Sebe made it clear that the Ciskei would seek independence if acceptable terms could be negotiated, his strong stand presents a serious challenge to the government.

The Ciskei Government has specifically rejected the terms of independence granted to Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda, and unless new terms are negotiated on citizenship and the rights of Ciskeians in the common area, the government's policy could collapse in the Ciskei.

Meetings

Chief Sebe expressed support for a confederation in South Africa if the government's intentions on this proposal were spelled out.

He and members of his cabinet are due to meet the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, and the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, today and the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, tomorrow in Cape Town.

At these meetings it is expected that Chief Sebe will continue his tough line on better terms for an independent Ciskei.

He said yesterday at a press conference: "The Ciskeians reject independence if it means the forfeiture of South African citizenship, and secondly, the Ciskeians seek to retain and develop their nationality as Ciskeians.

"Independence in terms of the current blue-print means the Ciskei would opt out of South Africa and forego forever its claims to a larger share of the wealth created by the labour of its people and it would become dependent, I underline, on the charity of the Republic of South Africa."

Chief Sebe stressed, however, that "nationhood ultimately implies the right of the nation to decide its own future".

Logical

"It is logical therefore that we should look at the next obvious step in seeking satisfaction of our ideals and that is what the Ciskei is doing.

He was committed to holding a referendum of his people but said he had to be in a position to present them with a full package in which the important aspects of independence were spelt out.

To do this, he had to know what the government's intentions were on the scrapping of racial discrimination, the creation of a confederation for Southern Africa, the fulfilment of several unfulfilled promises made in the past, the question of citizenship and the protection of workers' rights in urban and land areas.

Ideal solution

He said that "even within the confines of the 1975 consolidation proposals the South African Government has not yet fulfilled its promises".

The retention of South African citizenship and the attainment of a degree of autonomy for the Ciskei had been seen by both him and the Quail Commission as the ideal solution.

"All of the many equations suggested which will satisfy these prerequisites seem to necessarily include within themselves some type of federal or confederal arrangement for greater South Africa."

Fit neatly

Such an arrangment would fit neatly into Mr Botha's proposal for a constellation of states for Southern Africa.

However, he said he was "distressed at the lack of clarity in regard to this concept".

"It will benefit no one to speculate on whether the Ciskei should opt for a federation, confederation or a condominium within a federation until such time as the South African Government has stopped dilly-dallying on this issue and has stated what its constellation policy really implies."

Ciskeians want unitary state for all SA

Post 991280

POST Correspondent

CISKEIANS want a unitary State for the whole of South Africa on a one-man, one-vote basis, according to the Quail Commission report.

Ninety percent of all the Xhosas polled wanted "all whites and blacks voting together for anyone they like for single multi-racial government."

The report says this was the most favoured solution right across the board on the part of urban and rural Ciskeians, old and young, male and female, poor and richer, traditionalists and detribalised.

This finding is consistent both with views expressed to the commission by most black witnesses from all walks of life, and with the 1978 study by Mr Theo Hanf and others that 83 percent of urban blacks thought that "South Africa should be one place for all people, blacks and whites," the report says.

The Xhosas polled in the survey were not greatly shaken even when asked the awkward question whether Ciskeians would feel insecure under a universal franchise with other groups like Zulus, 60 percent or so still felt "all Africans are one people and it would not matter."

The report says these results are not consistent with the view often expressed by South African whites that the desire for one man, one vote is confined to the young or to a vociferous unrepresentative minority of activist urban blacks.

The commission says it is aware that neither the South African Government nor any of the other political parties represented in the South African parliament favour a unitary state with a universal franchise and simple majority rule.

"We have therefore considered alternative varieties of a unitary state which do not depend on (there are European examples) the principles of one-man, one-vote, one-value."

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Sebe: guarantee of birthrights first

THE Ciskei Government would consider independence if the aspirations of its people to retain their South African citizenship and a share in their South African birthright could be guaranteed, Chief Minister L L Sebe, said at a Press conference at Zwelitsha.

Commenting on the recommendations of the Quail Commission he said Ciskeians rejected independence if it meant the forfeiture of South African citizenship but at the same time sought to retain and develop their nationality as Ciskeians.

If in working out its future relationship with South Africa it appeared that something less than full independence would offer a compatible and acceptable formula within which these aspirations could be satisfied, then Ciskei would accept that formula.

Chief Sebe said independence in terms of the current blue print meant the Ciskei would opt out of South Africa and forego forever its claims to a larger share of the wealth created by the labour of its people and it would become dependent on the charity of South Africa.

DEFEAT

On the question of nationality he said since the final defeat of the Xhosas and destruction of their power, they accepted the homeland policy as a means towards the fulfilment of that goal.

He said a confederal or federal arrangement suggested by the commission seemed to fit into the Prime Minister's package of "a constellation of states for Southern Africa," but added:

"I am committed to the holding of a referendum on the independence issue. When I go to my people I must be in a position to present a full package in which the important aspects of independence are spelt out and before I can spell them out I must know what the South African Government's intentions

Chief Lennox Sebe . . . committed to referendum

are in relation to the following aspects —

- The scrapping of racial discrimination
- The creation of a confederation for Southern Africa
- The fulfilment of several unfulfilled promises made in the past.
- The question of citizenship and the protection of workers rights in urban areas.
- The land question (even within the confines of the 1975 Consolidation Proposals the South African Government has not yet fulfilled its promises)."

Ciskei urged to consult people

Post 14/2/80 105

THE Quail Commission has advised the Ciskei Government to consult all subjects before taking independence or agreeing to any other significant changes in political arrangements affecting them.

It says the Transkei, BophuthaTswana and Venda took independence without formerly consulting their citizens.

"This lack of adequate consultation with the people who are most affected is widely perceived by Ciskeians as a fundamental flaw in the arrangements which bring about homeland independence.

"The South African Government does not itself ask people what they want. The homeland is left to decide whether, and if so how to consult its citizens. Because those who live outside show great disinterest in independence and some of those inside may be intimidated by restrictions such as those in Proclamation R252, strict methods of consultation are desirable."

Mixed feelings over report

14/2/80

EAST LONDON — The Quail Commission's report on the question of independence for the Ciskei has received a mixed reception from local leaders.

While hesitant to comment without reading the report, the mayor of King William's Town, Mr Des Beacham, said he was pleased with the suggestion that King William's Town be made the capital of the Ciskei.

"It will involve millions to develop the rural areas," he said, "but it would also be expensive to move the capital from Alice."

He said the decision would have to be made whether it was better to further develop existing areas, or try to improve the rural areas.

The mayor of East London, Mr Donald Card, said he had not read the report but, as far as he understood, it was "another plan that has been put forward."

"We will have to sift through all the suggestions and read this report in conjunction with the UPE report which is due soon, as well as other ideas we have heard."

He said a special meeting was to be held today to discuss the future of the area, and representatives would include members of the Committee of Five. Mr Beacham also indicated he would attend.

The chairman of the East London Chamber of Commerce, Mr Jack Snell, said the commission's suggestions "seemed to be in keeping with the Chamber's thinking." He said he was pleased particular mention had been made in the report of Berlin, as it was "a sitting duck" for development. The money intended for Middledrift should be channelled into Berlin, he said, where there were existing facilities.

The local Labour Party CRC representative, Mr Dody Nash, said the commission's idea of a "unitary state" should be extended throughout the country.

"We do not believe in the fragmentation of South Africa into little states," he said last night. — DDR

Cool reaction to condominium

14/2/80.

ZWELITSHA — The Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, yesterday poured cold water on the possible formation of a multi-racial condominium in the Border-Ciskei area.

He said at a press conference here that there were various aspects of the proposal which were "unattractive".

Although he did not reject it outright, his reaction has certainly been a setback for any serious consideration of the condominium proposal.

Chief Sebe said it was too early to comment in detail on the proposal, particularly before there was certainty on the South African Government's stand on various key issues.

However, he found the proposal unattractive because a bicameral legislature in which blacks and whites were separated already created "a possibility of conflict".

The proposal was also "to a certain extent experimental and the present political climate in South Africa will not easily accommdate experiments which fail".

The plan "could not easily be adapted to satisfy the Ciskeians desire to progress to full nationhood".

Chief Sebe added: "If the South African Government agrees on the principle of a confederation of states in Southern Africa there could be more attractive solutions to the local problems for both blacks and whites than the solution presented by a condominium.

"I can assure the whites living in this area that they need have no fears that it is the Ciskei's intention to deprive them of their rights and my government will always seek to secure a solution in which the reasonable aspirations of minorities are protected.

"A solution to the colour problem which has haunted us for years can be achieved and I am convinced that the solution lies in the hands of the people in the Border area.

"We have a greater understanding of one another's culture and ideology than is the case anywhere else in South Africa," he said. — PC

Independence rejected

14/2/80

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ZWELITSHA — The Ciskei Government yesterday rejected independence unless the South African Government changed its policies on key aspects.

From
BARRY STREEK

The homeland's Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, accused the government of being "muddled" in its thinking and told it to stop "dilly-dallying" on its proposal for a constellation of states.

He also bluntly told the government that if its policies failed to achieve what the Ciskei desired, his government would go back to the nation to find out if it wanted them "to continue our co-operation with a policy which has landed us against a blank wall".

Although Chief Sebe made it clear that the Ciskei would seek independence if acceptable terms could be negotiated, his strong stand yesterday presents a serious challenge to the government.

The Ciskei Government has specifically rejected the term of independence granted to Transkei, Bophuthtswana and Venda and unless new terms are negotiated on citizenship and the rights of Ciskeians in the common area the government's policy could collapse in the Ciskei.

He also expressed support for a confederation in South Africa if the government's intentions on this proposal were spelled out.

Chief Sebe and members of his cabinet are due to meet the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, and the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, today and the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, tomorrow in Cape Town.

At these meetings, it is expected that they will continue their tough line on better terms for an independent Ciskei.

Yesterday, Chief Sebe said at a press conference that "the Ciskeians reject independence if it means the forfeiture of South African citizenship and secondly the Ciskeians seek to retain and develop their nationality as Ciskeians".

He also said: "Independence in terms of the current blueprint means that the Ciskei would opt out of South Africa and forego forever its claims to a larger share of the wealth created by the labour of its people and it would become dependent, I underline, on the charity of the Republic of South Africa"

Chief Sebe stressed, however, that "nationhood ultimately implies the right of the nation to decide its own future.

"It is logical therefore that we should look at the next obvious step in seeking satisfaction of our ideals and that is what the Ciskei is doing."

To do this, he had to know what the South African Government's intentions were on the scrapping of racial discrimination, the creation of a confederation for Southern Africa, the fulfillment of several unfulfilled promises made in the past, the question of citizenship and the protection of workers' rights in urban area and land.

He said that "even within the confines of the 1975 consolidation proposals the South African Government has not yet fulfilled its promises".

The retention of South African citizenship and the attainment of a degree of autonomy for the Ciskei had been seen by both him and the Quail Commission as the ideal solution.

He was committed to holding a referendum of his people but said he had to be in a position to present them with a full package in which the important aspects of independence were spelt out.

Editorial opinion page 10.

Sebe hits at Rotberg, page 11.

Ciskei

08/11/80

Ciskei to decide fate of Transkei deportee

PRO 15/2/80 165

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — A Transkei deportee seeking asylum in the Ciskei will only know his fate after Ciskei's Chief Minister, L. L. Sebe has received a report on him from the head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services.

Mr Mike Kahla, 37, said yesterday he had reported his presence to the Ciskei Government.

Colonel C. X. Sebe, head of intelligence, confirmed Mr Kahla had approached the government. Col Sebe would submit a report to the Chief Minister on the matter.

"I told Mr Kahla, meanwhile, to go back to Mdantsane, where he is staying at the moment and to remain there until he hears from me again. I assured him nobody would interfere with him until a decision has been made by the Ciskei Cabinet," Col Sebe said.

Mr Kahla was deported from Transkei immediately after his release from prison on February 6. He had been detained on December 17.

He said yesterday he was taken from his cell to a Lieutenant Lavisa, who showed him a copy of a letter from the Transkei Department of Interior, advising him that it had been agreed that his travel documents and passport should be confiscated.

"Lt Lavisa told me my presence in Transkei was not required and I was going to be escorted out of the country," Mr Kahla said.

Asked why he was being deported, Mr Kahla said he was told he had engaged in anti-Transkei activities "designed to undermine Transkei's independence."

"I asked where I was going to be taken to because my home is at Ezibeleni, near Queenstown, but Lt Lavisa said I would be taken to any area outside the borders of Transkei. I chose to be taken to the border posts at the Kei Bridge," Mr Kahla said.

"I asked Lt Lavisa for my deportation order but he cut me short by ordering me to go and collect my belongings and my car as some of his men would escort me out of the country," he said.

He said, however, there was a problem on the South African side of the control post at the Kei Bridge because there was no deportation order.

"The police escorted me back to the Transkei side of the border post and called the authorities at Umtata, but were apparently told to use another route to get me out of Transkeian territory," he said.

He said the police went back to Ndabakazi and then turned off towards Tsomo, but another turn was made before Tsomo was reached "and we eventually appeared at Stutterheim where they left me to drive either to King William's Town or East London."

Brigadier Martin Ngceba, Transkei Commissioner of Police, was not at his office for comment yesterday. His deputy, Major L. N. Tyelela, would not comment.

"Contact Brigadier Ngceba at 4 pm tomorrow and he may speak to you," Major Tyelela said, after he had been told what Mr Kahla had told the Daily Dispatch.

Mr Kahla said he was happy with the manner in which he had been received by the Ciskei government.

He served 11 years on Robben Island for African National Congress activities.

On his release he was taken to Ezibeleni, where his parents live. He secured a job with the Xhosa Development Corporation the following year and was transferred to Umtata in April, 1976, when the corporation was split into independent Transkei and Ciskei units.

He is a former Welsh High School matric student and was arrested in 1963 after obtaining his 1962 matric examination results. He has a house at Umtata, where his wife, Phindiwe, and their child, still stay. — DDR.

TABLE I

MORTALITY RATES FOR THE 17 MAJOR DIVISIONS OF THE ICD (8th REVISION)

(Note: There are no tables for divisions V, XI, XII, XIII because of the small numbers in each of these categories).

I INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	
0-1	1,99	2,2	9,81	6,60	55,55	51,04	29,7	
1-4	0,16	0,13	0,76	0,79	8,27	7,48	3,5	
5-24	0,02	0,02	0,07	0,08	0,21	0,21	0,2	
25-44	0,06	0,03	0,17	0,20	1,14	0,78	0,3	
45-64	0,25	0,13	0,75	0,45	3,30	1,37	2,1	
65+	1,04	0,72	1,61	1,98	5,48	2,78	5,4	
ALL	0,19	0,15	0,56	0,45	3,33	2,69	1,66	1,61
NO.	399	315	198	159	3792	3146	3472	2593

II

	W		M	
	M	F		
0-1	0,17	0,13	0,0	
1-4	0,03	0,07	0,0	
5-24	0,09	0,05	0,0	
25-44	0,26	0,33	0,21	
45-64	3,01	2,58	1,47	
65+	12,24	7,26	4,70	
ALL	1,41	1,21	0,36	
NO.	2920	2522	12	

	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,09	0,05	0,06	0,21	2,27	1,68	2,31	1,96
1-4	0,03	0,01	0,00	0,05	1,27	1,08	1,02	1,29
5-24	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,02
25-44	0,02	0,02	0,08	0,08	0,08	0,05	0,06	0,07
45-64	0,09	0,12	0,39	0,88	0,28	0,42	0,24	0,61
65+	0,39	0,59	1,61	2,59	0,81	1,28	1,04	1,44
ALL	0,05	0,08	0,12	0,18	0,28	0,26	0,22	0,33
No.	114	173	43	63	316	307	455	530

Support for Sebe no (1053/80)

CAPE TOWN — In spite of the unpopularity of separate development, three homeland leaders — Chief Lennox Sebe of the Ciskei, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu and Chief Cedric Phatudi of Lebowa — retain significant support among the people linked to their states.

This has been found in a survey of 850 Ciskeians, Soweto Zulus and Soweto Pedis. The survey was commissioned by the Quail Commission of inquiry into the possible in-

dependence of the Ciskei.

Natal University's Prof Lawrie Schlemmer, who commissioned the survey, said: "It is quite clear that in the Ciskei Xhosa-speaking group generally, Chief Sebe's support is strong and unassailable."

The study found Chief Sebe's support on the Rand and in Cape Town was not as strong as that retained by Chief Buthelezi among Soweto Zulus or that retained by Dr Phatudi among the Soweto Pedis.

However, "bearing in mind the unpopularity of the policy of separate development, the strength of support for Chief Sebe among the Ciskei-Xhosa group is remarkable, and these results suggest very strongly that he has widespread popular legitimacy as the leader of the Ciskei Xhosas, outside of the big city areas."

The survey also found Chief Sebe's image "as regards desire for personal power and control by the South African Government as less favourable that that of Chief Buthelezi and Dr Phatudi in the very much more critically oriented big city environment."

The results, showed the homeland leaders were prominent and "legitimate" among all groups, even in the big cities, and seemed dominant in their leadership positions closer to the homelands, Prof Schlemmer said.

However, the rejection of separate development was found to be extensive among all groups.

A total of 91 per cent of Ciskeian Xhosas found the present homeland situation meaningless, while 97 per cent of Soweto Pedis and 99 per cent of the Soweto Zulus expressed the same feeling.

The survey found that 44 per cent of the respondents responded negatively to the independence of Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda. — PC.

Sebe tells of 'rapid progress'

105

15/2/80

Argus

By Hugh Roberton

CHIEF Lennox Sebe of the Ciskei said he expected 'rapid progress' in resolving his homeland's problems after his meeting today with the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

He was the first of seven homeland leaders who were due to see Mr Botha today and he described his meeting as having been 'absolutely positive.'

Chief Sebe said that while citizenship remained a point of difference between the Ciskei and the South African Government — Ciskeians wish to retain their South African citizenship irrespective of their future constitutional status — he expected progress to be made in resolving the issue.

'To me the fact that I come out of the building and the question of citizenship was discussed means that we are on good ground to understand one another and we are well on the way towards resolving the issue,' Chief Sebe said.

Previously, he noted, the issue of citizenship had been regarded as 'non-negotiable' by the South African Government.

ANOTHER MEETING

Mr Botha had submitted to him a detailed document on citizenship and other constitutional matters 'which I am going to have to study carefully because it was too complex to go into right away.'

There would be another meeting with Mr Botha soon when the Government's latest proposals would be discussed.

'From the Prime Minister's statement today, we expect rapid progress towards resolving our problems. I was amazed by the great homework done by the Prime Minister.'

Chief Sebe

105 Post 15/2/80

Sebe off to talks

THE Ciskei Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, has left for Cape Town where he and six other homeland leaders will have talks today with the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

Before leaving, Chief Sebe said he would be meeting the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, and the Minister of Police, Mr L Le Grange. He declined to say whether the controversial Quail Commission report would feature in the discussions.

Mr Botha

IX DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

	W		A		C		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	
0-1	0,17	0,08	0,10	0,21	0,78	0,29	
1-4	0,01	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,07	0,10	
5-24	0,02	0,01	0,03	0,01	0,04	0,03	
25-44	0,11	0,09	0,39	0,10	0,41	0,19	
45-64	0,92	0,42	1,60	0,72	1,31	0,67	
65+	1,80	1,16	1,61	2,44	1,91	0,75	
ALL	0,31	0,21	0,33	0,16	0,33	0,17	
NO.	653	430	116	56	370	201	533 329

DAILY DI

Quail: over 2m Ciskeians

(105)

From BARRY STREEK

CAPE TOWN — The number of Ciskeian South Africans is much higher than previously estimated according to the Quail Commission.

The commission estimated there were 2,1 million Ciskeian South Africans whereas the official estimate is between a million and 1,25 million.

It pointed out these "official" estimates could not be accurate because the Eastern Cape Administration Board had alone estimated there were 1,25 million Ciskeians living outside the homeland.

The commission said the difference in these estimates could be attributed to the fact that the last census was held in 1970 and at that time there were no separate statistics for Ciskeians and Transkeians.

There had also been population movements between the Ciskei and Transkei and some Transkeians had switched their allegiance because of their reaction to political developments there.

It estimated there were 660 000 Ciskeians living in the homeland.

Although the official estimate of the population of Mdantsane was 136 000, "the commission believes the population is more likely to be about 250 000."

It calculated there were 1 433 500 Ciskeians resident in the common area of South Africa.

They included 586 500 in the Eastern Cape, 68 000 in the Western Cape and 51 500 on the Rand.

The commission said, taking all factors into consideration, an estimate of 2 million Ciskeians was "slightly on the conservative side."

It commented: "The ratio of Ciskeians resident in the common area of South Africa to those living in the Ciskei is of the order of two to one, and not the one to one which seems generally to be accepted in official South African Government estimates."

X DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,02	0,03	0,00	0,10	0,25	0,10	0,04	0,06
1-4	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,12	0,14	0,02	0,04
5-24	0,02	0,01	0,04	0,04	0,02	0,04	0,03	0,02
25-44	0,02	0,05	0,06	0,09	0,17	0,13	0,06	0,08
45-64	0,23	0,19	0,44	0,37	0,36	0,36	0,34	0,25
65+	1,25	1,09	1,07	1,83	1,57	1,10	0,73	0,56
ALL	0,13	0,15	0,11	0,12	0,15	0,14	0,10	0,08
NO.	276	303	38	42	169	165	203	130

XV CERTAIN CAUSES OF PERINATAL MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	12,46	9,07	16,92	11,55	29,22	24,78	23,16	22,23
1-4	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,04	0,04	0,00
5-24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALL	0,25	0,17	0,48	0,32	0,83	0,67	0,55	0,67
NO.	519	359	170	113	942	785	1143	1075

individual citizen himself and not the system, thus one should change the behaviour of individuals and not the behaviour of the system. Such a position does not take into account the full nature of the political and economic system in producing illness. Indeed, the argument becomes 'victim-blaming', for it blames the individual for acting out symptoms, many of which are generated by basically unhealthy social conditions that determine unhealthy individual behaviour. Individuals can scarcely be blamed for illnesses resulting from air pollution, or inadequate wages which do not enable them to buy healthy food, or be blamed for illnesses that flow from using unsafely constructed cars, badly protected factory machinery or food with unhealthy additives in it. Third, Illich fails to examine the structural tendencies within medicine itself which perpetuate its inadequacies. The role of drug companies in promoting high-cost high-technology medicine, the nature of the financing of health services, the political forces within modern medicine which distribute extravagant technical care to the richer while providing minimal services to the poor, these all are left unexamined. The mal-organisation of modern medicine and the potentialities for a restructuring of it are not considered and instead it is assumed that structural change would be impossible and ineffective. Fourth, Illich's work offers no positive programme to health policy makers. Instead, it criticises all attempts to alter modern medicine, be they the nationalisation of medical services, increased citizen participation in policy-making, or attempts at redistribution of medical facilities; these are all seen as being misguided, as reinforcing the medicalisation of society and as reducing the ability of individuals to provide their own health care and increasing their individual dependence on medical institutions. Instead of making recommend[illegible] of social policy, Illich [illegible]

health care are reforms in wider social structures together with reforms in medical structures. The two are inseparable if medicine is to become more effective. Clearly, reforms sited in the health system alone will have little impact on general health levels in society until they are accompanied by social structural change; conversely, social structural reforms must include reforms to medical structures if the health of a population is to be improved. It is reactionary to argue that medical reforms by themselves are insignificant and have to wait upon [illegible] within South Africa, [illegible] edicine could be of [illegible]

[illegible] ion of South African [illegible] haracterise it and [illegible] At present, the [illegible] by four inter-[illegible]

[illegible] onstrate this, it [illegible] are devoted to health services which are curative rather than to those which are preventative and inhibit the occurrence of illness or in some way remove the situation in which illnesses are likely [illegible] placing [illegible] ne, [illegible] th [illegible] tine [illegible] tal [illegible] ve [illegible] organised primarily to serve the needs of the white population and the needs of the urban population. Yet the

RAND Daily Mail

The statistics of inequality

IN a country where whites are so ready to pride themselves on how satisfactorily they are changing, and how much they are doing for the blacks, it is sobering to take a look at South Africa's statistics of inequality.

The Quail Commission, appointed by the Ciskei Government, has found that we have the most unequal income distribution of 66 countries around the world which statistics are available.

Forty per cent of the disposable income is in the hands of a mere 6% of the population.

Our unequal land apportionment is well known: 70% of the land, tion have only 13,6% of the land. What is less well known is that this inequality applies not only to the rural areas but to the cities as well.

Dr Van Zyl Slabbert revealed to Parliament last week that the population density of Soweto is 10 times higher than that of "white" Johannesburg.

It has 12 500 people per square kilometre, compared with "white" Johannesburg's 1 400. And unless it gets more land, Soweto's density will soar to 24 500 people per square kilometre over the next 15 years — or 10 times higher than present-day New York, Chicago and Los Angeles.

Then take education. It is free and compulsory for the affluent whites; not free and not compulsory for the impoverished blacks. The Government spends an average of R654 on every white child at school — and R42 on every black child. A fifteen-fold difference.

The result is a yawning gap in adult skills, which is another reason why whites earn more and blacks less.

It also means that while there is an acute shortage of skilled labour, which keeps whites in full employment and inflates their wages, there is massive unemployment among the unskilled blacks.

Nobody knows exactly what the black unemployment figure is: The Quail Commission estimates between 25% and 33% for the Ciskei alone; while the Corporation for Economic Development says 230 000 new black workers will come on to the labour market this year, and 5½-million over the next 20 years.

According to the Prime Minister's Economic Adviser, South Africa must maintain an annual growth rate of 5% over the next 10 years just to hold the black unemployment rate steady.

If we drop to 4,5%, unemployment will double in that time; and at 3,5% it will increase fivefold. In recent years, one must note, we have averaged 2% to 3% — and only in this boom year of gold may touch 5%.

The Government has captured a lot of attention lately with two major promises.

One is that it will eliminate race discrimination within the framework of its policy. But how is it going to eliminate such basic discrimination as this — to say nothing of such cornerstones of apartheid as the Group Areas Act and race classification — when it can't even pluck up the courage to scrap the Immorality Act?

The other promise is that it will improve the quality of life for blacks. But how can you improve the quality of life for people who will soon be living on top of one another ten times more thickly than in New York?

Or who are starving without work on handkerchiefs of land in the rural areas?

Results:

(a)	Amniotic fluid infection syndrome	17	(Deat Tota
(b)	Abruptio placentae	7	
(c)	Unexplained anoxia	6,6	
(d)	Syphilis	3,2	
(e)	Obstructed labour	3,2	

(6) Survey to determine epidemiological features of per

Maternal interviews were conducted into 202 facets
to the pregnancy in 464 women whose pregnancies end
natal death. These were compared with 590 pregnanc
systematically to be representative of the delivery
Salient features which appeared to contribute to per
were:

1. Failure to receive medical care

27% of the women who had perinatal deaths had no
ination prior to admission compared with only 7% of the controls.

2. Inadequacy of antenatal care

Only 31% of the women with perinatal deaths had adequate antenatal care compared with 53% of controls.

3. Place of residence in 3rd trimester of pregnancy

46% of the women who had perinatal deaths were resident in a rural area in the 3rd trimester compared with 32% of the controls.

Factors such as social status and mother's schooling made no difference but it should be noted that almost all patients in both groups had a relatively poor social status and inadequate schooling.

Likewise, marital status did not affect pregnancy outcome, neither did the wanted or unwanted status of the pregnancy, giving the lie to the suggestion that a high perinatal mortality may be associated with interference.

Two last factors of some significance were maternal age - mothers older than 35 had a perinatal mortality rate higher than younger women at a 1^{o} significance level and amongst the controls there was a significantly higher percentage of mothers of stature greater than 160 cms. indicating possibly better nutrition in childhood.

South African Transkeians no yes

Brakpan (100 16/2/80)

Surprise view in the Quail report

By Charles Ngakula

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Many Xhosa-speaking people previously considered Transkeians had changed their allegiance to the Ciskei in order to remain South Africans, the Ciskei Commission, under Professor George Quail, reported.

The commission, which was appointed in 1978 and worked for 14 months, inquired and recommended to the Ciskei Government on the practical feasibility — considering all political, economic and social aspects — of independence for the Ciskei.

The commission said: "Had more Transkeians had the qualifications to change their allegiance, the commission believes its present estimate of Ciskeians would have been even higher."

On religion "More than four-fifths of Ciskeians belong to recognised Christian churches, among the strongest being the Methodist and Dutch Reformed Churches.

"Some belong to non-Christian sects and a few have no religion despite the formal adherence to Christianity, traditional religion still plays a considerable part in their lives. Ciskeians still make sacrifices, slaughter goats, cattle and sheep as offerings to God and ancestors."

The commission visited a number of resettlement camps, and says of Ndevana:

"It has flourished despite all the difficulties beyond all expectations within only a short time of its establishment. Ndevana provides a small but important example of what people can create for themselves out of nothing if they are given a minimum of support by the authorities."

The commission pointed out there were, officially, no white Ciskeians and the Ciskei Government had no jurisdiction over white residents in the homeland.

"Majority of senior civil servants in the Ciskei are seconded white officials from the South African Civil Service," the commission reported.

Only eight of the 50 legally qualified officers (magistrates and prosecutors) in the Ciskei were not white.

"Of the 25 most senior civil service posts (including departmental secretaries, assistant secretaries and senior non departmental heads) no more than three are held by Ciskeians," the commission said.

The commission heard evidence from a number of people including detainees in the Ciskei and exiles who had fled to Transkei.

Detainees interviewed were Mr G. Qunga, Mr B. Ntonga and Mr G. Mqingwana. The exiles were Dr H. Kakaza, Mr L.S. Mtoba and Mr L.F. Siyo

Other people interviewed were Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Mr S.S. Guzana, Mr A.Z. Lamani, Chief G. Matanzima, Mr W. Mbanga, Mr T. Letlaka, Mr D. Mlonyeni, Mr A. Jonas, Mr H. Pamla, Mr D. Koyana and Chief G. Ndabankulu, all members of Transkei's cabinet, Dr G.B. Molefe, Mrs Lucy Mvubelo, Prof H. Ntsanwisi, and Mrs Leah Tutu.

(b) Clinic perinatal mor
19,6:1 000 to 8:1 0(

(c) Clinic antenatal atte
55 000 per annum whil
remained fairly stati

(d) The number of clinic
has more than doubled

(e) The total number of c
same time hospital de
period of time, the t
has progressively inc.

(f) The hospital Caesarean
particularly in relati

(g) A random sample survey
obstetric service was
were some criticisms c

The medical benefits of a c
terms of a lowered perinatal mortality rate, a sharp reduction in the number of ruptured uteri and a more rational use of resources with high

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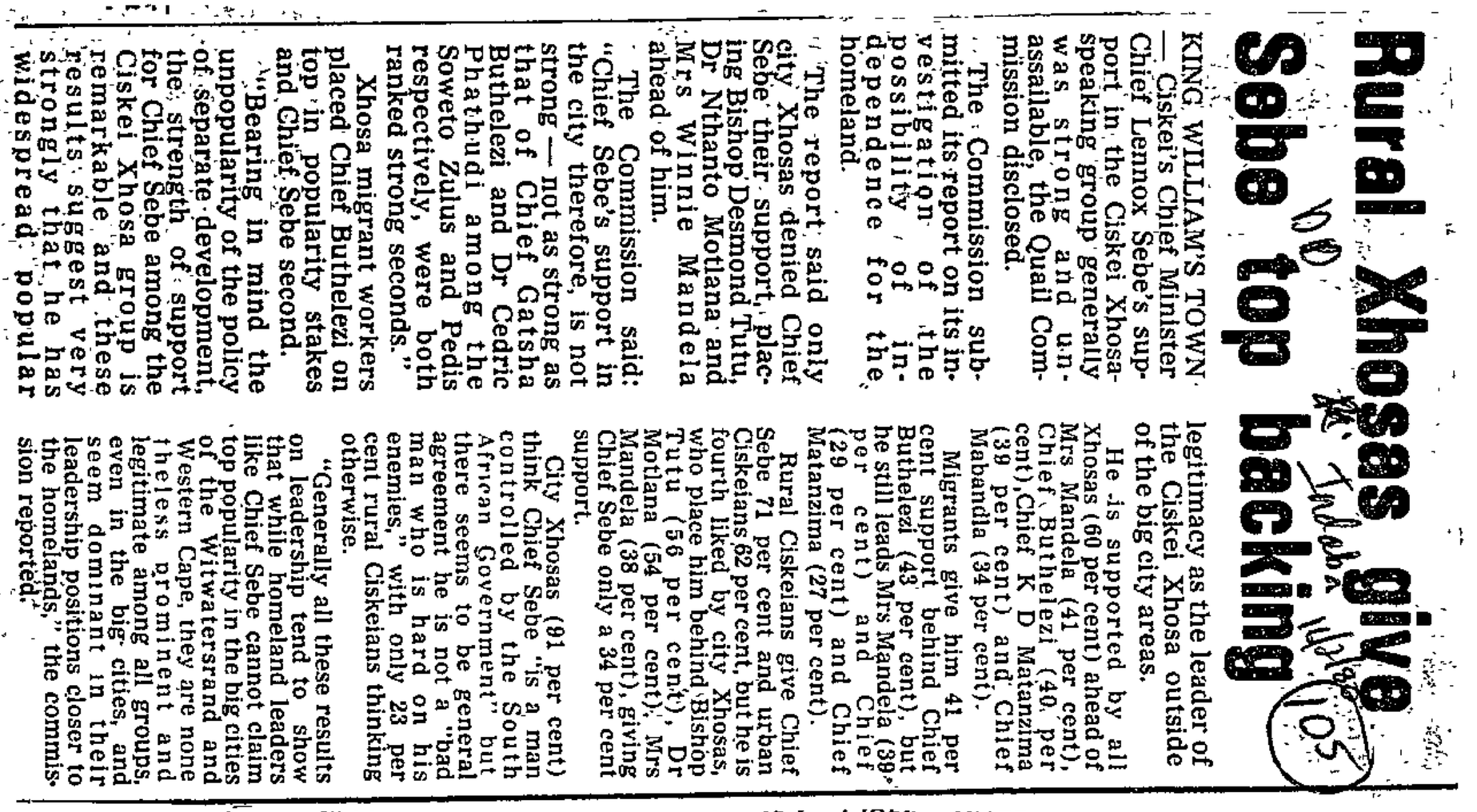

Rural Xhosas give Sebe top backing

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Ciskei's Chief Minister Chief Lennox Sebe's support in the Ciskei Xhosa-speaking group generally was strong and unassailable, the Quail Commission disclosed.

The Commission submitted its report on its investigation of the possibility of independence for the homeland.

The report said only city Xhosas denied Chief Sebe their support, placing Bishop Desmond Tutu, Dr Nthanto Motlana and Mrs Winnie Mandela ahead of him.

The Commission said: "Chief Sebe's support in the city therefore, is not strong — not as strong as that of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and Dr Cedric Phathudi among the Soweto Zulus and Pedis respectively, were both ranked strong seconds."

Xhosa migrant workers placed Chief Buthelezi on top in popularity stakes and Chief Sebe second.

"Bearing in mind the unpopularity of the policy of separate development, the strength of support for Chief Sebe among the Ciskei Xhosa group is remarkable and these results suggest very strongly that he has widespread popular legitimacy as the leader of the Ciskei Xhosa outside of the big city areas.

He is supported by all Xhosas (60 per cent) ahead of Mrs Mandela (41 per cent), Chief Buthelezi (40 per cent), Chief K D Matanzima (39 per cent) and Chief Mabandla (34 per cent).

Migrants give him 41 per cent support behind Chief Buthelezi (43 per cent), but he still leads Mrs Mandela (39 per cent) and Chief (29 per cent) and Chief Matanzima (27 per cent).

Rural Ciskeians give Chief Sebe 71 per cent and urban Ciskeians 62 per cent, but he is fourth liked by city Xhosas, who place him behind Bishop Tutu (56 per cent), Dr Motlana (54 per cent), Mrs Mandela (38 per cent), giving Chief Sebe only a 34 per cent support.

City Xhosas (91 per cent) think Chief Sebe "is a man controlled by the South African Government" but there seems to be general agreement he is not a "bad man who is hard on his enemies," with only 23 per cent rural Ciskeians thinking otherwise.

"Generally all these results on leadership tend to show that while homeland leaders like Chief Sebe cannot claim top popularity in the big cities of the Witwatersrand and Western Cape, they are none the less prominent and legitimate among all groups, even in the big cities, and seem dominant in their leadership positions closer to the homelands," the commission reported.

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TABLE I

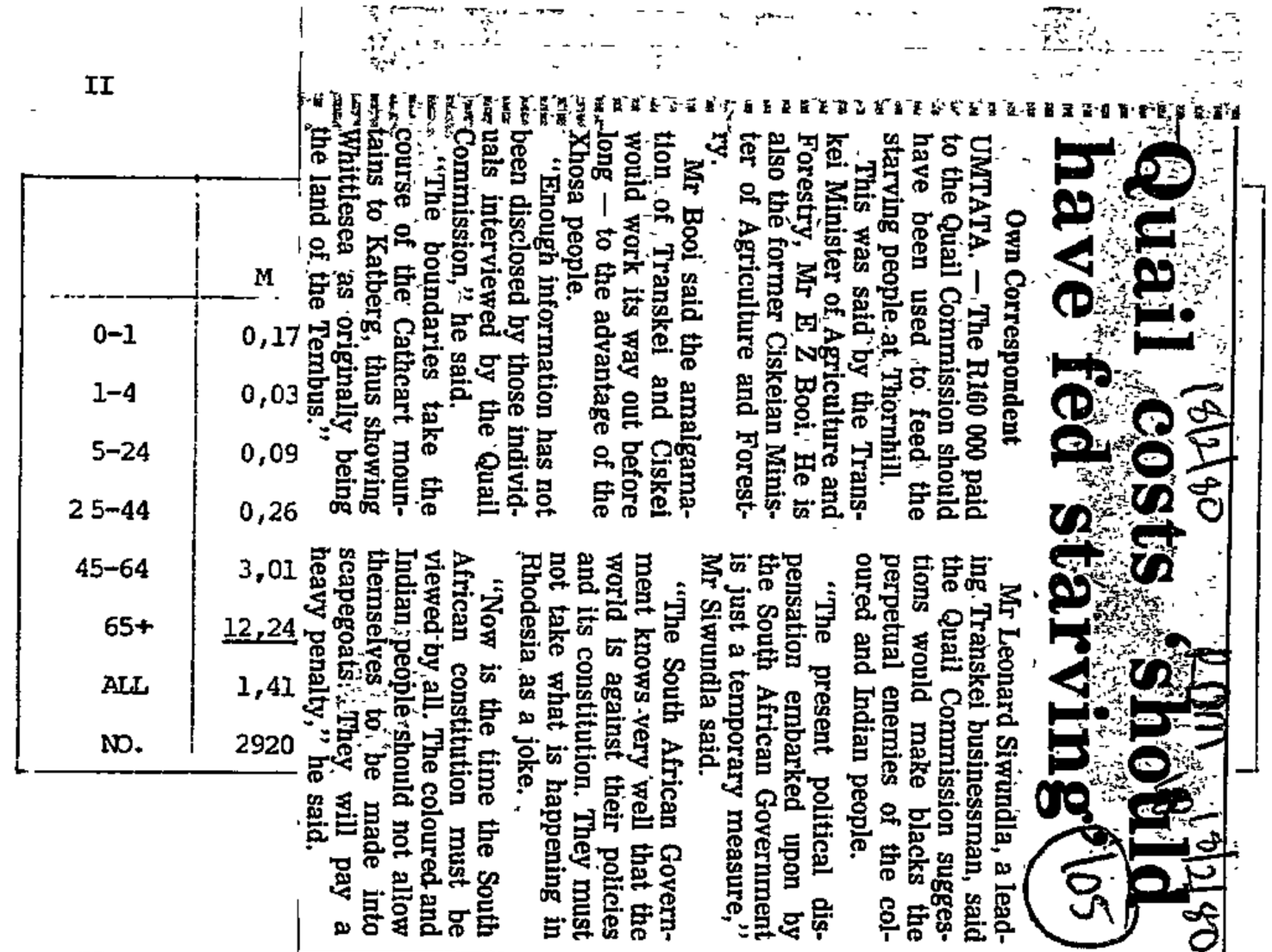
MORTALITY RATES FOR THE 17 MAJOR DIVISIONS OF THE ICD (8th REVISION)

(Note: There are no tables for divisions V, XI, XII, XIII because of the small numbers in each of these categories).

I INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	1,99	2,2	9,81	6,60	55,55	51,04	29,36	27,05
1-4	0,16	0,13	0,76	0,79	8,27	7,48	3,56	3,42
5-24	0,02	0,02	0,07	0,08	0,21	0,21	0,20	0,22
25-44	0,06	0,03	0,17	0,20	1,14	0,78	0,36	0,45
45-64	0,25	0,13	0,75	0,45	3,30	1,37	2,15	1,27
65+	1,04	0,72	1,61	1,98	5,48	2,78	5,45	2,93
ALL	0,19	0,15	0,56	0,45	3,33	2,69	1,66	1,61
NO.	399	315	198	159	3792	3146	3472	2593

II



Quail costs should have fed starving

Own Correspondent

UMTATA. — The R160 000 paid to the Quail Commission should have been used to feed the starving people at Thornhill.

This was said by the Transkei Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Mr E Z Booi. He is also the former Ciskeian Minister of Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr Booi said the amalgamation of Transkei and Ciskei would work its way out before long — to the advantage of the Xhosa people.

"Enough information has not been disclosed by those individuals interviewed by the Quail Commission," he said.

"The boundaries take the course of the Cathcart mountains to Katberg, thus showing Whittlesea as originally being the land of the Tembus."

Mr Leonard Siwundla, a leading Transkei businessman, said the Quail Commission suggestions would make blacks the perpetual enemies of the coloured and Indian people.

"The present political dispensation embarked upon by the South African Government is just a temporary measure," Mr Siwundla said.

"The South African Government knows very well that the world is against their policies and its constitution. They must not take what is happening in Rhodesia as a joke.

"Now is the time the South African constitution must be viewed by all. The coloured and Indian people should not allow themselves to be made into scapegoats. They will pay a heavy penalty," he said.

	M
0-1	0,17
1-4	0,03
5-24	0,09
25-44	0,26
45-64	3,01
65+	12,24
ALL	1,41
NO.	2920

III ENDOCRINE, NUTRITIONAL AND METABOLIC DISEASES

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,09	0,05	0,06	0,21	2,27	1,68	2,31	1,96
1-4	0,03	0,01	0,00	0,05	1,27	1,08	1,02	1,29
5-24	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,02
25-44	0,02	0,02	0,08	0,08	0,08	0,05	0,06	0,07
45-64	0,09	0,12	0,39	0,88	0,28	0,42	0,24	0,61
65+	0,39	0,59	1,61	2,59	0,81	1,28	1,04	1,44
ALL	0,05	0,08	0,12	0,18	0,28	0,26	0,22	0,33
No.	114	173	43	63	316	307	455	530

Optimism after Ministers meet

From STAN MZIMBA

PORT ST JOHNS — There is optimism about the future of a constellation of Southern African states after high-powered talks here at the weekend.

Foreign Affairs Ministers from Transkei, South Africa, Venda and Bophuthatswana met behind closed doors for nearly four hours on Saturday morning.

South African Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr Pik Botha, said he had found a general feeling of enthusiasm about the concept of a constellation of Southern African states.

He said there had been agreement on the idea that attention should be given to a form of confederation of states, each maintaining its political autonomy.

Mr Botha said he was "extremely encouraged" by the talks.

Another optimistic statement came from Bophuthatswana's Foreign Minister, Mr M. Molotloa, who said the principles of the constellation issue were accepted but details had to be finalised first.

He quoted from President Lucas Mangope's independence day address: "Politically we are independant but economically we are interdependent."

However Mr Molotloa said the idea was still being "canvassed".

Judging from a brief warm conversation with Mr Molatloa, I gathered that his country seem to be having no teething problems from the aftermath of accepting independence.

The country seems to have benefitted by learning from mistakes made by other homelands and neighbouring states.

On the Quail commission, Mr Molatloa asked: "Was the commission necessary? Independence for Ciskei will be theirs and it is for the Ciskeians to decide whether they want it or not."

The Minister said they refused to meet members of the commission who had visited Bophuthatswana.

Mr Molatloa said Bophuthatswana was keeping a low profile as far as international recognition was concerned. He however revealed that they have offices in both London and Washington and general contacts around the world.

Venda's Foreign Minister, Mr S. Ramabulana, said constellation ideolodgy had been delayed.

"We have been waiting a long time for the implementation of such an ideology."

Mr Ramabulana said his country was seriously considering establishing diplomatic ties with Transkei.

Transkei's Foreign Minister, Mr Digby Koyana, chaired the meeting.

In a joint statement issued by Mr Koyana after the meeting it was announced that meetings of this kind would be held at regular intervals.

Although Mr Koyana made no direct statement on the constellation issue, Transkei's President, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, told a large crowd at Engcobo last August, his government would give serious consideration to such an idea.

He said the future of Transkei bristled with difficulties because of the refusal of the United Nations to recognise Transkei's independence.

Mr Koyana said the South African and Transkei delegation would meet for an hour of bilateral talks after the conference on matters of common interest between the two countries.

The delegation was entertained at a banquet held in a local hotel where more than 150 guests turned-up.

"The choice of Port St Johns as the venue of this conference was perhaps symbolic. Before Transkei obtained independence some high-ranking personalities in the South African Government vowed that Port St Johns would never become part of Transkei," Mr Koyana told delegates.

After the four-hour conference the party had an informal lunch at a local restaurant.

Later in the evening the contingent of dignitaries paid a courtesy call to Premier George Matanzima, at his holiday cottage.

42.

they had to leave. Labour bureaux were established in 1953 to facilitate the co-ordination of labour flow. The dompas contained information about an individual's place of residence, employment status, and tax payments had to be produced upon demand by any policeman. During the 1950s the average annual number of convictions for contraventions of the pass laws was double that during the 1940s (see table) Behind these statistics lay the indignities of arrest and the consequent feelings of bitterness felt particularly by Africans. More effective than the far-reaching however than the banning of books and writers were the consequences of the Bantu Education Act (1953) which transferred control of African schools from churches and provincial authorities to the department of Native (later Bantu, later Plural) Affairs. There were essentially two components in the new thinking. One was the desire to have a syllabus more related to the needs of the economy. The other was that the syllabus would be moulded by what the white rulers considered to be the proper place of the African in South African society. But it also, we shall see (pp. 57), clogged the channels by which a society grows in self awareness and understanding.

There were further controls too on occupational mobility. The extension of the colour bar to secondary industry was used to ensure that the colour-caste packing order was not upset by blacks giving orders to whites, and also as part of the white social security system to reserve jobs in times of economic downturn. But the Act, though spurred on by memories of the depression, was passed long after the problem of poor whites had melted and the evidence suggests that, as the economy continued to expand, legal barriers to black advancement in manufacturing, as opposed to mining, were insignificant compared with other ob[illegible] the consequen[illegible] More effectiv[illegible] such as War M[illegible] workers from [illegible] Behind these statistics [illegible] of the pass laws was double [illegible] ing the 1950s the average [illegible] status, and tax payments had to [illegible] be produced upon demand by any policeman. During [illegible] the Act, though spurred on by mem[illegible] of the depression, was [illegible] passed long after the problem of poor whites had m[illegible] suggests that, as the economy continued to expand, l[illegible] advancement in manufacturing, as opposed to mining, were insignificant compared [illegible] sentenced to two years imprisonment under the Immorality Act.

Majority of blacks reject ethnicity

ETHNIC differences among groups of people do not necessarily mean they are politically incompatible, according to an appendix to the Quail Commission report on independence for the Ciskei.

Partition or other pluralistic policies are not the only means to stability and harmony, Professor Lawrence Schlemmer, of the centre for applied social sciences at the University of Natal says in his report on an attitude survey conducted for the commission.

'Theoretically ethnic diversity can be benign and enriching to the fabric of society or antagonistic and a focus for all kinds of other tension,' he said.

Felt same

About 91 percent of the 700 Xhosa speakers interviewed said there was no real difference between African people and they could easily forget tribal differences and stand together.

Ninety-two percent of the 75 Soweto Pedi interviewed, and 99 percent of the 75 Soweto Zulu, felt the same. Among urban Xhosa, there was 100 percent agreement.

Ninety-two percent of all Xhosa speakers felt racial separation should disappear so that black and white could live and work together. as did 95 percent of Soweto Zulu and 83 percent of Soweto Pedi.

Smaller majorities, 70, 71, and 65 percent, also felt that African and coloured people should stand together as one black group compared with whites.

Non-racial

Only 31 percent of all Xhosa speakers — and six percent of urban Xhosa, five percent of Soweto Zulu and 21 percent of Soweto Pedi — said they did not like living among neighbours of a diffeent tribal group.

Reactions of respondents to the implications of majority rule showed that the non-racial ideal was 'somewhat modified' when respondents were exposed to stimuli suggestive of ethnic threat.

To the suggestion that the respondents' people would be small in number and other African groups would have more power over government, 42 percent of all Xhosa speakers said they would feel weak and insecure, while 57 percent said it made no difference, the Africans were one people.

Untroubled

Sixty-five percent of Soweto Pedi and 79 percent of Soweto Zulu were untroubled by the prospect of domination.

Majorities in each group (59 percent of Xhosa, 53 percent of Soweto Zulu and 81 percent of Soweto Pedi) felt it a good thing that whites would be a small group without power to influence decisions if everyone voted.

Professor Schlemmer found that considerable value was still placed on most aspects of traditionalism by urban and rural Xhosa speakers.

repeats call for leaders indaba

A PLEA drafted last February urging the Government to meet the country's black, coloured and Indian leaders so that a statement of intent could be issued before December last year, was not heeded and the statement has been reissued by Chief Lennox Sebe, Chief Minister of the Ciskei.

The plea was based on the concern of black leaders for "immediate, purposeful, initiative-seeking action" and would reverse the present "disastrous trend towards ghastly alternatives".

"It will create confidence both inside and outside our borders and will set us on the way to realising the prosperity potential of all our population groups and to fulfilling our leadership role in the subcontinent."

The statement was issued jointly by M G Buthelezi, E J Mabuza, C N Phatudi, L L Sebe and S S Skosana.

"The fundamental objective of the new constitutional formula should be to create conditions in which the region's plural society can co-exist peacefully, harmoniously and prosperously and in which the rights of minority groups are safeguarded," they said.

"There should be neither statutory discrimination nor statutory integration.

"In order to compensate for unequal opportunities in the past, blacks should be guaranteed maximum economic and educational development aid."

Among the "non-negotiable prerequisites for blacks", were:

- Completely separate, independent homelands and not acceptable to the majority of blacks;
- The allocation of land cannot be based on the 1913 and 1936 Land Acts but should be done on a more equitable basis; and
- Retention of South African nationality and one South African passport.

the South African population from all causes of death. The proportional contribution of the seventeen major disease categories of the International Classification of Disease
various communities is sur
'developed' country spect
Diseases being of minor ir
of the Circulatory system
Africans and 'coloureds',
ant contribution to the ov
with diseases of the respi
mortality also being of in
and Parasitic Diseases, di
important causes of mortal
combination of 'developed'
death rate from enteritis a
latory diseases in later life. What is also of interest is the relatively large number of symptoms and ill-defined conditions, particularly in the African community (22,5%). This provides some indication of the provision and utilisation of medical services to Africans in the urban areas. In general, the Asians have a spectrum of mortality intermediate between the whites on the one hand and the 'coloureds' and Africans, on the other.

Camps to get more aid

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The R2 million likely to be added to the Ciskei budget by the South African Government for development at Thornhill would not be the only financial assistance the Ciskei would get for the resettlement camp, Ciskei's Commissioner-General, Mr J. J. Engelbrecht said here yesterday

Mr Engelbrecht was asked to comment on the South African Government's commitment to Thornhill, following a report in yesterday's Daily Dispatch.

Mr Engelbrecht said the commission appointed in Cape Town last week to investigate conditions at Thornhill would, hopefully, "come up with a report on the area we hope will help us solve the problem there."

The joint South African-Ciskei Government commission, led by Mr J. J. Wentzel, Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, will visit Thornhill next week and submit its report to the South African Government within two weeks after completing its investigation.

"We hope the commission will be able to go into the Thornhill issue and express the needs there in financial terms, therefore making a strong case which can help us solve the matter once and for all," Mr Engelbrecht said.

Meanwhile, the Ciskei Government, reportedly needs R25,9 m over the next five years for the development of Thornhill. — DDR.

Clearly, the presentation of the cause specific mortality data as proportional mortalities conceals a certain amount of information. Table I provides a more detailed analysis of these data in the form of cause specific mortality rates for defined age groups by sex, in the white, Asian and 'coloured' communities.

If the mortality rates (Table I) are compared with the proportional mortalities for the seventeen major disease categories (Fig. 5), it will be noted that despite the relatively minor proportional contribution made by circulatory diseases in the 'coloured' community, the actual rates for these diseases are higher than those of the whites. The reason for this apparent inconsistency is that the mortality rates for Infectious and Parasitic Diseases are so high that they effectively swamp the proportional mortality of the Circulatory Diseases in the 'coloured' community. In the white community, the mortality rates for most causes of death are so low, the importance of the Circulatory diseases become disproportionately exaggerated.

Mortality rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in italics in Table I. For all of these major causes of mortality, the Asian and 'coloured' mortality rates exceed those of the whites.

In greater detail, motor vehicle accidents are the major cause of mortality in whites, 'coloureds' and Asians, the second most important cause in the white community is suicide, whilst that for the 'coloureds' is homicide. For Africans, the latter is the main cause in this category.

The expectation for life at birth and at age 45 for whites, Asians and 'coloureds' is summarised in Fig. 6. It is not meaningful to calculate an expectation of life for urban Africans as this group is subject to a large measure of migration. The characteristically better expectation of life for women in comparison to men, is apparent for all three communities. However, what is of interest is the ratios of the expectations of life for the three communities. At birth, the white:Asian:'coloured' ratios are 1:0,91:0,76 for males and 1:0,88:0,77 for females; at the age of 45 these are 1:0,91:0,86 for males and 1:0,79:0,85 for females. The 'coloureds' are less disadvantaged at e_{45} as compared to e_o for both males and females, a difference which is largely attributable to the high infant mortality rate in this community. It is also noteworthy that Asian females have the worst expectation of life at age 45 of the three communities, which is in marked distinction from both males and females at e_o and males at e_{45}. The fact that for the 65+ age group, Asian women have the highest mortality rates for respiratory, circulatory, digestive, genito-urinary and ill-defined causes of death (Table I) may contribute to this anomalous situation.

Fig. 7 summarises the percentage improvement in the expectation of life at birth subsequent to the total elimination of the mortality associated

TABLE I

MORTALITY RATES FOR THE 17 MAJOR DIVISIONS OF THE ICD (8th REVISION)

(Note: There are no tables for divisions V, XI, XII, XIII because of the small numbers in each of these categories).

I INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	1,99	2,2	9,81	6,60	55,55	51,04	29,36	27,05
1-4	0,16	0,13	0,76	0,79	8,27	7,48	3,56	3,42
5-24	0,02	0,02	0,07	0,08	0,21	0,21	0,20	0,22
25-44	0,06	0,03	0,17	0,20	1,14	0,78	0,36	0,45
45-64	0,25	0,13	0,75	0,45	3,30	1,37	2,15	1,27
65+	1,04	0,72	1,61	1,98	5,48	2,78	5,45	2,93
ALL	0,19	0,15	0,56	0,45	3,33	2,69	1,66	1,61
NO.	399	315	198	159	3792	3146	3472	2593

CAPE TOWN — The Ciskei National Development Corporation suffered a nett loss of R365 589 during the 1978/9 financial year.

This was revealed in its annual report tabled in Parliament yesterday.

In spite of this loss, the CNDC said in the report the figures showed an improvement of R235 594 on the previous year.

The report added: "In this connection it must be noted the Minister of Cooperation and Development publicly stated the profit motive must not be considered as the most important objective of a national development corporation.

"However, the viability of economic operations will always remain a condition if the advantages of development undertakings are to be founded on a permanent basis.

"As far as the corporation is concerned, this condition will carry even more weight in future because it has become

CNDC cuts 20/2/80 nett loss

"It is, therefore, not surprising the corporation, since initiating industrial development in the Ciskei, spent more than R2,5 million on infrastructure."

The CTC bus company now operated 238 modern buses and employed 800 Ciskeians. The bus fleet covered 1,3 million kilometres a month and conveyed over four million passengers a month, compared to the 3,2 million in the previous year.

Since the inception of the Mdantsane housing scheme in the beginning of 1977, Ciskeians had contributed more than R500 000 towards deposits for housing loans.

"An interesting phenomenon is that 152 housing applicants have been provided with deposits for loans by their employers of which white employers have given the deposits as gifts and 63 have provided the deposits on an interest-free loan basis.

policy that the corporation will make use of loan funds apart from share capital and funds generated internally.

"Interest charged on these loans, although reasonable, could escalate from approximately R200 000 for 1979/80 to over R1,5 million for the year 1981/82," the report said.

It said it appreciated the support and advice given it by the Ciskei Government, its officials and representatives.

The report said "new industries require additional roads, bridges, railway lines, electricity and water installations.

III

	C		B	
	M	F	M	F
0-1	2,27	1,68	2,31	1,96
1-4	1,27	1,08	1,02	1,29
5-24	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,02
25-44	0,08	0,05	0,06	0,07
45-64	0,28	0,42	0,24	0,61
65+	0,81	1,28	1,04	1,44
ALL	0,28	0,26	0,22	0,33
No.	316	307	455	530

Quail: a damning indictment

D. Dispr 21/2/80 (105)

The South African Government's homeland policies on a practical and human level, were given a damning indictment by the Quail Commission last week.

Whatever the effect of the Prime Minister's latest initiatives to uplift the black states, the fact is that after more than 30 years of National rule living conditions in those areas is abysmal.

And this, although the homelands, now labelled national states in official circles, are meant to be the basic component of the Nationalist ideology of separating black and white South Africans.

On virtually every level of human existence in one of those homelands, the Ciskei, the Quail Commission painted a grim picture of poverty and discrimination.

While its report is, in political terms, a fairly conservative document — it does not, for example, reject independence for the homelands but lays down stringent terms for it — its findings on the practical effect of government policy in the homelands is devastating.

What is more, the report was signed unanimously by a very wide range of commissioners — from the principal of the University of Port Elizabeth and, reportedly, a senior member of the Broederbond, Prof Ernst Marais, to the latest target of Nationalist attack, Prof Robert Rotberg; from the president of the Afrikaans Handelsinstituut, Dr Martin van den Bergh, to the former British ambassador in South Africa, Sir Arthur Snelling, and a black academic at the University of Fort Hare, Prof Coax Lalendle.

Whether it was on health, housing, citizenship, labour or pensions, they all agreed on what they found in their investigations. It found, for example, a "high level of infant mortality and the widespread incidence of malnutrition".

Two of the main malnutrition diseases were "endemic in the Ciskei, with rates in the six to 23-month age group as high as 4,5 per cent for marasmus and 27 per cent for kwashiorkor. Many vitamin and mineral deficiencies, some of them reaching serious proportions, are also reported."

Political Correspondent BARRY STREEK reports

The distribution of skim milk powder and the fortification of all maize sold would help, but although skim milk was distributed to underweight children, "the Ciskei treasury has been unable to find" the estimated R1 million necessary for the scheme.

Although seven to eight per cent of the Ciskei's population lived in the Thornhill / Sada / Ntabathemba resettlement area, there was no doctor — that is, for more than 50 000 people.

And yet, the commission said, the expenditure on health services in South Africa, excluding the homelands, was nearly three times more than that spent in the homelands: R30 a head in South Africa and R11 a head in the Ciskei.

The commission said: "The shortage of housing is one of the most serious problems facing black South Africans generally and those in the Ciskei in particular."

In Mdantsane, the large black town outside East London but inside the borders of the Ciskei, "houses are not being built nearly fast enough to cope with the demand, and this has led in many cases to extreme overcrowding".

It checked with the administration boards about the housing for black people in the common area of South Africa. Its comments are chilling.

"When the population is growing at the present rate, and when there is a housing backlog such as exists in almost all these areas, the normal rate of new house-building needs to be in the region of ten per cent of the existing housing stock if the population is to be properly housed.

"The largest black city, Soweto, which has an existing stock of 110 000 houses, achieved a rate of 0,3 per cent, which is an indictment of the South African Government's apparent disregard of the housing problem during this period.

"At an annual replacement rate of only 0,3 per cent, it would take 300 years to build as many houses again as already exist in Soweto."

Land in the Ciskei, which if every alleged Ciskeian returned to the homeland would have an average population density of 253 per square kilometre, had been "overgrazed as well as over-cultivated. It has become eroded. As run at present, it is too poor to sustain agricultural growth, particularly with increased population and stock pressures".

All the various schemes which enabled white agriculture to take off this century "had little impact because blacks could not participate in most of the government's programmes and because the systems of land and labour use in the homeland agriculture became geared, not to monetary gain, but to the subsistence production of food — to be supplemented by wage income — and the attainment of a measure of security in the form of a family plot and a few head of livestock grazing on common pastures."

Average output by the Ciskei's farm population of 357 000 was "an abysmally low figure" of about R40 a year.

The commission also found massive unemployment: 25 per cent of the conservatively estimated 100 000 economically active urban population was out of work, and "if we assume that the economically active population is more realistically defined to comprise 15 to 65-year-olds, the unemployment estimate rises to 39 per cent."

But if another R8 million were added to the Ciskei's R10 million-a-year agriculture budget, many of the constraints holding down agricultural productivity "would be significantly reduced in a short period."

One of the most startling findings by the commission was that South Africa had "the most unequal income distribution among the 66 countries of the world for which data was available."

This was due to the transfer of income from blacks to whites by the employment ratio ("with its resultant low wages and extensive unemployment for blacks") and the overloaded homeland agriculture system.

Opinion as diverse as that represented (from left) by Dr Martin van den Bergh, Prof Ernst Marais, Prof George Quail, Sir Arthur Snelling and Prof Coax Lalende agreed unanimously with the findings of the Quail Commission.

The commission made various comments on the black labour system and urged the urgent implementation of the Wiehahn Commission's proposals to remove some of the restrictions.

Its comments on the migratory labour policy were particularly scathing. It said the system "prevents the individual from searching for the best jobs both by industry and by location. More fundamentally, it truncates the development of skills and often precludes acquisition of seniority rights.

"It cripples agricultural development in the homelands.

"But overshadowing its economic consequences are the social costs of the migratory labour system — marital instability, alcoholism, violent crime.

"The action to be taken here is to work for the widest accession to section ten rights (influx control) and to develop high-income intensive farming in the homelands."

After quoting the level of expenditure for black and white children at school (R53 a year for blacks and R551 for whites), the health spending levels (R30 for people outside the homelands, R11 in the Ciskei) and the pension gap (whites get R97 every month while Ciskeians get R55 every two months), the commission commented:

"So in the three areas where a country's people most need the help of society — when they are young and need to be educated, when they are ill and need to be cared for, and when they are old and need society to recognise their past contribution to it — society short-changes its Ciskeian members most alarmingly.

"And a Ciskeian in South Africa cannot aspire to any other category of citizenship that has greater advantages."

The commission was particularly critical of the citizenship terms negotiated before the independence of Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda and called it denationalisation on ethnic lines.

It also said acceptance on present terms would involve "the abandonment of any hope of Ciskeians participating in whatever arrangements might be devised in future for sharing, in an effective way, in the government of the whole of South Africa."

It urged stringent, written safeguards on citizenship and section ten rights and said without them "an immense cloud of fear and uncertainty would continue to hang over the heads of Ciskeians in South Africa.

"We attach particular importance to the removal of the ability of the South African Government to dump in the homeland Ciskeians who might become unemployed in the event of a serious economic recession or of United Nations sanctions or who might be expelled at a time of strained relations between the two governments.

"It is, in our view, inequitable that South Africa should benefit from the labour of Ciskeians but insist on the right to throw on to the homeland government the cost of supporting them when they become unemployed or grow old or sick."

In short, the commission is not only critical of the way the government has implemented its homeland policies, but also the way in which it has forced the citizenship issue in its agreements with Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda.

Indeed, the report is a denunciation by such a wide spectrum of people of the way the nationalist policy has been implemented, one hopes that the government will take notice.

It is hardly surprising, in the circumstances, that such a large proportion of black people surveyed for the commission were either angry or unhappy with life in general.

It is almost as though the government is trying to destroy its own policy of separation without giving it a chance.

D. Dist 22/2/80

Koyana: report disrespects unity of blacks

(103)
(105)

UMTATA -- The Transkei Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Digby Koyana, has described as "absolute nonsense" allegations by the Quail Commission that, given the chance, Transkeians would switch their allegiance and become Ciskeians

"Imagine the thousands of happy peasants in Transkei, owning upwards of 40 head of cattle each, wishing to give these up and become Ciskei citizens," said Mr Koyana. "Imagine the Transkeian migrant workers who are the owners of rich arable lands, cattle, sheep and goats, wanting to migrate from Transkei to Ciskei."

In a press statement here yesterday, Mr Koyana also described the commission's recommendation against the amalgamation of Transkei and Ciskei as "shocking". This showed its total disrespect for black unity, he said

With a little bit of "proper investigation", Mr Koyana said, the commission would have found a traditional unity between the people of the two areas.

He said the commission advised Ciskei not to take independence because only one out of four Ciskeians thought Transkei's independence had improved the lives of its people

"This is absolute nonsense, firstly because no Ciskeian is an authority on whether or not independence has improved the lives of Transkeians. Only Transkeians should have been consulted

"Secondly, the commission knows very well that before independence, every Transkeian faced and underwent the humiliation of being crammed in long unattended queues in the non-whites-only sides, while a few whites were attended by many officers in posh surroundings," Mr Koyana said

If, according to the commission, the removal of disabilities in the lives of Transkeians caused by discrimination meant nothing, then the commission was also saying that the whole hulla-balloo against South Africa's policy of racial discrimination should stop because its removal would mean nothing to the lives of the black people of South Africa.

If the commission could recommend a non-racial state from the Fish River to the Kei River, what was the danger of that state being part of a larger unit including already non-racial Transkei, he asked.

"Quite clearly, the overall aim of the commission is to throw a permanent wedge between the sons of Chief Phalo (Transkei and Ciskei), their most friendly descendants and all the black leaders in our region," Mr Koyana said.

Chief Matanzima's widespread support among the people of Transkei was not mentioned by the commission, he claimed, "because it would have enhanced the prestige of a man they are all-out to destroy."

He criticised the commission also for keeping silent about the "plain truth" that Transkei's migrant workers were about 100 per cent behind Chief Matanzima.

Mr Koyana said the commission and pointed out that eight legally qualified magistrates and prosecutors in Ciskei were Ciskeians

"Having ventured onto the dangerous path of comparing Transkei and Ciskei, they should surely have recorded simultaneously that in Transkei there is a total of over 100 magistrates and assistant magistrates and advocates and prosecutors, and that 80 of them are Transkeians" — SAPA-DDR.

Quail cash worth it says Tapa

D. Disp 22/2/80 (105)

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The Ciskei government deputy whip Mr A. M. Tapa yesterday defended his government's action in paying R160 000 to the Quail commission.

"The Ciskei believes in electing a slice of bread if other option is the ment of national objectives designed to secure a better future for all Ciskeians," he said.

Mr Tapa, a CLA member for Middledrift, said it was better to probe ways of providing for the generations to come than to allocate R160 000 to feed the Thornhill people.

He was reacting to criticism last week by Mr E. Z. Booi, Transkei Minister of Agriculture, who said the money paid to the Quail commission should have been used to feed the starving people at Thornhill instead.

"Mr Booi may be worried that Transkei plunged headlong into independance without investigating the political options first. That we, on the contrary, investigated options open to us, should not induce Mr Booi to lose his sense of judgement," he said.

Mr Booi is a former Cabinet Minister in Chief Minister L. L. Sebe's government. He opted for Transkei citizenship after the excision from the Ciskei in 1975 of Glen Grey and Herschel.

He was a member of the CLA from 1973, representing Glen Grey, which, together with Herschel, was incorporated into Transkei on December 1, 1975. — DDR.

PF to re-unite?

There is no doubt as to who the allies of ZANU (PF) are, according to Mr. Robert Mugabe.

At a press conference at his Mount Pleasant home last night, Mr. Mugabe said: "it is obvious we have chosen ZAPU as our ally." The conference was delayed for over an hour while Mr. Mugabe held talks with the governor, Lord Soames. Hundreds of journalists from all over the world crowded into Mr. Mugabe's garden to hear his eve-of- poll address.

Mr. Mugabe said that his party would "always uphold the principle that we are allies with ZAPU, in the struggle and in the elections. It is fundamental to our principles t hat we will strive for a coalition with ZAPU."

The ZANU (PF) president gave full assurances to the population of Zimbabwe that there would be no victimisation after the elections. "There ob obviously has to be a rectification of the unjust system " he said, "but we will ensure that racism is not the order of the day."

Commenting on the deployment of Rhodesian security forces, Mr. Mugabe said such a display of military strength was "uncalled for on the eve of the elections. It looks as if we are preparing for a war rather than peace. I think Lord Soames regrets the deploy ment." Several Rhodesian army vehicles carrying heavily armed troops cruised slowly past the house during the conference.

Mr. Robert Mugabe ZANU

Mr. Mugabe congratulated the churches for "the manner in which they have worked with us in the struggle. They have stood against racism forcefully".

"Some Rhodesian forces are trying to smear the church's involvement with us. But they would be critical of some of our thinking - they worked with us through humanitarian principles."

Integrated army - whose idea?

The Patriotic Front have launched an eleventh-hour scathing attack on the British Administration, after reports that the idea of forming an integrated Zimbabwe army was Rhodesian, later taken up by the PF.

In a press release published yesterday, the states that "the truth is that the idea was urgently advocated by the PF delegations at Lancaster House, and consistently rejected by the British and the myopic Muzorewa." The release states that the British "faced with certain stark realities after the conference" adopted the idea put forward by Presidents Nkomo and Mugabe.

"Even though truth has been a rare commodity in Lord Soames' administration, no one expected the governor's office to openly make false statements intended to give credit to the UANC" the release concluded.

QUAIL COMMISSION

Significant document

The Quail Commission report on independence for the Ciskei, released last week could prove to be one of the most politically significant documents to appear this year.

It constitutes a telling indictment of the homelands policy of the SA government and yet two members of the commission, whose report was unanimous, are leading members of the Afrikaner establishment. One, Dr Martin van den Berg, is president of the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut, while the other, Professor Ernst Marais, principal of the University of Port Elizabeth, was until the end of last year deputy chairman of the Broederbond.

It is clear, therefore, that government cannot afford to ignore the inconsistencies, inadequacies and injustices in government action pointed out by the report.

And the 350 page report also provides an incisive look at black attitudes towards both the homelands concept and general policies that could challenge many government assumptions.

The commission, chaired by 69-year-old quantity surveyor Professor George Quail, reports, for example, that blacks are not seeking a system based on tribal or racial separation. For government to think otherwise is a misinterpretation.

First preference for Ciskeians is for a unitary state covering the whole of SA on a one-man, one-vote basis, it continues. 90% of all Xhosas polled wanted "all whites and blacks voting together for anyone they like for a single, multiracial government."

It asserts, too, that the people of Transkei, BophuthaTswana and Venda were not adequately consulted before independence, suggesting that a referendum should be called before Ciskei takes such a move.

Dealing with economic matters, the commission concludes that a homeland like the Ciskei cannot prosper unless it is part of an integrated economic area. The economic requirements for growth cannot be met, the commission believes, even in terms of the land consolidation proposals. At present, it is "more of a dormitory area for SA wage earners and surplus population than it is a viable economic entity on its own." The incorporation of King William's Town and East London are the only ways to ensure economic viability, it adds. The report says the Ciskei has a severe dependence on SA for basic foodstuffs, while urban unemployment within it ranges between 25%-35%. Most disadvantaged are the 397 000 Ciskeians who live and work on white farms, where, in 1976, domestic servants received cash and in-kind payments averaging R17 a month, compared with R75 for the urban areas.

Dodging social costs

Most devastating parts of the report are those that deal with the SA government's treatment of Ciskeians (and this applies to all non-homeland blacks) within the homeland context. The report points out that, while SA benefits from the labour services of the Ciskei's able-bodied men, she is able to shift the social costs of supporting their dependants, the unemployed, the aged and the sick back to the homeland.

This burden could be increased should the Ciskei be independent and SA returned large numbers of unemployed to the homeland by the exercise of its right of expulsion. "Regardless of future political arrangements, the Ciskei should insist that Pretoria accept responsibility for the welfare of all men and women and their dependants who worked, or have worked, for most of their lives in SA," the report says.

Ciskeians have no voting rights equal to those of whites, the report adds. Although they can vote for the Ciskeian government, most of that government's decisions are subject to the approval of the SA government.

Job reservation, the migratory labour system and influx control are the principal ways in which legal and administrative restrictions disadvantage all blacks as they attempt to compete in SA's labour markets, the report adds.

It deals at length with the citizenship issue, pointing out that the agreement between SA and a homeland government that takes independence is "the most comprehensive transfer of citizenship that legal draughtsmen can achieve." This amounts to group denationalisation on the grounds of race, the report asserts. And it adds that, were SA a signatory to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, or the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, it would not have been able to denationalise Transkeians and citizens of other independent homelands.

The commission rejects independence for the Ciskei for these reasons: the terms are not favourable; the Ciskei would rank among the world's least endowed states; it would not be accorded international recognition; two out of three Ciskeians oppose independence on present terms; and this is not the time for the Ciskei to risk cutting itself off from the prospect of gaining its rightful share of political and economic benefits within a changing SA.

Financial Mail February 22 1980

SA CITIZENSHIP

Government rethink

SA nationality could soon be re-conferred on citizens of the already independent homelands.

This move could come as part of a formula to make the concept of independent homelands more acceptable to those who would be citizens of these homelands.

The prospects of such government steps are mentioned in the Quail Commission report. The report says the commission understands that the SA government is rethinking its approach to the nationality and citizenship status of blacks who live in SA as well as in the former and present homelands.

"We were told that a policy statement on such a new approach would be made at about the same time as our own report was published," the Quail Commission says.

While no public statement has been made in this regard yet, Chief Lennox Sebe, of the Ciskei, said after meeting Prime Minister P W Botha last week that Botha had made a statement to him about citizenship. He did not elaborate, but said the fact that the matter had been discussed "means we are on good ground to meeting one another and resolving the citizenship issue."

The Quail Commission suggests the crucial part of the new formula would be to apply SA nationality to: citizens of existing homelands (which would not represent a change in their status); citizens of existing homelands that take independence; and citizens of the already independent homelands.

"This change could clearly confer benefits on Ciskeian and other SA blacks, even though it might in itself be a negation of the SA government's existing attitude, which is that the homelands are 'fully independent'," the report adds. "The adoption of such a formula by the SA government might well have the effect of perpetuating the non-recognition by the international community of the independence of the former SA homelands."

It could also tie in with the constellation of states proposals.

Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development George Morrison said he could not comment, as he had not read the report.

Ciskei's Sebe . . . some hope on the citizenship issue

rural areas or cause of deaths' according to the Bantu Reference Bureau (Personal Communication). At least 50 000 deaths among Africans were not registered. These occur mainly in the rural areas. It is estimated that about 10% of the deaths in the main urban districts are not registered for Africans.

METHODS

The following indices were calculated:

1. Crude Mortality Rates.
2. Standardised Mortality Rates. Two standard populations were used: England and Wales representing a developed population and Mexico 1960 for a developing one.
3. Age and Cause Specific Death Rates. Calculated mainly in five year age groups for the seventeen major divisions of the eighth revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD).
4. Proportions of Causes of Death.
5. Infant Mortality Rates.
6. Expectation of Life. Calculated for 1970, the last census year.
7. Competing Mortality Risks.[8] This is the mortality experience of a population under the hypothetical conditions which would exist if a particular cause of death were eliminated. It gives an indication of the relative effect of that cause on the expectation of life.

The calculation of rates involves a knowledge of the base population age specific population. No official estimates of this are available for inter-censual years. For whites, Asians and 'coloureds, the 1970 population has been projected forward using the age specific survival rates from 1970 and taking into account the actual births and deaths in the 0-4 age group. Allowance was made for migration.

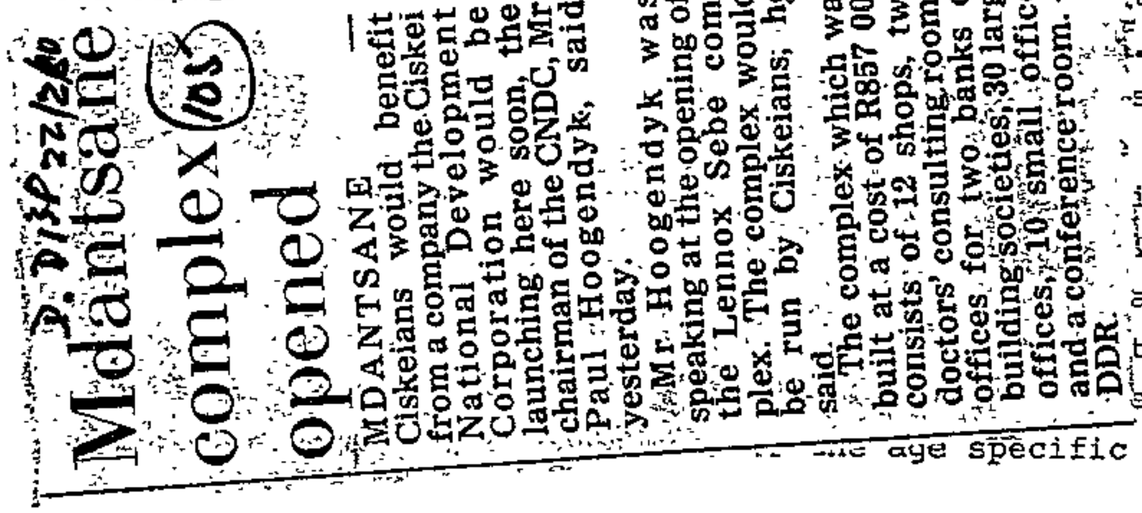
For Africans, a different procedure was adopted as a population figure for only part of the country was required. The 1970 age distribution[10] by magisterial district was used, the numbers being adjusted by the 1974 gross population estimates by economic region.[11]

DISCUSSION

The crude death rates and the standardised mortality rates for whites, Asians and 'coloureds' and urban Africans are presented in Fig. 1. The interpretation of these figures is confounded by the differences in the underlying structure of the population. The population pyramids of the various groups were pictured in Part I with the exception of the urban Africans, which appears in Fig. 2. This population shows an excess of healthy working males and lack of elderly persons as a result of the migratory labour situation.

The standardised mortality rate provides a single figure for the mortality experience of a population which can only be fully expressed in terms of a series of age specific death rates. The SMR is calculated by multiplying all the age specific mortality rates in the observed population by the corresponding numbers in the standard population, adding the number of deaths so obtained and dividing the total standard population. While this figure is independent of the age structure of the observed population, the choice of the standard population will affect the weighting given to the deaths in the various age groups. The choice of an underdeveloped population as a standard will give great weight to infant deaths and little weight to deaths among the elderly, while a developed standard population will reverse the position. The choice of standard population affects the ranking of the mortality between the observed groups. There is no 'true' answer. As the Duke of Wellington said: 'There are lies, damned lies, and statistics'!

Infant mortality rates are summarised in Fig. 3. Once again, difficulty is experienced in obtaining data for Africans. Birth statistics for Africans are not published by the central gove[illegible] The various medical offic[illegible]tality rates for [illegible]. (See also ref.15). [illegible]se de facto figures [illegible] often brought to the [illegible]ion in the rural [illegible]own and Transkei [illegible]ant mortality was [illegible] the completely rural [illegible]e world devoid of [illegible] age specific mortality rates of


Mdantsane complex opened

MDANTSANE benefit Ciskeians would benefit from a company the Ciskei National Development Corporation would be launching here soon, the chairman of the CNDC, Mr Paul Hoogendyk, said yesterday.

Mr Hoogendyk was speaking at the opening of the Lennox Sebe complex. The complex would be run by Ciskeians, he said.

The complex which was built at a cost of R857 000 consists of 12 shops, two doctors' consulting rooms, offices for two banks or building societies, 30 large offices, 10 small offices and a conference room.

DDR

~~103~~ 105

DAILY DISPATCH, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1980

Sebe slams Koyana for criticising report

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Ciskei's chief minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, yesterday lashed out at Transkei's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Digby Koyana, for his criticism of the Quail Commission's report.

"Independence, Transkei-style, is out for Ciskei," said Chief Sebe.

He said Mr Koyana was hardly in a position to be objective in assessing the report "and yet he seeks to criticise the objectivity of the members of the commission — men, I might say, who were specifically selected for their diverse views on the political problems of Africa and who have no connection with either Ciskei or Transkei."

Chief Sebe said: "It is difficult to know exactly what it is in the report which raises so much anger on the part of Mr Koyana.

"The commission has been at pains to point out the cultural and sociological affinities between Transkei and Ciskei, but points out the two areas have been separately administered since 1963 and that, despite cultural similarity, a certain tendency to follow separate paths has emerged."

He said the commission also stated 53 per cent of all Xhosas interviewed in an opinion survey would be willing to accept independence if the Ciskei and Transkei were to unite but far higher percentages would prefer separation.

It was difficult to believe Mr Koyana had actually read the report, Chief Sebe said, adding: "The commission did find a traditional unity between the people of Ciskei and Transkei."

Chief Sebe said Ciskeians were not concerned with whether Transkeians were happy with their independent status, but when they took that step the Ciskei consistently refrained from criticising that decision.

"What concerns us is whether the Ciskeians see any point in accepting independence on the Transkei pattern and you are right, Mr Koyana, they reject it. Independence Transkei-style is out for Ciskei."

Chief Sebe pointed out that 93 per cent of Ciskeians interviewed by the commission rejected it.

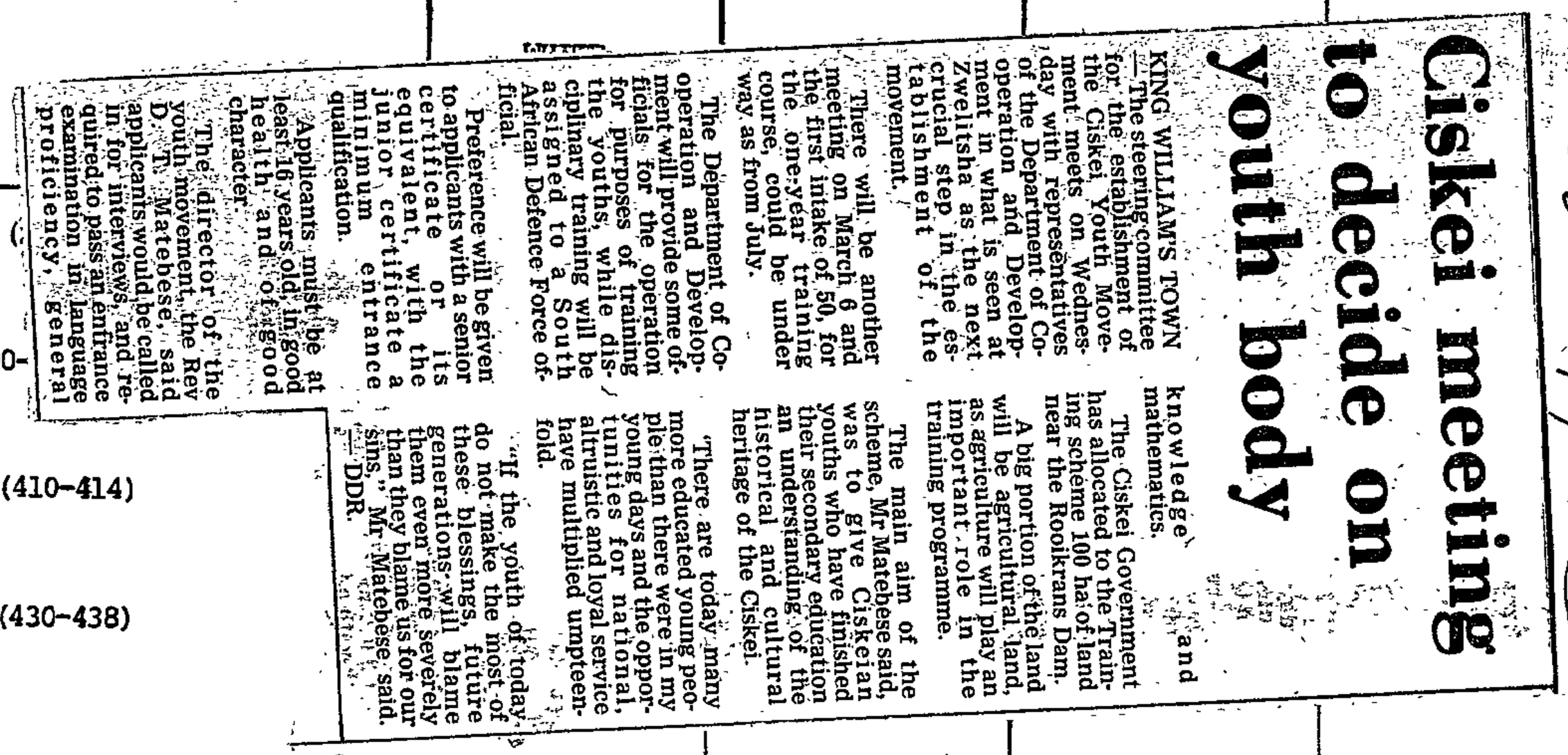
"The Ciskei is content to let Mr Koyana proceed on his voyage through never-never land, blissfully believing his people are happy and content because it does not concern us," he said.

Chief Sebe said Transkei did not consult the Ciskei before it opted for independence "and the Ciskei had no intention of consulting Transkei."

He said it appeared Mr Koyana believed his ideas were automatically the ideas of his people.

"'What tremendous naivety in a country where it is a criminal offence to criticise independence and how do we know Mr Koyana's statements in favour of Transkei can be believed when he himself stands under pain of imprisonment if he speaks out against it," Chief Sebe said. — DDR.

TABLE II



Ciskei meeting to decide on youth body

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The steering committee for the establishment of the Ciskei Youth Movement meets on Wednesday with representatives of the Department of Co-operation and Development in what is seen at Zwelitsha as the next crucial step in the establishment of the movement.

There will be another meeting on March 6 and the first intake of 50, for the one-year training course, could be under way as from July.

The Department of Co-operation and Development will provide some officials for the operation for purposes of training the youths, while disciplinary training will be assigned to a South African Defence Force official.

Preference will be given to applicants with a senior certificate or its equivalent, with the junior certificate a minimum entrance qualification.

Applicants must be at least 16 years old, in good health and of good character.

The director of the youth movement, the Rev D. T. Matebese, said applicants would be called in for interviews, and required to pass an entrance examination in language proficiency, general knowledge and mathematics.

The Ciskei Government has allocated to the Training scheme 100 ha of land near the Rooikrans Dam.

A big portion of the land will be agriculture, land, as agriculture will play an important role in the training programme.

The main aim of the scheme, Mr Matebese said, was to give Ciskeian youths who have finished their secondary education an understanding of the historical and cultural heritage of the Ciskei.

"There are today many more educated young people than there were in my young days and the opportunities for national, altruistic and loyal service have multiplied umpteenfold.

"If the youth of today do not make the most of these blessings, future generations will blame them even more severely than they blame us for our sins," Mr Matebese said. — DDR.

Rheumatic Heart Diseases (390-398)								
Hypertensive Diseases (400-404)								
Ischaemic Heart Diseases (410-414)								
Cerebrovascular Diseases (430-438)								
Total Circulatory Diseases (390-458)	9752 100%	7926 100%	1135 100%	804 100%	3114 100%	3140 100%	2390 100%	1921 100%
Motor Vehicle Accidents (E810-E819)	750 38.0%	287 42.4%	122 36.6%	28 26.9%	572 26.3%	161 24.7%	282 15.1%	59 18.2%
Suicide (E950-E959, E979) *	485 24.6%	104 15.4%	42 12.6%	13 12.5%	84 3.9%	18 2.8%	76 4.1%	11 3.4%
Homicide (E960-E969)	59 3.0%	41 6.1%	41 12.3%	2 1.9%	680 31.3%	167 25.6%	806 43.1%	89 27.5%
Total Accidents, Poisoning and Violence (E800-E999)	1973 100%	677 100%	333 100%	104 100%	2175 100%	652 100%	1868 100%	324 100%

* E979 "Suicide and self inflicted poisoning by motor vehicle exhaust gas" is a code used in South Africa which does not appear in I.C.D. (8th revision). See Ref. 13.

Ciskei seeks French ai

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The Ciskei Government intends approaching an international bank in France for a medium-to-long-term financial loan for major development projects in the homeland.

Ciskei's Secretary of Agriculture, Mr Gary Godden said yesterday he was going to submit proposals to the French bank, Finacor, in a bid to secure the loans.

The bank is particularly interested in agricultural projects and Ciskei's projected agricultural undertakings, particularly along the Keiskamma River basin, could benefit from the bank, Mr Godden said.

An initial contact was made with two members of the bank's credit section, Mr Daniel Jessula and Mr Zaki Naggar, who were taken out to the Keiskammahoek irrigation scheme and the south Peddie pineapple area by Mr Godden.

Accompanying the Frenchemen was Mr Jonathan Mervis, son of the former editor of the Sunday Times, now a corporate finance adviser in London.

Mr Godden learnt while he was in Europe last year the three men would visit South Africa and was able, with the help of the South African embassy in London, to extend an invitation to them to visit the Ciskei.

The visitors had talks in Cape Town yesterday with the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, and other high ranking government officials.

The talks are believed to be connected with development aid to the black states in South Africa.

Mr Godden said yesterday the visitors were highly impressed by the schemes they saw "despite the fact that our pineapple project had suffered tremendously because of a severe drought."

"I asked them if they could assist us with other projects of a similar nature," Mr Godden said, revealing the Ciskei was looking for "medium-to-long-term financial loans" which could be repaid over a period of 15-20 years.

The French bank was established in Paris in 1947, and has offices and agents in America, Britain, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Luxembourg and the Far East. — DDC.

Mr Gary Godden, Ciskei secretary for agriculture with Mr Jonathan Mervis, London, Mr Zaki Naggar and Mr Daniel Jessula, both Frenchmen represent French credit bank, in King William's Town.

IX DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

	W				C				B			
	M		F		M		F		M		F	
0-1	0,17	0,10	0,08	0,10	0,78	0,49	0,29	0,21	0,04	0,04	0,06	0,10
1-4	0,01	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,07	0,05	0,10	0,00	0,02	0,02	0,04	0,00
5-24	0,02	0,03	0,01	0,01	0,04	0,05	0,03	0,01	0,03	0,03	0,02	0,04
25-44	0,11	0,39	0,09	0,10	0,41	0,23	0,19	0,10	0,06	0,06	0,08	0,09
45-64	0,92	1,60	0,42	0,72	1,31	0,80	0,67	0,50	0,34	0,34	0,25	0,23
65+	1,80	1,61	1,16	2,44	1,91	1,44	0,75	2,51	0,73	0,73	0,56	1,83
ALL	0,31	0,33	0,21	0,16	0,33	0,25	0,17	0,33	0,10	0,10	0,08	0,12
NO.	653	116	430	56	370	533	201	116	203	203	130	42

X DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM

	W				C				B			
	M		F		M		F		M		F	
0-1	0,02	0,00	0,03	0,00	0,25	0,00	0,10	0,00	0,04	0,00	0,06	0,00
1-4	0,01	0,02	0,01	0,02	0,12	0,02	0,14	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,04	0,02
5-24	0,02	0,04	0,01	0,04	0,02	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,03	0,04	0,02	0,04
25-44	0,02	0,06	0,05	0,09	0,17	0,06	0,13	0,06	0,06	0,06	0,08	0,09
45-64	0,23	0,44	0,19	0,37	0,36	0,44	0,36	0,37	0,34	0,44	0,25	0,44
65+	1,25	1,07	1,09	1,83	1,57	1,07	1,10	1,83	0,73	1,07	0,56	1,83
ALL	0,13	0,11	0,15	0,12	0,15	0,11	0,14	0,12	0,10	0,11	0,08	0,12
NO.	276	38	303	42	169	203	165	42	203	203	130	42

by 1970, this figure had decreased to 15,7%, indicating that the whites had improved disproportionately to the 'coloureds'. Similarly, for children 1 to 4 years of age, during the period 1941 to 1970, the white mortality experience as a percentage of the 'coloureds' had decreased from 15,2% to 7,1%. at the 0 year age specific death rates are higher IMRs. This is because the denominator for the fo ive births whilst for the latter it is the midyea year of age.

Fig. 4 of the proportional contribution of selected causes l mortality experience of the white, 'coloured' and Afr

During o, the whites have shown a changing spectrum of mort ally associated with an improving health status. Infecti me less important and the major causes of death are inc ardiovascular and Neoplastic diseases. The 'colour ever, have a persistently high proportion of deaths seases. The Africans exhibit a spectrum of mortali tically associated with developing communities, whilst to occupy an intermediate position between the whites it is clearly much more similar to the Africans tes.

What is about the 'intermediate' position of the 'coloured appear to incorporate the worst of both the developed xperiences. This becomes apparent from Table II detailed analysis of the different diseases contribut tality of the whites and 'coloureds' in the form of c y rates for defined age groups. Thus, al- though ca are consistently respo- mortality of small pro ly indicates similar fo

Clearly, t certain am classifica examine the ease categ Table II.

(iv) Proportional Mortality, accounted for by specific conditions.

(v) Expectation of Life. This was calculated both at birth (e_o) and at 45 years of age (e_{45}) for both males and females. It expresses the average number of additional years an individual would be expected to live beyond birth and 45 years.

For Africans, the proportional mortality was the only index calculated.

RESULTS

The infant mortality rates (IMR) and standardised mortality rates (SMR) for whites and 'coloureds' are provided in Fig. 2 and Fig. 3. Whilst the whites have experienced a steady decline in both of these indices since 1929, the 'coloureds' after an initial decrease, show a comparatively static IMR since 1950 and an increase in their SMR since 1960.

From 1941 to 1970, the white IMR has fallen from 50,9/1 000 to 21/1 000, an improvement of 57,6%. During this period, the 'coloured' IMR has decreased from 164,8/1 000 to 132,6/1 000, a change of only 19,7%. This is of particular concern when it is appreciated that the greater the IMR, the more easily should improvements be accomplished. The decrease in SMRs between 1941 and 1970 were 28,4% and 25,7% for whites and 'coloureds' respectively.

The age specific mortality rates are summarised in Fig. 4. Since death is inevitable, it is to be expected that decreases in the mortality experience of younger age groups will give rise to a corresponding increase in mortality amongst elderly persons. Thus, although it is to be expected that for both whites and 'coloureds' the mortality rates for persons over the age of 65 years have shown a rising trend, it is of some concern that the mortality rates have also increased between 1960 and 1970 for 'coloureds' in the 25-44 and 45-64 years age groups.

The imbalance between the age specific mortality rates of whites and 'coloureds' has improved or remained constant for persons between the ages of 5 and 64. However, for children less than 5 years of age, the gap between whites and 'coloureds' is widening. In 1941, white children under one year old experienced 28,0% of the mortality of 'coloured' children;

Koyana: no quarrel with Sebe

UMTATA — Transkei's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Digby Koyana, reopened his yesterday debate with Ciskei's Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, over the merits of the Quail Commission report on Ciskeian independence.

"I am not quarrelling with Chief Sebe for having appointed the commission but with the incorrect assertions about Transkei. That is my inherent right," Mr Koyana said.

He said he would "continue to love and respect" Chief Sebe in spite of the Quail Commission.

The two territories should get on with business if "53 per cent want amalgamation that is already a vast majority, leaving only 47 per cent against it.

"The undefined "tendency to follow separate paths because of separate administration since 1963.

ed the TNIP in 1968 and joined the pro-independence lobby. And in 1975 I voluntarily left private practice so as to make a fulltime contribution to the exciting task of liberating Transkei.

— DDR.

that case I am prepared to understand.

"I must assure my brother that I am not supporting Transkeian independence for fear of imprisonment if I denounce it.

"On the contrary, I join

is a lame excuse when weighed against the people press will of the and it rings like an echo of separate development," Mr Koyana said.

"It may be Chief Sebe defends the commission ourely as a courtesy and in

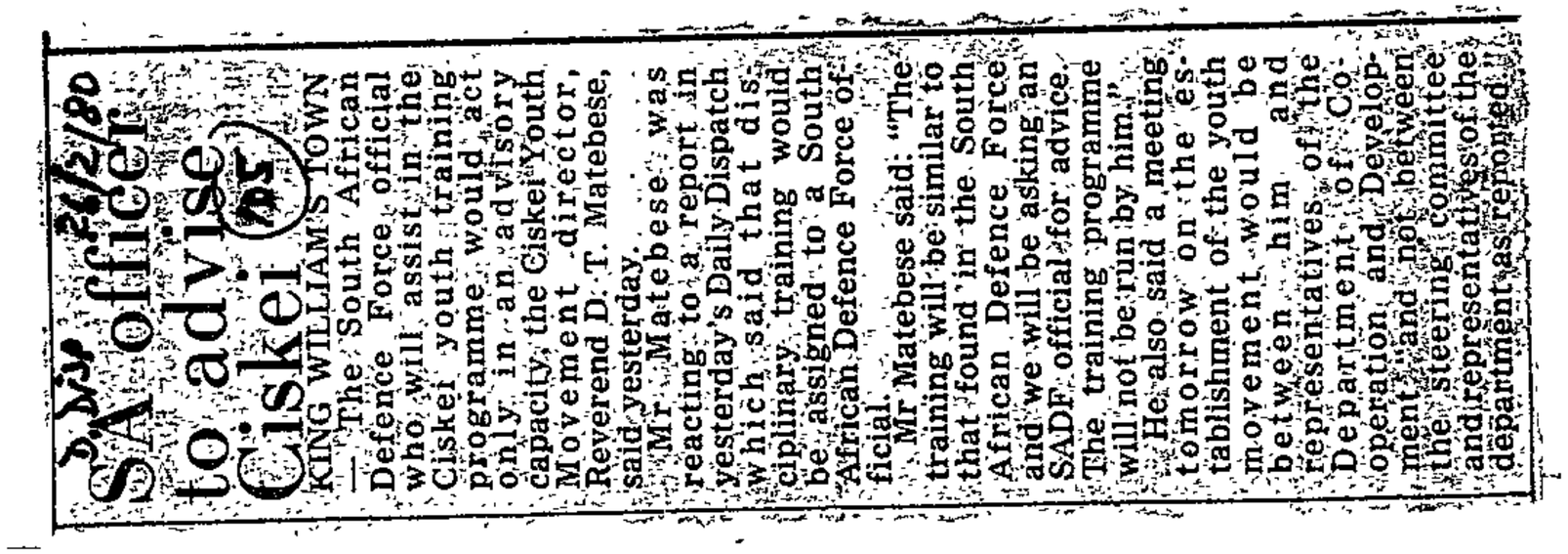
the coloureds'

XVI SYMPTOMS AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,51	0,54	2,10	1,24	7,00	6,86	19,69	19,83
1-4	0,04	0,04	0,21	0,35	0,75	0,77	2,58	2,48
5-24	0,01	0,01	0,09	0,06	0,08	0,03	0,21	0,23
25-44	0,05	0,05	0,28	0,17	0,42	0,31	0,72	0,78
45-64	0,44	0,18	1,73	1,04	1,73	1,02	3,80	3,64
65+	1,84	1,95	8,32	6,56	8,55	5,71	14,69	14,84
ALL	0,22	0,23	0,56	0,38	0,83	0,65	1,80	1,96
NO.	463	485	199	134	943	761	3765	3145

ALL CAUSES

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	21,76	16,18	40,44	27,11	133,70	119,02	91,30	88,18
1-4	1,17	0,94	2,42	2,39	17,22	16,21	10,23	9,93
5-24	1,05	0,46	1,31	0,74	2,26	1,25	1.64	1,12
25-44	3,02	1,47	4,33	2,48	8,80	4,96	4,78	3,70
45-64	17,46	9,49	26,27	18,72	24,27	17,87	18,06	15,57
65+	73,62	54,55	92,20	82,93	96,90	71,79	53,38	45,89
ALL	9,44	7,40	8,03	5,51	14,62	11,00	8,77	8,13
NO.	19600	15374	2828	1967	16632	12847	18348	13062


SA officer to advise Ciskei

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The South African Defence Force official who will assist in the Ciskei youth training programme would act only in an advisory capacity, the Ciskei Youth Movement director, Reverend D.T. Matebese, said yesterday.

Mr Matebese was reacting to a report in yesterday's Daily Dispatch which said that disciplinary training would be assigned to a South African Defence Force official.

Mr Matebese said: "The training will be similar to that found in the South African Defence Force and we will be asking an SADF official for advice.

The training programme will not be run by him."

He also said a meeting tomorrow on the establishment of the youth movement would be between him and representatives of the Department of Co-operation and Development and not between the steering committee and representatives of the department as rumoured.

XVII ACCIDENTS, POISONINGS AND VIOLENCE (EXTERNAL CAUSE)

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,85	0,69	0,70	0,31	1,18	1,24	0,32	0,19
1-4	0,49	0,21	0,31	0,27	0,63	0,61	0,21	0,20
5-24	0,71	0,22	0,68	0,20	1,40	0,38	0,68	0,12
25-44	1,18	0,30	1,43	0,37	3,32	0,70	1,22	0,26
45-64	1,25	0,42	1,55	0,40	2,89	0,76	1,10	0,31
65+	1,26	0,71	1,34	0,91	2,19	0,90	1,02	0,53
ALL	0,95	0,33	0,95	0,29	1,91	0,56	0,89	0,20
NO.	1973	677	333	104	2175	652	1868	324

Sebe asks Kei: Have you seen your blunder?

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN. — The Transkei seemed to have had "a sudden desperate realisation" that it had made "a tremendous blunder" by not investigating independence before accepting it, the Ciskei Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, said at the weekend.

He was reacting to a statement last week by the Transkei Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Digby Koyana, on the Ciskei (Quail) Commission's findings that, given the chance, Transkeians would switch allegiance and become Ciskeians.

Mr Koyana had said this was "absolute nonsense".

Mr Koyana was also reported to have said that it was not possible to imagine happy peasants who owned up to 40 head of cattle each, and migrant workers who had rich, arable land, sheep, goats and cattle, switching their allegiance

Chief Sebe said it was difficult to know exactly what in the commission's report had aroused Mr Koyana's anger.

Ciskeians were not concerned with whether Transkeians were happy with independence and had also not criticised their decision

"What concerns us is whether the Ciskeians see any point in accepting independence on the Transkei pattern when the commission's opinion poll reveals that 93% reject it

"Do we detect in this latest tirade a note of jealousy and a sudden desperate realisation on the part of Transkei that they have made a tremendous blunder in not investigating independence before plunging into it?

"Is there perhaps a realisation dawning that Transkei, through its haste for independence, made some terrible blunder?

"We did not interfere nor have we consulted on Transkei's independence.

"We, on our part, have no intention of consulting Transkei.

"Mr Koyana appears to believe that his ideas are automatically the ideas of his people

"What a tremendous naivete in a country where it is a criminal offence to criticise independence."

Chief Sebe asked how Mr Koyana's statement in favour of Transkei's independence could be credible when Mr Koyana himself faced imprisonment if he spoke out against it. — Sapa.

GEORGE QUAIL

(105) FM 29/2/80

Moving mountains

"If the mountain won't come to Mohammed, Mohammed will go to the mountain." These are the words of dear old Professor George Quail, 69, on the signing of the Quail Commission report. And that's what happened in Middleton, US, at five minutes past midnight on February 8.

"It was the only way we could get it done. One of our men couldn't fly back here so we flew there . . . and we signed it." The sigh of relief — almost a month later — is still audible.

At the request of the Ciskei government. the Quail Commission was put into gear at a cost of R160 000 14 months ago. It's been described as one of SA's most politically significant documents and Quail, albeit cautiously, agrees.

"We believe that many independent homelands regret . . . no I shouldn't be so harsh. What we've suggested, anyway, is that the Ciskei shouldn't take independence — it wouldn't be serving its citizens if it did."

Quail makes it clear that the report is objective. "I tried to keep emotionalism out of it as much as possible." But, he adds: "We're human beings and can hardly rid ourselves totally of bias."

The report highlights sensitive government policy areas and doesn't hesitate to criticise where there's disagreement. "Where we thought the government had acted incorrectly, we said so. But we were careful not to lay down the law for either parties. The aim was to set down guidelines — no more.

"We've made a number of suggestions and if one or other is taken up, it could improve the chances of reconciliation in SA politics. Buthelezi himself has said it was significant in that it provided a guide to other homelands."

Quail thoughtfully measures what he says. His role as arbitrator is instilled in him and his answers are carefully weighed — even in the relaxed comfort of his elegantly furnished Sandown home.

Owner and MD of his own quantity-surveying company and part-time lecturer at Wits University until last year, Quail still seems surprised at his appointment to chair the commission. He echoes the question: "Why me?"

"I really can't tell you. I was approached by the Ciskei government because of my connections with Richard Proctor Sims. He'd published a book for me and they obviously thought I'd be the right man."

But when nudged a little, he admits his many years of experience and his independence accounted for his appointment. "I had no affiliates, no political commitments (although naturally I vote) and I had financial surety."

In his persuasive manner, Quail gives the impression he could allay the fears of any enemy and, within time, make firm friends. It's a quality he must have possessed to get agreement from his team. Their political alignments ranged from Broederbond commitments to Left-wing American affiliations.

"I'm proud of our commission. There were differences of opinion, but we managed to air them constructively." Did it ever become explosive? "Well, yes . . . no — we tried to keep emotionalism out of it as much as possible and were, on the whole, successful," he says with an amiable chuckle.

Persuading all eight members to commit themselves to signing, and thereby condoning, the contents of the report took qualities even Job might have admired. "I just signed, passed it on and looked the other way. Nobody had the cheek to say no," and again the laughter. "I'm very accommodating, but I do bully a little sometimes." But his gentle tone belies the confession.

The solution to Ciskei's hunger

Sir — I have been involved for years with a charity that has been trying to help the destitute in the Ciskei, through employment schemes. There is large-scale unemployment in this territory and it has become progressively worse in the past 20 years.

The least costly and most creative way to deal with this problem would be for the SA government to employ all Ciskeian males and females over the age of 16 for R20 a month each, over a two-year period.

This vast labour force could improve the agricultural and communications infrastructure of the area by building roads, dams, planting trees and fencing village fields, for example. The advantages of such a scheme are:

- Despite small wages, everyone will be able to eat. The overall health of the people would, therefore, improve dramatically, as would their quality of life. There would even be money left over for such things as school fees, home building, vegetable gardening and transport.
- Husband and wife could live together and provide basic subsistence needs for their family. I recently spoke to a man who had only a half-day gardening job, paying R5 a week. He told me it was worth being separated from his wife and "hiding" in the Republic. From here, he could send home R3 a week so that his wife and daughter could eat.

Stable family life

I work professionally in the field of family planning and it is my experience that the best contraceptive is stable family life with an adequate income. Migrant labour, like other disruptive social influences, brings thousands of unwanted babies. I believe that R40 a month for a couple in the Ciskei is enough to prevent migrant labour.

- Work has the effect of building self-confidence, apart from teaching people skills and allowing them to educate themselves through wages earned.
- Private enterprise would find the Ciskei and its border areas more attractive for establishing factories if communications in the area were improved and the the work force were well fed.

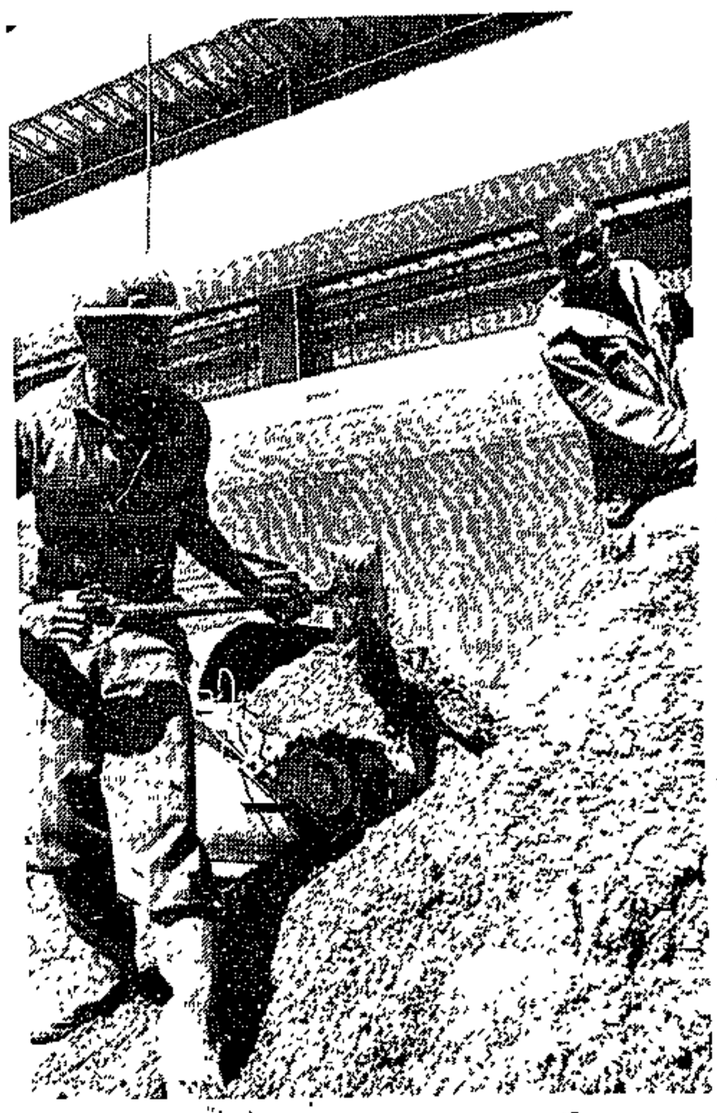
Large-scale employment means that ordinary people have the spending power necessary for a healthy home market which, in turn, would boost production at the factories.

- It is my opinion that if the same wage were paid to all workers, you would get less corruption.

If such a large-scale scheme were undertaken, the government would save millions that would have been spent on influx control, the fighting of crime and hospitalisation of thousands suffering from tuberculosis, pellagra, broncho-pneumonia, gastric enteritis, mental illness and assault wounds.

If you had had contact, like me, with town-born black matriculants who have been unable to find a job for more than a year, you would know how insecure and angry many of them are. This state of mind leads finally to anti-social and criminal behaviour, and possibly even acts of terrorism.

If the government does not see the



Road-builders . . . many other tasks need doing

wisdom of such a large-scale public works campaign in the Ciskei, perhaps it might be interested in granting a 100% tax refund for such rural employment schemes undertaken by private enterprise.

I would be interested to hear what economists, particularly those who are government advisers or decision makers, have to say about the feasibility of such a scheme. I believe many countries have made it work.

Mary Roberts, Kenilworth, Cape.

Financial Mail February 29 1980

105 ~~331~~ 3/3/80.

Fast bus service from Mdantsane

20 1/3/80

EAST LONDON — An express bus service will come into use between Mdantsane and East London on Monday. The service, for people with weekly workers' tickets, will operate from Zones 5A, 7, 8 and 9 to the West Bank and the Pontoon Road terminus

Buses operating these services will have special "Express" emblems on the front of the bus and the passenger door side and will have special stops in the chosen zones.

Buses will only stop at these stops and travel non-stop to West Bank and the city centre once on the Qumza Highway. They will not stop at Highway terminus.

The system is expected to reduce travelling time by up to half an hour and ease congestion at Highway terminus

DD 3/3/80
105

Ciskeians must decide — Hoyana

SOWETO — It was for Ciskeians themselves to decide in a referendum whether the territory should opt for independence, the Ciskei urban representative, Mr V. V. Hoyana, said here at the weekend.

Mr Hoyana said Ciskeians rejected independence if it meant forfeiting South African citizenship.

Before the territory could opt for independence it needed to know what the South African Government's intentions were on:

- The scrapping of racial discrimination.
- The creation of a confederation for Southern Africa.
- The "fulfilment of unfulfilled" promises made in the past.
- The question of citizenship and the protection of workers rights in urban areas.
- The land question.

"Independence, in terms of the current blueprint, means the Ciskei would opt out of South Africa and forego forever its claims to a larger share of the wealth created by the labour of its people and it would become dependent on the charity of South Africa," Mr Hoyana said.

The Ciskei had co-operated with the homelands policy to achieve nationhood.

"If this policy has failed to achieve for us that which we desired, if this policy cannot be relied on to lift us to a status of equality with the whites, if this policy will lead to our being cut adrift from our South African birthright, then we must go back to the nation and ask them whether they feel it will avail us at all to continue our co-operation with a policy which has landed us against a blank wall," Mr Hoyana said. — SAPA.

Post 5/3/80 (243)(102)

Sebe backed in Soweto

CISKEI CITIZENS in Soweto aligned themselves with views of Chief Lennox Sebe in his stand against independence at a meeting addressed by their urban representative at Jabulani Amphitheatre over the weekend.

Mr V V V N Hoyana was addressing 27 nationals on the report of the Chief Minister's two principles upon which he stands in relation to independence.

- Ciskei rejects independence if it means forfeiture of South African citizenship.
- Ciskeians seek to retain and develop their nationality as Ciskei citizens.

Mr Hoyana told the meeting: "Whatever the Ciskei does she wants to run her own affairs.

"For a century, the deprivation inherent in discrimination has resulted in blacks receiving only a small share of the wealth which their own labour has generated in the country as a whole.

"Since the defeat of the AmaXhosa in 1857, we have sought the reunification of the Ciskei nation and we accepted the homelands' policy to fulfil this goal, but not until the South African Government stops dilly-dallying on this issue.

"What does the Constellation policy imply?"

WHITES

"Whites in the Ciskei could rest assured without fear if the aspirations of blacks were fulfilled by:

- Scrapping of discrimination.
- Agreement with the 1975 land consolidation proposals.
- Solution of citizenship problems for Ciskeians.
- Creation of a confederation for Southern Africa.
- Fulfilment of all unfulfilled promises.

It's up to Kei, says official

Staff Reporter

IT WAS up to Ciskeians themselves to decide in a referendum whether the territory should opt for independence, the Ciskei urban representative, Mr V V Hovana, said at the weekend.

Addressing a meeting of Ciskeians at Jabulani Amphitheatre, Soweto, Mr Hayana said Ciskeians rejected independence if it meant the forfeiture of South African citizenship

He said before the territory could opt for independence it needed to know what the South African Government's intentions were on:

- The scrapping of racial discrimination
- The creation of a confederation for Southern Africa
- The "fulfilment of unfulfilled" promises made in the past.
- The question of citizenship and the protection of workers' rights in urban areas
- The land question. The Government had not yet fulfilled its promises on this issue.

"Independence, in terms of the current blueprint, means that the Ciskei would opt out of South Africa and forego forever its claims to a larger share of the wealth created by the labour of its people and it would become dependent on the charity of South Africa," Mr Hoyana said

Ciskei had co-operated with the homelands policy to achieve nationhood and full nationhood on the territory's terms could only be achieved by the adoption of a new political dispensation.

If such an arrangement could not be worked out to the territory's satisfaction then the Ciskei must accept that its aspirations could not be satisfied by continuing to co-operate within the homelands policy and that it would never achieve nationhood, he said.

Ciskei traders' talks

EAST LONDON — Traders from here and surrounding areas will h old a meeting at the Civic Centre, Mdantsane, tomorrow at 2 pm.

The convenor, Mr E. N. Kwanina, said yesterday a new body to be formed would affiliate to the Inqaba regional chamber and office bearers would be elected He said shopkeepers, bottle store owners, farmers and registered hawkers would attend the meeeting.

Mr Kwanana said all businessmen from the following areas, Duncan Village, Chalumna, St Lukes, Berlin, Mooiplaas and Komga were expected

Mr Kwinana said the Ciompo Traders Union would be dissolved.
DDR.

Prime Minister's wife to visit Ciskei

105 DD 4/3/80

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The wife of South Africa's Prime Minister and the wife of a Cabinet Minister will tour the Ciskei.

Mr P. W. Botha's wife and the wife of the Minister for Co-operation and Development, Dr P. Koornhof, will tour on March 17 and 18, at the invitation of Chief Minister L. L. Sebe.

The visitors will be taken to some factories at Dimbaza and will also visit the Thembilihle School for the Blind at Fort Murray.

They will also visit Mount Coke Hospital and the Khambashe Community Centre and Ndevana, a resettlement camp near Zwelitsha.

On the three occasions the visitors will be invited to make a speech. Mrs Botha will speak twice and Mrs Koornhof once.

Mrs Botha's first speech will be a reply to Chief Sebe's welcome address on March 18. She will be a guest speaker later in the day at a luncheon at the Khambashe Centre. Mrs Koornhof will pass the vote of thanks. — DDR.

Ciskei received extra R2,3m

THE ASSEMBLY — The South African government gave the Ciskei a total of R2 383 800 in addition to the expenditure approved for development of the homeland last year.

This was revealed by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, in reply to a question by the MP for Musgrave, Mr Ray Swart, on details of the Additional Appropriation bill.

Dr Koornhof also told Parliament the South African government had granted an emergency loan of R568 000 to the Ciskei to cover storm damage last year.

The loan is in addition to R16 000 granted to the Ciskei by the Prime Minister on his visit to the homeland in August.

Mr P W Botha presented a cheque for R16 000 to the Ciskei Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, to cover damage to schools, houses and clinics caused by a storm in July.

More than 300 families from Silvertown near Zwelitsha were left homeless in the storm.

Of this total, R1 158 000 had been spent on health services, R500 000 going towards the takeover of black services from East London's Frere Hospital by the Ciskei and R400 000 towards tuberculosis clinics.

An additional R25 000 was spent on schools, R200 000 on roads and R597 800 on pensions.

PC

Mdantsane principal detained?

MDANTSANE — The principal of Ndzaliseko Higher Primary School, Mr E. M. Gysman, is believed to have been detained under Ciskei's emergency regulation, Proclamation R252.

A colleague said yesterday Mr Gysman had been asked to report at Zwelitsha on Friday last week. He has not reported to the school since.

The head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service, Colonel Charles Sebe, last night could not confirm or deny Mr Gysman's detention.

"I have been away from my office for a week and a half," he said.

It is believed Mr Gysman has been detained at Keiskammahoek. — DDR.

R½m loan for storm damage

105
RDM
5/3/80

Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY. — The South African Government granted an emergency loan of R568 000 to the Ciskei to cover storm damage last year, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, revealed yesterday.

He was replying to a question by Mr Ray Swart (PFP Musgrave) on details of the Additional Appropriation Bill.

The R568 000 loan is in addition to R16 000 granted to the Ciskei in August by the Prime Minister on his visit to the homeland.

Mr P W Botha presented a cheque for R16 000 to the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, to cover damage to schools, houses and clinics caused by a storm in July.

More than 300 families from Silvertown, near Zwelitsha, were left homeless by the storm.

After receiving the Prime Minister's cheque, Chief Sebe said he had been promised more aid to cover the cost of the damage.

Dr Koornhof revealed in the Assembly that Ciskei had received a total of R2 323 800 in addition to the expenditure approved for development of the homeland last year.

Of this, R1 158 000 had been spent on health services, R500 000 going towards the takeover of black services from East London's Frere Hospital by the Ciskei and R400 000 towards tuberculosis clinics.

An additional R25 000 was spent on schools, R200 000 on roads and R597 800 on pensions.

Officials not notified of Ciskei tote

By FRED CRONEY

EAST LONDON — Provincial authorities controlling horse racing and betting in the Cape have not been informed officially about the off-course tote and Tattersalls due to open at Mdantsane tomorrow.

The chairman of the East Cape Off-course Tote Board, Mr Bertie Solomons, of Port Elizabeth, says: "The Mdantsane operation has nothing to do with us. In fact, we know nothing about it except what we have read in the press."

The Cape Administration provincial secretary, Mr Harry Gie, said in a telephone interview from Cape Town he also knew nothing about the establishment of the tote and Tattersalls at Mdantsane.

All licences for totes and Tattersalls in the Cape are issued by the Administrator and Mr Gie said he was not aware that the Ciskei Government had the powers to issue similar licences.

Mr Solomons said he doubted the Ciskei Government had this power.

The Information Officer of the Ciskei Government, Mr Alan Conradie, told me he knew nothing about the tote and Tattersalls at Mdantsane and suggested I contact the township manager, Mr Ivor Balk.

Mr Balk told me the township council had "approved in principle" the establishment of the business.

"But this is like any other business, be it butcher, baker or candlestickmaker who wishes to set up business in the township," Mr Balk said.

He added that any licences involved in any business "was no concern of the township."

One of the co-founders of the Mdantsane tote and Tattersalls, former Port Elizabeth bookmaker, Mr Louis Koppel, told me he had a certificate from the Ciskei Government authorising the establishment of the facilities and referred me to his attorneys who held the certificate.

I learned from Mr Koppel's attorneys in East London the only document they had was a letter addressed to "Whom it may concern" stating that Mr Koppel had authority to establish a tote and Tattersalls." The letter was signed by the Ciskei Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe.

The letter did not say under what laws or powers of the Ciskei Government the authority was granted. Neither did it specify any agreement between the operators of the facilities and the Ciskei Government.

Mr Koppel was reluctant to discuss the matter, when I spoke to him on the telephone.

However, in an interview with the Daily Dispatch last month, Mr Koppel said: "The Ciskei Government would receive all taxation from the bets and Ciskeians would pay only five per cent of the winnings to the Receiver of Revenue instead of ten per cent they pay in South Africa."

The deduction from the gross takings at all off-course totes in the Cape is now 25 per cent, the balance being the net pool available for distribution to holders of winning tickets. The 25 per cent deduction provides for taxation and the financing of the off-course tote operation.

Mr Koppel declined to say what percentage would be deducted from the gross at the Mdantsane off-course tote or how the operation would be financed.

Irrespective of this, however, it is now clear that the Mdantsane off-course tote will not pay the same dividends as declared by the East Cape off-course totes.

When I put this to Mr Koppel and said the Daily Dispatch considered it in the public interest for punters to be fully informed he replied: "They know all about that from our adverts on Bantu Radio."

Dividends depend solely on the amount of money taken on a tote and in the initial stages at Mdantsane takings will probably be only a fraction of the amount taken at the East Cape totes.

Pools on the East Cape totes total about R80 000 for the jackpot and R46 000 for the place accumulator. This amount comes from the offices at George, Uitenhage, Port Elizabeth, Grahamstown, King William's Town and East London. There will be only one office at Mdantsane.

Attempts to obtain further information from Mr Koppel were cut short when he said: "You are not a Ciskeian. I am not interested in talking to you."

I attempted to get further information from Mr M. Fikeleni, a member of the Mdantsane township council and one of the three bookmakers who will operate at the Tattersalls there. Mr Fikelepi told me: "You must speak to Mr Koppel."

There were no tote betting forms available at the Mdantsane offices when inquiries were made there yesterday, although the facilities were originally due to be opened last week. — DDR.

Date set for camp probe

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Thornhill will come under official scrutiny for three days from March 18 when a joint South African-Ciskei government committee, led by the deputy Minister of Development, Mr J. J. Wentzel, conducts an investigation in the area.

The committee of six, includes the Ciskei Minister of Agriculture, the Rev W. M. Xaba.

Appointment of the committee followed Ciskeian pressure on the South African Government to discharge its obligation of developing the area, which accommodates people who fled Transkei just before independence in 1976.

The Ciskei has in the past strongly condemned the South African Government for failing to give the homeland development capital for use at Thornhill, which, according to the homeland government, was an undertaking made by Pretoria before Herschel and Glen Grey were excised from the Ciskei and incorporated into Transkei in 1975.

The Ciskei Government was forced to use some of its budget to put into effect contingency plans to save the situation, and Thornhill subsequently became an area of confrontation between the two governments.

The Ciskei Government then submitted a memorandum to the South African Prime Minister, indicating it would need R25,9m to develop the area over a five-year period.

The committee will investigate the conditions at the resettlement camp and report its findings to the South African Government two weeks after completing the investigation. — DDR

SA move on Ciskei

Own Correspondent

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN. — Thornhill will come under official scrutiny for three days from March 18 when a joint committee from the South African and Ciskeian governments will conduct an investigation in the area.

The Ciskei has been putting pressure on the SA Government to discharge its obligation to develope the area, which accommodates people who fled Transkei when it became independent in 1976.

(105) DD 10/3/80

Ciskei Cabinet nod for Alice as the capital

ALICE — The Ciskei Cabinet has approved the guide plan for the development of Alice as the capital of the Ciskei.

The Cabinet has instructed the planning committee to go ahead with more detailed planning.

Last month the Quail Commission recommended that King William's Town might be considered as a capital for the Ciskei.

Mr S. Maytham, secretary to Ciskei Chief Minister, Lennox Sebe, said the decision on Alice was a pragmatic approach.

He said the Cabinet wanted Alice as the capital and there was no point in considering King William's Town at this stage as it was not part of the Ciskei.

The decision to make Alice, known as the cradle of Xhosa civilisation, the capital, was taken after a report last year by the Uys Commission which had investigated the selection of a capital.

Professor A. Coetzee, vice-rector of Fort Hare, who was on the commission, said: "Factors in favour of Alice are overwhelming because of its historical, cultural, religious and educational values for the Xhosa people."

Alice was zoned for black occupation four years ago and almost all the businesses and residences offered for sale have been bought by Ciskeians or the SA Development Corporation. Few properties are still white owned.

This month a black pharmacist took over the chemist shop while the largest building and hardware business was taken over by Ciskei Timbers.

The new guide plan for Alice shows areas reserved for business, light industries, a government complex, a high density housing area, residential areas, a sports stadium and a "green belt" area.

Before the plan was drawn up extensive soil surveys were conducted and contours mapped to ensure which areas were suitable for building, and development consultants have been appointed already for the construction of a large new water scheme on the Tyume River which will serve the capital, all envisaged development, as well as planned agricultural development of the Tyume Valley until at least the year 2000. — DDC.

Ciskei to take over Keiskammahoek hotel

105 DD 4/3/80

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Keiskammahoek's tourist attraction, the Grosvenor Hotel, will be taken over by the Ciskei National Development Corporation on April 1.

But the takeover will be minus the items which made it such a famous stop-over — the antiques.

These will be sold at the Keiskammahoek Town Hall on March 26, 27 and 28.

The full range includes Victorian oil lamps, Greek Samovars, beer tankards including Delft and German steins.

The mostly German and British settler antiques have made the hotel internationally known.

A spokesman for the CNDC confirmed yesterday the hotel would be managed by the corporation "until our application for reclassification of the premises, in terms of the Liquor Act, is approved."

He said the application had been submitted already, but it takes a bit of time before such premises are eventually reclassified.

The reclassification would make the hotel eligible for black takeover. — DDR.

Passport row over Ciskei citizenship

GRAHAMSTOWN — A Rhodes University staff member has been refused a passport to travel to the United States — on the grounds that he is not a South African citizen until he takes out citizenship of the Ciskei.

Mr Billy Ndwebisa, a technician in the physics department, has refused to take out Ciskei citizenship because he has no family links with the homeland and has lived here all his life.

He said this week he had made several representations to the Department of Co-operation and Development and to the Department of the Interior.

"I was finally telephoned from Pretoria and told that because I was Xhosa speaking, I had to be a citizen of a homeland before I could be a South African citizen.

"This sounds to me like the ultimate absurdity. I am a South African but I can't be a South African citizen until I become a Ciskei citizen."

Mr Ndwebisa's case has been taken up by Mr Rupert Lorimer (PFP, Orange Grove) who said yesterday the refusal of travel documents to non-Transkeian Xhosa-speakers who were not citizens of other homelands "smacks of blackmail."

He said he planned to make representations at government level on behalf of Mr Ndwebisa and others in his position.

Meanwhile, other cases of people being pressured into taking Ciskei citizenship have been reported to Mrs Thelma Henderson, Albany constituency chairman of the PFP.

A nursing sister here, Sister Linda Matthews, was obliged to take Ciskei citizenship before she was allowed to stay at an Mdantsane hotel for a course in family planning.

The Ciskei Government has made it clear it does not want citizenship to be forced on anybody.

Mr P. W. de Wet, who is in charge of travel documents at the Department of Co-operation and Development in Pretoria said:

"The statute of the Transkei Act of 1976 said that any Xhosa who was not a citizen of a homeland ceased to be a citizen of South Africa.

"This was modified in 1978 with another Act which enabled people to regain their South African citizenship by applying for citizenship of a homeland."

Mr Ndwebisa had been elected a delegate to a Methodist church conference in the United States in June. — DDC.

STU13-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS AS AT 29 02 80 PAGE 1

13010 BACHELOR OF ARTS YEAR : 1 13010

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL			
085913J	ABRAHAMS	NASLEY	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	2-	(61)	1	085913J
152249N	ACKERMAN	KATHRYN JANE	115101	FRENCH I	F	(34)	7	152249N
154508U	ACKERMAN	BARRY JOHN	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	UP	(54)	1	154508U
			908101	GEOGRAPHY I	UP	(60)		
157349G	ADAMS	ZULEIGA	911101	MATHEMATICS I M102	F	(44)	1	157349G
			911102	MATHEMATICS IA	3	(50)		
155374K	ALLIE	FUAD	104101	ARCHAEOLOGY I	UP	(55)	1	155374K
153885R	ARCAS	MARIA JOAO CARDIGA	115101	FRENCH I	F	(39)	1	153885R
162594H	ARCHER	CLIVE ANTHONY	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX		1	162594H
1170467	ATKINSON	HENRY NICHOLAS	118101	CULTURAL HISTORY OF W.E. I	ABS		1	1170467
157724P	BADINGS	CRAIG REIN	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	UP	(53)	1	157724P
			105202	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY I(PRE 1	UP	(54)		
			908101	GEOGRAPHY I	UP	(51)		
162809R	BAILEY	LINDA JEAN	101103	AFR LANG INTENSIVE (XHOSA)	ABS		1	162809R
			502113	HISTORY OF ART I	ABS			
		CAROLINE ALISON JANE	106104	ECONOMICS IB	UP	(61)	1	153940B
		CLIVE CARL	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	F	(37)	7	1152100
			603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IF		(46)		
		SYLVIA MARITA	115102	FRENCH INTENSIVE	F	(36)	1	159729U
			116120	DRAMA I	UP	(50)		
		MARK DAVID	110101	HISTORY I	UP	(51)	1	155052K
		LORELLE	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	3	(52)	1	138311N
		KIM	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX		1	161780Y
		MICHAEL CLIFFORD	106104	ECONOMICS IB	UP	(53)	1	157700N
			110101	HISTORY I	F	(44)		
		MARTIN FRANCIS CORNELIUS	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	ABS		1	153399N
		TIMOTHY JOHN	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX		1	162250J
			911101	MATHEMATICS I M102	F	(42)		
			911102	MATHEMATICS IA	3	(50)		
		IMOGEN ALETHEA	916103	ANIMAL BIOLOGY (HALF COURSE	UP	(50)	1	1502156

UCT

DD 14/3/80

4 detained in Ciskei

EAST LONDON — Only four people are detained under the Ciskei emergency regulations (Proclamation R252), the secretary for the Ciskei Intelligence Service, Col Charles Sebe, said yesterday.

Col Sebe said: "The Ciskei Government is not kept in power by Proclamation R252 as some people would have the public believe."

The four detained are Mr Meshack Mongati, 32, of Soweto, who has been held since February 8, Mr Tennyson Gcelo, 35, of Viedgesville, Transkei, was detained on February 6, Mr Mpumelelo Nofemele, 40, of Gwali, Alice, who completed his 24th day in detention yesterday, and Mr Euclid Gysman, 42, of Mdantsane, who was detained late last month. — DDR.

New police head for Mdantsane

(105)
DD(Indaba) 14/3/80

Indaba Reporter

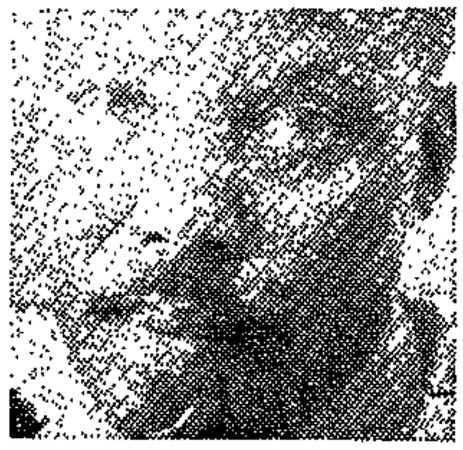
MDANTSANE — A man who had a tough time during his schooldays has become the head of Mdantsane police.

He is Captain Ngubesilo D. Mlandu, 52 is the newly appointed Mdantsane station commander.

Captain Mlandu, has taken over from Major M. Siyo, who has been transferred to headquarters of Ciskei Police at Zwelitsha.

Major Siyo was recently involved in the controversial incident in the fight between Welile Nkosinkulu and David Smith at Sisa Dukashe Stadium. Nkosinkulu was disqualified in the fifth round for allegally tripping his opponent repeatedly.

Major Siyo then urged boxing officials to overule the referee on the grounds that fans would cause trouble as Nkosinkulu was far superior to Smith. Officials agreed and the fight was resumed, with Nkosinkulu winning on a TKO in the sixth.



Captain Mlandu

Captain Mlandu has come up the hard way from humble beginnings he joined the force at Queenstown in April 1953. He was later stationed at Port Alfred.

Captain Mlandu became court orderly in the East London Magistrates Court and went to Mdantsane in 1966 as senior sergeant. He was promoted to warrant officer in 1975 after a course in Pretoria.

He was promoted to lieutenant in the Ciskei Police Force in January 1978.

At the beginning of the year he was promoted to captain and stationed at Zwelitsha. He is married with five children.

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

STUD NO 152327Y VAN DER MERWE

STUDENT NUMBER OF STUDENTS 1

DEAN

YEAR : N/A

AS AT 29 02 80

STUD NO SURNAME FIRST NAMES COURSE DESCRIPTION SYMBOL

152327Y VAN DER MERWE BARBARA LOUISE 91140 MATHEMATICS 1 M102 F

PAGE 1

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

STU13-9

10000 MISCELLANEOUS ARTS

10000

(-37) 152327Y

UCT

STU13-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS AS AT 29 02 80 PAGE 1

13130 PERFORMERS DIPLOMA IN SPEECH & DRAMA YEAR : 3 13130

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL		
1000601	HOGG	HENRY CAMERON	11c317	DRAMA III	ABS	5	1000601

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 1

DEAN

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

Arsonists hit Post's home

UNIONIST

ARSONISTS set fire to the house of the national organiser of the Black Allied Workers Union of South Africa, Mr Thozamile Gqweta, of Mdantsane early yesterday morning.

Mr Gqweta's sister, Mrs Nokhaya Leve, told POST that they were woken up at about 2 a m by the sound of breaking glass in her brother's bedroom. Before they could investigate people carrying torches, broke the window panes in the lounge and her bedroom before running away.

The Ciskei police are investigating

Prior to the arson a group of women who claimed to be members of the ruling Ciskei National Independence Party demonstrated at Mdantsane's Highway Bus Terminus against the trade union and Mr Gqweta

The women — mostly hawkers at the bus terminus — carried placards that called for the deportation of Mr Gqweta to the Transkei. Mr Gqweta comes from Peddie, which is in Ciskei

The demonstrators said Chief Minister L L Sebe was their leader. The did not want a trade union.

UCT

Businessman: EL must go to Ciskei or die

EAST LONDON — The president of the Dimbaza Chamber of Commerce, Mr Ian Duncan-Brown, has called for the incorporation of East London into the Ciskei before the city becomes a ghost town.

Commenting on a speech he made at a "Future Affairs" meeting in King William's Town last week, Mr Duncan-Brown said the whole of the white corridor should eventually become part of the Ciskei, with a government representing all race groups.

"East London's future is hanging in the air," he said yesterday.

"When investors come to the area they only go to the Ciskei and Transkei. We have had three Cabinet Ministers and 32 MPs visit Dimbaza Foundries, but who ever visits East London?

"When the Prime Minister visited the Ciskei did he ever think of going to East London?

"Who can plan ahead with any certainty when nobody knows what is going to happen to East London? Businessmen have enough problems already with economic forecasts, without the added problem of a political quicksand."

He said the whole of the white corridor should become part of the Ciskei as there was a better future in an integrated society.

"It is inevitable that eventually we are going to end up as some form of integrated state. It may take a hundred years, but it all leads to the same thing. It's just the political parties who have different ways of getting there.

"I think the politicians have seen the writing on the wall, but the National Party seem to be trying to ensure there is a white enclave somewhere.

He called on all concerned parties to come together and form a multi-racial body for the area and do something worthwhile.

"Would it be out of the question for East Londoners and Ciskeians to get together and draw up a constitution like the one in Zimbabwe-Rhodesia now?

"The Parliament would have representatives from all race groups and, as in Zimbabwe, the majority would be in power.

"If we take the corridor area into consideration there are over 60 000 whites, and they cannot be swamped no matter how many blacks there are — we will still retain a nucleus of whites who will have their interests protected."

He said it was not a case of the Ciskei Government just stepping in and taking over control of the area, but there would be consultation and hopefully consensus.

"I don't see any of the existing homelands getting international recognition as they are now. However, if there was a larger economic block, with a constitution like Zimbabwe-Rhodesia's, we could probably receive international recognition."

He said Transkei's position was "another story", as it was "a bit much to expect people who were holding the reins to start sharing their power with others.

Mr Duncan-Brown also criticised the MPs who represented Border constituencies, who he described as "a waste of time".

"Have these MPs ever actually met with Chief Sebe? Does Chief Sebe even want to talk to these MPs." And how much weight do their voices carry in Parliament?

"Sometimes I wonder if there is anybody who is expressing the views of East London's whites to government.

"If I want something done in this area I have more chance with Chief Sebe and I would rather go and see him than speak to someone who represents the area in Parliament but lives in Malmesbury or somewhere like that."

"But what we really need here is an Ian Smith who can talk to Chief Sebe on behalf of the whites, then we can live together happily.

"But who has ever asked the whites in East London, under what circumstances they would be prepared to stay here if a black government was in power, with white representation?" Mr Duncan Brown asked.

He suggested the government offer people a percentage of the value of their property, and those who did not want to stay in the area would be compensated.

"I have a factory in Dimbaza, a home in East London and a cottage at Chalumna. I want to stay in all three. But one is in the Ciskei, one is in South Africa, and the other is in never-never land.

"I would like all three in the Ciskei and have an MP living in the area to represent me in Parliament," Mr Duncan-Brown said.

In yesterday's Daily Dispatch, Mr Duncan-Brown was quoted as saying industrial investment was needed in the Border, Ciskei and Southern Transkei. He estimated this at R370 000 million per year, not R370 000 as appeared in the report.

He was also reported to have stated that 18 new factories were needed at Dimbaza every month to keep up with job creation.

"It doesn't matter where in the Ciskei these factories are built," he said yesterday. "As long as they are built somewhere." — DDR.

MR DUNCAN-BROWN... better future

105

N FACULTY ARTS
YEAR = 1
AS AT 29 02 80
PAGE 4
NAMES CUDORSE
ALEXANDRA 115103
NOT 106103
IS 115101
E 114101
116101
AXC 114101
E 004101
PSYCHOLOGY I
DESCRIPTION
ITALIAN INTENSIVE
ECONOMICS IA
FRENCH I
RELIGIOUS STUDIES I
CULTURAL HISTORY OF W.E. I
RELIGIOUS STUDIES I
SYMBOL
F (44) 1 1564260
F (47) 1 155148P
13010
ABS 7 162323N
UP (54) 1 157040M
UP (62) 1 160764U
UP (58) 1 157519R

Trade unionist condemns harassment of Gqwetha

EAST LONDON — The general secretary of the South African Allied Workers' Union, Mr S. K. B. Kikine, of Durban, yesterday strongly condemned the harassment of his trade union's official by Mdantsane women who this week staged a demonstration.

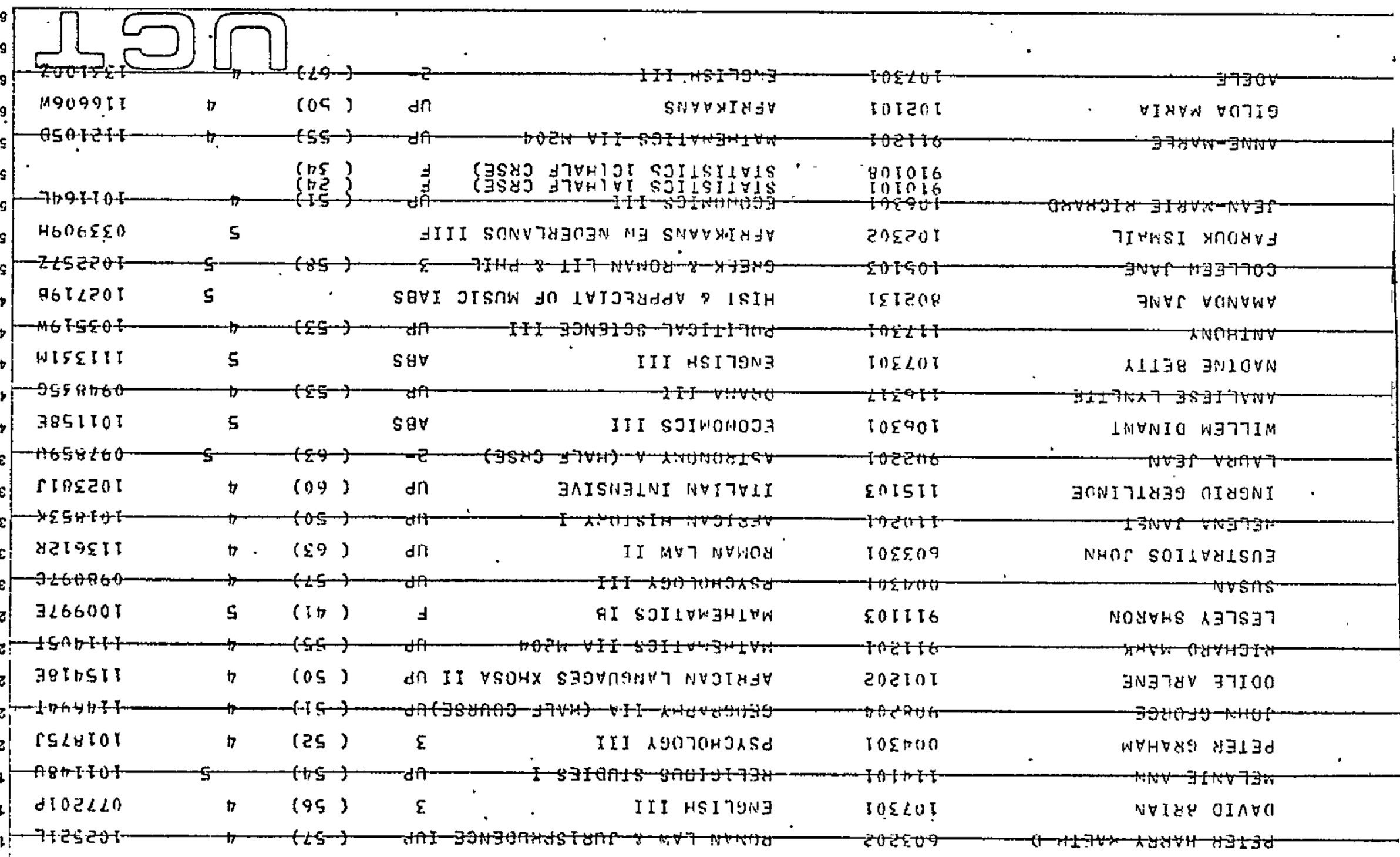
A group of women members of the ruling Ciskei National Independence Party demonstrated at Mdantsane's civic centre this week against Mr Thozamile Gqwetha, organising secretary of the union in East London.

In a telephone interview Mr Kikine also hit out at the stoning of Mr Gqwetha's home. Mr Kikine said he hoped authorities would take action against those who were against his trade union or there would be no labour peace in the area.

He was suprised the police did not take action against the demos.

Mr Kikine said what was happening in Mdantsane and East London was no surprise to trade unionists. They had expected the incidents sometime ago.

He appealed to all members of the union to prove themselves keen to keep peace. — DDR.



STUD NO SURNAME FIRST NAMES COURSE DESCRIPTION SYMBOL

STU13-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS AS AT 29 02 80 PAGE 1

13030 BACHELOR OF ARTS YEAR : 3 13030

PETER HARRY XAETH D 603202 ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IUP (57) 4 1025211
DAVID ARIAN 107301 ENGLISH III 3 (56) 4 077201P
MELANIE ANN 114101 RELIGIOUS STUDIES I UP (54) 5 1011480
PETER GRAHAM 004301 PSYCHOLOGY III 3 (52) 4 101R75J
JOHN GEORGE 004204 GEOGRAPHY IIA (MALE COURSE)UP (51) 4 1146941
ODILE ARLENE 101202 AFRICAN LANGUAGES XHOSA II UP (50) 4 1154186
RICHARD MARK 911201 MATHEMATICS IIA M204 UP (55) 4 1114051
LESLEY SHARON 911103 MATHEMATICS IB F (41) 5 1009976
SUSAN 004301 PSYCHOLOGY III UP (57) 4 0980976
EUSTRATIOS JOHN 603301 ROMAN LAW II UP (63) 4 113612R
HELENA JANET 110201 AFRICAN HISTORY I UP (50) 4 101M53K
INGRID GERTLINDE 115103 ITALIAN INTENSIVE UP (60) 4 102301J
LAURA JEAN 902201 ASTRONOMY A (HALF CRSE) 2- (63) 5 0978590
WILLEM DINANT 106301 ECONOMICS III ABS 5 1011586
ANALIESE LYNLITE 116317 DRAMA III UP (53) 4 0940456
NADINE BETTY 107301 ENGLISH III ABS 5 111351M
ANTHONY 117301 POLITICAL SCIENCE III UP (53) 4 1035199
AMANDA JANE 802131 HIST & APPRECIAT OF MUSIC IABS 5 1027198
COLLEEN JANE 105103 GREEK & ROMAN LIT & PHIL 3 (58) 5 1025272
FARDUK ISMAIL 102302 AFRIKAANS EN NEDERLANDS IIIF 5 0739090H
JEAN-MARIE RICHARD 106301 ECONOMICS III UP (51) 4 101164L
910101 STATISTICS IA(HALF CRSE) F (54)
910108 STATISTICS IC(HALF CRSE) F (54)
ANNE-MARIE 911201 MATHEMATICS IIA M204 UP (55) 4 1121050
GILDA MARIA 102101 AFRIKAANS UP (50) 4 116606W
ADELE 107301 ENGLISH III 2- (67) 4 1341002

HOMELAND — CISKEI

18 March 1980 — 24 April 1980

STU15-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS AS AT 29 02 80 PAGE 1

15035 B.A./LL.B. YEAR : 3 15036

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL			
101834P	JACK	BRYAN CECIL	602101	PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW	ABS		4	101834P
1154740	HARPER	GREGORY MARK	602101	PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW	2-	(67)	5	1154740
11433AF	JACOBS	DENISE ELLEN	602201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	1	(76)	4	11433AF
1030696	LEWIN	DIANE	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE I3		(53)	4	1030696
100344V	LOWE	BRIAN ANTHONY	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IUP		(56)	5	100344V
094440C	MAYO	HENRY	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IUP		(50)	4	094440C
1022553V	MILLIAMS	MICHAEL DAVID	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IUP		(50)	4	1022553V

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

Sebe warning on Vorster's return

18/3/80

105

Argus Correspondent

EAST LONDON. — The Chief Minister of Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, has warned that the return to politics of the former Prime Minister, Mr John Vorster, would be disastrous for South Africa.

Chief Sebe said yesterday that a point of no return had now been reached in the development of the country's inter-racial policies.

He fully supported the political initiative of the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

Black youth had adopted a wait-and-see attitude to Mr Botha's progressive approach and the Gillie Commission's report had given hope that the real problems facing the country would be dealt with.

Criticism of Mr Botha's policies by this right-wing would be seen as a return to the former ox-wagon tempo of change and this would be certain to cause restlessness among black youth.

Mr Vorster and his policies were a thing of the past and a revival in that area would be seen by Ciskei as a retrogressive step.

Even Mr Botha's politics did not go far enough and were not being implemented fast enough, Chief Sebe said.

UCT

STU13-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS AS AT 29 02 80 PAGE 1

10000 MISCELLANEOUS ARTS YEAR : N/A 10000

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	
152327Y	VAN DER MERWE	BARBARA LOUISE	911101	MATHEMATICS I M102	F	(37) 152327Y

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 1

DEAN

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

Post 20/3/80 (10S)

Vorster's time up, says Sebe

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The former Prime Minister and State President, Mr John Vorster, and his policies had "passed from the scene in the South African situation," the Ciskei Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, said here.

Commenting on speculations that Mr Vorster intended re-entering the political scene, he said any attempt by Mr Vorster to revive his "political participation" would be regarded by Ciskei as "a retrogressive step."

He said: "We believe that the point of no return has been reached in the development of the inter-racial policies of South Africa.

"We Ciskeians fully support Mr P W Botha in his new initiatives. A return to Vorster-style politics in the present South African climate will be disastrous — even if no return to politics is contemplated by Mr Vorster.

His utterances had been ill-timed — the black youth had adopted a wait-and-see attitude to Mr Botha's progressive approach.

The report of the Cillie Commission had stimulated the hope that real problems would at last be looked at. Any criticism of the Botha government policies by former exponents of the ox-wagon tempo of change "can be guaranteed to cause restlessness among the black youth," he said.

"We will no longer co-operate with policies which put a brake on the progress of blacks; and seek further preservation of white baaskap indefinitely. — Sapa.

Chief L L Sebe

UCT

105

No. R. 54, 1980

WYSIGING VAN DIE CISKEISE GRONDWET-PROKLAMASIE, 1972 (PROKLAMASIE R. 187 VAN 1972)

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 2 (3) van die Grondwet van die Swart State, 1971 (Wet 21 van 1971), wysig ek hierby die Ciskeise Grondwet-proklamasie, 1972 (Proklamasie R. 187 van 1972), deur artikel 15 deur die volgende artikel te vervang:

"15. Die Kabinet bestaan uit 'n Hoofminister en sewe ander Ministers.".

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die Sewe-en-twintigste dag van Februarie Eenduisend Negehonderd-en-tagtig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

P. G. J KOORNHOF.

(Lêer R203/3/1)

G.G. 6892 21/3/80

No R 54, 1980

AMENDMENT OF THE CISKEI CONSTITUTION PROCLAMATION, 1972 (PROCLAMATION R. 187 OF 1972)

By virtue of the powers vested in me by section 2 (3) of the Black States Constitution Act, 1971 (Act 21 of 1971), I hereby amend the Ciskei Constitution Proclamation, 1972 (Proclamation R. 187 of 1972), by the substitution for section 15 of the following section

"15. The Cabinet shall consist of a Chief Minister and seven other Ministers.".

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

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

P. G. J. KOORNHOF.

(File R203/3/1)

AS AT 29
DESCRIPTION
ARCHAEOLOGY II
PRINCIPLES OF LIBR

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS
14340 BACHELOR OF ARTS/HIGH.DIP.LIBRARIAN. YEAR : 4

STU13-9

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	CURRS
11364[illegible]	HAWTREY	JENNIFER ANNE	1111[illegible]

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 1

DEAN

* Const graduate H Dip Lib as she has Ba Hons Ba.

Ciskei told: we want to help

DAILY DISP 24/3/80

EAST LONDON — The Kaffrarian Chamber of Commerce has called on the Government to encourage future independent black states to subscribe to the principles of free enterprise.

Motivating this motion on behalf of the chamber at the Border regional Assocom congress here, Mr R Stanford said restrictive Government legislation stopped white entrepreneurs participating in the development of the homelands.

Whites were precluded from expanding their businesses in all areas zoned for incorporation in existing or future homelands.

The practice was undesirable and unnecessarily restrictive, particularly when urgent steps were needed to industrialise the area if the Ciskei was to keep pace with growth.

The Van der Walt commission looking at homeland borders had met behind closed doors in East London on Thursday, yet King William's Town businessmen, who had a vital interest in any movement of boundaries, were excluded from the meeting.

"We're beginning to think we're an expendable race in this part of the world," Mr Stanford said.

"We are not seen as the vital cog we should be, particularly as we can make a contribution to the development of the area.

"The Ciskei National Development Corporation is doing a great job in attracting industry to Ciskei, but it would be much greater if whites were involved.

"There seems to be an attitude of 'You haven't given anything to us so we're not going to give anything to you.'"

The MP for East London North, Mr John Malcomess said the blame could not be laid entirely at the feet of the South African Government and in any case there was no doubt Chief Lennox Sebe wanted to encourage maximum participation of white businessmen in Ciskei.

"Chief Sebe wants white entrepreneurs, white businessmen and white industrialists," Mr Malcomess said.

He urged the Kaffrarian Chamber to have direct talks with Chief Sebe.

The Queenstown Chamber decried what it called poor publicity on the part of the SAR to publicise the fact concessionary rail fares were available at various off-peak periods during the year

This was denied by the Eastern Cape System Manager, Mr D.M.J. Butler, who said the Railways had made every effort to educate the public about the concessions.

Seconding the Queenstown motion, Mr George Orsmond of the East London Chamber called on the Government to provide more flights at peak periods, even if these were late at night.

"It was the country's businessmen who utilised SAA throughout the year, but who were penalised when they were unable to obtain seats at peak holiday periods.

He suggested extra flights should cater for South African businessmen during the peak holiday months of December to February.

Mr Heunis promised to look into the feasibility of providing extra flights once new Boeings came into service next year.

The Elliot chamber called on the SABC to meet the capital and maintenance costs of television relay stations erected by local authorities

The East London Chamber called on the Government to amend the Shop Hours Ordinance to allow shops the sole discretion of fixing their own opening and closing hours between 6 a.m. and 9 pm on any weekeday, including Saturdays

All the motions were

All the motions were carried.

N RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS AS AT
YEAR = 1

	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION
	JOSEPHINE ALEXANDRA	115103	ITALIAN INTENSI
	TIMOTHY ARNOT	106103	ECONOMICS IA
	MARK FRANCIS	115101	FRENCH I
	LINDA ADELE	114101	RELIGIOUS STUDI
	~~ANGELLE FAYE~~	118101	CULTURAL HISTOR
	~~GERDA-MARIE~~	~~111101~~	~~AFRIKAANS EN NE~~
	CAROLYN MAY	000101	PSYCHOLOGY I
	MONIQUE RUTH	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-
	JANINE MARIETTA CAROLINE	102103	AFRIKAANS EN NE
	~~EDORAH ANNE~~	~~102103~~	~~SOCIAL ANTHROPOL~~
	KAREN JEANETTE	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-
	~~IYANI~~	115101	FRENCH I
		908101	GEOGRAPHY I
	~~IAAN~~	~~102103~~	~~AFRIKAANS EN NE~~
	IVIENNE NORAH	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I
		105104	LATIN I
		~~111101~~	~~ENGLISH I (PRE-~~
		102101	AFRIKAANS
		908101	GEOGRAPHY I
	JOZUA	105103	GREEK & ROMAN LI
	FER MARY	106103	ECONOMICS IA
	FER ANN	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I
		103202	SOCIAL ANTHROPOL
	~~N~~	~~011101~~	~~COMMERCIAL LAW A~~
	ROO EDWARD GREGORIO	115103	ITALIAN INTENSIV
	~~A RACHEL~~	~~106103~~	~~ECONOMICS IA~~
	IA AGNES	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1
	~~SA JANE~~	~~911101~~	~~MATHEMATICS I N~~

CNIP independence talks

Daily Dispatch 25/3/80

By CHARLES NQAKULA

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The attitude of followers of Chief Minister L. L. Sebe towards Ciskei independence will be made clear on Saturday, at a meeting at Frankfort, which will also be attended by executive members of all branches of the ruling Ciskei National Independence Party.

The matter will be brought into even clear perspective when every member of the party will get a chance to discuss independence at the party annual congress, to be held during Easter, at Ntabakandoda.

Chief Sebe's first full report on the Quail Commission, which investigated all facts relating to Ciskei's independence, with particular reference to political, economic and social options, will be made on Saturday.

Chief Sebe is expected to report fully on the implications of the commission's report, whose main recommendation advised against acceptance of independence by the Ciskei.

The commission advised the Ciskei Government it was more beneficial to retain the present status quo or bargain for increased internal autonomy than opt for independence on present terms.

Chief Sebe has already made it clear he will not negotiate for independence on present South African terms.

Last week, he told a group of touring international Round Tablers: "Independence in terms of the current blueprint for the independence of black states in Southern Africa would force the Ciskei to surrender its ties with the rest of this country and go it alone to a large extent.

"This, in turn, would be tantamount to foregoing forever its claim to a larger share of the wealth created by the labour of its people and it would become dependent on the charity of the Republic of South Africa."

Whatever political dispensation that comes his people's way, Chief Sebe wants it to also include the retention by his people of their South African citizenship and the recognition of their right to develop separately as a nation of people.

Political observers believe Chief Sebe's conditions would be met quite easily by the South African Government.

The Afrikaner's point of view on the matter was probably best explained by editorial comments on the commission's report, carried by some of the country's leading Afrikaans newspapers.

The editorial of the February 14 issue of Oggendblad said: "The acceptance of independence — conditions included — then becomes a far stronger possibility.

"We would go so far as to say the conditions set by the Quail Commission are not at all as totally unacceptable as they appear."

Die Burger (also of February 14), National Party mouthpiece in the Cape, said:

"Chief Sebe's strongest objections to independence revolve especially around two factors: the economic (comprising the land question especially) and the retention of a South African citizenship for his people — matters which are just now receiving renewed attention from the South African side.

"In addition, the mere mention of a list of matters over which he wants certainty before negotiating over further steps, is already the beginning of negotiations."

The February 15 editorial of Die Vaderland, said: "Chief Sebe rejects independence because, among other things, he has economic objections and is concerned about citizenship.

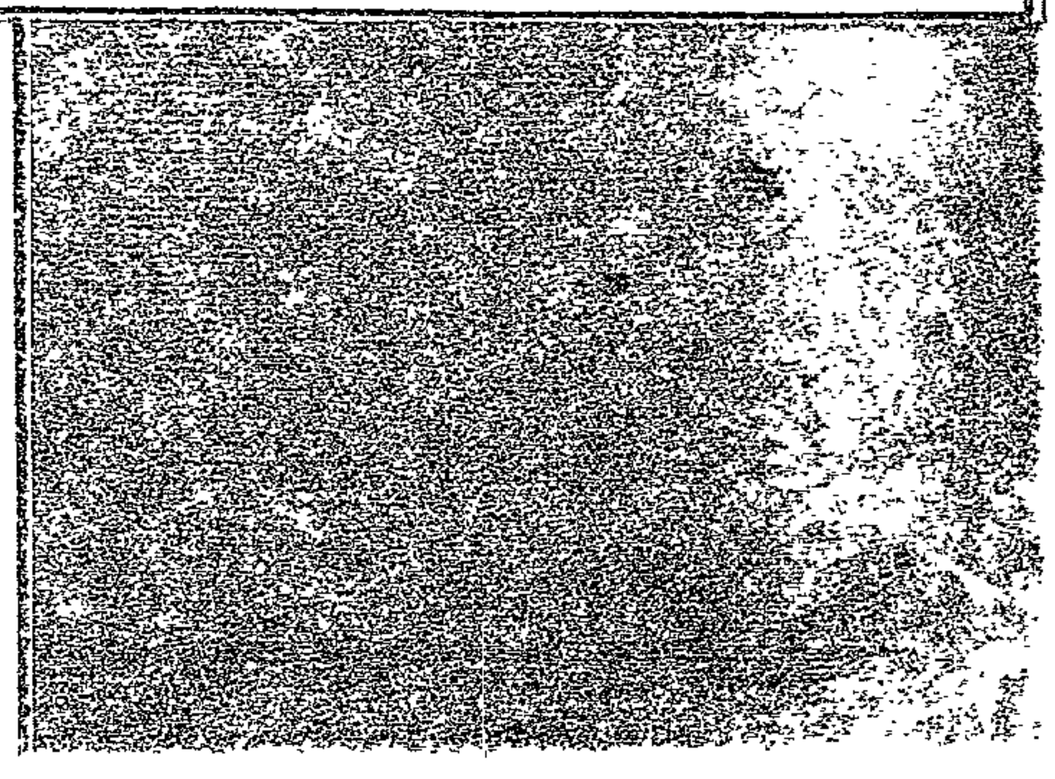
"These objections, and the others he voiced are, however, not an obstacle on the road ahead. Indeed, much of what he has said is already part of government thought.

"For example, the is is talk of a possible two-level citizenship, the question of land is being dealt with as an urgent priority, and the door to a confederation is open."

Political observers also believe whatever Chief Sebe's final demands will be on the matter, he will receive full support from his people, who now include thousands of former members of the three Ciskei opposition parties, which became defunct at the end of last year.

These members, whose defection has the Ciskei a one-party state, will be sworn in at Ntabakandoda, during the CNIP congress.

The new recruits include Chief J. T. Mabandla, who was, until the last Ciskei Legislative Assembly ordinary session, the leader of the opposition, Chief S. M. Burns-Ncamashe, who was Chief Mabandla's whip and Chief D. N. Mavuso, who was deputy whip on Chief Mabandla's side.



Daily Dispatch 26/3/80 (10S)

Hermanus appointed Minister

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The Cabinet membership of the Ciskei Government has been increased to eight following the official creation of an eighth ministry in the homeland.

The establishment of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs was announced yesterday by Chief Minister L. L. Sebe, who appointed Dr J. T. Hermanus as head of the new section.

Dr Hermanus has been serving on the Ciskei Cabinet since January 21, when he was appointed acting Minister of Justice and of Finance and Economic Affairs, when serving minister, Chief H. Z. Njokweni, had to take sick leave.

Chief Njokweni, who was granted four months leave, will assume duty on May 1.

Chief Sebe said yesterday: "Chief Njokweni has now recovered sufficiently for him to assume duty. He will be re-appointed as Minister of Justice with effect from May 1."

Before he was appointed as acting Minister, Dr Hermanus was the chairman of the Ciskei Legislative Assembly. His former position has been taken over by Mr W. M. Boqwana, CLA member for Peddie.

Referring to the appointments in January, Chief Sebe said the CLA would decide when it next met on the chairmanship issue. — DDR.

Ex-Island men held after funeral

TWO ex-Robben Island prisoners who spoke at the funeral of their former inmate have been detained under the Ciskei Emergency Regulation, R252.

The two are Mr S Moses (known as Tywakadi) and Mr Philpot Mfeketo.

They had attended the funeral of Mr Joseph Booi on Sunday.

The head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, Colonel Charles Sebe, confirmed yesterday that the two were being "interrogated".

The two Mdantsane men were picked up at their homes on Tuesday morning.

Two other people who were picked up by the CCIS, the Rev C C Hoyana and nursing sister Nomasese Mbusi, were released after questioning.

Rev Hoyana conducted the service. Sister Mbusi also attended the funeral.

Asked if their detention had anything to do with their speeches at the funeral and whether they would be charged, Col Sebe said he did not know. However, he said they were being "interrogated" and held under R252.

FAMILY

However Mr Mfeketo's family told **POST** that the three policemen who picked him up said he was taken because of the speech he made at the funeral.

The two detainees lived in Port Elizabeth before their arrests in the early sixties. They were resettled at Mdantsane on their release.

They served seven years each for ANC activities.

Tywakadi was served with a two year banning order on his release.

In 1978 he was detained under Section Six of the Terrorism Act for two months and released without being charged.

Another former Robben Island prisoner and speaker at Mr Booi's funeral, Mr Sam Gajula, told **POST** that he was picked up by the East London Security Police from his home and questioned at the Cambridge Police Station about his and other speeches at the funeral. He said he was released after making a statement.

The chief of the Border Security Police Col Van der Merwe, was not available for comment at the time of going to press.

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

DIP (SPEECH & DRAMA) YEAR : 1

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL
1523374	DUNTLE	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1523660	JENNIFER SOLANGE	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 2

AS AT 29 02 80

PAGE 1

14210 B.A./PERFORMERS

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Five detained in swoop

MDANTSANE — Five people, including three former Robben Island political prisoners were taken from their homes during a security police swoop near East London this week.

Two are still being held in custody.

The operation was carried out jointly on Tuesday morning by the members of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service and Cambridge Special Branch.

Four people were taken from their homes by the members of the CCIS for interrogation in Zwelitsha.

They were Mr Skori Moses (Tywakadi), Mr Philpott Mfeketo, the Reverend C C Hoyana and a nursing sister at Cecilia Makiwane Hospital, Sister Nomases Mbusi

Mr Sam Gajula, was taken to Cambridge, where he was questioned and released. Mr Hoyana and Sister Mbusi have also been released after questioning, but Mr Moses and Mr Mfeketo are still being held

All had attended the funeral of an ex-Robben Island political prisoner, Mr Joseph Priti Booi, who died at Zone Nine on Sunday after a long illness.

Mr Booi lived in Port Elizabeth and resettled in Mdantsane when he was released after serving 12 years on Robben Island for political activities involving the outlawed African National Congress

Some of the people picked up by security police were speakers at the funeral.

Mr Moses was master of ceremonies He lived in Port Elizabeth before he was jailed for seven years in 1965 for political activities involving the ANC

On his release in 1972, he was banned for two years and resettled in Mdantsane In May 1978 he was detained under the Terrorism Act and released in July without being charged

Mr Mfeketo, another speaker at the funeral, also comes from Port Elizabeth and had served seven years on Robben Island for ANC political activities. When he was released he was resettled in Mdantsane

Mr Hoyana, who conducted the funeral service, and Sister Mbusi have since been released

The head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service, Colonel Charles Sebe, said yesterday Mr Moses and Mr Mfeketo were held under the Ciskei emergency Proclamation R252 for interrogation

Col Sebe said he knew nothing about the funeral and was not prepared to comment on that.

The head of the Security Police in East London, Colonel A P. van der Merwe, said yesterday he could neither confirm nor deny that Mr Gajula might have been at Cambridge for some reason.

He might, however, have been taken there without his knowledge, Col Van der Merwe said.

Before Mr Gajula was resettled in Mdantsane he was banned for two years — DDR

Daily Dispatch 27/3/80

A love made visible

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Van Leer, a plastics factory which was opened at Dimbaza yesterday, was love made visible, said Chief Minister L L Sebe, who performed the official opening

The factory was an investment not only for profit "but also for peace The dividends to be reaped from it will multiply the riches in man's heart as well as his pockets," Chief Sebe said

The factory, which specialises in plastic mesh, is a R2 million investment, and the first Van Leer project of its kind in the South African black states

Yesterday's opening was also attended by Mr G Veller, a director of the company, and his wife, Ursula, both visitors from Holland

Also present was Dr D de Graaff, an international engineer for the company, which now operates in 35 countries

Mr De Graaff comes from England, although he is a native of Holland He was working in Australia before he came to South Africa — DDR

Call to keep Ciskei boundary at Chalumna

DAILY DISP 28/3/80

105

EAST LONDON — The East London Chamber of Commerce has urged that the existing Ciskei border at the Chalumna River is retained.

In a memorandum submitted to the Van der Walt Commission looking at homeland boundaries, the chamber says: "In our opinion — and this represents the entire business community of East London — the Chalumna River and the divisional boundary must remain the boundaries of the Ciskei."

The memorandum, sent earlier this month but only made public yesterday, adds that the East London area has only two natural resources — the pineapple industry and the harbour.

"To remove either of these would do irreparable harm.

"The farmers have already made it clear that if the area under discussion is incorporated into the Ciskei then they will sell their farms and move out.

"This will result in decreased production of pineapples and the effect of this will snowball and seriously affect other industries as the canning, packaging and printing industries, engineering works, farming supply businesses and even the shipping industry.

"It will also undermine confidence in the East London area to the extent there will not be any further investment in the area.

"We also understand that any decrease in the production of pineapples, however slight, could cause the canning industry to have second thoughts on whether to continue with their businesses.

"If these close down and there is a reduction in work at the ancillary industries already mentioned it can only further aggravate the already serious unemployment position and will have a substantial effect on the country's foreign exchange earnings.

"The area from the Chalumna to the East London municipal boundary now forms a viable production unit. Why destroy something which is giving a livelihood to hundreds of people?

"We cannot see any possible justification for incorporating the area into the Ciskei — not politically, economically or in any other way.

"It is surely in the interest of the Ciskei to have production increasing, not decreasing.

"We stand 100 per cent behind the farmers on this issue and will do everything in our power to prevent incorporation.

"We will also press strongly for the section which has already been proclaimed for incorporation to be de-proclaimed at the earliest possible date.

"We appeal to the commission to recommend the maintenance of the status quo as the repercussions of doing otherwise will do this part of South Africa untold damage which will reverberate throughout the economy for many years to come."

The memorandum is signed by the chamber's secretary, Mr R. Allison. — DDR

Mayor told he cannot quit

Dec 7 Dispatch (Indaba) 28/3/80 (105)

Indaba Reporter

MDANTSANE — The Mayor, Mr A.M. Bam, resigned. But the Chief Minister, Chief L. Sebe, instructed the council not to accept it.

Now a six-man delegation from the council will interview the Minister of the Interior, Chief Lent Maqoma.

Mr Bam said he was resigning because he had been transferred from Mdantsane to be the inspector of schools for Keiskammahoek circuit and thus had travel problems.

He said he would find it difficult to attend special meetings called to discuss emergency issues affecting the residents of Mdantsane.

Mr Bam's resignation was turned down by the council after the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, the Rev W.M. Xaba, said he had been instructed to this effect by Chief Sebe.

The council resolved that a delegation should be appointed to seek the interview with Chief Maqoma, as councils fall under his department.

The deputation consist of a former mayor, Mr Ben Mashiyane, the two former deputy mayors, Mr Caweni Sotyelelo and Mr Mtutuzeli Fikelephi, Mr Steve Nene, Mr V. Tsengiwe and Mr Solomzi Qubeka.

Mr Bam, a government nominee, succeeded Mr Mashiyane, also a government nominee after he had been disposed as mayor in July last year.

Mr Bam was appointed school inspector for Mdantsane circuit in June.

He is general secretary of the ruling Ciskei National Independence Party.

Mr Bam was given a short notice by the Ciskei Department of Education that he was being transferred to Keiskammahoek in February this year.

Daily Dispatch 28/3/80 (105)

Churches reject ~~346~~ Breidbach

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Two of the largest Coloured churches here have come out in strong protest against Breidbach and the housing scheme opening today.

The Minister for Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, will open the scheme this afternoon.

In a statement, the two ministers of the churches, the Rev C. A. G. Jooste, of the Congregational Church, and Ds E. E. Leeuw, of the NG Sending Kerk, said Breidbach was not financially viable so could not be promoted to town status.

"According to local municipal statistics, the average income per capita of Breidbach occupants is R80 a month.

"The prospective business sites are so situated that it could in no way compete with enterprises situated in King William's Town.

"The existing stores in Breidbach sell sorghum beer, which according to our sources hold preference over household goods. This holds all sorts of moral implications.

"There is a financial crisis in many homes due to virtually no employment opportunities in Breidbach and King William's Town at large, the alarming transport expenditure for local residents, and the large rentals to be met."

The ministers also strongly criticised the "inadequate educational, cultural and recreational facilities," saying it was "pathetic" for a community of 7 000 to be served by one school when compared with the situation in white communities.

Inadequate services sited by them were public transport service, lack of medical facilities.

They said the majority of the people were pressurised into accepting residence."

"In the light of these facts we therefore dissociate ourselves from the whole ethos of a celebration, when fundamentally our people are still suffering, still in exile in a country of their birth and heritage.

"We therefore strongly express ourselves against that which is contrary to our Christian praxis," they said. — DDR.

Sebe appeals for return to the soil

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — It was necessary to impress on the Ciskei youth the soil was a great ally for the survival of the black man, the Chief Minister, Chief L. L. Sebe, said yesterday.

"Former teachers of agriculture in our schools depicted agriculture as a subject akin to menial labour," Chief Sebe said in an address to parents, teachers and students at a Sons of the Soil Trust function at the Zwelitsha hall.

"As one can appreciate, those teachers who taught agriculture in such a bad context did not know how sacred to the black man the soil is," Chief Sebe said.

He said it was important to eradicate from all Ciskeian schools the belief that agriculture was not important.

"We must create beacons and areas where we can operate without any compromise and not follow those who will shout freedom or independence without providing for their people the food supplying processes," he said.

"Even now, there are still black leaders to our north who make scathing attacks and even swear at South Africa, but who depend on South Africa for their food," Chief Sebe said.

He said a situation had arisen in the ranks of the black man "where only white-collar jobs seem to invite respect and support from our people to the exclusion of everything else."

"It is necessary for us at this stage of our development to investigate why our people do not give agriculture the attention it deserves," Chief Sebe said, adding it would be money well spent if such an investigation were to be launched.

Ciskei package

Daily Dispatch 31/3/80 (105)

What Sebe wants before independence

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Land, citizenship and finance were spelt out by Ciskei's Chief Minister L. L. Sebe, as some of the major tenets of a satisfactory independence package.

By CHARLES NQAKULA

Chief Sebe was speaking at a meeting of members of his Legislative Assembly caucus and representatives of all branches of his ruling Ciskei National Independence Party at Frankfort at the weekend.

It was the first time that people outside the Cabinet were given the opportunity to discuss the Quail Commission report, but a more exhaustive study of the document has been reserved for the party's annual congress at Ntabakandoda during Easter.

Other concepts which Chief Sebe said had a vital bearing on the independence question were the attitude of the South African Government to scrapping of racial discrimination and the creation of a confederation of states in South Africa.

Chief Sebe said his government was committed to holding a referendum to test the electorate's feelings on independence.

"But, before a referendum can be contemplated, it is of utmost importance that the major issues connected with the proposed changes in the constitutional relationship between South Africa and the Ciskei are negotiated, and that an acceptable framework for the future relationship be worked out to the satisfaction of the Ciskei Cabinet," he said.

"The Ciskei Government's intention is to embody these issues in a package deal for presentation for the Ciskeian electorate," Chief Sebe said.

Chief Sebe recalled he had stated on May 21, 1973, that his government would work within the framework of separate development provided the entire Ciskei was consolidated into a single unit.

His government insisted on its historical claim to certain land and would make representations to the commission for cooperation and development.

He said the Ciskei would consider a change in its constitutional status if some firm undertaking was given "in writing" by the South African Government on the question of land.

He suggested the following wording for the undertaking: "The government of the Republic of South Africa will undertake to purchase and transfer to the government of Ciskei all the land necessary to fulfil the 1975 land consolidation proposals.

"The purchase and transfer will be effected in terms of an agreement entered into prior to independence."

Regarding citizenship, Chief Sebe said: "The Ciskei Government is conscious of certain subtle are drawn between the two concepts of nationality and citizenship."

His whole argument on citizenship was based on the conceptual theory of a confederation of South African states.

Within that framework, he suggested associated citizenship for all Ciskeians and South Africans.

He further suggested a conferment "subject to the necessary bilateral agreement" rights on all Ciskeians and South Africans to seek and retain employment anywhere within the suggested confederation, as well as have the right to obtain travel documents.

He also suggested an undertaking by which the South African and Ciskeian Governments could institute a planning programme to phase out all unnecessary and hurtful discriminatory legislation within the confederation.

Other suggested agreements between the two states would relate to sharing of natural resources "and that no citizen should be prejudiced in their rights to such resources by virtue of anomaly of geographical distribution".

He also suggested no mass removal of citizens and that if the confederation were to be dissolved, then the Ciskei would have the option to either revert to self-governing status within South Africa or retain independence.

Chief Sebe said: "The pre-independence agreement will further provide Ciskeian membership of the rand monetary area and sharing in the development of the South African Customs Union, as well as the provision of development aid on an indefinite basis and for assistance with resettlement projects."

DDR.

1/4/80

Urban board men tour Ciskei

105

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Forty-five members of various Ciskei urban boards from the Transvaal arrived here yesterday on the first leg of a visit to the Ciskei, which will also see them attend the annual congress of the ruling Ciskei National Independence Party during Easter.

The group, led by Ciskei's urban representative for the Transvaal, Mr V. V. Hoyana, will visit Dimbaza and Mdantsane this morning, while tomorrow's programme will include a visit to Fort Hare and lunch at Phandulwazi Agricultural High School, near Alice.

The group will be addressed by Chief Minister L. L. Sebe on Thursday before it departs for Tyefu irrigation scheme, at Peddie, which will be the visitors' last call.

The visitors come from 18 boards, including those from Atteridgeville and Mamelodi (Pretoria), Kagsio (Krugersdorp), Katlehong (Germiston), Kwa-Thema (Springs), Dobsonville (Johannesburg) and Sharpeville (Vereeniging).

Another tour has been lined up for some members of Ciskei urban boards from the Eastern Cape, which will start on Easter Monday.

That group will be addressed by Chief Sebe and Mr P. Mali, Zwelitsha Mayor, on April 10. — DDR.

(c) Scholastic training and available job opportunities

The risk of not finding suitable employment increases in step with the length of scholastic years, doubling after completion of secondary schooling in comparison with job-seekers with only primary school qualifications.

(d) Applicability of educational systems

In Asia only 1 to 2 percent of those without any schooling are unemployed. The scholastic systems seldom consider the qualitative needs of the labour market - education in developing countries tends to estrange individuals from their, often rural, families and communities while increasing their expectations regarding their usefulness in the labour market; many of them prefer employment of an administrative nature.

The educational system is largely academically orientated towards ultimate university training. Those dropping out along the way (only 1 to 1½% of students in developing countries obtain university degrees) end up with an incompleted scholastic background that can only lead to frustration. The formal sector of urban activities can absorb only a fraction of this inflow.

(e) The informal sector

A large force of middleclass bureaucratic and academic "experts" is employed in "organising" the urban activities. The battening of these "experts" is the "problems" of urban poverty, to which they apply "systems", usually resulting in the c[illegible] opportunities. The a[illegible] economic growth, which [illegible] imply more urban job opp[illegible] approach to development i[illegible] for technologies that w[illegible] ty processes.

In contrast, [illegible] in the informal sector, [illegible] half of the

PM: laws must go

UMTATA — Any post-colonial country was left with a "mess of laws" which needed to be repealed in the interests of the people, Transkei's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Digby Koyana, said in the House of Assembly yesterday.

He was speaking during the second reading of the Law Revision Bill which makes provision for the repeal of hundreds of laws and statutes passed under South African rule.

Mr T. Letlaka, the Minister of Justice, said the volume of laws which needed to be repealed startled the imagination. He said many of these laws had "caused mischief" to the black man and it was the duty of the government to eliminate them. — DDR.

Mandela motion is stopped

UMTATA — The Transkei Government yesterday dissociated itself from the campaign for the release of Mr Nelson Mandela.

A motion calling for the House of Assembly to align itself with the campaign for the release of the jailed African National Congress leader was ruled out of order by the Speaker.

As soon as Mr W. Dweba of the Opposition Democratic Progressive Party tabled the motion calling for Mr Mandela's release, the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, called on the Speaker to rule it out of order.

Chief Matanzima said the motion was out of order because it duplicated a motion passed by the House of Assembly in 1977 calling for the release of all Transkeians detained on Robben Island under South African security legislation.

He said his government's attitude to the campaign was that Mr Mandela's release was an issue that should be negotiated between the governments of Transkei and South Africa.

"What my government will not countenance is to be seen to be drawn into the campaign by organisations and newspapers in South Africa," he said.

These organisations were ill-disposed to the Transkei Government because when Transkei made a "positive" call for Mr Mandela's release in 1977 they had failed to support it.

Chief Matanzima said he agreed with the leader of the KwaZulu homeland, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, who had said he considered the timing of the campaign to be politically ill-conceived.

The Speaker upheld the Prime Minister's objection to the tabling of the motion.

In an interview with the Daily Dispatch after Parliament adjourned, Chief Matanzima said his government would not tolerate an organised move in Transkei in support of the Mandela campaign, although individuals were free to sign the petition for Mr Mandela's release should they wish to do so.

He said Transkei was a separate state and would discuss the issue with the South African government.

Asked whether the government had made any progress on the issue since the 1977 motion calling for negotiations over Mr Mandela's release, he said: "We haven't tried it with the present Prime Minister of South Africa."

It was "for the Cabinet to decide" whether negotiations would be reopened soon, Chief Matanzima said.

Ciskei gets 2½m maize complex

(105) Star 2/4/80

A maize milling and storage complex for the Ciskei Milling Company at Fort Jackson, near King William's Town, is one of the major industrial projects being undertaken in the Ciskei.

With independence nearing, the mill will ensure Ciskeians their own supply of maize products.

"Phase One of the project, with which we are now busy, will cost about R1-million," said Mr Quinton Dace, of the project consulting engineers, Henny and Aalbersberg Inc, "but the entire project has a contract cost of some R2,5m."

The contract involves the construction of the mill, grain storage facilities of 12 000 tons capacity, a rail siding, access roads and ancilliary buildings. Completion of the first phase is scheduled for August 1980, at which time construction of the facility's storage silo will begin.

LTA Construction (Ciskei) is the contractor for the first phase.

(105) 2/4/80 DD

Reef Ciskeians visit Dimbaza

Members of the Ciskei Urban Boards on the Reef (back) listen to acting matron-in-chief at Cecilia Makiwane Hospital, Miss G. N. Xesi, on a conducted tour yesterday. With Miss Xesi are Mr V. Hoyana, Ciskei Urban representative on the Reef (left) and Mr H. S. Tete, of the Ciskei Information Services.

EAST LONDON — The 42 members of the Ciskei Urban Boards on the Reef visited three factories at Dimbaza and toured the Cecilia Makiwane Hospital before visiting two major Ciskei National Development Corporation projects in Mdantsane yesterday.

Leading the team is the Ciskei Urban representative on the Reef, Mr V. V. Hoyana.

From the Ciskei Information Service's offices there was Mr H. S. Tete, who was in charge of the tour, and Mr L. P. Yenana.

The CNDC's representative on the tour was Mr H. M. Mdleleni, former Ciskei Secretary for Roads and Works.

Mr Hoyana said the idea of the tour was to familiarise the group with what was happening in the Ciskei and they would be visiting various places of interest before returning to the Transvaal.

They will be going to Keiskammahoek, Phandulwazi High School and Fort Hare University today. — DDR

POST
TRANSVAAL

Telephone 27-6081.

3/4/80 Post 105

IT DOES seem the lessons of so-called independence have not yet reached Ciskei's Chief Minister Lennox Sebe. If the lessons have reached him, he has opted to ignore them.

It is for this reason, it seems, that Mr Sebe has, despite recommendations to the contrary, indicated that he would accept independence — and even fix a date — — if Ciskeians are allowed to carry dual citizenship.

The facts of the matter are plain. Before getting independence Chief Matanzima promised Xhosas that there would be no problem regarding citizenship. South Africa, of course, thought otherwise. In the end, it was South Africa's word which was law.

The same thing happened to BophuthaTswana, and Chief Lucas Mangope said he did not want to fall into the same trap as Chief Matanzima, and "insisted" that the matter of citizenship be clarified before he opted for independence. We know what happened.

Then came Chief Mphephu, of the Vendas. Again, the issue of citizenship came up, but then it was left to be "negotiated" after independence.

The result has been that because of the selfish acts of these people, millions of people have been deprived of their South African citizenship. Our contention has always been that, if the Government is so convinced that millions of blacks want to be "homeland" citizens, then why force those of us who want nothing to do with them to become citizens of non-existent states? Right now, Venda cannot table a budget because they are still waiting to hear "from Pretoria".

But Chief Sebe refuses to accept the recommendations of even a Commission of Inquiry set up by his government. He cannot claim ignorance of the facts. Yet he is still prepared to go out and sell people's birthright for selfish aims.

As we have said before, history will judge Chief Sebe and all those others who act like him.

The full-time directorate

Initial association with a body such as the BER for part-time use of available officials and facilities would economise on expenditure.

However, for continuity, particularly in public relations, the chief officer of the RDAC would play an important and decisive role in ensuring successful functioning of the RDAC.

As activities of the RDAC expand, more subordinate full-time officials could be appointed to the RDAC directorate. Once the regional economy has gained sufficient inherent growth and development momentum, the RDAC itself could be disbanded.

Professional consultants

Part-time consultants could be involved - at normal professional rates of remuneration - in the units for potential research and/or Problem Study Groups.

Total expenditure

MR MATEBESE . . . unity is the aim.

1 000 expected at Ciskei youth rally

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Ntabakandoda will be the venue for the first youth rally in the Ciskei organised with government blessing on May 4.

The rally is being organised jointly by the new Ciskei Youth Movement (Pillar of the Nation), the sports and culture sections of the Department of Education and church youth movements in the homeland.

The director of the Ciskei Youth Movement, the Rev D. T. Matebese, said yesterday about 1 000 youths were expected to attend the rally.

The other "first" to be achieved by the rally will be the enunciation of the Ciskei's sports policy as affecting adults and scholars, to break the government's silence on the matter since it came into power.

The objectives of the rally, according to Mr Matebese, will be to unite Ciskei youth in corporate prayer and to identify the various youth movements and to encourage every youth to belong to some organisation.

The rally was also designed to encourage the identification of all youth movements with community work. — DDR.

A budget of R100 000

Mr Matebese said they hoped the rally would be "memorable and demonstrate the solidarity of the Ciskei youth as well as revitalise all Ciskeian youth movements."

The rally was also designed to symbolise the spirit of co-operation and nationalism among youths, foster in them the spirit of love, patriotism and community service "and motivate all youth towards self-realisation, self-respect and self-help."

KENMERKE

Die ekonomiese
deur statistie
trekke beskryw

2.1 Die grocik

Indien ons Bepl
die doeleindes
kan ons dié ekor
met die van die
Produk (BGP) a
te druk, soos vo

verre dit
n breë
erk vir
gebruik,
ontrasteer
grafiese
otaal uit

1955	12,3%
1960	13,8%
1970	13,1%
1975	12,8%

Hieruit wil dit blyk dat die Wes-Kaap gedurende die laat vyftigerjare goed gevaar het en sy aandeel in die skepping van die volksproduk opgeskuiwe het, maar daarna 'n relatiewe agteruitgang belewe het. Hieruit volg nie noodwendig dat die vertoning van die streek swak was nie want die res van die land kon bv. vanweë buitengewone gunstige omstandighede slegs maar vinniger as die Wes-Kaap gegroei het. Daar was, en is, inderdaad sodanige gunstige faktore in die vorm van groot minerale afsettings - waaroor die Wes-Kaap nie beskik nie - waarvan die pryse op internasionale markte baie voordelig beweeg het vir die produsente (en spesifiek vir 'n streek soos die Pretoria-Witwaterstand-Vereeniging (P.W.V.) gebied) en nie alleen die BGP van die relevante streke laat verhoog het nie maar hul reële inkome, by wyse van 'n verbeterde ruilvoet, nog sneller laat toeneem het. Dis haas onmoontlik vir die Wes-Kaap om 'n ekonomiese vertoning te lewer vergelykbaar

Legalised shebeens move

MDANTSANE — There is a move here to have shebeens legalised.

At its last meeting Mdantsane Township Council decided to ask the Ciskei Government to consider the question of licensing shebeens.

The motion has tabled by Mr N.W. Nomtshongwana.

He said people enjoyed relaxing in shebeens. He said provision should be made for the establishment of beer gardens in such establishments.

Mr Nomtshongwana said the council should scrap any regulation forbidding a person legally resident in the township from trading in a residential area. People should be allowed to build suitable structures in their backyards to run shops.

Dealing with allocation of business sites, Mr Nomtshongwana said people should not be made to wait until business sites were advertised. To the public this gave the impression that certain councillors allocated sites to their friends.

He said there should be an unlimited number of licences issued to taximen and hawkers and the Mdantsane Special Organisation should speed up the demarcation of business sites.

He accused businessmen of not clubbing together to buy in bulk. This resulted in higher prices paid in the township than those paid in East London.

The township, with its population of about 30 000 was served by 60 businesses he said. Of these, 24 were grocery shops.

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Big Ntabakandoda day

Indaba Reporter 4/4/80

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The induction, as bona fide members, of thousands of new recruits into Chief Minister L. L. Sebe's ruling Ciskei National Independence Party will be the most gratifying aspect to the Chief Minister of the party's annual congress programme this weekend.

The congress takes place at Ntabakandoda, where thousands of Chief Sebe's followers will converge for probably the most important congress of the ruling party.

It has always been Chief Sebe's wish to make Ciskei a one-party state by winning over to his side all members of the opposition.

They partially achieved his wish when he won a landslide victory in the 1978 elections, to leave only three nominated members on the opposition benches.

The members, Chief J. T. Mabandla, Chief S. M. Burns-Ncamashe and Chief D. N. Mavuso, have since thrown in their lot with the Government bringing into the CNIP fold thousands of their supporters.

The three chiefs will be among the thousands who will be inducted as new members.

This years congress is not expected to be controversial.

Not that there are no contentious issues. It is just that the probability of independence is keeping supporters preoccupied in that direction to the exclusion of everything else.

While most aspects of the Quail Commission Report could be academic for the majority of members, land and finance would certainly receive sustained ventilation.

It is expected claims for land could be anything between the Kei River-Fish River and Indian Ocean-Stormberg Mountains area, which already forms what is regarded as Ciskei's basic territory and the inclusion into that territory of districts like Cathcart, Tarkastad, Cradock, Bedford, Adelaide and Fort Beaufort.

The mood for such claims was set last year when all members of the CLA on the Government benches stood up after Chief Sebe's policy speech and clamoured in unison: "We demand our father's land".

There have been, since then, claims by many Sebe supporters, including academics like Mr C. H. Lalendle, who have further supplemented Ciskei's land claims by including into the basic area also places like Somerset East and all the land stretching to the Gamtoos River.

Regarding the finance question, it is expected delegates from Thornhill would be the most vociferous.

They are living in squalor at Thornhill because the South African Government failed, in the first instance, to give the Ciskei additional land for their resettlement after the resettled community's exodus from Transkei. When Thornhill was made available there were no funds for the development of the area into a habitable district.

Admittedly a joint Ciskei-South African Government commission visited the area recently in a bid to alleviate the suffering but it would take time before the inhabitants reap any fruitful benefits from the commission's investigation.

It is also expected the other squatters camps — like Ndevana and Potsdam — will feature prominently in the land debate.

to ask the farmer a large number of detailed questions about his dairy system and much productive extension work is done at this time. In fact, the collecting of the data requires the farmer to think clearly about his record keeping systems, the details of his feeding, feed production and his milking system. Thus, data collection is in itself a worth while exercise. Interpretation time varies. With beginning users and advisers it may take two full days to complete, but subsequent simulations require less time as the adviser and the farmer become familiar with the programme.

2. Monitoring Performance

a) The milk graph
Figures 1, 2 and 3 are examples of the most useful graph produced by the model. The expected production line is independent of the proposed feeding system and is the daily production per week calculated from the expected production of each cow in the herd, based on her past performance, last calving date, conception and anticipated culling date. Deviations in production from this line are due to changes in nutrition or management or both. Deviations up to 5 percent of prediction are considered biologically normal. Greater deviations, however, usually have some rational explanation: Incorrect feeding is the commonest cause of underproduction, while improved feeding is usually the reason for actual production exceeding expectation.

Herd A, Fig 1, illustrates a number of features of the model and its use. It was apparent at the start of the forecast period that something was wrong as production was only 72 percent of prediction. The farmer's adviser diagnosed a nutrition problem which was becoming worse. When finally corrected in the tenth week of the forecast, production had dropped to 59 percent of prediction. It took only five weeks for production to rise to 97 percent of prediction and a few weeks later it exceeded prediction, thereafter ranging rather widely about the prediction line, as is commonly observed in herds with nutrition or management problems. The deviation after week 32 was due to input errors: A number of heifers which had not been reported pregnant at the start of the simulation were calving during this period. A subsequent forecast for this herd was done in week 32. Most of the feeding problems had been resolved and the next 26 weeks show a reasonably close correlation between actual and predicted production, the deviation after week 62 again being due to input errors: More cows were culled than had been anticipated at the start of the forecast. Thus, for monitoring purposes it is recommended that users obtain a new forecast at least once every six months.

Figure 2 (Herd B) shows a herd which has a history of good management; there is close agreement between predicted and actual production. The drop in production in weeks 16 to 23 was due to a drop in feed quality which was corrected in week 22. At the same time a new forecast was done to take additional culling into account. Even so, the actual production was well below predicted and it took eight weeks for production to again equal prediction. The amount of money lost due to these deviations from prediction can be readily calculated; in one case a farmer was shown that a large irrigation scheme could be paid for in one year by preventing a seasonal drop in milk production and the scheme has lived up to its promise.

If the feeding system is such that quality varies from month to month and the farmer can do little about it (for example high quality ryegrass and maize silage in winter and low-quality kikuyu in summer), the model does permit the effects of these quality variations to be built into the prediction. In practice, however, most users want to aim for the best possible production at any time and prefer not to use this seasonal "hump" or "slump" facility, so as to avoid becoming complacent about these variations in quality. For example if far... the correct hump and slump fa... actual produ... realised how...

In the use... systems, it... or "slump"... tems would... tions were i...

Figure 3 (... ment has... hence the... prediction...

A particu... planning ... to attemp... the cows... mating. ... of the c... heifers c... to a mo... in the g... in time... March... of peal... least ... Differe... model... two-ye...

(b) Ot... A r... for... the... in... ar... ta...

Unlil... with... tion,... ted... for ... of le... othe... with... diff... the... hav... wo... tio... su... hi... in... h...

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Urban blacks who had ties with the homelands, but who refused to take out citizenship certificates of the concerned states, robbed such areas of a bigger financial grant from the South African Government, Ciskei's Chief Minister, Mr L. L. Sebe, said yesterday.

He was addressing a group of about 45 members of several Ciskei urban boards from the Transvaal, who had been touring the Ciskei since Monday.

But the Ciskei, in effect, had 2,8 million citizens "and how can one then try to accommodate the needs of such a big population on the budget meant for only half-a-million?"

Chief Sebe said the grants were based on the population figure of each homeland "and since the South African Govern-ment has believed Ciskeians number only half-a-million, we have been getting a grant calculated on the basis of that number".

Sebe: citizenship issue cuts grant

Chief Sebe said people who refused to take out Ciskeian citizenship certificates but still wanted to get financial benefits from the Ciskei were unfair to the homeland because if they had not taken out the certificates they were not catered for in the grant we get.

"And if we still have to give them financial assistance in any way we subsequently must fall short and our major projects suffer in the circumstances," Chief Sebe said.

He said: "We are aware some of our urban fellow men are afraid to take out citizenship certificates because they fear endorsement out of the areas they are presently living in.

"But that and other related matters are being investigated. The citizenship question already forms part of the package deal Ciskei is using as a basis for negotiation for independence.

"You must always remember the Ciskei Government will never make its citizens guinea pigs for unknown experiments," Chief Sebe said.

A senior member of the visiting group from Brakpan, Mr M. Pakade, said the group had been highly impressed by the development in the Ciskei.
— DDR.

4/4/80

better because of reduced ... ment time and less social stress.

The fertility analysis shows the herd's average intercalving period as well as the range of intercalving periods for first calvers, second calvers and mature cows. For example, the analysis could show that first calvers are taking longer to

Sebe gets mandate to seek independence

7/4/80 DD

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KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Thousands of Chief Minister L. L. Sebe's followers have given the Ciskei leader a mandate to continue negotiations for the Ciskei's independence.

They were attending the annual congress of the ruling Ciskei National Independence Party.

Meanwhile, the South African Government has assured the Ciskei it will not be worse off after independence than it is now.

The assurance is embodied in a letter received from the South African Government and read to the congress by Chief Sebe.

The letter, which followed talks in Cape Town on March 21 between Chief Sebe, three of his Cabinet Ministers, and representatives of the South African Government, said:

"The government of the Republic of South Africa has taken note of the document submitted by Dr Sebe and wishes to reassure the Ciskei nation the government will do everything in its power to assist the Ciskei on the road to independence.

The letter further said the South African Government could not enter into talks "at this point in time" on citizenship and land because the two matters were still being investigated by government commissions.

The questions of citizenship, land, and finance, form the major arguments in the document handed over to the South African Government by Chief Sebe, in which the Ciskei leader has spelt out, in what he calls a package deal, his conditions for acceptance of independence by his homeland.

"All the demands in the package deal must be met before we can opt for independence and not later," he said.

The land he wants is situated between the Great Kei and Great Fish rivers in the east and the west and the Indian Ocean and Stormberg Mountains in the south and the north.

"Whites living within the area affected would have the option of remaining in the area under the government of the Ciskei or, alternatively, the Republican Government would undertake at any time to buy their land and transfer it to the Ciskei."

See also pages 7 and 8.

Call for officials to quit

105 7/4/80 DD

By CHARLES NQAKULA

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — About 30 000 Ciskeians yesterday called for the immediate withdrawal of a departmental secretary and an administrative assistant from the homeland's civil service.

The Ciskeians, attending the Ciskei national Independence Party annual congress at Ntabakandoda, called for Dr J. M. Klopper, Secretary of Health, and a Mr Chaus, an administrative assistant at Whittlesea, to withdraw.

Both men were accused of undermining the interests of Ciskeians and a motion for their removal was piloted at the congress by delegates from Thornhill.

It was alleged Dr Klopper had mishandled the question of pensions and had withdrawn pensions of deserving cases and had refused to approve applications for pensions from other deserving cases.

And the chairman, Reverend W. M. Xaba, Minister of Agriculture asked what should be done in the circumstances. A shout erupted from 30 000 throats saying: "He must leave forthwith."

Mr Chaus received the same treatment.

It is the second time in the Ciskei that Chief Minister L. L. Sebe's supporters have agitated for the removal of a departmental secretary.

Last year they were instrumental in the withdrawal of Mr J. Marais, who was Secretary of the Interior.

Dr Klopper arrived in the Ciskei in 1976, at the height of the Thornhill problem.

Mr Chaus was appointed later as an administrative officer to look specifically into the Thornhill area. He was later removed and placed at the Whittlesea magistrate's office as an administrative assistant.

Nurses attending the congress did not show any sympathy for Dr Klopper and when Mr Xaba asked them what they felt about the motion to remove him, they vehemently endorsed it, also calling out: "He must leave forthwith."

All attempts to contact Dr Klopper and Mr Chaus for comment last night were unsuccessful.

Civil servants get pay hike

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The Ciskei government has increased salaries for its civil servants to bring earnings in the Ciskei civil service in line with those in the Republic of South Africa. The raises are effective from April 1.

The salary improvements, some of which will reach the 40 per cent mark, were announced at Ntabakandoda at the weekend by Chief Minister L. L. Sebe during the annual congress of the Ciskei National Independence Party.

Chief Sebe also announced the payment of a housing subsidy to civil servants who are house owners or those who intend buying their own property.

Chief Sebe said: "With regard to the revision of salaries and salary scales, consideration was given to the aspect of obtaining the desired parity of salaries."

"But the elimination of the salary gap between the salaries paid to white and black officials could unfortunately not be achieved at all levels of government simultaneously "and will have to be implemented in stages," he said.

According to the new salary arrangement, some clerks will receive an improvement of 20 per cent while secretaries of departments will get 40 per cent.

"In the professional ranks such as magistrates, social workers and others, salary improvements vary

cent and in the technical ranks a salary improvement of between 19 per cent and 35 per cent will be paid," Chief Sebe said.

Medical and paramedical staff would receive an increase of 5-7 per cent, while certain categories of the nursing profession would receive an increase of 35 per cent.

Chief Sebe said the cabinet had also approved of a service bonus for officials to replace the holiday bonus.

He said: "The service bonus will be equal to the officer's monthly salary and will be paid at the end of the officer's month of birth.

"The payment of this service bonus is effective from January 1."

Ciskei is opposed to terrorism says Sebe

7/4/80 DD 105

From CHARLES NQAKULA

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — As a nation of Christian people, Ciskeians did not believe in or subscribe to the strategies of terrorism of "the law of the gun," Ciskei's Chief Minister, Chief L. L. Sebe, said at the weekend.

He was addressing about 30 000 followers at the ruling Ciskei National Independence Party's annual congress at Ntabakandoda.

"As a Christian people we have learnt he who lives by the sword will surely die by the sword," he said.

It was for that reason only he had agreed to participate in the political concept of homeland development "with a view to the restitution of our former national entity."

"In doing so we did not abandon our claim to sharing in the wealth of greater South Africa nor do we acknowledge an inferiority as black people or do we intend to go back to tribal sectionalism or to the loin cloth, assegaai or knobkirrie. We will not forsake the benefits of modern technology, intellectualism and economic standards."

He said history of Third World Africa over the past quarter century had been a continuous process of repossession of national heritages.

"I mention the nations of Third World Africa to refer specifically to their goals and ultimate achievements, not to their methods," he said.

He said it was true that in Third World Africa most states had won their political independence through militancy or terrorism.

"They have spurned those leaders of moderate Christian philosophy and outlook in favour of the flamboyant militarist without thought to the future economic well-being of the nation," Chief Sebe said.

"What disastrous consequences would befall us all if we should fall into the hands of militantly aggressive leaders pledged to the law of the gun. Our whole South African national identity would be destroyed forever and all of us would be the losers."

Chief Sebe said to gain political independence was not the end of the liberation struggle.

"On the contrary, it is just the beginning of the life of a new nation. It is said to reflect that in the majority of Third World African states few have gone on to achieve their economic independence that makes the political achievement meaningful and worthwhile."

Chief Sebe received strong support for his independence "package deal."

Mr B. Mashiyane, former Mayor of Mdantsane, called for a huge poll in favour of acceptance of independence by the Ciskei and Mr C. Sotyelelwa, also from Mdantsane, said: "Ciskei is going independent, which is a means to the attainment of true freedom."

Chief Sebe said his was a small nation which needed strong and faithful friends.

"We have not achieved a national economic viability and we are, as yet, unable to feed ourselves, thus being still dependent on our neighbours even for our stable foodstuffs."

He said there had been "some foolish people who have criticised the Quail commission."

"And some politicians say I can never get dual citizenship for my people, which is another stupid observation by foolish people."

"If they could not get a fair deal for their people when they became independent, surely they can't blame me," Chief Sebe said, without mentioning anybody by name.

But he was obviously referring to Transkei politicians, who have taken him to task for appointing the Quail commission.

Chief Sebe quoted a letter he said his government had received from the British Government, "who had received a letter from us, accusing them of double standards."

The British letter said: "We wish to see a just and free society in South Africa based on racial equality, and to that end we are doing all that we can to encourage the policies of internal reform.

"We along with all other independent states, except South Africa, do not recognise the so-called independent homelands. These states are not fully independent and we see them as an intrinsic part of the policies of apartheid and separate development — policies which we reject and abhor.

"We, therefore, have no contact with the independent homelands. However, we are prepared to offer aid to others like the Ciskei if they approach us through the normal channels."

Chief Sebe said: "In the face of all these constraints, could we possibly contemplate following in the footsteps of Transkei Bophuthatswana and Venda to an independence that leads us down a one-way road to oblivion and economic suicide?"

Chief Sebe announced at the congress that CNIP's coffers were "cleaned dry" after R46 964 went missing between April 1977 and February last year.

He said he could not say the money had been stolen until a court of law found it to be so.

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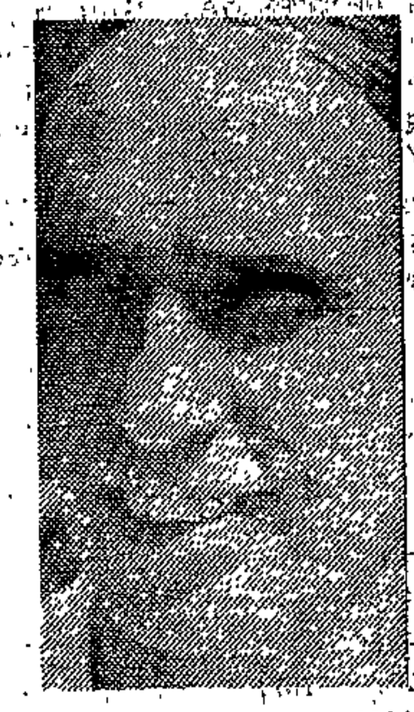
Resignation of Ciskei Health man demanded

The ruling party in the Ciskei has demanded the immediate resignation of the homeland's secretary for health and welfare, Dr J M L Klopper.

At the weekend congress of the Ciskei National Independence Party, which is led by the Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, 30 000 people reportedly roared their support for the removal of Dr Klopper and an administrative secretary in another department, Mr Chous.

The two men were alleged to have "undermined the Ciskei government" and "treated the people with contempt." It was claimed that Dr Klopper had mishandled the allocation of pensions.

"These are trumped-up charges," said Dr Klopper. A specialist in community medicine, he holds three Wits degrees, the OBE for 14 years' work in Swaziland, and was awarded two scholarships by the World Health Organisation. He went to Ciskei in 1977.



DR J M L KLOPPER

THORNHILL

Yesterday he cut short a family visit to Johannesburg to fly back to Ciskei. He had not yet received official notice of dismissal.

Delegates from the Thornhill resettlement camp are said to have proposed the motion calling for the resignations.

"I cannot understand that. I have built six clinics at Thornhill and it was on my recommendations that the Department of Co-operation and Development last week agreed to provide funds for a Thornhill hospital, five more clinics, 10 ambulances, additional pensions and welfare services."

He believes the move to oust him came from the top. "In what country would a crowd spontaneously call for the removal of a department head?"

"As a civil servant, as a doctor, it is inconceivable that I would undermine the government. It could only tarnish my reputation," Dr Klopper said.

"Obviously the poverty in the Ciskei leads to a great demand for pensions, but there's a limit to the number I can supply. Half of my department's R23-million budget is spent on pensions. The other half has to go to health services.

"I find it ironic that I should be dismissed just after one of my recommendations for more pensions has been approved."

Since he arrived in the homeland, he has implemented immunisation for all children, launched a R250 000 feeding scheme and established family planning, nutritional and psychiatric services.

Through his planning the Ciskei will shortly become the first African land to have fluoridated water.

"It is significant that whites are being asked to serve in cabinets in Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Swaziland. Yet the Ciskeian Government can see fit to dismiss experts.

"I have nothing against Africanisation, but the reasons given for my dismissal are pretexts," Dr Klopper said.

He added that the University of Cape Town had offered him a professorship last year, but he turned it down because he thought his work in Ciskei was more important.

Klopper denial on Ciskei job

Argus 9/4/80

Argus Correspondent

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN. — Ciskei's Secretary for Health, Dr J M Klopper, today denied reports that he had resigned his post.

Dr Klopper's resignation was called for at the weekend by the annual congress of the ruling Ciskei National Independence Party.

At the time he was holidaying in Johannesburg and on receiving the news of the demand for his removal, he immediately flew back to King William's Town.

Dr Klopper, who was due to resume duty today, did not go to his office.

He said from his home that he was awaiting instructions from Pretoria as he was aware that a telex had been sent to the South African Government asking for his withdrawal.

IN DARK

He said he was 'completely in the dark.'

Dr Klopper is a seconded official, and even if Ciskei did terminate his services, he would not necessarily lose his post with the South African Government.

The calls for his withdrawal were made on the grounds that he was 'undermining the interests of Ciskeians.'

It was claimed that he had mishandled his authority over pensions, withdrawing such privileges from deserving cases and refusing the applications of others in need.

Dr Klopper resigns

105 DD 9/4/80

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Dr J. M. Klopper has resigned as Ciskei's Secretary of Health following calls for his removal from about 30 000 Ciskeians at the annual congress, of the ruling Ciskei National Independence Party.

Dr Klopper did not report for duty yesterday and the Minister of Health, Dr B. Maku, confirmed Dr Klopper had telephoned him yesterday morning and said: "I am persona non grata in the Ciskei and I am unlikely to report for duty."

Another government spokesman confirmed that the Ciskei Commissioner - General, Mr J. J. Engelbrecht, had contacted Pretoria about the Ciskei Government's request for a replacement.

Mr Engelbrecht said last night the matter had not been finalised "and since it relates to the man's future, I don't want to say anything because what I say at this stage might be damaging to him."

Asked if Dr Klopper had resigned, Mr Engelbrecht said: "I don't know. Dr Klopper is not required to tender his resignation at my office. He was in the service of the Ciskei Government."

Mr Engelbrecht also said although the Ciskei Government could decide to terminate Dr Klopper's services, "such an act would not necessarily mean the man, who is a seconded official, would lose his post with the South African Government."

Dr Klopper said from his home in King William's Town last night: "I find an interesting parallel that we have just celebrated Easter and that Christ was falsely accused and then the leaders incited the people to crucify him."

He declined further comment.

Dr Klopper is the second Ciskei departmental secretary Ciskeians had asked to be withdrawn.

Mr J. Marais, who was Secretary for Interior, had been accused of not having Ciskei's interests at heart. — DDR.

(105) 9/7/80 DD

Tribute to Myataza

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The ruling Ciskei National Independence Party will give former Ciskei Cabinet Minister, Mr B. D. Myataza, an honorarium for his services to the party.

The honorarium was mooted by Chief Minister L. L. Sebe, leader of the party, at the annual congress. His suggestion was accepted unanimously by the thousands at the meeting.

Chief Sebe's motivation for the donation "which must not be less than R1 000 at least," was that Mr Myataza had gone completely blind "and if we benefited from his contribution to the party, while he was hundred per cent able-bodied, why should we forget him now?"

Chief Sebe said yesterday the party hierarchy would get together and choose a day "on which Mr Myataza should be visited and given the honorarium."

"There were times when Mr Myataza acted without caution, but he was always a party stalwart and needs to be remembered at this unfortunate time in his life," Chief Sebe told his followers during the party congress.

A source close to the Ciskei Government said yesterday Mr Myataza would retain his membership of the Ciskei Legislative Assembly 'probably until the next general election.' — DDR.

No stampede if apartheid goes — Sebe

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BD

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The scrapping of discriminatory legislation in South Africa would not mean blacks would run into the country's towns like "wild buffaloes," Chief Minister Lennox Sebe said yesterday.

He was addressing a group of 21 members of the South African Air Force who are visiting the Ciskei.

The visitors were accompanied by a lecturer at the Air Force College, Dr W. J. Breytenbach, who is a noted writer on African affairs and black politics.

In welcoming the visitors to the Ciskei, Chief Sebe said the Ciskei played a leading role in establishing good relations between the various races in the area.

He said history had recorded Ciskeians accepting into the area both German and British settlers and from that contact arose a fellowship "based on love".

Chief Sebe criticised apartheid in South Africa, but said American discrimination was even worse.

"South Africa's problem is that its apartheid laws are institutionalised and appear on the statute book, but America's apartheid is even more humiliating".

Chief Sebe said people in America made one painfully feel when one was not liked.

"There are no racial barriers, admittedly, but what can be worse than the humility to know that you are not wanted — that you are an outcast because of what you are?

He said: "If we scrap apartheid it does not mean people will run into towns like wild buffaloes."

There was order in the black man's tradition and the scrapping of discriminatory legislation would not usher in chaos, arising from a craving on the part of the black people to use facilities long denied them in terms of discrimination.

"I have told my people independence will not mean that the heavens will open to enable us to get food. I have told them at the moment we have to depend on our neighbours even for our staple food," he said.

"When we appointed the Quail Commission we asked it to investigate what the position of the man in the street would be after independence."

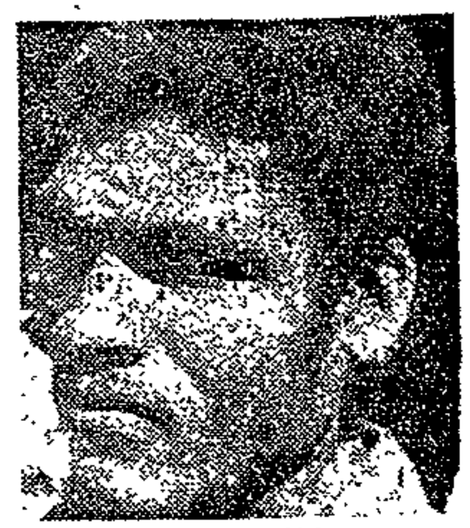
"We wanted to find out what would happen to the common folk after the merry-making and after the dogs had eaten all the bones and the mice had eaten all morsels of bread left over from the feast table," he said.

He had told them attainment of independence was only the beginning, and not the end of the liberation struggle.

"After the independence honeymoon there must obviously come the home building for which planning must be made long before taking of independence," he said. — DDR.

10/7/80 (15) (47) (54 HEU)

Breidbach can't house 95 families — director



MR KLEIN

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The Borough Council here could not accommodate the 95 Coloured families at Breidbach who the South African Government wanted to remove from areas that had been earmarked for incorporation into the Ciskei, the director of housing, Mr C. J. van den Berg, said here yesterday.

The families live mostly on farms in the Keiskammahoek and Izeli areas as well as at Quzini near here.

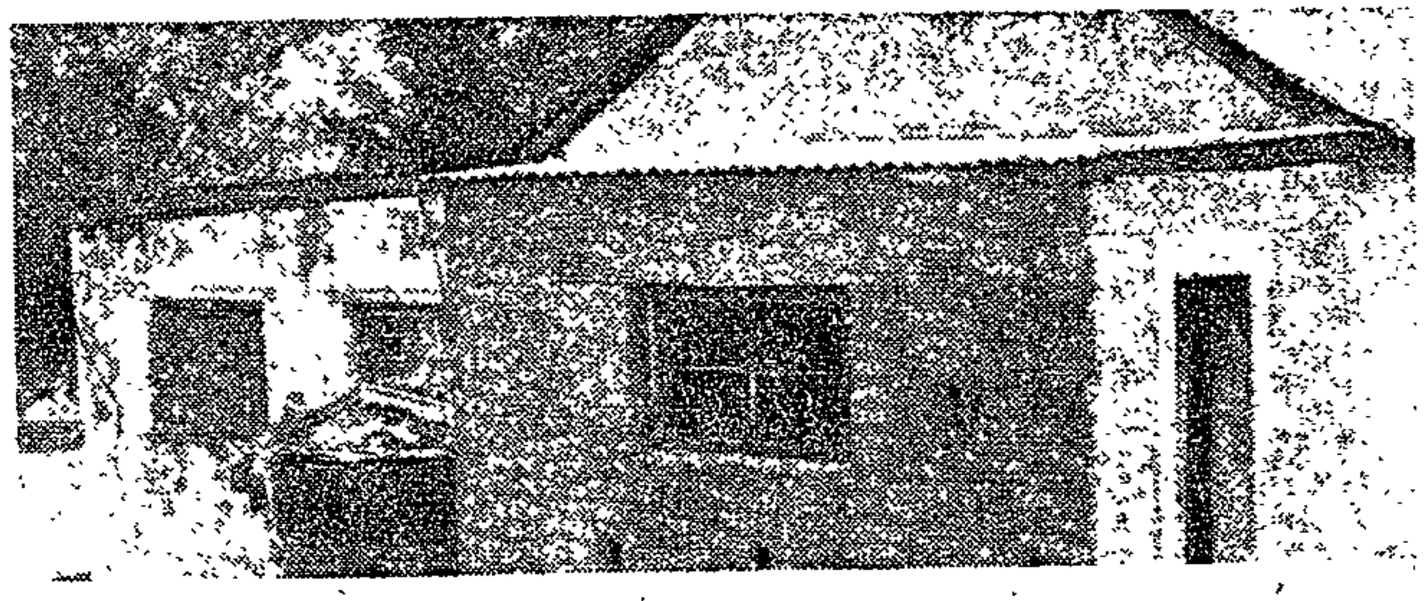
Most of the concerned farms are no longer being used by their owners, who are renting the farm houses, including all sheds on the property, to black and Coloured families.

Rentals on the farms vary according to the size of each room used.

Apart from the Borough Council's inability to accommodate the people, the people are also refusing to leave the farms for resettlement at Breidbach.

One occupant of a room on Buffalo Farm near here, Mr David Klein, 36, said all the 11 families he knew in the area did not want to move to Breidbach.

"I grew up on this farm and I do not want to go anywhere else," he said, adding he was very conversant with conditions where he was, "where I can keep livestock and lead a free life, without fear of the demands of an urban life."



A house on one of the farms where some of the families live who are to be moved.

Mr Klein also said it would be difficult for many of the families to pay the rent at Breidbach. He paid R5 for his room.

Mr Van den Berg said the lowest rentals at Breidbach were R16,06 a month for sub-economic houses.

"We were also trying to launch a sub-sub-economic housing scheme of one or two rooms, rented for only R10 a month, but before we could launch the scheme, building costs went up markedly," Mr Van den Berg said.

"Our biggest problem in the removal of the 95 families is that most of the people are old age pensioners or disability grant recipients and cannot possibly pay high rental rates," he said.

Although the families had been told to leave the farms before the end of the year, Mr Van den Berg said he believed there would be a rethink by the South African Government "and I think the period may be extended."

He said: "The fact is we cannot accommodate the people. There are simply no houses which could be used for them. We have over 700 families we have to cater for in terms of our own normal development programme, who are on our waiting list."

He said there were other problems in the matter "like trying to change the lifestyles of the people, who have been living on farms for most of their lives, from that kind of existence to an urban life."

Meanwhile, there are other people like Mrs F. Casey, 56, who rents a house from Mr B. E. Breetzke, on Hopewell Farm in the Balasi Valley, who wants to leave the area and be resettled at Breidbach.

She has been staying at Hopewell since 1973, and has been looking for a house in King William's Town for the past 10 years at least.

The Breidbach scheme, meanwhile, has again come under heavy fire from the ranks of the clergy.

Anglicans have condemned the township as a "social disaster".

An article in the April issue of the local Anglican Church newsletter, The Kingfisher, says:

"Nothing (almost nothing) could have been better designed to create in its people a feeling of rejection, of little worth, of alienation, of destroyed community," the newsletter says about Breidbach, where a bazaar will be held to assist Breidbach Anglicans to build a church. — DDR

Attitude survey warns of increasing black anger

by Political Correspondent BARRY STREEK

The significant report of the Quail Commission, which was released in February, has now been published in book form. The 328-page report and appendices is essential reading for anyone who wants to get an overall picture of the situation in the Ciskei today.

I have argued in this column before that in its political recommendations the Quail report is a conservative document in that it does not reject the possible independence of the homelands as such. But that is not the report's real significance. Its importance is the incredible indictment of Nationalist Government policies.

Ever since it has been in power, the government has proclaimed separation and homelands as the answer to South Africa's racial problems. Yet, in this report, a unanimous finding of appalling living conditions inside one of those homelands has exposed the level of the government's apparent concern about life in these regions — a concern, one might add, that has been adequately reflected again in this year's budget.

In any event, the contents of that report have already been discussed in this column. What has not been looked at before, is the attitude survey tabulations which have been simultaneously published with the report.

This 196-table book contains the responses of both black and white people surveyed on behalf of the Quail Commission.

An assessment of the answers given by the people interviewed is included in an appendix to the actual report, but the tabulations enable one to assess them independently and to look at some of the issues which were not covered fully in Prof Lawrie Schlemmer's highly competent analysis.

In his analysis, Prof Schlemmer rightly warned about the increasing anger of black people, reflecting a dissatisfaction level parallel with the alienation found during the 1976 disturbances.

Sadly, little notice seems to have been taken in official circles of this finding and South Africa could pay dearly for it.

The tabulations show the particular issues that produced most dissatisfaction:

Black anger was highest on housing, wages and salaries, the implementation of law and justice and the political situation in South Africa today.

Somewhat lower dissatisfaction levels were expressed about educational facilities, recreational facilities, the possibility of the Ciskei's independence and changes in government policy.

On three levels, where black anger could so easily spark off more disturbances, the government, without doing much to its policies, could so easily do something if it wanted to — that is on housing, wages and justice.

The survey found that 42,2 per cent of the total sample of 700 Ciskeian-Xhosa were angry and impatient about the housing situation, while another 26,5 per cent were unhappy. In other words, 68,7 per cent were unhappy or angry about the housing situation.

Only 7,1 per cent said they were very happy, and 7,1 per cent were just happy, with their housing.

In anyone's language, this finding should send out urgent warning signals to those in authority that a far more urgent programme to improve the quality of housing should be undertaken than is the case now.

What is more, the greatest dissatisfaction with housing was expressed among those living in Johannesburg, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and other towns in the Eastern Cape outside the Ciskei, and among elite groups — some 76,2 per cent of the upper administration group were angry or unhappy.

A similar finding was made in respect of wages and salaries, where 45,1 per cent of the total sample were angry and impatient while another 27,1 per cent were unhappy. In other words, 72,2 per cent expressed a severely negative view of their wages.

The potential for strikes in these circumstances is vast. And the communist agitator could not wish for any more fertile ground for his or her activities.

It should surely mean firm and decisive action by the government to improve wage levels throughout the country. It seems quite obvious that unilateral action by enlightened industrialists to improve wages is not working, simply because most employers are not enlightened and have a solid track record of exploiting cheap labour to get as large profits as possible.

Although the free enterprise fanatics might be appalled at the prospect of minimum pay scales and government initiatives to remove the dissatisfaction with wages, no other body can do it — and South Africa simply cannot afford to sit by quietly in this situation.

That situation is even more precarious when one looks at the responses given by particular groups — 75,7 per cent of those between 25 and 34 years old, 71,3 per cent of those between 35 and 49, 73,5 per cent of those of 50 and above, 73,7 per cent of those in the upper middle class bracket, 82 per cent of those on the Rand and in Cape Town, 71,6 per cent of those in Port Elizabeth and the Eastern Cape, 73,8 per cent of urban people in the Ciskei, 87,5 per cent of upper professional groups, 85,4 per cent of the upper administration group and 73,5 per cent of migrants, were angry or unhappy with their wages.

It is, indeed, a highly dangerous situation for South Africa. The findings on the administration of law and justice are not any more comforting: a total of 39 per cent were angry and impatient and 22,8 per cent unhappy, a combined total of 61,8 per cent.

Parallelling the other issues, the anger was highest in the big cities: 89,8 per cent of those living in Johannesburg and Cape Town were angry or unhappy, 73,4 per cent of those in Port Elizabeth and the Eastern Cape, 83,4 per cent of the upper professionals, 71,4 per cent of the upper administration group and 71,4 per cent of the migrants.

Interestingly, a far less negative response was given in reply to this question by people living in the Ciskei — 40,4 per cent of urban Ciskeians and 44 per cent of rural Ciskeians were angry or unhappy with the administration of law and justice.

Clearly, the administrators of law and justice, the policemen, the administration board officials, the court officials and the security police, are as responsible for black alienation as industrialists and the government. But it certainly need not be the case.

Prof George Quail — the report of the Quail Commission on the Ciskei has now been published as a book, together with Prof Lawrie Schlemmer's attitude survey.

The response to the political situation today confirmed what any aware person might have expected: 62,3 per cent were angry or impatient, rising to 79 per cent of those living in Johannesburg and Cape Town and 87,5 per cent among the upper professional group.

The results have clear implications: among the big city dwellers and the better-paid groups, the alienation is higher and more dangerous.

This is the very group of people some wishful thinkers hope will be the bulwark of middle class defence against communism, but until their basic grievances are removed there is little possibility of them supporting the present system.

Among all groups there is a high degree of dissatisfaction. To ignore it, in today's climate, would be extreme folly.

● The Quail Report, Feb 8, 1980, 328 pages, R16, and the Quail Report, Feb 8, 1980, Attitude Survey Tabulations, 196 tables, approximately 400 pages, R21,50, both published by Conference Associates, P.O. Box 229, Silverton, 0127.

would not ... as soon as the British

Klopper denies quitting

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Dr J. M. Klopper denied yesterday he had resigned as Ciskei's Secretary for Health, as reported in yesterday's Daily Dispatch.

"I have been withdrawn from the Ciskei as a seconded official in the employ of the South African Department of Health," he said

Dr Klopper also denied he had telephoned the Ciskei Minister of Health, Dr B. Maku, on Tuesday and said: "I am persona non grata in the Ciskei and I am unlikely to report for duty."

Dr Klopper said he had not spoken to Dr Maku or anyone else in the Ciskei government on Tuesday. He said he had not reported for duty that day because he was on a day's leave, for which he had applied previously.

He said he had not yet made plans for his future. "I am staying at home awaiting instructions from the Department of Health."

Last night Dr Maku still maintained that Dr Klopper had telephoned him and told him he was unlikely to report for duty. — DDR

105 DD 10/4/80

Louis Mtshizana quits

UMTATA — The controversial politician, Mr Louis Mtshizana who has been expelled from the ruling Transkei National Independence Party for advocating the axing of chiefs as ex-officio members in the National Assembly, has withdrawn from Transkei party politics.

Mr Mtshizana, one of the architects of the TNIP's non-racial constitution, joined the party when Herschel was ceded to Transkei. He was banished to Herschel by the Ciskeian government when the district was part of the Ciskei.

In a newspaper article in which Mr Mtshizana criticised the chiefs, he said they were a waste of money, did not contribute to the National Assembly, were not equipped for Parliament and were not responsible to the electorate.

The expulsion letter said as a result of the statement the national head committee of the party had decided at a meeting on January 11 to terminate his membership from the day he received the letter.

The letter said Mr Mtshizana was conducting himself in a manner which was prejudicial to the unity of the party. That indicated he was no longer subscribing to the principles or abided by the policies of the party as laid down in the aims and objects of the constitution which provides among other things, that the party maintained traditional African leadership.

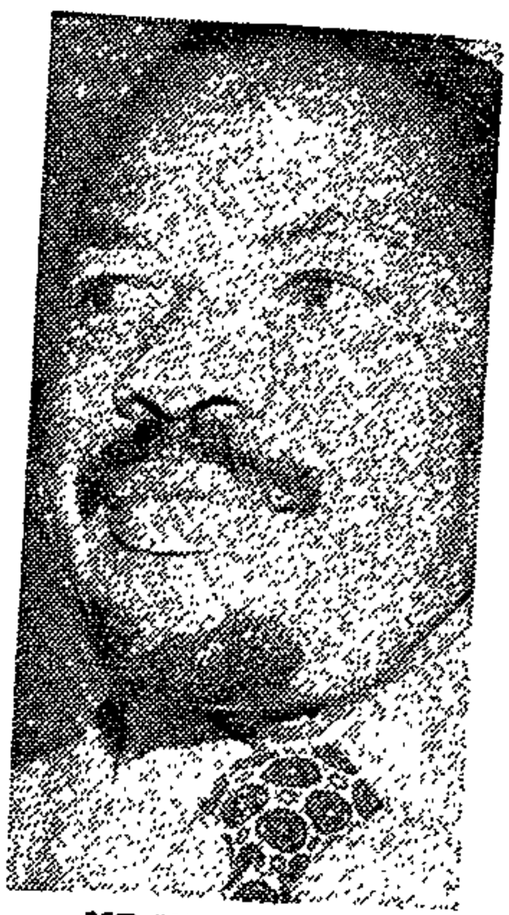
"I am completely out of Transkei party politics," Mr Mtshizana said. "I had no ambition of becoming a member of the Transkei National Assembly."

He will concentrate on his profession as an attorney and take part in social, sporting as well as cultural activities.

The chairman of the Herschel branch of the TNIP, Mr S. M. Hoho said yesterday Mr Mtshizana was expelled from the party without being given a hearing and the expulsion came as a shock to them.

He said his branch was interested to hear the allegations against Mr Mtshizana and that he should be put in a dock to answer to them.

He would not comment on the announcement Mr Mtshizana was quitting Transkei politics. — DDR.



MR MTSHIZANA

Beware Ciskei youth's bitterness says Sebe

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — A meal a day would make a lot of difference whether black youths could be nurtured into future nation builders, or whether they would grow up harbouring bitterness until their dying days, Chief Minister L. L. Sebe said yesterday.

Addressing members of a touring party of Ciskei urban board members from the Eastern Cape area, he said: "And if there is no money for development of the black states, we should get young men who will be bitter not only to the grave, but even beyond that."

He said independence without development was a big joke and accused South Africa of having its priorities wrong.

"I mean, how can you allocate millions of rands to the construction of big highways and build improvements to opera houses when people in the black states are dying from hunger."

"About 30 000 Ciskeians on Ntabankandoda said they would no longer listen to arguments that there was no money for development when the South African Government was busy with projects elsewhere which did not relate to the basic needs of the people.

"We are daredevils by nature in the Ciskei and if people do not get what they want, they will say it is better to die," Chief Sebe said.

It was an integral part of the South African Government's policy to develop the black states "and the states can only be developed with money," he said.

"When we get to this stage in human relations we must ask: Where are the men of God, who, with his wisdom, can get us out of this plight?"

Time had come that black states should concentrate on producing human material for development.

"We must send our most brilliant scholars to universities to study development in its various forms. We have to step up our food producing processes to keep out diseases from our country."

The biggest drawback to such plans was unavailability of development capital from the South African Government, he said.

Referring to the agricultural development of Ciskei, he said in the past most blacks were admitted to agricultural schools simply because they could not qualify for white collar jobs.

"When these lowly educated people came from school to develop the country, poor results were the order of the day. Later, the youth looked upon an agriculture diploma as a passport to starvation.

"Those young men also lacked enthusiasm because you could find a Std 6 white man supervising a black man who was more qualified than him. Ciskei is changing all that now.

"Since the establishment of black states in South Africa, it became difficult to recognise the brilliant child. Most children came to school hungry because the feeding scheme, which existed before the black states came to the scene, had since been scrapped."

He said that because Ciskei was underdeveloped and there was a food shortage, the rate of tuberculosis was very high.

"If the prerequisites for independence — land and citizenship — are not solved, then independence talks are nothing but a big joke. It is a joke to send people to an undeveloped independent country."

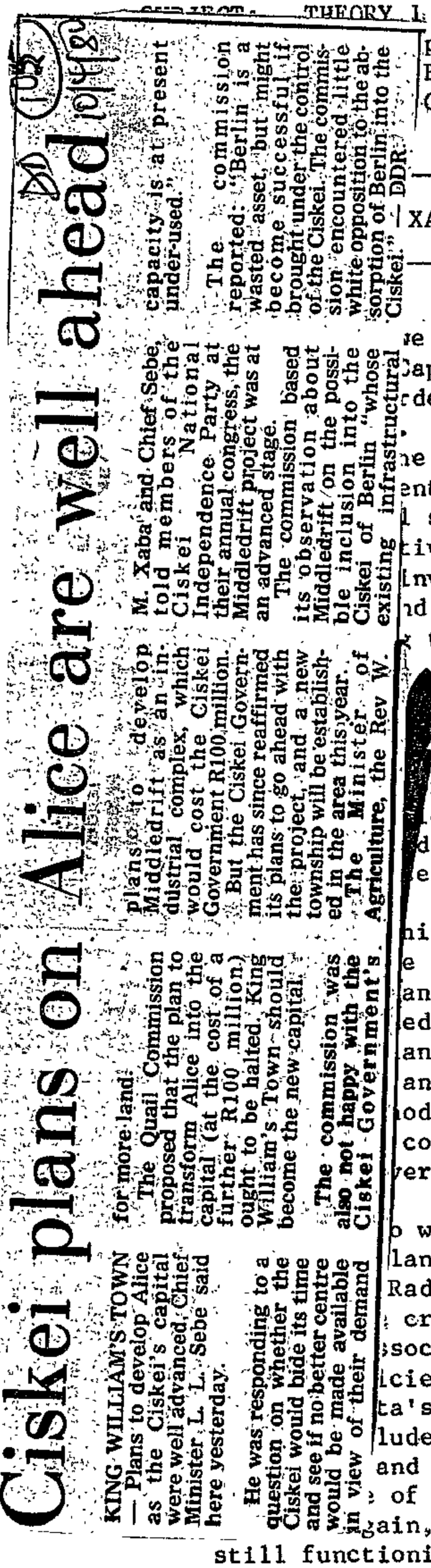
Prof. B Z Gurzynski
Sauna of Economics

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN

DEPARTMENT OF URBAN AND REGIONAL PLANNING

YEAR: 1977
TERM: FIRST
THEORY 1 (Implementational Framework)
pman (Coordinator)
F. Gurzynski
Gardiner

XAMINATION PROJECT



e know it today is part of the contiguous built up area of Cape Town. In 1919, during the post-second World War rden Cities, Pinelands was conceived of as an experiment in . The development was inspired by the principles of Ebenezer he Garden City Association of Great Britain, which produced ents as Letchworth. Garden Cities, Pinelands was a reaction l suburban residential pattern being carried out in Cape Town; tive attempt to improve the living and social conditions of nvolved an appeal to Parliament for assistance by way of a nd for the right to form a Trust for the development of the to defined principles.

nelands, was conceived as a self-contained living unit titude of community needs which found expression in es, playing fields, shops, Howard Shopping Centre which f the first pedestrian shopping precincts in South Africa, es offices - In addition two Coloured housing estates, d Elfindale, have been developed by Garden Cities on the es Vlei.

his overall conception is an innovative governmental - e structure which includes various financing and development and processes. The notions of self-containment and total ed to implementation and administration so that Garden ands is largely an entity independent of the City of Cape an autonomous government and administrative system and ods of financing. Implementation and design are thus conceptually and in practice - a process which is er time.

o which implementation is required to form part of the design lanning is generally insufficiently understood or explored. Radburn, designed by Clarence S. Stein and Harry Wright, creation of an Association with a Board of Trustees, a ssociation, and a Housing Corporation coupled with various icies. strategies and processes of development. Similarly ta's Lineal City conception for developing the suburbs of luded the establishment of a Company incorporated in 1894 and sell land to prospective builders, design and construct of income groups, provide services, and operate the tramway gain, this was a comprehensive approach, and the Company was still functioning in the late 1950's. The immediate financial success of the tramway operations enabled a change to electric traction to be made, the profits of which later subsidized land purchases and the construction of four miles of totally linear community development. Y Mata's involvement extended to real estate, advertising, and letting techniques.

TAXES & DUTIES: A GUIDE TO YOUR LIABILITY

INCOME TAX (1978 TAX YEARS)

	married persons[1]			unmarried persons[2]		
taxable income R	*normal tax* R	*average rate* %	*marginal rate* %	*normal tax* R	*average rate* %	*marginal rate* %
1 000	—	—	7	36	4	15
2 000	72	4	13	186	9	15
3 000	204	7	12	333	11	16
4 000	324	8	13	494	12	18
5 000	452	9	17	673	13	26
6 000	624	10	21	936	16	31
7 000	830	12	24	1 249	18	36
8 000	1 070	13	27	1 612	20	37
9 000	1 344	15	31	1 980	22	36
10 000	1 650	16	34	2 340	23	38
11 000	1 992	18	31	2 724	25	41
12 000	2 304	19	34	3 132	26	43
13 000	2 640	20	36	3 564	27	46
14 000	3 000	21	38	4 020	29	48
15 000	3 384	23	41	4 500	30	50
16 000	3 792	24	43	5 004	31	53
17 000	4 224	25	46	5 532	33	55
18 000	4 680	26	48	6 084	34	58
19 000	5 160	27	50	6 660	35	60
20 000	5 664	28	53	7 260	36	62
21 000	6 192	29	55	7 884	38	65
22 000	6 744					
23 000	7 320					
24 000	7 920					
each R over						
24 000	—					
25 000	8 544					
26 000	9 192					
27 000	9 864					
28 000	10 560					
each R over						
28 000	0,72					

[1]**Under 60:** Only the account

[2]**Under 60:** Only the account.

companies — % of
basic tax
surcharge
repayable loan levy

normal tax

undistributed profit
—% of 'distributab
non-resident sharel
non-residents' tax

Note: These tables ar

DONATIONS TAX

total value of all donations made by the taxpayer on or after 24 March 1955, excluding donations exempt from the tax: R	*total tax payable (deduct all previous payments of donations tax to arrive at net amount payable):* R
0 — 8 000	0 + 3% of excess over 0
8 000 — 10 000	240 + 4% of excess over 8 000
10 000 — 12 000	320 + 5% of excess over 10 000
12 000 — 14 000	420 + 6% of excess over 12 000
14 000 — 16 000	540 + 7% of excess over 14 000
16 000 — 18 000	680 + 8% of excess over 16 000
18 000 — 20 000	840 + 9% of excess over 18 000
20 000 — 22 000	1 020 + 10% of excess over 20 000
22 000 — 24 000	1 220 + 11% of excess over 22 000
24 000 — 26 000	1 440 + 12% of excess over 24 000
26 000 — 28 000	1 680 + 13% of excess over 26 000
28 000 — 32 000	1 940 + 14% of excess over 28 000
32 000 — 36 000	2 500 + 15% of excess over 32 000
36 000 — 40 000	3 100 + 16% of excess over 36 000
40 000 — 44 000	3 740 + 17% of excess over 40 000
44 000 — 48 000	4 420 + 18% of excess over 44 000
48 000 — 52 000	5 140 + 19% of excess over 48 000
52 000 — 56 000	5 900 + 20% of excess over 52 000
56 000 — 60 000	6 700 + 21% of excess over 56 000
60 000 — 70 000	7 540 + 22% of excess over 60 000
70 000 — 80 000	9 740 + 23% of excess over 70 000
80 000 — 90 000	12 040 + 24% of excess over 80 000
90 000 and more	14 440 + 25% of excess over 90 000

	R
er	0
er	10 000
er	25 000
er	50 000
er	75 000
er	100 000
er	150 000
er	200 000
er	250 000
er	300 000

pt estate in

R
25 000
25 000
25 000
25 000
35 000
70 000[2]

Reject ethnic
independence

PUBLISHED BY JUTA & CO LIMITED PO BOX 30 CAPE TOWN 8000 AND PRINTED BY D BUTCHER & CO (PTY) LIMITED, BUITENSINGEL, CAPE TOWN

(105) 10/4/80 DD

Civil servants apologise

Some of the nearly 3 000 Ciskei civil servants seen after their meeting in Zwelitsha with Chief Sebe.

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — A 20-man deputation was appointed yesterday by at least 3 000 civil servants at a meeting at the Zwelitsha Hall to apologise on their behalf to Chief Minister L. L. Sebe.

The deputation followed a meeting Chief Sebe had with them earlier where the Ciskei leader slammed them for not attending the annual congress of the ruling Ciskei National Independence Party at Ntabakandoda during Easter.

The press was barred from the meeting, but sources told the Daily Dispatch, Chief Sebe was unhappy about their non-attendance.

Chief Sebe was reported to have told them: "I am not forcing you to join my party nor am I saying you must attend our meetings, but what I say is that you were invited to attend the congress because an announcement was going to be made about your salary improvements."

When Chief Sebe announced the improvements during the congress, he asked all clerks present to stand up and when less than 10 did he said:

"You can never force a goat to take medicine if it does not want it, nor can you be blamed when a goat you have been giving medicine dies.

"I know the pressmen here will not understand what I mean, but I choose to leave it there."

Chief Sebe was not available last night. — DDR.

(3) J.W. Cowslen:Holmes. Local Government in South Africa. Durban: Butterworth and Co. (Africa) Ltd. 1969.

(4) Sigofoos, R.A. Corporate Real Estate Real Estate, land use with housing, new towns, land development (Phone 5 public sectors interact).

You should utilize all references given above.

As a group you should organise an interview with the following individuals who can assist:-

Mr Myers, General Manager, Pinelands Development Corporation.

Mr Simpson, Deputy Town Clerk (Phone 5

Mr Wilson, Chairman, Ratepayers Association

Mr Ferron, Treasurer, Ratepayers Association

Mr Mathews, Secretary, Ratepayers Association

Ciskei heading for chaos

STAR 11/4/80 105

By Josie Brouard

"Power mania" and mismanagement in some circles of the Ciskei government could lead to the collapse of service in the homeland, sources in the territory said today.

These claims came after the dismissal of the Ciskeian Secretary for Health, Dr J M L Klopper.

Senior medical and education officials say party politics and a reign of fear are at the root of the dismissal.

Examples of alleged mismanagement were:

- Qualified staff being summarily dismissed from government service if they did not toe the party line.
- The pressure put on people to conform leading to many changing their political views drastically for fear of reprisal.
- Many who disagreed with the government were being banished to remote areas.

The sources said blackj and white officials were affected.

But blacks in particular lived in fear because they, as homeland citizens, were most vulnerable.

A senior medical officer said Dr Klopper's dismissal, which Chief Lennox Sebe, Chief Minister of Ciskei, alleges was "the

To Page 3, Col 7

Ciskei heading for breakdown

STAR 11/4/80

105

From page 1

will of the people," was unwarranted.

A senior educationist said Dr Klopper's axing would never have been allowed in a democratic country.

"Dr Klopper is a man of the highest integrity, a man of example and also extremely highly qualified.

"His dismissal by the Ciskeian government was treated in an offhand manner when there were opportunities to do it more diplomatically, if necessary," the officer, a medical colleague, said.

He said Dr Klopper had had the responsibility as Secretary for Health of running the homeland's health services, but that the government had given him no authority at all to exercise that responsibility.

"Because of petty wranglings on political levels, more and more qualified people are leaving the Ciskei, so that finally those who will suffer most are the Ciskeian people," the source said.

He said the government was doing the Ciskeian people "incredible harm" as medical and teaching staff became increasingly disenchanted with staying in the Ciskei.

Another official said: "It does not matter who you are — if you do not fully agree all the time with the Ciskeian Government you will find yourself in the cold."

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posium with a panel made up
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ID

5 Morning Lecture-discussions

11.00 am

potent and perfectly good.
ne occurrence of evil. And
ent the occurrence of evil.
, why have the Jews had to
do Christians believe in hell
the devil? This course explores questions like these. And it does so within the framework of the paradox of evil and a more general account of how philosophers deal with paradoxes.

Paradox

What is a paradox? How does one deal with a paradox? What does a paradox teach one about one's beliefs?

The Paradox of Evil

What is the paradox of evil? Does the existence of evil generate a proof that God does not exist?

Physical Evil and the God of Love

Natural calamities occur and immense human suffering often follows in their wake. There are a vast number of diseases that torment and ravage human beings. Some people are born with physical deformities and defects. What does the existence of these physical evils teach us about God, the world and ourselves?

Moral Evil and the Free Will Defence

Human beings are selfish, greedy, deceitful, callous, and cruel. This is why the holocaust occurred. And this is why pogroms, atrocities, massacres and wars occur. All this happens because we are free moral agents. But does this mean that God cannot control what we do? In other words, how can God be omnipotent if he created beings whom he cannot control? And how can God be perfectly good if he does not want to control the beings whom he created?

The Religious Significance of the Paradox

Voltaire was convinced that anyone who manages to reconcile the existence of God and the existence of evil generates a religion of hopelessness and callousness. Some radical contemporary theologians share Voltaire's convictions. Are they atheists or heretics? Or have they drawn our attention to a dimension of religion that many people prefer to ignore?

DR MARTIN VAN DEN BERG

On condominiums

The Quail Commission recently published its study on the feasibility of independence for Ciskei. The Commission mooted the idea of a condominium, a multiracial political economic structure that would incorporate the Border area and Ciskei. In an appendix, Dr Martin van den Berg, president of the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut, recommends a multiracial economic structure which would, however, remain part of South Africa. He discusses his views with the *FM*.

FM: How did the idea of a condominium originate?

Van den Berg: It is difficult to pinpoint when the idea originated and developed. Possibly we started playing around with the idea after listening to witnesses in East London. We had a lot of discussion among ourselves. I also heard the idea in discussion groups on South African political trends and developments in which I had participated from time to time prior to the commission taking evidence.

Do you believe that the condominium is applicable to other regions of SA?

Well, frankly I do not want to give any view on that, not because I haven't got a view, but because I think that East London is presently the first priority. However, when the idea of a condominium has been mooted it has been thought of as a possible way of giving urban blacks more of an equal opportunity and a vested interest in the economic system. I do agree with the aim but I do not want to express myself more on the method. In the case of East London my appendix in the commission sees it as a method of ensuring a better economic future not only for the urban black around the city but for Ciskei and Transkei. So I think that whatever the priorities might be, and whether in fact it is a workable solution for the rest of South Africa, East London has a unique case for this type of development. It is also in keeping with the government's policy of developing homelands and generating economic growth.

Are you saying that economic growth can be achieved through more integration of the various parts of that particular region?

I feel that East London has certain infrastructural investment which is not fully utilised at the moment. On the other hand we have Transkei and Ciskei, the former independent and the latter still to decide, and it seems to me that it is necessary to work out a deal whereby it becomes advantageous for both these areas to utilise the infrastructure available in East London. Duplication will be costly. The incorporation of East London by either Transkei or Ciskei won't be to their advantage because if one of them incorporates the city the other would not use it. I am thinking of a multiracial geographic region, with a specifically delineated border, and all discriminatory laws and regulations done away with in the form of property ownership, job opportunities for all without reservations, and so on. This does not completely preclude segregated residential areas. But obviously there will also be some mixed residential areas. This multiracial region must remain under South Africa.

Dr Martin van den Berg . . . spelling out what a condominium is all about

If the economic factors in the Eastern Cape are such that it is desirable for the area to work together, does this not apply more to the PWV, for example?

I have views on that and I think it is a pertinent question. But after spending almost two years on a commission for a specific region I want to see something accomplished there first. If it is successful there then it will be relevant evidence when we come to consider the problem for the rest of South Africa.

Do you regard the condominium as more of an economic than a political solution?

It recognises certain political situations and then tries to do the very best that can be arranged in the economic sphere. The political situation is not necessarily that of independent homelands. It could be of SA, independent homelands and those still self-autonomous. In that framework the idea of a condominium makes sense. My suggestion in the appendix has less political content than that of the commission. In my case, the condominium would be like that of a municipality, a local government. Everybody living in the area will have the same vote on local matters. But when it comes to national politics the various groups — whites, Transkeians and Ciskeians — will exercise separate votes for their national governments or self-autonomous states.

Your suggestion is that of a Common Market with local non-racial autonomy?

I describe it as a multiracial economic area where there is free competition. That will also help whites who are presently apprehensive about independence for the homelands. Their stay moreover will serve as a catalyst. The condominium will also provide considerable training grounds for blacks in entrepreneurship, skills, etc. It will be more attractive to overseas companies who might have political reservations in investing in South Africa itself. A multiracial economic area will allay their fears of being involved in racial discrimination as practised in South Africa. I should state that consolidation or incorporation of East London by either Transkei or Ciskei will not be beneficial to either and might actually turn the city into a ghost town if it becomes a part of any of the homelands. It is solely on bread and butter issues that I support the idea of a condominium.

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Baker's licence hitch

11/3/20

EAST LONDON — Mdantsane's only bakery which opened a few weeks ago did not open for business yesterday because the owner could not get a licence to operate it

The managing director of the Ciskei National Development Corporation (CNDC), Mr F. Meisenholl, said Mr S Sende who ran the bakery had applied to them for a lease on their premises in the Lennox Sebe Building, Mdantsane.

"We made our position clear to him in writing," Mr Meisenholl said.

"He moved into our premises without our permission and we put our position to him through a lawyer advising him to comply with certain requirements if he was to stay in the building."

Mr Meisenholl said Mr Sende had to have the necessary licence to operate a bakery. He did not have one.

"He should have got this from the Ciskei Marketing Board and for some reason he did not get it. "Mr Sende is an unrehabilitated insolvent. In other words he is not allowed legally to run a business and the CNDC could not legally get into a lease contract with him until he is rehabilitated," he said.

A spokesman for the Ciskei Marketing Board who was asked if Mr Sende had applied for a licence to run his bakery would not comment.

"We are continuing with our investigations into the matter," he said.

Efforts to contact Mr Sende for comment yesterday were unsuccessful .— DDR

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is used, that is, how many are allowed on board, and (b) he is allowed to charge a price for access to the boat, and (c) keep the receipts. A private-property scenario permits those conditions. Private ownership of firms is dominant in most non-socialist countries and will be examined in more detail later.

Employees or hor[illegible]

The same situation could be described differently. Instead of saying *fishermen rent* the boat, we could say the boat *owner hires* the fishermen. In the latter case, he must pay them four plus a smidgeon of fish each to fish on his boat while he keeps the total catch, minus those wages. Of a total catch of 34 fish with five people, each is paid four fish, a total wages bill of 20 fish, leaving him 14 fish. There is *no* difference in this ex-
[illegible] between fishermen renting the boat or the [illegible] fishermen as employees!

ing enough (or the boon of catching more than enough) fish to pay for the day's rent and have at least four fish. If the boat owner hires the fishermen, he (the employer) bears the risk for the *day* on which he has guaranteed the fishermen at least four fish. Why do we emphasize "day"? To see, look again at the rental case: The rent set the *following* day for use of the boat will be adjusted to match the *expected* net catch. If the rent is set per day, the fishermen lose only one day's error in estimated catch. But the boat owner will suffer or enjoy the entire *future projected changes* in catch, as profits or losses in the value of his boat. The boat owner cannot escape projected future change—not even by selling off his ownership, because the new buyer will adjust his offer price to take all that into account. By making *short-term* rental arrangements, the renters who use the boat avoid being stuck with an unexpectedly bad future. As employees, on the other hand, they are always
[illegible] four fish, which they could always

EAST LONDON — Dr Jack M. L. Klopper, the Ciskei Secretary of Health and Welfare who is due to be posted in South Africa after 30 000 supporters of the Ciskei National Independence Party called for his axing at the party's congress at NtabakaNdoda, is a recognised international figure in community medicine.

Last year he turned down a top job at the University of Cape Town's medical school in order to continue working in the Ciskei.

He was offered a professorship in Community Medicine, a field in which he is a member of the Royal College of Physicians.

Normally details of university appointments are not publicised but because Dr Klopper was regarded as such an outstanding candidate for the post when he was first approached, it was widely known at the medical school that he had been offered the post.

Dr Klopper was born in Johannesburg where he went to school. He completed a B. A. and B. Sc. degree at the Uni versity of the Witwatersrand before studying medicine at the same university and completing in 1956.

Between then and 1959 he worked at Baragwanath, General and Coronation Hospitals before taking up an appointment in Swaziland.

In 1968 he became director of medical services in the former protectorate.

In 1971 he was awarded an OBE by Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth, and went to receive it at Buckingham Palace. This was in recognition of his services in Swaziland.

At the end of 1972 his post was Africanised and he left for the United Kingdom to work in the Department of Health and Social Security in London as senior medical officer. He was responsible for the medical manpower planning for England and Wales. In 1965 Dr Klopper was awarded a World Health Organisation (WHO) scholarship to study in London for a diploma in public health.

He was given another scholarship in 1969 and who studied for three months at the Johns Hopkins Medical School in Baltimore, Maryland, US.

On the first WHO scholarship he also studied health services in Norway and Yugoslavia.

While in England in 1973 Dr Klopper became a member of the Faculty of Community Medicine of the Royal College of Physicians in London and was admitted to the specialist register doh in the United Kingdom and South Africa.

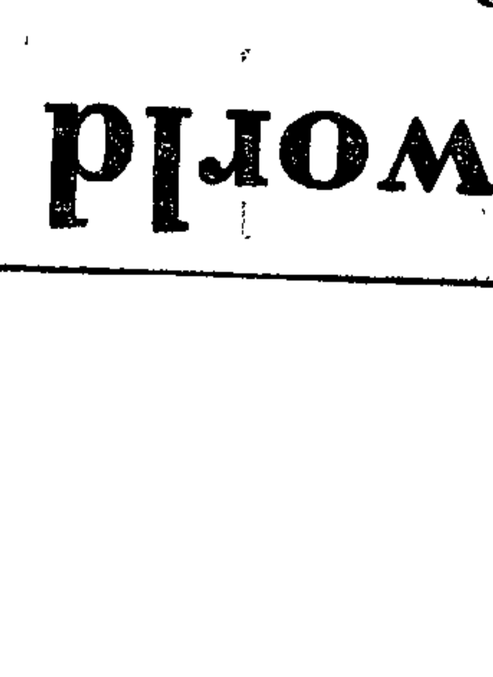
At the beginning of 1977 he returned to South Africa to be seconded to the Ciskei.

Dr Klopper is now waiting to be posted in South Africa after his dismissal from the Ciskei.

He is married with four children. — DDR

Editorial opinion, page 1

DR KLOPPER



At the beginning of 1977

Dr Klopper — a world figure in medicine

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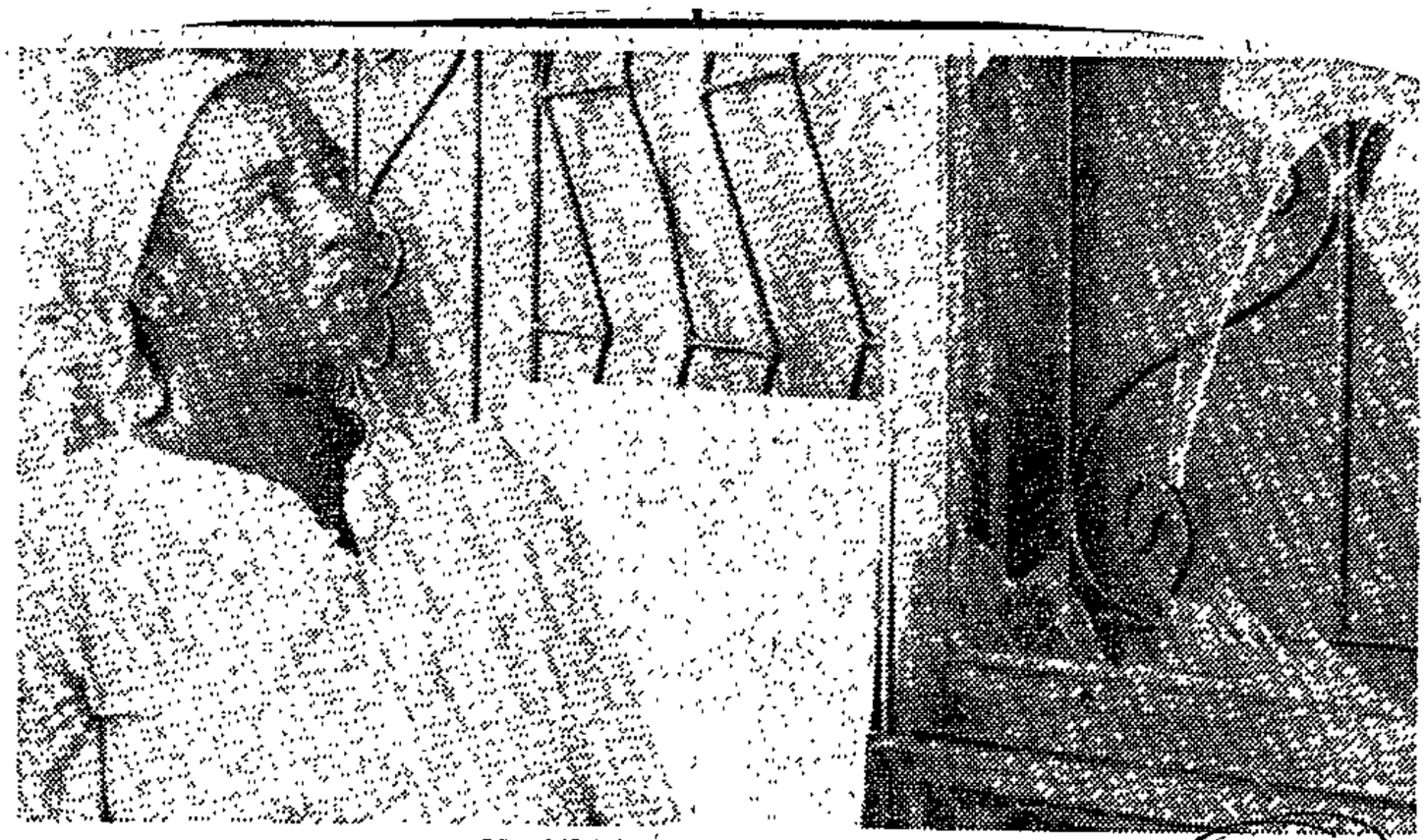

Mr Sihi inspects the damage

Bogus police storm house

By Wellington Sangotsha

MDANTSANE — Cops stormed a house here with guns, pangas and battle axes, shot two women and made off with liquor and R300.

The siege of the house in zone seven lasted 30 minutes and neighbours thought it was a gun battle between police and armed gangsters.

Ms Ntombam Sihu, 35, and Mrs Nayithi Xhinti, 71, were taken to Cecilia Makiwane Hospital with bullet wounds in their shoulders.

Ms Xhinti had a bullet removed after an operation and was discharged.

Ms Sihu said a bullet at the back of her chest would be removed later.

Ms Sihu said at 2 am there was loud knocking at the door. She was told they were policmen who had to search the house.

Ms Sihu said she peeped through a window and saw one man carrying a big torch.

"They shone it at my face and I told them that they switch it off as it was blinding me" she said.

Ms Sihu said after she discovered they were bogus cops she told them she was not going to open the door. They swore at her and said: "You are clever — can't you see we are policemen."

She said they were not wearing uniform. They stormed the windows with axes and pangas. A shot was fired at her bedroom. Money was demanded.

As she handed over a money bag through the window a shot was fired and struck her on the left shoulder. They said it was not enough money and her daughter, Nobesuthu, 5, appealed to her to give them more so she would not be left motherless

She said the attackers kept on saying they wanted R1 000. She gave them more money and then demandliquor. After she gave them two bottles of brandy they whistled to each other and left.

Ms Sihu said damage of R500 had been caused.

Ms Xhinti said she was awakened by a scream. As she peeped through the window she saw two men near the window. A shot was fired at close range and hit her in the left shoulder.

Mrs Xhinti said she screamed for help. The children were taken to another bedroom, where they hid under the beds.

Mr Gladstone Baba, heard a scream and as he opened the kitchen door a shot was fired just missing him.

Mr Baba said as he closed the door another shot was fired.

Residents said the bogus cops went on a rampage, firing wildly, and threatening to burn all the cars parked in the backyards.

They said they believe the gang was well organised. Claims that those responsible were hardened criminals recently released from jail.

A police spokesman said the matter was viewed seriously and they would not rest until those responsible had been brought to book. Patrols and raids would be intensified.

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MR SEBE TELLS CONGRESS OF PARTY FUNDS PUZZLE

R46 964 missing

105 DD Grahamstown 11/4/80

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Between April 1977 and February 1979 R46 964,17 went missing from the coffers of the ruling Ciskei National Independence Party.

But the men in whose custody the money was entrusted, Mr S.M. Tanana and Mr C. Manyela, have not yet told the party what happened to it.

The story of the missing funds was told to 30 000 party members who had flocked to Ntabakandoda for the party annual congress.

"I am telling you about this matter because I want us to understand each other quite well," Chief Minister L.L. Sebe, told his followers.

He said he had met Mr Tanana "and I asked him to get together his group and prepare our financial records for auditing but when next I heard about the matter, our auditors were advising me that they had rejected the statement com-

Chief Sebe read from a document from the auditors, "the final accounts have not been prepared as we have not received all the relevant bank statements and vouchers for the period April 1977 to February 1979 and, therefore, unable to audit the financial records."

Chief Sebe appealed to his followers not to discuss the matter "as it will not do us any good at this stage. We cannot now afford to entertain anything that could destroy the party unity as a discussion of this matter could probably do."

He said: "I invited Mr Tanana to come to congress here and explain to you what had happened and probably appeal to you to allow him to pay back the money at a reasonable monthly rate."

Mr Tanana, who attended the congress on Friday and Saturday, was not present for the final session on Sunday, when the case of the missing funds was related.

"There are some people who have been pressurising me to take Mr Tanana to court on charges of misappropriation, but, you must remember a lot of money is involved here, and it would be better for us to try to recover the money by entering into some arrangement with those concerned without necessarily having recourse to courts of law," said Chief Sebe.

Mr Tanana, former national secretary

Mr Manyela, took over as treasurer

Mr Sebe ... don't discuss this

"Another thing I want to warn you against is that no one here is saying Mr Tanana stole our money. Nobody can say that except a court of law," Chief Sebe said.

He added: "What we can rightfully say is that our money is no longer where it should be."

He said there were people who had tried to take advantage of the case and misappropriate the party's funds at branch and regional level.

"There is already a case of a man at zone 9, Mdantsane, who took R500 from the party's coffers, trying to justify his action by quoting the Tanana case, and some people found reason to support him, saying Tanana had been exonerated because he belongs to my clan (Tshawes).

"That is nonsense. To me wrong is wrong whether it is perpetrated by a Mtshawe or a Mcira and the man who took our R500 must be beaten up. Uyageza."

Mr Tanana was national secretary of the party during the period when the funds went missing, having taken over from Mr K. Gaxela, the party's second secretary. The first secretary was Mr W. Tsheke.

Mr Manyela took over from Mr S. Dukashe as party treasurer, but when Indaba asked a Government source to find out why there was more pressure on Mr Tanana than there was on Mr Manyela, he said: "Mr Tanana was signing everything and was technically in control of the finances."

All eforts to reach Mr Tanana for a comment were fruitless.

(105) DD 11/4/80

Mdantsane market has quiet opening

EAST LONDON — Business was steady when the new Mdantsane fresh produce market opened yesterday.

There were few items on offer — tomatoes, apples and pumpkins.

Prices compared favourably with prices at the municipal market here.

A spokesman said Ciskei farmers were not all aware of the market and they were hoping things would improve as soon as the information reached the remote areas.

Of the hawkers who were there to take advantage of the first day, Mrs P. Tshiseka, was ecstatic about the market.

"It is an opportunity for us to get fresh produce at our doorstep," she said.

"We shall now be able to save some of the money we were paying for transport to East London if we get everything we need here." — DDR

Mrs N. Mamatu and Mrs P. Tshiseka getting fresh produce from the Mdantsane market yesterday.

The cons[illegible]ent larger fluctuation in returns to the firm's c[illegible]ners is not some necessary, natural consequence of the world. It reflects voluntary, contractual risk-sharing by the contracting parties—given that future demands and economic conditions are not perfectly and costlessly predictable. For example, a lender of money to a business firm can make a very short-term loan for a fixed interest rate. Normally he will be repaid on time and bears little risk of any interim events that might affect the security of that loan. Others may lend for a 20-year period and expose themselves [illegible] to longer-term risks and greater

Number of Men on Board	To Ca (on b	Net Social Marginal Product	Social Total (Shore plus boat)
0		0	4000 + 0 = 4000
1		2	3396 + 6 = 4002
2	1	6	3392 + 16 = 4008
3		4	3388 + 24 = 4012
4		2	3384 + 30 = 4014
5		0	3380 + 34 = 4014
6		−2	3376 + 36 = 4012
7		−4	3372 + 36 = 4008
8		−8	3368 + 32 = 4000
9		−9	3364 + 27 = 3991
10		−10	3360 + 21 = 3981

Board *

* Anyone fishing from sl

1000 people.

six fish, two more than had he like any of the others. The *soci* larger. But if another person boat, the pair can catch a tota so, with two crew members, the *on board* is 10 fish. Margin graphed in Figure 9–1. Since th forsakes the four fish he would ing from shore, the social total fish with a second person. Tha board the *social marginal* produ social *total* is eight more than Who gets the eight fish?

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)08 fish. But whatever is done, at least a third rson could profitably switch to the boat, as is dicated by Figure 9–1. That would increase the at total by eight fish to 24 fish (the marginal oduct with three crewmen is eight fish) while saking only four more fish from the shore. e social total increases by four—the difference tween the marginal product on the boat and forsaken four-fish shore-marginal-product. A rth crewman could transfer to the boat, since marginal product *on the boat*, six, with four mbers is greater than the forsaken marginal duct on shore, four—a net *social* marginal duct of two. With four boatmen the total prod- on the boat is 30 (= 6 + 10 + 8 + 6), which, tracting 16 forsaken fish from the shore (four n each person who shifted to the boat) yields *cial* gain of 14 fish. How the net social gain

Van der Walt
team
to tour
Ciskei

EAST LONDON — The Southern Regional Committee of the Van der Walt Commission is to undertake a two-day tour of the Ciskei before submitting its recommendations to the commission investigating the consolidation of the homelands.

The secretary of the committee, Mr J. Venter, said from Pretoria yesterday the aim of the tour on April 24 and 25 would be to finalise proposals the committee intends submitting to the commission regarding the Ciskei borders.

The committee, consisting 16 men drawn from various bodies concerned with the development and consolidation of the Ciskei, concluded a series of four closed meetings here last month.

During these meetings the committee considered 27 memoranda submitted by concerned parties in the Border area.

The chairman of the committee, Mr Johan Greeff, hinted after the third meeting that the committee had reached decisions which could ultimately end uncertainty in the Border area.

Among areas the committee will visit on April 24 are Chalumna, Berlin and Catheart. The following day areas like Whittlesea, Hogsback and Keiskammahoek will be inspected.

After the tour, the committee would draw up its report for submission to the Commission, Mr Venter said.

The Van der Walt Commission would submit an interim report to the Cabinet after considering recommendations of its regional committees throughout the country, he said.

After the interim report had been made public, individuals would be invited to give evidence to the commission, said Mr Venter. — DPP

Ciskei economic inquiry set up

RDM 12/4/80 (105)

CAPE TOWN. — An executive member of the Free Market Foundation, Mr Leon Louw, has been appointed by the Ciskeian Government as a one-man commission of inquiry into Ciskeian economic policy.

Mr Louw said yesterday: "I would like to stress that this is a non-political, dispassionate, purely economic survey."

The commission has been gathering evidence since January this year and will be collecting further evidence until the end of November.

He said: "Evidence is required, and has been taken, on all aspects of economic policy, which includes agriculture, housing, labour and commerce.

"The commission is not regarding the Ciskei particularly as a homeland, but is approaching the matter in precisely the same way it would an investigation into any region or any other defined area.

"The principle objective is to identify areas in which laws can be relaxed or repealed which frustrate economic activity. In particular I would like to hear from anyone who has suggestions on how to minimise economic restrictions in the Ciskei."

Anyone wishing to give evidence should write to the Secretary, Box 92385, Norwood 2117, or phone Johannesburg 783-5400.

An interim report will be issued in July and the final report is expected in January 1981. — Sapa.

Bakery wrangle affects R10 000 hospital contract

EAST LONDON — The closure of Mdantsane's only bakery this week has affected a R10 000 contract for the bakery to supply bread to the Cecilia Makiwane Hospital, Mdantsane, during 1980.

Although Mr S R. Sende, one of the two directors of the bakery, would not comment on statements made yesterday by the managing director of the Ciskei National Development Corporation, Mr F. S. Meisenholl, it was learnt Mr Sende had made arrangements with another bakery to supply bread to the hospital until his bakery could operate.

The contract was awarded early this year and is for the supply of 60 000 loaves of brown bread and 7 300 loaves of white bread

It was also established yesterday that a licence (Licence No. 3466) was issued to Mr Sende to operate a bakery in Mdantsane. The licence was issued on March 17 and expires on December 31

A check at the manager's office, yesterday revealed the owners of the bakery had not informed the office of the secretary to the township council about the issue of the licence.

What appeared to have not been received by Mr A Z. Tom and Mr Sende yet were licences from the Wheat Board and the Ciskei Marketing Board.

It was established they had contacted the Wheat Board in 1978 and that the board had agreed to grant them registration under certain conditions — one of which was that baking operations should start not later than April 1, 1979 This condition was not fulfilled.

Investigations revealed yesterday that the owners should have fulfilled five conditions in order to operate the bakery, apart from the requirement from the CNDC on the lease on premises.

The conditions are:

Approval by the Mdantsane Township Council, which was obtained.

Approval in principle by the Ciskei Department of the Interior, which the department gave

Provision of a registration certificate which does not seem to have been obtained from the Wheat Board

Authority for the issue of a licence, which the Ciskei Department of the Interior did issue.

An authorising letter from the Wheat Board — not received yet.

The matter between the owners of the bakery and the CNDC on the alleged illegal occupation of premises by the owners in the Lennox Sebe Building, Mdantsane, will come up before court next Friday with the CNDC calling on Mr Tom and Mr Sende to vacate the premises in the building

All attempts to get Mr Tom and Mr Sende to comment on the matter failed They would not comment on a matter that was sub judice, they said. — DDR

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" Anyone fishing from shore

six fish, two more than had he fished from shore like any of the others. The *social total* is two fish larger. But if another person joins him on the boat, the pair can catch a total of 16—10 more, so, with two crew members, the marginal product *on board* is 10 fish. Marginal products are graphed in Figure 9–1. Since the second person forsakes the four fish he would have caught fishing from shore, the social total increases by six fish with a second person. That is, with two on board the *social marginal* product is six fish; the social *total* is eight more than without the boat. Who gets the eight fish?

If the two people apportion the fish equally between themselves, each has four *more* fish than each shore fisherman. No one else is affected. Or the gain of eight fish could be divided among all 1000 people so everyone could have 4.008 fish. But whatever is done, at least a third person could profitably switch to the boat, as is indicated by Figure 9-1. That would increase the boat total by eight fish to 24 fish (the marginal product with three crewmen is eight fish) while forsaking only four more fish from the shore. The social total increases by four—the difference between the marginal product on the boat and the forsaken four-fish shore-marginal-product. A fourth crewman could transfer to the boat, since the marginal product *on the boat*, six, with four members is greater than the forsaken marginal product on shore, four—a net *social* marginal product of two. With four boatmen the total product on the boat is 30 (= 6 + 10 + 8 + 6), which, subtracting 16 forsaken fish from the shore (four from each person who shifted to the boat) yields a *social* gain of 14 fish. How the net social gain

less of the firm's fortunes. They agree to more assured employment at an assured (but slightly lower than otherwise) return. The employer then bears more of the risks of the future transient fluctuations in the net value of the products, net of the relatively constant, assured costs of those inputs. The employer maintains the wages and employment by using fluctuation-smoothing buffer inventories of goods and borrowed funds. When demand for products of the firm fall temporarily (the owner hopes), he retains those employees—at various, probably less-useful tasks. And during transiently high demand, the employees with these arrangements have tacitly agreed on their part not to leave the firm for transiently higher wages that might be available elsewhere.

There is an understanding that despite the *usual* transient shocks, misfortunes, and events, each would stay with the other, with the employer bearing the risks of those fluctuations and assuring a relatively steady income to these "tenured," higher-security employees over the longer interval. During short recessions, the firm would not so quickly lay off those employees and would maintain their wages. Other unemployed people would, of course, like to get those maintained jobs during that transient recession. But the employer would not hire them, even at lower wages, to displace his "tenured" employees. We therefore observe many employers retaining workers at wages higher than those asked by other people seeking those jobs during transient decreases in demand for the firm's product. He honors his tacit agreement with his "tenured," senior employees. Otherwise, he would increase his long-run costs of getting employees during future normal conditions, because employees would not so willingly work for contract violators.

A relatively stable business will have less risk in providing such assurance. A firm that makes a larger variety of products with higher probability of offsetting fluctuations in the demand for its various products can give more employment security by transferring employees from one product line to another.

Governments and some nonprofit enterprises which respectively derive incomes from taxes or investments rather than from customer sales give greater security of employment for lower wages. Initially government jobs with greater security paid less, as in the post office. But recent legislation requiring pay equal to that of private firms will create an excessive demand for those jobs if that equality of pay is not offset by disadvantages in other features of the more secure job.

Other resources employed by the firm, even the initial capital, are hired on a similar variety of terms, though usually with more explicit contracts. Firms hire (that is, borrow) capital funds for investments in plant and equipment. The stated interest rate on longer-term loans is constant over a long period and the firm continues to employ the funds even during recessions when the rate on new loans is lower. The firm also uses short-term loans, usually bank loans, of a few months' duration at interest rates that are more sensitive to short-term business conditions than are the long-term borrowing rates. These short-term loans are paid off ("laid-off" or "unemployed") when the firm reduces output in transient recessions.

Every resource used in the firm is available under a variety of risk-bearing, insuring arrangements. Labor seems to make risk sharing arrangements with the employer, probably because of the higher costs (less security) for an em-

Underage pupils can stay on

EAST LONDON — The Ciskei Education Department would not force schools to send away children who are under the age prescribed for starting school.

This was said yesterday by the Acting Secretary of Education, Mr O. S. Bomela.

Mr Bomela was asked to comment on a move by the Department of Education and Training which has led to more than 800 children under the prescribed age of six years and three months being removed from schools in the Transvaal.

"If children can benefit from instruction at school, the schools must admit them," Mr Bomela said.

"We leave it to their discretion."

He said there was an age limit but his department did not enforce it and inspectors of schools did not bother about it. — DDR

Now anyone can board the boat, just as he can use streets, parks, and the beach. People will crowd onto the boat as long as the *average* catch (which each gets) exceeds that on shore. In our example, eight people would be on board with four fish each to take home. But now *no one* is better off than before the boat was found. What happened to the extra 14 fish? They aren't caught, because there is too much congestion on board (instead of the catch-maximizing amount of congestion).

It is easy to see what happened if you examine the data in Table 9–1. With each person on board sharing equally in the total catch (the average of the total catch for whatever number are on board) people crowd on until the *average* catch no longer exceeds their individual catch on shore (where the marginal and average are the same: four fish). So a sixth, seventh and eighth person will go on board; the sixth, because with six people the average catch is six fish; the seventh because the average is 5.14, and with eight people, the average is four. Every person's catch (the average) is reduced as more crowd on board, but each newcomer ignores the harmful effect on other people so long as he gets more than four fish, until with eight persons on board no one else would gain by joining the crew. Allowing a sixth person on board causes a social sacrifice of two fish (his marginal product on board, two, *minus* his sacrificed marginal product on shore, four). A seventh causes a loss of five fish (his negative marginal product on board, −1, and his sacrificed marginal product, four fish, on shore); and the eighth person on board causes a social loss of eigh

(= 2 +

14 fish when the crew size is four (or five) people. Thus the potential gain (formerly obtained and received as profits by the owners) is entirely dissipated by overcrowding the boat.

Overcongestion can be shown graphically in Figure 9–1. The social gain is indicated by the plus-marked area, representing the "marginal products on board" in excess of the "marginal products sacrificed on shore," maximized (at 14 fish) with five people on board. With more people, the marginal product on board will not match that on shore. That potential loss is represented by the shaded area below the marginal product on shore and above the "marginal product on board." Unrestricted communal access is common for highways, beaches, sidewalks, parks, air, rivers, lakes, oceans. The reason for the overcongestion should be obvious—inappropriate property rights. With communal or public property, no one has adequate incentive to heed those overcongestion effects. They are left "external" to each person's interests, and are called "externalities." As long as everyone is entitled to, or gets, the average catch—on a share alike basis—everyone will respond to the *average*, not the total (or the marginal).

If, somehow, on board fishing could be limited to five people, all could share in the potential gain

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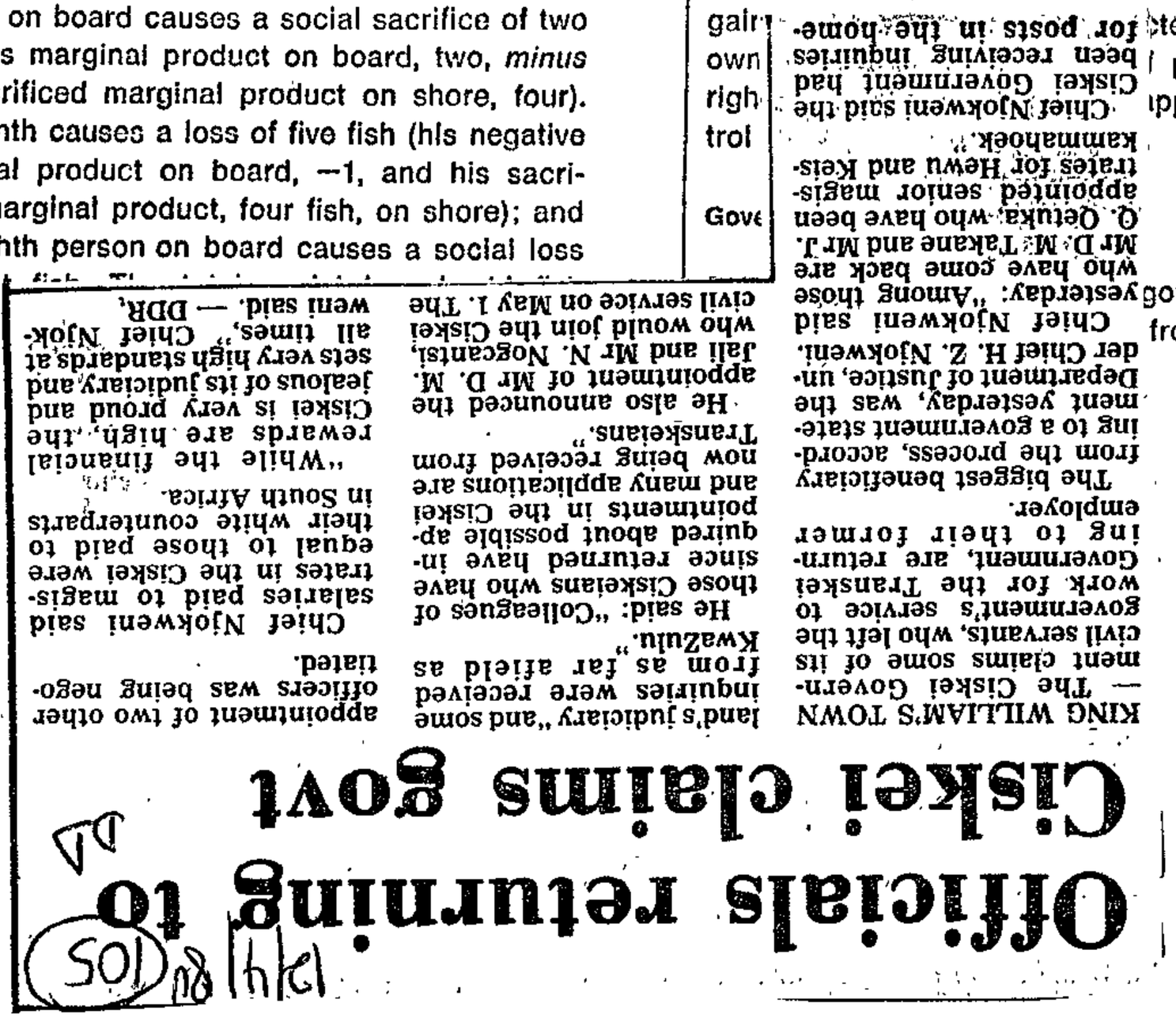

Officials returning to Ciskei claims govt

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The Ciskei Government claims some of its civil servants, who left the government's service to work for the Transkei Government, are returning to their former employer.

The biggest beneficiary from the process, according to a government statement yesterday, was the Department of Justice, under Chief H. Z. Njokweni.

Chief Njokweni said yesterday: "Among those who have come back are Mr D. M. Takane and Mr J. Q. Qetuka, who have been appointed senior magistrates for Hewu and Keiskammahoek."

Chief Njokweni said the Ciskei Government had been receiving inquiries for posts in the home-land's judiciary "and some inquiries were received from as far afield as KwaZulu."

He said: "Colleagues of those Ciskeians who have since returned have inquired about possible appointments in the Ciskei and many applications are now being received from Transkeians."

He also announced the appointment of Mr D. M. Ngcantsi, who would join the Ciskei civil service on May 1. The appointment of two other officers was being negotiated.

Chief Njokweni said salaries paid to magistrates in the Ciskei were equal to those paid to their white counterparts in South Africa.

"While the financial rewards are high, the Ciskei is very proud and jealous of its judiciary and sets very high standards at all times," Chief Njokweni said. — DDR.

of 14 fish is divided will be important, as we shall see.

On a *social* maximum output (no-waste) criterion the optimal number of fishermen on the boat is four or five. (There could be five, since the marginal product, four fish, with a fifth crew-member on the boat would exactly offset the lost marginal product, four fish, from the shore. For arithmetic convenience we shall arbitrarily take the larger crew size whenever there is this equivalent double possibility.) The *no-waste social-maximum output* rule is to enlarge the boat crew until the marginal product on board decreases to that on shore. (When people aren't fishing, they sleep, eat, rest, and bask in the sun. Only fish are produced and consumed.) In Figure 9-1 the marginal social gains are the areas of plus signs in the first four marginal-product bars.

eight fish, four more than each could catch on shore. He will not tolerate four men (counting himself) on board because the average (which each gets) on board would fall from 8 to 7.5 and he would have less fish—even though the social total would increase. The fourth would enable six more fish for a net social gain of two over the total if that fourth person had stayed on shore. The self-interest of the boat controller here prevents a larger social catch. Indeed, if we changed the rules and allowed *all* those who are on board to decide whether any more will be allowed to come on board, the outcome is the same. The first three would not admit any more, because another person reduces the average to be shared by all from 8 to 7.5.

This is a characteristic problem of socialist firms; "workers" control the enterprise *and share* the net income equally, and newcomers are admitted only by permission of the existing group. This is also a common danger in many labor unions and professions; longshoremen, electricians, musicians, doctors, lawyers, and a vast host of other professions admit new members only by permission (through certifying boards) of present members.

Instead of a boat yielding fish, imagine a college yielding earning power from knowledge and that the ocean shore is the rest of the economy

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Ciskei inquiry into economic policy

CAPE TOWN — An executive member of the Free Market Foundation, Mr Leon Louw, has been appointed by the Ciskeian Government as a one-man commission of inquiry into Ciskeian economic policy, with special reference to the development of the informal sector.

Speaking during an interview here yesterday, he said: "I would like to stress this is a non-political, dispassionate, purely economic survey."

The commission has been gathering evidence since January this year and will be collecting further evidence until the end of November.

Mr Louw said: "Evidence is required, and has been taken, on all aspects of economic policy which includes agriculture, housing, labour and commerce.

"The commission is not regarding the Ciskei particularly as a homeland, but is approaching the matter in precisely the same way it would an investigation into any region or any other defined area. It is a purely objective socio-economic investigation," he said.

Evidence had so far been taken from many officials, civic and business leaders in the Ciskei as well as from academics who had done research in the territory.

"The principal objective is to identify areas in which laws, which frustrate economic activity, can be relaxed or repealed. In particular I would like to hear from anyone who has suggestions on how to minimise economic restrictions in the Ciskei.

"The commission will appoint temporary or permanent assessors or consultants by virtue of specialist knowledge of different aspects of the region or of sociology or economics," Mr Louw said.

Anyone wishing to give evidence should write to: The Secretary, Box 92385, Norwood 2117, or telephone Johannesburg 783-5400. — SAPA.

titlement to collect a fee from those fishing on board. In effect, the fishing crew must rent space on his boat. Suppose *each still* *share* of whatever is caught on bo will the boat owner allow on b price will he charge? (For simplic owner stays on shore and catche shore while the boat users are at low four (or five) people on boa charge each a fee of almost 3.5 f person will pay from his equal ave obtained from the day's catch. each person with just a smidgeon The total payment to the boatown fish times 4 people equals almost the entire social gain.

A fifth person (still assuming t on shore) could be admitted, but be more profitable for the boat total catch is divided equally amo ermen, each would get 6.8 fish, w more than the four each could shore. So they would each offer for the right to be on board. With again gives the owner exactly 14 amine the table, you will see the a marginal product of four fish, e could catch on shore. So there crease by adding him, nor any l value of the boat is still 14 fish p exactly the maximum gain in fis caught through use of the boat. Es It is paid to the boat owner. But, part of society.

Review again Figure 9–1, whi *gains* in output *on board* as more are added. The constant marginal four fish indicates what each o earned on shore. As long as another crew mem- would yield a marginal product on the boat in ss of the four he could catch on shore, he d offer to pay the boat owner some part of excess of the marginal product over his catch for the right to fish on board. Com- on for the right to fish on board would bid e offers to transfer essentially all that ex- to owners of the boat. When five people are oard, the marginal product on the boat s the marginal product on shore. The gain, ied by the owner, is the shaded area out ere the two marginal products are equal. otal payment to the owner is at a maximum the number of fishermen on board gives a nal catch on board just equal to the mar- catch on shore.

x had been on board, the marginal on-board would be two, but four fish from shore are iced with a net social loss of two fish. The om each would be at most 2 (= 6 − 4, the apita average on board minus what could ught on shore). That difference—the fee he charge—from six people is 12 (= 6 × 2), s less than the 14 with four (or five) people oard. So the boat owner would refuse six on l. Under the present private-property ar- ments, five at most are allowed on board; ommunity catch of fish is maximized, with e gain going to the boat owner by people's etitive bidding to get on board. The social s 4014 fish. (Remember there are 1000 peo- shing, either from shore [995] or on board

It is pertinent in this example is that five nen on board is the number that maximizes cial total. That is achievable only if: (a) ne has the right to determine how the boat

Cisket civic leader quizzed

Independence 'No'

By ZWELAKHE SISULU

IF people living in Transkei, Bophutha-Tswana and Venda had been consulted before these territories opted for independence, they would have rejected it.

This emerges from completed investigations by the Quail Commission which studied the feasibility of independence for Ciskei.

The lack of adequate consultation with people of territories which sought, or intended to seek, independence was seen as one of the major flaws in homeland independence.

The South African Government did not ask people whether they wanted independence or not, and it was left to the homeland to decide whether to consult its citizens and in what way.

Lack of consultation was given as one of the main reasons why 93 percent of Ciskeians rejected independence.

The Quail Commission completed its work in February this year, more than a year after it was appointed. The report of the commission has now been compiled into a book.

Under the chairmanship of Professor George Quail, it also included Mr Tamsanqa Lalendle, a senior lecturer at Fort Hare, and Mr Arthur Snelling, former British Ambassador in South Africa.

In its findings, the commission felt that a strict method of consultation was necessary before a homeland opted for independence, because some of the people living in the territory might be intimidated by restrictions such as the Ciskei's Proclamation R252.

At least three homelands have indicated that they will not opt for independence at this stage.

The main factors which decided people in Ciskei against independence were:

- Lack of consultation;
- The loss of South African citizenship;
- Economic disadvantages and;
- There was no prospect for international recognition.

On the question of citizenship, the commission found that a bond existed between people connected with Ciskei and other blacks who lived in South Africa and who wished to seek their political destiny within South Africa.

Ciskeians also felt it was wrong that they should be deprived of South African citizenship and not be given an opportunity of dual citizenship.

It adds: "While Ciskeians must decide what is in their own best interests, the taking of independence must, to some extent, detract from the drive to achieve political accommodation in South Africa".

Ciskei is the first homeland to use a commission as a means of determining the attitude of the people towards independence.

Ciskei's Chief Lennox Sebe has stated that there are certain conditions the South African Government would have to meet before he could opt for independence.

Among these conditions are land consolidation, citizenship and finance.

In its investigations, the commission found that one of the strongest arguments against independence for Ciskei was that Ciskei was too small, fragmented and poor.

"The utter inadequacy in size and viability of Ciskei, even with the inclusion of those areas already earmarked for incorporation, was stressed by nearly all black witnesses".

Only if South Africa undertook, in writing, to buy and transfer to Ciskei the land referred to in the 1975 land proposals, would the homeland think of independence.

More land, the commission said, was necessary as a prerequisite to independence.

Strong arguments on the long and short term economic welfare were advanced. Discrimination in the economic field, most of the interviewees felt, would not be changed by independence.

Only about a fifth of the people interviewed felt that the independence of Transkei had improved the lives of her people.

"In short, independence is perceived by urban blacks as at best irrelevant and at worst inimical to their immediate economic prospects".

The report continues: "No once-and-for-all financial settlement of any conceivable size at the time of independence, or even a promise of aid for the first few years, can provide adequate compensation for the irrevocable abandonment of any hope of a share in the making of decisions affecting the rightful distribution of the national wealth and income in years to come."

The more South Africa modernised, the more it would be in the interest of Ciskei to remain within South Africa so that it could stake its claim on future economic growth and growing claims to political benefits.

BophuthaTswana's Mangope

Venda's Mphephu

Transkei's Matanzima

NO TAKERS ON VENDA CITIZENSHIP

SUNDAY POST Reporter

THE Venda Government has received no application for citizenship since the granting of the homeland's independence in September last year.

The granting of independence to South Africa's bantustans goes with the acceptance of the Status Act which confers automatic citizenship on the people who live in the territory.

Venda's director of information and broadcasting, Mr S Muedi, this week confirmed that no citizenship applications had been received by his government.

Asked about the apparent lack of enthusiasm over Venda citizenship, Mr Muedi said the Act had to be ratified by the Venda parliament before any application could be considered.

The Act has now been ratified by the government.

Meanwhile 434 people have taken up Transkei citizenship since it attained independence in October 1976.

The figure was released by the Department of the Interior in Umtata this week.

In 1978, two years after independence, Transkei only had five people who had applied for citizenship.

Calf born with 5 legs

A CALF with five legs and six hooves was born recently in the Shanxi province of China, the Shanghai Liberation Daily reported.

The additional leg with two hooves was placed just behind the right front leg and swung between the two front legs, the paper said.

The animal, born in February, was being exhibited in the people's park at the town of Linfen. — AFP.

Shooting clue to woman's killers

Duncan Village — Police have launched a massive manhunt for Mafia-type gangsters involved in another shooting.

Mr Mncedisi Bovuma, 19, was shot in the foot when two thugs began shooting in a shebeen in Nomvete Street, Ziphunzana.

Police believe the two men, who wore balaclavas, are the ones who shot to death Mrs Ivy Notembile Xabanisa, 29, seven months ago.

Mrs Xabanisa was gunned down by two masked men who entered her Florence Street house here and fired wildly in front of her friends and two minor children.

Mrs Xabanisa was hit by three bullets in the face and head. She died instantly. He assaulters disappeared

Police launched a big manhunt in vain.

The head of Duncan Village CID section, Detective Warrant Officer J.E. Williams, said police were convinced that the men who wounded Mr Bovuma were the ones who killed Mrs Xabanisa.

He appealed to anybody with information to contact him at his office in Duncan Village or phone him at 25061.

Mr Bovuma is still in hospital due to be discharged.

earned on shore. As long as another crew member would yield a marginal product on the boat in excess of the four he could catch on shore, he would offer to pay the boat owner some part of that excess of the marginal product over his shore catch for the right to fish on board. Competition for the right to fish on board would bid up the offers to transfer essentially all that excess to owners of the boat. When five people are on board, the marginal product on the boat equals the marginal product on shore. The gain, obtained by the owner, is the shaded area out to where the two marginal products are equal. The total payment to the owner is at a maximum when the number of fishermen on board gives a marginal catch on board just equal to the marginal catch on shore.

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Ciskei Xhosa writers' association formed

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — A Ciskei Xhosa authors' association has been established, with a possible membership of 30, including the homeland's Chief Minister, Chief L. L. Sebe.

Other possible members include the Ciskei Minister of Education, Chief D. M. Jongilanga, and his predecessor, Chief S. M. Burns-Ncamashe, and Mr P. T. Mtuze, who has become the most prolific Xhosa author in South Africa.

The association's inaugural meeting was held at Zwelitsha, under the chairmanship of Mr L. K. Siwisa, who initiated the establishment of the association.

As part of his effort to establish the organisation, Mr Siwisa presented a memorandum on August 29 last year to the Ciskei Xhosa Language Board, where he argued for the standardisation of the language in written form, its nurture and its development.

Mr Siwisa said budding authors deserved to be encouraged to write for the public. He even suggested the development of potential writers who were still at high school. — DDR.

Joint, Team Production

We examined specializ
chapter; now we examin
hanced output, teamwork,
people or with other peop
produce something. Two of us, navigator and pilot, operate an airplane. Two of us operate a steel mill, I as crane operator, you as rolling mill controller. Three of us operate a fishing boat, as helmsman, as engineer, and handler of the nets. Four people perform surgery on a patient: a surgeon, anaesthetist, surgical aide, and attending nurse. Five lawyers work together on a law case jointly creating their strategy. The magic of increased output from joint physical or mental effort is taken as a fact that need not be explained here. (We need not explain, for example, why two people pushing a car can push it farther than one person could push it for twice as long.) Instead we examine how people are guided to teamwork, on a team that is known as a *business firm*. We also inquire into what influences how those firms are organized and internally controlled, and how each member's reward (pay) is determined. We first examine a few control techniques; we assume temporarily that all possible participants are identical in ability.

In exploring these basic issues, we can ignore features such as whether the enterprises are small or large, unionized or nonunionized, conglomerate or single-product, local or multinational, new or old, retailing or manufacturing, corporation or proprietorship. We pass over administrative problems like how to select personnel; to plan production schedules; to arrange for purchases, storage, keeping tax and accounting records; to persuade politicians on proposed legislation or regulation; and an incredible array of varied tasks that occupies a businessman's time.

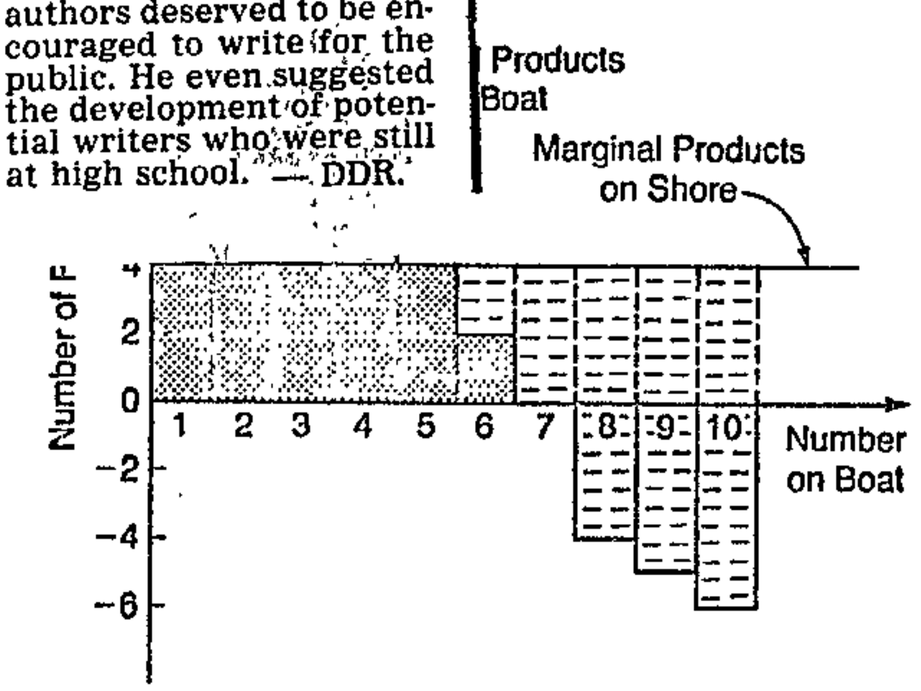

Figure 9-1. Marginal Products on Boat

The vertical bars represent the marginal product (in fish) on board the boat. The horizontal line at 4 fish is the marginal product (in units of fish) on the shore. The areas occupied by plus signs denote the gain by having fishermen on the boat, while the areas marked with minus signs are the losses of having too many people fish on the boat.

To isolate essentials, assume that 1000 similar people in a community do nothing but fish from the shore, each always catching four fish daily no matter how many people fish. A boat is found; some can now fish out on the ocean. Everyone is interested only in how many fish are caught; fishing from shore or a boat is equally pleasant or arduous. Table 9-1 summarizes the details. The discoverer and sole user of the boat catches

(105) DD 16/4/80

CLA session may be the shortest

From CHARLES NQAKULA

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The ordinary session of the Ciskei Legislative Assembly which starts tomorrow could be the shortest in the homeland's history, and yet could be very important in political terms.

As Chief Minister L. L. Sebe is apt to say, the Ciskei is at the crossroads of constitutional development and every contribution made by the members of the CLA will be carefully weighed by people outside the House.

Of particular importance will be the next step in the independence debate, with particular reference to the land question, which forms one of the key points forming the basis for independence negotiations.

One of the obvious historical aspects of the session will be that members of the CLA will speak with one voice from the benches of the ruling Ciskei National Independence Party, under Chief Sebe.

This has already happened when the CLA was convened early in the year for a special one-day session, but it will be the first time a vote of no confidence will not even be mentioned.

At the last ordinary session last year, there were three members seated on the opposition benches.

The opposition, however, has since been dissolved with Chief J. T. Mabandla, the leader, Chief S. M. Burns-Ncamashe and Chief D. N. Mavuso, crossing over to the government.

That there will be no opposition will be the chief reason why the session will be shorter than usual, when much time was wasted in unnecessary tugs between the two groups in the House.

Also from the historical point of view could be the fact that it is widely believed in the Ciskei the session could be the penultimate meeting before Ciskei opts for independence.

The general belief is that when the CLA is again convened, it will be the ordinary session at whose end the House would be dissolved in preparation for the pre-independence elections.

In the coming session Chief Sebe may announce the date for the independence referendum he says his government is committed to holding. — DDR.

CHIEF MABANDLA . . . crossed.

CHIEF BURNS-NCAMASHE . . . crossed.

Le Grange in King

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, will arrive here today to open the coming session of the Ciskei Legislative Assembly.

This morning he will hold discussions with the Chief Minister of Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, before having lunch at an hotel here.

Tonight he will attend a cocktail party hosted by the Commissioner General of Ciskei, Mr J. J. Engelbrecht. — DDR.

Chapter 9

Insurance: Pooling Risks

Because of risks of losses of cal damage (such as from fir people often insure. They sha ing them over the group that the form of sure, regular, sr insurance premium. These miums are supposed to be l sufferers of an insured, actu insurance trades each person large loss for the certainty c insurance premium.

Insurance also may induce the probability of the contin sured person is often requir precautions as a condition of Otherwise, precautionary ince duced with insurance; for will may devote more resources ar to protection than with it. So in decrease or increase total losses. Yet even if total losse insurance than without (as the avoidance of precautionary re reduction of anxiety may exc accident losses.

Some accidental losses a cause they are not accident against bad business or los entice a retailer to be less ing on the insurance to ind creased shirking. He could "influence the chances of hazard diminishes the fe Claims for indemnity again

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Joint, Team Production

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To isolate essentials, assume that 1000 similar people in a community do nothing but fish from the shore, each always catching four fish daily no matter how many people fish. A boat is found; some can now fish out on the ocean. Everyone is interested only in how many fish are caught; fishing from shore or a boat is equally pleasant or arduous. Table 9–1 summarizes the details. The discoverer and sole user of the boat catches

Ciskei health officials appointed

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By IAN WYNNE
Daily Dispatch News Editor

DR PISTORIUS

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The medical superintendent at the Cecilia Makiwane Hospital in Mdantsane, Dr P. E. Pistorius, has been appointed acting secretary for health in the Ciskei.

Announcing the appointment yesterday, the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief L. L. Sebe, said Dr Pistorius had been approached to take over the post in an acting capacity but the appointment may become permanent at a later stage

Chief Sebe also announced that the former secretary for health in Transkei, Dr C. Bikitsha, has been appointed to the staff of the Ciskei Department of Health as a consultant on health services

"Dr Bikitsha, an authority on preventive medicine, is on a three-month contract to look into Ciskei health services and, together with the Minister of Health, Dr B. Maku, will form a strategy for future planning," Chief Sebe said.

The appointment of Dr Pistorius follows the withdrawal from the Ciskei civil service of the former secretary for health, Dr J. M. Klopper, who had held the post since 1977.

Dr Pistorius, 54, qualified at Wits University in 1952 and did his internship at Johannesburg General Hospital.

Much of his career was spent in the medical section of the mining industry, with an appointment at the Duff Scott Memorial Hospital in Stilfontein following a clinical assistantship at the Silicosis Bureau (now known as the National Research Institute for Occupational Diseases).

In 1970 he joined the Department of Health and was appointed medical superintendent at the Cullinan Hospital ouside Pretoria

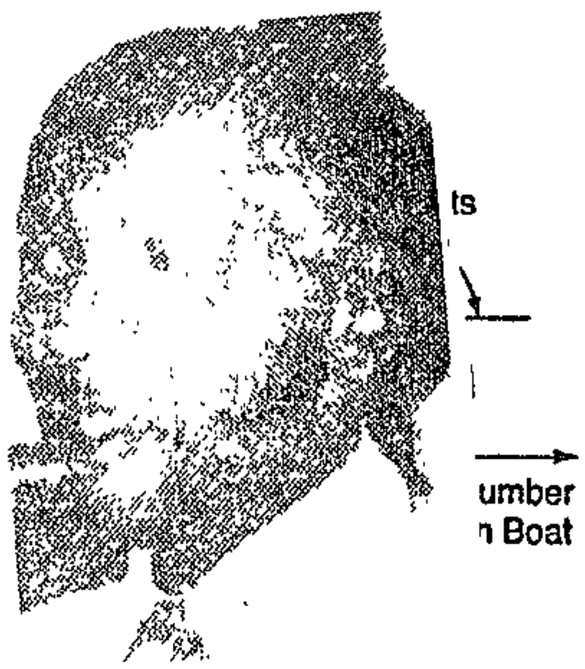
He was appointed senior medical superintendent at what was then known as the Mdantsane Hospital in April 1973

In addition to his administrative role he has taken an interest in general medicine and has been more specifically involved in the field of tuberculosis.

Dr Bikitsha trained in Edinburgh and later practised in Ireland and in Birmingham, where he spent 30 years

He moved to Transkei in 1973, first as medical officer of health at the Butterworth Hospital and then as assistant secretary in the Department of Health in Umtata.

He was appointed secretary for health in Transkei in 1976 and served in that position until his retirement in July last year. — DDR.



DR BIKITSHA

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Minister spells out ANC threat

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The South African National Congress, through its military wing, Umkhontowe Sizwe (Spear of Nation) was responsible for subversion, acts of sabotage and urban terrorism.

This was said at Zwelitsha yesterday by Mr Le Grange, the Minister of Police, when he opened the Ciskei Legislative Assembly.

He also promised the South African Government would take the necessary steps to protect the sovereignty of the Ciskei.

He said the ANC's objective was to disrupt the social order and to intimidate law-abiding citizens, both black and white

"This objective is applicable to the Ciskei as well. Your country is also a target. My government will take the necessary effective steps in order to protect the sovereignty of your country as well," he said.

Mr Le Grange said the ANC advocated and propagated violence.

"It promotes class consciousness in an endeavour to ignite the class struggle. A socialist form of government, with majority rule, is its aim," he said.

"The terrorists are encouraged and assisted by elements of the communist world, as evidenced by the communist arms found in possession of intercepted terrorists and incontroverted evidence before our courts in terrorism trials," Mr Le Grange said.

But there was still no active terrorism on South African soil, he said, but sporadic acts of sabotage had been committed by externally trained ANC terrorists.

He said a large number of ANC recruits had left South Africa and had received military training in, inter alia, East Germany, Angola, Russia and China.

"Some have now completed their training and have arrived in neighbouring states from where they are to infiltrate the Republic of South Africa.

"A large number of trained terrorists have been arrested since infiltration started and a vast quantity of foreign arms, ammunition and explosives have been confiscated," Mr Le Grange said.

He said blacks had never regarded the ANC leaders "in exile" as their real leaders.

He said. "The non-white populations have chosen their own representatives and organisations to promote and to protect their interests and welfare.

"My advice to Ciskeians is to respect and honour their own leaders, and to be loyal to their country, traditions and religion."

Addressing himself specially to the Ciskei youth, Mr Le Grange said:

"Learn. Educate yourselves. Listen to your parents, respect your customs, traditions, your forefathers and present leaders who have brought you so far.

"You must build on what they have achieved. There is no time to waste. Your future must be built now and not tomorrow or next year." — DDR.

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six fish. . . more than had he fished from shore like any of the others. The *social total* is two fish larger. But if another person joins him on the boat, the pair can catch a total of 16—10 more, so, with two crew members, the marginal product *on board* is 10 fish. Marginal products are graphed in Figure 9–1. Since the second person forsakes the four fish he would have caught fishing from shore, the social total increases by six fish with a second person. That is, with two on board the *social marginal* product is six fish; the social *total* is eight more than without the boat. Who gets the eight fish?

If the two people apportion the fish equally between themselves, each has four *more* fish than each shore fisherman. No one else is affected. Or the gain of eight fish could be divided among all 1000 people so everyone could have 4.008 fish. But whatever is done, at least a third person could profitably switch to the boat, as is indicated by Figure 9–1. That would increase the boat total by eight fish to 24 fish (the marginal product with three crewmen is eight fish) while forsaking only four more fish from the shore. The social total increases by four—the difference between the marginal product on the boat and the forsaken four-fish shore-marginal-product. A fourth crewman could transfer to the boat, since the marginal product *on the boat*, six, with four members is greater than the forsaken marginal product on shore, four—a net *social* marginal product of two. With four boatmen the total product on the boat is 30 (= 6 + 10 + 8 + 6), which, subtracting 16 forsaken fish from the shore (four from each person who shifted to the boat) yields a *social* gain of 14 fish. How the net social gain

is used, that is, how many are allowed on board, *and* (b) he is allowed to charge a price for access to the boat, and (c) keep the receipts. A private-property scenario permits those conditions. Private ownership of firms is dominant in most non-socialist countries and will be examined in more detail later.

Employees or Tenants?

The same location could be described differently. Instead of saying *fishermen rent* the boat, we could say the boat *owner hires* the fishermen. In the latter case, he must pay them four plus a smidgeon of fish each to fish on his boat while he keeps the total catch, minus those wages. Of a total catch of 34 fish with five people, each is paid four fish, a total wages bill of 20 fish, leaving him 14 fish. There is *no* difference in this example between fishermen renting the boat or the boat owner hiring fishermen as employees!

Is there, then, no difference between Macy's hiring clerks as *employees* or the clerks *renting* Macy's building and facilities and paying rent (and inventory-use costs) to the owners out of the daily sales—leaving the clerks with the sa[illegible] *If*

ing enough (or the boon of catching more than enough) fish to pay for the day's rent and have at least four fish. If the boat owner hires the fishermen, he (the employer) bears the risk for the *day* on which he has guaranteed the fishermen at least four fish. Why do we emphasize "day"? To see, look again at the rental case: The rent set the *following* day for use of the boat will be adjusted to match the *expected* net catch. If the rent is set per day, the fishermen lose only one day's error in estimated catch. But the boat owner will suffer or enjoy the entire *future projected changes* in catch, as profits or losses in the value of his boat. The boat owner cannot escape projected future change—not even by selling off his ownership, because the new buyer will adjust his *offer* price to take all that into account. By making *short-term* rental arrangements, the renters who use the boat avoid being stuck with an unexpectedly bad future. As employees, on the other hand, they are always guaranteed four fish, which they could always catch from shore, regardless of the fortunes on the ocean deep. You can probably conjecture that if the boat were for sale it would be bought only by a person who was more optimistic about the potential catch, or who thought he knew bet-

[illegible] how to use the boat so as

Call to find consensus

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — South Africa agreed with the Ciskei on many aspects of the homeland's aspirations, Mr L. le Grange, Minister of Police, said here yesterday, in reply to a luncheon speech by Chief Minister L. L. Sebe.

"We appreciate the proposals, particularly because they come from

Chief Sebe had said there was, in the message of good wishes from the South African Government "a ray of hope and encouragement" regarding the negotiations between the two governments on conditions for Ciskei's independence.

Mr Le Grange said: "I can assure you we are definitely together in many or most of the thoughts you have expressed. I am a member of the commission that is looking into the proposals by you, which are being considered by both our governments, which are very important as they relate to your future.

"We have reached a point where we don't want to build bridges alone. We must build bridges together and cross these bridges together," he said.

But, this, he said, did not mean he was advocating abandonment of the South African Government's principle of self-determination by the country's various nations.

"What is important right now is that we must find one another. We must find consensus as this is necessary for our future."

Opening the CLA earlier in the day, Mr Le Grange said: "The creation of a constellation of states, which has also been supported by your Chief Minister, is being actively pursued at a high level

the people of the Ciskei themselves," Mr Le Grange said.

He said the time had come that all people in South Africa should appreciate it was necessary to build bridges of friendship.

"We have reached a

and can perhaps be seen as one of the most important developments for Southern Africa."

Chief Sebe has advanced the constellation concept in his argument for a better citizenship deal for his people, in his independence "package deal".

Mr Le Grange said it was clear the academic integrity of the members of the Quail Commission, which investigated and recommended independence for the Ciskei, and the scientific approach adopted in collecting the facts could not be questioned by anyone.

He said it was a known fact that at least five of the seven members of the commission did not support the policies of the South African Government. Nevertheless, the report, which was unanimously signed by all the commissioners, contained very positive data.

"One of the main recommendations is that the Ciskei can indeed accept independence if a majority of its citizens in a referendum voted for this and if certain other matters, such as citizenship, job opportunities and so on, can be cleared satisfactorily with the South African Government," he said.

In his lunch-hour address, Chief Sebe said South Africa had an economy of abundance and society of unemployment and want.

"The tardiness in the removal of constraints which militate against development and prosperity, the elaborate network of legislation and regulation for job reservation, tertiary education for blacks, Indians, Coloureds and whites, in some 16 separate institutions where half that number would suffice."

He said: "It is in these fundamental disparities that grievances and battle lines are drawn, but let us, as a civilised people, go forward and find a solution to these perplexing problems. DDR.

Stormy times ahead says Le Grange

10 DD 18/4/80

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — It would be naive to suppose South Africa's orderly existence was not going to be in serious jeopardy during the next few years, Mr L. le Grange, Minister of Police, said yesterday.

He was opening the third ordinary session of the Ciskei Legislative Assembly, at Zwelitsha near here.

Mr Le Grange said Russian imperialism had already stuck its claws deep into African soil "making no secret of the fact that it covets the mineral-rich and strategically important southern tip of Africa."

He said: "The nations of Southern Africa recognise the dangers that threaten them and realise that forceful and united action, accompanied by dynamic and responsible leadership in all population groups, is of paramount importance at this time."

All states were faced with actual or potential internal and/or external threats and South Africa was no exception.

"As in the other states, machinery has been created for the specific purpose of safeguarding the country's security," he said.

"Terrorism is a threat to Western civilization and in many respects more serious than the risk of a nuclear war. What is at stake now is civilization," Mr Le Grange said.

He said Russians distinguished between world wars, defined local wars, revolutionary wars and civil wars.

"Through sustained counter-measures the South African Police has been largely successful in combating subversion, public violence, unrest and terrorism falling within the ambit of so-called revolutionary wars," he said.

"South Africa is diametrically opposed to communist involvement in African affairs and believes the tragic pattern of Soviet and Cuban intervention, manifested in Angola and the Horn of Africa, should be stamped out by resolute international action.

"Communist contribution to armed conflict and bloodshed in Southern Africa is manifested by, inter alia, the training and equipment of terrorist forces," Mr Le Grange said.

Initially, armament used by terrorists consisted of antiquated weapons of various origins and their training was of a low standard.

"Progressively, however, modern and increasingly sophisticated weapons and material of communist origin has been added to their arsenal and their training placed on a high efficiency level."

Mr Le Grange said it should be accepted as a fact that urban terrorism had become an important aspect of modern total war.

He said: "This has developed to such an extent that alliances have been established and operate across international boundaries for the sake of the what they call the liberation struggle."

The role Moscow and its African National Congress cohorts played in that regard, had become quite obvious in the total onslaught against Southern Africa, he said.

"Modern terrorism is mainly aimed at the creation of fear and chaos by acts of atrocity against the population, wanton destruction of property, assassination of government officials and community leaders."

He said the aim was to incite fear and uncertainty and to convince the population that the government was not capable of maintaining law and order.

"In doing this they hope to compel the government to enforce strict and unpopular security measures which they hope will antagonise the inhabitants and lead to a decline in the government's popularity.

"The tactical concepts of the terrorist and his technical skills and devices have become more and more sophisticated and difficult to combat."

But the security forces of the South African Government were acquainted with the techniques applied and had succeeded in crippling the efforts of the terrorists, prevented gross loss and protected lives by the timeous application of constructive counter-measures, he said. — DDR.

Share and Share Alike with Controlled Entry

In our first scene of this fishing saga, assume the boat discoverer is entitled to decide how many persons can be on board, and all those on board will share alike in the total catch. Our discoverer will allow only one or two other people, for then the *average* catch on board, which he and each other person gets, is at the maximum: that the ocean shore is the rest of the economy where you could earn income. If extra students reduce each present student's learning (that is, reduce the average quality), how many should be admitted? Before drawing conclusions, continue with our scenario.

Private Property

As Scene Two of the saga of our fishing society opens, the boat-discoverer has been given en-

boat (which is the same as total r
assume the boat is costless to
charges a fee of 2.8 fish per perso
to be on board. With an average ca
of which each pays 2.8 and keeps
persons will want to be on board. N
rent (social gain) goes to the gove
distributed however the governme
would appear that the only differ
this and the private-property contr
who gets the 14-fish gain. The pi
seeking personal profits, also achie
mum social output.

However, if our government ag
easier and doesn't charge the right
he lose? The loss is imposed on th
whole. But who in the public or go
an incentive as strong as a priva
detect opportunism or shirking o
duty? In contrast to the private own
authority suffers less loss of poten
wealth in being less attentive to
gains. And if there is uncertainty abo
tial catch on board, he would perm
ple on board if that made him more
enhanced his hold on political office
his personal life easier, the authority
too few on board because that pe
working hours for him (like closing
and earlier in the afternoons) and r
the boat as fully as would maximize
we shall see how *incentives* and
about future potential production ar
fluences on methods for coordinati
trolling joint production activity.

But when has a government agenc
posed to maximize *profits*? It is us

old to "maximize public welfare and bene-
e agency might be a nonprofit corporation
pitals, colleges, or the post office.) How is
lize public welfare" interpreted? In our
e, maximize the number on board? Or
ze the catch on the boat? Or the social
Maximizing the catch *on board* would, as
ve seen, result in marginal products on
that are less than on shore, thereby reduc-
social total—a *social* waste.
ambiguous goal "maximum public benefit
elfare" is sturdy and widespread, because
iguity permits the authorities wide latitude
pretation and hence of measuring perfor-
It is commonly mandated for government
ties who control access to the television
dio electromagnetic spectrum, air space
planes, postal service, highways, national
ate parks and beaches, airports, harbors,
s; it is even applied to federal forests, off-
oil, and federal land. Zoning commissions
ntrol the use of land (such as how con-
it can be) are similarly instructed to maxi-
ublic usefulness. But hardly any govern-
uthority is instructed to maximize profits:
post office, or the water, electricity, gas,
company. All are instructed to "serve the
or "break even"—with consequences
now more explainable.

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reasons the actual productivity of any
annot be predicted perfectly. First, natural

Ciskei to close schools

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — St Matthew's and Lovedale, both former missionary institutions, will be closed down at the end of Healdtown as former historical places of learning in the Ciskei.

The closure of the two schools was mentioned yesterday by Mr Le Grange when he opened the Ciskei Legislative Assembly.

He said: "Although the two institutions, which over the years have built up a fine reputation in the Ciskei for training teachers — and there I am referring to Lovedale and St Matthew's — are being closed down at the end of this year owing to the inadequacy of the buildings, the Ciskei can be proud of the very modern Lennox Sebe Training College."

The closure of Lovedale became common knowledge early last year when it was scheduled to close at the end of that year. Healdtown was closed at the end of 1977.

Lovedale, however, survived and classes were still conducted there this year.

Mr Le Grange said the Ciskei was the first of the national states (as homelands are now officially called) to do something positive about the educational qualifications of teachers.

"The Cabinet has already granted its approval for admission requirements for all teachers' courses in the Ciskei to be the Std 10 certificate."

Mr Le Grange also commended the Ciskei Government for the establishment of the Ciskei Youth Movement.

This will not only reduce unemployment among your post-school youth, but it will also serve to inspire your young people with the cultural riches and historic heritage of their nation," he said.

He added: "I am sure the product of this youth programme will be disciplined, qualified and motivated citizens of the Ciskei." — DDR.

New Ciskei produce market aims at full range soon

105
DD Grahamstown
18/4/80

Business was still steady at the new Mdantsane produce market on its third day.

The general manager, Mr Andre van der Merwe said they had alerted Ciskei farmers to plant crops but he was still getting his produce from the municipal market in Wilsonia and "from anywhere in South Africa where it is cheap."

He said the market was open only until 11 o'clock "because we do not want to interfere with the business of hawkers and business places in Mdantsane."

There were still a few items on display — potatoes, tomatoes, pumpkins and onions.

Mr Van der Merwe said he hoped to have a full range by next week.

On prices he said: "My prices are ruled by the supply and demand and I will try to give Ciskei buyers advantage of any price."

He said he would be employing between 30 and 35 people

The market will be officially opened on May 13 by the Ciskei Chief Minister, Chief L.L. Sebe.

Mrs Lozana Nanazana, who has been selling fruit for years said: "We will save on transport costs but the prices already indicate that winter has started."

roduction 211

In so
farmers
land the
sell the
...t they cannot sell or borrow against the land. (If they could borrow against the land, they could borrow and then default, letting the lender take the land—circumventing the ban on sale of the land.) They have only *usufruct* rights. These restricted rights to resources do not permit as much discretionary risk-sharing and reallocation. Furthermore, the incentive to improve or invest in the farmland is weakened, since the prospects of value increases cannot be transferred to those most optimistic or willing to bear them. These *ejidos* invest in more children as a source of future income—not a surprising substitute!

Attitudes toward property rights and their exchangeability by contracts are, in part, based on how the rights and contracts permit *distribution* of risky consequences—profits and losses. Since profits and losses occur regardless of the form of property rights, the issue is whether one is for or against a given system of: (a) distributing the risks of profits and losses (and the profits and losses themselves) over various people, and of (b) stimulating the uses of resources that increase their value. The bearing of profits and losses could be assigned by the political system, in which case the assignments will depend on one's political power. Because socialism is a political allocation of profit-and-loss risk-bearing, part of the issue between the private-property and socialist property systems is over the desirability of their respective risk-distribution institutions. In a private-property system, those who de-

more likely to
...pitalized value
effects

**Risk Allo
Contract
and Emp**

The so... of the firm borrow or hire resources as well as use their own. They buy equipment; they lease it; they hire (rent) labor. In each contract the risk-bearing depends on differences in attitudes toward risks, beliefs about the prospects of success, and the ability to usefully direct and to monitor performance of the resources.

For example, some employees make longer-term contracts (formal or tacit) at agreed wages. Most resources (and people are resources) face fluctuating demands for their services. Transient, imperfectly predictable fluctuations in demand will create either (1) instant changes in wage rates if employment is not changed, or (2) instant changes in employment if the wage rate is not changed. Neither alternative is necessarily as acceptable as (3) a steadier job at a lower, but more assured, wage. In the first two arrangements, employed inputs bear more of the risks of varying incomes over the future; like stockholders, they bear the risks of the market value changes of their own resources. The third arrangement, however, indicates that some employees act more like moneylenders who are promised a fixed interest rate (though lower than the average on riskier common stocks) regard-

DD 19/4/80 (105)

R98m budget for Ciskei government

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The Ciskei government's budget for the 1980/81 financial year will be R98 469 600 — R26 506 600 more than the grant the homeland government received last year.

The budget speech was not delivered in the Ciskei Legislative Assembly yesterday, although the Ciskeian Appropriation Bill was read for the first time.

The Minister of Finance, Dr J. T. Hermanus, announced he would table his budget speech on Monday.

Dr Hermanus also announced the Additional Appropriation Bill, which was piloted through the CLA on January 4, had been referred back to the Ciskei government because of certain defects.

Yesterday's session saw the appointment of Chief J. T. Mabandla, former Leader of the Opposition, as chairman of the CLA. He was nominated by Chief Minister L. L. Sebe and the nomination was unopposed.

In motivating his nomination, Chief Sebe said: "Some people will say he has just joined our party and should not have been considered, but such an appointment is not new in politics."

He said his government was no longer going to ignore people who could be used to the benefit of the Ciskei nation.

"At this stage of our development, when the Ciskei is at the political crossroads, we cannot afford to allow talent to lie wasted. As from now, we are going to be motivated by merit only. Merit will be our motto," Chief Sebe said.

Informed sources said after the session yesterday that Chief D. N. Mavuso, a former member of Chief Mabandla's opposition Ciskei National Party and that party's deputy whip, was considered for the post of government deputy whip but Mrs F. F. Matiyase pipped him in the final count.

Mrs Matiyase made history when she became the first woman in the Ciskei to be the government deputy whip. She was also the first woman in Ciskei politics to be voted into the CLA, when she won one of the five seats in the Victoria East constituency in the 1978 election.

Although she was one of the most articulate debaters in the CLA, she was a back bencher until yesterday's appointment.

Chief Mabandla is a veteran politician, having led the Ciskei through its territorial authority stage, then through the so-called "new deal" and into legislative assembly status, when he became the homeland's first Chief Minister in 1972. — DDR.

DD 19/4/80

MSO workers' cash returned

(105) (106)

EAST LONDON — Money taken by police from Mdantsane Special Organisation workers when they downed tools on Wednesday was given back to the workers yesterday.

The Station Commander at Mdantsane, Captain D. N. Mlandu, said the money had been taken from the workers when police were still investigating the strike.

"It was money found on one of them who appeared to be collecting from others and it was claimed today and we handed it back," Capt Mlandu said.

Fresh complaints were received yesterday from workers who said they had experienced new restrictions in the MSO yard after Wednesday's strike.

"We are now being asked to carry tags with our clock numbers," Mr L. N. Mbambi said.

He added they were also not allowed to see visitors in the yard.

"We must go out to meet them if we have visitors," he said.

Mr Mbambi said what had not been returned from the police were trade union registration forms which had been taken from Mr M. Kolisi, the South African Allied Workers Union branch treasurer at MSO.

Also not returned was a book taken from Mr Mbambi in which the complaints raised by the workers against management had been compiled.

Meanwhile, moves were made yesterday to get workers to elect two members from each of the six units to represent them in putting their grievances to management, but a trade union official said workers were not interested in electing workers to a liaison committee which they had not had since 1976.

"All we want are our trade union officials to put our grievances to management to solve the attitude problems we have here," he said. — DDR.

Kaolin plant opens

CAPE TOWN — A plant for the refining of kaolin, expected to save the country about R2 million a year in foreign exchange, has been officially opened in Fish Hoek by the Minister of Industries, Dr Schalk van der Merwe. — SAPA.

DIB 21/4/80

Official market opening in May

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The Mdantsane market, which started operating about two weeks ago, will be officially opened on May 13.

The opening will be attended by all members of the Ciskei Legislative Assembly, but it has not been revealed yet who will conduct the opening.

It is still difficult to gauge the degree of threat, in financial terms, posed by the new market to the R4,5m East London municipal market at Wilsonia.

When plans for the establishment of the Mdantsane market became public about two years ago, a number of representatives of the East London municipality expressed fear the new venture would be detrimental to he Wilsonia market.

The council even sent a deputation to meet with representatives of the Ciskei Marketing Board, the power behind the new market, to discuss the matter.

The city council could not persuade the Ciskei Government to shelve its plans for the market. The council's argument was that the Wilsonia market could be used for both Mdantsane and East London and the establishment of another market could be counter-productive. — DDR.

R98m budget gives priority to development

DD 22/4/80 (105)

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Seventy per cent of the Ciskei budget was a grant from the South African Government while Ciskei's own contribution to the homeland's R98 469 600 budget for the 1980/81 financial year was 30 per cent, the Minister of Finance, Dr J. T. Hermanus, revealed yesterday.

He told the Ciskei Legislative Assembly the homeland was not in total control of its internal economy, but a considerable degree of control was exercised by the South African Government.

"It is, however, possible for the Ciskei Government to place accent and emphasis on areas which it considers to be important and this has been accomplished by the judicious distribution of funds between the several departments," the Minister said when he submitted his budget speech.

In distributing funds among the various departments, the Minister said he had to take into consideration the Ciskei Government's development policy.

He said the 37 per cent increase on last year's budget "speaks significantly of the attention being given to the frequent approaches to the South African Government in this regard".

"An attempt has been made to allocate more funds to those departments actively engaged in and responsible for the implementation of development schemes as compared with the other departments which are concerned with routine administrative functions."

The Minister gave the biggest slice of the budget (R30,3 million) to the Department of Works, with the Department of Education getting the next biggest figure (R23 678 000).

The Department of Health and Welfare was given R23,4 million, Agriculture R11 548 000, Finance R4,0 million, Chief Minister's Department R3 522 000, Interior R1 199 600 and Justice R822 000.

Dr Hermanus said: "It should be noted the greatest accent is placed on increases in the departments of works, education and agriculture which are actively engaged in the creation of work opportunities which provide the impetus for the promotion of the economy."

Despite the 37 per cent increase, CLA members described the South African grant as a pittance.

Mrs F. F. Matiyase, the deputy whip, said the Ciskei Budget had to be viewed against the background of the wealth the South African Government had generated through gold "whose price soared to unprecedented heights last year."

"We must not be seen as an ungrateful lot. No, we are not, but we are concerned that as the last group which is still prepared to sit down and negotiate, we may run out of time," she said.

People were coming who believed in force and bloodshed "but we do not want force and bloodshed".

"The grant we have been given is like an old 1936 car which has been given a new coat with 1980 paint," Mrs Matiyase said.

Chief D. N. Mavuso questioned the South African Government's policy of extending a helping hand to countries like Zimbabwe and Zambia with money and maize.

"Charity begins at home and the South African Government must first of all feed the starving millions in the black community in this country before it can extend its helping hand to countries beyond our borders," Chief Mavuso said. — DDR.

Major Ciskei role foreseen for farming

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The agricultural base of the Ciskei is that of a small scale peasant farmer community, the Ciskei Marketing Board says in its annual report.

The report, covering the 1978/79 period, was tabled in the Ciskei Legislative Assembly yesterday by the Minister of Agriculture, the Rev W. M. Xaba.

The Ciskei Marketing Board came into existence at the end of 1977. The legislation for its establishment was passed by the CLA in 1976.

The report says agriculture is destined to play a major role in the Ciskei's economy.

"The majority of the Ciskei's population derives its income and livelihood directly or indirectly from agriculture, hence the rate of agricultural development will have a profound effect on the overall performance and future well-being of the Ciskeian economy," the report says.

It says one of the main aims of agricultural policy is to assist Ciskeian farmers in making the transition from subsistence activity to commercial farming.

"In seeking solutions to general agricultural progress in the Ciskei, the Ciskeian Government looked not only to the South African marketing systems but further afield to other African countries, where similar conditions to those existing in the Ciskei pertained," the report says.

It adds: "The government has based its marketing philosophy on establishing an operating base for a large number of small scale farmers."

The board had adopted a policy of vertical integration "so the farmer can influence and participate in both the sale and processing of his products.

"The board will seek to promulgate commercial agricultural projects which will be geared to the pattern of a small scale farming community so that the peasant farmer can benefit from such schemes." — DDR.

Chief Zimema quits CLA

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Acting Chief M. D. Zimema, of the Zulukama tribal authority, yesterday resigned his seat in the Ciskei Legislative Assembly by giving up his chieftainship "to restore peace in my father's house," he said.

But he will come back to the House at a later stage as a representative of the Mziwoxolo tribal authority.

An urgent motion was yesterday tabled before the Assembly by Chief Minister L. L. Sebe to "regularise the appointment of Acting Chief Zimema as well as to make it possible for the new representative of the Zulukama tribal authority to assume office."

The Mziwoxolo tribal authority is a merger of the tribal authorities of Mdadlana, Shiloh and Ndlovukazi, all in the Hewu constituency. A motion for the establishment of the chieftainship was adopted last year during the ordinary sitting of the CLA.

There were times when Chief Zimema's term of office as acting chief was troublesome, with some elements calling for his withdrawal.

He said yesterday: "I am resigning my seat so that there can be peace in my father's house and for the sake of peaceful relations between my children and my brother's children." — DDR.

Be fearless Mabandla tells speakers

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The chairman of the Ciskei Legislative Assembly, Chief J. T. Mabandla, yesterday took the unusual step of exhorting members of the House to contribute fearlessly to the deliberations.

He said: "It would seem the speakers are holding back, which has given the debate a monotonous outlook, and yet what we need is forceful speaking like they do in the Cape Town Parliament where speakers at times even bang the tables for the purpose of emphasis.

"I don't mean we have to be rude in any way in our arguments, but, on the other hand, we cannot lower our debate to the standard which prevailed during the territorial authority stage of this House."

Chief Mabandla made his appeal after a few members had spoken during the budget debate.

Before that, Chief Mabandla had warned members that according to the rules of procedure, they were not allowed to criticise officials of the South African Government, including the State President, Prime Minister and Commissioner-General.

The appeal for forcefulness in the deliberations was immediately taken up by Chief S. M. Burns-Ncamashe, who said: "The allocation of revenue to the so-called black states is inspired by the wicked policy of apartheid."

He said so long as the South African Government was "wedded" to that cruel policy, "so long will the blacks in this country starve".

"They will be starved not by accident but by design as the basic philosophy is to make the blacks perpetually subserviant to the whites of South Africa.

"But what do you expect from a philosophy that says there must never be equality between the blacks and the whites in all spheres of our lives?"

Chief Ncamashe said he did not believe the confederation or federation which had captured the imagination of the South African public would work "because how can you take a frail boy and say he is equal to a well built man?"

"But then you must remember there is never any truth in politics and you cannot expect white politicians to be truthful in respect of blacks," Chief Ncamashe said.

Chief Ncamashe said the country's blacks were seen as little black boys and girls who kept on nagging to big white brother about matters like finance "but what nor sense that is".

Chief Minister L. L Sebe said the manner i which the budget debat was handled by th members proved peopl were tired of saying th same thing over and ove again.

"Normally it is th elected members only wh contribute to this kind o debate but when chiefs the traditional leaders also speak out as has beer done today, then it mean the tide is turning," Chie Sebe said.

The Rev W. M. Xaba, Minister of Agriculture, said: "I want to warn the people of South Africa — both black and white — that the barrel of the gun has won in Zimbabwe under the cloak of Western democracy.

"Next week all eyes will be focused on Namibia and South Africa will follow next as the object of attention but, then, will the starving blacks of this country stand up and defend the country?"

"We want an equal share of the cake. No Christian should be able to sleep peacefully when his fellow black brother is twisting in bed with an empty stomach." — DDR.

Ciskei detains Gqweta

EAST LONDON — The national organiser of the South African Allied Workers' Union, Mr Thozamile Gqweta, of Mdantsane, has been detained by the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services for investigations connected with the strike at the Mdantsane Special Organisation last week.

The secretary of the CCIS, Colonel Charles Sebe, confirmed yesterday that Mr Gqweta had been detained.

A relative said Mr Gqweta was picked up by security police at a rugby match in Mdantsane on Sunday.

Early this year he applied for an office in Mdantsane and the Mdantsane Township Council turned his application down.

He then said he had sought the assistance of Col Sebe in his official capacity as secretary for CCIS, but had been told the Ciskei Government was against trade unions because the government itself looked after the interests of every worker.

A month later some women demonstrated in Mdantsane's civic centre against the formation of a trade union and claimed Mr Gqweta was misleading their children. All were not workers and many admitted they were members of the ruling Ciskei National Independence Party.

The following night his home was stoned and a curtain set alight.

Last week an official of the SAAWU at the Mdantsane Special Organisation, Mr L. N. Mhlambi, claimed Mr Gqweta had misled them. — DDR

Hartzenberg to visit Ciskei on Friday

23/4/80

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The Minister of Education and Training, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, and his departmental secretary, Mr J. G. Rousseau, will visit the Ciskei on Friday for talks on the homeland's educational set-up.

It is believed some memoranda will be submitted to the Minister on a number of key issues relating to education.

Chief D. M. Jongilanga, Ciskei's Minister of Education, said yesterday, among others, the South African Government would be asked to abolish the rand-for-rand system regarding the building of black schools.

"This has already been abolished in the urban areas and the government is responsible for the erection of schools and we should also receive the same consideration," Chief Jongilanga said.

It is also believed the Ciskei Government will appeal for financial assistance from the South African Government, which could be more than R6 million for the erection of schools in the Ciskei, to meet requirements brought about by resettlement programmes in the homeland.

The Ciskei Government has argued that resettled communities were the responsibility of the South African Government until the Pretoria Administration was prepared to first make the necessary capital available to the Ciskei for the additional people the homeland government would be forced to accommodate.

The Ciskei has had to accommodate all people in the area, including the resettled communities, form a budget basically meant for people who appear in official records as the official population.

It is also believed the Ciskei Government is trying to press Pretoria to assist with the establishment of a medical school in the homeland.

A Ciskei medical school was first mentioned last year during the ordinary session of the legislative assembly, but there was no further mention of the project subsequently.

The Department of Education and Training officials will be met on Friday morning by Chief Jongilanga and Mr O. Bomela, Secretary for Education, at the East London airport.

The group will then be driven through the resettlement areas of Ndevana and Phakamisa, both near Zwelitsha, Emadakeni near Dimbaza and Ekukhanyeni, at Keiskammahoek, where families from Humansdorp are living.

The group's first port of call will be Mdantsane, where a number of schools will be visited and later in the day the visitors will have discussions with the Ciskei Cabinet at Zwelitsha.

DAILY DI

23/4/80

Strong police force planned

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The intelligence service, which was run from the offices of the Ciskei Government as a branch of the then Bureau of State Security, had been converted to a full intelligence service branch for the Ciskei, Chief Minister L. L. Sebe said yesterday.

Chief Sebe said the Ciskeian Police Force had been transferred from the Ministry of Justice to his department.

The Ciskei Government was trying to mould the 500 members of the force into an active and efficient unit of which the Ciskei would be proud.

He said the Ciskei had two majors, four captains, 16 lieutenants, 24 warrant officers, 71 sergeants and 289 constables.

A total of 72 new recruits were sent for training to the police college at Hammanskraal early this year. He said 70 per cent of the recruits were matriculants and the rest had junior secondary education certificates.

"In future only matriculants would be accepted for these positions," he said, adding the youth of the Ciskei found the police force an attractive career, which meant there was no shortage of applicants for all available posts.

He said the Ciskei had 12 police stations staffed by Ciskeians and most of them were headed by commissioned officers and warrant officers.

The traffic section of his department formed an autonomous section under the Ciskei police. They comprised 29 men and further training would be undertaken during the 1980/81 period.

Body to plan future

23/4/80

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The Ciskei Government has established a directorate of planning branch in the Department of the Chief Minister to give proper direction to development activities in the Ciskei.

The new section was revealed yesterday by Chief Minister L. L. Sebe when he delivered his policy speech.

He said the directorate was created on the recommendation of the Ciskei Planning Co-ordinating Committee, under the chairmanship of Professor D. Page, of Stellenbosch University's Institute of Planning Research.

"The main objective of the branch is to achieve co-ordination in planning and in the execution of plans in the various departments to ensure the Ciskei's political objectives are reflected both in the budget, and in the activities of the departments concerned," Chief Sebe said.

"Suitably qualified staff to staff this branch are still being recruited but I am happy to report there is already evidence that considerable benefit will be derived through this branch, giving the proper direction to development activities in the Ciskei."

The planning and co-ordinating committee was in the process of finalising its report and recommendations on the Ciskei "and it is expected this report will be finally compiled and published during this year."

Chief Sebe also reported the creation of "an indigenous type" youth movement in the Ciskei, called Intsika Yesizwe (Pillar of the Nation).

He said youths did not have the channels to give expression to their fears and aspirations.

"Many of the boys and girls left school after passing their junior certificate or after obtaining a matriculation or senior certificate, and because they could not find work, they inevitably turned to crime or some other form of anti-social behaviour," Chief Sebe said.

The negative political activities and political acts of violence in urban areas were in many cases attributable to the activities of those "frustrated young men and women."

"We cannot allow our Ciskeian youth to suffer because of discrimination and lack of opportunity in the employment field and our answer to this problem is contained in the creation of Intsika Yesizwe, a youth movement which will not only keep the wolf away from the door, but will occupy our youth meaningfully and profitably for a whole year."

The youths would learn a craft, self-discipline, develop a love for the soil by growing their own vegetables and rear their own livestock.

He said a carefully selected steering committee had been entrusted with the establishment of Intsika Yesizwe and preparations for the commencement of its operations had reached an advanced stage.

Salary up from April

23/4/80

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The salaries of all members of the Ciskei Legislative Assembly have been raised from April 1.

This was announced yesterday by Chief Minister L. L. Sebe, whose own annual income, including an allowance of R2 100, will now be R27 300.

The other cabinet ministers will get R24 360 and the chairman of the assembly and his deputy will get R8 196 and R7 560, respectively, while the Chief Whip and the Deputy Whip will get, respectively, R7 560 and R6 948, with ordinary members of the House getting R6 300.

Chief Sebe also revealed his government had given headmen in its employ a 33 per cent increase in salaries from April 1.

"My department is conscious of the fact we have been unable to adequately compensate these headmen for the excellent services which they have rendered, but we have done what we could over the last two years to make annual adjustments to their allowances," Chief Sebe said.

Chief Sebe said salaries of mechanics at the government workshop, magistrates, social workers and qualified professional technical staff had been increased.

White seconded officials in the Ciskei Civil Service had dropped to less than 2,8 per cent.

AD 23/4/80 (105)

Quail seen as major influence

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The Quail Commission report had had a profound influence on constitutional negotiations between the Ciskei Government and the South African Government on the question of independence for the homeland, Chief Minister L. L. Sebe told the Ciskei legislative assembly yesterday.

He said the Ciskei had been criticised for appointing the commission to investigate the question of independence for the Ciskei "but since the presentation and distribution of this report, I trust that those critics have been silenced by the impace which the contents of the report have had, not only in South Africa, but also overseas."

He said it had become quite clear much light had been cast "into former obscurity."

"Although I have stated the Quail Commission report has influenced our thinking, I would not like it to be assumed that we have slavishly followed its recommendations."

He said it was necessary to "marry" certain of the concepts contained in the report to the aspirations of the Ciskeian people "and this we have done."

"The result has been a package which will later be put to the electorate for a decision in a referendum, after the main aspects of the package have been settled."

He said when negotiations had been completed on the package, the Ciskei Government would go to the electorate "and ask them whether they accept or reject it, but it is difficult to attach a time scale to these matters and much depends on how soon the package can be finalised and how soon after that the necessary arrangements can be made for a properly supervised referendum."

Charles Nqakula reports from the Ciskei Legislative Assembly

23/4/80

Sebe outlines the new investments

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The Ciskei could not afford to miss a single investment opportunity if it were to progress to a state of economic independence, Chief Minister L. L. Sebe told the Ciskei Legislative Assembly yesterday when he presented his policy speech.

He said, while not wishing to raise 'false hopes,' the general buoyancy in the economy and the effective action taken by the Ciskei National Development Corporation in canvassing prospective investors had led to a substantial increase in potential investment interest.

"There are eight new agency agreements in their final stages, involving a total capital investment of R2 558 000, which will create a further 338 job opportunities," Chief Sebe said.

Agency agreements of an equal number had been signed "representing a total investment in buildings, share capital and loans of R7 130 000 for the year."

"The new job opportunities created will, at full production, total 579 and this brings the total cumulative investment at Dimbaza and in other development areas to R36 388 000, resulting in the creation of a total of 3 458 new jobs."

He said the total wages paid annually to Ciskeians employed in industries established under the agency scheme was approximately R1 800 000.

During the year under review 51 business loans to the value of R904 636 were granted to Ciskeian businessmen, creating approximately 294 employment opportunities.

"Today, a total of 337 business loans, to the value of R4 035 000 has been granted by the CNDC, creating a total of 2 022 job opportunities.

"A total of 528 housing loans were granted bringing to 1 518 the total loans for this purpose," he said.

He said the CNDC, which he congratulated onthe achievement of major successes in the expansion of Ciskei's industrial development programme, was acting as an agent in running several garages and hotels, pending the training of suitable Ciskeians.

"The Ciskei Government has been very selective in considering applications by whites to establish businesses in the Ciskei on the three-party basis.

"To date, only three such businesses are operating, the LTA Construction (Ciskei) Ltd, Nolizwe Wholesalers (Pty) Ltd and Ciskei Furnishers Ltd."

The commencement of a large supermarketing operation to be established on the three-party basis at Mdantsane was being considered by the Cabinet.

"It has long been my belief the best way to

CHIEF SEBE

achieve lasting and meaningful development is by starting at grassroots level," Chief Sebe said when he told the CLA about the establishment of small industries in the Ciskei.

He said investigations had revealed there were many small industrialists engaged in business at Mdantsane, Zwelitsha and Dimbaza.

"The greatest need among them was for the supply of management, marketing expertise and assistance with financial control and bookeeping," he said.

To solve the problem it was found the best approach would be to erect a block of industrial flats into which the businessmen could be attracted and in which the necessary inputs in the form of management assistance, marketing and financial control and, where necessary, loans could be provided.

Fifth woman takes seat

23/4/80

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The number of women in the Ciskei Legislative Assembly was increased yesterday to five when acting Chieftainess Emma Zimema was sworn in.

Chieftainess Zimema became a CLA member following the resignation of Acting Chief M. D. Zimema.

Chief Zimema has represented the Zulukama Tribal Authority, in the Hewu (Whittlesea) district, for many years, but his jurisdiction over the tribal authority ran into trouble at times when certain people challenged it.

When he resigned as head of the tribal authority and consequently as a member of the CLA on Monday, he said he wanted to restore peace in his father's house as well as peaceful relations between his and his brother's children.

Chieftainess Zimema has joined in the CLA Acting Paramount Chieftainess Nolizwe Sandile, her counsellor, Mrs N. Dyani, Acting Chieftainess K. Matomela and Mrs F. F. Matiyase, the only elected member among the five women.

Chieftainess Nolizwe is the widow of Rarabe Paramount Chief, Chief Mxolisi Sandile. She is acting for her son, Prince Maxhoba Sandile.

The only elected member for Hewu, Mr S. D. Myataza, has not been attending the session, although he attended the opening. He has gone blind.

Ciskei won't follow quail report 'lavishly'

IT SHOULD not be assumed that Ciskei had slavishly followed the recommendations of the Quail Commission, the Ciskei Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, said in King William's Town this week.

Delivering his policy speech in the Legislative Assembly at Zwelitsha, he said the Quail Commission report had influenced the thinking of his government.

He said: "We have not slavishly followed the recommendations contained in the report. It is necessary to marry certain concepts in that report to the aspirations of the Ciskei people.

"The result has been a package deal which we will later put to the electorate for a decision at a referendum after the main aspects of the package have been settled.

"The package contains the main features and a firm commitment on the part of the South African Government in regard to the purchase of land required to fulfil the 1975 Land Consolidation Proposals," Chief Sebe said.

Among the main features were:

- A firm statement in regard to the area which would be added to the Ciskei in addition to the land mentioned in the 1975 Consolidation Proposals.
- Provision for the retention of South African citizenship by all Ciskeian residents within the Ciskei or within the Republic of South Africa.
- Protection of the rights of Ciskeians to seek work outside the Ciskei.
- A firm undertaking on the part of the Government of South Africa to meet its obligation to solve the resettlement problems at various places throughout the Ciskei.
- Certain guarantees in regard to future monetary assistance.

tary assistance. — Sapa.

Zwelitsha forger picked on wrong organisation

DD. 24/4/80 (105)

EAST LONDON — A Zwelitsha man picked on the wrong organisation when he attempted to get a job with a forged Std 6 certificate.

Mr Cromwell Gubesa, 23, of Zone 6, submitted the certificate to Sergeant Tertius Vorster of the Department of Prisons — but his attempt to find employment landed him in court here yesterday and ended in a conviction for fraud, forgery and uttering charges.

He was fined R90 or 180 days' imprisonment, conditionally suspended for four years on the fraud count. The forgery und uttering counts were taken as one for the purpose of sentence and he was sentenced to four months' imprisonment, conditionally suspended for four years.

Mr Gubesa was charged with erasing his sister's name from the certificate and after presenting it to Sergeant Tertius Vorster, claimed it was his.

Mr Gubesa admitted erasing his sister's name from the certificate and that he typed his on it. He also said he had been looking for work for the past three years.

Mr Gubesa said at the time of his arrest he had not yet been employed by the Department of Prisons. — DDR.

Ciskei's security goes it alone

105
RDM
24/4/80

Own Correspondent

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN. — The Ciskei Intelligence Service, previously run from the offices of the Ciskei Government as a branch of the former Bureau of State Security (BOSS) of the SA Government, has now converted to a full intelligence service branch for the Ciskei.

This was announced by the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Mr Lennox Sebe, in the Ciskei Legislative Assembly this week.

Chief Sebe said the Ciskeian police force had been transferred from the Ministry of Justice to his department.

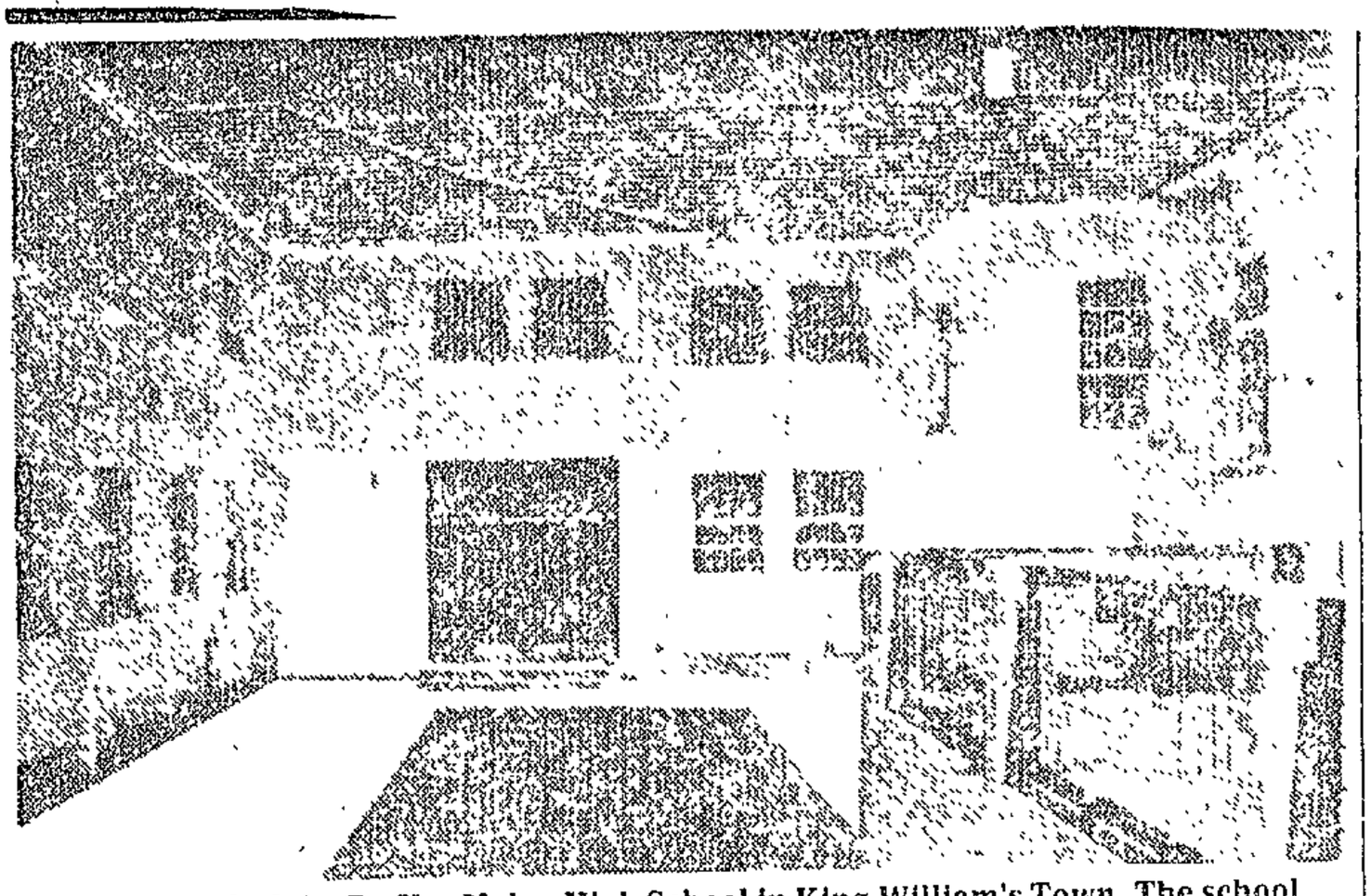
He said the Ciskei Government was trying to mould the members of the force, who numbered about 500, into an active and efficient unit of which the Ciskei would be proud.

The Ciskei had two majors, four captains, 16 lieutenants, 24 warrant officers, 71 sergeants and 289 constables.

A total of 72 new recruits were, earlier this year, sent to the Police College at Hammanskraal for training.

He said 70% of the recruits were matriculants and the rest had junior secondary education certificates.

"In future, our policy will be to accept only matriculated applicants for these positions," he said, adding that the youth of the Ciskei were attracted to a career in the police force, which meant there was no shortage of applicants for all available posts.



Courtyard of the De Vos Malan High School in King William's Town. The school has just been renovated and extended at a cost of R1 million by LTA Construction (East Cape).

DD 24/4/80 (105) (100) (33)

R1 million extensions at De Vos Malan

EAST LONDON — The De Vos Malan High School in King William's Town has been extended and renovated at a cost of R1 million and the Director of Education in the Cape Province, Dr P.S Meyer, will officially open the extensions today.

The extensions and renovations were carried out by the East London branch of LTA Construction (East Cape).

Meanwhile, LTA Construction (Ciskei), a tripartite company founded by LTA Construction, the Ciskei National Development Corporation and Ciskeian shareholders, has capitalised on the resurgence in the building industry and is sitting with a full order book.

In recent weeks the company has successfully tendered for contracts worth more than R6 million.

These include the R840 000 Mquoma Technical Institute at Alice, R3,2 million Mdantsane Magistrates' Courts; R1,5 million Dr Rubusane Teachers' Training College at Mdantsane; and R530 000 on numerous Dimbaza factory units.

The company, in fact, has won 14 of the last 17 projects for which it has tendered. A company spokesman attributed that to LTA (Ciskei's) knowledge of local conditions and its extensive training programme. — DDR

HOMELANDS - CISKEI - GENERAL

25 April 1980 —— 31 August 1980

Race to pay new police salaries

(251) (105) DD 25/4/80

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The Ciskei government was making all efforts to pay out to members of its police force the improved salaries announced by Chief Minister L. L. Sebe.

Chief Sebe, whose department controls the police force, said the government was using a computer to try to beat the deadline at the end of the month.

The increases, in line with the general increases for civil servants, are 25 per cent and 35 per cent for colonels and lieutenant-colonels, the highest ranks in the force.

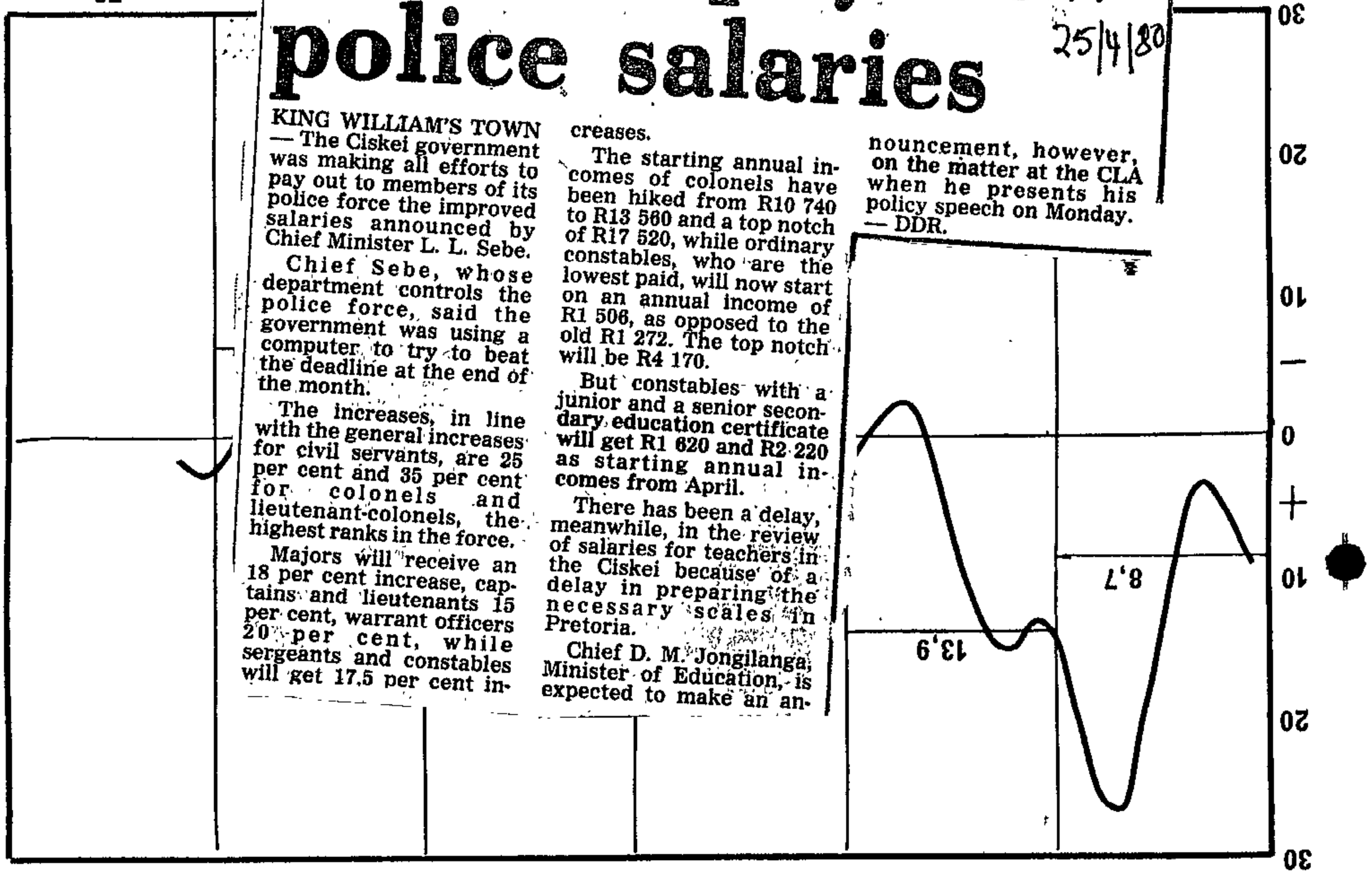
Majors will receive an 18 per cent increase, captains and lieutenants 15 per cent, warrant officers 20 per cent, while sergeants and constables will get 17,5 per cent increases.

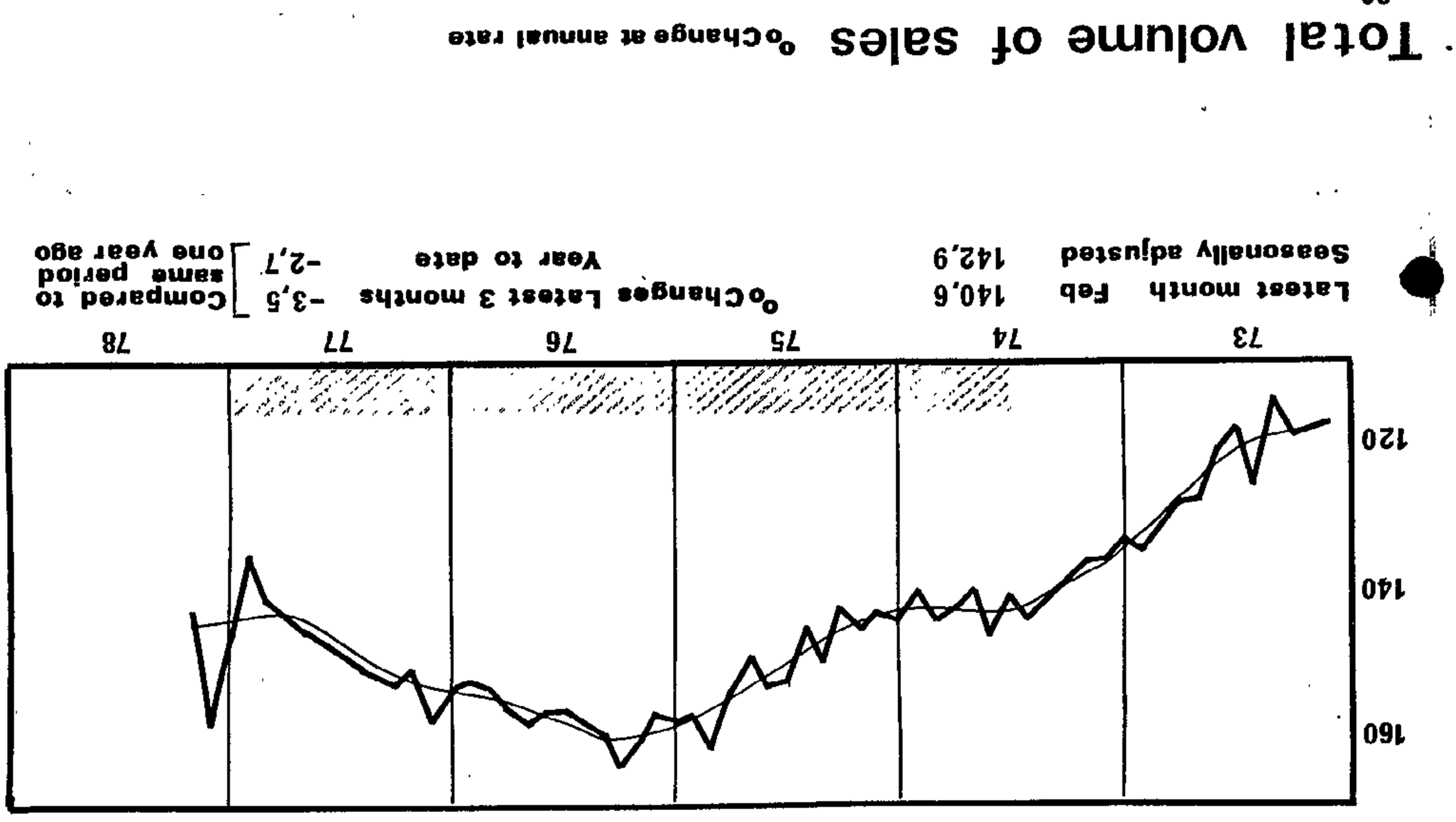
The starting annual incomes of colonels have been hiked from R10 740 to R13 560 and a top notch of R17 520, while ordinary constables, who are the lowest paid, will now start on an annual income of R1 506, as opposed to the old R1 272. The top notch will be R4 170.

But constables with a junior and a senior secondary education certificate will get R1 620 and R2 220 as starting annual incomes from April.

There has been a delay, meanwhile, in the review of salaries for teachers in the Ciskei because of a delay in preparing the necessary scales in Pretoria.

Chief D. M. Jongilanga, Minister of Education, is expected to make an announcement, however, on the matter at the CLA when he presents his policy speech on Monday. — DDR.





SHADOW EUROPEAN ECONOMIC POLIC

The OECD

1. Slow growth, sluggish investment activity, hig
inflation pose a major challenge to policy mal
OECD area. A summit meeting has been calle
strategy. There is no general agreement on w

2. One strategy, the OECD's Locomotive or Con
nationally coordinated program of expansiona
Its case rests on three assumptions: One, the
currently oper ating at 10 % belo w their poten
margin of excess capacity expansive policies v
than prices. Three, any resulting inflation can
pol icies.

3. We believe the OECD's estimate strongly overs
output gap. We therefore doubt that the expansi
policies proposed by the OECD c an achieve a s
output and employment. Any attempt to do so w
instability of exchange rates and increased eco

There are two reasons for scepticism about the
current output gap: One, potential levels of out
OECD area have bee n reduced permanently by
Two, the growth rates of potential o utput and e
area have been gradually r educed by several d
taken an increasing toll during the past decade.
have added to uncer tainty and hampered pr ivat
rising share of national income taken by gover
reduc ed the after-tax return on pr ivate capital
crowding out, lower private investment and slo
are hightened by policies that restrict competiti
and labor markets. Increased barriers to intern
effects.

Sebe warns witches and the trouble-makers

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — "Sorcerers" and "witches" who convened meetings during the night in the Ciskei were warned last night by Chief Minister L. L. Sebe that they would be eradicated.

Chief Sebe said: "The same applies to the white-necked ravens who are more concerned about their own material benefits than the spiritual needs of my people."

Chief Sebe issued the warning after reading a passage from A. C. Jordan's book, Towards an African Literature, where he quoted the riddle of the birds.

The passage relates to two people who are speaking about birds and after he is asked about his knowledge of the owl, one of the speakers says: "I know an owl because he is a sorcerer who always comes out in the depths of night to kill other animals."

The conversation finds the speaker saying about a white-necked raven: "He is a missionary who wears a white collar and a black cassock and is always looking for dead bodies to bury."

Chief Sebe said his government requested national book publishing company handed him a copy of his book of essays.

Chief Sebe's speech was based on the articulation of protest in the works of Xhosa writers and he linked some of the arguments in the works to situations in the Ciskei.

Chief Sebe issued the warning after reading a passage from A. C. Jordan's book, Towards an African Literature, where he quoted the riddle of the birds.

He was speaking at a Lennox Sebe Training College function, where a

The passage relates to two people who are speaking about birds and after he is asked about his knowledge of the owl, one of the speakers says: "I know an owl because he is a sorcerer who always comes out in the depths of night to kill other animals."

The conversation finds the speaker saying about a white-necked raven: "He is a missionary who wears a white collar and a black cassock and is always looking for dead bodies to bury."

Chief Sebe said his government requested the rulers to voice their grievances "but for those who want to create an explosive situation in the Ciskei, we warn that fire will be met with fire."

"One or two broken ribs will not destroy the good spirit of the Ciskei people, it will not crush the power of their government."

Among writers Chief Sebe quoted was L. T. Manyase, who writes about the conference of animals in his anthology of poems, Umlu Kaphalo:

"Manyase uses the animals in expressing man's dissension against the various forms of oppressive measures imposed upon men by other men," Chief Sebe said.

He said the dog was reflected as very devoted to its duties "and yet it is excluded from the comforts of the very people for whom it works, a symbol of those who lay more emphasis on ephemeral things of the earth than on the imperishable values of the world.

"It is this inherent weakness in the universe and self-abandonment, a situation we will not endure in the Ciskei."

Chief Sebe said the goat was a symbol of those who, when engaged in a political struggle, often exhibit an inherent weakness, which was just in the goat.

"In terms of context and theme the goat is a symbol of those who lay more emphasis on ephemeral things of the earth than on the imperishable values of the world.

"It is this inherent weakness in the universe that blinds the mind to better things," Chief Sebe said, warning that people of the mentality of Manyase's goat would be rusticated from the Ciskei."

After exposing the weaknesses of the ox, he said: "We are concerned in the Ciskei with the educational, economic and political development of the people and the oxen that turn their sharp horns against the pulling span will be taken to the slaughter house."

After referring to the falcon, he said: "The falcons that stretch and flap their wings over the wealth of the Ciskei will be shot down.

"In his poem the author harps on unity and subjugated beings are asked to join hands with others and form a united force against oppressive forces," Chief Sebe said.

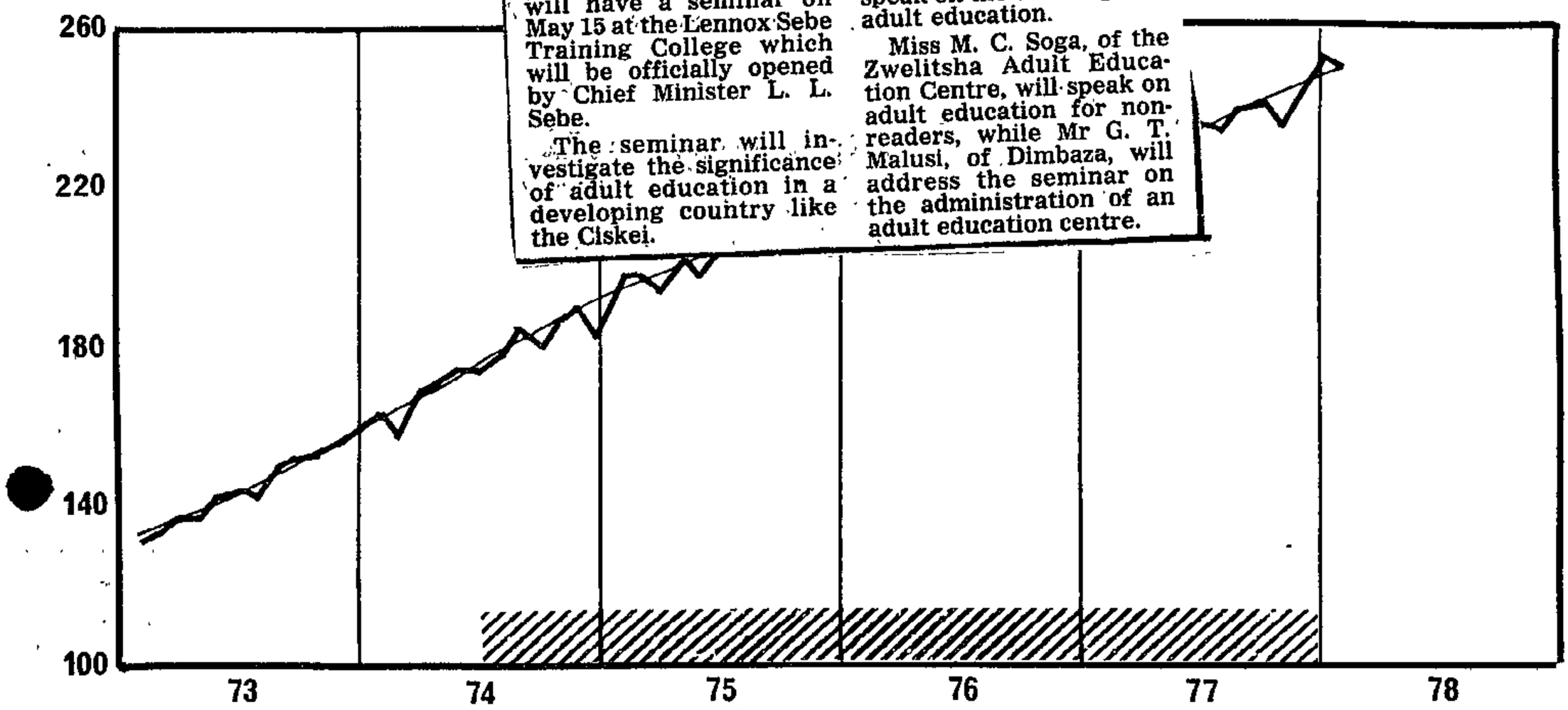
"I am happy to report political unity in the Ciskei is assuming laudable heights as is illustrated by the fact that the opposition in the territory has now been dissolved." — DDR.

23/4/80 105 DA

The retail sector

Retail sales

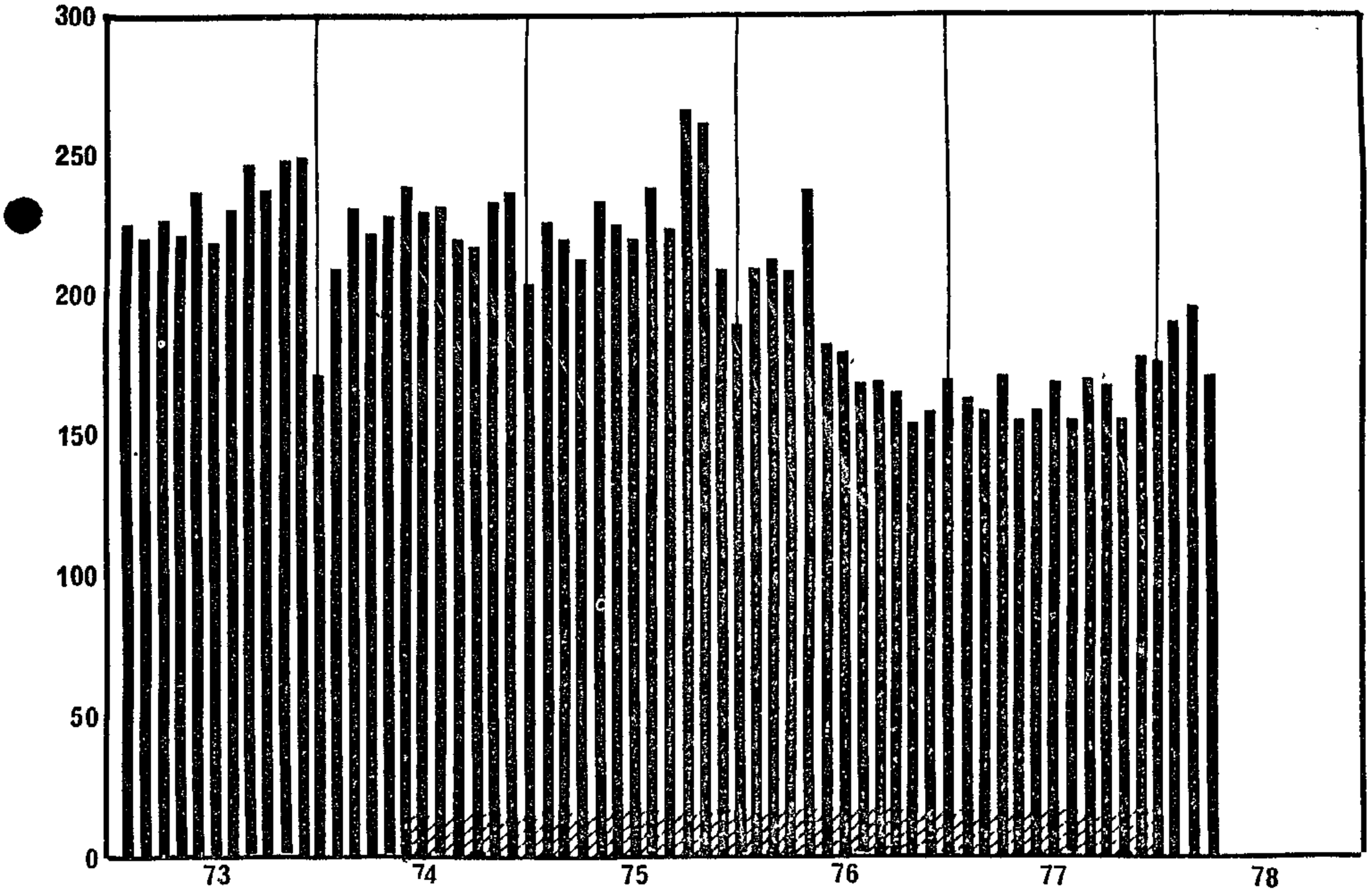
Total Index 1970 = 10



Latest month Jan 233,0
Seasonally adjusted 250,2

% Changes Latest 3 months 6,6
Year to date 9,0
] Compared to same period one year ago

Car sales at annual rate ('000 units) S Adj



Latest month Mar 171,204 (S Adj)

Education seminar

DD 25/4/80 (105)

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Teachers of adult education in the Ciskei will have a seminar on May 15 at the Lennox Sebe Training College which will be officially opened by Chief Minister L. L. Sebe.

The seminar will investigate the significance of adult education in a developing country like the Ciskei.

The first speaker will be Mr S. Mei, of Emthonjeni Adult Centre, who will speak on the challenges of adult education.

Miss M. C. Soga, of the Zwelitsha Adult Education Centre, will speak on adult education for non-readers, while Mr G. T. Malusi, of Dimbaza, will address the seminar on the administration of an adult education centre.

Ciskei youth rally also for adults

D.D 105 25/4/80

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The director of the Ciskei Youth Movement, Intsika Yesizwe, the Rev D. T. Matebese, says he expects Ciskeians of 16 to 40 years of age to attend the youth rally at Ntabakandoda on May 4.

It is the first rally and the movement is expected to start by the beginning of June. But the training centre for the youths, near the Rooikrans Dam, may not be ready for use until August.

The Minister of Works, Chief P. Siwani, said in the CLA yesterday: "We are in the planning stage of the buildings. All documents will be completed by the end of May and tenders will be invited."

The Ntabakandoda rally will be addressed by several speakers, including Mr C. H. T. Lalendle, a lecturer at Fort Hare, who will also be the master of ceremonies.

The day's programme will include a netball match between the Ciskei netball team which won the national championships last year, and a combined team selected from the rest of the schools in the territory.

Mr Matebese appealed to choirs, dancers, church groups and other performers to attend the rally in their full uniforms. He has also invited graduates to wear their academic dress. The rally will start at 8.30 am.

Mr Matebese said: "The members who will be known as Iintsika (pillars) will have passed through secondary school and will have been subjected to rigorous interviews to determine their motivation, initiative, potential and basic interests."

Life at the training centre would be that of "living together, planning together, working together or in turns, solving problems together, correcting each other's mistakes and making improvements together."

No Ciskei inquiry into Klopper withdrawal

DD 28/4/80

105

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The Ciskei Government is not going to conduct an investigation into allegations which culminated in the withdrawal from civil service of Dr J. M. Klopper, who was secretary for health in Chief Minister L. L. Sebe's government.

The possibility of an investigation was hinted at a few weeks ago by Dr B. R. Maku, Ciskei's Minister of Health, but Chief Sebe said yesterday: "Such an investigation is not normally conducted because of certain reasons."

One of the reasons, he said, was that certain information might come out which might tarnish the image of the official about whom the investigations were conducted.

"We would not like to be party to a situation which would give a professional man like Dr Klopper a bad image to his government and we would not like to see him submitted to disciplinary measures as a result of such an investigation," Chief Sebe said.

He said it was decidedly better that a man was recalled by his employers without any "dirty linen" being washed in public.

"The Klopper affair was blown out of proportion because he is not the only official whose withdrawal was agitated for by my people and yet the spotlight has been on him alone — my people wanted Mr Van Chaus, an administrative assistant at Whittlesea, to be withdrawn as well," Chief Sebe said.

"What should be understood is that the people Dr Klopper was working for in the rural areas were not happy with his work and complained about him."

Chief Sebe said a memorandum was submitted to the South African Government requesting the Pretoria administration to withdraw Dr Klopper from the Ciskei civil service "and that was long before the public call for his withdrawal by my people".

The call was made by about 30 000 Ciskeians during the annual congress of Chief Sebe's Ciskei National Independence Party where Dr Klopper was accused of not having Ciskei's interests at heart.

Dr Klopper who yesterday said he had not heard from the Ciskei Government confirmed he would leave King William's Town this week to assume duties at head office, in Pretoria.

Chief Sebe is also not happy about the programme of secondment of white officials to homeland governments "because it encourages arrogance on the part of the concerned officials, who know they can always be posted elsewhere by Pretoria if they do not fit in well with the concerned homeland government."

Dr Klopper is the second departmental secretary in the Ciskei to lose his job as a result of agitation by Ciskeians.

Mr J. P. Marais, who was Secretary of Interior, lost his job last year when squatters near Zwelitsha demonstrated at the Ciskei Government offices, calling for his withdrawal because of alleged mishandling of the housing problem in the homeland. — DDR.

Ciskei to control power supply

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The Ciskei Government will, in the course of the year, take over from the Mdantsane Special Organisation the supervision of the electricity supply to the township.

This was announced by Chief P. Z. Siwani, Minister of Works, when he presented his policy speech in the Ciskei Legislative Assembly.

He said the move would be beneficial to the Ciskei Government in terms of finance as well as the creation of further job opportunities for Ciskeians.

Chief Siwani, however, thanked the Mdantsane Special Organisation, which he said continued to do "sterling work" on behalf of the Ciskeian Government. He said electricity connections at Mdantsane were being carried out at the rate of 1 000 houses a year.

The current financial year would also see the completion, at Ilitha Township, near Berlin, of the main high tension ring feeder, which would supply electricity to the shopping complex, the superintendent's office and disposal works.

He said Sada derived its electricity supply from Escom, with a reticulation of 75 per cent. He said it was anticipated the job would be completed next year.

He said 40 per cent of the houses at Dimbaza had electricity connections, and 60 per cent of the reticulation had been completed.

Chief Siwani further revealed that three Ciskeian apprentice motor mechanics had during the past year passed their trade tests "with flying colours". Three apprentice panel beaters had also completed their contracts of apprenticeship and all were employed as qualified artisans by the Ciskei Government. — DDR.

29/4/80

105

Matric results cause concern in Ciskei

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — There was "calm and peace" in Ciskeian schools last year, Chief D. M. Jongilanga, Minister of Education, told the Ciskei Legislative Assembly when he presented his policy speech yesterday

He also revealed that malpractices in the 1979 public examinations were minimal.

for Std 10 pupils at Dimbaza, Zwelitsha and Mdantsane in all subjects where there was a demand.

The Zwelitsha branch of the University of Fort Hare and the Lennox Sebe Teachers' Training College were used as cradles for the training of better qualified teachers.

"With these measures it

Lovedale and St Matthews' "because the buildings there are no longer fit for human occupation."

"One cannot keep using an ox wagon just for the sake of the past."

He said the Ciskei had scored two impressive achievements which made the homeland a trailblazer in education among

DD.

Charles Ngakula reports from the Ciskei Legislative Assembly

"Steps have been taken to deal with the few culprits," he said.

"The year 1979 was marked by calm and peace in our schools and there were no untoward incidents.

"The 1979 Std 10 examinations give cause for concern, however, as only 23,5 per cent of the Ciskeian candidates who wrote passed with exemptions which enables them to go to university," Chief Jongilanga said.

He said weak links were in mathematics, science and Afrikaans "and our problem is that of poorly qualified teachers."

To improve the results the Ciskei Government had solicited help from the universities of the Orange Free State and Port Elizabeth.

The University of the Orange Free State had embarked on a five-year plan to upgrade the teaching of mathematics and science by conducting an annual two-week intensive course for teachers at the Hlaziya In-Service Training Centre.

The University of Port Elizabeth had offered to conduct fortnightly three-hour classes on Saturdays

is hoped within a few years the Ciskei should be able to produce at least 1 000 students who will pass the Std 10 examinations with matriculation exemption," Chief Jongilanga said.

He said Std 8 examination papers would be marked in the Ciskei by Ciskeian teachers as from the end of this year, following the decentralisation by the South African Department of Education and Training of the Std 8 examination.

"This will provide good training experience in the control and conduct of public examinations for our post-primary teachers."

Chief Jongilanga said although the South African Government had decided to discontinue the Std 5 examination "my department has decided to retain it as a public examination within the Ciskei for the present."

He also said the time had come for black teachers to be trained in buildings befitting the status of their profession, and with that in mind the Ciskeian Government had decided to close down

the other black states.

The first major achievement was the creation of the posts of deputy principals and heads of divisions "with commensurate salary scales for all grades of schools."

"These posts require certain minimum qualifications and length of service which has helped to stimulate teachers to study so as to improve their academic qualifications."

Chief Jongilanga said the promotion of Mr H. K. Nyikana from circuit inspector to assistant secretary for education and Mr L. D Ndlazi from chief clerk to assistant secretary for education marked an important step towards the localisation of posts in the Department of Education.

"Mr Nyikana and Mr Ndlazi have filled posts previously held by white seconded officials."

He said boundaries of school circuits had been redrawn to make the circuits the same as magisterial districts "and the offices of circuits have been located reasonably close to the magistrate's office for the convenience of the public."

Future teachers will need Std 10

29/4/80

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The Std 10 certificate would be the entrance qualification for any teacher's course in the Ciskei as from next year, Chief D. M. Jongilanga said in the Ciskei Legislative Assembly yesterday.

He said the move would make the Ciskei the first homeland to put into practice "what is absolutely necessary for the improvement of the qualifications of the teachers".

The Ciskei Government would start work during the year on the construction of the new Dr Rubusana Training School at Mdantsane "which promises to be an institution of which all Ciskeians will be proud," Chief Jongilanga said.

He said the Zwelitsha Training School had started at the beginning of the term with the training of secondary school teachers.

"The Dr Rubusana school, when completed, will also train secondary school teachers." He said because the education of adults was important, the number of part-time teachers involved in adult education, had been increased to 167.

"There are still many centres which are being privately sponsored and these will be taken over as soon as funds become available," he said.

Chief Jongilanga said his department, which had decided to appoint four fulltime principals to organise adult education centres at Mdantsane, Zwelitsha, Dimbaza and Sada, saw education of adults as one of its priorities in the service of the community.

Much attention was being given to the expansion of technical education and training of Ciskeian youths.

He said building operations for the erection of the Maqoma Technical Institute at Alice would commence during the course of the year

"Vulindlela Technical Training Centre at Mdantsane will come into operation during this year, with approximately 1 650 boys receiving tuition at the centre."

Chief Jongilanga said the students would be transported by bus from their schools to the centre for tuition.

"It is the intention of the department to institute part-time technical classes for registered apprentices and other adults who wish to improve their technical qualifications," he said.

Classes would initially be given at Zwelethemba Trade School and later at Mdantsane as well.

Future plans also included an increased number of schools offering commercial subjects, and accountancy would be introduced in schools that did not offer the commercial course.

"We are in a fortunate position as the Lennon Sebe Training College can meet our demands in giving us trained teachers in these subjects," he said.

He also said his department had plans for the establishment of an advanced technology school

"Such a school would absorb those graduates of Buchule Technical High School who would not be going to university."

Chief Jongilanga said plans were already underway for the holding in June of a symposium on education to determine educational priorities and outstanding scholars from South Africa and abroad had been invited to participate.

Urban pupil subsidy wanted

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The South African Government's Department of Education and Training ought to finance the education, in Ciskeian schools, of pupils whose parents reside in urban and white farming areas, the Minister of Education, Chief Jongilanga, said yesterday.

The past year had seen more people being resettled in the Ciskei "which meant stretching the existing school facilities to the limit with the result that some of our post-primary school classes are overcrowded and there is a shortage of government supplied books and furniture," he said.

"These unplanned and unexpected resettlements throw a spanner into the works of the Ciskei Department of Education giving the false impression that this department cannot anticipate development," Chief Jongilanga said.

He said the South African Government, which had been approached for financial assistance to resolve the matter, had only made available to the Ciskei R500 000 for the erection of schools at Ndevana and Potsdam resettlement camps.

The Ciskei Government would bear the full cost for erecting school buildings in rural areas as from the 1981/82 financial year.

He said over the years a backlog in the construction of school buildings in the townships had built up and the department had to resort more and more to the platoon system.

Pay hike benefits in May

29/4/80

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Ciskeian teachers who also benefited from the April 1 salary improvements for civil servants throughout the country will have to wait until their next salary in May to reap the fruits of the adjustments.

Making the announcement in the CLA yesterday, Chief Jongilanga said:

"The salaries of teachers in the Ciskei are being raised as from April 1 and it is hoped the new salaries will be paid out in the May cheques."

The adjustments were designed to narrow the salary gap between black and white teachers, he said.

"With these new salary scales the average salary of the black teacher will be 75 per cent of that of a white teacher with comparable qualifications and for the higher grades, the salaries of black teachers will be 81,6 per cent of the comparable salaries of white teachers."

He said from the grade of circuit inspector upwards the salaries of whites and blacks had reached parity "and my department will continue to press for equal salaries for equal qualifications and equal work responsibility."

Chief Jongilanga's policy speech will be discussed on Thursday as there will be no formal sitting of the Assembly today and tomorrow.

On the two days the members of the CLA will attend a course on parliamentary procedure. The course will be conducted by South African Government officials.

G increases by a certain amount ΔE ΔD will increase by the same amount

i.e. one can increase G by that amount which is necessary to close the output gap. If this is done one has a very fine tuned economy where $\Delta E D = \Delta E S$ at full employment level

Early adequate, even 5

DAILY

Schools: Rom asked

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The Ciskei wants a minimum additional amount of R6,2 million from the South African Government to meet the backlog in classroom accommodation.

This was one of the requests made by the Ciskei Cabinet to the Minister of Education and Training, Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg, at a meeting here yesterday.

The request follows a memorandum submitted by the homeland government to the Commissioner General, Mr J. J. Engelbrecht, on February 27 dealing with the shortage of classroom accommodation.

The Ciskei Government also requested Dr Hartzenberg to consider South Africa taking over the financing of building schools instead of the present rand-for-rand basis.

Two memorandums presented by the Ciskei Government to the Minister also called for the building of a medical school for the Ciskei and a Ciskei technicon.

DD 26/4/80

Detainees on trial soon

(105)

EAST LONDON — The two people detained under the Ciskei emergency regulations are due to appear in court soon to face charges, the secretary of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, Colonel Charles Sebe, said yesterday.

They are Mr Mzamo Njokweni, a member of the Ciskei Legislative Assembly and Mr Thozamile Gqweta, the national organiser of the South African Allied Worker's Union.

Mr Njokweni, of Peddie, was detained about three weeks ago

Mr Gqweta, of Mdantsane, was arrested by the CCIS last Sunday following a strike at the Mdantsane Special Organisation last week.

Col Sebe said investigations on Mr Njokweni's detention had been completed and the docket sent to the Attorney-General for decision.

He said Mr Gqweta would face charges under the Riotous Assemblies Act. The date and venue of his appearance had not yet been fixed, he said.

Col Sebe also disclosed that the principal of Ndzaliseko Higher Primary School, Mdantsane, Mr Euclid M. Gysman, was released yesterday.

Mr Gysman, had been held under the Ciskei emergency regulations (Proclamation R252) since March.

Col Sebe said Mr Gysman became ill while in detention and was admitted at Mount Coke Hospital on Thursday for a diabetic complaint.

Col Sebe said on Thursday night the Chief Minister instructed him to probe the matter further, and if Mr Gysman was sick he should be released on humanitarian grounds.

D.D. 26/4/80

Two got R1m contracts

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN -- Contracts worth R1 million were last year given to two black contractors "as a matter of policy" by the Ciskei Department of Works, for the erection of a 13-classroom school at Ntselamanzi, Alice, and a 10-classroom school at Zwelitsha

This was revealed yesterday in the Ciskei Legislative Assembly by the Minister of Works, Chief P Z Siwani, who said both projects were completed in a period of three months.

Chief Siwani also said salaries in his department had been restructured in a bid to attract more technically qualified staff for the dual purposes of training and production

He announced his department had sent Mr Alfred Ngonyama to the University of Cape Town -- he is studying for a degree in architecture.

DD. 29/4/80 (257)

Attack on policeman: Ginsberg men (105) charged

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Five men and a 16-year-old youth appeared in the regional court here yesterday charged with attempted murder of a security policeman

Appearing before Mr S. van Zyl were Mr Nyaniso Lupuzi, 22, Mr Welcome Zaula, 41, two brothers, Mr Geobani Ntsokota and Mr Tembile Ntsokota, both 27, Mr Mzinkulu Zato 25, and the youth, all of Ginsberg location.

They pleaded not guilty. The men are charged with the attempted murder of Const Nceba William Nyawula on October 5 last year.

It is also alleged they robbed him of his service revolver, a wristwatch, and a pair of shoes.

Mr Lupuzi told the court he and the youth had left a shebeen in the township and were on their way home when they heard a shot. The youth fell and Mr Lupuzi dragged him into a yard

He later went to investigate and heard people shouting "kill the minister"

Ministers were hated in the area because they were accused of murdering people during the night, he said He then joined the people in assaulting the alleged minister and kicked him four times in the ribs.

Mr Zato said he was at a shebeen that night and when he came out he heard a group of people shouting "kill the minister." He did not join the group.

The case was postponed to May 1. — SAPA.

DO 1/5/80

Farmer awarded further R192 000

ALICE — A farmer here whose farm was expropriated by the state for a resettlement scheme for blacks has been awarded a further R192 000 by order of the Supreme Court in Grahamstown in terms of a settlement arrived at by the parties.

This represents one of the largest amounts to have been awarded in an expropriation case in the Eastern Cape.

The farmer is Mr R. C. Knott and the farm Glenmore, expropriated by the government in 1970 for the sum of R283 000.

The valuation put on his farm and the amount paid was not acceptable to Mr Knott, who took the matter to the Supreme Court.

Last week, four years after the expropriation a settlement was reached in the Grahamstown Supreme Court after a hearing and inspection by both legal teams and the judge, acting Justice Solomon, of Glenmore, the farm Woburn and other properties in the Alice and Peddie districts.

The hearing and inspections lasted three days. The settlement was reached by court order in which the State agreed to pay Mr Knott R475 000 less the original price paid of R283 000 plus an additional R12 000 towards the plaintiff's costs

It was agreed that the additional sum the State was ordered to pay Mr Knott represented the true market value of property in terms of the Expropriation Act at the time of expropriation

In an interview Mr Knott said that at the hearings it was revealed a number of "disturbing factors" took place over a period of four years concerning the valuation of Glenmore by government valuators.

"In 1972 two different State valuators value the property at R187 515 and 1.280 000.

"The Bantu Trust asked that a new valuator be appointed. The new valuator was instructed by the Bantu Administration Department to revalue the farm as a matter of urgency. The Land Tenure Board then changed their previous recommendation to the minister and suggested that R250 630 be offered to me," Mr Knott said. — DDC.

CLA Christianity plea

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — There was never Christianity in South African politics, members of the Ciskei Legislative Assembly were told yesterday during debate on the education policy speech.

Participating in the committee stage of the debate, Chief J. T. Mabandla, former Leader of the Opposition and now chairman of the CLA, said:

"The chief whip (Mr A. Tapa) has asked what has happened to Christianity in the political setup of this country and I must tell him there was never Christianity in politics in South Africa.'

The members were criticising the disparity in the provision of educational facilities for members of the various racial groups in the country.

Mr Tapa said: "For the 1977/78 financial year R551 was spent on the education of the white child while Asians received R236,13, Coloureds R185,16 and blacks R54,08. The pupil-teacher ratio was 1:20 for whites, 1:30 for Coloureds and 1:41 for blacks.

He said some senior secondary schools had to use mobile science kits, which were suitable for the Std 5 class "and when you think of what kind of scientist can be produced under such conditions?"

He said when blacks in South Africa demanded their rights as human beings they were told Rome was not built in a day "and yet discriminatory laws are enacted in a day."

He said it was necessary for the Ciskei to keep investigating means for a more meaningful type of education to prepare better qualified youths "who should be better equipped soldiers of poverty, of ignorance and of disease."

Chief Mabandla said he was disappointed with the results in the matriculation examination "and no one can convince me our students cannot match their white counterparts."

He said he believed there was something wrong with tuition in the schools "which has resulted in the bad results and I must appeal to the government to investigate the matter."

The Minister of Education, Chief D. M. Jongilanga, said the number of students in the matriculation classes had increased from 1 043 in 1979 to 3 174 in 1980.

He said his department was aiming at upgrading more junior secondary schools to senior secondary status "so that the present figure of 5 525 students registered in the standard 9 class will grow to 10 000 by 1983."

He said to make the project a success his department was financing by way of scholarships, 97 students at Fort Hare at R600 each and 25 students at R400 each for the senior secondary teachers' course.

The number of white teachers in Ciskeian schools had grown to 104, while there were 35 senior secondary schools and four nursery schools in the Ciskei.

The nursery schools, which had 497 children, were situated at Sada (1), Zwelitsha (1) and Mdantsane (2). Except for one, the schools did not have premises of their own, he said. — DDR.

3 Ginsberg men guilty of attempted murder

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Three men were convicted in the Regional Court here yesterday of attempting to murder and rob a Security Policeman on October 5 last year at Ginsberg location.

Appearing before Mr S. van Zyl were Mr Nyaniso Lupuzi, 22, Mr Welcome Zaula, 41, two brothers, Mr Gcobani Ntsokota, 22, and Mr Tembile Ntsokota, 27, Mr Mzimkulu Zato, 25, and a 15-year-old youth, all of Ginsberg.

The men were charged with attempting to murder Constable Nceba William Myawula who is attached to the Security Police in King William's Town. It was also alleged they robbed him of his service revolver, a wristwatch and a pair of shoes.

In an earlier hearing, Mr Lupuzi told the court he and the youth had left a shebeen in the township and were on their way home when they heard a shot. The youth fell and he dragged him into a yard.

He later went to investigate, after he heared people shouting "kill the minister".

"Ministers were hated in the area because they were accused of murdering people during the night," said Mr Lupuzi. He said he then joined the people in assaulting the alleged minister and kicked him four times in the ribs.

Mr Zato said he was at a shebeen and when he left he heard a group of people shouting "kill the minister", but he did not join the group.

At the end of the trial yesterday Mr Zaula, Mr Tembile Ntsokota and Mr Zato were acquitted of all the counts.

The youth was sentenced to four years' imprisonment on the attempted murder charge. The whole sentence was suspended for four years.

Mr Lupuzi was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment for attempted murder. Two years were suspended for 3 years. He was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment for theft and six month's for possession of an unlicenced firearm.

The sentences on counts two and three will run concurrently with the sentence on count one.

Mr Gcobani Ntsokota was sentenced to six years' imprisonment for attempted murder, of which two years were suspended for four years. — DDR.

Sebe spells out objections

EAST LONDON — The Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief L. L. Sebe, told a meeting of the Rapportryers here last night that if he accepted independence in terms of the South African Government's blueprint, he would be denying his people the right to feel permanent where they resided.

He said: "Independence under present conditions would mean the Ciskei would grant citizenship to 75 per cent of its citizens resident outside its borders.

"And to make matters worse, it would be obliged to provide a home for any or all of these people if the South African Government decided to eject them from South Africa."

Chief Sebe said the provisions would then aply to 1,5 million people resident outside the Ciskei as against 0,5 million citizens resident within the homeland.

"In other words, by accepting the South African Government's independence package I would be denying my own people the right to feel permanent in the place in which they reside.

"I would also be throwing onto 25 per cent of our citizens resident in the Ciskei the burden of developing the Ciskei, to accommodate, if necessary, three times their number from outside the Ciskei."

Chief Sebe said the density of the population in 'greater South Africa' was 25 persons to the hectare while in the Ciskei it was 128 persons for the same area of land.

"Even after the purchase of all the consolidation land earmarked for the Ciskei, the density, if the Ciskei were to accommodate all of its citizens, would be 253 persons to the hectare, meaning it would be ten times more densely populated than the rest of South Africa," Chief Sebe said.

The Ciskei would not be interested in any constitutional change in the present terms on which independence was offered to homelands could not be altered to accommodate Ciskeians' basic aspirations to develop as a separate nation and to retain the right to a citizenship of 'greater South Africa.'

He said: "I see in Prime Minister Botha's constellation of states concept a real possibility of my people's aspirations being met in a confederal relationship between the Ciskei and Southern Africa.

"But in terms of this proposal, the Ciskei is expected to take independence first and then negotiate for confederal status, which we are not prepared to do."

Chief Sebe said the longer there was delay in sorting out the political problems in South Africa the more the enemies of the country would gain in strength.

"When once the war starts on our borders the game is lost. The conservatives will go under and the banner will be in the hands of the radicals. May God help the white man if he goes on dilly dallying until that occurs," he said. — DDR.

The Rev J. H. Mantoma, local chairman of the Rapportryers chats to Chief Sebe at a meeting last night.

THINK

Rev Baartman gives advice to schools

MDANTSANE — One of the greatest shortcomings of our educational system was that it taught people to remember rather than think.

This was said by the Rev Ernest Baartman, superintendent of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa here.

Rev Baartman was speaking at a graduation celebration party in honour of Mr Lwazi Njikelana, who obtained a B. Comm degree from Fort Hare University.

"Schools stop the process of thinking," Mr Baartman said.

"Before children go to school they do a lot of thinking for themselves but as soon as they go to school we encourage them to remember and take away their natural ability to think.

"When we tell them two times two is four we expect them to bring that back to us as it is when we ask questions and not consider developing their minds to think on their own."

There were raised eyebrows among parents and the elderly when Mr Baartman said parents should not expect children to provide for them as a matter of course when they complete their schooling.

"When parents decide to have children they take it upon themselves to provide for them," he said.

"It becomes a misnomer now when a parent feels the child should provide for him or her as a matter of course."

He explained however, that it was the duty of the children to help their parents in times of need but it was not for parents to demand this as their right.

The Acting Secretary of Education in the Ciskei, Mr O. S. Bomela, who was guest speaker, said there were three types of educated people in our society.

There were people who were so highly educated that they had forgotten there were problems.

"These have gone far out of the reach of other men," he said.

He warned our society could not afford to breed such men because it was important that men should know where they come from and also realise we are not out of the woods yet.

He said the second group was one of men who did not respect their achievements.

"These will always tell you 'we are with the people and we do not want to divorce ourselves from them,' whenever they do things their dress does not allow them to do."

Xaba: black land area is inadequate

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The area of land set aside for four million black people in terms of the original 1936 Land Act was totally inadequate for the 20 million black people of 1980, the Minister of Agriculture, the Rev W. M. Xaba, said in the Ciskei Legislative Assembly yesterday.

He was delivering his department's policy speech, where he revealed 126 persons in the Ciskei were forced to share one hectare "compared with the average 25 persons per hectare in greater South Africa".

He said: "The present consolidated Ciskeian state carried the highest density of human population of any part of South Africa, which does not make it any wonder that land is our greatest concern and priority."

Representatives of the Ciskei Government on the Southern Regional Land Consolidation Committee had made favourable recommendations to the Van der Walt Commission in regard to additional land areas, he said.

"Unfortunately, it is not possible for me to be more specific as the recommendations are presently under consideration and remain highly confidential."

He said an event of outstanding significance last year was the handover to the Ciskei of 55 000 ha of land in the South Peddie district.

"The land in question has proven high potential and is, consequently, to be developed under economic agriculture with meaningful participation by selected Ciskeian farmers," Mr Xaba said.

"Some of the area will be allocated to the chiefs and tribal authorities of the Peddie district but the bulk will be developed for commercial pineapple and beef production once funds are made available."

He said it was anticipated that the total area, once fully developed, would offer some 7 500 job opportunities.

He expressed unhappiness about the "invidious comparison" made between land occupied by black people and that occupied by whites.

"It is inferred, with disparagement, that Ciskeians are unable to make effective commercial use of land under proper systems of management," he said.

He said he intended to put an end to the "invalid and derogatory accusations".

"My department has already demonstrated its ability to promote successful commercial agricultural development and will continue to do so again and again in both the South Peddie, Frankfort and other areas."

The development of the South Peddie area would demand a total of some R5 to R8 million over the next three years, while development of the Keiskamma River basin would require some R50 million over the next 10 to 15 years. — DDR.

CITRON A

(3)

~~271~~ (105) 6/5/80 DAILY DISPATCH, TUESDA

Removals: Ciskei policy

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The Ciskei Government had continually declared it would not be party to the removal of people in terms of the South African Government's consolidation policies, the Rev W. M. Xaba told the CLA yesterday.

"It must be clearly understood the Ciskei Government has no hand whatsoever in the removal of Ciskeian communities."

He said in implementing its separate development policy, the South African Government had, as one of its priorities, the resettlement of isolated communities which were in areas outside the proposed consolidated Ciskei.

Land had been purchased at Frankfort and additional land was being sought in the coastal area between the Chalumna and the Ncera River so that the Amazibula tribe, of Mgwali (near Stutterheim), and Chief D. M. Jongilanga's Imidushane (from Mooiplaas) could be moved, he said.

Mr Xaba said while the South African Government created resettled communities, the Ciskei Government stood ready to alleviate the hardships and suffering of the resettled people and always attempted to structure the resettlements to the best commercial interests of both the Ciskei and the concerned settlers.

Dr Koornhof had, however, agreed that considerable addtional finance would be provided for the development of these areas.

Some R2 million of the South African development budget was earmarked in the 1980/81 financial year for agricultural development with a further R6 million to follow in the succeeding two years.

Referring to squatters in the south Peddie area Mr Xaba said the Ciskei Government would use force, if necessary, to remove the squatters.

"In many cases state farm land has simply been occupied by squatter communities with hordes of livestock and it is my department's intention to remove these trespassers, using force if necessary."

He made an appeal to the Ciskei nation to assist the government to prevent squatting, trespassing and destruction of "valuable assets which belong to the Ciskei nation."

Mr Xaba also announced a Zimbabwean, Mr R. P. Johnson, who is principal of the Chibero College of Agriculture in his country, will join the Ciskei civil service in September as principal of Fort Cox.

He also revealed plans were in an advanced stage for the establishment of the Tsorwana Game Reserve, which is situated at Ruitjies, in the upper Swart Kei area, near Queenstown. — DDR.

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NOTE CAREFULLY

1. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
2. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.
4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

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1. No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.
2. Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

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EDITORIAL OPINION

Their problem is yours

Ciskei's Minister of Agriculture, the Rev W. M. Xaba, struck at the kernel of problems facing black-administered areas when he spoke in Ciskei's Legislative Assembly of disproportionate land allocations in the country.

His reminder that the 1936 Land Act was introduced at a time when the black population was only a fifth of its present strength was a timely one.

The Ciskei, as its boundaries are now defined, incorporates one of the most densely populated rural areas in the country. According to Mr Xaba's figures, the Ciskei has a population density of 126 persons to the hectare compared with an average of 25 persons to the hectare in what he terms "greater South Africa".

Any land consolidation programme for the Ciskei should not ignore this state of imbalance. It will be no help to the Ciskei to cut off areas from its control in some parts and merely to compensate the territory with additional land in other parts.

In fact the "lebensraum" problem could be aggravated if Ciskeians from the cut off areas had to be moved to others newly added to the territory.

If Ciskei is to have any chance of becoming self-sufficient agriculturally, let alone industrially and commercially, it will have to have its boundaries expanded considerably to include a lot more arable land.

Parts of the Ciskei are currently experiencing devastating drought conditions. This has caused greater hardships than usual. There is hunger and want in the Ciskei. There is a need now, quite apart from allocating more land to the territorial authority, for immediate aid in feeding people and livestock.

Brave efforts have been made by the Ciskei to stimulate economic activity. This has opened new employment opportunities. But Ciskeians cannot survive by their own efforts only. The Ciskei's most valuable export is still its labour and increased economic activity must also be generated in those parts of South Africa that adjoin Ciskei, particularly in the metropolitan area of East London, to provide job opportunities for Ciskeians.

Economically the whole region is indivisible. No part of it can prosper without the other. Ciskei's burdens are therefore also those of its surrounding areas and the peoples there must learn to share them.

Ncamashe hits at plan to move tribe

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — To a true Rarabe the removal of the Amavibula tribe from Mgwali, near Stutterheim, meant war, Chief S M Burns-Ncamashe told the Ciskei Legislative Assembly yesterday.

He was participating in the Department of Agriculture budget vote and commenting on the projected removals of people from Mgwali and Moolplaas, as revealed by the Minister of Agriculture, Reverend W M Kaba, when he presented his policy speech on Monday.

Chief Ncamashe, a student of the history of the Rarabes, said he was disturbed by the contemplated removals.

"To the true Rarabe, like myself, it means war to say the people from Mgwali must be removed," Chief Ncamashe said.

"The bones of Sandile (one of the most revered of Ciskeian chiefs of yesteryear) will shake in their grave if his people are removed from land which is rightfully theirs."

Chief Ncamashe asked members of the CLA to imagine a situation where the British would be removed from London "which has Westminster Abbey and other places

CHARLES NQAKULA reports from the CLA

which are closely linked with their history to touch such places would bring their blood to the boil."

"The rape of our land is an old story associated with grievances, but blacks are not newcomers to this country. The truth is that whites are the newcomers," Chief Ncamashe said.

He enumerated a number of places which had Xhosa names, which he said was further evidence of the earlier arrival at those places of black people.

"South Africa was not the white man's country and it still is not but what is happening here is that this is our country in common."

Ciskeians, therefore, had all the right to object strongly to the removal of Ciskeians from their communities "otherwise we shall be co-operating in our own disintegration," he warned.

Speaking earlier in the same debate, Chief Minister L. L. Sebe attacked critics of the Keiskamma and Tyefu irrigation schemes.

He said a number of critics had said the schemes benefited only a few people and, therefore, were not to the advantage of the Ciskei nation.

However, the schemes clearly satisfied international stipulations on such undertakings, he said.

They generated a shift in power to the powerless and helped individuals who were, at the initial stage, powerless to see their common interest with others "and so lead to unified efforts through which co-operative strength is built."

Chief Sebe also hit back at those who had criticised the Quail commission which had investigated the possibility of independence for the Ciskei.

"I have even been stopped by some people from quoting from the Quail commission report because they said it armed critics of the South African Government, but what should be borne in mind is that the report is not designed to entrench the National Party.

"The report is not an emotional statement by people who have had three meals a day but rather a document compiled by professionals concerned with whether it would be possible for blacks and whites in this country to co-exist."

Editorial opinion, page 10.

75 co-ops registered in Ciskei

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — There were 78 primary co operatives and three secondary co-operatives in the Ciskei, the Minister of Agriculture, Reverend W. M. Kaba, revealed in the Legislative Assembly yesterday.

Presenting his budget vote speech, he said the Ciskei had appointed Mr J. Ashmore, former assistant director of marketing and co-operative services in Zambia, as registrar of the Ciskei's co-operative societies.

"The co operatives will come under the jurisdiction of the Ciskeian Co-operative Societies Act as soon as it has been ratified and signed by the State President," Mr Kaba said.

Apart from the registered co-operatives there were 63 more co-operatives which were unregistered.

He said the co-operatives in the Hewu (Whittlesea) district had undertaken collective marketing of wheat on behalf of the Ciskei Marketing and Development Board.

"This agency type of operation augurs well for the future and is to be given every encouragement," he said.

Shortage of doctors

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The Ciskei Government was experiencing difficulty in recruiting sufficient doctors to work at the homeland's hospitals, the Minister of Health said yesterday.

He said the Ciskei had one government doctor and one army doctor at the St Matthew's Hospital, while two government doctors served Nompumelelo Hospital at Peddie, with Mount Coke Hospital being served by the medical superintendent, two young Ciskeian doctors who had recently completed their internship and an army doctor.

"I want to take this opportunity to express my appreciation for the services rendered by army doctors."

Dr Maku said his department had placed advertisements in the media for doctors but the response had been disappointing.

"We have recently lost three seconded officials in the laboratories at Cecilia Makiwane Hospital at Mdantsane." He said there was also a shortage of pharmacists, radiographers, physiotherapists and occupational therapists.

"Advertisements have appeared in the national newspapers and in journals and I have also gone on the air in radio broadcasts to try and recruit people into the Ciskei," he said.

The government had also used about R700 on advertisements in overseas media in a bid to attract candidates for posts in the Ciskei hospitals.

He said the Ciskei had two registered dentists and five therapists at Cecilia Makiwane (3), Mount Coke (1) and St Matthew's (1).

Dr Maku said there were also problems in recruiting sufficient health inspectors to take care of the environmental health services, but two senior health inspectors were recruited in 1979 and one health inspector was appointed to make a total of five health inspectors.

"The environmental services division, consequently, was, for the first time, able to carry out inspections of trading premises in the rural areas," Dr Maku said.

(105)

Charles Ngakula reports from the Ciskei Legislative Assembly

Koornhof to talk in CLA

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The Ciskei Government is expecting the South African Government to spell out its attitude towards conditions set by the homeland for the acceptance of independence when Dr P. Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development arrives in the Ciskei on Friday.

Dr Koornhof will address members of the CLA at a function that will be closed to the news media and the public.

After Chief Minister L.L. Sebe made the announcement of the visit Chief J T. Mabandla, chairman of the CLA, said.

"Dr Koornhof's message to us will spell out whether there will be co-operation with the South African Government or whether we will be made to realise this whole exercise is an empty thing."

In an interview later Chief Sebe said: "My people gave me a mandate during our party annual congress to go ahead with negotiations on independence but with the specific stipulation that I adhere to the package deal which was read to them

"The South African Government has already communicated to us that the Ciskei will not lose out after independence.

"We want more specific answers from Pretoria to get a clearer picture of the situation. All issues must be cleared beyond doubt."

Chief Sebe said there was already uneasiness among the traditional leaders in the Ciskei "and these chiefs will be completely dissatisfied if the motion for a referendum has not been piloted through the CLA by the end of the session."

Dr Koornhof was coming into the area at a time "when the nation wants clear answers from Pretoria in accordance with its aspirations," he said.

Chief Sebe said a delay by South Africa to respond favourably to the package deal would be harmful to both governments.

Chief Sebe's package deal is based on three major aspects — land, citizenship and finance.

R11,5m set aside for pensioners

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Half of the R23,4 million allocated to the Department of Health and Social Welfare would be grants to old age pensioners, blind, and disabled people, Dr Maku said yesterday.

"The implication is that these grants go to people to assist them with their basic needs and to maintain minimal standards of living, but it also means that only 50 per cent of the budget is used for the provision of health and welfare services for the rest of the nation."

He said the Ciskei did not want a nation of beggars and although most of the people who applied deserved grants "there is a limit because of the overall lack of funds to provide pensions and grants to everybody who applies".

His department also paid subsidies to a number of organisations which assist to promote health and welfare activities in the Ciskei, he said

The organisations were the Red Cross Society, the Cripple Care Society and the East London Mental Health Society.

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Lovedale hospital to be taken over in July

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The Ciskei Government would take over the Lovedale Hospital on July 1, the Minister of Health, Dr B. R. Maku, told the Ciskei Legislative Assembly yesterday when he presented his policy speech.

He said the takeover was scheduled for April 1 "but negotiations between the Department of Co-operation and Development and the Cape Provincial Administration have been protracted".

The Department of Co-operation and Development had to buy out the ground and buildings from the Church of Scotland and the Cape Provincial Administration, as well as all the equipment at the hospital, and hand it over to the Ciskei Government.

"Meetings have been held between officials of my department the Public Service Commission and officials at Lovedale Hospital for the smooth takeover of the hospital and for all of the staff to continue to be employed by the Ciskei Government," Dr Maku said.

He said it was his intention to replace the St Matthew's Hospital with a new 200-bed hospital to be built at Keiskammahoek by the Ciskei Government.

"The existing hospital which was erected in 1925, and was handed over to the Department at the beginning of 1977, is totally unsatisfactory for the work and the surrounding it has to provide for the people in Keiskammahoek and Middledrift.

"I have already set aside a sum of R[illegible] in the coming financial year for architects plans for the new hospital," Dr Maku said.

"As there are difficulties with the administrative block at St Matthew's Hospital I propose, as a temporary measure, to erect a few prefabricated offices in the hospital grounds."

Dr Maku said he conducted an inspection of the St Matthew's Hospital and certain changes were subsequently made to improve the conditions there "particularly of the student nurses".

"I also took steps to ensure the post of superintendent and secretary were localised, but it would still be better if the whole hospital was scrapped and a new one built."

Dr Maku said the building of a 400-bed tuberculosis hospital at Middledrift was proceeding satisfactorily.

"There is a very real need for a hospital to be built in the Victoria East (Whittlesea), East London periphery, in the Ciskeian area," Dr Maku said.

"I am anxious that a new hospital should be erected there because of the distances involved in getting our patients from the Frontier Hospital in East London and Cecilia Makiwane at the long distance that we have to cover when they are referred to these hospitals in the Ciskei."

He said the Frontier Hospital clinic functions are a duplication with time being as a temporary measure.

Plans for disabled

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — One of the major priority objectives of the Ciskei Department of Health for 1980 was the improvement to rehabilitation services throughout the territory, Dr Maku said in the CLA yesterday.

He said a rehabilitation co-ordination body had been formed which would give publicity to and raise funds for the establishment of training facilities for disabled people.

A hostel for blind men would be completed shortly at Dimbaza and the hostel inmates would be able to work at the factories there, he said.

Dr Maku said the welfare section of his department was reorganised during the first half of last year "which resulted in an efficient structure to enable the social workers to serve the Ciskei people more constructively."

The University of Port Elizabeth assisted with a number of projects and courses which were attended by Ciskeian social workers.

He said the research project on the welfare services in the Ciskei conducted by UPE was an ongoing exercise and meetings were held regularly to gauge the progress made.

"I have personally been to UPE where a room for the Ciskei research project was placed at our disposal. Some of the social workers D. Maku said.

He said the university was also assisting the Department of Education by training teachers in certain subjects. The research had been with the aged.

He said an interesting project, concerning destitute children of Khayelitsha, one of the squatter camps, was launched last December and was called People United to Serve Children Project (Pusch).

His department, he said, subsidised the Khayelitsha institution 100 per cent and controlled and supervised the social workers there.

DD 815/80

Tension as Xaba raps Ncamashe

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KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — For the first time since the Ciskei became a one-party state, there was tension in the CLA yesterday when the Minister of Agriculture, the Rev. W. M. Xaba, rapped critics of the Ciskei Marketing Board and the Ciskei Livestock Board.

The uneasy atmosphere was created when Chief S. M. Burns-Ncamashe received the brunt of the attack.

Chief Ncamashe had earlier led the attack on the two bodies, which influenced Mr Xaba to answer back in point form, revealing the marketing board was an accredited Ciskeian body "certainly not an organisation to be questioned as regards its identity with the Ciskei".

Replying to what he called "vague reference" by Chief Ncamashe to various companies which had used the name of the Ciskei for titles, Mr Xaba said:

"Indeed these are Ciskeian companies especially since the Ciskei Marketing Board holds controlling interests in all of its subsidiaries and therefore companies can be seen to be totally identified with the Ciskei nation and its government.

"The Honourable Chief Ncamashe has made allegations about a Ciskeian organisation being forced to buy from the Ciskei Milling Company.

"It is not the government's intention that any Ciskeian organisation be forced to support the policy of the government because the government believes strictly in the policy of free enterprise although it expects Ciskeian organisations to support the endeavours of the Ciskei nation."

Mr Xaba's final thrust was: "Your singling out the secretary of my department regarding his dual function as secretary of the department and general manager of the Ciskei Marketing Board, I consider unwarranted.

"The government is satisfied that the two functions in these early formative years are best served by a man who has proved his loyalty to the Ciskeian nation and has the necessary experience and ability to look after both portfolios."

Mr Xaba said Chief Ncamashe's reference to Mr G. Godden, the official whose dual capacity he criticised, as being an adviser to Chief Minister L. L. Sebe was a statement of "mischievous intent."

DD 9/5/80 (105)

Sebe to open market

EAST LONDON — The Chief Minister of Ciskei, Chief L. L. Sebe, will open the new Mdantsane fresh produce market here on Tuesday.

The market, built at a cost off nearly R300 000, has been open for trading since the middle of April.

The entire Ciskei Legislative Assembly will attend the opening, which starts at 11.30 am. — DDR

Nat: bliss at Glenmore

THE ASSEMBLY — The government has claimed that the people living at the Glenmore resettlement camp on the Ciskei border are "happy".

The Minister of Co-Operation and Development, Dr Koornhof, said a senior official had visited Glenmore this week and had reported that "the people there are on the whole happy and that the situation is under control".

And the Deputy Minister of Development, Mr Greyling Wentzel, said although the people in Glenmore were living in "small boxes" as described by Mr Rupert Lorimer, MP, "the community, as I saw them there, are at present happy".

Mr Lorimer had asked what was going to happen to the 3 000 people living at Glenmore now that the planned development there had been halted.

He said the 3 000 people were living in "tomato box-type houses" and they had no means of subsistence and no way of making a living.

In reply, Dr Koornhof said the government was sending R13 000 a month in food to the area.

It was looking at social facilities in relation to housing, clinics, schools and shops. Pensions were being paid and the district surgeon went to the area once a week.

"I can assure the honourable member in any event that generally it is not going badly and we will keep an eye on the situation," Dr Koornhof said.

Mr Wentzel said on his visit to Glenmore he had talked to the people there and found that at present they were "happy".

"There are no problems. They're having a good time there.

"The largest percentage also have work, but basically it is going well for them, certainly better than it was where they came from," the Deputy Minister said. — PC

DD 9/5/80 105

Xaba warns seconded officials to co-operate

Chief's North report from the Ciskei Legislative Assembly

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Seconded South African Government officials not prepared to work hand-in-hand with the Ciskei authorities would cause misunderstanding, the Minister of Agriculture, the Rev. W. M. Xaba, said yesterday.

Speaking in the debate on the health policy speech at the Ciskei Legislative Assembly, he said Dr B. R Maku, the Minister of Health, had showed that the departmental secretary did not co-operate with his political head.

"I want to warn seconded officials they must not come to the Ciskei if they belong to that old Pretoria school of master and servant. We don't want people here who bear grudges against the black man," he said

Mr Xaba said anything that appeared to give hope to the aspirations of the Ciskei would be used to achieve such aspirations

"Our fathers went into their graves groaning under the heavy yoke of apartheid and I must say ours is the last generation still prepared to go to the conference table to negotiate a peaceful future of co-existence," Mr Xaba said.

Mr A. Tapa, the Chief Whip, said he could not understand why a Christian country like South Africa practised racial discrimination.

"The Bible teaches us all men are created in the image of God and have a right to life and freedom in the pursuit of happiness," he said

But the health policy speech had also served to emphasise the disparity which arose from discrimination. This was hateful to Ciskeians who had to be satisfied with inferior services caused by a lean budget

He said the churches which had established missionary stations in the Ciskei owed it to the homeland to donate the old church buildings and the church grounds.

"I can't understand why they want to sell these properties to us as they should be given to us as appreciation for the contribution and co operation we gave to those churches like the Church of Scotland and the Church of the Province," Mr Tapa said.

Chief J. T. Mabandla, commenting on the shortage of doctors in the Ciskei, said while efforts to recruit doctors were noble, it was necessary to remedy the situation at schools.

"There is a dearth of science and mathematics students in our schools, which accounts for the scarcity of doctors in our country," he said, appealing to the Minister of Education, Chief D. M. Jongilanga to assist the Minister of Health to remedy the situation.

Earlier, Mr Xaba suggested the Department of Health should approach the South African Defence Force to ask for assistance in getting army doctors.

He said: "The South African Embassy in London should also be approached as my last visit to England revealed there were a lot of medical men there who were sympathetic to our situation.

"We could recruit even retired doctors who could be of tremendous service to us." — DDR

Advice causes stir in CLA

DD 9/5/80 10S

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The Ciskei Commissioner-General, Mr J. J. Engelbrecht, caused a stir in the Legislative Assembly here yesterday when he advised the Government on how to conduct talks with the South African Government on independence for the homeland

He said: "Speaking to a group of people the other day I said it would be advisable for the Ciskei Cabinet that when they make recommendations to the South African Government, they must rather put forward the wishes of the Ciskei people and not what the Quail Commission says they should demand."

He said he hoped the members of the CLA would understand the difference.

"I have nothing against the Quail Commission nor does the South African Government have anything against it," Mr Engelbrecht said. Adding the Ciskei Government had been praised by South African officials on several occasions for appointing the commission, whose work was described as scientific research.

There was a murmur of disapproval from the members

"I have been a member of Parliament for 12 years in South Africa and I know how those people think. Your strategy may not be a paying one."

Chief Minister L. L. Sebe said there was no necessity to misread the intentions of the Ciskei Government "as we have made ourselves so abundantly clear on where we stand on independence."

"We are not using the Quail Commission report to frighten anybody," he said, adding the report was merely a guideline.

"But even if there was just one prescribed way to independence in terms of the South African blueprint for black states which wanted independence, we in the Ciskei would have still paused to examine the situation

Koornhof praise, page 5

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Cabinet talks on EL study

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CAPE TOWN — The government is worried about the economic situation in the East London/Ciskei region, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said here.

He disclosed that members of the Cabinet — including the Minister of Industries —had met to discuss the University of Port Elizabeth study into the region's economic situation and that decisions had been taken already on the report.

"We are aware of the Ciskei's situation and are doing what we can to deal with all the problems there," he said.

"We are busy creating job opportunities," he said.

Dr Koornhof was replying to an attack on the government by the MP for East London North, Mr John Malcomess, who accused the government of doing nothing in the area.

Mr Malcomess said: "For three years I have been pleading the case of the Eastern Cape and for three years absolutely nothing has happened."

He said Dr Koornhof had had some wonderful words about the situation in the region last year, but he wanted to know what had been achieved.

"The government keeps telling us about the positive things it has done, but in this case only negative things have happened.

"We have had plenty of inquiries. We have had commissions galore, but no positive steps," he said.

Dr Koornhof had said "yes" last year to an export processing zone in East London, but the Minister of Industries had rejected this.

He had also said "yes" to reduced electricity tariffs but these had been increased.

The minister had also agreed to the transfer of Berlin to the Ciskei but this had not happened either.

"I believe the time for promises is long past. The time for action is overdue, and action now can only be in that one form and that is to have the Berlin industrial area handed over to the Ciskei for their development, because the jobs are vital."

"One must not forget that Mdantsane is one of the biggest black towns in South Africa and it destined to become twice as big," he said.

He believed the industrial concessions applicable in the Ciskei should not only be extended to Berlin, but also to the East London area.

Two years had passed since the former Prime Minister had ordered the UPE inquiry.

"When one is talking about hunger and deprivation, one must think of the kinds of personal tragedy that there have been in the two years while this government has been making up its mind," Mr Malcomess said.

The UPE report had been in the hands of the government for over a month and still there had been no firm answer on the situation, Mr Malcomess added.

Replying, the Deputy Minister of Co-operation, Dr George Morrison, said Mr Malcomess was surely aware that the Van Der Walt Commission was investigating the consolidation of the area, and the possible transfer of Berlin to the Ciskei would be handled after that report had been completed. — PC.

Editorial opinion, page 12.

DR KOORNHOF

Praise for Quail report

THE ASSEMBLY — The Quail Commission, which urged the Ciskei not to accept independence on current terms offered by the South African Government, has been praised by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

"On the whole I find it a very good and valuable report. It is a report which is receiving considerable international recognition."

"Chief Minister Sebe tells me he is receiving many requests from overseas for copies of the report," Dr Koornhof said in reply to the debate on his vote in the House of Assembly.

He urged MPs to read the report because there was a wide range of information in it.

"Generally speaking the Ciskei Government can be very proud of that report," he said.

"I do not agree with everything in the report. This side of the House does not agree with many of things in it, but in general I can indeed say that the Quail report is a very good report."

He did not want to say much more on the report except to say that the Chief Minister of the Ciskei and himself, through the Commissioner - General, had been in close contact recently and their discussions had involved certain aspects of the report.

There had also been correspondence between them, but it was not necessary to discuss that in Parliament as he was visiting the Ciskei on Friday.

The Minister was replying to Mr Rupert Lorimer (PFP, Orange Grove) who said he had hoped Dr Koornhof would deal with the report.

"I think in all courtesy to Ciskei Chief Minister, Lennox Sebe, it is necessary to deal with this report.

"The Minister may or may not agree with its findings and the political recommendations in particular, and I think it would be of interest for the South African community and the people in the Ciskei to know exactly what the government's viewpoint is on the report," Mr Lorimer said — PC.

Ciskei demands: no decision

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The Ciskei Government still has to wait for some time before it can get definite undertakings from the South African Government regarding the homeland government's plans for independence.

From CHARLES NQAKULA

This became apparent yesterday when some of the crucial issues revolving around the package deal for independence, drawn up by the Zwelitsha government as a conditional package, could not be finalised when the Ciskei Cabinet met with the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, at Zwelitsha.

After his talks with the Ciskei Cabinet, Dr Koornhof addressed all the members of the Ciskei Legislative Assembly in the Assembly Hall.

The talks, relating to a wide range of Ciskei issues, were held behind closed doors, but in a joint statement revealed the independence package deal could not be finalised.

The statement said:

"It was agreed that certain issues contained in the Ciskei's independence package deal could not be finalised immediately.

"The question of citizenship and nationality could not be finally debated before presentation of the report of the Nieuwoudt Commission and the land issue can only be debated after the Van der Walt Commission has submitted its report."

The question of land and citizenship is one of the fundamental tenets of the package deal, as well as financial arrangements which, among others, will ensure further grants from the South African Government, even after independence and also membership of the rand monetary fund.

In regard to citizenship, the Ciskei Government wants "dual citizenship", while it demands all the land between the Kei and Fish Rivers, the Indian Ocean and Stormberg Mountains to form the territory of an independent Ciskei.

There is other land the homeland government is claiming, which was earmarked for incorporation in terms of the 1975 land proposals.

The Ciskei Government has given South Africa until December 31 next year as the deadline for the handover of the land.

Yesterday's talks, later described in the joint statement as having been "amicable", did have moments of tough negotiating as became apparent when there was a consistent shuttle between the Cabinet conference room, the venue of the talks, and Chief Minister, L. L. Sebe's office, where a number of documents had to be fetched.

At one stage, the Minister of Agriculture, the Rev W. M. Xaba, personally went through some files to pull out a document and when the Daily Dispatch approached him, he said: "Unonkala utyhala udaka", meaning literally: the crab is pushing mud — which suggests a difficult time.

Another indication of the difficult time the negotiations had was the length of the talks.

Initial estimates of the duration of the talks were two hours at the most, but by lunch yesterday no finality had been reached and the talks had to continue after lunch.

The Commissioner-General of the Ciskei, Mr J. J. Engelbrecht, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, and the Secretary of the Ciskei Intelligence Service, Colonel Charles Sebe, at Zwelitsha yesterday.

But the Ciskei Government was able to get some undertaking on Thornhill and the serious drought conditions in the homeland.

The South African Government will make available R3,6 million for Thornhill for health, agriculture, schooling, infrastructure and water supplies.

According to the joint statement, further financial aid would be made available during the next two financial years.

Regarding the drought, the statement said: "The Ciskei Government has been requested to take certain urgent steps to relieve the situation immediately.

"A co-ordinator will be appointed and the Ciskei Government will compile a full programme for relief measures to be applied. The programme will then be approved by the Ciskei Cabinet and the Minister for Co-operation and Development."

Editorial opinion, page 6.

Mission Mdantsane

DD 10/5/80 (105)

MDANTSANE — The Mayor of Mdantsane, Mr A. M. Bam, and members of the committee in charge of the Lennox Sebe Building here yesterday escorted executives of the Daily Dispatch on a tour of the new complex.

The Daily Dispatch recently opened an office of its own in the building representing both the daily newspaper and the weekly Indaba Iphepha Lesizwe.

The Dispatch team, headed by the editor, Mr George Farr, comprised also the advertising manager, Mr Bernard Payne, the circulation manager, Mr Henry von Dresselt, the chief of the Mdantsane bureau, Mr Wellington Sangotsha, and two other editorial staff members, Mr Gordon Qumza and Miss Vatiswa Ntshanga.

In the mayor's party were Mr W. Z. Timothy, Mr J. Nobu, Mr W. H. Zwezwe and Mr V. Mazingi.

In a speech of welcome at the entrance to the Lennox Sebe Building the mayor said the Daily Dispatch visit was proof of the close ties between the residents of Mdantsane, all Ciskeians and the two newspapers.

He also delivered messages to the Daily Dispatch visitors from the Ciskeian Ministers of the Interior and of Education, Chief L. Magoma and Chief D. M Jongilanga, who paid tribute to the newspapers' services to Ciskei.

After visiting various shops and offices in the complex, the Daily Dispatch party received the Mdantsane officials in the newspaper's office, where tea was served.

The mayor and his colleagues were congratulated by the editor on the fine facility the complex represented for residents in Mdantsane.

"This is clearly a focal point of business and professional activity in this large and growing town," said Mr Farr, "and we are delighted to have acquired premises where we can be part of the action.

"It is appropriate that we should be here because our newspapers identify very closely with your interests and aspirations.

"Through the establishment of this bureau we can maintain closer contact with events in Mdantsane and render more convenient services to readers and advertisers."

The editor emphasised that people with news to impart or wishing to place advertisements in the newspapers would no longer have to travel to East London to do so.

The bureau, he pointed out, was in direct telex communication with the offices in East London and immediate transmission of news or advertising copy was possible through this channel

The mayor then used the telex facility to send greetings to the East London office and the deputy editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr Glyn Williams, responded within seconds with this message: "The Daily Dispatch intends to make the Mdantsane bureau a real working office that will help people there in all ways possible. We are happy to be playing a part in the growth of the Xhosa nation."

Mr Payne, the advertising manager, who spoke after Mr Farr at Mdantsane, said the Lennox Sebe Building was better than many similar complexes he had seen in Europe. He was glad he could now bring advertising services direct to such an important centre of business activity.

The circulation manager said distribution arrangements for the newspapers in Mdantsane would not be affected by the opening of the newspaper's bureau. The arrangements would remain under the control of the newspaper's circulation sales supervisor, Mdantsane, Mr Edward Nqini.

Mr Von Dresselt expressed his appreciation of the co-operation received from Mdantsane authorities in the transportation of delivery staff to and from Mdantsane and to agents in Mdantsane who handle the newspapers there. "Your support is highly valued," he said. — DD

The Daily Dispatch Editor, Mr George Farr, Mr Jackson Nodu and Mr Z. Timothy enjoy a joke with Mr A. M. Bam, left, when the Mdantsane Mayor took tea with the Daily Dispatch staff in the newspaper's new Mdantsane office.

2. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book (s) are used.

candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

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AD 10/5/80

Murder appeal refused

EAST LONDON — Two men who murdered a Fort Jackson farm labourer have been refused leave to appeal against the death sentence

Mr Buyile Kewute, 41, and Mr Malusi Msingizane, 25, were sentenced to death in October last year for murdering Mr Nari Tshifuta, 44, in 1977.

The labourer was found dead in a kraal near Fort Jackson with a rope around his neck on December 15, 1977.

The two men denied being near the scene of the crime and also denied having raided the Mdantsane Hotel later that day.

They were sentenced to 12 years imprisonment for breaking into the farmhouse and stealing two guns, and two years for killing two dogs on the farm.

Mr Msingizane was sentenced to a further 12 years for taking part in a robbery at the Mdantsane Hotel when R5 000 was stolen, and a years' imprisonment for possessing a gun without a licence.

Council gets more mobile clinics

EAST LONDON — The Divisional Council of Kaffraria has acquired two more mobile clinics, bringing the total mobile clinic fleet of the council to eight.

The council's health staff in East London has in the past operated with two station wagon vehicles which were not properly equipped for their duties. — DDR.

Divisional Council reports, page 5

'They live in small boxes, and they're happy'

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN. — The people living at the Glenmore resettlement camp on the Ciskei border are "happy", says the Government.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said a senior official had visted Glenmore this week and reported that "the people there are on the whole happy and that the situation is under control".

And the Deputy Minister, Mr Greyling Wentzel, said although the people in Glenmore were living in "small boxes, the community, as I saw them there, are at present happy"

Mr Wentzel and Dr Koornhof were replying to Mr Ruper Lorimer (PFP Orange Grove), who had asked what was going to happen to the 3 000 people living in Glenmore now that the planned development there had been halted.

He said the 3 000 people in the area were living in "tomato-box type houses" and they had no means of subsistence.

"They have been uprooted from other parts of the Eastern Cape and are now in a situation where, having been put there with the idea that a big development was going to take place, they are forgotten people, and I would like the Minister to give his attention to the people living in the township."

Replying, Dr Koornhof said the Government was sending R13 000 a month in food to the area. It was looking at social facilities in relation to housing, clinics, schools and shops.

Pensions were being paid and the district surgeon visited the area once a week.

"After the Hon Member spoke here, I asked one of our senior officials telephonically to make contact with the people there and to report on the situation.

"He reported to me that the people there were on the whole happy and that the position was under control.

"As far as the position of Glenmore in the longer term is concerned, there are certain problems. If water could be obtained on a larger scale, there could be bigger development, provided it takes place with approval of the Ciskei Government.

"They have other aims and priorities, and both my Department and their attitude should be taken into account.

"I can assure the Hon Member in any event that generally it is not going badly and we will keep an eye on the situation," Dr Koornhof said.

Mr Wentzel said on his visit to Glenmore he had talked to the people there and found that at present they were "happy"

"There are no problems. They are having a good time there.

"The largest percentage also have work, but basically it is going well for them, certainly better than it was where they came from," the Deputy Minister said.

This week Dr Koornhof also praised the Quail Commission, which urged the Ciskei not to accept independence on the terms offered by South African.

Dr Koornhof said: "On the whole I find it a very good and valuable report. It is a report which is receiving considerable international recognition.

"Chief Minister Sebe tells me that he is receiving many requests from overseas for copies of the report," the Minister said.

He urged MPs to read the report because there was a wide range Of information in it.

"Generally speaking, the Ciskei Government can be very proud of that report. I do not agree with everthing in (it) . . . this side of the House does not agree with many of things in it, but in general I can indeed say that the Quail report is a very good report."

He was convicted ...

Strong opposition says Chief fighting suspension

Daily Dispatch (Indaba) 10/5/80 105

By Charles Nqakula

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Chief S. Komani, head of the Imingqalasi tribe, of Peelton, is fighting for the lifting of his suspension by the Ciskei Government.

He was suspended last August following allegations of misconduct against him, and he has been in detention twice in terms of Ciskei's emergency laws.

Chief Komani was first detained last July and released in August, when he was suspended. He was again detained early this year.

He said in an interview he had received a letter which asked him to answer allegations against him. He replied by letter, which was submitted on Tuesday, but Mr G. Maytham, Chief Minister L.L. Sebe's departmental secretary said he had not seen the letter.

He said: "I was away and have just come in and I have had no opportunity yet to look through my mail."

He confirmed, however, Chief Komani's suspension in terms of Ciskei's Chiefs and Headman Act.

"In terms of the act, the accused party is given a certain period within which to reply and Chief Komani must have followed such requirements in filing a reply," he said.

He said if Chief Komani admitted charges against him he would then be accordingly found guilty but if he denied the allegations a commission of inquiry would be set up by Chief Sebe to investigate the matter.

Chief Komani denied the allegations against him in the interview.

e said at Peelton the problem he was encountering had arisen because he had allocated sites to some of his subjects who did not have homes.

He said: "The main allegation against me is that I allocated sites on grazing land and at the graveyard."

He said it was true he had allocated sites on grazing land "but it is the same land I was settled on when I became a chief and I felt if I could stay there then my people could also share that land with me."

It was the scarcity of land at Peelton which had influenced him when he made the allocation of sites.

"As leader of my people I obviously had to be worried when they came to me appealing for land and I was not committing any crime by giving them whatever land was available," he said.

"My biggest problem is that I have strong oppostion in headman Elliot Bakaco, who has piloted some of the allegations against me."

When asked why a headman would move against him so openly with so much authority Chief Komani said it was what he also queried "but he obviously has support in the right quarters, which is what counts in matters of this nature."

Mr Bakaco could not be found for comment before we went to press.

Daily Dispatch 14/5/80 (105)

Sebe: whites must choose

EAST LONDON — Whites in the Border area had to choose between two alternatives, the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, said yesterday.

Officially opening a fresh produce market in Mdantsane, he said they could continue "as at present, retreating step by step, reluctantly conceding one little point after another, fighting over one ad hoc piece of land after another with human relations worsening all the time.

"Alternatively, to sit down with the Ciskei nation at the conference table and formulate a constitutional framework for the greater Ciskeian state."

He said the Ciskei had no statutory power to structure the Border area, either politically or economically.

"That power rests entirely in the hands of the white electorate of South Africa and the ruling Nationalist Government for the time being."

But he warned that his government was not prepared to sit back with its arms folded and do nothing while the economy of the regional area of the Ciskei and the white corridor was being divided.

"It is only a fool who will feel that a divided economy will spell progress," Chief Sebe said.

"But we have a traditional pride and we know who our friends are. We know our friends among the white people and when we talk of a combined economy in the Border region you should know your slates are clean."

His government concurred with the Quail Commission Report that the Border area had a much better potential to build a viable community and economy as a unitary and Greater Ciskeian state within the proposed confederation or constellation of Southern African States.

He said that from the time he agreed to work within the framework of separate development in 1968 his vision had been a homogeneous Ciskei from the Great Fish to the Kei — from the Indian Ocean to the Stormberg Mountains.

"We have further stated — and I know many people will not sleep tonight — that East London with its harbour, airfield and industrial components manned by the Ciskei nation must be incoporated into the Greater Ciskei."

Turning to events elsewhere in Africa, he said he was confident the Greater Ciskei would come to be established and an equitable and dignified life would become a reality for all people irrespective of the colour of their skin.

How long that would take would depend on attitudes of whites and their choices.

But he warned their generation would probably be the last to talk to whites about these matters as their children would not have any of that.

"If you fail to come to reality, the barrel of a gun will be on the table when the cake is divided.

"The irony is that while they grapple with the cake it is crumbled to pieces and theirs and our children will not get even the crumbs because Russia will take away the pieces," Chief Sebe said.

Chief Sebe said he believed the initiative for bringing all sections of the Border and Ciskei to the conference table rested with the white corridor community "especially now that the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, himself has introduced new initiatives and concepts which have opened the door to new horizons."

He said Mr Botha's new thinking had raised the aspirations of his people to new heights and created great hopes for the future.

"The Border community likewise should shake off its die-hard conservatism — take the gap and itself go on to great heights in progressive thinking and outlook." — DDR.

Mayor's reply, Xaba's speech, page 4; Editorial opinion, page 12.

SOS Photo

No more insults 14/5/80 says Chief Sebe

EAST LONDON —The indignities that had been visited upon Ciskeians in the old and new municipal markets of East London had come to an end, Ciskei's Chief Minister, Chief L. L. Sebe, said at Mdantsane yesterday.

Chief Sebe was officially opening a new R316 000 fresh produce market built by the Ciskei Marketing Board to provide an outlet for Ciskei farmers.

In doing so he fulfilled a long cherished dream of the Ciskei farmer taking upon himself the responsibility of feeding the Ciskei nation.

He said that with the opening of the market, hawkers, buyers and distributors from the Ciskei did not have to go and buy elsewhere and be abused.

"In the past they have suffered grievously; indignities have been heaped upon them,' Chief Sebe said.

"Even while paying out good money while supporting the economy of the municipal market — perhaps to the greatest extent of any group — while they have boosted the viabilty of the municipal venture, they were abused with bad language, shouted at, herded about like animals, forced to stand and be crowded into their designated spot."

He said no conscientious, compassionate leader could possibly stand aside and allow such humiliation of his people to continue indefinitely.

Chief Sebe said he had suffered some of the humiliation in the old municipal market in East London.

On the new market in East London (Wilsonia), he said much controversy arose when they announced their intention to build the new market in Mdantsane.

"We were not concerned about this controversy or debate. We pursued our goal and now we have our market."

He said it was ridiculous to propose that bedause the East London Municipality had built a new market in Wilsonia the Ciskei Government should abandon its project and "continue to support theirs."

The Ciskei Government had not been approached about the building of the new market in Wilsonia, they were not aware of the plans, they did not know their needs were being considered in the planning of the Wilsonia market.

"Even if we had, it would have made no difference; we would have continued to build our own market," he said, adding that he wanted to put things in their perspective.

Chief Sebe conceded a divided economy did not make sense in one geographic area but he pointed out that the economy was now divided and it was not his people who had brought that into being.

He warned, however, that for every successful venture made in the Ciskei, the white corridor would lose some of its consumers and if this reality were not taken into consideration the corridor would be paying the penalty for the white privileged position. — DDR.

15.

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Farmers now motivated says Xaba

Jan-7 Dsp 14/5/80 (105)

EAST LONDON — One could already feel the ripple effects of the Mdantsane fresh produce market as Ciskei farmers were now motivated to provide for a ready outlet.

This was said by the Ciskei Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, the Rev W. M. Xaba, at the official opening of the market at Mdantsane yesterday.

Giving the background to the provision of the market, Mr Xaba said the objectives were:

To capture the internal market and promote internal self-sufficiency within the Ciskei.

To create a link between the producer and the consumer and fulfil the Chief Minister's wish — the Ciskei farmer must feed the Ciskei nation.

To increase local production by securing the market place.

To retain control of a Ciskei business generating opportunity.

Mr Xaba conceded the Ciskei farmer was not able to provide for all the needs of the consumers and in order to satisfy a regular supply the Ciskei Marketing Board had gone into a commercial partnership with Sunripe Fruit for supplies and formed a company — Ciskei Sunripe Fruit (Pty) Ltd — to run the market.

The Ciskei Marketing Board would have a controlling share while 49 per cent would go to Sunripe.

This arrangement would be maintained for the first four years after which the Marketing Board would buy 1 000 shares every year until Sunripe was bought out after 11 years. He said the market had cost R316 000 and the turnover for the first year of operation would be R1,5m rising to R2,6m in five years.

The operation would be on a wholesale basis and there would be no bidding as prices will be set according to prevailing market prices in other parts of South Africa.

Plans were going ahead to have branches in Peddie, Dimbaza, Alice, Sada and Middledrift, Mr Xaba said. — DDR

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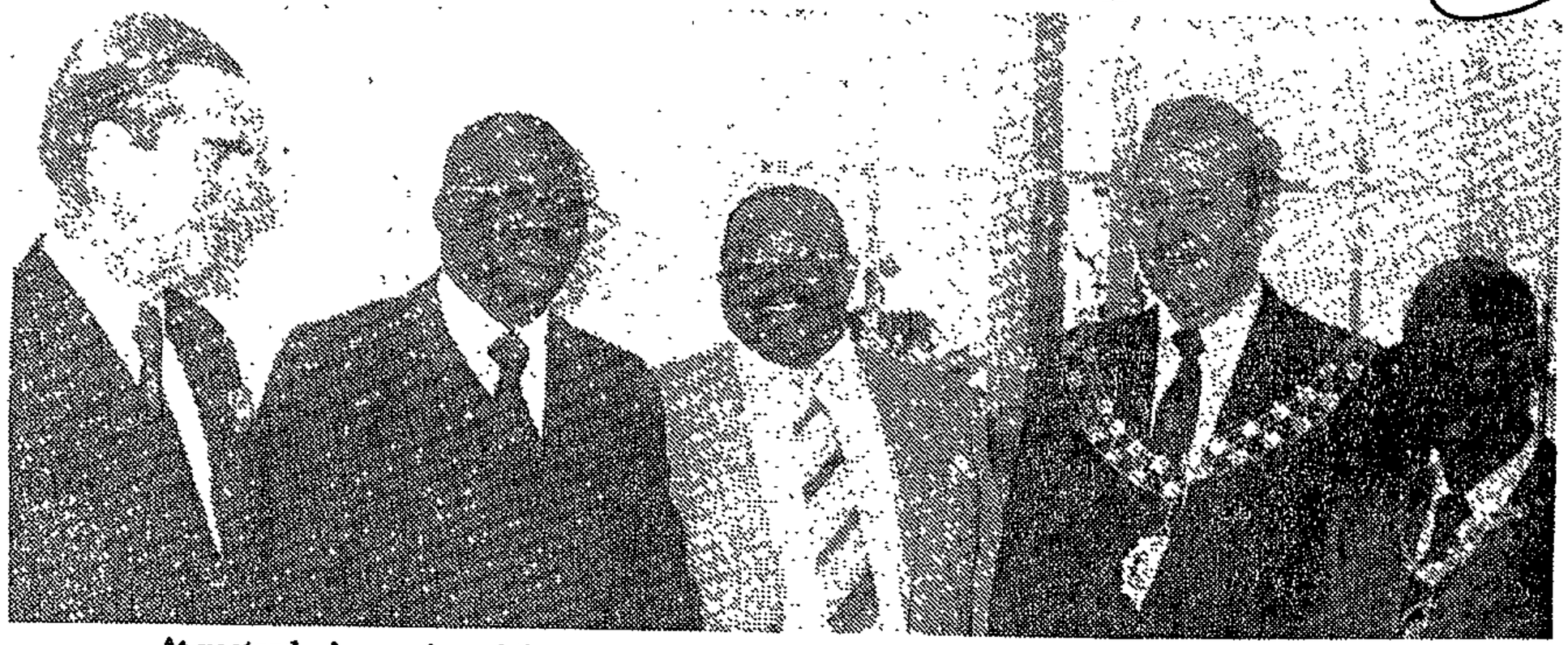
Waar die hele kwessie van die verhouding tussen die media en die Staat tans baie prominent in die nuus is en die Steyn-kommissie ook pas sy ondersoek afgehandel het, meen ek

Card: speech shocking

Stad Oos
14/5/80
105



At yesterday's opening of the market, the acting chairman of the Ciskei marketing Board, Mr G. S. Serrurier, Ciskei Chief Minister L. Sebe, Ciskei Minister of Agriculture, the Rev W. M. Xaba, Mr Card and the Mayor of Mdantsane, Mr A. M. Bam.

EAST LONDON — The Mayor of East London, Councillor Donald Card, who was a guest at the official opening of the Mdantsane market, reacted strongly last night to some of the statements made by Ciskei Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe.

"As an invited guest representing the white corridor it was shocking to be told some of the things that were said there," Mr Card said.

Analysing Chief Sebe's attack, he said in recent months, he and the deputy mayor of East London, Mr Errol Spring, approached the Chief Minister and in a meeting attended by him, the Minister of Education, Chief D. M. Jongilanga, the Minister of Agriculture, Rev. W. M. Xaba, and the Minister of Health, Dr R. Maku, they discussed getting together to solve unemployment problems in this area.

He said the meeting went on for one and a half hours and they agreed they should await the University of Port Elizabeth's survey report on the area.

"How could Chief Sebe speak of whites retreating after every ad hoc piece of land or is this covered by his statement that he did not trust us?" Mr Card asked.

They had agreed at the meeting that they should approach the South African Government together on matters affecting the area.

Mr Card said the story of the divided economy was raised by him and Mr Spring at the meeting and they had suggested joint ventures which they all agreed were something worth looking into.

Referring to Chief Sebe's statement that some people would not sleep after hearing what he said, Mr Card who admitted having been annoyed, said: "What he said about some people not sleeping could have been a very apt statement because of the way he frightened many people and he might well have scared away some industrialists who wanted to develop in this area and make a contribution to our solution of the vast unemployment problem in the area."

Mr Card said Chief Sebe's talk about the barrel of a gun on the table when the cake is divided could only convince a few people and he regarded it as wild talk.

On the treatment of blacks in municipal markets in East London he said Chief Sebe's claim about insults must have been based on things that happened many years ago.

"Obviously he could not have been to the market in recent years and does not know that we did away with segregation long before the old market was closed down," Mr Card said.

He said the Ciskei had not been approached about the planning of the Wilsonia market because there was no one to approach as the Ciskei had no marketing board at the time.

"And I would like to point out that I was one of three councillors who were against the building of the market in Wilsonia because we felt that at one stage the Ciskei would want to build its own market in Mdantsane."

He said the East London Municipality was assured at that stage this would not happen.

"I would like to warn Chief Sebe that political lines of demarcation can never solve economic problems in this area.

"And his approach on complete segregation of areas defined in the National strategy of days gone by cannot still be followed."

On a divided economy Mr Card said the people who had devised the system were those whose policy Chief Sebe had accepted and agreed to work under.

"We did not make those problems and for that same reason some of Chief Sebe's people are calling him a traitor."

Mr Card said he had to go to a meeting in East London at 2.15pm yesterday but could not leave the opening of the market in Mdantsane during Chief Sebe's long speech because it would have been interpreted as a walkout in protest against what the Chief Minister was saying. — DDR

23/05/80 Argus

It is time to choose

A SPEECH in East London by Chief Sebe as reported in the local Press on May 14 is headed 'Whites must choose'.

Chief Sebe is quoted as saying: 'If you fail to come to reality, the barrel of a gun will be on the table when the cake is divided. The irony is that while they grapple with the cake it is crumbled to pieces and their and our children will not even get the crumbs because Russia will take away the pieces.'

As this seems to express the opinion of many Afrikaans academics and writers, has the time not come to press for a referendum so that we, the white populace of South Africa can choose between apartheid or samewerking?

When one looks up to the hills of this magnificent country of ours one cannot but wonder if we are not heading for a scorched earth future?

Chief Lennox Sebe

Who will get the ashes? And we are not playing a game of cricket.

(Mrs) R HAW

Durbanville

Transkei may seek annexation of Ciskei

UMTATA. — The Transkei Government is to be asked to negotiate with the South African Government for the annexation of Ciskei into Transkei, in terms of a motion tabled in Umtata yesterday.

A Government front-bencher from Kentani, Mr R S Mfaxa, who tabled the motion "as a matter of extreme urgency", said the Transkei Parliament would be asked to "wave its rules and discuss the matter as soon as possible next week".

Another motion tabled yesterday, by a ruling party member from Umzimkulu, Mr L S Baleni, asks Transkei to negotiate for the extension of its boundaries with Natal to include the district of Harding and a portion of Port Shepstone on the west bank of the Umzimkulu River. — Sapa.

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*** NUMBER OF TESTS:                    155
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Ciskei killer drought

RDM 23/6/80 (105)

RIAAN DE VILLIERS

THE poverty-stricken Ciskei homeland is in the throes of its worst drought in 30 years.

Water supplies are drying up and livestock is dying.

Ciskei health authorities are keeping a close watch for outbreaks of infectious diseases such as typhoid.

The Ciskei authorities have asked for the area to be officially declared drought-stricken, but have not yet received a reply.

Following recent talks between the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, and the Ciskei Government, a drought relief co-ordinator, has been sent to the Ciskei capital of Zwelitsha.

A programme of relief measures is being drawn up for approval by the Ciskei Cabinet and the Minister of Co-operation and Development.

Among measures being investigated is trucking of water by the SA Defence Force.

The situation has been described as a "very grave crisis" by the Ciskei Secretary for Agriculture, Mr G F Godden, who added: "With our limited resources we're totally ill-equipped to deal with a situation like this."

Mr Godden said the drought was the worst since that of 1949/50 when conditions were "similiar" and hundreds of thousands of cattle died.

"We're trying desperately to prevent this occurring again, but we'll have to see whether we will succeed."

There was no problem in the higher rainfall inland areas, but these constituted only about 15% of the territory and conditions in other areas, particularly the coastal plateau, were "disastrous".

"With the first cold snap, animals will be dropping like flies."

He said there had been a total summer crop failure and rain was now needed for winter crops.

More and more communities were running out of water each day. The Department of Public Works had set up a co-ordinating office to which chiefs and headmen were reporting on conditions in their areas.

He said the SA Government had provided finance for the hiring of water trucks, and transporting of water by the SA Railways was being considered.

The Eastern Province Command was investigating the supply of Defence Force trucks.

Other avenues being explored were famine relief and urgent employment programmes to ward off possible hardship in winter due to the crop failures. Dr Peter Pistorius, acting Secretary for Health and Welfare, said yesterday his department was keeping a "watching brief" on the situation.

At this stage, however, incidences of infectious diseases were "nothing more than normal" for this time of the year, and only isolated cases of typhoid had been reported.

The department was also trying to stimulate communities into adopting self-help feeding programmes.

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      INDEX=INDEX+1
      IF (INDEX.GT.10) GO TO 150
      ICOPY(INDEX)=NUMBER
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      DO 80 I=1,NRITE
      IF (SNUM(I).EQ.NUMBER) GO TO 85
   80 CONTINUE
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   85 CORPR=CORPR+1
      GO TO 45
   90 CONTINUE
      PERTOT=TOTAL/TOTPRS
      WRITE (16,95) NUMBER,TOTPRS,TOTARS,NRITE,NRONG,NLEFT,
     1TRITE,TRONG,TOTAL,PERTOT
   95 FORMAT (1H1,I10,9F10.2)
      GO TO 45
  150 CONTINUE
      WRITE (16,155) (ICOPY(I),I=1,10)
  155 FORMAT (1H1,10I10)
      STOP
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Ciskei — sliding deeper into crisis

(105)
RDM
29/5/80.

IN the first of two articles, RIAAN DE VILLIERS, Labour Correspondent, examines the growing unemployment crisis in the Ciskei, to be followed tomorrow by an analysis of a remarkable new manpower development policy evolved in response by the Ciskei Government.

ONE of the most impoverished areas in South Africa, the Ciskei seems to be sliding ever deeper into a crisis of joblessness and deprivation.

Statistics on the territory are often contradictory and hard to come by.

Much information has emerged from the report of the Quail Commission on Ciskeian Independence, which has urged the Ciskei Government not to accept independence on present terms.

The picture that emerges from this and other other sources of information is a chilling one.

The Ciskei is the most overcrowded rural area in South Africa. Its population density is estimated at 126 per sq km — double that of the Transkei and five times as much as the rest of South Africa.

According to a top Ciskei Government official, the territory looks like "one vast settlement" from the air.

With a population growth rate of well over 3%, its present population of some 660 000 is expected to double over the next 15 years.

The notorious and controversial resettlements have added another massive burden on a territory already desperate for housing and jobs. According to the Quail Commission some 100 000 people have been resettled in the Ciskei in the last decade.

Almost half of the territory's estimated population of 660 000 are urban dwellers. Over 80% of them live in the vast dormitory townships of Mdantsane, some 15 km outside East London, and Zwelitsha, present seat of the Ciskei Government, outside King William's Town.

So-called "frontier commuters" in this area account for 58% of the Ciskei's per capita income.

The industrial areas in the "white corridor" stretching up from East London are swamped with labour and the Quail Commission estimates urban unemployment at anything between 25% and 35%.

This means some one in three people of working age in the vast townships and urban settlements are jobless.

Industries within the Ciskei itself make a pitiful contribution. Officials of the fledgling Department of Manpower Development say they are providing jobs for a fraction of one percent of the Ciskeian labour force — or some 0,0001%.

How vast the task of job creation in the region is was spelled out recently by Mr Ian Duncan-Brown, president of the Dimbaza Chamber of Industries, where the bulk of the Ciskei's 31 factories are located.

Some 37 000 work-seekers come onto the labour market every year in the Border, Ciskei and Southern Transkei areas.

Agriculture is over-populated so they have to be catered for by the provision of industrial work.

At a conservative estimate, it takes an investment of R10 000 to create one job — adding up to an annual investment of R370-million.

This means a new R1-million factory must open its doors every day, including Sundays.

At Dimbaza, R27-million has been spent in five years to create 2 160 jobs, at R12 500 a job.

So the region needs a new Dimbaza of 18 factories to open its doors every month.

Even this would take no account of the massive pool of existing unemployed.

The Ciskei Government itself has no official unemployment figures. Officials say: "All we can tell you is that there is tremendous unemployment in the Ciskei."

It is not easy to find out how many Ciskeians are migrant labourers — and whether they have been increasing or decreasing.

It does seem clear that the contract labour system, in its present form, is failing utterly to provide enough jobs.

Ciskei Government officials are reluctant to release figures on contract labour, giving the impression that they would be too alarming.

They do say recruitment has increased by 8% over the first quarter of 1980, but then they add that this is a "drop in the bucket."

According to figures compiled by the Bureau for Economic Research (Benso) the number of contract workers from the Ciskei increased slightly from 22 100 in 1970 to 24 900 to 1976 — but declined as a percentage of the population from 6,1% to 5,3%.

According to the Quail Commission, 25 549 contracts were signed in 1978, which it said excluded workers returning to previous employers on "call-in cards".

Its total estimate of migrants working in South Africa is 60 000, with 68 000 more working illegally in "white" areas.

Officials and observers agree that the vast majority of unemployed don't register as work-seekers.

In the Hewu district, for example, which includes the township Sada and massive resettlement camps like Thornhill, Oxton and Zweledinga, figures for registered work-seekers vary between 600 and 800.

Several reasons are cited for this.

One is that Ciskeians are made to pay taxes when they register — which is becoming increasingly difficult as conditions become worse.

Another is that many must simply have given up hope of getting work through the labour bureaux.

As a prominent observer put it: "What would it help if a 100 000 people went to sit outside the labour bureaux waiting for jobs?"

At the same time, officials report that residents of Mdantsane have virtually come to blows over jobs offered with work-seekers in from the rural areas.

The picture looks no better as far as mine labour is concerned.

According to figures supplied by Teba, the recruiting arm of the Chamber of Mines, the average number of Ciskeians working on gold mines increased from 15 370 in 1978 to 16 500 last year, reaching a highest-ever figure of 18 000 at the end of March.

At the same time, the number of Ciskeians recruited declined from 17 300 in 1978 to 15 000 last year, with only 3 750 recruitments up to the end of March this year.

These figures reflect trends in the mining industry generally. Mine labour is stabilising. From a labour crisis some years ago, the mines have moved to a position where supply is exceeding demand and mines are running in excess of complement.

The mines are moving towards a more permanent workforce of career miners, with the result that recruitment, including that of novices, is falling off.

An official at one of the Teba offices serving the area said:

"At one stage the mines were desperate for labour and we went on active recruiting drives in the rural areas. Those days are over."

At this stage, about 100 men turn up at the office on recruiting days for 40 or 60 contracts.

"But I don't know what will happen if we spread the word that we will take all comers. We'd be inundated by thousands of people."

Somehow, the myth persists that traditional agriculture in the homelands can provide a living for people in the rural areas, including the families of contract workers.

In the case of the Ciskei, this is almost completely untrue.

In fact, only a minority of people have access to land. And those without land rights are prohibited from owning cattle.

Mr George Godden, Ciskei Secretary for Agriculture, explains the system thus:

"There are two classes of people in the rural residential villages — landowners and non-landowners. The land is traditional tribal land, vested in the nation and with the chief as custodian.

"Certain respected members of the community have land rights, passed on to their widows or eldest sons, the others have not.

"If you have no land, you can't have cattle."

He adds that there is a "very sharp distinction" between landowners and non-landowers, which he describes as "haves" and "have-nots".

The department recently undertook its first-ever national survey on this issue.

It came up with the startling finding that only 27 000 Ciskeians have land rights. The total rural population is estimated at 357 000.

This has far-reaching implications. It means that each new generation in every rural family, whether with land rights or without, produces landless people multiplying in geometric progression, all dependent on the wage sector.

Neither does traditional agriculture adequately support the relatively privileged with land rights. Resources seem to have run up against their absolute limits.

According to agriculture officials, the average size landholding in the Ciskei is now one hectare. "Under dry-land conditions, this is not enough to feed one man, let alone his whole family."

What do the landless in the rural areas do? According to Mr Godden, some of them are employed by the government on road work, fencing, noxious weed eradication and soil reclamation.

Others go away on contract work — together with men with land rights but who also have to work to support their families.

As far as livestock is concerned the picture is also bleak.

According to the Quail Commission, only 23% of the Ciskei is completely free from soil erosion, with 47% of the land classified as moderately or severely eroded.

Some 40% of the territory's pasturage is affected by overgrazing, which Mr Godden describes as the Ciskei's "number one problem".

Livestock numbers have been restricted in terms of argicultural rehabilitation but have since again grown out of check.

He says pasturage forms some two-thirds of the Ciskei's surface area. "If the vegetation is to continue deteriorating under overgrazing pressure then eventually the whole system is going to collapse."

Adding to the Ciskei's problems is the worst drought to hit the area in 30 years. According to Mr Godden, summer crops this year failed almost totally.

Cattle have started to die and stock losses may eventually number over 100 000. Communities have started running out of water.

Among its other effects, the drought has intensified the need for jobs.

Intensive planning is being put into the Ciskei on many levels, including extensive agricultural restructuring schemes.

Also, the territory's political, geographic and economic future is in the melting pot.

But in the meantime, Ciskei authorities are faced with one overwhelming imperative — to create or find jobs.

It is against this background that the Ciskei Government has evolved a remarkable new manpower development policy, which has far-reaching implications not only for the Ciskei but for the rest of South Africa

●Tomorrow: the Ciskei's new manpower development policy.

Ciskei will market labour by computer

(105) (106) RDM 30/5/80.

RIAAN DE VILLIERS, the Rand Daily Mail's Labour Correspondent, completes his two-part series on the Ciskei's master-plan to market its labour force in South Africa an overcome the unemployment crisis in the territory.

FACED with growing internal unemployment, the Ciskei Government has embarked on a remarkable new manpower development policy with important consequences — not only for Ciskeians, but South Africa as a whole.

Basically, the policy entails a massive new campaign to market an "improved" Ciskeian labour force on the South African contract labour market

To this end, Ciskeian workers are to be pre-trained and pre-disciplined, and then "sold" to employers in South Africa through an aggressive marketing campaign as a productive and obedient work force.

Among the major features of the new system will be a central government computer containing a record of every worker — including a disciplinary record —used to process requisitions for labour.

Workers with "bad" work records may be penalised by not being given contracts, and indications are they may also be punished in terms of disciplinary systems to be administered by their chiefs in the Ciskei.

The rationale behind these steps is to prevent intractable workers from spoiling the image of Ciskeian labour.

Much of the new manpower development programme is spelled out in a pamphlet to be distributed soon to employers as part of the Ciskei's promotion campaign.

The pamphlet has been drawn up by the fledgling Department of Manpower Development — still part of the Department of Justice — formed recently to implement the policy.

According to a draft version of the pamphlet, all work seekers are to be registered, and will form a "large labour pool" from which labour will be selected to meet employer requirements when they requisition labour.

Records will be stored in a computer data bank at a central office serving the whole of the Ciskei.

This procedure, the pamphlet says, will enable the Government to "guarantee prompt attention and speedy processing of employers' requisitions for labour".

All work seekers are to be tested psychologically and categorised into three broad work groups: those most suited for manual work; those who could be used for semi-skilled work; and those who could be trained for more advanced types of work.

On receiving a requisition for labour, prospective employees will be computer-selected and summoned to the training centre.

The pamphlet promises: "Preference will be given to those who have the required experience and a clean work record."

All prospective employees will undergo medical examinations, and the orientation training

According to the pamphlet, this will be aimed at giving the new employee as much information as possible about the employer and the job being offered "as well as how to behave while away on contract work".

Among information given to workers will be "discipline at work and the consequences of breaking a contract", and "motivation to work well, thereby improving job opportunities for other Ciskeians".

Thereafter, practical training will be offered, with the content decided upon in conjunction with the employer concerned.

Workers will be supplied with a rail warrant, placed on a train, and the employed advised when to expect them. An agreed sum of money will be advanced to each worker, to be refunded after the employee reports for work.

On completion of work, the employer will be expected to make the necessary travel arrangements back to the Ciskei.

Employers are to be issued with a "personal record card" for each employee, and will be expected to add details of any new training given or experience gained — as well as indicate "how the worker performed his duties".

At the end of the contract the worker will return the card for updating of his master record file.

In summary, the pamphlet expresses the hope that employees selected in this way will prove to be "better workers than they have been in the past".

The new policy is based on a document drawn up by the Department of Industrial Psychology at the University of Fort Hare. The study was commissioned by the Ciskei Cabinet and adopted by it last year.

While the document has not been released, it is understood to contain further policy details, including additional disciplinary measures to be taken against workers.

It is believed the report's proposals are based on the blunt premise that industrial growth in the Border and Ciskei itself is too slow to provide jobs for new entrants to the labour market or the backlog of unemployed, and that better exploitation of the contract labour system is the Ciskei's only way out.

It argues that Ciskei labour is not popular among employers, who want workers who "give as little trouble as possible".

Workers should be motivated to complete their contracts and to conduct themselves in such a way that employers will insist on asking for Ciskeians for future contracts

It suggests records should be kept of all misconduct and contract-breaking by workers, and that workers who have proved to be untrustworthy or irresponsible should be blackballed and not given a second chance

It also suggests an orientation course for chiefs and headmen, including the promotion of a disciplinary system to punish workers who break their contracts or contravene other rules.

The report is believed to argue that it would be of no use to the Ciskei to train people in skills that could not be marketed, and workers should be trained for manual work even though they may not be keen on it.

In an interview recently, Mr Brian du Randt, the Ciskei Secretary for Justice, said the Ciskei considered its labour force to be its "main export".

"It is our ideal to provide a better and more acceptable Ciskeian worker, better able to compete for available jobs.

"We're marketing our product. Now it's up to employers to accept or reject it."

The policy has already been credited with some success.

In a recent speech in the Legislative Assembly, the Minister of Justice, Chief H Z Njokweni, said liaison with employers in South Africa, and "careful selection of suitably-qualified employers" had resulted in an 8% increase in the number of workers leaving the Ciskei this year.

An orientation centre has been established in Mdantsane,near East London. The computer there will be operating within a few months, and mobile orientation units will to into operation soon

Mr Du Randt says the policy is unique.

Observers agree — and point out that it appears to hold a number of important implications.

On the one hand, the programme seems likely to win more jobs for Ciskeians, thereby alleviating severe suffering in the territory.

On the other, observers argue, the system is a coercive and authoritarian one, leaving Ciskeians further away from freely selling their labour on a free labour market than before.

At this stage, it is not clear whether all the suggested disciplinary measures will be implemented, but it seems at least some of them will.

According to Mr Du Randt, the proposed disciplinary system to be administered by chiefs is still under investigation, but is definitely being considered.

He confirmed that computerised work records would be kept, but said action taken would depend on the nature of the offence.

"Our idea is not to blackball people completely — there will be a positive element to this, as well, in that we will try to shift people into other jobs to which they are better suited."

One other implication of the system is that it seems incompatible with the exercise of legal trade union rights by Ciskeians within South Africa

This impression was reinforced recently by Chief Njokweni when he told the Legislative Assembly:

"To assist in marketing our labour in South Africa, employees must ensure that desertions, walkouts, expulsions and insubordination are eliminated."

These and other aspects of the new policy have come under sharp fire from Mrs Sheena Duncan of the Black Sash and an expert on the pass laws and influx control

"If all the suggested disciplinary measures are built into the system, it means an employer will be punished three times over for one alleged offence — by losing his job, by not being given a second one, and by facing disciplinary steps by his chief," she said.

Also, penalising workers on the basis of information received from employers alone would open the way to "gross exploitation".

Referring to proposals that workers should be trained for low-grade jobs, she said: "This type of coercive suggestion is only necessary because of the policy of separate development, which forces people to live in totally unviable areas, with totally inadequate means of subsistence."

It was "particularly distressing" that a homeland government should devise a system which, instead of attempting to force the South African Government into abandoning its policies, assisted it to continue with the "gross injustices" inherent in them

Some factors mentioned warranting disciplinary action against workers seemed in conflict with the current encouragement of trade unions for blacks within South Africa, and would serve to weaken the power of workers to demand just wages and working conditions.

She added: "If other homelands were to implement the same type of policies to compete with the Ciskei's tame labour force, the extent to which the homelands are regarded only as labour reservoirs to serve the needs of white South Africa will increase still further."

Sebe: why poll is needed

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN —It was not necessary for the Ciskei to hold a referendum on independence because the package deal worked out on the matter had been taken to Ciskeians and received approval.

This was said by the Ciskei Chief Minister, Chief L. L. Sebe, before he moved the proroguing of this year's session of the Ciskei Legislative Assembly.

But he pointed out it was important that the acceptance and rejection of matters pertaining to independence by the outside world was subject to adopting procedures considered by the world as constitutional and acceptable.

"It is for this reason that it is felt we need to hold a properly supervised referendum in order to place these questions beyond doubt," he said.

The government had entered the session confident it would be able to present a package deal before the House in order to obtain authority to take the package to Ciskeians to consider in a referendum.

"Alas! We are told that there can be no answer to our proposal from the Republic of South Africa until such time as the Schlebusch Commission, the Niewoudt committee and the Van der Walt Commission have submitted their reports".

He said that although Schlebusch Commission had submitted its report the Ciskei was still no farther than it was before and it appeared the commission's report contained no solution to the constitutional problem.

He felt it was important to persevere on the matter and continue in the hope that they could bring the matter to a satisfactory conclusion.

Chief Sebe praised chiefs for the active part they had played in the session. — DDR

RDM 12/6/80.

Ciskei drought

THE Government was applying measures to relieve drought conditions in Ciskei, the Minister of Cooperation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said yesterday. "Fresh water is being supplied to people and animals where necessary and mobile tankers are being used," he said in reply to a question by Mr John Malcomess (PFP East London North).

Teachers mad at CNIP cash call

By OWEN VANQA

CISKEIAN civil servants are up in arms over a circular issued by the ruling Ciskei National Independence Party calling on them to donate money for the erection of a memorial hall at Ntaba Kandoda, the Ciskei's Shrine.

They see it as forcing them into party politics.

The Secretary for Education sees it the other way. The proposed memorial hall was a national issue, hence circulars were sent to all schools in the Ciskei, he said. And, he added, since there was no opposition in the Ciskei Legislative Assembly, there was nobody else who could initiate the collection.

A number of teachers, who did not want their identities revealed for fear of reprisals, told **SUNDAY POST** they donated money because they feared victimisation.

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Ciskei is almost rid of Bantu Education

By OWEN VANQA

THE Ciskei had done away with Bantu Education long ago, and has an independent system, the Secretary for Education, Mr O S Bomela, told **SUNDAY POST** in an interview.

However, the Ciskei is using the Education and Training examinations for finals, because it does not have its own examination board.

"We determine what we are gong to do ourselves, within, of course, the constraints of finance," Mr Bomela said.

"Although we write the Education and Training examinations, we could write our own," he said.

"External examinations must be well prepared, because they deal with the careers of the people. You do not want to destroy the confidence of the people in their certificates. Blacks attach great importance in their certificates.

"We are going to continue with their examinations for the time being. But we are going to change and thus we must prepare thoroughly. We have no time-table, but we are free to change when it is convenient for us," he said.

DD 16/6/87

New turn in passport row

GRAHAMSTOWN — The Rhodes University technician who has been at the centre of a row over Ciskei citizenship has now been told he cannot have a South African passport because he was born in Transkei.

But Mr Billy Ndwebisa, who works in the physics department at Rhodes, says he was born at Sterkstroom, 35 km from Queenstown.

Mr Ndwebisa was yesterday making arrangements to prove to the Department of the Interior that he is not a Transkeian by birth.

"I don't have a birth certificate but I do have a baptismal document which says clearly that I was born and baptised in Sterkstroom."

Meanwhile, the delegation to a Methodist Church conference in the United States, of which Mr Ndwebisa was to have been a member, left South Africa last week without him.

His attempts to obtain a passport had been turned down on the grounds that he refused to become a citizen of the Ciskei.

Representations were made at ministerial level and it was pointed out that Mr Ndwebisa had no links with the Ciskei as he had lived in Grahamstown for most of his life.

Yesterday he was told by Mr Rupert Lorimer, PFP MP for Orange Grove, that a last-ditch effort to get him a passport had failed because the Department of the Interior maintained he was born in Transkei.

"What is the point of trying any longer?," Mr Ndwebisa said yesterday. "I have missed the conference in America and now they tell me that I don't even know where I was born."

He is adamant, however, that he will ever take on the citizenship of a homeland. — DDC.

Ciskei to host luncheon

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The Ciskei Government will today treat to lunch all the sponsors of the Ciskei Education Conference, which takes place at the East London Technical College from next Monday.

At least 21 major companies have donated towards the conference, which is the first of a series of such conferences the Ciskei Government plans to hold annually.

The East London City Council will hold a civic reception at the City Hall on Monday night for the conference delegates.

Eleven papers will be read and discussed at the conference and Professor Jeff Opland, of the Rhodes University Institute of Social and Economic Research, and Mr Barry Streek, political correspondent of the Daily Dispatch, will sum up on behalf of the conference.

Education the key to peace — Sebe

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Equality and prosperity in the 21st century would be achieved through education, Chief Minister L. L. Sebe told representatives at a luncheon here yesterday for the companies sponsoring the Ciskei education conference.

The four-day conference at the East London Technical College starts on Monday.

Chief Sebe said the conference would attempt to highlight the shortcomings in the South African educational system "and the disparities which are so topical at this time."

He said: "I am not an alarmist but I can say peace and co-existence in this country will depend on the education and training available to all the people in this country."

Before the luncheon, Chief Sebe had a two-hour discussion with the minister to the British Embassy in Cape Town, Mr Martin Reed, at Zwelitsha.

Mr Reed's visit was officially described as a "courtesy call" but Chief Sebe revealed in an interview afterwards that his talks with Mr Reed related, mostly to the Quail Commission report and Ciskei's plans for independence. — DDR.

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New Ciskeian initiative urged

EAST LONDON — The Ciskei Government should take the initiative in raising the idea of a multiracial Greater Ciskei, Prof Simon Bekker, of the Rhodes University Institute for Social and Economic Research, said here last night.

Prof Bekker was addressing a public meeting organised by the Border regional branch of the South African Institute of Race Relations. He spoke on the implications of the Quail Commission.

The commission was appointed by the Ciskei Government to inquire into and report on the implications of independence for the Ciskei.

He said the Ciskei Government was in a better position to start the initiatives because it negotiated directly with Pretoria.

He believed the Ciskei Government was also keen on the idea of a Greater Ciskei.

The Greater Ciskei should remain a part of South Africa so that all race groups living in the Ciskei-Border area should share the fruits of the Republic of South Africa.

"It is clear to me that the Border region develops slowly, and the Ciskei falls more and more behind economically, becomes more and more overcrowded, that there will be increasing tensions between the two areas, to the hardship and detriment of everyone in the area," Prof Bekker said. Whites still had bargaining power and their influence in negotiations was still present in the region.

"If the status quo is maintained, if things do not change in the Ciskei-Border region, and particularly if things are not seen to change, then I think white negotiating power, white influence at the negotiating table, will diminish rapidly — and this will be to the detriment of everyone because whites have expertise and contributions to make here."

His view was based on several factors raised by the commission, namely

The status quo is not acceptable because the Ciskei is poor and backward economically, and politically dependent in many ways on whites in the Republic.

Independence on Transkei model would worsen the situation in the Ciskei.

The Border region is independent on Ciskei for manpower and is in a state of economic and political uncertainty and Border region whites reject independence of the Ciskei on the Transkei model.

He said that given guarantees of protection, whites would not be against an approach made by the Ciskei Government but that the problem would be the issue of land because of deep cultural attachment on both sides.

"If contacts are built, if a negotiated alternative for the region within the Greater Republic is found, we may well set an example which will influence not only our future here in East London but South Africa as a whole," Prof Bekker said. — DDR

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered); leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

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Begging in vain — Sebe

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — After years of pleading and begging with the department of Co-operation and Development had proved in vain, the Ciskei Government had taken the initiative of seeking funds to reconstruct the Fort Cox Agricultural College, Chief Minister Lennox Sebe said here yesterday.

Speaking at the graduation ceremony of the college, which coincides with its 50th anniversary, he said: "While the whole economic future of the Ciskei depends on agriculture, it is only after 50 years that this college is being reconstructed.

"It is being done on the initiative of my government with loans raised from some quarters after years of pleading with the Department of Co-operation and Development had proved in vain," Chief Sebe said.

He said the territory's future would not depend on politicians, doctors or priests, but farmers who had the challenge of feeding the nation and maintaining that the society was "properly fed and sound in body and mind."

"If our independence is going to be meaningful and realistic, we must free ourselves from dependence on foreign assistance for our subsistence. Our new Ciskei must mean freedom from hunger and disease."

Chief Sebe said people capable of bringing that transformation about were farmers who battled with the soil.

He advised all Ciskeians to till the soil to save on buying food.

"For the Ciskei nation emerging into the harsh world, we will have to work 12 hours a day to hold our own. To be on par with other nations, Ciskeians will have to give more than the maximum effort.

"The idea that agriculture is a lowly occupation, dirty and only occupied with manual work must be eradicated.

Turning to seconded officials from Pretoria, he said they did not understand that the secondment meant and implied total loyalty to the government they had been attached to.

"This means, if necessary, finding the backbone and courage to resist and oppose the dictates of the Pretoria Government.

Fort Cox College, about 50 km north east of here, awarded 22 diplomas to students, some of whom came from as far as Zimbabwe, Lesotho and South West Africa. — SAPA.

Adult learning moves ahead

ZWELITSHA — Great progress is being made throughout the Ciskei in adult education due to the efforts of Mr M.T. Yakopi who is in charge of adult education.

He organised a seminar on adult education in Zwelitsha where papers were read by experts.

There are 167 part-time teachers in adult education.

The department has decided to appoint four full-time principals to organise education centres at Mdantsane, Zwelitsha, Sada and Dimbaza.

A tentative programme to upgrade the quality of teaching has been launched.

The Human Research Council is helping with a programme School Readiness, to improve the level of teaching in Sub A classes, and it is hoped that this will diminish the drop-out and failure rate at schools.

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Anger over Fort Hare

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Fort Hare no longer served blacks as an institution of learning but as a practising ground for young Afrikaner graduates, Chief D. M. Jongilanga, Ciskei's Minister of Education, said yesterday.

And Chief J. T. Mabandla, Ciskei's former chief executive councillor and Chief Minister, said the university gave the impression it was a concentration camp.

Both leaders were speaking at a stormy press conference held at the insistence of Chief Minister Lennox Sebe, in the Ciskei conference room at Zwelitsha.

When the Fort Hare issue was initially broached by Dr B. R. Maku, Minister of Health, Chief Sebe cut him short saying: "Don't even mention that university. When you talk about it you are talking about the Broederbond."

Indecision in Govt — Sebe

(105) pp 21/4/80

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief L. L. Sebe, yesterday accused the South African Government of indecision.

He also criticised the manner in which the South African Police had controlled this week's unrest.

Opening a new bus depot at Zwelitsha, he said 80 per cent of the people affected by the unrest in Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage were Ciskeians.

Later he called a press conference. Chief Sebe and his Cabinet Ministers were so angry that at times they spoke simultaneously or interrupted each other.

And for the first time in eight years, the Ciskei Government publicly stated it had accepted separate development because it wanted to use it as a vehicle for change in South Africa, and thereby aligned itself with sentiments made by KwaZulu's Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

Explaining the Ciskei Government's stand, Chief L. W. Maqoma, Minister of Interior, said: "We accepted the system to improve the way of life of our people and if that does not work according to plan we may as well drop the whole thing."

Chief J. T. Mabandla, who became Ciskei's first Chief Minister when the homeland attained self-rule in 1972, said it was a pity he had to discover in his "old age" that the people the homeland had been dealing with all the time were dishonest.

"While I was leader of this state I was a moderate but I have now become bitter and I must say, whoever believes we can sell out our children is wrong," Chief Mabandla said, adding the children would be supported "until the end of time."

Chief Sebe said the South African Government had bungled in its endeavour to control the riot situation. It was wrong to send white policemen wearing camouflage uniforms into black townships. "The camouflage uniform is a symbol of incitement and the (police) dog is not a symbol of peace to black people."

"We have told them about this on many occasions but nobody seems to want to listen to us," he said.

Asked if his government had communicated its observations to the South African Government, Chief Sebe said: "I have been in constant contact with them, but nobody in South Africa wants to stand up to the demands of government. There are no rulers in South Africa and government-appointed commissions are the decision-making machinery. The rulers are afraid to make decisions."

Daily Dispatch DD 25/6/80 (10S)

Education the weapon for change says prof

EAST LONDON — Ciskeians should, like their forebears, take up weapons but these should be the weapons of education, Prof Jeff Opland, said yesterday.

"Take up the weapons of education so that the children can be taught to live in peace and harmony," Prof Opland said.

In an outspoken address at the Ciskeian conference on education, Prof Opland, who is director of the Institute of Social and Economic Research at Rhodes University, said that because education was not fair and just in South Africa, the role of education for change had to be analysed.

"One of the greatest roles of education is to educate whites about the inevitability of change, the inevitability of black majority rule," he said.

Prof Opland asked who could affect change in South Africa.

"It is not the 29 people lying dead in Elsies River, nor is it the dead in Soweto, nor is it Peter Hain, nor is it the African National Congress however many Sasols it might blow up.

"The only true agent of change is the government of South Africa. Only the Nationalist Government can effect change radically.

"All other people can do is to effect pressure on that government," he said.

He also believed now that the government was not only the only agent of change as he used to believe.

"I think we must add to the agents of change the homeland leaders, whose leaders are prepared to use separate development to dismantle it and to take the policy of the government and turn it back on them.

"There is, however, no doubt of change," he said.

In education, one had to consider what kind of change ought to be effected, while the masses or the elite should be educated.

"I believe that we cannot afford to ignore the roots of Western tertiary education. It would be wrong to deny education rooted in the universities."

He felt it would also be wrong to gear all education to market demands, because although this may satisfy many people, it would lead to a deterioration in education standards.

"The standards will drop as they are doing now. I believe they are spiralling down the black hole.

"If we project our standards at the middle, we don't encourage others to teach the top," Prof Opland said.

What was necessary was a national ideal in education, such as the ideal developed by the Jewish people.

Ciskeians had also displayed high ideals in education, such as when money was collected from the people to establish Blythwood.

"I truly believe that educators must challenge, teach their pupils to adapt and to change."

He did not believe that education should be confined to syllabuses and examinations.

"If we teach not facts, but an attitude to facts, then we are approaching creativity in education.

"Teaching is a subversive activity. Teachers and educators must realise that they have the minds of their children in their hands."

He felt rumblings in the Ciskeian nation and he felt it was time for educators to come down from their seclusion, not just for the children, but for the whole nation.

Intelligence test challenge

25/6/80

EAST LONDON — The government should immediately institute an intelligence test for black children, as existed for other race groups, a Port Elizabeth educationist, Mr J. L. Omond, said yesterday.

Speaking at the Ciskeian conference on education about gifted and talented children, Mr Omond said an intelligence test in each of the seven main African languages should be compiled.

This would enable education authorities to find the highly intelligent people in and out of school.

Every race group would have to depend on these people, whatever the future political structure.

Mr Omond said most white people were given an intelligence test between standard three and standard five.

"The Coloured Education Department has recently completed similar tests for coloured and Asian pupils.

"But regrettably there is as yet no intelligence test for black pupils, only tests of aptitude and ability.

"This is one of the challenges I present to the education departments (nine in all?) responsible for the education of black pupils: compile as soon as possible an intelligence test."

Mr Omond said in his speech, which was read on his behalf by Mrs Thelma Henderson, that "unless the gifted and talented are identified, preferably at an early age, and unless they are given challenging, learning situations, in and out of school, they may become under-achievers, or frustrated and some may become gifted criminals, master-minding crimes of all kinds.

"A further danger is that, due to isolation in small, or even in big, communities and schools, he may be the only gifted child in a class or even in the whole school, recognised or perhaps not recognised," Mr Omond said.

It was a challenge to Africa and especially Southern Africa to recognise and educate gifted and talented children or to lose them forever, he said.

Slabbert: set deadline for equal education

By BARRY STREEK

EAST LONDON — The Leader of the Opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, last night called on the government to launch a specific programme, on a five or ten-year basis, to equalise spending in education among all races in South Africa.

He also lashed out at the government for unilateral decision-making about the new constitution and the president's council and accused it of telling others how they fitted into Nationalist plans instead of jointly devising a constitution.

Dr Slabbert added that he found the Prime Minister's view that there would be confrontation if people did not serve on the president's council to be "extremely depressing".

Reacting to the television interview with the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, he said that while he welcomed the fact that the government would again look at the grievances of disaffected and frustrated communities, "I think the time has come for the government to draw up specific and concrete programmes for actions which can enjoy the cooperation and participation of the communities affected in removing the root causes of their grievances."

Dr Slabbert, who has been attending the Ciskei conference on education, said the prime responsibility of the government was to remove those aspects of its own policies which caused grievance.

"It was obvious in the short-term that there had to be action against arson, pillaging and looting, but it was likely that this kind of action would increasingly follow from what usually started off as peaceful demonstrations.

In the long-term, however, the government had to involve communities in programmes of action to redress grievances.

"Good intentions will only enjoy credibility in terms of concrete actions that follow from them.

"For example, in the education field it is not enough to say you want to equalise educational opportunities.

"One should sit down, calculate available resources, and give a plan of action in terms of which such equalisation can reasonably be brought about.

"It should not be beyond the means of the experts available to the government to devise such a scheme, such as a five or ten-year plan," Dr Slabbert said.

Turning to the Prime Minister's statement on the rejection of the president's council, Dr Slabbert said the attitude taken by Mr Botha was "extremely depressing".

It was generally accepted that the widest possible communication by all population groups should take place when a new constitution was devised.

"The president's council was created in Parliament with a minimum of such consultation and discussion and it excludes the vast majority of people in South Africa, namely the blacks, from any representation.

DR SLABBERT

"At its very inception it is a deficient constitutional vehicle.

"Now the Prime Minister says that if this vehicle does not work, confrontation would appear to be the alternative.

"Surely one can only say this after one has tried to create fully representative constitutional mechanisms after a thorough process of consultation and discussion on the widest possible basis.

"This government by its own admission has not done that and yet the Prime Minister insists that confrontation is inevitable and is the alternative if the president's council does not work.

"This is a clear example of the old strategy of the National Party, namely unilateral decision-making and telling others how they fit into the Nationalist plan rather than asking others to participate and jointly devise a constitution that can enjoy the greatest degree of acceptability.

"It is a form of constitutional paternalism which the whole sad episode of colonialism has shown to be counter-productive to peaceful constitutional development," Dr [illegible] said. — PC

Conference reports, pages 2 and 3.

Editorial opinion, page 16.

DD
25/6/80
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Spend same on all races plea

25/6/80

EAST LONDON — The Principal of Rhodes University, Dr Derek Henderson, yesterday called on the government to equalise spending on all schoolchildren in South Africa, possibly at a figure of R300 per child.

Dr Henderson, who described the proposal as "fairly radical", said this would halve the state spending on white education but pointed out that schools could provide extra facilities by levying fees.

The Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, said afterwards that the proposal was "practical, not just theory".

Dr Henderson, who was speaking at the Ciskeian conference on education, said: "The problem of disparity of resources must be faced squarely.

"We are all aware of how much more the state spends on the yearly education of a single white child than it does on a black one.

"It will take an enormous deployment of resources to bring the quality of all education up to the standards presently enjoyed by the white schoolchildren.

"With the best will in the world it just may not be feasible to do so in the short term.

"On the other hand it is no longer possible to justify, if indeed it ever was, the huge discrepancy between what is spent on the per capita schooling of white children and that of other race groups.

"As a way out of this dilemma I should like to make a fairly radical proposal.

"The fiscal authorities should be charged with determining how much the public exchequer can afford towards the per capita annual cost of the education of each and every child in South Africa, regardless of race.

"A reasonable estimate of this figure would be in the vicinity of R300 per year, approximately what is currently spent on Indian education, much in excess of what is spent on African and Coloured education and about half of the white quota.

"The reallocation of resources would permit an enormous upgrading of African and Coloured education, but would present a severe problem for white schooling.

"My answer is if that is the sum that the State can afford then those who desire a level of education in excess of this minimum must be prepared to make sacrifices to obtain it.

"The state should provide what it can by way of teacher posts and buildings, and the governing body of the school, after consultation with the parents, must provide the extra facilities by levying fees.

"As a reasonable compensation for the lower level of funding of the better endowed schools, all school fees should automatically be tax deductible.

"This mechanism has the tremendous advantage of eliminating all unfairness in the allocation of state resources to schooling," he said.

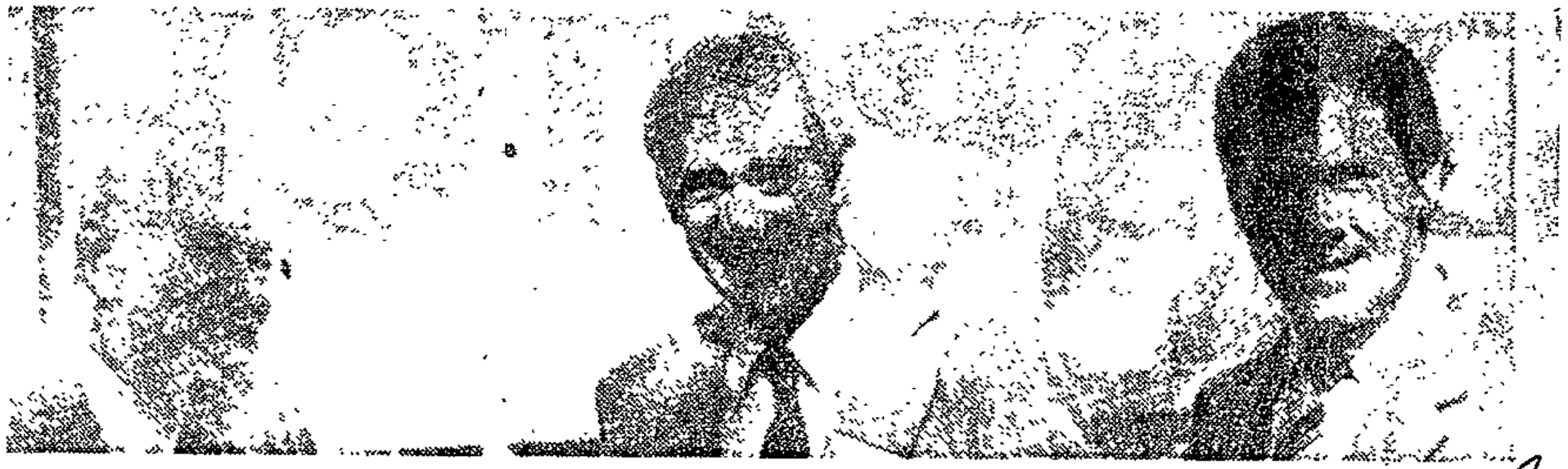
The proposal would, in effect, make every school a potential private school in that they would have the right to levy fees.

He pointed out that this system was already in operation in the Orange Free State where several former private schools operated on this system with excellent results.

Earlier, Dr Henderson said the Prime Minister had demonstrated some receptivity to the idea of a single command structure for all education.

"This question is of such symbolic as well as real importance that it must be given a high priority.

"I cannot imagine a single step that will make a greater contribution to reassuring black people that their educational needs are being taken seriously," Dr Henderson said. — PC



At the Ciskei conference on education were from left: Prof G. D. Schreiner, vice-principal of the University of Natal, Prof John Reid, of the University of Natal, and Dr Fredrik van Zyl Slabbert, leader of the Progressive Federal Party.

25/6/80

Surprise at absence of officials

EAST LONDON — Considerable surprise has been expressed at the Ciskeian conference on education at the absence of South African Government officials and of University of Fort Hare academics.

Although the conference has been directly concerned with education in South Africa and education in the Ciskei, the only South African Government official present has been the Commissioner-General, Mr J. J. Engelbrecht, who attended the opening session.

Neither the Minister of Education and Training, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, nor the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, have attended, nor have officials of their departments.

In sharp contrast, the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Fredrik van Zyl Slabbert, has spent two days at the conference, listening to the speeches and talking to delegates.

Although academics from a number of South African universities have participated in the conference — they include Dr Derek Henderson, Principal of Rhodes University, Prof G. D. L. Schreiner, Vice-Principal of the University of Natal, and Prof John Reid, the future Vice-Principal of the University of Cape Town — only two academics, both black, have attended from the University of Fort Hare.

There has been tension recently between the University of Fort Hare authorities and the Ciskeian Government, but surprise has nevertheless been expressed that the only university situated inside the Ciskei has virtually ignored the conference.

There has also been no obvious participation by academics attached to the University of Transkei. — PC

Nutrition is a teacher's concern says Reid

25/6/80

EAST LONDON — Educators should be fully concerned with the nutrition of children because this affected the growth of their mental abilities, Prof John Reid, said yesterday.

Speaking at the Ciskeian conference on education, he said: "The recognition that the growth of mental abilities may be affected by the early nutrition of a child throws a particular responsibility on the educator.

"It must be fully his concern, as it is of all those whose actions have bearing on the nutrition of people, that no child should be limited by the retarding effects of poor nutrition.

"The teacher who handles children should do all in his power to see that the child shall have had a right nutritional upbringing, and a good diet at all times, and if he does not he ignores a major responsibility.

look at those less privileged than himself at his own institute — the cleaner, the nighwatchman, the humble worker of any kind.

"If you are not concerned with your neighbour under the same roof, a man whom you do know, how genuine is your concern for the faceless and nameless and unknown mass outside?

"It is a good place to learn and practise fairness and justice," he said.

Later in his speech, Prof Reid said that educators in South Africa needed to have some idea of how to respond when pupils and students engaged in stayaways and boycotts.

Although, as an educator, he was opposed to boycotts, educators had to face up to the harsh truth that this was the only legal method by which students could make public noise and protest.

"I have therefore adopted the following principles for determining my own response:

"First, that I must give due weight to what the students are saying which I have mentioned;

"Second, that I must then decide my own attitude to the objectives of the boycott;

"And third, that if I am in agreement with the objective, I must at least not be part of the problem they face, and at best part of the solution.

"In the very recent past, I must associate myself completely with the objective of getting rid of the indefensible, evil discrimination in the allocation of resources to education according to race.

Prof J. V. O. Reid is Prof of Physiology at the University of Natal, and from 1981 will be Deputy Principal, University of Cape Town.

He has been involved in African medical education at Durban for over 20 years, including a term as Dean of Medicine, and has published several papers on this subject.

As a research worker he has published some 50 scientific papers and has been President of the South African Cardiac, Physiological and Nutrition Societies.

"Since the important time in the child's life is before birth and for first two years of life, this puts the critical period before the educator has contact with him.

"It means, if a responsibility in the matter is imputed to the educator, that this teacher should have wider concerns, wide enough to encompass this age period," Prof Reid said.

If this meant concern for social and economic issues, this should be the case.

"A good place for him to start is his own backyard. Whether at University, technikon, college or school, the educator can

"I would not obstruct that boycott though of course I would have to inform them regarding deadlines to my ability to make up classes, and would do what I could to give them the best possible education when they returned to class.

"If they had alternative and equally effective means of attaining this objective, the position would be different.

"But in any case when it is university students one is concerned with the educator's role is not to play the policeman. They are adult enough to fall under the due processes of the law.

"And so willy-nilly and however reluctantly, the educator must in his educational function take account of all other factors, such as this difficulty in making their opinion known effectively.

"And he must play an indirect part, that of not obstructing movements to impress on the public the need for the removal of discrimination in educational support," Prof Reid said. — PC

Sebe tells of shoot threat

EAST LONDON — A Ciskeian Government delegation was told by South African security officials that they would shoot for the next 100 years, the homeland's Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, said yesterday.

The Ciskeian delegation had gone to Pretoria in an attempt to negotiate a settlement between protesting students and the University of Fort Hare authorities.

After a five-hour meeting between the students and Chief Sebe, and a further meeting with parents, the students had agreed to return to classes on two conditions.

They were that they not be referred to as kaffirs in lectures;

And that they not be told that they were going to fail, Chief Sebe said.

The Chief Minister, who was speaking at a luncheon to thank speakers to the Ciskeian conference on education, said he could not understand why the university authorities did not recognise that there were always slow starters in education.

The Chief Minister said had sent a delegation of government officials to discuss the whole Fort Hare situation with South African security officials.

"But the reply my man got from the top security man was: 'We will shoot for the next 100 years'," he said.

In the Ciskei when a man was promoted to being an officer he was told explicitly that the Ciskeian Government had to be seen through his actions.

"If South Africa talks about grievances being eliminated, and we cannot get agreement on two basic things like this, how will they be eliminated?

"All you get is the arrogant attitude that 'we will shoot for the next 100 years'," Chief Sebe said.

Earlier in the conference, the Chief Minister said he had had two meetings with students from Fort Hare.

The university was closed about a month ago after students had boycotted classes.

It is due to reopen in the middle of next month. — PC

Sebe's warning over Fort Hare

It's confrontation

105 DD 27/6/80

EAST LONDON — Chief Lennox Sebe has demanded a meeting with the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, over the controversial statement by a top South African security official that the police would shoot for the next 100 years.

Chief Sebe, the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, said he had sent three telex messages to the Prime Minister about the proposed meeting.

But, the clearly angered Chief Sebe said, he had not yet had "the decency of a reply".

During a press conference, the Chief Minister.

- Refused to disclose the name of the security official who made the statement but said he was "the top man of the security" in Pretoria.
- Revealed that he had called off a meeting with the Fort Hare authorities, which was scheduled for Tuesday this week, after the statement was made.
- Said the situation at the University of Fort Hare had now reached a stage of "total confrontation" between the university authorities and the people of the Ciskei.
- Disclosed that affidavits had been signed by people present at the meeting with the Pretoria security official and one of these had been signed by the Commissioner of Police in the Ciskei.

"You will soon have rebellious leaders because the moderate man is being driven away by those statements," he said.

If this occurred many innocent people would be killed, rather than the person who made the statement.

"It would be better if the fool who uttered these words was slaughtered."

Chief Sebe said the situation at Fort Hare had reached "a total confrontation, not just with students, but with students, parents and the ordinary chiefs".

He added: "Fort Hare is a concentration camp and what is confusing is that nobody knows where it is.

"When things are right it is in the Republic but when there are problems it is in the Ciskei."

The Chief Minister said that after his five-hour meeting with the students he had found what they had told him to be "very pathetic".

Lecturers at the university [illegible] these were [illegible] reasonable people, away from the road of moderation.

Chief Sebe also described Fort Hare as "a concentration camp" and confirmed that [illegible] at the university had been called "kaffirs" during lectures.

"I sent three telexes but when I left today there had been no replies.

"I asked for an urgent meeting with the Minister of Police, the Prime Minister and the Minister of Co-operation and Development.

"I sent three telexes about a highly inflammable statement but I have not had the decency of any replies," Chief Sebe said.

"If dialogue means that you must crawl on your belly they have got the wrong people.

"This is a bullying attitude of saying we have not used half of our mighty strength.

"In all my life I have never heard such an irresponsible statement from people who call themselves Christians.

"But, for every black person that dies, his spirit shakes every other black person.

any independent thinking and students were expected to crawl on their bellies to the lecturers.

There was a high level of frustration among the students particularly as they were told bluntly that a high number of them would fail.

"What the students were saying was nothing but the truth."

Their statements had been checked by the evaluation section of the Ciskei Government and found to be correct.

One of the problems was that the South African Police were responsible for Fort Hare.

"The Cabinet has now authorised me to tell all Ciskeian students and parents and to tell them how far the negotiations have gone.

"We cannot guarantee that they will be safe and we have reached the point of confrontation.

"There is no point in our children being made cannon-fodder.

"The nation is angry and there can be no stepping back," Chief Sebe said. — PC

Editorial opinion, page 14.
Conference reports, page 10

Half Ciskei babies do not get enough food says survey

Indaba 27/6/80 05

Indaba Reporter

About half of the two or three-year-old children in the Ciskei are malnourished with more than one in ten actually suffering from severe illnesses like marasmus and kwashiorkor due to shortage of food.

This was revealed in a survey carried out for the Ciskei Health Department in Mdantsane and some rural areas.

More than three out of four young schoolchildren are undernourished, according to the survey.

Because malnutrition is one of the main problems, a committee has been formed to investigate ways of relieving the problem.

One of the proposals was to arrange a symposium and to invite people from all sections of the community in order to create an awareness of the problem and to seek their ideas and co-operation in dealing with it.

The symposium will be at Cecilia Makiwane hospital on July 17 and 18.

A circular from the hospital says that although lack of food will always lead to illness and so appear to be health problem, in reality malnutrition is not only nor even mainly a medical problem.

Its basic underlying causes are socio-economic. Malnutrition occurred widely in poor communities in which social services were limited and scarce within these communities in families which were severely disorganised, the circular states

The circular says that not only doctors and nurses, but industrialists, businessmen and economists who can advise about or provide employment, social workers and administrators who can ensure what aids are available to people, as well as ministers of religion, agriculturists and family planners are all concerned and will have to make a contribution if the problem is to be solved.

The symposium will attempt to place nutrition and malnutrition in its correct community perspective both as problem resulting from serious social and economic distress and one which will only yield to concerted community action and team work by people from many disciplines, the circular says.

Ciskei's disastrous drought

27/6/80

The Ciskei is having its worst drought in 30 years.

And for South Africa's most overcrowded rural area — the Quail Commission gives the figure as 125 people a square kilometre as against 25 in South Africa overall — where more than 100 000 people have been resettled over the last decade, the problems are compounded by the ever present need to make special provision for the resettled.

Checking through the figures of people resettled in the Ciskei in the seventies, the Ciskei Secretary for Agriculture and Forestry and Chairman of the Ciskei Marketing Board, Mr Gary Godden, said he thought the figure of 100 000 given by the Quail Commission was "very conservative" if one considered the following:

- 40 000 people settled in the Thornhill area from Herschel when Herschel was annexed to Transkei in 1976.
- 25 000 resettled in the same area from Glen Grey for the same reason.
- 20 000 people from various areas settled in the Phakamisa-Ndevana area in the Zwelitsha district in 1978-79.
- An unspecified number of people who have been moved to Mdantsane from the Western Cape since the late sixties.
- 5 000 people moved from Humansdorp to Kelskammahoek and Mdantsane.
- Families moved from Riemvasmaak, near Upington, and settled at Welcomewood.
- People resettled in Dimbaza from the platteland and from various parts of South Africa.
- Political prisoners released from Robben Island and other prisons and resettled in Mdantsane, Dimbaza and Sada; and
- People from various parts of the Eastern Cape — Kenton-on-Sea and other areas — and settled south of Peddie, including Glenmore.

Most of these people have had to depend on

By staff reporter
LESLIE XINWA

rations while adjusting to their new areas but the adjustment has meant that some of them — Welcomewood and Phakamisa-Ndevana for example — have not had the opportunity to get jobs as they could in areas from which they were moved.

Number One disaster area in the present drought is the Peddie district, says Mr Godden.

"There has been no rain there in almost a year. The water resources and grazing are down. What work opportunities have there been in Peddie anyway?" he asks.

Mr Godden says they have tried to provide some employment by getting some of the people resettled in the district to do general work in the harvesting of cotton and tobacco in the Tyefu Irrigation Scheme.

"This is an opportunity for these people to earn some money but what is frustrating our efforts in this particular area is that we have no infrastructure — water from the Orange River Scheme would be the answer."

He says the Department of Water Affairs is only now investigating the possibility of doing something to provide water for the Tyefu scheme and other possible irrigation schemes in the Peddie district.

Mr Godden says second to Peddie, conditions in the Hewu district (Whittlesea and Thornhill), are dreadful.

Although winters have always been bad in the area, the mass resettlement of people in the Zweledinga and Ntabethemba areas with large herds of stock they brought from Glen Grey and Herschel, has compounded the distress.

"We are introducing a fodder scheme but we anticipate a large number of stock deaths".

Third areas to be hard hit by the drought are the Zwelitsha and Mdantsane districts although there are problems in Victoria East and Middledrift.

Mr Godden mentions Chalumna as one of the worst areas along the coastal belt.

Can anything be done to alleviate the situation and can the food production in the Ciskei be improved?

"If we did not believe the Ciskei could improve on what is there now we could all as well be paid off," says Mr Godden.

"There is sufficient evidence from our resource survey that the Ciskei could produce the bulk of its basic food requirements — mealies, wheat, meat, milk, eggs, poultry and vegetables. "It can produce sugar, sufficient cotton to clothe itself and could even export cotton and tobacco."

Problems of overstocking and overgrazed land could be solved by the strict application of the Ciskei Development Act which states that a Ciskeian can have cattle with the Minister's permission.

Mr Godden explains this:

"In the rural area the Ciskeian comes under the authority of the chief and has to get the chief's permission to have cattle.

"The letter of this law has never been applied really. Basic traditio were destroyed in coloni days when magistrat were in control," he says

The department no seeks to control the stoc ing rate in order to prote the country's resource many of which hav already been depleted b overstocking.

"We want to stick to strict control of the stoc ing rate. In fact we hav no choice because th whole issue involve diminishing returns."

He said the Minister policy speech ha emphasised this durin the last session of th Ciskei Legislativ Assembly.

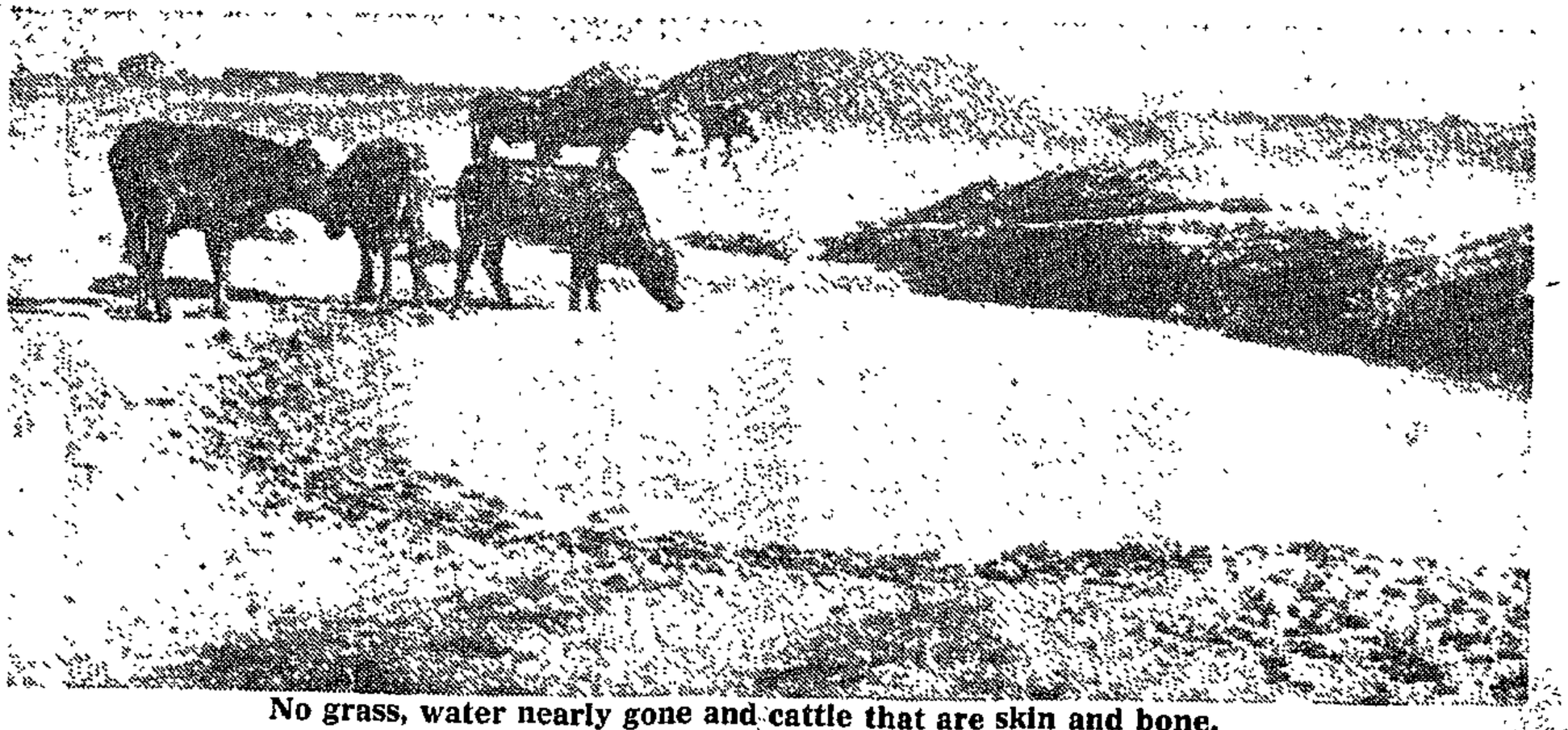
But Mr Godden sees th problem not only as ove stocking. It also revolve around overpopulatio and you cannot cut dow the number of peopl without grave conse quences.

"The people fron Herschel came with thre times the number o animals that the lan could accommodate i Thornhill and complicate the problem which ha now been worsened by th drought," he says.

But the most importan aspect of tackling th whole problem is the bat tle against traditiona beliefs.

"If we can get the peo ple to review certair traditional beliefs abou agriculture we shall have won half the battle anc the Tyefu Irrigatior Scheme and the Keiskam mahoek scheme are gooc examples of what can be achieved in small holdings with the right approach."

It is a tough battle which also needs large sums of money not only to feed the hungry now but for schemes that would provide for the basic needs of the expanding population in the immediate and long term planning for the homeland.



No grass, water nearly gone and cattle that are skin and bone.

Drought's despair — a sheep and her lamb seek water in a dry river bed.

Chief Sebe demands meeting with PM

Political Staff

EAST LONDON — The Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, has demanded a meeting with the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, over the controversial statement by a top South African security offical that the police would "shoot for the next 100 years".

Chief Sebe, said that he had sent three telex messages to the Prime Minister about the proposed meeting, but had not yet had "the decency of a reply".

During a press conference, Chief Sebe

- Refused to disclose the name of the security official who made the statement but said he was "the top man of the security" in Pretoria;
- Disclosed that he had called off a meeting with the Fort Hare authorities, scheduled for Tuesday this week, after the statement was made;
- Said the situation at the University of Fort Hare had now reached a stage of "total confrontation" between the university authorities and the people of the Ciskei;
- Disclosed that affidavits had been signed by the people present at the meeting with the Pretoria security official and one of these had been signed by the commissioner of police in the Ciskei;
- Said statements like these were driving reasonable people away from the road of moderation.

Chief Sebe also described Fort Hare as "a concentration camp" and confirmed that students at the university had been called "kaffirs during lectures.

Chief Sebe said the situation had reached "a total confrontation not just with students, but with students, parents and the ordinary chiefs

Chief Sebe said that after the four-hour meeting with the students he had found what they had told him to be "very pathetic"

The students spoke the truth when they said lecturers at the university refused to tolerate any independent thinking and students were expected to crawl on their bellies to the lecturers.

Chief Sebe in fighting mood over Fort Hare

STAR 28/6/80 (105)

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Anger is running high in the Ciskeian Government headquarters in Zwelitsha and it has already shown signs of bursting into open confrontation with the South African authorities.

The Ciskei's Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, is clearly in a fighting mood as he awaits a reply to three telex messages he sent to Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

The messages were sent after a Ciskeian delegation to Pretoria was told by a senior security official that the police would "shoot for the next 100 years."

The delegation had gone to Pretoria in an attempt to put the case of Fort Hare students in their protests against the attitudes of the university authorities.

Chief Sebe has refused to disclose the identity of the security official, but described him as a "fool" who should be "slaughtered."

He said this would be better than the killing of innocents that would occur when moderate men were replaced by rebellious leaders because of statements such as those of the official.

Chief Sebe described Fort Hare as a "concentration camp" in which students were referred to as "kaffirs" during lectures.

There was a lot of frustration among the students as many of them had been told by the university authorities that they would fail.

The situation at Fort Hare had now reached a stage of total confrontation between the university authorities and the people of Ciskei, Chief Sebe said.

'PM did not get message from Chief Sebe'

105

RDM 28/6/80.

Political Staff

EAST LONDON. — Neither the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha nor the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, had received messages from Chief Lennox Sebe calling for a meeting by yesterday morning.

The Commissioner-General for the Ciskei, Mr J J Engelbrecht, said yesterday he had checked with both the Prime Minister and Dr Koornhof and they had not received any telex messages.

It was reported yesterday that Chief Sebe, Chief Minister of the Ciskei, had sent three telex messages to Mr Botha, Dr Koornhof and the Minster of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, demanding a meeting.

Chief Sebe said he requested the meeting following a statement by a top Pretoria security official that the police would "shoot for the next 100 years".

Mr Engelbrecht said he did not deny that the messages had been sent, or that they had been requested to be sent, but the fact was that neither the Prime Minister nor Dr Koornhof had received them.

He said he had investigated the matter and found that the telexes had not been despatched through his office as was the proper procedure.

"Unfortunately, I was out of my office on Tuesday and Wednesday last week and, as a result, Chief Sebe decided to send the telexes direct.

He said he had spoken to Mr Botha's private secretary and he told him they had not received any message.

"The secretary said the Prime Minister was very concerned to read in this morning's paper about Chief Sebe's statement.

"I also spoke to the Minister of Co-operation and Development and he had not received any message.

"Somehow there has been a misunderstanding and I thought this should be clarified."

R10m drought aid for Ciskei

EAST LONDON — A R10 million drought aid programme has been launched in the Ciskei with the aid of the South African Government.

This was disclosed yesterday by the Ciskei's Secretary of Agriculture, Mr Gary Godden.

Mr Godden, who said the drought was "bad, very bad", said the programme involved the transporting of water in water tanks, the creation of an extra 10 000 jobs to compensate farmers, and the purchase of livestock fodder.

He said that already cattle and sheep were dying and he expected many more to die before the drought was broken.

It was the worst drought in the Ciskei since the winter of 1950 when 150 000 cattle and more than 150 000 sheep and goats perished.

"They are beginning to die like that in the Ciskei now. You can see them collapsing near fences, never tn get up again.

"Many thousands of cattle will die now and there is no way these drought relief measures will alleviate that," Mr Godden said.

The drought aid had been granted to the Ciskei after representations had been made to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, and after two South African Government officials had inspected the area.

A drought relief committee had been established under his chairmanship and it included a co-ordinator seconded for this purpose from Pretoria.

Because domestic water supplies were drying up all over the Ciskei, South African Defence Force

By BARRY STREEK

tankers and tankers hired by the Ciskei Government, as well as the Ciskei Government's own tankers, were dispensing water to the stricken areas.

The tankers were depositing the water in galvanised tanks all over the Ciskei.

At the same time a survey was being conducted to identify places where new boreholes could be sunk.

At present, there were ten to twelve tankers operating. Initially it had been hoped to obtain 30 tankers but these were just not available.

The cost of this aspect of the programme was R800 000.

Since the crops this year were a total disaster — in many places they were not even sown — and not even winter crops could be planted except in the high rainfall areas, a total of 10 000 jobs had been created to alleviate the position of farmers, he said.

These had been allocated on the basis of 20-25 jobs per location.

These jobs involved the removal of noxious weed, the cleaning out of silt from dams, township cleaning, the maintenance and location of roads, and so on.

This aspect of the programme involved more than R3 million.

The third aspect of the programme involved the purchase of livestock fodder to safeguard the national herd of the Ciskei.

It had been proposed to the caucus of the ruling party, and accepted that the fodder be given to selected breeding stock to protect the national herd.

If people wanted fodder to feed old stock this would be made available on a 50 per cent subsidy basis.

This part of the programme would cost R6 million.

"That money has all come from the South African Government.

"When there is an emergency they have responded to human needs. Let's give Piet Koornhof his due," Mr Godden said.

He said the Department of Health was checking the situation very carefully but apart from three cases of typhoid at the Tyume citrus estate, they had not noticed any disease caused by the drought.

"If it rains now, it won't make any difference and it won't alleviate the situation until September," Mr Godden said. — PC

SA aid for drought stricken Ciskei

(105)
RDM 28/6/50

Political Staff

EAST LONDON. — A R10-million drought aid programme has been launched in the Ciskei with the aid of the South African Government.

This was disclosed yesterday by the Ciskei's Secretary of Agriculture, Mr Gary Godden.

Mr Godden, who described the drought as "bad, very bad", said the programme involved the transporting of water in water tanks, the creation of an extra 10 000 jobs to compensate farmers, and the purchase of livestock fodder.

He said cattle and sheep were already dying, and he expected many more would die before the drought was broken.

It was the worst drought in the Ciskei since the winter of 1950 when 150 000 cattle and more than 150 000 sheep and goats perished.

"They are beginning to die like that in the Ciskei now. You can see them collapsing near fences, never to get up again.

"Many thousands of cattle will die now and there is no way these drought relief measures will alleviate that," Mr Godden said.

The drought aid had been granted to the Ciskei after representations had been made to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, and after two South African Government officials had inspected the area.

Because domestic water supplies were drying up all over the Ciskei, South African Defence Force tankers and tankers hired by the Ciskei government, as well as the Ciskei government's own tankers, were dispensing water to the stricken areas.

At the same time a geo-physical survey was being conducted to identify places where new boreholes could be sunk.

At present, there were 10 to 12 tankers operating. Initially it had been hoped to obtain 30 tankers but these were just not available.

The cost of this aspect of the programme was R800 000.

"Since the crops this year were a total disaster — in many places they were not even planted — and not even winter crops could be sown except in the high rainfall areas, a total of 10 000 jobs had been created to alleviate the postion of farmers," Mr Godden said.

These jobs involved the removal of noxious weed, the cleaning out of silt from dams, township cleaning, the maintenance of roads, etc.

This aspect of the programme involved more than R3-million.

The third aspect of the programme involved the purchase of livestock fodder to safeguard the Ciskei national herd.

It had been proposed and accepted that the fodder be given to selected breeding stock to protect the national herd.

If people wanted fodder to feed old stock this would be made availble on a 50% subsidy basis. This part of the programme would cost R6-million.

DDR 28/6/80

105

14 told to quit teacher college

EAST LONDON — At least 14 student teachers of Lennox Sebe Teacher Training College, near Zwelitsha, have been suspended until the end of the year following disturbances at the school last month.

Although no official confirmation on the names of the students has been received, it has been established both from the Secretary for the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, Col Charles Sebe, and the Ciskei Secretary for Education, Mr O. S. Bomela, that some students have been suspended.

According to two students among those suspended, the names are Mr Mhlobo Tom, Mr Velwano Mpikashe, Mr Bob Mjuleni, vice president of the Students Representative Council, two other SRC members, Mr Peter Lubelwana and Mr Sidwell Zweni, Mr Vuyo Ralawe, Mr Sebenzile Notshulwana, Mr Mbulelo Runqu, Mr Tshepo Mtoba, Mr Monwabisi Sonjica, Miss Lulama Matshoba, Mr Lulama Sululu, Mr Mlungisi Poro and Mr Victor Sinqu

Mr Tom and Mr Mpikashe said they had received telegrams informing them their applications to return to the school had been unsuccessful.

"The telegrams also stated we should get back to the school to collect our belongings by the 31st of May," Mr Tom said.

Parents had taken up the matter and some had seen Col Sebe but had been told the Ciskei Cabinet had taken a decision on the matter and the students concerned had been suspended until the end of the year because "they did not know what authority was".

Mr Tom said they had convened a meeting at the school after the suspension of four students for an alleged immoral offence.

"Not that we condoned what the students had done, but we called the meeting because we wanted to know why the students had been suspended as no one at the school had informed the student body," he said

They hoped to be allowed to return to the school to further their studies next year — DDR

Made in South Africa

Transkei-Ciskei-Border

Secret plan revealed

28/6/80

Secret plan for joint economic sharing of Ciskei and Transkei is being considered by

By BARRY STREEK

and the study are disclosed in today's Daily Dispatch for the first time.

The UPE study has still not been released by the government, even on a confidential basis, but a copy of a summary of the report has been obtained by the Daily Dispatch.

The plan makes provision for the various governments involved to retain control over social and political developments within their territories, but outlines a structure for joint economic sharing of resources.

It argues that this is essential for both political stability and economic recovery in the region.

Neither the UPE study summary nor the plan gives any indication whether the plan has been discussed with the Ciskei or Transkei governments, but in Parliament this year the Minister of Industries, Dr Schalk van der Merwe, said it was being discussed with the authorities in the region.

If it is acceptable to Pretoria, Zwelitsha and Umtata, a regional economic executive committee (REEC) and a regional administrative authority (RAA) will be established.

The plan proposes a "regional co-prosperity zone" for the area with joint executive and administrative bodies.

It was drawn up by representatives of the East London and King William's Town municipalities, the Kaffrarian Divisional Council, the Afrikaanse Sakekamer, the Chamber of Industries and the Chamber of Commerce.

At the same time the University of Port Elizabeth study into the economy of the region has concluded that there are no short-term solutions to the economic revival of the area.

But the UPE study has called for a complete revision of the development incentives in the region and it says that there is a possibility of a pulp industry being established in the area.

Details of both the plan and the study are disclosed in today's Daily Dispatch for the first time.

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If it is acceptable to Pretoria, Zwelitsha and Umtata, a regional economic executive committee (REEC) and a regional administrative authority (RAA) will be established.

In the past, the Transkei Government has publicly backed similar calls for economic sharing of resources, but the Ciskei's Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, pooh-poohed a similar plan advocated last year by the president of the Afrikaanse Sakekamer, Dr Martin van den Bergh.

However, the Quail Commission proposed a similar structure in its call for a condominium in the region and this may have influenced the Ciskei Government's approach to the matter.

Certainly the fact that the Ciskeian education conference on education was held in East London last week seems to indicate a new approach by the Ciskei Government.

The need for economic revival was underlined by the UPE study which found a 25 per cent unemployment rate in the East London-King William's Town region, with 43 000 people out of work in the region this year.

Both the UPE study and the plan point out that divided political authorities and decision-making in the region, as well as political uncertainties, have adversely affected economic growth.

There were also economic disadvantages, such as high transport and electricity tariffs and the failure of decentralisation concessions.

The underlying strategy of both the study and the plan is for a new economic approach, coupled with joint planning by one authority, and they both express the belief that this is the key to the economic revival of the area.

It now remains for the three governments to react to this strategy, and the fact that it is being seriously examined in Pretoria — in the Prime Minister's office — does indicate that there is a realistic hope of it getting off the ground. — PC

Editorial opinion, page 8.

Full reports, page 9.

Govt studies a pool plan for Kei revival

Political Staff

EAST LONDON. — A far-reaching plan for an economic community involving the Ciskei, Border and Transkei is being considered by the South African Government.

The plan proposes a "regional co-prosperity zone" for the area, with shared executive and administrative authorities.

It was drawn up by representatives of the East London and King William's Town municipalities, the Kaffrarian Divisional Council, the Afrikaanse Sakekamer, the Chamber of Industries and the Chamber of Commerce.

At the same time, the University of Port Elizabeth study of the economy of the region has concluded there are no short-term solutions to its economic revival.

But the UPE study calls for a complete revision of the development incentives in the region and says there is a possibility that a pulp industry will be established in the area.

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There were also economic disadvantages, such as high transport and electricity tariffs, and the failure of decentralisation concessions.

The underlying strategy of both blueprints is for a new economic approach, coupled with common planning by a single authority, and both documents express the belief that this is the key to economic revival of the area.

It now remains for the three governments involved to react to this strategy, and the fact that it is being seriously examined in Pretoria by the Prime Minister's Office does indicate a realistic hope of it getting off the ground.

Sebe appeals for openness

Daily Dispatch 11/7/80 (105)

EAST LONDON — The Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, said yesterday he would like to see a more open approach to negotiations on the future of the Border - Ciskei - Transkei region.

Reacting to yesterday's report in the Daily Dispatch on a top secret economic blueprint devised by the East London and King William's Town municipalities, the Divisional Council of Laffraria, the Afrikaanse Takekamer, the Border Chamber of Industries and the Border Chamber of Commerce, Chief Sebe said the report was the first he had seen of the plan.

"I don't want to react to the plan because I do not know the overall position," Chief Sebe said last night.

"I have long been an advocate of interdependence as far as economic affairs are concerned. In many ways this region is a sleeping giant socially, economically and otherwise.

"The idea is a beautiful idea, but if only people will play their parts openly.

"This is a very important thing and yet it comes out piecemeal and we in the Ciskei do not get the whole picture," he said.

Calling for better communication and understanding between Border whites and the Ciskei, Chief Sebe said: "This is something which should be discussed freely so that everyone can have a better overall picture.

"I can't think broadly and widely with so little information.

"I am pleased that the Daily Dispatch has brought this out into the open," Chief Sebe said.

"Why didn't they invite one of us?

"You have to sell any idea to the people involved and it is only when those people participate in the exercise that the idea can be solved," he added.

Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said yesterday he could not comment on the plan.

The mayor of East London, Mr Donald Card, said yesterday disclosure of the plan was premature as it was only a "skeleton" at this stage.

"Flesh and muscle can only be put on it with the co-operation of the Ciskei and Transkei governments and with the approval of the South African Government," he said.

One aspect of the plan has angered industrialists on the West Bank here because the committee selected a primary zone for consideration which specified areas of East London only between the Nahoon and Buffalo Rivers.

"I have received numerous calls about this and must stress the

CHIEF SEBE . . . a beautiful idea.

MR JORDAAN . . . plan a bit vague.

suggestions have obviously not been considered in detail, A concept has been put forward and a final plan can only be made after discussion with people in the particular areas," Mr Card said.

The mayor of King William's Town, Mr Des Beacham, said: "It's all there.

"All I can say is that I am very surprised that it has been released," he said.

The co-prosperity plan is due to go before the government for consideration this week.

The PFP MP for East London North, Mr John Malcomess, said it was obvious that the Border, Ciskei and Transkei were totally interdependent.

He said the Border area needed the labour potential of Ciskei and Transkei. Ciskei and Transkei in turn needed the infrastructure established in the Border area. "The East London harbour is an example of that.

"It is therefore absolutely vital that there should be the maximum co-operation in the economic field."

The National Party MP for Griqualand East, Mr Jan Jordaan, said although he had no criticism of the plan and agreed with it, he felt that it was a bit vague and did not spell out anything.

He said he agreed with the plan where it stated that the economic and social developments of the Ciskei, Border and Transkei had been disappointing and insufficient.

"We need a new approach towards economic viability but to couple and to attribute the sluggish economic growth of the area to political uncertainty is far off the point.

"It is obvious that economic growth in the area will have to be stimulated by government development initiatives because private enterprise could not up to now make full use of the infrastructure created by local and central authorities.

"We are all looking for a crash plan for an economic revival and sound growth.

"We need this because we have to lower the unemployment rate of 25 per cent in the EBK area, and secondly, we have to accommodate a much larger percentage of the 800 white matriculants in the Border area," he said. — DDR.

Sebe and Koornhof agree on Fort Hare

By CHRIS FREIMOND
Southern Africa Bureau

DIFFERENCES between the Governments of South Africa and the Ciskei over the treatment of Fort Hare University students appear to have been settled at a meeting in Pretoria yesterday.

A statement by the Ciskeian Chief Minister, Dr Lennox Sebe — after talks with the Minister of Cooperation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, and other government officials — said they would aim at improving liaison between his Government and the university.

But a number of highly contentious issues believed to have been raised were not mentioned. These include:

- Chief Sebe's allegation last month that an unnamed senior South African security official said police would "shoot to kill for the next 100 years";
- Alleged requests for urgent meetings with the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and Dr Koornhof after the "100 years" statement were ignored;
- The situation of "total confrontation" between authorities and people of the Ciskei existing at Fort Hare — described at a Press conference in June;
- The description by Chief Sebe of the university as a "concentration camp", and;
- His allegations that students were being called "kaffirs" during lectures.

Chief Sebe said last night the two governments would liaise so students wishing to return to classes would not be intimidated, and would be afforded every opportunity to continue their studies.

The rector of Fort Hare, Prof J M De Wet, was also present at yesterday's meeting

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
EXAMINATION ANSWER BOOK

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has

105

DAILY DISP 8/7/80 105

Fodder railed to aid Ciskei

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Thousands of bales of livestock fodder are being received by the Ciskei Government as part of a R10 million drought relief programme, which has been launched in the homeland with aid from the South African Government.

The bales, are being sent to Queenstown, Alice and King William's Town, from the Free State and Transvaal.

The South African Defence Force has made available 26 trucks to cart the bales from the three stations to the various Ciskei tribal authorities.

Mr Fred Botha, who is co-ordinating the relief programme in the Ciskei Department of Agriculture, said the Ciskei Government was particularly concerned about breeding stock and had subsidised by 100 per cent fodder for breeding animals.

He said there was a 50 per cent subsidy on the other stock, whose fodder was transported to the various tribal authorities to distribute to the concerned farmers.

Apart from the hay, the government also supplied rumevite blocks, said Mr Botha, who is the head of field services in the Ciskei.

The Ciskei Government has also asked a geological company to conduct a survey in the Peddie district which has been the hardest hit by the drought.

The company has been asked to sink as soon as possible 20 boreholes in the area. It has also been asked to study existing boreholes to find out whether they cannot be deepened.

The Secretary for Works in the Ciskei, Mr C. Attwell, said the company would also carry out surveys in other areas to try and improve water supply.

He said: "Chiefs and headmen must tell us what the requirements are in their villages to enable us to effect relief measures. We are assisting all those who have come to us with their problems."

The Ciskei Government would also call for tenders for the sinking of an additional 60 boreholes in affected areas, Mr Attwell said. — DDR.

Degree/Diploma/Certificate for which you are registered (e.g. B.A., B.Sc.) ..... B.COM .....

Subject ..... ECONOMICS Ia .....
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Paper No .....
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

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NOTE CAREFULLY

1. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
2. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.
4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

WARNING

1. No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.
2. Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

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126 Ciskei pupils appear in court

DAILY DISPATCH 10/7/80

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Fifty-five Zwelethemba Trade School students gave themselves up to Ciskei police officials claiming they were involved with 71 others already detained on charges of public violence, Colonel Charles Sebe, head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, said yesterday.

Col Sebe said in an interview the students had gone to Zwelitsha armed with pangas, assegais, axes, hammers and knives and started assaulting youths they came across.

He said police arrived on the scene and arrested 71 students. Nine youths had to be admitted to the Mount Coke Hospital, following the assault.

Col Sebe said one of the victims had six open wounds, but the Mount Coke Hospital authorities refused yesterday to give any information relating to the matter.

"While we are not associating this incident with school unrest, we find it strange that it had to happen on the eve of the re-opening of the schools and victims had to be schoolchildren," Col Sebe said.

The Secretary for Education, Mr O. S. Bomela, said yesterday Zwelethemba had been closed indefinitely.

The school closed for the winter holidays in May and re-opened mid-June, unlike other post-primary schools, which re-open next week.

Yesterday 126 students appeared in the Zwelitsha magistrate's court on charge of public violence. They were not asked to plead and no evidence was led.

All 126 were remanded until July 22. — DDR.

No. R. 119, 1980

WYSIGING VAN DIE CISKEISE GRONDWET-PROKLAMASIE, 1972 (PROKLAMASIE R 187 VAN 1972)

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 2 (3) van die Grondwet van die Swart State, 1971 (Wet

G.G. 7119 11/7/80

No. R. 119, 1980

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 Black States Constitution Act, 1971 (Act 21 of 1971), I hereby amend the Ciskei

SRC chairman skips

By OWEN VANGA

A FORMER top Transkei government official has skipped Transkei and sought refuge in the Ciskei shortly before he was served with a banishment order.

He is Mr Ezra Mtshontshi (40), who was last month expelled from the University of Transkei (Unitra) where he was chairman of the Students' Representative Council.

The head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, Colonel Charles Sebe, toud SUNDAY POST he was aware of Mr Mtshontshi's presence in the territory.

"The Ciskei government has nothing against Ezra nor has the Transkei government indicated officially that they have anything against him," he said

Mr Mtshontshi was tipped off by a high-ranking Transkei official that the authorities were preparing a banishment order that was going to restrict him and his family to a remote area. He was to be placed under a tribal chief in a thatched rondavel.

He hurriedly packed his belongings and crossed the border to safety.

Mr Mtshontshi said the Transkei had a blacklist of suspects. He was on that list together with others scattered all over the Transkei.

During unrest the police checked their list and punished the listed people, he said.

He said he had been in and out of detention several times but never charged.

Mr Montshontshi was once a high-ranking official in the Transkei Department of Foreign Affairs. He was fired after a spell in detention. This year he became a full-t-ime student at Unitra. He and another 15 students were expelled from the university last month.

Ciskei: the starved youth

By LESLIE XINWA

EAST LONDON — Half of all two and three-year-olds in the Ciskei are malnourished, a survey conducted by doctors for the Ciskei Government in 1978 has revealed

But the figures may well be worse now with the drought that has gripped the Eastern Cape, the Director of Health Services in the Ciskei, Dr Charles Bikitsha, said.

The results of the survey were made known by Dr Trudi Thomas at the Ciskei Malnutrition Symposium at Mdantsane yesterday.

"Most were just stunted like mealie plants in a drought stricken field but one in ten in the towns and one in six in the country were actually suffering from sickness forms of malnutrition — kwashiokor and marasmus," Dr Thomas said.

She pointed out that the survey only counted those children who had survived while it was known that many Ciskei children did not reach the age of one.

"In Mdantsane — probably the "best" health area — more than one in ten die in their first year," she said

The figure compared with one or two children out of 100 dying in privileged societies.

Figures from another survey which involved weighing 70 children in the eight-year-old group, were even more startling, she said.

In Mdantsane three out of four, and in the rural areas eight out of ten, were found to be undersized.

Dr Thomas also outlined methods of establishing whether children were malnourished.

Dr Bikitsha, who officially opened the symposium, said it was important to remember that for every one of the full blown clinical cases spoken about there were several with marginal symptoms discernible only to the most astute eye.

He said while South Africa was celebrating one of the biggest maize harvests in years, starvation and death of man and beast had struck the Eastern Cape.

The acting assistant secretary for welfare in the Ciskei, Mr N Nduna, said 33 per cent of the adult population in the Hewu district suffered from pellagra while 50 per cent of the children were victims of marasmus

Main problems were poverty, migratory labour, unemployment, illigitimacy and lack of education, he said . Ciskei Chief Minister, Chief L. L Sebe, who spoke while paying a courtesy visit to the symposium, said school nurses should communicate direct with the organiser of nursing services as soon as they detected malnutrition in school children.

He hoped the symposium would bring out all the evils of malnutrition. — DDR

He said while South Africa was celebrating one of the biggest maize harvests in years, starvation and death of man and beast had struck the Eastern Cape.

More jobs would end malnutrition — expert

EAST LONDON — If all parents had jobs and if those with too much would share with those with too little, there would be no malnutrition.

Pediatrician Dr Trudi Thomas said this at the Ciskei malnutrition symposium at Mdantsane yesterday where she presented a bold new plan to combat the problem in the area.

Dr Thomas, author of Their Doctor Speaks, a book about malnutrition in the Keiskamma district and the Ciskei, told the symposium: "If those with too much would share with those with too little, malnutrition would end."

She suggested a five-point plan which would fit in well with what was already being done in the Ciskei.

This included: awareness and detection, food supplement, immunisation, family planning and social services.

"We cannot rely on doctors and nurses only," she said.

She suggested that antenatal clinics ensure that expectant mothers were well fed.

All people dealing with children must be taught to detect suffering flowing from malnourishment.

Dr Thomas also suggested that milk be regarded both as a food and a medicine in cases where marasmus, kwashiorkor and other similar diseases were detected.

Dr Thomas said she had a vision — which she hoped would come true — of every zone in Mdantsane having its own creche where children could be brought up under proper conditions and cared for during the day when mothers were at work.

She did not think family planning was among the most important factors in curbing malnutrition.

She conceded there were cases where it could be suggested but she would opt for the provision of jobs as priority number one in fighting malnutrition because when parents had work, food would be provided for their children.

She had omitted nutrition education in her five-point plan because it was generally suggested in situations where it could not be applied.

Dr Thomas said the optimum use of present resources in the Ciskei could go a long way towards combating malnutrition.

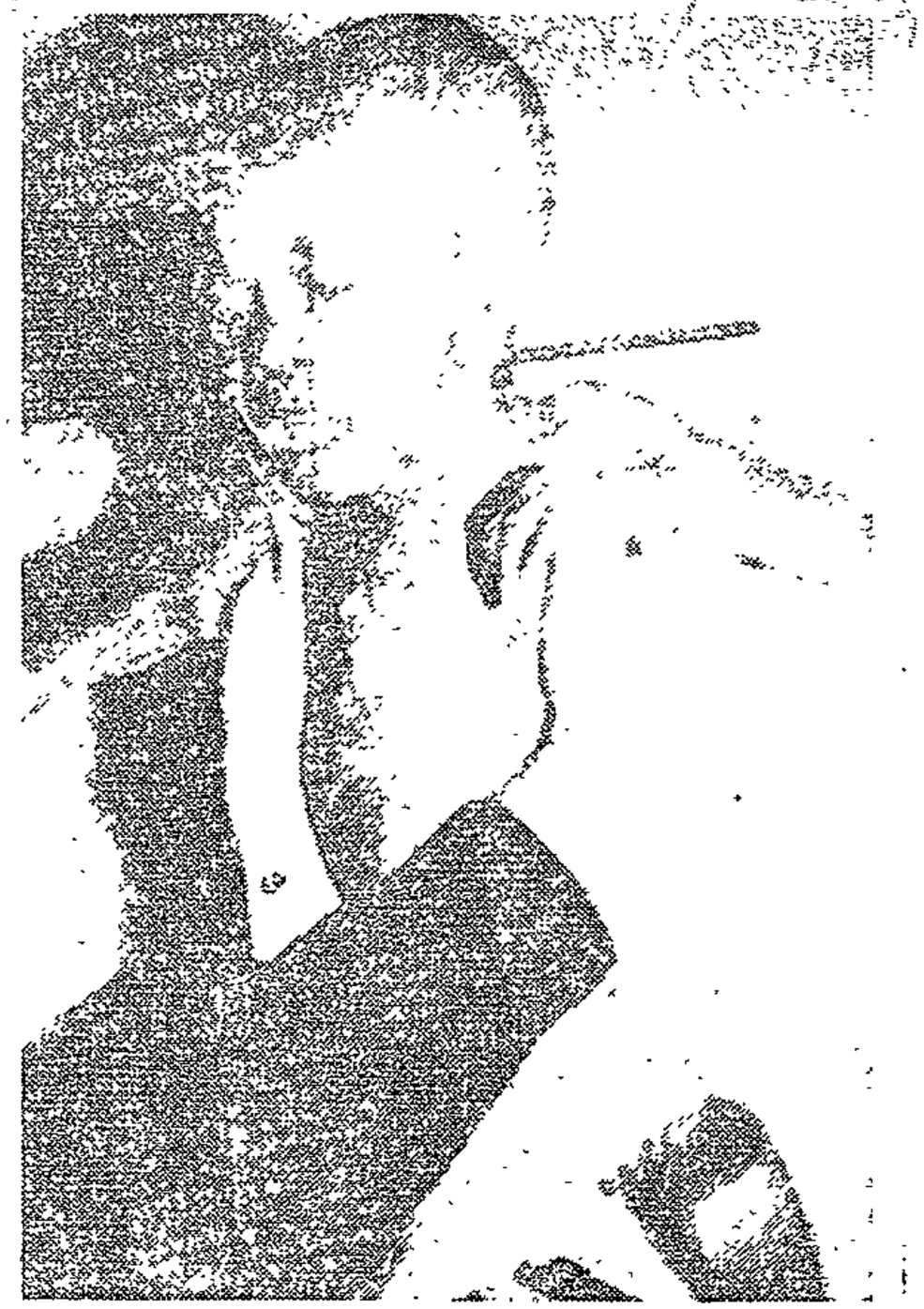
"We need to define and report doggedly and persistently on the real needs of the people and insist on a budget and a system that really fits their needs," she said.

When this was done there would be no need for symposiums and five-point plans to combat malnutrition because it will have been eradicated, Dr Thomas said.

The Ciskei Director of Health Services, Dr Charles Bikitsha, said research had shown that malnourished children could still be salvaged and sometimes do better in schools than properly brought up children.

He suggested a return to traditional methods of feeding in the rural areas.

He said congestion in places like Thornhill and Potsdam had been man-made and money would have to be pumped in. — DDR



Cry hunger. Pediatrician Dr Trudi Thomas with a young victim of "marasmus" at the symposium yesterday. Dr Thomas, who has written extensively on the problem of malnutrition, said marasmus was basically a medical term for starvation. Its victims, she said, were usually one-year-old or under.

Malnourishment problem in Ciskei

Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON — Half of all two and three-year-olds in the Ciskei are malnourished, a survey conducted by doctors for the Ciskei government in 1978 revealed.

But the 1978 figures may well be worse now because of the drought that has gripped the Eastern Cape, according to Dr Charles Bikitsha, the director of Health Services in the Ciskei.

The results of the survey were made known by Dr Trudi Thomas at the Ciskei Malnutrition Symposium in Mdantsane recently.

Describing the suffering children Dr Thomas said: "Most were just stunted like mealie plants in a drought-stricken field, but one in 10 in the towns and one in six in the country were actually suffering from sickness forms of malnutrition, kwashiorkor and marasmus."

She pointed out that the survey only counted those children who had survived while it was known that many Ciskei children did not reach the age of one

"In Mdantsane, probably the "best" health area, more than one in 10 die in their first year," she said.

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Main problems were poverty, migratory labour, unemployment, illegitimacy and lack of education, he said.

Ciskei's Chief Minister, Chief L L Sebe, who spoke while paying a courtesy visit to the symposium, said school nurses should communicate directly with the organiser of nursing services as soon as they detected malnutrition in school children.

He said he hoped the symposium would bring out all the evils of malnutrition.

Ciskei police baton-charge boycott pupils

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN. — More than 700 Nompedulo Secondary School pupils in Zwelitsha, near here, were baton-charged by Ciskeian police yesterday when they refused to attend classes after the morning tea-break

The students boycotted classes and demanded that the education system be scrapped and replaced by an integrated one.

When the pupils refused to go to class, police ordered them to return to class. They refused and were baton-charged, the head of the Ciskeian Intelligence Service, Colonel Charles Sebe, said. Nobody was injured or detained

Last night Colonel Sebe said that seven pupils had been detained.

● Everything was reported to be quiet at the University of Fort Hare in Alice as more and more students returned to lectures, the acting rector of the university, Professor A Coetzee, said

He said about 400 students attended lectures and that more were expected later this week

● It was reported from Port Elizabeth that black pupils in the Eastern Cape were continuing their boycott despite appeals for them to return to school from teachers, principals, parents and community leaders.

Pupils have said they intend staying away until September, when the two-month ban on political meetings is due to expire.

Concerned parents met the Divisional Commissioner of Police in the Eastern Cape, Brigadier E van Rensburg, yesterday to discuss the boycott

He assured them that police would keep a low profile in future, "provided there is no damage to property or danger to human life".

The parents asked for the lifting of the ban on political meetings and the release of detained pupils or a speed-up of court appearances.

Brigadier Van Rensburg said police were not empowered to lift the ban on political meetings — imposed by the government — but assured parents that pupils would be allowed to return to school premises

● Attendance at Reef Indian schools was high yesterday when pupils returned to classes after their midyear holidays, school principals reported in Johannesburg. They said everything appeared normal

At coloured and blacks schools, attendance was also back to normal, according to principals.

● About 600 Hweti High School pupils in Sovenga boycotted classes, according to a school spokesman.

He did not know why the students were boycotting classes, but suspected that the boycott had something to do with the boycotts elsewhere. — Sapa and Own Correspondent

Seven Ciskei pupils detained

EAST LONDON. — Seven pupils — three from Mozomhle High School, Mdantsane, three in Dimbaza, and one from Nompendulo Secondary School near Zwelitsha—have been detained.

This was confirmed yesterday by the Secretary for the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, Colonel Charles Sebe.

He said the pupils from Mozomhle were detained after five boys from the school had gone from class to class telling other pupils to leave for a meeting.

He said the other three boys from outside the Ciskei were caught distributing leaflets in Dimbaza.

'And this proved something we have known for some time — that we don't get much trouble from pupils in the Ciskei,' Colonel Sebe said.

In another incident at Nompendulu Secondary School, more than 700 pupils were baton-charged by Ciskeian Police yesterday when they refused to attend classes after the morning teabreak.

The pupils had boycotted classes and demanded that the present system of education be scrapped and replaced by an integrated system of education.

When the pupils refused to go to class, police were called and ordered them to do so. They refused and were baton-charged.

Colonel Sebe said nobody was injured or detained.

Meanwhile, the class boycott at nearby Forbes Grant Secondary School, which started last week, cntinued yesterday.

Out of 370 pupils only 25 girls attended classes.—Sapa.

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Seven pupils held in Ciskei

EAST LONDON — Seven pupils — three from Mzomhle High School, Mdantsane, three in Dimbaza and one from Nompendulo Secondary School near Zwelitsha — have been detained.

This was confirmed yesterday by the secretary for the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, Colonel Charles Sebe, who said the pupils from Mzomhle were detained after five boys from the school had gone from class to class telling other pupils to leave and go to a meeting.

He said the other three boys from outside the Ciskei were caught distributing leaflets in Dimbaza.

"And this proved something we have known for some time — that we don't get much trouble from pupils in the Ciskei," Col Sebe said.

He said the Nompendulo Secondary School pupil was detained in terms of the Ciskei emergency laws.

Col Sebe said the trouble at the school started about 11.30 am yesterday when pupils gathered at a nearby rugby field.

any baton charging and use of quirts by police in "driving" the pupils to the classrooms, he said: "When you drive kids you carry a whip and all those that do not fall in line are whipped to move with the herd."

Col Sebe also said senior male pupils at Kama High School, at Middledrift, had left school at 11.30 am yesterday.

At Ginsberg's Forbes Grant Secondary School there was a total boycott of classes.

Pupils at John Bisseker High School here walked out of classes yesterday after a dispute over hostel pupils.

The principal, Mr S. Naidoo, said the pupils had returned to classes after the matter was thrashed out.

Student sources disputed this however, saying only a few pupils had returned. The rest, mostly seniors, went home.

"The students were first addressed by the principal [illegible] who asked them to go back to their classes, but the call was unheeded."

He said similar calls by a Department of Education official were also ignored, "and even when Major W. Toba (of the Ciskei police) arrived and asked them to go back to school, the students ignored him."

Col Sebe said the police then moved in "and forced the students back to their classrooms."

"It is boys from places like Port Elizabeth, Grahamstown and Uitenhage that cause much trouble in our schools," he added.

Asked if there had been any trouble at the hostel, Col Sebe said: "Not that I know of."

The pupils were upset at the way some of the senior boys at the hostel had been treated, according to Mr Naidoo.

This followed moves earlier this month to remove them from the hostel after they misbehaved. Letters were written to their parents requesting them to find alternative accommodation for their children.

Several pupils at the school were unhappy with this and walked out.

Mr Naidoo said the matter was resolved just after 10 am when he explained the position towards the hostel pupils. This was necessary because some pupils were under the impression the boys involved had been expelled for taking part in last term's boycott.

When asked if the trouble was over, Mr Naidoo replied: "It seems to have ended."

The regional representative of the Department of Coloured Affairs, Mr J. Dippenaar, was unaware of any trouble at the school.

No incidents were reported to the police.

East London High School is scheduled to reopen today after the winter vacation.

No pupils turned up at secondary and higher primary schools in Port Elizabeth yesterday. But attendance at lower primary schools was more than 70 per cent. — DDR-DDC.

Pupils to vote, page 11

58 schoolchildren injured

KING WILLIAMS TOWN. — Fifty-eight schoolchildren from Dimbaza, near King Williams Town, were injured yesterday — some seriously — when police baton charged them into their classrooms.

Another 17 Ciskeian schoolchildren were detained by police yesterday. This was confirmed by the secretary for the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, Colonel Charles Sebe.

The injured pupils, from the Archie Velile Secondary High School, were first taken to a clinic in Dimbaza where 39 were treated for minor injuries and discharged.

Another 19, more seriously injured, were transferred to the Mount Coke Hospital, 50km away. Three were admitted on stretchers.

A nursing sister at the Dimbaza clinic said some of the students had open wounds on their heads and others appeared to have broken limbs.

□ To Page 2

warned to leave the school premises within 40 hours. They did not heed the warning and the police were called.

He said that when the police arrived, about 2pm, they found there were clashes between boarder and day pupils, and they chased the boarders away from the school in police vans.

Although the Mankweng police have denied any arrests, pupils said yesterday that they saw at least five students driven away in the back of the police van.

By late yesterday afternoon, Leutenent-Colonel P M Moloto, of the Lebowa police headquarters, said that his office had not been informed of any new arrests or new developments by the Mankweng police.

More than 900 pupils at the Morris Isaacson High School in Soweto refused to attend classes yesterday in support of a schoolmate who was detained by police.

The student, believed to be Mr Sipho Nhlapho, was detained by security police at his Soweto home last week.

Mr Nhlapho is apparently the second Morris Isaacson student to be detained within two months. Another pupil, Mr Themba Makhubo, was held and later released by police early last month, pupils said. — Sapa and Own Correspondent.

Ciskei pupils give police a busy day'

□ From Page 1

A teacher at the Archie Velile school said that the police had sjamboked students boycotting classes.

Fourteen of the students detained yesterday were pupils at the Mazizini Secondary School.

They were picked up by police after allegedly marching out of their classrooms and trying to round up other pupils.

The three other detainees were pupils at the Archie Velile School.

Col Sebe said his forces had had "a busy day" yesterday.

He said the trouble at the Archie Velile School had started when the pupils "ran amok" into the schoolyard.

The principal had tried to address them but the pupils started throwing stones.

When police tried to move in, they were also stoned and the order was given to charge.

Col Sebe said the order had been given because pupils "kept on with their stone-throwing".

The three detained pupils would be charged with public violence, he said.

Nine other pupils were detained late on Monday night in Grahamstown after Ciskei police allegedly caught them holding a meeting in Mazizini, near Peddie.

In Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage police have arrested 103 people during recent unrest.

Major Gerrie van Rooyen, police liaison officer, said 91 people were arrested in connection with 31 cases in Uitenhage.

Seventy people had already been convicted on charges of malicious damage to property.

In Port Elizabeth, 12 people had been arrested in connection with 12 cases of damage to property. Three had been convicted on five counts of malicious damage to property. The others were still to be tried.

In Pietersburg, police were called to the Mankweng High School yesterday where students have boycotted classes since Monday.

The vice-principal of the school, Mr T Magagane, said about 75% of the pupils, most of them boarders, took part in the boycott.

Those who had not paid their boarding fees in full were

Pupils run amuck

105 DD 23/7/80

Ciskei police detain 17 after stonings

EAST LONDON — Seventeen Ciskei schoolchildren were detained yesterday after stone-throwing incidents at Peddie, Zwelitsha and Dimbaza.

The secretary for the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, Colonel Charles Sebe, confirmed this yesterday and said police had baton-charged pupils at two schools.

Nine other Grahamstown pupils were detained late on Monday night after Ciskei police allegedly caught them holding a meeting in Mazizini, near Peddie.

Yesterday, 14 pupils at Mazizini Secondary School were detained by police after they allegedly marched out of their classrooms and tried to round up other pupils.

Col Sebe said his men had had "a busy day" yesterday.

No incidents were reported in Mdantsane, but at the Archie Velele Secondary School in Dimbaza 58 children were injured when police baton-charged a group inside the school grounds.

The trouble started when the pupils "ran amuck", according to Col Sebe, and ran into the schoolyard. When the principal tried to address them, they started throwing stones.

When police tried to move in, they too were stoned and the order was given to charge.

Colonel Sebe said the [illegible] because the pupils "kept on with their stone-throwing."

Three pupils were detained and Colonel Sebe said they would be charged with public violence.

Thirty-nine were treated for minor injuries at the Dimbaza clinic and discharged. Another 19 were taken to Mount Coke hospital . They were discharged later.

Some of the students attended to at Mount Coke had open wounds on their heads and had to receive stitches. The hospital authorities would not give details of three pupils who were admitted on stretchers.

Pupils at Nonceba Secondary School in Zwelitsha also walked out of classes yesterday and stoned passing vehicles. A Bisho Transport bus had several windows broken, according to Colonel Sebe.

Pupils at two other Dimbaza schools walked out of classes. Colonel Sebe said a number of pupils "ran amuck" at the Magasela Secondary School but were "quelled" by police There were no incidents.

Tribesmen had to step in at the Amantinde Secondary School when pupils left their classes and moved towards a nearby primary school.

Colonel Sebe said they were forced back to classes and there were no incidents.

Full attendance was reported at most Mdantsane schools, as well as in Middledrift and Peddie

The boycott continued at the Nkwanca Secondary School in Mlungisi, near Queenstown.

The circuit inspector of Education and Training, Mr J D. Rossouw, said there were no incidents in the township yesterday.

Attendance was also low at the nine other Mlungisi schools.

There were no incidents at the Maria Louw High School, in Queenstown.

About 70 per cent of the students at John Bisseker High School in East London attended classes yesterday, according to the principal, Mr S. Naidoo. There were no incidents following a walk-out on Monday.

Normal attendance was reported at the East London High School after pupils returned from their winter vacation.

No pupils turned up at higher primary or secondary black schools in Port Elizabeth yesterday — the seventh day of the boycott.

Attendance at lower primary schools was good yesterday and lower primary schools in Grahamstown showed a slight improvement.

All higher primary and secondary school pupils in Grahamstown also boycotted classes yesterday.

Police said four vehicles, including buses, were stoned in Uitenhage's townships on Monday night. One police vehicle was stoned in Port Elizabeth.

Police have so far arrested 103 people in connection with damage to property, including cases where vehicles were set alight, during unrest in Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage.

Major Gerrie van Rooyen, police liaison officer, said 91 people were arrested in connection with 31 cases in Uitenhage.

Seventy people had already been convicted on charges of malicious damage to property.

In Port Elizabeth 12 p[eople] had been arreste[d] connection with 12 ca[ses] of damage to prope[rty]. Three of them had b[een] convicted on five coun[ts] malicious damage [to] property. The rest w[ere] still to be tried.

School principals in[ter]viewed in Port Elizab[eth] were unhappy yeste[r]day that they would not [be] able to attend the m[ee]ting with the Ministe[r] Education and Train[ing] Dr F. Hartzenberg, w[hich] is scheduled for July [8].

They were told by [the] inspector's office tha[t] meeting would be [open] only to members of sc[hool] committees.

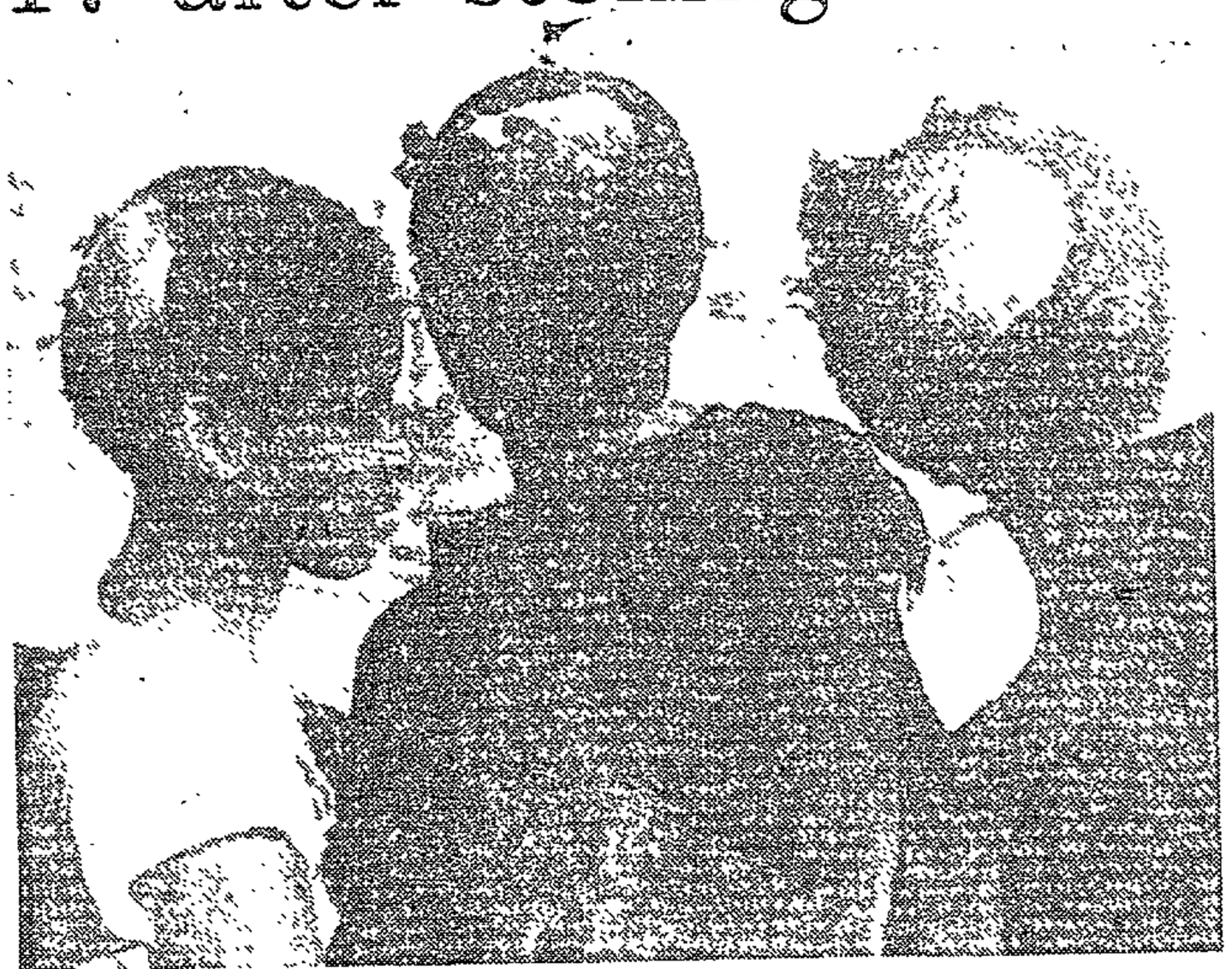
In Soweto student[s] Morris Isaacson H[igh] School would cont[inue] with their class boyco[tt] sympathy with deta[ined] student, Sipho Nhlap[o]. student's spokesman [said] yesterday.

Students at the s[chool] boycotted classes y[ester]day after they lea[rned] that matric studen[t] Nhlapho, had been d[e]ed by the security [police] early last week.

A spokesman fo[r] Police Directora[te] Public Relations co[n]ed from Pretoria [said] Sipho was detained [under] Section 22 of the Ge[neral] Law Amendment Ac[t].

Yesterday, stu[dents] carried placards call[ing] the Minister of Poli[ce] Louis le Grange, to r[elease] their colleague. DDI

Editorial opinion, pa



Children who were treated for injuries after being involved in a clash with Ciskei police yesterday.

Guests of honour at yesterday's function in Mdantsane were, from left: John Ntozakhe who leaves for the United Kingdom on Friday, Mrs C. Mpepo, Ntozakhe's science teacher, and Geoffrey Kalipa, a Themba Labantu High School pupil who returned last week from a month's visit to West Germany.

Jongilanga outlines tasks facing Ciskei

EAST LONDON — The Ciskei's main task is to produce food to feed its citizens and to achieve economic viability, the Ciskei Minister of Education, Chief D. M. Jongilanga, said at Mdantsane yesterday.

Chief Jongilanga was speaking on behalf of the Ciskei Chief Minister, Chief L. L. Sebe, at a presentation function.

A Wongalethu High School pupil, John Ntozakhe, received tickets for his trip Friday the United Kingdom where he will spend two weeks with 26 other pupils from various parts of South Africa.

The visit is a prize for performance in the National Science Week organised by the Foundation for Education, Science and Technology open to all pupils in Standards eight to 10 in South Africa.

Chief Jongilanga said the Ciskei Government's policy was like that of Japan in the past, when students and personnel were sent to overseas' countries for training.

"We do this because we are aware that education and training should not be confined to the four walls of the classroom," Chief Jongilanga said.

Ntozakhe's science teacher, Mrs C. C. Mpepo, also received a letter informing her a car manufacturing company would be paying for her ticket to visit the United Kingdom next January as her prize for producing one of the better pupils.

Among the guests was a Standard Nine pupil from Themba Labantu High School, Zwelitsha, Geoffrey Kalipa, who returned from West Germany last week.

Kalipa, who spoke about his visit, was one of 16 pupils of all races who were selected to visit West Germany. — DDR

Ciskei battling with drought

24/7/80 ARGUS 105

Argus Correspondent

EAST LONDON. — Drastic measures have been taken by the South Africa and Ciskeian Governments to relieve effects of the severe drought in the homeland, but the situation remains critical.

The South African Government has donated R7-million in drought relief, and units of the Defence Force have been deployed in Ciskei to help get food and water to stricken areas.

DESPERATE

The situation of many people in the rural areas is deperate, and thousands of head of cattle will die unless good rains fall.

Part of the money donated by the South African Government has been used to create jobs for some of the peasant farmers, who can no longer eke a living from the parched land.

Nearly 11 000 jobs have been created in public works throughout Ciskei, but these have not been enough in the light of the many families in desperate straits.

ROTATING

As a result tribal headmen are rotating jobs. When one family head has earned enough money to provide bare essentials for a short while, his job is given to another.

The men work in gangs of 25 to 30 on the eradication of noxious weeds, soil conservation and reclamation. And the people of Ciskei have responded to this self-help scheme with great spirit.

DISASTER

'It is a disaster story, one of the worst in the history of Ciskei,' said the Secretary for Agriculture and Forestry, Mr Gary Godden.

The situation is similar to that of the winter of 1950 when thousands of head of cattle died.

The South African Army is helping to distribute hundreds of thousands of bales of fodder — bought in Transvaal and the Free State — for cattle, but if it does not rain soon this will be in vain.

CATTLE DYING

'The cattle will die of thirst,' said Mr Godden. 'It would be impossible to transport enough water for them.

'Already the army is transporting domestic water to rural areas of Ciskei, where supplies have completely dried up.

STARVATION

Mr Godden said there could have been widespread starvation if the Ciskeian Government had not judged the seriousness of the situation and made a desperate appeal to South Africa.

'The people went into last summer expecting maize and sorghum crops, but these were almost complete failures.

SMALL

'In only a small proportion of our area — 10 to 15 percent, where the rainfall is higher — was any of the crop saved.

Mr Godden said he did not want to compare Ciskei's position with that of Kwazulu, as he did not have all the facts from Natal.

'But if Kwazulu's situation is as bad as ours, it must be pretty desperate.'

Ciskei police in new clashes with pupils

24/7/80

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Pupil unrest continued at various schools in the Ciskei yesterday with clashes between Ciskei police and schoolchildren.

The head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service (CCIS), Colonel Charles Sebe, warned what he called "hooligan agitators" that they were playing a "serious game" and that police would soon take action against them.

Incidents of unrest were reported from schools in Zwelitsha, Keiskammahoek and Peddie.

Col Sebe said at the remaining schools in the Ciskei pupil attendance was between 80 and 100 per cent and that there is "no reason to panic".

"We have information that at Mdantsane there are agitators who are moving around intimidating the senior students to boycott classes and we are not very far from their schemes."

At Nonceba Junior Secondary School in Zwelitsha, Col Sebe said five "hooligans" from Zwelitsha entered the school and attempted to chase pupils out.

"Police were summoned and chased away the hooligans, arresting two of them. They were not pupils," he said.

At Burhill Senior Secondary School near Keiskammahoek, pupils marched out of classrooms singing "freedom songs" and shouting "Azania must come".

Police moved in and Col Sebe said police identified 17 pupils as "agitators".

"They were chased by police, arrested, and then taken to Middledrift police station. Later they were all delivered back to the school to continue their classes."

There were also incidents of unrest at Nathaniel Pamla Senior Secondary School in Peddie, but Col Sebe said the "pupils were soon quelled" by the police and reported the situation was back to normal.

The school stayaway continued at Port Elizabeth and Grahamstown secondary and higher primary schools yesterday. Attendance was normal at lower primary schools.

In Cape Town, a meeting of the Committee of 81 to reconsider last week's decision to return to classes was adjourned yesterday. No indication has yet been given as to its final decision. — DDR-DDC-SAPA.

SA neglected Ciskei — prof

165

EAST LONDON — The Ciskei government has done more for the homeland's agriculture in eight years than the South African Government did in 70 years.

This was said by the president of the South African Geographical Society, Prof J. B. Daniel, at the society's annual meeting at Rhodes University, Grahamstown, yesterday.

Prof Daniel, who is head of the Department of Geography at the university, was delivering his presidential address.

In reviewing agricultural development in the Ciskei, he stressed the neglect of agriculture until the Ciskei obtained self-government in 1972.

He said in all its endeavours, problems facing the Ciskei were from two angles:

Should policy be directed to the production of revenue earning commercial crops or food crops in view of the present shortage?

Should not the conservation of existing resources and the raising of production to subsistence level receive priority over high cost irrigation schemes which benefit a few people?

He warned about the form the present development was taking.

Referring to the four-hectare plots farmed under the present leasehold at Keiskammahoek, he noted the danger of creating an elite minority.

"These farmers can earn as much as 60 times the income of their immediate neighbours not on the scheme and this could give rise to a conflict situation between rich and poor," Prof Daniel said.

On the other hand ,25 hectare subsistence plots would be favoured because they raised the present levels of living and employed a simple inexpensive technology, he said.

Problems of development were aggravated by the fact that some 36 per cent of the Ciskei existed only as an entry in proposals pertaining to land consolidation — land that has been earmarked for the homeland but not yet handed over. — DDR.

CNDC to sell shares in hotel

EAST LONDON — The Mdantsane Hotel is going public to give Ciskeians the opportunity to share in the hotel's profits.

The Ciskeian National Development Corporation, who built and manage the hotel, is making R1 shares to the value of R200 000 in the company available to Ciskeian citizens. The shares will only be sold in lots of 100.

The hotel has been modernised, expanded and refurnished to provide black business men and other visitors with up to date facilities. — DDR.

Drive to register Ciskei job-seekers

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — A massive campaign is on to register all work-seekers in the Ciskei.

This follows the establishment at Mdantsane of a manpower development centre, which is designed to classify and categorise the labour force to facilitate its marketing outside the homeland.

The Minister of Justice, Chief H. Z. Njokweni, under whose department the centre operates, said in a statement yesterday "The centre has already undertaken the initial registration of work-seekers in the Mdantsane District."

He said the next stage would be the registration of work-seekers at magistrates' and tribal offices throughout the Ciskei.

He added, though: "It must be pointed out to all work-seekers that the registration does not automatically guarantee the work-seekers a job, but merely places him in line for selection for a job."

He said work-seekers were advised to register to ensure they were entered in the manpower register. — DDR

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with the management and workers.

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personally attracted to each other).

The semantics of the organizational structure
distinguishes between these two types of relationship

Ciskei faces shortage of doctors

By OWEN VANQA

THE CISKEI Health Department is facing an acute shortage of doctors. It has now embarked on a recruiting drive for doctors and pharmacists from South Africa and overseas.

The Director of Health Services, and former Transkei Secretary of Health, Dr Charles Bikitsha and a senior health official, Mr D J Michau, are at present in Great Britain conducting interviews with prospective recruits.

The Ciskei Chief Minister, Chief L L Sebe, will also meet doctors in Britain next week.

The Minister of Health and Welfare, Dr B Maku, told the last session of the Ciskei Legislative Assembly that advertisements were constantly and regularly placed in journals and newspapers.

The Ciskei was also faced with the shortage of pharmacists, radiographers, physiotherapists and occupational therapists.

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are centres of informal relationships, i.e. with whom
several people have established relationships. These

Premier: WCC role in unrest

QAMATA — Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, yesterday accused the World Council of Churches of assisting whites to inspire a spirit of boycotting classes and burning schools among black students.

Addressing academics, professional people and administrative heads at a cocktail party at Nogate township near here, Chief Matanzima said whites had engaged the services of the WCC in their desperate attempts to destroy all remaining hopes of success in the black man's struggles.

Chief Matanzima said the South African Bantu Education Act of 1953 was aimed at destroying the brains of black people and discouraging them from being educated. This had not materialised, because the black people had struggled immediately for better fields of education.

"Now the whites have turned to their last resort of using the World Council of Churches in their attempts to destroy us.

"They have inspired in our children a spirit of burning schools and boycotting studies.

Chief Matanzima likened the recent incidence of school unrest with the Nonggause cattle-killing episode of 1857 in which blacks were induced by whites into slaughtering all their stock and use up all their food, only to be forced starving to migrate to towns and become whites' slaves. — SAPA.

Xaba's visions of new Ciskei

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The future Ciskei he envisaged would be a country of 'peace and harmony' between blacks and whites, Reverend W. M. Xaba, Minister of Agriculture, said at the weekend at the send-off party for Chief Minister L. L. Sebe.

Chief Sebe has gone to England where he will seek financial aid for the Ciskei.

Mr Xaba said the new Ciskei would be like the "new earth" identified in the Bible "where it speaks of the lamb lying down beside the lion and there is peace and tranquility throughout the earth, there is no bloodshed, there is no death."

He said "By the same token the vision I have of the new Ciskei is where white and black will come together and live in peace and harmony in a kind of paradise, where all the resources of the area will be developed and a prosperous and peaceful way of life will be available to all in the true values of human dignity."

The send-off function was attended by hundreds of Ciskeians, who gave Chief Sebe a donation of R6 800, which was described by Mr Xaba as provision for Chief Sebe's long trip. DDR

Discussing a point yesterday after the annual meeting of the LTA Ciskei Construction Company are Mr Brian Hackney, chairman of the company, Mrs Fezeka Matiyase, a shareholder, and Dr Zac de Beer, chairman of LTA Limited.

DD 20/7/82

De Beer defends free enterprise

EAST LONDON — Discrimination, and not free enterprise, was hurtful to people in South Africa, Dr Zac de Beer, chairman of LTA Construction, said at Mdantsane yesterday.

Dr De Beer, former PFP MP for Parktown, was opening the annual meeting of LTA Construction (Ciskei), which, together with LTA Construction and the Ciskei National Development Corporation, is a three-party company in the Ciskei.

He said he was aware quite a number of South Africans, particularly the country's young people "and the less privileged" were critical of free enterprise.

He said: "They see it as part of the system under which they themselves are at a disadvantage."

Dr De Beer said, however, the criticism was based on "confusion" because it was not free enterprise which hurt the people but discrimination.

"While it is important that we should get rid of discrimination, it is equally important that we should retain free enterprise because one can see by looking around the world that it is the best and quickest method for the development of young countries."

Dr De Beer said his company was contributing towards the establishment in the Ciskei of the free enterprise system, which he said would be of great benefit to the future of the Ciskei.

Mr B E Hackney, chairman of LTA (Ciskei) said the three-party concept was relatively new in the national states industrial scene.

The arrangement, he said, involved holding of shares by a white enterprise and the CNDC which gradually sells its shares to Ciskeians thereby encouraging their participation in big business.

The company, which he said was also involved in the development and training of Ciskeians in the construction industry, had trained six people for management and had registered nine apprentices.

He said 170 semi-skilled operators had also been launched in various trades, ranging from bricklaying to setting out and draughting.

Speaking at the same function, the general manager of the CNDC, Mr F S Meisenholl said the CNDC wold immediately make another 6 000 of its shares available to Ciskeians.

He said the first offer to Ciskeians was extremely well received "and the time is now opportune to open up further participation in big business to interested Ciskeians."

No agree... yet on Cata Dam project

(105)

DD 30/7/80

EAST LONDON — There was yet no satisfactory agreement between LTA Construction (Ciskei) and the Ciskei Government regarding the Cata Dam project, Mr B E Hackney, chairman of the company, said at Mdantsane yesterday.

He was delivering his speech at the annual meeting of the company, where he said LTA Limited had guaranteed the Ciskei company against loss arising from the Cata Dam project.

Construction of the Cata Dam was started by the Ciskei Government and the work was taken over by the LTA (Ciskei) company, which was to do work on the construction of the valve tower and irrigation piping only.

The contract given to the Ciskei company was, however, terminated by what was described at the time as "mutual agreement."

The company denied at the time there was a dispute between them and the Ciskei Government.

Mr Hackney said yesterday company projects in the Ciskei involved work at the Mdantsane Magistrate's Court, which was valued at R3,2 m, while work at the Dr Rubusana Training School was R1,5 m.

He said the company was also responsible for the erection of the Maqoma Technical Institute at Alice, which was valued at R0,8 m, with another R2,2 m project at Fort Hare.

He said: "In the period under review, significant progress was made in the first phase of basic skills training to a level where the company has a hard core of trained people who are capable of taking on additional work."

He said continuity of work was maintained through competitive tendering and with the expected continued industrial and infrastructural development in the Ciskei he said his company was well poised for future expansion. — DDR

was in sharp contrast to ... week of what ...

Emergency laws: Njokweni discharged

ZWELITSHA — An 80-year-old member of the Ciskei Legislative Assembly, Mr Mzamo William Njokweni, was acquitted on a charge of contravening the Ciskei emergency regulations here.

Mr Njokweni, the representative for Peddie, was released after his legal representative, Mr S. G. Rein, applied for his discharge when the state closed its case.

Mr Njokweni had pleaded not guilty to the charges in the Regional Court.

He was alleged to have ridiculed Chief Enoch Duma Njokweni at a meeting in the chief's tribal office on March 20 and to have claimed that the Jaji Tribal Authority was elected irregularly.

Alternatively, he was alleged to have embarrassed the chief by performing acts likely to have subverted the chief's authority.

Chief Njojweni said members of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service had arrived during the tribal meeting with a note alleging that people in the area were dissatisfied with their tribal authority.

Mr Njokweni allegedly started swearing at Chief Njokweni when the chief expressedcshockRsaid he was shocked by the allegations in the note.

Applying for Mr Njokweni's discharge, Mr Rein said the chief's evidence was totally different to the allegations set before court.

The application was granted by Mr J. Kotze. — DDR

Child welfare cases under Ciskei control

EAST LONDON — All child welfare cases in Mdantsane were taken over by the Ciskei government at the end of 1979, the chairman of the East London Child and Family Welfare Society, Mrs A. Small, said in her annual report yesterday.

Mrs Small said the move severed a long term of service to the families and children in that area.

Cases dealt with during the past year included abandoned babies, child abuse, marital problems and behavioural deviations of children.

"The persisting precarious economic situation, the shortage of housing, especially for coloureds, Indians and blacks, and the lack of job opportunities in East London, have often hampered the society's efforts to enable clients to help themselves," she said.

Another obstacle was the lack of professional manpower. This was due in part to the one year extension of the social science courses at most universities, leaving a gap in the supply of newly qualified workers this year.

The society had provided a service to commerce and industry by making it possible for mothers who wished to work to leave their children in a creche where a high standard of care was maintained.

The Parkside centre, where pre-school children can be fed, cared for and directed along the right lines for their social, emotional and mental development, was a wonderful asset to the coloured community, said Mrs Small.

She concludes her term of office this year and will be succeeded by Mrs O. Rein, presently vice-chairman. — DDR

Ciskei LTA

105 RDM 31/7/80

EAST LONDON. — LTA Construction (Ciskei) has declared a dividend of 10c.

The company attributed the payment to "a sound profit for the first full financial year" to March 31. The company started operations in June 1978.

LTA Construction (Ciskei) was the first multi-party company in the Ciskei. This concept involves the establishment of a company with shares being held by a white entrepreneur and the Ciskeian National Development corporation.

The CNDC is to sell its shares to Ciskeians to encourage their participation in big business.

The general manager of the CNDC, Mr F S Meisenholl, said the corporation would soon begin selling its 6 000 LTA shares in blocks of 100 at R1 each. — Sapa.

Drought may cost R100 m

105
31/7/80
VDM

CAPE TOWN — Nearly two-thirds of the Cape Province is in the grip of a drought which could cost organised agriculture more than R100 million.

And one of the worst hit areas is the Ciskei.

The drought, which has laid waste thousands of hectares of farmland and killed livestock, has resulted in 46 magisterial districts being declared drought stricken and officially listed as "distress zones". Another 10 areas will shortly be added to the list.

Dams have dried up as have boreholes "for the first time ever" according to agricultural extension officers in many areas who say farmers are being forced to cart water from neighbouring districts to try and keep stock alive.

Most seriously affected dams in the Border area are the Maden Dam at King William's Town and the town dam at Dordrecht, both of which are empty.

The Rooikrantz Dam at King William's Town is only 33 per cent full; Waterdown, at Queenstown 48 per cent, and the Nahoon Dam 37 per cent.

East London's Bridle Drift Dam is 61 per cent full and the Laing Dam at King William's Town 98 per cent.

Rain fell in some parts of the Cape yesterday and possible showers have been forecast for the Border today.

The vice chairman of the South African Agricultural Union, Mr Kobus Jooste, said in a phone interview from Upington that many drought-hit areas had their last rain two years ago and the situation was now "critical".

"The situation in many districts is as bad, if not worse, than the drought of 1933 which wreaked havoc and brought the South African farming industry to its knees," he said.

Mr Jooste said stock and production losses would cost farmers an estimated R100 million.

The Secretary of the Cape Agricultural Union, Mr Gert Bosch, said the drought was having a tremendous financial impact on the province's mutton and wool farmers.

In the Border area Tarkastad and King William's Town have applied to be listed as drought disaster areas.

The worst-hit area is the Ciskei where stock is dying.

The situation in the Peddie region has become so serious that the R7 million military drought relief operation is likely to continue until November.

South African Defence Force water tankers, based in King William's Town, are concentrating on running water supplies to villages in the Peddie region where dams and streams have dried up.

The Ciskei Government is ploughing a large part of its aid resources into self-help schemes, and unless it rains soon, at least in November, the homeland will be in a worse crisis than at present.

The Ciskeian Minister of Agriculture, the Rev W. M. Xaba, said yesterday the Government may have to halt buying fodder from the Transvaal soon to keep villagers employed until November, when early rains will become crucial.

"We were given R7 million from the central government to cope with the drought relief, and we decided to create jobs in each village so that villagers would have money to buy food," he said.

Mr Xaba said money from the relief aid is also being used to buy fodder from the Transvaal to keep breeding stocks alive but cattle which are no good for breeding purposes are dying.

In the Adelaide and Bedford districts, conditions were described as "reasonable to bad" while conditions were worse in the Stockenstrom and Victoria East districts.

Mdantsane man detained

EAST LONDON — Mr Pezile Nobebe, of Zone Five, Mdantsane, has been detained under the Ciskei emergency regulations.

Mr Nobebe was taken from his home early this week — DDR

Talks with UK fruitful — Sebe

LONDON — Ciskei's Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, said here yesterday Britain might re-examine its attitude towards South African policies if the Republic accepted his plan for the independence of Ciskei.

Chief Sebe has held talks with the British Foreign Office Minister, Mr Richard Luce, Conservative and Labour MPs, bankers and industrialists.

"On the political front the discussions have been most informative," Chief Sebe said.

"The Ciskei Government has made proposals to the government of South Africa on a new form of independence in terms of which Ciskeians will retain their South African citizenship.

"The Ciskei would, in terms of the proposal, enter into a confederal constitutional arrangement with the Republic but it would obtain a large degree of autonomy."

CHIEF SEBE

"British politicians generally are very interested in the new approach," he said.

"They cannot, of course, commit their parties or the government, but judging from the cross-section of opinion I have met, I feel one might expect a re-examination of British Government attitudes to South African policies if the South African Government were to accede to my proposal."

One reason for his visit to Britain was the Cieksi's plan to recruit medical technological staff and doctors for his tgerritory.

"The medical recruitment campaign has been successful beyond our expectations," he said.

"Although we cannot give figures at this time, we will definitely be receiving several medical men, both technologists and doctors."

Of his overall visit, Chief Sebe said: "I can say that all the discussions were fruitful, but it is as yet too early to say whether positive material benefits for the Ciskei will result.

"We are, however, pursuing several avenues." — SAPA

Sebe returns in time for talks

6/8/80

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Ciskei's Chief Minister Lennox Sebe arrives in South Africa tomorrow — following a short trip to England — in time to attend Friday's meeting between Prime Minister P. W. Botha and the South African homeland leaders.

Chief Sebe will arrive in the Ciskei on Saturday, when he will be flown by helicopter from the East London airport to the Debe Nek Farmers Training Centre, where the third annual Ciskei Agricultural Show will be in progress.

He will then give an address on his overseas trip as well as his talks with Mr Botha.

Chief Sebe is also expected to talk about Ciskei's independence, a subject he has not touched lately, because of the South African Government's delay in responding to the Ciskei Government's independence proposals. — DDR.

Another 200 quit Fort Hare

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Another 200 students left the troubled University of Fort Hare in Alice, Ciskei, this week following allegations of intimidation and police brutality

In the latest incident on Tuesday night, police are alleged to have used teargas and sjamboks on students after an arson attempt on the Ezola women's hostel.

The university's public relations officer, Mr Norman Holliday, said continual harassment and intimidation had reduced the number of students left from 2 700 to about 1 700.

But he denied all rumours that Fort Hare, which has a long history of unrest, would be closing down, at least before the end of this academic year.

8/8/80 (105) DD 8/8/80

Ciskei dream coming true

105

Staff reporter JUDY PARFITT interviews the man behind the campaign to rehabilitate the Ciskei's disabled.

For Mr Richard Percy-Lancaster it was just another opportunity to campaign for a comprehensive rehabilitation scheme for the disabled in Transkei and Ciskei. He'd been at it tenaciously for more than 20 years.

Now he'd been invited to address a meeting of the King William's Town Cripple Care Society and was leaving no stone unturned in his unfaltering bid to realise what had become a dream — especially for the blacks in this part of South Africa.

What Mr Lancaster did not know was that Mrs Virginia Sebe, wife of the Ciskeian Chief Minister, was in the audience; and that she was going to make it all come true.

Motivated by his talk — "He really cares" — she called a meeting at her home of Ciskeian chiefs' wives and asked them to speak to people in their communities about rehabilitation and to collect 10 cents from everyone.

That was in March last year. Mrs Sebe has amassed over R10 000 "and hopefully before the end of the year we will have laid the foundations for the first rehabilitation centre in the Ciskei," she says.

Chief Minister Lennox Sebe has promised a government grant. "It's simple mathematics. The government would save in the long term. By providing employment for cripples, the cripples will generate their own revenue," is the way he puts it.

He said it was impossible to estimate the number of physically disabled people in Ciskei. No

Mrs Virginia Sebe — collected R10 000 for the rehabilitation centre, which she has adopted as her "favourite".

less than an eighth of the Department of Health and Social Welfare's budget was eaten up by pension and disability grants.

"Over 4 000 disabled Ciskeians claim disability grants, but four times as many don't. Mr Lancaster has underlined the need to register, categorise and assess the disabled."

Chief Sebe has appointed Mr Lancaster adviser to the Ciskei Government on rehabilitation, and chairman of the Rehabilitation Committee of Ciskei.

Committee members include the Chief Minister, Mrs Sebe, Health Minister Dr. Maku, and Minister of Finance, Dr Hermanus.

"Mr Lancaster is so dedicated that he has won the hearts of the Ciskeian people," Chief Sebe said. "There's something about him that generates creative thinking.

"I find it heart-warming that people are working together in one concerted effort. It's just a great pity his wonderful scheme took so long to get off the ground."

Mr Lancaster said the aim of rehabilitation was to place disabled people in gainful employment by utilising their existing talents or developing new skills, ensuring job satisfaction and acceptance by others, and ultimately self fulfillment.

Sheltered employment institutions could teach weaving, tooled leather work, pottery, bookbinding and printing, and various arts and crafts.

"A cane furniture manufacturer has been approached about opening a factory — the sky's the limit. And we could establish a cottage silk industry like they did in Taiwan and teach people to unravel thread from cocoons."

His enthusiasm for the Ciskeian project, which Mrs Sebe has adopted as her "favourite", is contagious and refreshing. After asking for suggestions and your opinion of it, he listens attentively as if what you are saying isn't trite or obvious.

He insists the scheme will teach the disabled to make marketable goods. "So many methods of rehabilitation are at best occupational and not vocational. It's the difference between making wicker baskets and assembling radios."

Mr Lancaster said he thought staffing rehabilitation centres might pose something of a problem because of a shortage of suitably qualified occupational therapists and physiotherapists. But Frere Hospital ran an annual course in orthopaedics for qualified nursing sisters. Some of these sisters, if motivated, could be given a crash course in occupational therapy and physiotherapy.

Also in the rehabilitation centres, would be suitably qualified instructors to help the physically disabled adjust to their disability and be taught a new trade where necessary.

Money's the handicap. Mrs Sebe's efforts and a government grant are inadequate. "The bulk of funds must come from commerce and industry, and here we must rely on counteracting ignorance. If people are made aware of the cause, they will be more sympathetic.

"It has been proved repeatedly that the physically disabled are anxious to prove their worth and are often more reliable than their able-bodied fellow men. It's their last chance, so they give everything they've got."

The Ciskeian Society for the Rehabilitation of the Physically Disabled is part of the drive to inform Ciskeians. "It is an autonomous, umbrella society — a mother body embracing welfare organisations concerned with rehabilitation projects.

"The public are invited to take out membership at 10 cents a year.

"As the society's activities gain momentum, marketed products will generate revenue which will be ploughed back. Rehabilitating the disabled is not only morally right and practically sound, but in the long run economically justifiable."

The concept of rehibilitation is not new to Chief and Mrs Sebe, who visited a rehabilitation centre in Japan in 1976.

"Here we tend to isolate disabled people, do everything for them and show too much pity," said Mrs Sebe. "Only when a disabled person achieves something does he feel he is contributing."

Chief Sebe said giving the disabled money they had not earned, compounded the problem. "It kills the sacred sense of value in any individual."

Mrs Sebe, a former teacher, qualified nursing sister and head of Ciskei's Family Planning Committee, recounts an incident at the Japanese centre which prompted her involvement in rehabilitation.

"A boy of about 14 who had no lower arms — but he was so happy — took a pen between his elbows and engraved a plaque honouring our visit. I was incredibly touched."

Mr Lancaster's commitment, which has taken him abroad to attend and chair conferences on rehabilitation, stems from a conviction that rehabilitation is the cinderella of Medicine and has not received the attention it deserves.

He quotes Dr Henry Kesler, the father of rehabilitative medicine, who wrote: "Rehabilitation is the unfinished business of the medical profession."

"It is not enough that one should save a life, prevent, diminish or correct a deformity," Mr Lancaster said in a speech to the East London and Border Cripple Care Society in 1973.

"A physician should concern himself not only with the technical aspects of Medicine, but the entire human condition, because man is a social being with emotions and talents which seek expression and fulfilment if given the chance.

"Man must work, for it is through work that he develops a personality and projects his personality into his work, giving it character."

It's all a part of what he calls total patient care — attention to medical and surgical needs and restoration of the individual.

"Total patient care should commence the moment a patient enters a hospital. It is only complete when the individual is socially and vocationally independent.

"We need co-ordination and more team work among medics and paramedics, educationists, social workers and work placement officers."

Ciskeians have christened Mr Lancaster Nkqonkqilitye, which can be translated as someone hammering on a stone, a sculptor who carves from a block of stone or someone who lays a foundation stone.

Ciskei seeks R8m

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The Ciskei Government is hoping to raise R8,5-m to complete a number of projects.

The government has appealed to the private sector to raise the money through the South African capital market scheme.

The scheme allows for the raising of loans by the homeland governments in the private sector with the South African Government standing surety.

This is the fourth time the Ciskei Government has made use of the scheme.

The homeland government's Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs, Dr J. T. Hermanus, said yesterday "The capital is needed for the construction of dams for irrigation projects as well as for improvements to hospitals and magistrates offices."

Dr Hermanus also announced a plan for the control of the sale of petrol in the Ciskei.

A committee has been appointed to ensure the effective application of the plan, which, in the main, will assist the Ciskei Government to play a significant role in the establishment of filling stations and other petrol outlets in the Ciskei. — DDR

Sebe: concern at govt delay on land issue

DD 11/8/80

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — A copy of the Quail Commission report and of the Ciskei independence proposals were submitted to the Africa sub-committee of the Foreign Affairs committee in England by Chief Minister L. L. Sebe last week.

But, the South African Government's delay in adopting a positive decision regarding land consolidation, has put a damper on Chief Sebe's spirit, he said.

The Ciskei Government had probably the greatest interest among homelands in the Van der Walt land consolidation investigation because of its independence proposals, which have made demands for more land for the Ciskei one of the strongest pillars of what Chief Sebe has called the "independence package deal."

The Van der Walt proposals have been referred to a Cabinet committee for further detailed study and the final consolidation plans will, consequently, not be announced until further investigations and discussions by the commission for co-operation and develop-ment have been conducted.

The delay in the announcement of the final plans has stymied further negotiations for Ciskei's independence.

Chief Sebe said yesterday:

"People expect a clearly-defined programme from their leader and I cannot, as a leader of my people, keep saying this today and saying something else the following day.

"The delay by the South African Government in responding to our package deal is having that effect on me, which places me in a rather awkward position."

He said a copy of the Ciskei Legislative Assembly debate on the Quail Commission report was also submitted to the Africa sub-committee "to acquaint the British people with the aspirations of the Ciskei nation regarding independence."

He said most of the people he had spoken to in England had been highly impressed by both the Quail Commission report and the Ciskei independence proposals.

He said: "Firstly, the Quail Commission report was seen as a highly scientific document and when I delivered speeches I was concerned with facts and not emotions and I kept on presenting, in clear terms, the aspirations of my people."

He said he told his audiences the Ciskei independence proposals were a commodity he was selling in the hope of attaining recognition when his country accepted independence.

"I told them if the article I was selling was deficient, they were at liberty to tell me so and I would then improve the article until it was perfect and ready for acceptance," he said.

Chief Sebe was highly optimistic Britain would recognise Ciskeian independence if it satisfied the stipulations of the package deal.

"My impression was that the other independent states have suffered non-recognition because of the citizenship issue and, in our case, we have made retention of South African citizenship a condition of acceptance of independence," he said.

Some of the politicians Chief Sebe met on his visit to England, included Mr Richard Luce, of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Members of Parliament, including Mr Anthony Kershaw, Mr Teddy Taylor, Mr Tam Dalyell and Sir David Orr. — DDR.

Ciskei fear of huge stock losses

105 R0 00 11/8/80

From ROB NUTTALL

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The Ciskei, almost totally dependent on agriculture, has been devastated by a year-long drough. that has led to a total crop failure and raised fears of the possible loss of thousands of cattle.

Not even the R7,5 million emergency relief granted by the South African government in June can now avert the disaster that faces the territory's 1,25 million people.

To reduce the danger of famine half the money has been allocated to an emergency employment scheme — but even this will benefit only about 11 000 people.

"There has been a total crop failure in all districts," says the Secretary for Agriculture, Mr Gary Godden.

Now he fears the lack of grazing could lead to a loss of stock comparable to the 1949-1950 drought when hundreds of thousands of stock perished.

A tour of the Ciskei last week revealed the enormity of the problem.

Army trucks ferrying hay into the rural areas and distributing water at badly hit communities are a common sight. Everywhere people report the rails in hay from the Transvaal and distributes it to the headmen at tribal authorities.

But still the cattle die, the territory is too far flung, the individual herds of the pastoral farmers often too remote for emergency feed rations to reach them, and there just is not enough hay for everybody.

To give some relief, the Ciskei Government has allocated half of the R7,5 million relief grant to a mammoth national employment programme.

The money has been allocated to the tribal authorities in all areas proportional to the total population that each represents. The headmen then pay workers anything between R1 and R2 a day for specially created jobs like cleaning silt from dried up dams or repairing roads.

But because of the limited money available, not everybody can be employed every month. To spread the benefit, groups of Ciskeians are employed on a roster basis in most communities.

Even so there will be jobs for only six months.

The pastoral farmers rely heavily on home-

R300 million needed; more pictures, page 7

At one random rural community the reality slammed home. We stopped to talk to Mr Mkangeli Kondile, of the Kuhile location near Middledrift, one of a group of villagers cleaning out a bone dry dam.

"I lost a cow today, this is the third, now I have six left and they are thin," he told us through an interpreter.

He is just one of the thousands who run small herds, watching their cattle drop dead before their eyes

"There is just nothing left in the veld that an animal can eat," cattle owners say.

The Ciskei Government, using some of the R7,5 million relief grant, [illegible] subsistence. Few areas have raised a mealie in 18 months. Everything they eat must now be bought and few have any income because of the crop failure.

"Faced with conditions we are now experiencing, R7 million is a drop in the ocean, thankful though we are for it," said Mr Godden.

But to the people drawing the paltry wage it is everything.

"It is all that many of us can earn," says Mr Mandomdili Mtsamana. "Some draw disability grants or pensions but many people are hungry."

He has been employed for two months, then it will be the turn of another villager.

Call for black, white unity in greater Ciskei

(105) 11/8/80 D.D.

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The white corridor and the Ciskei could not exist independently of each other, Ciskei's Minister of Agriculture, Rev W. M. Xaba, said at the weekend.

He was officially opening the third annual agricultural show of the Ciskei Department of Agriculture, at Debe Nek near here.

Mr Xaba said only by coming together as one political and economic entity would people in the "Greater Ciskei" (from the Kei to the Fish Rivers and from the Indian Ocean to the Stormberg Mountains) be given the chance to find "peace, prosperity and a politically stable state within the constellation or confederation of Southern Africa".

He said: "It is necessary that we should come together with the objective of creating such a state, which could prove to be a model of racial harmony for the benefit and hope of all Southern Africa and indeed the entire world."

He said such co-operation would ensure the survival of all "and we would create the conditions for greater internal security than could be achieved using all the bullets and bombs that could be found in South Africa".

He said: "The Ciskeian Cabinet sees such a development as the only peaceful and possible solution to our problems, and each of us should strive to make this vision a reality."

Mr Xaba said the Ciskei Government's own recommendation for the realisation of such an ideal was to allow representatives of all groups in the "Greater Ciskei" to work out a draft constitution for the formation of a single acceptable political unit.

"A constitution would need to be formed that would dispel the fears of our fellow white citizens and yet cater for the aspirations of the Ciskeian people." — DDR.

DD (105) 11/8/80

R300 million could make Ciskei prosper

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — A capital injection of R300 million — less than this year's tax rebates for South Africans — could turn Ciskei into a prosperous and thriving agricultural wonderland.

The Ciskei that is today crippled by drought, its people facing famine and heavily dependent on a R7,5 million drought relief grant from the South African Government, could be turned into a major food exporter providing sorely needed jobs for tens of thousands of people.

Ciskei's Secretary for Agriculture, Mr Gary Godden, said in an interview that to bring irrigation to now arid land and build up a water supply network would cost about R300 million.

"Everybody speaks of the Border region being underdeveloped and of the vital need to generate development. Yet we have a Ciskei today that has 1 million hectares of underdeveloped land.

"With the right capital injection and the prosperity that would come with it, every Ciskeian could enjoy the same standard of living as middle class South Africans."

Ciskei has only three irrigation schemes, Tyefu on the Fish River, Sada in the Whittlesea area, and Keiskammahoek.

Together the three schemes have a potential of 4 900 ha of irrigable land, yet only 1 800 hectares has so far been developed.

"The Keiskamma River basin alone has a potential of 10 000 ha which could provide employment for 20 000 people," Mr Godden said.

Ciskei had indentifiable water reserves capable of building up an irrigation network that could become the pride of Southern Africa.

To become a food exporter, Ciskei would need to develop the secondary industries vital to agriculture — canning and food processing plants.

"They can only be attracted if we make a start and develop our land," said Mr Godden.

The drought now crippling Ciskei had underlined the importance of irrigation, developing water reserves and maintaining a fodder reserve.

"In Ciskei you cannot depend on dry land farming; it is out of the question. This is a pastoral country but we do not have the climate for consistent food production without irrigation.

"If we could spend R300 million to develop the land, however, we would never look back," he said. — DDC.

SADF: Moll given benefit of the doubt

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EAST LONDON — The decision to release Mr Peter Moll from solitary confinement and recognise him as a conscientious objector follows repeated visits by his parents to Pretoria and the publication of extracts of a letter from his mother in numerous South African newspapers.

In a telephone interview from her Umtata home, Mrs Moll said her son, a Baptist, had turned down offers from the defence force to allow him to serve in a non-combatant role.

He had retained faith in his right to be treated as a conscientious objector and to be granted the same status as conscious objectors from the so-called "peace churches", the largest of which was the Jehova's Witnesses.

On Friday Mrs Moll received a telephone call from Admiral H P Botha in Pretoria, telling her Peter and his cousin, Mr Richard Steele, were to be recognised as conscientious objectors and would be treated in the same way as members of the "peace churches". They would no longer have to serve terms of solitary confinement.

Mr Moll has served eight months of a 12-month sentence imposed by a military tribunal in Cape Town last year for refusing to heed a 19-day call-up.

Of the eight months he has served in detention barracks an estimated 125 days have been in solitary confinement.

Mr Steele has served six months of the 12-month sentence imposed for a similar offence in February this year. He is believed to have served about 70 days of this in solitary confinement.

Mrs Moll believed repeated pressure on the authorities by his family helped secure his recognition as a conscientious objector.

Both parents have been to see the authorities on several occasions and believed this helped break down their resistance.

She does not know what effect the decision on her son's recognition will have on future conscientious objectors who are not members of the "peace churches", but she recognises some form of precedent has been set.

In terms of the new recognition granted to him he will be permitted to wear the blue uniform reserved for conscientious objectors and will work in the detention barracks gardens or sportsfields. He will not be forced to serve in any arm of the defence force.

In Johannesburg, the Reverend Rob Robertson of the South African Council of Churches' commission on violence and non-violence yesterday welcomed the SADF's decision.

"Eventually the state may realise that the Christian faith which the state professes provides a way of dealing with human conflict that does not require weapons of war," he said.

A spokesman for the defence force's directorate of public relations said last night:

"After months of careful investigations and observation it was decided to give him the benefit of the doubt and he will therefore be treated as a conscientious objector for the rest of his term in detention, provided he fulfils all obligations and actions required from a bona fide conscientious objector." — DDR-DDC.

Fire destroys factory

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Fire completely destroyed the workshop of a Dimbaza furniture factory early yesterday.

The fire is believed to have started about 2am, but by the time the King William's Town fire brigade reached Dimbaza the entire Nouveau Furniture Manufacturing Company's factory had been destroyed.

A Ciskei National Development Corporation spokesman said a full investigation would be launched into the cause of the blaze. — DDR

Dry Ciskei faces disaster

105

Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON — the Ciskei, almost totally dependent on agriculture, has been devastated by drought.

The year-long drought has led to a total crop failure and raised fears that thousands of cattle may die.

Not even the R7 500 000 emergency relief granted by the South African Government in June can now avert the disaster that faces the territory's 1 250 000 people.

To reduce the danger of famine half the money has been allocated to an emergency employment scheme — but even this will benefit only about 11 000 people.

The Ciskeian Secretary for Agriculture, Mr Gary Godden, said: "There has been a total crop failure in all districts."

Now he fears that the lack of grazing could lead to a loss of stock comparable to the 1949-1950 drought, when hundreds of thousands of cattle perished.

A tour of the Ciskei last week revealed the enormity of the problem.

Army trucks ferrying hay into the rural areas and distributing water at badly-hit communities are a common sight.

Everywhere people report cattle dying.

At one rural community, picked at random, Pressmen talked to Mr Mkangeli Kondile, of the Kulile location near Middledrift.

"I lost a cow today. This is the third — now I have six left, and they are thin," he said.

He is just one of the thousands of Ciskeians running small herds who are helplessly watching their cattle starve to death.

The Ciskeian Government, using some of the R7 500 000 relief grant, rails in hay from the Transvaal and distributes it to the tribal authorities.

But still the cattle die — the territory is too far-flung, the individual herds of the pastoral farmers often too remote for emergency feed rations to reach them, and there just is not enough hay to go around.

The employment programme money has been allocated to the tribal authorities in all areas, proportional to the population that each represents.

The headmen then pay workers between R1 and R2 a day for specially-created jobs: cleaning silt from dried-up dams or repairing roads.

But because of the limited money available, not everybody can be employed every month.

To spread the benefit, groups of people are employed on a roster basis in most communities. Even so, there will be jobs for only six months.

The pastoral farmers rely heavily on home-grown maize for subsistence. Few areas have raised a mealie in 18 months.

Everything they eat must now be bought, and few have any income, because of the crop failure.

"Faced with conditions we are now experiencing, R7-million is a drop in the ocean, thankful though we are for it," sayd Mr Godden.

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Sebe dismisses Hermanus

DR HERMANUS

By CHARLES NQAKULA

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The Ciskei Minister of Finance, Dr J. T. Hermanus, has been sacked from the Cabinet.

He is the sixth minister to be sacked in as many years by Chief Minister L. L. Sebe.

The termination of Dr Hermanus's services was announced yesterday in a statement by Chief Sebe.

Chief Sebe said: "I feel it is advisable to restate the philosophy of the Ciskei nation insofar as its Cabinet Ministers are concerned.

"This philosophy has been made clear at several meetings at Ntabakandoda and elsewhere that a cabinet ministership is not a job. It is a commitment and a calling."

He said a minister did not belong to himself, his family or his own circle of friends.

"When he enters his office, these things become secondary considerations because he belongs to the nation, which has the right to demand his full attention to their affairs, 24 hours a day."

Chief Sebe said that commitment had its rewards "which do not mean money, but rather satisfaction of accomplishment on behalf of the people of the Ciskei."

"To be more specific, a minister should derive his greatest joy from providing one more meal or one more job," he said.

Dr Hermanus has been replaced by Mr M. A. Tapa, who was the new Ciskei Legislative Assembly Chief Whip, having replaced Mr B. D. Myataza, who has gone blind. Mr Tapa represents Middledrift in the CLA.

Attempts by the Daily Dispatch last night to contact Dr Hermanus for comment on his dismissal were unsuccessful.

The termination of his services with immediate effect yesterday made him the shortest serving Ciskei Cabinet minister.

He was appointed acting Minister of Justice on January 21, when he incumbent of that post, Chief H. Z. Njokweni, was on sick leave. Dr Hermanus was appointed full minister on March 25, to head the Department of Finance.

Dr Hermanus, who was the CLA chairman before his appointment to the Cabinet, is an elected member of the CLA, representing Zwelitsha.

His participation in homeland politics was scorned by many anti-homeland politicians who had been his colleagues in black nationalist politics, which landed him on Robben Island in 1969.

He was released in 1976, after he had obtained by private study, BA and MA degrees as well as a doctorate.

He officially entered homeland politics when he became a candidate in Zwelitsha in the 1978 election, as a member of Chief Sebe's ruling Ciskei national Independence Party.

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EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered); leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

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WARNING

1. No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.
2. Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

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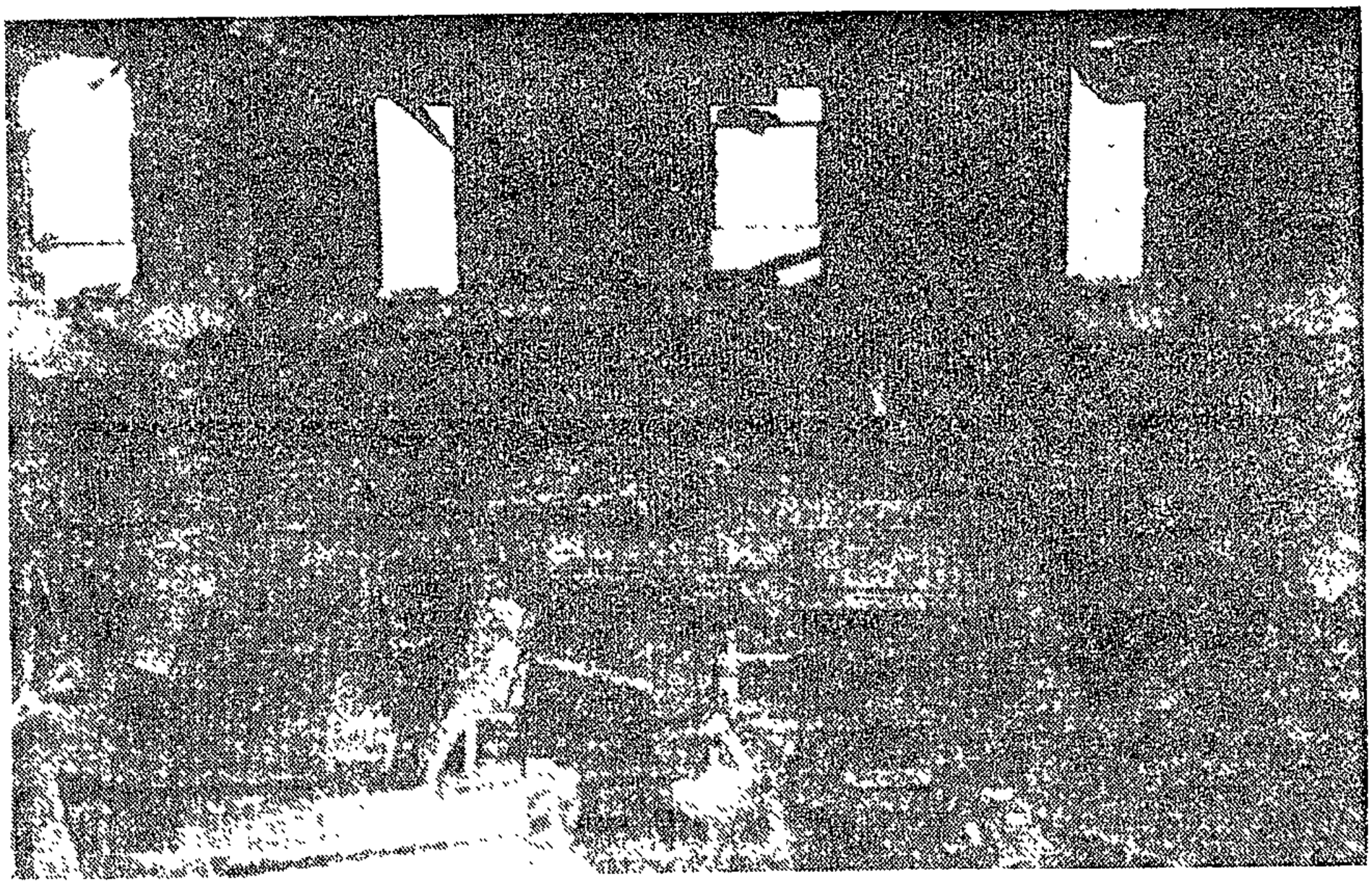

The charred skeletons of armchairs after a fire swept through the San Remo upholstery factory in Dimbaza on Sunday morning.

DP 105 12/8/80

R320 000 fire damage to Dimbaza factory

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Estimates of fire damage caused to a factory in Dimbaza on Sunday morning have been put at about R320 000.

The chairman of the Ciskei National Development Corporation (CNDC), Mr Frans Meisenholl, said the CNDC-owned building was worth R170 000.

"The CNDC did not own the contents so I cannot be certain of the value, but I would guess the contents were worth about R150 000," he said.

Although the factory carried the name Nouveau Furniture Manufacturing Company, it was in fact the San Remo Upholsters factory, a subsidiary of a Johannesburg-based company, Lilax.

Lilax had taken over the factory shortly before the fire completely destroyed the workshop and storage space.

The office block, next to the factory, was not damaged.

Mr Meisenholl said the CNDC may have a building at Dimbaza which could accommodate San Remo.

"We are looking at the possibility of putting San Remo into another building almost immediately.

"The CNDC has put up buildings for rental and we hope we will be able to lease a building in Dimbaza to San Remo.

"If this is possible, San Remo will be able to restart manufacturing within a few weeks," Mr Meisenholl said.

The cause of the fire is not known yet. — DDR.

Joint effort needed — Xaba

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — It would appear the most outstanding agricultural show in the Border was now situated in the heart of the Ciskei.

This was said by the Ciskei Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, the Rev W. M. Xaba, during a speech at the national agricultural show at Debe Nek near here.

"There can be little doubt that South Africa is entering into a new era in the field of political concepts and basic human relationships," the Rev Xaba said.

"Today we find our white friends supporting our enterprise and displaying their wares, goods and expertise.

"It is they who can feel secure in the knowledge they will enjoy a peaceful and prosperous future in the interdependency of economic co-operation and good human relationships."

He said it was necessary that everyone came to understand that the Greater Ciskei was an area of limited natural resources and neither the white corridor nor the presently consolidated black Ciskeian state could go it alone.

"With the help of my department, the Ciskeian nation has been able to give some indication of its ability to develop its economic and agricultural potential. This is well evidenced at Tyefu, Keiskammahoek, Shiloh, Ntabatemba and elsewhere where good foundations have been laid. He said during the past five years the Ciskei government had commissioned a number of multi-disciplinary land use studies, all with the object of drafting practical and proven development plans and programmes.

"The plans are now ready and available, the rural communities now ready to participate, all that is needed is the necessary development, financial capital and the professional and technical manpower to put the plans into operation."

EDITORIAL OPINION

Chronicle of neglect

Ciskei is a territory with no natural resources other than its land. It is overpopulated; it is in the throes of the worst drought for 30 years; many of its people are starving; many of its children are dying. Much of its stock will be lost.

There is not enough food or water for man or beast. A government grant of R7,5 million enables some relief to be provided. Men are given work on a roster basis so that some of them will have some money to buy food. Fodder brought in from the Transvaal provides food for some of the animals.

Mr Gary Godden, the Ciskei's Secretary for Agriculture, calls it a story of disaster — a disaster to equal that of the 1949-50 drought. But it need not have been.

To quote Mr Godden again, a capital injection of R300 million — less than this year's tax rebates for better off South Africans — could turn Ciskei into a prosperous and thriving land.

A blessing that Ciskei does have is a number of fair-sized rivers and in their valleys considerable areas of irrigable land. The Keiskamma River basin alone has a potential of 10 000 hectares that could be brought into production and provide employment for 20 000 people.

But these resources have hardly been scratched. Ciskei has three irrigation schemes — Tyefu, Sada and Keiskammahoek. Together the three schemes have a potential of 4 900 ha of irrigable land. But even here only 1 800 ha (less than half the potential) have been developed.

It is a chronicle of neglect and inaction not so much by the Ciskei authorities as by central government. For too long ministers and officials have spoken of these things, appointed commissions of inquiry, dawdled over or pigeonholed their reports, and not done nearly enough.

Today's situation cannot be allowed to continue. Human care demands that the people of Ciskei be provided with the wherewithal to feed themselves. Future stability and harmony in the territory demands that Ciskei's sole major resource, its agricultural potential, be developed to the maximum.

Only in that way can Ciskei be stable, its people progress and, in time become prosperous and happy. What we see today is intolerable. It is a disgrace.

'If only Ciskei had R300m . . .'

Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON. — With a capital injection of R300-million, Ciskei could be transformed into a prosperous and thriving agricultural wonderland.

Ciskei's Secretary for Agriculture, Mr Garv Godden, said this week that with the right capital injection, and the prosperity that would come with it, every Ciskeian could enjoy the same standard of living as middle class South Africans.

Crippled by drought and facing famine, Ciskei is heavily dependant on a R7 500 000 drought relief grant from the South African Government.

But Mr Godden feels that the area could be turned into a major food exporter providing sorely needed jobs for tens of thousands of its people.

"Everybody speaks of the border region being underdeveloped and of the vital need to generate development. Yet we have a Ciskei today that has a million hectares of underdeveloped land

To bring irrigation to arid land and build up a water supply network, would cost about R300-million, he said.

"Today, Ciskei has only three irrigation schemes: Tyefu, on the Fish River; Sada, in the Whittlesea area; and Kreskammahoek. Together these three schemes have a potential of 4 900ha of irrigable land, yet only 1 800ha has so far been developed

"The Keiskamma river basin alone has a potential of 10 000ha which could provide employment for 20 000 people," Mr Godden said.

"In Ciskei you cannot depend on dry land farming. This is a pastoral country, but we do not have the climate for consistent food production without irrigation.

"If we could spend R300-million to develop the land, we would never look back," Mr Godden said

Cabinet thwarts the King's join-up plan

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — The KwaZulu Cabinet has turned down an application by King Goodwill to become a soldier in the South African Defence Force.

The application was referred to the Cabinet after King Goodwill made his request to the magistrate at Nongoma. The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said: "I do not think it is in the interests of the King's own image, or that of KwaZulu's for that matter, for His Majesty to train as a soldier."

He said the Cabinet had forbidden the King to join the army as it was against KwaZulu's decision to be involved to such a degree with the SADF.

It has been made clear that if the King forced the issue the Cabinet would have to share the responsibility with the KwaZulu Assembly — the final authority in KwaZulu.

— DAILY DISPATCH, THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1980

Sebe challenges building societies

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — South African building societies were yesterday challenged by Ciskei's Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, to adopt a positive attitude towards development of the South African black states.

Chief Sebe was speaking at a function at Zwelitsha near here, where two major South African companies handed cheques to the Ciskei Government, to bring to R17 000 the total amount of sponsorship of the Ciskei Education Conference, which was held in June in East London.

Chief Sebe told representatives of the companies, Mr R. Neam and Mr D. Diesel: "You have opened — albeit just a wee bit — a window of goodwill in which the wind of fellowship can come through."

He said there were many whites who boasted of having had a long period of close contact with blacks "but their contact was more obstruction than fellowship."

CHIEF SEBE

Chief Sebe said the majority of people who supported building societies in South Africa were blacks and yet the societies were reluctant to help in the development of the black states.

He said: "They hide behind the demand for security and yet every day they accept investments, which give their companies security," from black clients.

Chief Sebe reassured all those who helped the Ciskei financially "that every cent of your donation is used for the benefit of the Ciskei, which is why the nation demands withdrawal from office of those who do not have the nation's interests at heart."

Chief Sebe said it was time the companies adopted a positive attitude towards the development of the black states "and help initiate development schemes which would benefit blacks."

He said: "In our case, they can approach our Department of Agriculture and find out where they could possibly help in agricultural development."

He said all those who showed goodwill to the Ciskei "will reap the fruits of their goodwill in the Greater Ciskei, which will include everyone in the decision-making process." — DDR.

DD 14/8/80

Arson, walkouts at Ciskei schools

EAST LONDON — The closure of a high school, arson, stoning of a bus and police vehicles, detention of pupils and a walkout by more than 600 students from a high school have been reported from Ciskei schools

Nathaniel Pamla High School in Peddie was closed on Tuesday following intermittent unrest Students would have to reapply to be admitted, a teacher said.

Incidents of arson were reported from two schools in Mdantsane.

At Mzomhle High School the staff room was severely damaged by fire while the principal's office and the homecrafts classroom had minor damage.

Police estimated damage at the school at R1 500 and confirmed they were investigating.

At Ngcelwane High School curtains were burnt in the principal's office. Police estimated damage at R900 but a teacher said the damage could not be more than R100

Police vehicles and a bus were stoned near a cinema in Mdantsane on Monday. Six Mzomhle High School students have been detained.

All the pupils at Khulani Commercial High School, Mdantsane, walked out of the school at 11.30 yesterday after handing over all government supplied books to the school's office.

They were addressed by the circuit inspector, Mr P. B Cossie, and a police officer before walking out of the school premises. There were no incidents.

Another walkout by some students was reported from Phandulwazi High School, Alice. No figures were available yesterday but trouble was reported to have started last Saturday when some girls walked out. Boys joined in later but it was mainly in the higher classes that the walkout was effective

Attendances were reported to be high and "almost back to normal" at most schools in Mdantsane yesterday.

Police have arrested 13 men and youths in connection with fires at three Somerset East schools on Tuesday and four youths in connection with a fire at a Cradock school last month.

A police spokesman said all would appear in court soon on arson charges.

Those arrested in connection with fires at the Mjoli Higher Primary school, the Kazakazi Lower Primary school and another higher primary school in Somerset East were between 16 and 23, the spokesman said.

The other youths, who are between 13 and 16 will appear in court in connection with a fire at the Nxuba Lower Primary school on July 25. — DDR-DDC.

R300-m to transform Ciskei

A CAPITAL injection of R300-million — less than this year's tax rebates for South Africans — could turn Ciskei into a prosperous and thriving agricultural wonderland.

The Ciskei that is today crippled by drought, its people facing famine and heavily dependent on a R7 500 000 drought relief grant from the South African Government, could be turned into a major food exporter providing sorely needed jobs for tens of thousands of its people.

Ciskei's Secretary for Agriculture, Mr Gary Godden, said in an interview that to bring irrigation to now arid land and build up a water supply network would cost about R300-million.

"Everybody speaks of the Border region being underdeveloped and of the vital need to generate development.

"Yet we have a Ciskei today that has 1 000 000 hectares of underdeveloped land. With the right capital injection and the prosperity that would come with it every Ciskeian could enjoy the same standard of living as middle-class South Africans."

Today Ciskei has only three irrigation schemes — Tyefu, on the Fish River, Sada, in the Whittlesea area and Keiskammahoek. Together these three schemes have a potential of 4 900ha of irrigable land, yet only 1 800ha have so far been developed.

"The Keiskamma River basin alone has a potential of 10 000ha which could provide employment for 20 000 people," Mr Godden said.

Ciskei had identifiable water reserves capable of building up an irrigation network that could become the pride of Southern Africa.

To become a food exporter, Ciskei would need to develop the secondary industries vital to agriculture — canning and food processing plants.

"They can only be attracted if we make a start and develop our land," Mr Godden said.

The drought now crippling Ciskei had underlined the importance of irrigation, developing water reserves and maintaining a fodder reserve.

"In Ciskei you cannot depend on dry land farming. It is out of the question. This is a pastoral country but we do not have the climate for consistent food production without irrigation."

A total failure of crops

THE CISKEI, almost totally dependent on agriculture, has been devastated by a year-long drought that has led to a total crop failure and has raised fears of the possible loss of thousands of cattle.

Not even the R7 500 000 emergency relief granted by the South African Government in June can now avert the disaster that faces the territory's 1 250 000 people.

To reduce the danger of famine, half the money has been allocated to an emergency employment scheme — but even this will benefit only about 11 000 people.

"There has been a total crop failure in all districts," says the Secretary for Agriculture, Mr Gary Godden.

Now he fears that the lack of grazing could lead to a loss of stock comparable to the 1949-50 drought when hundreds of thousands of stock perished.

A tour of the Ciskei last week revealed the enormity of the problem.

Army trucks ferrying hay into the rural areas and distributing water at badly hit communities are a common sight.

Everywhere people report their cattle dying.

We stopped to talk to Mr Mkangeli Kondile, of the Kulile location near Middledrift, one of a group of villagers cleaning out a bone-dry dam.

"I lost a cow today. This is the third Now I have six left and they are thin," he told us through an interpreter.

He is one of thousands of Ciskeians running small herds who are watching their cattle drop dead before their eyes.

"There is just nothing left in the veld that an animal can eat," said a cattle owner.

The Ciskeian Government, using some of the R7 500 000 relief grant, rails in hay from the Transvaal and distributes it to the headmen at tribal authorities.

But still the cattle die
The territory is too far-flung, the individual herds of the pastoral farmers often too remote for emergency feed rations to reach them. And there is just not enough hay for everybody.

The money the Ciskeian Government has set aside for the employment programme has been allocated to the tribal authorities in all areas in proportion to the population each represents.

The headmen then pay workers anything between R1 and R2 a day for specially created jobs like cleaning silt from dried-up dams or repairing roads.

But because of the limited money available, not everybody can be employed every month. To spread the benefit, groups of Ciskeians are employed on a roster basis in most communities.

Even so, there will be jobs for only six months.

The pastoral farmers rely heavily on home-grown maize for their subsistence. Few areas have raised a mealie in 18 months.

Everything they eat must now be bought and few have any income because of the crop failure.

"Faced with conditions we are now experiencing, R7-million is a drop in the ocean, thankful though we are for it," says Mr Godden.

But to the people drawing the paltry wage, it is everything.

"It is all that many of us can earn," says Mr Mandomdili Mtsamana. "Some draw disability grants or pensions, but many people are hungry."

He has been employed for two months Now it will be the turn of another villager.

"It is in times like this that only the owners of trading stores can make any money."

This year the Department of Agriculture launched its agricultural credit scheme and provided seed worth R27 000 to about 200 farmers.

No one could even plant a seed —

Mr Tapa as Finance Minister a surprise

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Sackings of Ministers from the Ciskei Cabinet came under the spotlight when Dr J.T. Hermanus, Minister of Finance, lost his post..

Dr Hermanus's firing by Chief Minister L.L. Sebe became an interesting talking point, because his tenure of office was just over four months old, which made him the shortest serving Cabinet Minister in the history of the Ciskei.

Also, a statement issued by Chief Sebe announcing termination of Dr Hermanus's services implied Dr Hermanus saw his Cabinet Ministership as just another job and not as a commitment or calling.

Chief Sebe said: "A Cabinet Ministership is not a job. It is a commitment and a calling. A Minister does not belong to himself or his family or his friends.

"A Cabinet Minister belongs to the nation and the nation has the right to demand his full attention to its affairs 24 hours a day (and) a Minister should derive his greatest joy from providing one more meal or one more job." The other surprise in Dr Hermanus's sacking was his replacement by Mr M. A. Tapa, who is a relatively unknown in political circles.

Mr Tapa, a former school principal, became a public figure in 1978, when he ran as a Ciskei National Independence Party candidate in that year's election in the Ciskei, and became one of the two Middle-drift constituency representatives in the Ciskei Legislative Assembly.

He was elected CLA Chief Whip during the last session in April-May this year.

His elevation to the Cabinet has ignored claims for priority by the more senior CLA members, including Chief J.T. Mabandla and Chief S.M. Burns-Ncamashe, as well as the articulate Mrs F.F. Matiyase, whose experience in Ciskei politics is equal to that of Mr Tapa.

But reluctance by the Chief Minister to appoint Chief Ncamashe to the Cabinet is understandable.

Chief Ncamashe was the first Cabinet minister to be sacked in the Ciskei, when he was removed by Chief Sebe from his portfolio of Education.

Mr B.D. Myataza was the second minister to be sacked. He was removed from the Ministry of Interior during the 1976 CLA session.

The next three years saw Mr L.F. Siyo, who had held the Portfolios of Interior, Health and then Agriculture, Chief M. A. Mqalo, who had taken over the important Ministry of Health from Mr Siyo and Mr W.F. Ximiya, who had taken over Mr Siyo's agriculture post, all lose their jobs.

At the beginning of 1978, Chief Sebe was the only survivor of the 1973 Cabinet, Chief Ncamashe, Mr J.N. Mkrola and Mr E. Z. Booi being the first three incumbents of the Cabinet to leave it in 1975.

Mr Mkrola and Mr Booi, however, lost their posts because of the excision from the Ciskei in 1975 of Herschel and Glen Grey, which they represented in the CLA. The two districts were incorporated into Transkei.

Chief Ncamashe and Mr Siyo were expelled from the ruling party shortly after losing their Cabinet posts and they formed their own political parties, Chief Ncamashe's being the Ciskei National Unionist Party, while Mr Siyo called his the South African Labour Party.

Both Chief Ncamashe and Mr Siyo became Chief Sebe's bitterest political rivals.

Mr Siyo, Chief Sebe's former right-hand man, was detained under Ciskei's emergency laws and subsequently went into self-exile in Transkei.

A Supreme Court case brought by Mr Siyo against Chief Sebe ended in an order which made it possible for all Ciskei exiles in Transkei, including Mr Siyo, to return to the Ciskei.

Chief Ncamashe has since rejoined Chief Sebe's party.

Chief Mabandla, a former leader of the opposition since 1973, when he lost the contest against Chief Sebe for the Chief Minister's post, is also a member of Chief Sebe's group now and enjoys Chief Sebe's confidence.

Chief Mabandla was tipped for the post of finance long before his defection to the ruling party, when his intentions to defect became public.

Chief Mabandla is the most experienced Ciskei politician in the CLA, having led the Ciskei through the territorial years self-government era and when Ciskei became a legislative assembly in 1972, which made him the first Chief Minister of the homeland.

When Chief Sebe first announced the establishment of the Department of Finance he said it was so important a step in the Ciskei's political development that the man the Ciskei would appoint to head the department would have to be "perfect" for the position.

"To be able to get that kind of man, we may have to go beyond party political affinity and appoint someone from outside the ruling party," Chief Sebe said.

Chief Sebe's speech which was made in the CLA gave rise to speculation the job would go to Chief Mabandla.

Apart from changes at the top in the Department of Finance there have also been changes in the secretary's position.

Mr N. Reinders, the first secretary has been recalled to Pretoria and has since been replaced by Mr S. J. Verwey.

Charles Nqakula

Ciskei's powers are crippled says author

GRAHAMSTOWN — The capability of the Ciskeian legislature is crippled by its incorporation into a wider socio-economic system of South Africa, according to a new book of the Ciskei just released.

Nancy Charton, a senior lecturer in the department of political studies at Rhodes University, and who edited the book, Ciskei — A South African Homeland, says in a chapter dealing with the Ciskeian legislature that the Ciskei has no control and little influence over the wider socio-economic system, yet often has to accept the blame for its "sins of omission and commission".

The book, written by academics from Rhodes University, the University of Cape Town, Stellenbosch University and the University of South Africa, draws largely on the results and findings of research conducted in the Ciskei up until the end of 1976.

A survey among a group of Mdantsane residents, found that 30 per cent believed the Ciskeian Government had done nothing for Ciskei since taking over its own administration.

Twenty-three per cent did not respond when asked to name two good things the Ciskei Government had achieved, while 21 per cent cited economic development as the greatest achievement.

Yet Charton concludes that in a comparatively short period the Ciskeian Government has managed to build some support for itself "despite the serious disadvantages under which it operates".

"However, it has a long way to go before it could be said to have won a place for itself in the affections of the people whom it serves."

The survey found that Chief L. L. Sebe, the Chief Minister, was the choice of 25 per cent of Mdantsane residents who were asked to name the best African leader in South Africa.

The President of Transkei, Chief Kaiser Matanzima was named by 19 per cent, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi by 10 per cent while six per cent nominated the African nationalists of the 1950's and 1960's, including Nelson Mandela and the late Robert Sobukwe.

"Although the institution of the legislature has resulted in the emergence of competent political leadership, charismatic leadership is absent." — DDC.

News ban on Ciskei unrest

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EAST LONDON — The Ciskei Central Intelligence Services has decided on a news ban on school unrest in the Ciskei, the secretary of the services, Col Charles Sebe said yesterday.

"I want to appeal to the press to understand our position and when we say 'no comment' in future it should be realised that this is brought to us by circumstances beyond our control," Col Sebe said.

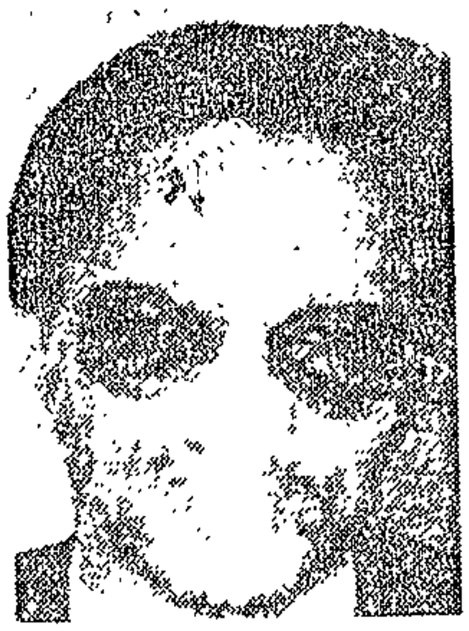
Tracing factors leading to the decision, he said: "I have given 100 percent coperation in giving information to the press up to now.

"I have done this because I believe it is proper for any security organisation to give information about events of public interest.

"But with the schools' unrest we have given the press information on daily events which are real and which I believe to be in the interests of the public to know.

"On the other hand the newspapers are fed information by the enemy as to what action the police have taken.

"This information is distorted by the enemy giving untrue facts of police operations and trying to accuse the police of improper action," Col Sebe said.



COL SEBE

In the light of these developments he felt such action was creating animosity between parents and the Ciskei government.

"We are now faced with the problem in which this exercise has been taken by the enemy to the detriment of an effective action by the police in quelling the upheavals in schools.

"Whenever percentage attendances in schools are in the 90's as reported in newspapers at a certain school, we hear pupils have been forced out of classes by six or seven boys and all schools with good attendances have become the prime targets of agitators," he said.

He appealed to the press in general and the Daily Dispatch in particular to be more patient in this matter.

"From now on it will be 'no comment' until we are satisfied beyond reasonable doubt that we have crushed the enemy and this we are actually doing and gaining momentum."

He believed all would be back to normal in all schools in the Ciskei within two or three weeks.

Col Sebe also called on parents of pupils from Port Elizabeth, Grahamstown and Uitenhage detained in the Ciskei to contact his department about their children.

He would not comment on what the position was about pupils from the Ciskei. Asked about pupils from Mhlotshane High School, Whittlesea, believed detained last month, he would not comment but it is believed the pupils are being released.

Col Sebe would also not comment on an incident in which pupils at Khulani High School, Mdantsane, were dispersed by police when they burnt books on school premises yesterday. — DDR.

FOOD — the crisis that is not due to drought's fell hand alone but also to structural economic factors

IN THE MIDST OF PLENTY

By ALF STADLER

Professor and head of the Department of Political Studies, University of the Witwatersrand. He is currently studying the politics of food, housing and transport

FAMINE and starvation stalk KwaZulu and the Ciskei. Malnutrition is widespread and chronic elsewhere too. And this in a country which exports large quantities of food, and where the rich eat well enough to suffer from the diseases of obesity.

The food crisis cannot simply be attributed to the drought. It has persisted through good seasons and bad since before World War One.

Nor is it the result of ignorance, either in matters relating to production or nutrition, for in earlier years the peasants of Southern Africa fed themselves and their families and also produced for the market.

Reforms

It is not the result of an overall failure of productive capacity, for agricultural production has soared since World War Two.

The crisis is directly the result of structural tendencies in the political economy of the region, tendencies which the State either supports, or is ineffective in counteracting.

It is, above all, the effect of a policy which concentrates rural populations on land which cannot sustain them without massive reforms and assistance.

ty who came to control most of the stock and access to land. By 1935 0.3 percent of stockholders held 70 percent of sheep and 50 percent of cattle in Transkei.

By the 1940s, people without stock amounted to 23 percent of the population in Natal, 35 percent in the Ciskei and nearly half in Transkei. By the middle 1950s, the "homelands", long in a state of serious decline, were in a state of collapse. Yet State regulation of influx to the cities forces increasing numbers of people to live in areas which have become little more than dormitories.

local consumers and small producers.

A distinguished British food expert called it a "policy of scarcity".

Food production and distribution is monopolised by the giants. The market gardens which once surrounded the major cities have been obliterated under suburban sprawl. Municipal regulations prohibit livestock in urban areas for health reasons, an assumption which deserves critical attention as family pets (inedible) also carry disease.

The major part of our food is produced in areas remote from most consumers. Food prices have escalated, partly because of costs of transportation and packaging.

Cont. . . next page.

17/8/80

Landless

This policy was developed hand in hand with the migrant labour system. Landless men were forced to work on the mines at wages below subsistence level.

By the 1930s, 30 000 family heads in the Transkei had no land. In turn, the migrant labour system had a deleterious effect on agricultural production and on the health of the people. Women were unable to carry out all the functions of agricultural production, and entered the wage market. They became increasingly reliant on trading stores for their food.

In the absence of agricultural co-operatives, they sold their maize to the traders.

The children suffered — malnutrition is most clearly evident in children after they have been weaned and their mothers enter the labour market. A study conducted in what is now Botswana during the 1940s showed a direct relation between malnutrition and the migrant labour system.

Wild plants

The State encouraged sheep-raising from early in the century. Yet contradictorily it pursued a policy of cattle-culling. Sheep denuded vegetation. The wild plants which went to making up the nutritious collation called mfino in Transkei became harder to find. Traditionally, maize and sorghum had been eaten as supplements to meat. On their own, they lacked vital nutrients necessary for a balanced diet.

The main local beneficiaries of developments in rural areas were a small minori-

Model

Undoubtedly the land could support more people in these areas if appropriate reforms and measures were introduced. But the model of agricultural development which the state encourages is large-scale "industrialised" production.

In the white areas, agriculture is heavily concentrated in the hands of small numbers of large-scale farmers, who receive lavish State assistance in the form of loans, subsidies, marketing networks and magnificent technical assistance.

Tractor

Technical advice hardly comprehends the problems of the small-scale producer — when, a few years ago, I asked an official about equipment for small producers, he replied that if they could afford a small tractor, they could afford a big one. But the real problem is the producer who cannot afford a tractor, and the bigger problem is the would-be producer who has no land. There is little initiative towards land reforms even on the limited scale practised in countries like Mexico.

The main lines of the country's agricultural policy were laid in the 1930s. In effect it encouraged the production of exports and held local prices high by withdrawing "surplus" production from local markets. It encouraged the upgrading of production for international markets, while neglecting the needs of

Turbulence

There is a direct link between political power and control over food supplies. There is also a direct relationship between the cost of food and the levels of wages and wage demands, a relationship which unites a diverse array of interests on this issue, though the present system probably works to depress wages.

There is also a link, though sometimes complex and indirect, between food supplies and prices and political turbulence.

The miners' strikes of 1920 and 1946 were preceded by food riots and influenced by conditions in the reserves. Protracted struggles on the land have taken place for much of this century where the State has imposed controls over access to land or intervened in production.

Student walkout at Ciskei college

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The Ciskei Government's news ban on unrest at the homeland's schools effectively blacked out official information on a student walkout from the Lennox Sebe Teacher Training College near here.

It is understood, however, only a few male students left the school, saying they were doing so in sympathy with other boycotting students elsewhere.

The Daily Dispatch could not establish how many students walked out

Both the Secretary of Education, Mr O S. Bomela, and the head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, Colonel Charles Sebe, reminded journalists of the news ban regarding school unrest in the Ciskei, and refused to answer questions — DDR.

ii) Price discrimination does not have to be possible because many a time are the relations between the people (the buyer and seller) the controlling factor. A firm may sell its product at a certain price to one buyer and at the same price to another person whereas the other is supposed to be (a friend or neighbour) since it might happen that the colour (race) of a person is a principle factor in determining the price of a product.

Sebe criticises artisan curbs

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Ciskei's chief Minister Lennox Sebe blames laws which force Ciskeian artisans to work in prescribed areas and lack of employment after completion of their courses for the reduced numbers at Ciskei's vocational and technical high schools.

He told a conference of vocational and technical education teachers: "This gloomy picture regarding artisans who must serve the needs of the emergent Ciskei and make it economically viable leaves much to be desired."

Chief Sebe said the black education system — "even at tertiary level" — totally disregarded practical and technological skills "with the result that almost all graduates that universities produce are inevitably drawn into the public security tenure".

Chief Sebe also identified "disparity in remuneration" for services rendered as one of the main factors "which have discouraged blacks from taking up technical and vocational training".

He said although there were no laws which prevented Ciskeians from being apprenticed it was still difficult in practice to do so.

One of the reasons was the restrictions preventing Ciskeians indentured in East London and King William's Town from attending technical classes at the two centres.

A recent survey had shown that 90 per cent of the students at Zwelethemba Trade School near here completed their studies annually but no facilities were available for them to be gainfully employed.

He gave as one of the best possible solutions the removal by the South African Government of all discriminatory laws to allow for occupational mobility.

A long-term solution would be the joint effort by educational authorities and the private sector to lift the quality of education. — DDR.

Women must be united — Xaba

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The conference of the Ciskei Hawkers' Association, held at Zwelitsha near here yesterday, was described by the Minister of the Interior, Chief L. W. Maqoma, as a milestone in the economic progress of the Ciskei.

The well attended conference was organised by women from Mdantsane, Ilitha, Zwelitsha and Dimbaza.

Speaking at the same function, the Minister of Agriculture, the Reverend W. M. Xaba, said to be effective Ciskeian women had to be organised and firmly united for concerted and concentrated action.

Mr Xaba said if the need arose for the mobilisation of Ciskeian women in times of stress "then the government would turn to the Hawkers' Association to achieve this mobilisation."

He said that was one of the roles of the association, while the other was to take a lead in supporting new patterns of settlement "which are vital to the interests of rapid economic and commercial development of the nation."

Mr Xaba said women at the Keiskammahoek and Tyefu irrigation schemes had shown the role women had to play in such development programmes in the Ciskei.

Chief Maqoma said the birth of the Hawkers' Association was consistent with the policy of free enterprise, adopted by the Ciskei Government, which laid the path to "self-realisation".

He said he hoped the money made by the hawkers would be used as capital for bigger projects "in order to provide more labour opportunities for Ciskeians and to retain the revenue of the Ciskei within the territory."

He said hawkers were in a fortunate position in the Ciskei because licences for trading were issued freely to them whereas in urban areas the official tendency was to apply strictly "the legal system of the white economy in restricting and preventing licences to hawkers, pedlars, small traders and artisans. — DDR.

Sebe plan to share power

DD 22/8/82 105

EAST LONDON — Chief Minister Lennox Sebe announced last night that he had a new blueprint for black-white power-sharing to govern the Ciskei and Border.

He said the plan envisaged proportional representation in a legislative assembly whereby blacks and whites together could govern the whole of Ciskei and the Border. He referred to the area as the "Greater Ciskei".

"I believe a great deal in a system of government which would give racial groups proportional representation in a legislative assembly, but this government should have no racialistic overtones," the Chief Minister said last night at a function to launch his book, Challenges.

Chief Sebe said he was hesitant to lay down dogmatic ideas about the proposed system and chose to be vague about it.

"I believe there is a great prospect in our solution which could be copied by the rest of South Africa."

"I have a blueprint for permanent peace and prosperity in the area without bloodshed, loss of property or loss of status," he said.

"In the new Greater Ciskei each one of us would be able to look up to the Lord as an individual and to pray to him to deliver those in bondage and help those in poverty.

"This is the challenge, this will be an example to the rest of Africa. This is what I see as the most pressing challenge to the Greater Ciskei.

"In the new Greater Ciskei, white, black, coloured and Indian could work together."

He was aware whites were suspicious about entering into new political deals with blacks after the experiences of whites in Central Africa. Certain mistakes were made in those countries.

"This constitutional device has not yet been tried in Africa where the belief is in one-man one-vote."

He did not believe in a system where a certain number of seats where reserved for whites and a certain number for blacks. "This system seemed to fail in the rest of Africa."

Chief Sebe said everyone knew about the uncertainties in the Border area and many recipes had been advocated.

"In many cases it is felt that as soon as the boundaries of the Ciskei are finally fixed, there would be an end to the uncertainty and prosperity for all.

"Other lines of thought are that the government should provide a stimulus to develop and boost the economy of the area.

"I do not believe the whole truth is combined in either of these two philosophies. The Ciskei and Border can only prosper when all the political issues have been solved in a meaningful way for all the people concerned."

Chief Sebe said he saw independence for a consolidated Ciskei as only a step towards securing mutual understanding and total prosperity for all the people in the area.

"In the long term whites and blacks in the Greater Ciskei would be able to discuss their problems together. After all we have a long history of peaceful relationships in the area."

"But it is stupid to believe one can solve the problems of the Greater Ciskei without solving the political problems. One cannot isolate the two," he said. — DDR.

Sebe's book, picture, page 15.

R7-m can't save dry ghost land

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STM
22/8/80

Drought has turned the Ciskei into a ghost land. Rain has not fallen for a year. Summer and winter crops have failed, bringing starvation to the doorstep of rural kraals and thousands of cattle are dying. It has happened before and it could happen again unless huge irrigation schemes are launched says a Ciskei agricultural expert.

Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON — In spite of a R7-million grant from the South African Government and help from the Defence Force, the drought situation in the Ciskei is critical.

Thousands of cattle are dying and in many parts there is enough water to meet only the most basic human needs.

Desperate people are drawing water from foul and stagnant pools forced to court the constant danger of typhus and typhoid.

Water is being taken in tankers to villages by units of the South African Defence Force. But a full load lasts only one day and the tanker cannot return for a week.

PARCHED

There has been no effective rain for a year. The land is parched and almost bare.

Crops have failed.

First it was the summer crop which died in the fields; then the winter crop could not be planted.

Without summer maize or winter beans — the staple diet of the Xhosa — starvation has come to the doorstep or rural kraals.

Most people have no money to buy food and cannot sell their remaining half-starved cattle.

Fodder for the animals is being taken to the rural areas by the Defence Force, but this will be a wasted exercise if good rains do not soon fall.

IMPOSSIBLE

The cattle will die of thirst; it is impossible to transport enough water to keep them alive.

A disaster similar to that of 1950 when the national herd was almost wiped out is now facing Ciskei, says the secretary for Agriculture and Forestry, Mr Gary Godden.

Mr Godden says a similar disaster has so far been averted only by foresight and help given by the South African Government.

He said the R7-million grant had been used to finance a relief scheme spread over six months.

PROBLEMS

About R1-million had been spent on getting domestic water to the hardest hit areas.

Another R3-million was being spent on buying fodder from the Transvaal and Free State and bringing it to the Ciskei.

But there were logistical problems. The fodder had to be bought, transport had to be organised, and space had to be found on railway trucks.

The programme had fallen behind schedule.

He said the imported fodder was enough to feed only 10 percent of the national breeding stock. To feed the whole herd of 200 000 would have required R19-million over the six months of the relief scheme.

Mr Godden said the remaining R3-million of the grant was being spent in providing jobs for peasant farmers who could no longer eke a living from the land.

These people were now being employed on public works — removing salt from dry dams, clearing noxious weeks and on soil conservation work.

This provided about 12 000 jobs for the 40 000 peasant farmers. As there were not enough jobs for all, work was being given on a rotation basis. A man would work for about six weeks and then — as he had enough to buy some mealies, salt, sugar and beans — his job would be given to another.

NOT ENOUGH

Some headmen had cut the daily pay of these workers from R2 to R1, in order to give jobs to twice as many people.

"There are not enough jobs to go around," Mr Godden said. "We need about twice as many."

The best solution to the problems brought about by the drought lay in the development of irrigation schemes for the Ciskei in areas of uncertain rainfall, Mr Godden said

EXPORT

With an investment of about R300-million, large areas adjoining the Keiskama, Fish, Kat, Buffalo, Klipplaat, Swart and Kei rivers could be irrigated.

An irrigation scheme on the Keiskama alone would give well-watered farms to 3 000 farmers and employment to 1 500 others.

"Such a scheme on the Keiskama would provide all the basic food needs for the whole of the Ciskei," he said. "The Ciskei has the potential to feed not only itself, but also to export food to all parts of Africa."

Police power will not win — Sebe

EAST LONDON — South Africans should not fool themselves to believe police power will win the day, Ciskei Chief Minister, Lennox Sebe, said yesterday.

"Police wielding power intimidates people, makes people subservient and hence unresponsive. Unresponsive people are dangerous people because they can be manipulated by unscrupulous agitators," Chief Sebe said.

He was speaking at a television factory here where he was presented with the 500 000th TV receiver produced at the factory.

"There is only one power worth cultivating and pursuing and that is the power of human dignity, the power of the sympathetic eye, the power of the compassionate soul," Chief Sebe said

The TV set will be installed at the Ekuphumleni Old Aged Home in Peddie.

Chief Sebe said it was urgently necessary that those with wealth and privileges in South Africa should think of those who struggle for their daily bread, suffer unemployment and live separately from their families.

"Reference to the historical record will show that in those earlier days of hardship, for both white and black, in those days when a man produced his food by the sweat of his brow, what little each possessed they shared together in their need.

"Alas today it is not so."

Referring to the television interview of the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, on Sunday, Chief Sebe said: "There are those who spring quickly to the fore to acclaim with great self righteousness, as we heard in a TV interview on Sunday evening, what is being done for blacks in South Africa.

"Yet in many areas of life the very basic amenities are lacking or denied to my people. This denial is oppression of the worst kind, oppression by default and neglect."

Chief Sebe said there was little time left for negotiation as indicated by the manner in which events were moving in South West Africa and South Africa.

"I am weighed down with the burden and the anxiety of the dangers so clearly ahead, unless we can bring about meaningful change," he said. — DDR.

Task force packs a punch

KING WILLIAM's TOWN — Children ran blindly in panic and older people froze with fear at the sound of detonating hand grenades and land mines.

But it was a harmless exercise when members of the new Ciskeian task force displayed a bush ambush at Ntabakondoda yesterday.

The display was part of a programme arranged to celebrate the completion of their course by 72 Ciskeian policemen, who were welcomed by Chief Minister L. L. Sebe at a function attended by about 3 000 people.

The policemen received para-military training immediately after their basic training and will, within the next two weeks, go to the operational area for further duties.

Although 72 policemen completed their training, only 70 were at Ntabakandoda yesterday. The other two members are receiving further training as instructors.

His government was building decent houses for the policemen, whose senior officers would be given houses which befitted their status, at the new Phakamisa township, near Zwelitsha.

Chief Sebe also announced the promotion to the rank of warrant officer of 20 sergeants and the promotion of 44 lance sergeants and constables to the rank of sergeant.

Five contables were made lance sergeants, with all promotions effective from September 1.

There were no changes in the top positions, where Colonel Charles Sebe, head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, is still the highest ranking officer in the Ciskei.

Next in line are Lieutenant Colonel A. M. Gerber, Ciskei Commissioner of Police, and Lieutenant Colonel E. Z. Makuzeni, second-in-command in the CCIS. — DDR.

Parents warned on boycott

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Parents who used their homes as "hiding places" for Ciskei school boycotting children were warned yesterday by Chief Minister L. L. Sebe they would be shown no mercy by the government.

Chief Sebe was the main speaker at Ntabakandoda, where 70 new Ciskei police recruits were welcomed and drafted into the newly formed Ciskei Combined Forces.

The forces are made up of the intelligence services, the police and a para-military task force.

Chief Sebe said the Ciskei was going through a period in its history which was predicted by the nation's poets, notably poet laureate Krune Mqhayi.

"But Mqhayi laid down a specific code of conduct where the chiefs were to obey Qamata (God) and the counsellors were to obey the chiefs while women had to obey their husbands and the children were to obey their mothers," Chief Sebe said.

He added: "And if that code was broken, according to Mqhayi, there would be chaos in the land."

Chief Sebe said there were those who wanted to cause chaos in the Ciskei and, addressing himself to the policemen, he said: "You are contending with a situation which needs dedication."

He said his government's attitude was "unbending" towards parents who continued to harbour the "notorious boys and girls" who boycotted classes.

"If the parents continue to make their houses in the township the hiding places of these destroyers of the nation they must expect no mercy from my government," he said.

Chief Sebe said an independent nation had to protect itself not only from aggression from outside its borders but also lawlessness from within.

Chief Sebe said his government had decided "not to allow events to overtake us" by creating the special force, which would guard the nation against "terrorist" attacks.

The force was being trained by highly qualified personnel "and a training centre has been allocated which is at present under construction to enable professional training to be given to our young boys." — DDR.

Ciskei now threatened with typhus and typhoid

STAR 25/8/80

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1800

Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON — Ciskei is facing a threat of typhoid and typhus epidemics because of the water shortage caused by the prolonged drought.

The situation is being closely watched by the Ciskeian Department of Health.

The threats have arisen because people in the rural areas are drawing water from foul and stagnant pools.

Domestic water is being ferried in tankers to the rural areas by the Ciskeian Government and the South African Defence Force, but this supplies only the most basic human needs.

A load of water taken to a village is drawn off in one day and the tanker cannot return for a week.

The people in the village sometimes save just enough to drink.

Thousands more cattle will die if good rains do not fall soon. It would be impossible to ferry enough water to save them.

The light rainfall in much of Ciskei recently did not help but rather caused the deaths of hundreds of cattle.

The rains caused a green flush in the veld but when the drought conditions continued the new shoots died.

As the shoots dried a high concentration of prussic acid built up and the cattle died after grazing on them from a condition known as tulp.

The efforts of the Defence Force to carry fodder to starving animals have run into logistics problems.

Many of the Ciskei's peasant farmers are struggling to feed themselves after the failure of both their summer and their winter crops.

Throughout the rest of the country the drought is getting worse.

Natal is the hardest hit, where the sugar farmers are going through the most critical drought in living memory.

Mr Merlin Morgan, public relations officer of the SA Sugar Association, said some areas in Natal, including sugar growing in parts of kwaZulu, had lost all their cane.

After bad frosts during the past winter, followed by the drought, sugar fields had to be replanted completely.

In the Karroo the situation was still serious, and 11 of the 33 magisterial districts have already been declared drought stricken.

Only 8 000 bags of maize to fill thei

By Josie Brouard

WELITSHA — Eight housands bags of fortified maize and 83 jobs a month is the Ciskei ealth authorities' total ommitment to drought nd famine relief work, a 'iskei official said here esterday.

Of a total of 7,5-million spent on rought relief in the arid omeland area, Ciskei's epartment of Health and Welfare has spent about 100 00, so far, playing an admittedly minor role in relief work programmes, acting Secretary of the Department Dr P E Pistorius said.

This is in spite of the findings of a recent nutrition survey undertaking on behalf of the Ciskei Government.

Researchers found almost one-half of all two to three-year-olds in the Ciskei were malnourished, with most stunted "like mealie plants in a drought stricken field."

One in 10 young urban children suffered from sickness derived from malnutrition such as kwashiorkor or marasmus, while in the rural areas, the ratio was one to every six.

But no marked increase of malnutrition cases had been noted in the last couple of months as drought and the winter months dug its heels in, Dr Pistorius said.

Dr T Thomas, superintendent of the Cecelia Makiwane Hospital in Mdantsane, largest hospital in the Ciskei with 40 of the Ciskei's total of 50 doctors serving the rural and urban communities, said malnutrition cases appeared to be levelling off at the hospital because of intensified feeding programmes.

Dr Pistorius said drought and famine relief work in the Ciskei — where at present a large proportion of newly born children did not survive their first year — did in any case not solve anything in the long term.

Even the long-awaited rain — which had not fallen in the Ciskei for almost a year — would produce only short term benefits, Dr Pistorius said.

"The Ciskei has always had to import food. The problem is one of unemployment." The drought had merely served to aggravate the serious socio-economic problems in the area, he said.

Ciskei Government spokesmen had no official figures for unemployment and were hardly certain what the population of the Ciskei was. Estimates wer that the population was between one-and-a-half and two million, with unemployment at about 25 to 30 percent.

Dr Pistorius said his department had bought 8 000 50 kg bags of fortified maize at a cost of R92 000. The bags were sufficient to feed 400 000 children for five days o one meal of 200 g maize day. There were no plan to purchase further bag of maize, he said.

The Department o Health and Welfare wa also providing jobs for a extra 83 people — at cost of about R3 300 month. These jobs — such as assistant cleaners o gardeners — were given to "able-bodied unemployed" who were paid R2 a day, Dr Pistorius said.

"In the creation of 83

starving bellies

jobs going to solve our problems? Well, certainly not in the long term," Dr Pistorius said.

Ciskei's chief nursing officer, Mrs C N Mesatywa, said the most frequent diseases among young children were malnutrition and malnutrition-related diseases such as TB, kwashiorkor or marasmus.

Flu and measles were inevitably accompanied by symptoms of malnutrition.

The most urgent priority was to educate the people, Mrs Mesatywa said.

She said the Ciskei suffered from a shoortage of doctors, and that the most needy inhabitants were those in resettlement areas.

More than 100 000 blacks have been dumped along a Ciskei "belt of shame" in the past decade — most of them from the Western Cape which has been cleared for white and coloured people.

Another doctor, with 20 years experience in the Ciskei, agreed the resettlement camps were the worst off.

But education and drought had little to do with it, the doctor agreed with Dr Pistorius. "It's unemployment. More people depend on migratory labour than on the land. The drought has merely served to accentuate the suffering," he said.

Riot: police explain

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Two Ciskei police captains, from Mdantsane, have denied Ciskeian police entered classrooms at Khulani High School, at Mdantsane, to control students there.

The denial related to a situation at the school, on August 13, when the police were called to the school to quell a riot.

Capt M G Pakade, station commander at Mdantsane, and his second-in-command, Capt E Kutta, said the impression created by a report which appeared in the press on August 20 was that the police had acted irresponsibly.

The policemen were explaining police action on that day, during an interview arranged by Col Charles Sebe, head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services.

Col Sebe said police who acted aggressively towards students in riot situations were not doing so at the instance of police authorities in the Ciskei.

The Ciskei police officers were particularly worried about the case involving Gcobisa Madikane, 17, who sustained weals on her thigh when police used quirts to control the riot at Khulani.

Police action in controlling the riot was criticised by Gcobisa's father, the Rev E M Madikane.

Both Capt Pakade and Capt Kutta confirmed the police had apologised to Mr Madikane when they heard Mr Madikane's story that Gcobisa was one of the majority of students who were in class when some rioters burnt books.

The two captains denied emphatically police had beaten up the students who were in class, but admitted police had entered some classrooms "because there were suspects we wanted who were involved in the burning of books," Capt Pakade said.

He said the names of the suspects appeared on some of the books which were salvaged from the fire and when he was asked if the police assumed the names immediately branded as suspects the owners, Capt Pakade said the names were the first point of investigation.

"Regarding the beatings one should understand the police had not contended only with book burning on the day, but also with stone throwing directed at the police by the rioters," he said.

He said police would have apologised to any parent whose child was caught in a situation "not of his making" like Gcobisa had been "and that should not be interpreted as admission by the police that they had erred following irresponsible action." — DDR

Sebe: we want pupils at desks

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The Ciskei Government's greatest educational concern at the moment is to get schoolchildren back into their classrooms.

This was revealed here by the head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, Col Charles Sebe.

Col Sebe denied the Ciskei Government was advancing the cause of "Bantu Education, as is claimed in some quarters."

He said: "The Ciskei Government has never championed the cause of Bantu Education and what the government is saying is that our children must attend school and make use of the education system that is available to them at this moment."

He did not say what kind of educational system was in use in the Ciskei, but said: "It is the greatest concern of the Ciskei Government to get these children back to school so that they can receive their education."

Col Sebe, who has imposed a news ban on riots in the Ciskei, said he would give the press full details next Thursday on the riots, which would reveal the real situation in the Ciskei regarding the unrest. — DDR

The Star

Friday August 29 1980

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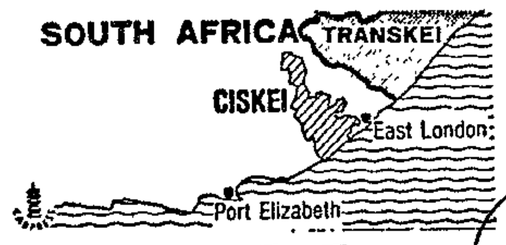
CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS INSIDE

Despite the present economic boom unparalleled in South Africa since the early 1970s, the Ciskei — which is still part of the Republic — is faced by very severe problems of unemployment, malnutrition and Central Government policies which have so far contributed little to its economic development.

This paper looks at the many problems facing the Ciskei and the attempts to overcome them. It takes a critical look at the efforts of the South African Government to assist in the economic development of this black homeland and points out the main shortcomings of present Government policy.

The Cinderella Bantustan



STAR 105 29/8/80

The author, William Anthony Pringle, married to a Shepstone and a direct descendant of Sir Theophilus Shepstone, former Administrator of the Transvaal, is himself a direct descendant of Thomas Pringle, champion of the free Press in South Africa and a member of the 1820 Settler party that emigrated to the Bedford district of the Eastern Cape Province.

An agricultural graduate from Natal University and a fluent Xhosa linguist, the writer worked the family farm in the Bedford district, originally granted in 1821, for a number of years before returning to the academic field. Having grown up among the Xhosa of the Eastern Cape, he has an intimate knowledge of their customs and problems and is an authority of the Ciskei, where he recently spent sabbatical leave.

As an economics graduate of the University of South Africa, Rhodes University and the University of the Witwatersrand, he is at present a lecturer in economics at the University of the Witwatersrand, where he specialises in black homeland development.

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Comprising little more than 500 000 hectares, or 0,4 percent of the South African land area, the black homeland supports a *de facto* population of no less than 660 000, equivalent to a South African population of 165-million.

Despite a high infant mortality, numbers are increasing at the phenomenal rate of nearly four percent annually. The population will therefore double in less than 20 years. At an average of 126 people per sq km, pressure on the land is considerable. By contrast, greater South Africa with a figure of 25 is sparcely inhabited.

The area consists essentially of heavily overgrazed pastures, moderately to severely eroded soils and a number of euphemistically called "resettlement camps" which between them are housing 75 000 to 100 000 displaced Ciskeians. The Ciskei is without doubt the Cinderella state in the Prime Minister's constellation of states. This is aggravated by the attitude of Pretoria to this black homeland, which can be described as little short of callous.

Unease

Since attaining self-governing status in 1972, the Ciskei has managed its own budget. Revenue from own sources comprises only about 20 percent of the territory's income. The Ciskeian Government, therefore, relies heavily on statutory and additional grants from South Africa.

It is, however, a source of considerable unease for the Ciskeian Government that in recent years the already meagre Central Government grants have not at times kept pace with inflation, and the territory has found itself in deficit as in 1975/76 and again in 1977-/78 and 1978/9. In the latter year, the Government of the Ciskei was compelled to borrow extensively on the South African capital market.

This action, by a nation attempting to find its feet, has left many Ciskeians resentful in the knowledge that development in two vital areas, education and agriculture, will be adversely affected through lack of funds.

2

Education is recognised by almost all Ciskeians as a step to a better future and enjoys with agriculture high priority in Ciskeian Government circles. Of the six non-independent homelands, the Ciskei has been a consistent second to Qwa Qwa in the expenditure per pupil. At present the territory spends an average R110 per annum per secondary school child. This is almost more than double the figure for black pupils in South Africa. The pupil:teacher ratio is declining progressively and in 1978 stood at 1:44.

This compares favourably with many white schools. Almost 33 percent of the population attends school compared to 21 percent for South Africa as a whole. There are more than 550 schools and approximately 220 0-00 pupils, of whom more than 80 percent attend primary school.

Dilemma

With the tremendous thirst for education, it is evident that in the not-too-distant future many more secondary schools will be required. Finance is, however, a problem. The 1980/1 budget allocated R24,3-million to education, of which R21-million is destined for salaries, leaving little more than R3-million for maintenance and renovation of existing schools and almost nothing for new schools.

Clearly the Ciskeian authorities are in a dilemma. With an unsympathetic (sic) South African Government, construction of secondary schools will necessitate a decline in the quality of education at the primary level. In an attempt to alleviate the problem, the Ciskeian Government has called on communities to contribute financially to the building of new schools.

This appeal has met with favourable response in the Keiskammahoek region near Middledrift and at the Tyefus area in the lower Fish River valley where parents each contribute as much as R50 per annum. The education budget is therefore totally inadequate and according to the Secretary for Education an additional R30-million would barely suffice to meet current needs.

3

A discussion of Ciskeian education would be incomplete without brief mention of Fort Hare University. Although not under the control of the Ciskei, the university is nevertheless in the heart of the territory and very much part of the Ciskei. A once-proud educational institution, the university has lost much of its prestige.

According to Chief J T Mabandla, former chief executive of the Ciskei, the university gives the impression of being a "concentration camp." Similar sentiments have been expressed by the Chief Minister, Dr Lennox Sebe. The Minister of Education, Chief D M Jongilanga, has commented, "Fort Hare no longer serves Blacks as an institution of learning but as a practising ground for young white graduates."

Considerable friction exists between academics and students. The white administrative staff are despised for their connection with pseudo-cultural organisations. Lack of finance and distrust of central government motives are also seriously harming black-white relations. Many students are leaving the university and South Africa for Lesotho and overseas "education."

4

Poverty is endemic throughout the Ciskei and with it all the attendant health and social problems. Malnutrition is widespread. The two principal malnutrition diseases, marasmus and kwashiokor, are common. Many serious vitamin and mineral deficiencies are also evident, and there is a high incidence of pellagra resulting from an exclusive maize diet.

Since 1976/7, 25-30 percent of the annual Ciskeian budget has been expended on health services, but according to the director of health services, Edinburgh-trained Dr C Bikitsha, the amount available is inadequate. A minimum of R40-million is required to maintain a reasonable health service. The 1980/1 budget allocated R24,1-million.

Unwanted

The infant mortality rate amongst black Ciskeians is estimated at 50 percent but is probably higher, as many child deaths are not reported. This compares with an infant mortality of 1,9 percent in the White population. The problem of teenage pregnancies is also extremely grave.

Associated with this problem is that of unwanted babies who are often abandoned with grandparents. Many of these children receive care at the 70 clinics scattered throughout the Ciskei, but after two or three months they are returned to their original environment, and many to a certain death. The Government of the Ciskei spends R60 000 yearly on skim milk for these deprived children, but is unable to provide the R1-million required for the fortification of maize meal which could reduce the infant mortality tragedy.

Four hospitals serve the needs of the Ciskei, but according to Dr Bikitsha, lack of finance has prevented the addition of 750 beds to the hospital at Mdantsane. Furthermore, the distribution of health facilities no longer matches that of the population which has been disturbed in recent years by extensive Central Government - enforced settlements. There is no doctor in reach of the Thornhill and Sada resettlement camps which house ten percent of the Ciskeian population.

The Ciskeian health system is staffed by highly trained, dedicated doctors and nurses, but with a per capita health service expenditure of R11 per annum (South Africa excluding homelands, R30), the resources are thinly stretched.

In a recent diploma ceremony at the Fort Cox Agricultural College near Alice, Chief Sebe visualised a Ciskei "of permanent greenery, of empty hospitals and a society free from malnutrition." For him, the economic future of the Ciskei depends on agriculture.

Options

The salient features of Ciskeian agriculture are high population pressures and inefficient land use. Average output of the 360 000 farm population is R40 per annum, with crop yields less than half those of white farmers. Theoretically, the agricultural potential, because of higher rainfall and greater capacity of the soil to retain nutrients, is superior to that of adjoining white-owned farms. Lack of marketing, credit and transport — facilities long enjoyed by white farmers — have in the past aggravated the position of black farmers.

Two basic options are open to the development of Agriculture. First, a broadly based approach aimed at gradually raising farm productivity by developing infrastructure, introducing new seed varieties, improving cultivation practices and extending credit and marketing facilities. The second approach, favoured by the Ciskeian Government, is a highly focused approach where a fully modern agricultural system is introduced in a specific region, under the supervision of a group of agricultural specialists.

The latter approach has been followed with outstanding success at the experimental irrigation schemes in the Tyefus region of the Fish River valley and in the Keiskamma River basin. Of the two, the Tyefus project is the most impressive, if only for the reason that it has been attempted in an arid area, appalling for its erosion and impoverishment.

The scheme entailed the construction of a dam in a valley overlooking the Fish River allowing for the irrigation of 360 ha of previously infertile soil. There are now 23 commercial farmers, earning net incomes in the range R1 800 - R2 500 from the cultivation of tobacco, cotton and vegetables for deep-freezing, 100 plot holders who grow sufficient food to feed themselves and others, and a 150 ha mother farm whose profits are given to the local tribal authority for community development.

The intention is eventually to bring 2 500 ha under irrigation supporting 200 commercial farmers, 1 000 plot holders and a sizeable mother farm. At present 700-1 000 additional job opportunities have been

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created for those in the surrounding area.

It is expected that when the entire scheme is fully operational, 45 000 impoverished people in the region will lead better lives. Despite having been in existence for only four years, the spin-off effects from the scheme have been remarkable. Roads have been improved, a bus service has extended its route to the region, a secondary school has been opened, more shops are evident and green vegetables are finding their way into the diet.

Disease, malnutrition and infant mortality have declined appreciably and the migrant labour stream has decreased. **All this has been achieved at a capital cost of R1,8 million.**

The South African Government, however, has actively discouraged every attempt to make the scheme viable. The Central Government refused to provide the development capital. This had to be borne by the Ciskeian Government which was compelled to prune its already inadequate expenditure on health, education etc.

Further, in a Government Gazette published in August 1978, the Minister of Water Affairs, Mr Raubenheimer, restricted the Ciskeian Government from pumping flood water from the Fish River and from damming the valleys of the Ciskei side of the Fish River.

Potential

The Gazette also states that no water will be allowed down the Fish River from the Verwoerd Dam despite substantial benefits to 45 000 people and to destitute Glenmore resettlement camp 15 km upstream, "as the large quantities of this good quality water which will be required to flush out the brack water in the Great Fish River may be wasted."

The Central Government has also refused to contribute to the Keiskammahoek scheme, which has the potential to irrigate 12 500 ha, of supplying milk for export and of creating sorely required employment opportunities.

Both schemes after only four years are self-financing, but will take time to attain full potential unless the South African Government can be persuaded to help develop the Ciskei, an obligation which it has in view of its policy of resettling displaced blacks from South Africa in the territory.

5

Excluding the many thousands destitute in the resettlement camps, mass under-employment and unemployment are very evident in the Ciskei. It is estimated that 40 percent of the economically active male population join the migrant labour stream. Urban unemployment in the range 25 - 35 percent is a feature of the economy.

Agriculture cannot provide all with employment and industry is the only avenue for many, but attempts at bringing industry to the Ciskei have been largely fruitless. The Ciskei National Development Corporation (CNDC) has made every endeavour to attract industry, and concessions granted industrialists are the most generous offered to the homelands.

Inadequate

Despite all these incentives which include loan capital at 2,25 percent interest, annual factory rentals at 5,25 percent of construction cost, a 40 percent rebate on rail charges, as well as price preferences on government tenders and income tax relief, only 25 factories representing a capital investment of R25-million and providing employment for 1 500 have relocated to Dimbaza near King William's Town.

At Sada, near Whittlesea, the CNDC has established four factories employing 400 Ciskeians. At Thornhill and Glenmore there is nothing. The incentives provided for industrial decentralisation to the Ciskei are obviously inadequate to cover cost disadvantages and certainly no industrialist enjoying the unprecedented economic boom in the major urban areas will wish to relocate to an economically languishing Ciskei.

6

The South African economy is reportedly at present growing at a real rate of 5 percent per annum. This growth has been extremely selective and has been concentrated mainly in the major metropolitan areas, ie in the developed sector of the economy. The subsistence sector with its less well-developed markets has not nearly participated to the same extent: the Ciskei, for example, has been almost entirely excluded from this economic revival.

Freedom

The questions to be answered are why the economic growth of the Ciskei has not kept pace with that of greater South Africa and how the situation can be remedied.

The Free Market Foundation has in recent years, particularly since the visit of its major exponent, Professor F A von Hayek in 1976, become a pressure group in South Africa.

The followers of the free market system believe in an economic order where the various economic functions are conducted by individuals or a group of individuals and not by the State as in a socialist economy. The free market system is based on individual freedom and private ownership where producers decide what to produce, consumers decide what to consume and the individual decides for himself how and where he will offer his labour.

It is evident that the views of the Free Market Foundation have had an important effect on the economic policies of the South African Government in recent years.

In the attempt to get the economy out of a long recession, the Central Government has decided to reduce its role and encourage the private sector to become the driving force in the economy. We have thus seen over the past number of years a considerable and generally welcome reduction in the rate of state expenditure and a decrease in private and company taxation. The effects on the economy have not been uniformly advantageous.

It is unfortunate that the economic planners, in their haste to get the economy moving, have failed to realise that the greatest overall benefits from tax cuts and reduced state expenditure are achieved in a free and homogeneous economy, where all have attained more or less a comparable level of economic development and where there are no constraints to the ownership of property, education and mobility of labour.

Imperfect

Where any one of these constraints is evident, applying the principles of free enterprise to raise economic growth will produce distortions in the economy and where all the constraints are evident, as in South Africa, the effects can be very unwelcome. In the case of the Ciskei they have been little short of catastrophic.

The reduction in taxation has without doubt resulted in a consumer-led recovery in the developed sector of the economy where the majority of taxpayers are located and where private enterprise predominates. Greater disposable income, together with a more settled political climate, have boosted company profits and reduced unemployment in the black townships surrounding the major urban areas.

In the subsistence sector, as in the Ciskei, with its less developed economy, imperfect markets and relatively few taxpayers, the tax reductions have had an insignificant effect. Consumer demand and the local demand for labour have not increased much.

Further, the greater demand for labour in the urban areas has not been met by an increased demand for migrant labour. The gold mining industry currently running at 105 percent of its labour requirements has also no need for additional black labour.

Tax reductions have clearly had a very selective effect, but of greater significance on the Ciskei has been the decision by the State to reduce its role in the economy. A decrease in government expenditure will not have a noticeable effect on the developed sector which relies little on the State for employment opportunities, but in the Ciskei, Central Government expenditure is crucial for the well-being of the population.

Liberal

The economy of the Ciskei — unlike that of South Africa — is largely socialist. Private enterprise is almost totally absent in both the health and education fields; it assumes an insignificant part in agriculture and plays a small role in industry. Public sector expenditure is therefore important for the creation of employment opportunities.

The South African Government is obliged to provide employment in the territory, especially at the "resettlement camps." Private enterprise has produced significant results at Tyefus and Keiskammahoek, but cannot perform the task alone in developing Ciskeian agriculture, and more liberal grants are required from the South African Government for the development of health and education.

While public expenditure can be inflationery, the multiplier effect is far more pronounced in the developed sector than in the subsistence sector with its rudimentary markets and endemic unemployment.

The ideas advocated by the Free Market Foundation and others are more applicable to the developed sector of the economy than to an underdeveloped territory such as the Ciskei where they have had a damaging effect. There is much to commend a laissez-faire economy, but in an unequally developed country there is also much to commend selective State intervention.

No decision on King's future

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KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — No decision had been taken by the Cabinet about the future of King William's Town, the Minister of Health, Welfare and Pensions, Dr L. Munnik, said here yesterday.

"There are rumours that King William's Town is going to be included in the Ciskei, but I can assure you the Cabinet has not taken any decision. There has been no decision," Dr Munnik said.

He said at a civic luncheon in his honour when he arrived to open a new children's home, there were certain recommendations in the Van der Walt Commission and the Quail Commission that the government would consider.

"The Prime Minister has instructed the new consolidation committee to go into the whole question and come out with a report," he said.

"Before any decision is taken by the government, you can be assured that there will be full consultation with your borough council."

Dr Munnik said it was the intention of the government that everybody in the area would live in peace, "and without anyone giving up what they have worked for."

He said the government intended everyone to stay in peace and prosperity "for generations to come."

On economic development in the region, Dr Munnik said he saw no reason why King William's Town should fear recession, unemployment or a downgrading of economic development in the region. — DDR,

Ciskei relief aid rethink

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The Ciskei Government is seriously considering rechannelling drought relief funds set aside for buying fodder to create more job opportunities.

The rethink has been influenced by the dwindling relief funds and a high incidence of starvation as the severe drought continues.

The Minister of Agriculture, the Rev W. M. Xaba, confirmed yesterday the government might stop buying fodder "and rather create more job opportunities to feed people, rather than livestock."

Mr Xaba also confirmed two "white friends" had donated R1 000 each to the relief fund "and I hope many more friends will emerge to help us in this terrible situation."

People employed in the relief programme are paid R2 a day to do jobs such as cleaning dams, sweeping streets and destroying noxious weeds.

The programme was initially planned to last for six months, ending in November in the hope that there would be relieving rains in September. — DDR.

SA nationality is our demand says Xaba

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KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The Ciskei Government does not want South African citizenship for its citizens but South African nationality.

This was said yesterday by the Rev W. M. Xaba, Minister of Agriculture, and second most powerful man in the Ciskei Cabinet.

Mr Xaba was approached for comment on Prime Minister Botha's remarks in Simon's Town this week that all people living in South Africa were citizens unless their countries opted for independence.

Mr Botha had said:

"They were citizens of South Africa in the same way as the people of Lesotho were citizens of Great Britain when Lesotho was still a colony of Great Britain.

Mr Xaba said it was incorrect to say blacks in South Africa enjoyed citizenship of the country "as they do not have the right to vote and be represented in the South African legislature as the concept of citizenship demands."

Asked if the statement by Mr Botha did not reject one of the strong points in the Ciskei independence package deal, Mr Xaba said: "The Ciskei Government does not want to retain South African citizenship, but South African nationality."

The package deal, however, advances as condition of acceptance of independence the concepts of land, citizenship and finance.

A preamble to the citizenship question in the package deal says: "The Ciskei Government is conscious of certain subtle legal distinctions which are drawn between the two concepts of nationality and citizenship."

Yesterday Mr Xaba referred to his contribution in the Quail Commission report debate at the Ciskei Legislative Assembly in June, when he defined nationality as "a concept which denotes the legal connection between an individual and the state."

REV XABA

Citizenship, he had said: "describes the political and other rights enjoyed by the citizen of a state in that state".

He said yesterday the Ciskei Government wanted to retain its own citizenship for Ciskeians.

"What we want, then is to be South African nationals, who will enjoy the prerogatives attached to nationality of a state by the individual," he said.—DDR.

Chief Sebe watches US elections with hope

By OWEN YANGA

THE coming presidential elections in the United States are watched with keen interest throughout the world including the small and underdeveloped Ciskei homeland.

The outcome would have a bearing on Chief Minister Sebe's wish for aid from the US

The Republican candidate Ronald Reagan is on record advocating the recognition of homelands opting for independence.

Should he come to power he is not expected to thwart development assistance by industrialists, as Carter has done

Observers believe that Chief Sebe would then renew his endeavours to woo American industrialists.

A win for Carter, however, would mean a continuation of the stalemate for the Ciskei.

After his visits to the US at the end of 1976 he announced that R19 million and later R30 million aid from American businessmen had been negotiated by his entourage

Later Chief Sebe said the offers by the multinational corporations were withdrawn because of pressure from the Carter Administration which had recently come to power. The spade work of the negotiations had been done at the time President Gerald Ford was in power.

Most of the sponsorship would have gone on agricultural projects that would have created jobs for about 9 000 Ciskeians, he said at the time.

Among the companies he mentioned were Union Carbide, Mobil, John Deere and the Caterpillar Corporation.

He also claimed that the corporations were going to offer the Ciskei an office in New York where he would have a man to tell industrialists what the Ciskei needed.

Chief Sebe also said that the government had been inundated with inquiries from America

The United States Government, denying that Chief Sebe had met any government officials during his tours, pointed out that it was prohibited by law from providing any development aid to any part of South Africa.

Sebe