

HOMELANDS-Ciskei -  
General

1-1-81 — 30-4-81

(105) 00 6/1/81

# French see Sebe as black colossus

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN** — The impression some Frenchmen have of Ciskei's Chief Minister Lennox Sebe is that of a "black colossus who nurtures his Oxford English".

The French read about the "black colossus" in a number of newspapers, during and after Chief Sebe's visit to France in October, when a delegation he led tried to lay the foundation for French recognition of an independent Ciskei.

Cuttings of articles commenting favourably on the Ciskei were sent to the Ciskei through the South African Foreign Affairs Department, and were subsequently released to the press at Zwelitsha.

The most favourable article, written by Mr Yves Breheret, appeared in *Le*

*Figaro* and *L'aurore*, both of October 21.

Mr Breheret wrote that Chief Sebe was a cut above the other eight homeland leaders as he was "apparently not subservient to the white South African Government."

He said Chief Sebe's "confederation of Ciskei and South Africa" was meant to break the "deadlock" in South African politics, relating to black aspirations.

"As regards the other radical solutions advocated by his black compatriots like Nelson Mandela and the other leaders of the African National Congress, Chief Sebe is categorical. He deplores the fact that militant voices making noise, sowing confusion, enacting the flowing of blood

in South Africa, are considered heroes in Europe," Mr Breheret wrote.

He said Chief Sebe's "new confederation concept" could put "a question mark" over the whole internal policy of South Africa.

Up to the present the only solution for the insurmountable black problem that the Pretoria regime has ever considered, was that of independent homelands, he said.

*Le Nouveau Journal* of October 22 said agreements already struck between Ciskei and South Africa were the "first step" towards a constellation of states in South Africa.

The paper, described by the charge d'affaires in Paris as a "financial daily with a 50 000 circulation

read mostly in banking circles", said:

"On October 5 the South African Government and the Prime Minister of Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, reached an agreement on fundamentals, whereby the Republic of South Africa has embarked itself on a new course.

"In fact this agreement provides for independence of the new state within the framework of a confederation."

The paper said the agreement created a precedent for the other black national states which were to become independent and "it is clear those already independent will demand renegotiation of their status, wishing to obtain the same guarantees as Ciskei." — DDR.

# Screws of apartheid are tightening — Sebe

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**EAST LONDON** — Although the South African leaders promise to remove discrimination, in reality the screws of apartheid are tightened each day, the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief L. L. Sebe, said yesterday.

Reacting to the incident last Friday when about 45 blacks were asked by East London police to leave beaches reserved for whites, Chief Sebe issued a statement condemning the action of the police.

"The Ciskei Cabinet is deeply perturbed at the harassment of Ciskei citizens using the beaches at East London. We are surprised at the statement of a very senior officer in the South African police who is reported as having said that he would apply the law to the letter in preventing the use of white beaches by blacks.

"This statement is one which epitomises what has so often been stressed by my government: that statements made at top

level by politicians bear little relation to the activities of the state machine. While the honourable ministers of the South African Government are daily disclosing their government's intention to scrap discriminatory practices, the state machine plods on churning out its self-created policies, stimulating hate and estrangement."

He added that the beach incident was by no means an isolated occurrence of no political significance, but was symptomatic of a disease that permeated society.

He said there was tremendous anxiety among the whites in South Africa to prove to the world that they were moving rapidly towards the achievement of a more just society and where the voices of their leaders stated that this was occurring, it was vocally acclaimed through publicity out of all proportion to the actual change involved.

"The problem arises, however, when people are asked in a practical way to face the implications of even the smallest alteration to their existing way of life. Only then does it become clear that the South African white philosophy to change is 'it can't come quick enough but it mustn't affect me'."

"That is the sadness of the beach incident, the sadness of a situation in which the leaders of the people make efforts to stimulate the removal of racial discrimination but the populace, while paying lip service to the word change, resist it in every practical form and racial hatred escalates a little further.

"Again and again when these incidents occur, we wait to hear the voices of our white friends raised in protest but they continue to remain silent. Instead we are subjected to statements by the mayor of East London, who declares that the people of Mdantsane contribute nothing to East London

and that the cost of maintaining mixed bathing facilities would fall on the ratepayers of East London. What about the people of King William's Town, Komga, Johannesburg, and even London?"

"Let's be honest enough to admit that this is a matter of colour and not of cash. The residents of Mdantsane contribute a thousand times more to East London and to its ratepayers than do the residents of any other white towns in South Africa or abroad who swim freely and for nothing."

Chief Sebe said East London had an opportunity to strike a real blow for better race relations over the beach issue and all that was needed was lots of positive thinking and a small amount of cash.

He added that the anger of the people of the Ciskei and of the Eastern Cape had been held in check by one thing and that was his

government's handling of their problems and their frequent appeal to the Ciskei people to practise patience and preserve good race relations.

"A part of their dream for the future is the removal of discrimination. That has been promised to them but the implementation is totally lacking; instead we see the apartheid screws tightened by a further twist each day.

"Practical things which should have been done yesterday are still talked about as projects for tomorrow, and the whites still call out all the might of their police forces to protect the beaches and the ocean which they appear to believe are a natural white preserve.

"For heaven's sake let us hear the voices of our white friends before it is too late. We know you are there. The time has come to stand up and be counted." — DDR.



6/6/81 3702  
Ciskei Police to  
cut SAP links

Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON — The Cabinet of Ciskei decided at a meeting today to instruct its police force to break off relations with the South African Police because of action taken against black bathers on East London's beaches on New Year's Day.

The SAP incensed Ciskeians by driving blacks off white beaches and removing about 45.

The chairman of the ruling Ciskei National Independence Party and Minister of Agriculture, the Reverend W M Xaba said today that the Cabinet had decided to instruct the Ciskeian Police to

withdraw from the liaison committee it forms with the SAP.

Mr Xaba lashed out at the Divisional Commissioner of Police for Border, Brigadier J H du Plessis for saying he would apply beach apartheid to the letter of the law.

He also lashed out at the East London municipality for getting the SAP to do its "dirty work."

"Beach apartheid is enforced by a municipal ordinance. Municipal police should have been used to clear the beaches," Mr Xaba said.

Brigadier du Plessis was not available for comment today.

⊙ Page 11: Sebe perturbed at harassment on beaches.



# Chief Minister will open Atasa congress

EAST LONDON -- The Chief Minister, Mr. Lennox Scho, will open the annual conference of the African Teachers' Association of South Africa (Atasa) here today.

Ten delegates from each of Atasa's five affiliates -- Free State, Transvaal, Cape, Natal and Ciskei -- are expected to attend the three-day conference which has the theme of "Teacher Education".

Atasa president, Mr. Randall Potem, said the conference would study the theme and take resolutions on the matter.

The conference will end on Thursday evening when the Joint Council of Teachers' Associations of South Africa (Jocasa) conference will be opened by Mr. Potem, who is also president of Jocasa.

Jocasa comprises Atasa and the Union of Teachers' Associations of South Africa (Utas) which is led by Mr. H. H. L. L. L.

Guest speaker on the opening night at the Parlade Civic Centre will be Prof. E. Mphahlele, professor of African literature at the University of Witwatersrand.

Jocasa's conference starts on Friday morning

with a paper on one primary education system to be delivered by the head of the Department of African Affairs at the University of the Western Cape, Prof. James Gericke.

This paper will be discussed and resolutions taken on it and will be followed by a paper on the quality of education by Prof. G. D. Rughviri of the Department of Speech and Drama at the University of Natal-Westville.

In the afternoon, Mr. A. J. Thembela, senior lecturer at the University of Natal, will deliver a paper on the role of the teacher in the 80s. -- DDA

# Ciskei matric results won't be published

ZWELATSHA — Ciskei Department of Education will not publish the matriculation and standard eight examination results in the papers this year "for security reasons."

This was announced here yesterday by Education Secretary, Mr. G. B. Botzela, who confirmed the matriculation results had already been sent to the various circuit offices in the Ciskei for distribution to the concerned students.

"Our students wrote their examinations under very difficult conditions last year and I do not want to publish in the press the names of all those who did write it would make them marked people," Mr. Botzela said.

He said his department had experienced problems in the past when "marked" students had been the victims of intimidations because they had sat for examinations after there had been strikes and boycotts from class.

"We cannot now expose our students to unnecessary danger by publishing their names in the press," he said.

Mr. Botzela said his department was expecting the standard eight results "any day now."

Standard results for black schools in white areas have already been released and a spokesman for the Department of Education and Training said last night the standard eight results were expected to be available this week.

A spokesman for the department's regional office in Port Elizabeth said yesterday no decision had been taken yet on whether they would be published in the press.

While a spokesman for the Department of Education Affairs has indicated the coloured matric results will be released this week and that they will be given to the press for publication.

The Transkei Secretary of the Department of Education, Mr. H. B. Mpono, said the standard seven and 10 examination results have been released and said he hoped the standard eight results would be ready in two weeks time.

He said the results have been sent to principals of the various schools throughout the country.

# Sebe 'perturbed' at harassment on beaches

ZWELITSHA — The Ciskei Cabinet was 'deeply perturbed' at the harassment of its citizens who had used East London's beaches during the festive season, the Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, said yesterday.

In a Press statement issued in Zwelitsha, near King William's Town, he said the Cabinet was surprised at a statement issued by a "very senior" officer in the South African Police that he would

"apply the law to the letter" in preventing the use of white beaches by blacks.

"This statement is one which optimises what has often been stressed by my government and that is that statements made at top level by politicians bear little relation to the activities of the State machine."

"While the South African Cabinet Ministers are daily declaring their government's intention to

scrap discriminatory practices, the State machine sticks on clanking out its self-created police stimulating hate and frustration."

Chief Sebe said there was "tremendous anxiety" among South African whites to prove to the world that they were moving rapidly towards the achievement of a more just society.

"When such incidents occurred, we want to hear the voice of our white

friends" raised in protest, but they continue to remain silent.

"Instead we are subjected to statements by the mayor of East London, Mr Donald Carl, who declared that blacks in the nearby townships contribute nothing to East London and that the cost of maintaining mixed bathing facilities would fall on the ratepayers of East London.

"Let us be honest enough to admit that this is a matter of colour and not of cash," Chief Sebe said.

## ANGER

He said the anger of the Ciskeians and the blacks in the Eastern Cape had been held in check by one thing, and that was his government's handling of their rebellions and the plea that they ought to be patient and preserve good race relations.

"Part of their dream for the future is the removal of discrimination. For heaven's sake, let us hear the voices of our white friends, before it is too late. The time has come to stand up and be counted." — Sapa

## Travellers delayed at Pretoria station

### Pretoria Bureau

Hundreds of travellers returning from Lebowa after the festive season were delayed at Pretoria station yesterday.

After arriving from Pietersburg the travellers tried to board the train for Johannesburg but found that the four third class and one first class coach provided could not take them all and many were left on the platform.

Travellers with third class tickets tried to board the first class coach

but were ordered off by ticket examiners who told them to wait for the next train.

Those who could not get on the first train accused the railways of not fulfilling their promise to provide extra coaches and trains during the festive season.

A spokesman for the railways, however, said that the SAR had only promised to provide extra trains and coaches on mainline routes and not on suburban trains.

## Woman shot dead in court

A teenager appeared today before a Johannesburg Juvenile Court accused in connection with the death of his mother. The case was postponed to January 29 pending further police investigation.

The boy was referred to a place of safety.

His appearance is a sequel to the discovery last month by police of his mother's body at her Meyville, Johannesburg, home. She had been shot.

The boy's father was in court today.



# Angry black reaction to removal of bathers

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**EAST LONDON** — The Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, yesterday condemned Friday's incident when East London police ordered blacks off beaches reserved for whites.

Chief Sebe said his cabinet was "deeply perturbed" at the harassment of Ciskei citizens using the beaches at East London. He said he was surprised that the police had said

they would apply the law to the letter.

He said whites in South Africa resisted any attempts by leaders to remove racial discrimination.

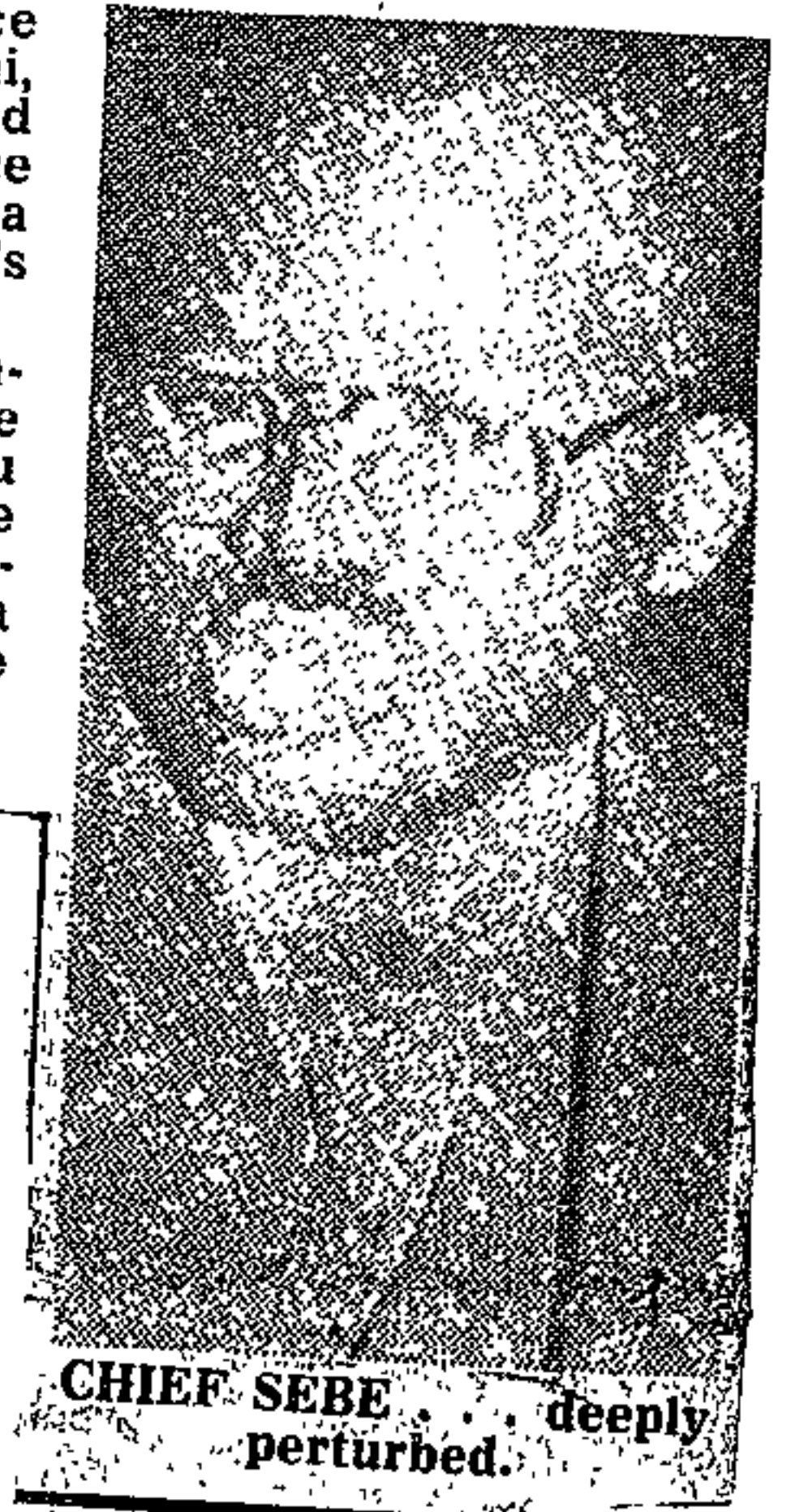
Chief Sebe said all East London needed to strike a real blow for better race relations was lots of positive thinking.

The secretary-general of the ruling Transkei

National Independence Party, Mr Gibson Bodlani, said he was humiliated when South African police told him to leave Bonza Bay beach on New Year's Day.

The Divisional Commissioner of police in the Border, Brigadier J. H. du Plessis, said yesterday he was satisfied his men conducted themselves in a way that did not give offence. — DDR.

Full report, page 9



CHIEF SEBE . . . deeply perturbed.

# Beaches: Ciskei cuts SAAP ties

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**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN —** The Ciskei Police yesterday broke off relations with the South African Police because blacks were told to leave "white" beaches last Friday.

At a cabinet meeting in Zwelitsha it was decided that the Ciskei Police should no longer liaise with the SA Police and a meeting of the liaison committee scheduled for yesterday afternoon was called off.

Chief Minister Lennox Sebe said the police were "sparkling violence" in the townships by their treatment of blacks.

Five buses were stoned in Mdantsane on Monday night and Chief Sebe said

it was because the people believed the buses belonged to the East London Municipality. He said he was concerned that this should have taken place so close to the opening of schools and hoped it would have no effect on the attendance at schools which open on January 13.

"Our citizens cannot be treated like this and we will not leave the matter here."

Chief Sebe said the Ciskeian people had been greatly insulted and he had not yet considered what steps would be taken to heal the breach.

The Rev W. M. Xaba, Minister of Agriculture, criticised the police for doing the "dirty work" of the municipality. He said of the municipality stipulating that some beaches were for whites only was a municipal one and should therefore be carried out by municipal police.

He said there would be no liaison with the SA Police and the Ciskei Police would deal directly with the Minister of Police should the need arise.

"This incident is particularly upsetting at a time when the South African Government, including the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, is talking of scrapping harmful discrimination," he said.

"This shows there is no communication between the police and the South African Cabinet."

Mr Xaba said this type of police action reflected poorly on government leaders such as Dr Piet Kooijman who told people overseas that apartheid was dead.

It was particularly embarrassing when foreigners were involved in the harassment, he said. He was referring to the general secretary of the Transkei National Independence Party, Mr G. Bodiani, who was told to leave Bontza Bay on New Year's Day.

Brigadier J. H. du Plessis, the Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Border, said yesterday that he was not prepared to comment at this stage.

The Mayor of East London, Mr Donald Card, denied yesterday the police were doing the municipality's dirty work.

He said he was proclaiming of beaches was done by the Provincial Administration and not the municipality. The City Council had applied in the

past for all beaches to be opened to all and had also applied for the beach at Hickman's river on the multiracial West Bank to be opened.

He said the law was being enforced by the South African Police and not a municipal police force.

"It is not our responsibility. The matter is entirely in the hands of

Province and the South African Government," he said.

Mr Card said certain councillors had tried to prevent matters getting to this stage and had called a meeting to try to find ways of preventing the situation. — DDR.

Mr Card said certain councillors had tried to prevent matters getting to this stage and had called a meeting to try to find ways of preventing the situation. — DDR.

MPC backs police action, page 9.



# Sebe: integrity vital to profession

EAST LONDON

Components of a good teacher were honesty, uprightness and honesty, the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief L. L. Sebe, said in his opening address at the annual conference of the African Teachers' Association of South Africa in East London, yesterday.

Referring to professional integrity among teachers, Chief Sebe said it depended on the attitude of the individual towards himself,

and towards the community.

He said attitudes were determined largely by the environment, by political, economic, religious, professional or occupational surroundings.

It was possible to change attitudes for better or for worse, in spite of an unmovable environment.

"Thus we can always, with an effort of will, perseverance and deter-

mination improve our professional integrity," Chief Sebe said.

Teaching as a profession also meant a lot of responsibilities for each individual teacher.

The profession demanded continuous in-service growth, it set up its own standards and exalted service above personal gain.

Teachers' associations could demand that all their members comply with professional codes of conduct, be disciplined by the association.

"The medical and legal profession do likewise when will the teaching profession do likewise," Chief Sebe said.

Because the teaching profession was not one of the most remunerative professions, teachers had little option but to put service above personal gain.

"But a number of teachers scarcely deserve more than the salary offered by society to teaching," he said.

To ensure a high stan-

dard of teaching ability, the content of teacher training could be raised to ensure that first-rate minds entered the profession.

But a high IQ did not guarantee the personally qualifications needed for good teaching, especially in the lower classes.

Chief Sebe said the public had a great stake in the development and enforcement of ethical rules of conduct and practice by members of a profession.

— D.D.N.



# Ciskei ministers hit back at MIPC

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN**  
— Ciskeian politicians have reacted strongly to remarks made by the National Party MIPC for East London City, Mr Petro de Pontes, regarding police action against blacks on "white" beaches.

The incidents in which police also allegedly manhandled a black woman, have already caused a rift between Ciskeian and South African Police in the Border.

Mr De Pontes said co-operation could be achieved if each racial group respected the rights of the other groups and it was a reality of life that the different population groups preferred to exercise their rights on their own "and that they have different ways of enjoying themselves."

He said separation of races on beaches was designed "to ensure that each group gets a fair and equal share of available beaches."

Ciskei's Minister of Education, Chief D. M. Jongilanga, said yesterday Mr De Pontes was either "deliberately misleading people" or he was "completely ignorant" of what was happening in East London.

He said Mr De Pontes

should know that of all beaches from the Kei Mouth estuary to the Keankamma River mouth only Hluzi and Kiyane were allocated exclusively to blacks and yet he spoke about a fair and equal distribution of beaches.

He said the two beaches allocated to blacks were far away from their places of residence at Duncan Village, Mdantsane and Zwelitsha.

"The distance from these beaches is the telling factor in this matter when one considers the people who have to use them earn meagre wages."

He alleged that at Hluzi Beach black bathers were harassed by white farmers who owned the land near the beach.

He said Kiyane was out of the question. "Those who can afford to get there are those who are financially well off and are certainly in the minority."

Facilities on the beaches used by whites, coloureds and Indians were non-existent on beaches set aside for blacks.

He said the beach incidents were not caused by lawlessness on the part of blacks but rather by the apartheid policy "which

enforces inequality in all spheres of life in this country".

The Ciskei Minister of Agriculture, Reverend W. M. Kaba, said he had friends from Zimbabwe, Swaziland and Bophuthatswana visiting him during the festive season.

"It becomes clear now that had I taken them to the beach in East London we all would have been driven away by the police," Mr Kaba said.

When anyone spoke about the economy of East London they mean the buying power of blacks in that area, he said. Blacks who contributed to East London's wealth came from the Ciskei and Transkei "and yet it is citizens of both countries, including a high ranking Transkei Government official, who were harassed on the beach."

He said it was useless for Mr Donald Card, East London's mayor, to try to evade the issue by saying it was not the duty of municipal police to enforce the law on the beaches.

"He is trying to hide behind the bushes like a schoolboy who cannot explain his failure in his examinations," Mr Kaba said -- DDB.

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DD 8/1/81 (105)  
**Special CLA session**

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN**  
— The Ciskei Legislative assembly may decide at its special session this morning when the homeland should opt for independence.

The last item on the agenda will be a motion on what action to take on independence, and sources

close to the government said yesterday the motion could culminate in a decision on the date for independence.

Leading to the independence motion will be a debate on the results of the referendum held on December 4. — DDR.

# Sebe: two hurdles to independence

DD 9/1/81

105

## KING WILLIAM'S TOWN

The last two hurdles before Ciskei can opt for independence are the provision of adequate development capital and the implementation of the Van der Walt Commission proposals on further consolidation of the homeland.

This was said yesterday in the Ciskei Legislative Assembly by Chief Minister L. L. Sebe, when he piloted a motion through the House on action to be taken regarding Ciskei's independence.

He said when the two demands were met, the Ciskei Government would "formally approach the South African Government with a request that Ciskei be assisted to obtain sovereign independence and to set a firm date for such independence."

Chief Sebe said the two demands, with a third de-

## From CHARLES NQAKULA

mand requiring the solution of the latter problem, were the only outstanding matters in the list of conditions of acceptance of independence as set out in the independence package deal.

Areas in which the two governments have already agreed on are:

- The handover by December 31, 1982, of all outstanding consolidation land.

- The confederal convention of Ciskei and South Africa concomitantly with the taking of independence.

- The rights of nationality, reciprocally, between South Africa and Ciskei citizens, including the right to a passport and protection while travell-

ing abroad.

- Preferential treatment for Ciskeians for purposes of employment in South Africa.

- Retention of residential rights and other rights and privileges by Ciskeians as enjoyed by them at present.

- Consultation between the two governments before any of their residents are removed from any part of the confederation.

- Sharing of the common wealth of the confederation.

Chief Sebe said the most vital issue to be negotiated with the South African Government was probably finance.

Inadequate money had been provided for the Ciskei throughout the years.

The crux of the philosophy of his government regarding the confederal approach was progress with the South African Government on a basis of sharing.

Whites in South Africa enjoyed "the highest standard of living" of any people in the world "and that has been achieved largely through the deprivation of the blacks."

If such a situation were allowed to continue "it would eventually escalate into violent confrontation which the communist powers across our border are only too willing to exploit."

Reverend W. M. Xaba, the Minister of Agriculture, said the financial capital needed would create a fully developed national infrastructure that would be able to support a bountiful productivity in all fields within Ciskei's natural resource capability.

See also pages 2, 11.



# King referendum is naked racism — Sebe

DD 9/1/81

105

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN** — Next week's referendum here for white voters on the proposed incorporation of the town into Ciskei was condemned yesterday by Chief Minister Lennox Sebe as "naked racialism at its worst."

He said in the Ciskei Legislative Assembly the referendum was inspired by a political party "which makes no secret of the fact that they feel that the kafirs should be kept in their proper place."

"The surprising thing is that the only people who have made their views known on the matter are the extremists. It is to be trusted that our friends will also have the courage to stand up and be counted."

Chief Sebe said the implications of a "no" vote in

the referendum would be far reaching for race relations in the area

"There has been a continual call for co-operation between the white and black sectors of this part of the world in order to stimulate economic development to the benefit of us all.

"It will be interesting to see in this referendum whether the whites are merely paying lip-service to that concept or whether they were in fact earnest about it."

He said experience had taught him when whites proposed some type of joint venture the proposal was invariably aimed at creating better industrial and commercial opportunity for whites with the expectation that blacks would be content with further work oppor-

tunities

The incorporation of Berlin and King William's Town into the Ciskei created an opportunity for the first time for real co-operation in terms of which all the racial groups in the areas would share in the economic benefits on a basis of equality.

Chief Sebe, who said the Van der Walt recommendations were crucial to the question of independence for the Ciskei, said he had reassured King William's Town residents that in the event of the town being incorporated his government would seek to preserve the identity of the town as a centre for education by continuing to allow the historic schools to retain their identity as schools for whites only for the foreseeable future.

"I also gave certain assurances in regard to the rights of businessmen and residents to acquire and sell property in the town."

He said he also undertook to ensure retention of the town's character so that it did not deteriorate into an overcrowded or slum city.

His government had, therefore, done all that could be expected of it to ensure whites in King William's Town would not be affected socially, politically or economically by the alteration of Ciskei's boundaries.

He asked whether — assuming King William's Town was not included in the Ciskei — whites really expected Ciskeians to co-operate with them in the development of the town.

# Sebe condemns squatter misery

DD 9/1/81 (105) (307)

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN** — A grim picture of squatter camps was painted yesterday by Chief Minister Lennox Sebe in the Ciskei Legislative Assembly, in a bid to show members of the House why it was necessary to pressurise the South African Government into a speedy resolution of the squatter problem.

Chief Sebe said the squatter camps resulted from the "pursuance of the notorious Group Areas Act and influx control regulations.

"By definition, appropriately but cynically, they are the settlements for those who are closer to death," he said.



**CHIEF SEBE**

The squatters had had their energies "squeezed out of them in the manner that a person sucks an orange dry, then throws

away the shrivelled skin."

He said the squatter camps were what the medical profession described as "the terminal state, the point of no return."

The architects of the resettlement plan did not go over details of the scheme exhaustively.

"After all it was unimportant as it applied only to natives and the government was ridding itself of an embarrassing question which had to be disposed of as expeditiously and secretly as possible. They were solving what was called the native problem," he said.

Chief Sebe said the squatters were once employable while they

were youthful and strong, making handsome profits for their "prosperous, fat overlords."

They were sent to the resettlement camps when their health failed them "through overwork, exploitation and sometimes downright abuse, and they are now the derelict remains of societies which creamed off their virile youthfulness to supply labour to the expanding industries of South Africa."

He said they had no shelter, food and their drinking water was sometimes available on stock dams and polluted stagnant streams.

Chief Sebe said South African Government officials had visited all squatter camps in the Ciskei, to examine ways and means of alleviating conditions under which people lived in the camps.

A report had been compiled on the findings of the investigators. "And I can only suggest we wait for the outcome of their representations," he said.

— DDR.

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# Ciskei break deplored

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PRETORIA. — The Minister of Police, Mr Louis Le Grange, last night deplored the Ciskeian decision to involve the South African Police "in a political conflict it appears to want to create with the South African Government".

Reacting to a statement by the Ciskeian Government that it had broken off ties with the South African Police because of incidents on New Year's Day and the following day in East London when blacks were asked to leave white-zoned beaches, the minister said it had always been the policy of the South African Police to work very closely with the Ciskeian authorities.

He said the support the South African Police had given to the Ciskei included the supply, free of charge, of equipment such as vehicles, arms and ammunition as well as the training of its police personnel.

"With the initiative of the SAP, a committee was formed consisting of senior police officers from both police forces with an aim of creating a closer link in a bid to solve any problem on an ad hoc basis.

"This arrangement proved very successful in practice. In spite of this, the Ciskei cabinet thought it wise to unilaterally suspend the function of the committee, and at the same time launched a bitter attack on the SAP through the press," he said.

Explaining the East London incident, Mr Le Grange said the police had acted correctly and with tact when they requested "the large number of blacks" to leave the beaches which were zoned for whites.

He said the beaches were "deliberately" crowded by blacks, and whites were pushed aside.

"Feeling among the whites ran high and the police received numerous complaints from members of the public over the behaviour of some of the blacks which was deplorable.

"The SAP had acted in a friendly and tactful manner when they asked the blacks to leave the white-zoned beaches." — Sapa



# Ciskei is 'bitter' <sup>by</sup> at recent action

SWITZERLAND — The recent actions of Ciskei in the last few days, according to the Swiss press, have been a bitter blow to the South African Government. The Swiss press has been very critical of the actions of Ciskei, and has called for a strong response from the South African Government.

He was speaking at a ceremony in Zolteba at which the Municipal Council of International of the Swiss Company donated 10 tractors worth R100,000 to the Ciskei Government.

"The timing of this gift could not have been better if it came at a time when our people, the nation, are fighting a battle of bitter struggle against the forces of South Africa."

"The Mayor of King's Valley, Mr. Tom has decided to hold a referendum as a result of the demands of a small bunch of extremists. Citizens have been arrested on the grounds of East London, and we are still having problems in our schools as a result of unilateral actions taken by the South African authorities in black schools." Chief Sela said.

It was good to hear that there were some people in the white sector who had their interests at heart and were prepared to do something about it in a tangible way.

Chief Sela said that although the Prime Minister, Mr. P. W. Botha, had appealed to the private sector, there had been little positive response.

His point was that the white people, when the "oppressors" and racialistic policies were at their peak, their vision for the future was supposed to be a distant dream like a cloud covered mountain top, always there but never attainable.

"For the new generation there is only one way. The mountain is an unscalable cliff — craggy and granite-hard and the solution is adequate dynamite to blow it into oblivion" — Sela

DD 10/1/87  
105

# ORGAN road from Ciskei RRICAN

EAST LONDON — The Divisional Council of Kaffraria is to submit to the Van der Walt Commission that the proposed boundaries of the Ciskei be adjusted to exclude a road from East London to the north via Kei Road and Stutterheim.

porated into the Ciskei excepting the municipal areas of King William's Town and East London and provides for the maintenance of roads, health and ambulance services.

## CONFEDERATION

- ULTRA-RIGHT
- WHITE UNION
- STRONGLY S WORKER
- NOT AFFILIAT
- DIVIDED ON S LAWS.

In a memorandum approved at a divisional Council meeting yesterday it requests "that this important road route to the north should not pass through the Ciskei. Only minimal adjustment of the proposed boundary of the Ciskei would be necessary to achieve this object."

The memorandum further refers to the "plight of extremely productive agricultural land which will abut onto the proposed borders of the Ciskei." It requests that "some really effective method be devised to protect these farms from the usual disadvantages of such a situation."

The council is the local authority for those areas proposed to be incor-

The memorandum says though these services are heavily subsidised by the Provincial Administration minor roads are maintained and constructed solely at the cost of the council. In the case of some health services the council receives large refunds from the State Health Department but others are met in full by the council.

The memorandum further "The council is willing and able to continue providing these services within the areas concerned on the understanding that sufficient funds are provided from some source or other without placing any financial burden on the remainder of the area under the council's control."  
— DDR.

: 137640 members

ON FOR WHITE

SCRIMINATORY

: 22030 members

## FOSATU

- MAINLY OPPOS
- PREDOMINANT
- STRONG SUPPO

- MANY AFFILIATED UNIONS ARE NOT REGISTERED.
- SOME AFFILIATION WITH INTERNATIONAL UNIONS
- DO NOT SUPPORT THE NEW LEGISLATION
- CONDEMN "PARALLEL" UNION POLICY

## TUCSA

60 unions : 260650 members

- OLDEST FEDERATION OF UNIONS
- MODERATE, MIDDLE-OF-ROAD POLICY
- SUPPORT REGULATIONS FOR REGISTRATION OF UNIONS
- MANY MIXED AND SINGLE RACE UNIONS ARE AFFILIATED
- AFFILIATED TO INTERNATIONAL UNIONS
- SUPPORT "PARALLEL" UNION POLICY
- SUPPORT AND HAVE HELPED INTRODUCE NEW LABOUR POLICY

## NON-ALIGNED UNIONS

71 unions : 276025 members

- POLICIES SET BY EACH UNION ON INDEPENDENT BASIS

# Ciskei bitter says Sebe

ZWELITSHA — The recent arrests of Ciskeians on East London's beaches and the decision by the King William's Town Mayor to hold a referendum on the town's proposed incorporation into the Ciskei, had left Ciskeians bitter, the Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, said yesterday.

He was speaking at a ceremony here at which the Transvaal-based International Harvester Company donated 10 tractors worth R100 000 to the Ciskei Government.

"The timing of this gift could not have been better. It comes at a time when, quite frankly, the nation is feeling a pinch of bitterness at recent actions in South Africa," said Chief Sebe.

"King William's Town's mayor has decided to hold a referendum as a result of the demands of a small bunch of extremists. Ciskeians have been arrested on the beaches of East London and we are still having problems in our schools as a result of unilateral actions taken by the South African authorities in black schools."

It was good to know that there were some people in the white sector who had "our interests at heart and were prepared to do something about it in a tangible way."

Chief Sebe said the people of South Africa lived in a country of abundance.

"Is it not ironic that I must spend much of my time appealing for assistance from other nations of the world? Why should I go to Taiwan for assistance?"

Chief Sebe said that although the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, had appealed to the private sector, there had been little positive response.

His generation had been born in despair, when the "oppressive racialistic policies were at their peak."

"For the new generation there is only stark reality. The mountain is an unscalable cliff — craggy and granite-hard, and the solution is adequate dynamite to blow it into oblivion."

Chief Sebe said he spoke in parables but was sure the meaning was clear. — SAPA



EDITORIAL OPINION

# Great joint venture

On the page facing this one in this issue we are pleased to report on the near-realisation of a long-cherished desire — the resuscitation of horse-racing in the Border-Ciskei region after a lapse of 15 years.

Thanks to the determination and hard work over a number of years of a small band of enthusiasts, it seems likely now that work could start soon on the construction of a racecourse at Berlin.

It will be a major industry, involving an initial investment of about R4 million, that will provide employment for hundreds of people, pleasure for thousands more and produce a turnover of millions a year.

Even more important, it will contain in this region a lot of money that has hitherto been poured out by punters into other racing areas. Indeed, it will attract an additional flow of money into the area.

Perhaps the most pleasing aspect of the development is that it is one which is intended to involve the participation of all races, who will also jointly share the benefits.

It is a venture in which different authorities are already co-operating

— the Jockey Club of South Africa, the Cape Provincial Administration, the East London local authority and the Ciskeian Government.

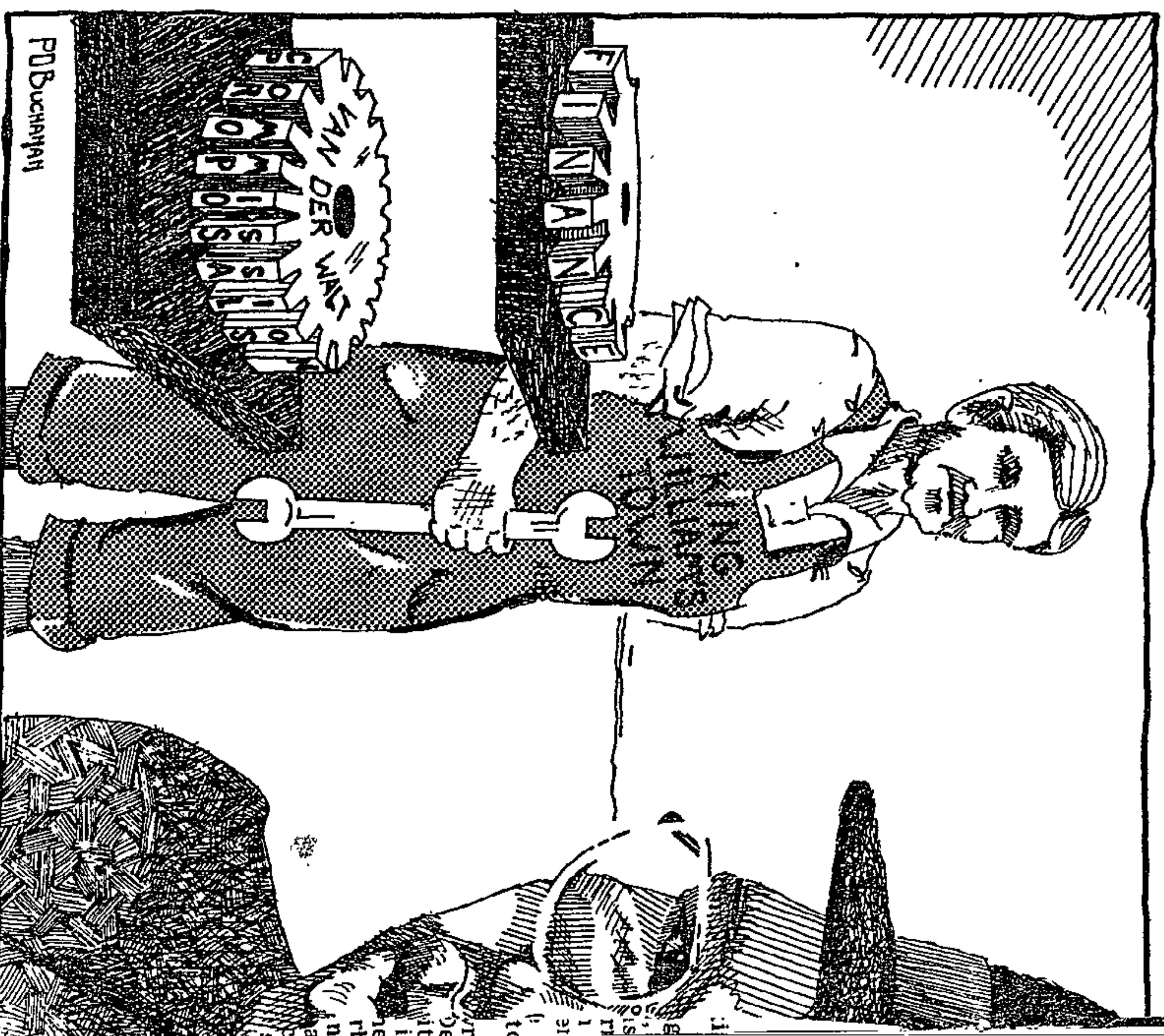
It will, of course, be non-racial and this approach is sure to be reflected in the composition of the turf club's executive, its membership and in its on and off course operations.

The chairman of the Border Turf Club, Mr Louis Hart, who has been the driving force behind the development, has always wanted it to be a benefit that can be shared by Ciskei and the Border.

The likelihood that the site chosen for the racecourse will become part of a politically independent Ciskei is therefore no problem, particularly as the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, has given his support.

All that is required now is to get the 87 hectare Berlin site rezoned for the purpose of horse-racing, to reach a lease agreement with the local authority and to channel available funds into the first stages of the course development.

No difficulties are anticipated in any of these directions.



"Crucial to Ciskeian independence." — Chief Lenno



105 Argus 10/1/81

# Attitude over beaches vindictive — Sebe

By Cassie du Plessis

**PORT ELIZABETH** — Police action against black bathers on white East London beaches was a manifestation of the vindictive attitude among whites in the area towards Ciskei's progress to independence, Dr Lennox Sebe, Chief Minister of the homeland, said in a telephone interview.

Speaking from King William's Town, he said since the announcement of the Van der Walt Commission proposals on the incorporation of certain white border areas into Ciskei, there had been a 'tense atmosphere' in the area.

'Many whites have become vindictive. This mentality cannot be tolerated. I cannot see how this harassment can be allowed when delicate negotiations on independence are taking place.'

He said the impression that the Ciskei had permanently broken ties with the South African Police in the Border was incorrect.

The truth was that when the Border Liaison Committee had to meet, Ciskeian Police were too busy appeasing angry crowds about the police action on the beaches.

They had no time to attend the meeting. It was up to the South African Police now to say they would like to continue co-operating with the Ciskeian Police in the Border area.

Dr Sebe said he saw no reason why all the East London beaches could not be opened.

He had spent the New Year at the now multiracial Hahnburg resort and there was a 'beautiful spirit' although the place was crowded with everything from Transvaalers to Ciskeians. There was not one complaint.

# King mayor denies referendum racism

DD 12/1/81

105

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN** — The mayor here, Mr Eric Weyer, has strongly denied accusations of racism in the forthcoming referendum among white municipal voters on the issue of the town's incorporation into the Ciskei.

He was replying to statements by the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief L. L. Sebe, who said the proposed referendum revealed naked racism at its worst.

Mr Weyer said: "I do not regard the municipal poll as being racialistic in any form, nor can I agree that the entire nation should be consulted regarding the future of our town — after all, only Ciskeians were permitted to vote in the recent independence referendum held in the Ciskei.

"The greater majority of the residents of King William's Town are quite happy and prepared to co-

operate with the people of the Ciskei, but they also do not wish to lose their heritage and identity, which would result if the town was incorporated."

"For this reason, I believe that the setting up of a co-prosperity development zone for the entire region would be a more acceptable solution and would bring about greater

economic prosperity to the citizens of Ciskei than the proposed incorporation of King William's Town.

"The residents of King William's Town are not so presumptuous to assume they are competent to give any directive to the South African Government, but surely it is their

democratic right to indicate to the South African Government through the ballot box whether or not they are in favour of their town being excluded from the Republic of South Africa and included in the Ciskei," said Mr Weyer.

The King referendum will be held on January 15. — DDR.



# Petition on plan for King

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN**  
— A petition opposing the incorporation of King William's Town into the Ciskei will be made available on Thursday for people from outside the King William's Town municipal area.

Mr Brian Nel, the local leader of the HNP and a member of the action committee for a white King William's Town, said yesterday the committee would supply a petition on the day of the referendum for those people living outside the town who wished to voice their opinions on the proposed incorporation.

The petition would be provided in a caravan outside the War Memorial Hall where polling will run from 8 am to 8 pm.

This petition would be submitted together with the petitions presently available in the civic centre here and in Breidbach to the Van der Walt Commission which will hold public hearings in the town on January 19 and 20.

Mr Nel added that the members of the action committee wanted to be present when the votes of the referendum were counted.

"We will not interfere in the process and just want to check that there are no irregularities," he said. — DDR.

# V d Walt hearings to be public

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN  
— The Van Der Walt Commission's hearings of evidence regarding the proposed incorporation of King William's Town into the Ciskei will be conducted in public.

The Secretary of the Commission, Mr J. Venter, said yesterday the public and the press would be allowed to attend the hearings.

Three members of the commission, Mr H. J. D. van der Walt, Mr J. W. Greef and Mr V. A. Volker, and six officials of the South African Government will hear evidence from the public in the town hall here on January 19 and 20.

The Town Clerk, Mr Henry Hutton, said the results of the referendum in which white residents will vote on the town's incorporation into Ciskei would be presented to the commission after they had been presented to the borough council at a special meeting on January 16.

The results of the poll are expected to be finalised at about 9 pm on the

day of the referendum, January 15. Voting closes at 8 pm.

Mr Hutton said the votes would be counted by nine municipal officials appointed by himself.

Four observers will be present at the counting. They are the Mayor, Mr Eric Weyer, and his appointed observer, Mr R. D. Stanford, the proposer of the referendum, Mr N. Coleman, and his observer, Mr L. Pennink.

The town clerk will also be present at the counting in his official capacity as returning officer.

Asked whether any members of the action committee for a white King William's Town would be allowed in on the counting, Mr Hutton said: "Definitely not."

Mr Brian Nel, a member of the action committee and leader of the BNP here, said some members of the committee wanted to be present at the counting.

"We will not interfere in the process and just want to check that there aren't any irregularities," he said. — DDR

DD 14/1/36

# Drought relief measures to end

105

## KING WILLIAM'S TOWN

— The Ciskei drought-relief programme which provided work to thousands of Ciskeians last year, will be withdrawn at the end of the month.

Mr G. Godden, Ciskei's Secretary for Agriculture, said yesterday the withdrawal of the relief measure did not mean there were no longer any drought problems in the homeland.

The programme was introduced in the second half of last year.

The South African Government donated R10 million for the programme, which involved a famine measure, which created jobs for many Ciskeians, and fodder for livestock in the area.

Ciskeians involved in the programme earned an average of R80 a month, destroying noxious weeds,

cleaning stock dams and cleaning streets.

Mr Godden said yesterday the Whittlesea area was still contending with drought "and we have decided to continue supplying the area with fodder for livestock".

While it could not be claimed that elsewhere in the Ciskei the drought was completely broken, some farmers were able to produce vegetables for their own consumption and marketing.

Apart from the donation from the South African Government, the Ciskei also received others from private individuals and schools.

Meanwhile, the drought in the Transkei has worsened and in some areas the position is critical as regards water, crops and stock, said the chairman of the drought committee, Professor G. G. van Beers. — DDR





# No to SA-style compulsory elementary education

The school board of the city of Dallas has voted to reject a proposal to implement a compulsory elementary education program in the city.

The board, in a 6-4 vote, rejected the proposal by a 6-4 vote. The proposal was introduced by the Dallas School Board in 1979.

The board's decision is a significant victory for those who oppose the program. The board will now continue to study the issue.

The board's decision is a significant victory for those who oppose the program. The board will now continue to study the issue.

Some board members felt that the program would be too costly and that it would not be in the best interests of the city.

Others felt that the program was necessary to ensure that all children in the city have access to a quality education.

The board's decision is a significant victory for those who oppose the program. The board will now continue to study the issue.

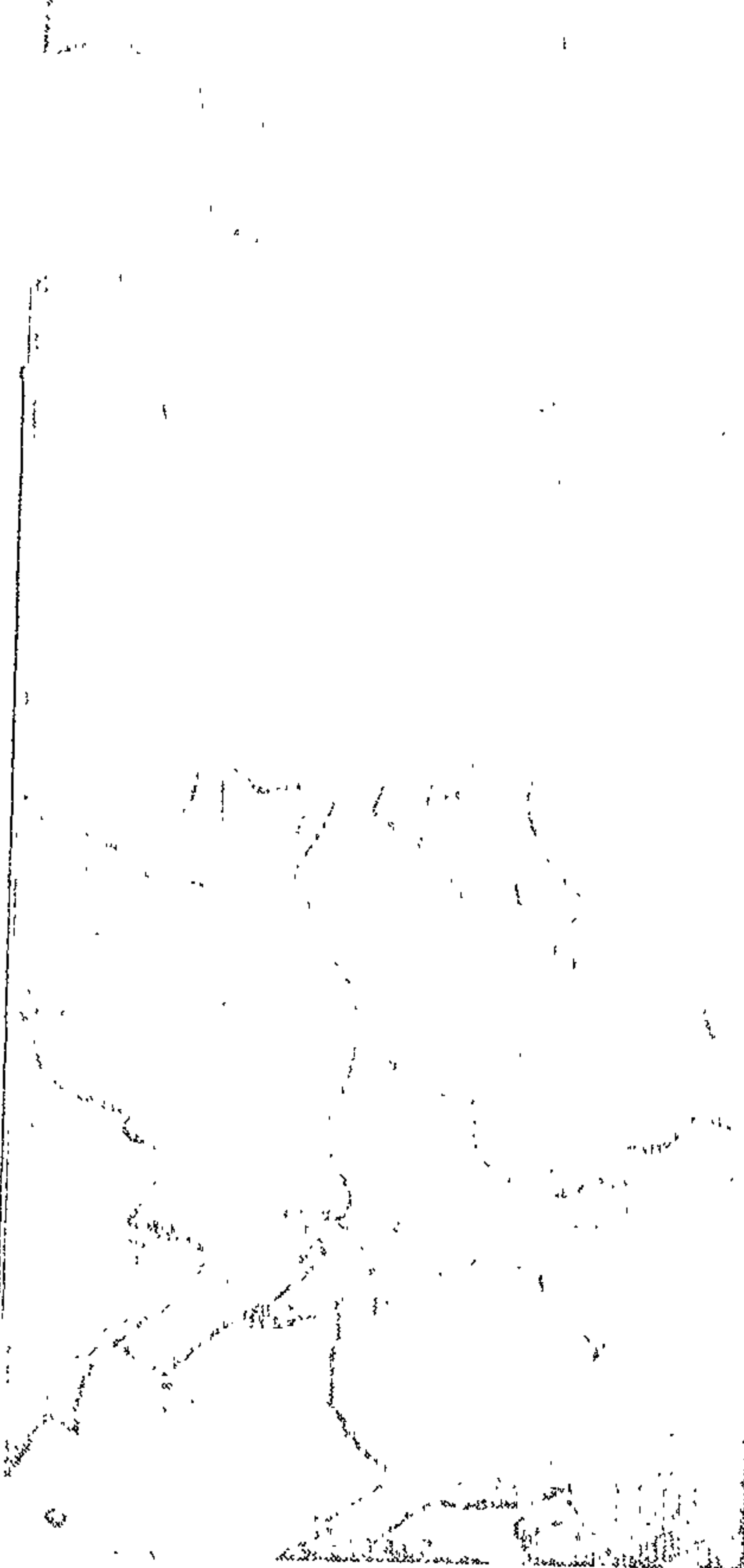
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# King votes on incorporation issue today

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN**  
— More than 3,000 registered municipal voters here go to the polls today to express their feelings on the Van Der Walt Commission's proposal to incorporate the town into the Ciskei.

Polling will be from 8.00 am to 8.00 pm at the War Memorial Hall in Market Street. The Town Clerk, Mr Henry Hutten, said a public announcement would be made at the hall as soon as the result was known. This is expected to

be just after 9.00 pm tonight.

Residents who are not registered as voters, including coloured residents no longer on the voters' roll, will be able to express their feelings by signing two petitions — one for and one against incorporation — which have been available since Monday.

In addition, Mr Hutten said, residents of the coloured township of Breidbach, had also arranged a petition. —  
DDR



DD  
Ciskei  
needs  
loan (105)

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN  
— The Ciskei government is trying to raise another loan for the construction of the R20 million Sandile Dam, which will be the biggest dam in the Ciskei when it is completed

A loan of R4.5 million was confirmed by Ciskei's Secretary for Finance, Mr S. J. Verwey, who said it was necessary because Ciskei's own budget could not accommodate major development projects.

The first loan raised by the Ciskei government for capital works in the homeland was R3.7 million, obtained from a Swiss bank. The loan was used to establish the Ciskei Mill, at Fort Jackson.

The Ciskei then arranged loans in South Africa for the completion of the spillway at Cata Dam. The amount raised was R10.5 million, part of which was also used to initiate the Sandile Dam project.

Mr Verwey said the Ciskei government was committed to the establishment of new law courts for Mdantsane and Zwelitsha, where school buildings were being used.

He said the government was also required to complete the extensions at Fort Cox Agricultural College  
— DDR

RDM 15/1/8  
SA education plan  
(105)  
is rejected by Ciskei

Own Correspondent

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN. — The Ciskei Government would not accept the "Pretoria-type" compulsory education the South African Government wanted to implement in black schools, Chief D M Jongilanga, Ciskei Minister of Education, said this week.

He said compulsory education would not be introduced in Ciskei until it satisfied all the tenets of education as practised universally.

Chief Jongilanga said: "We are now busy formulating our own compulsory education scheme along the lines of schemes in use all over the world."

The Ciskei Government would implement its own system — "and not compulsory education as proposed by Pretoria" — by 1982/3, he said.

The system the South African Government wanted to intro-

duce had already been criticised as "sugar-coated Bantu Education" by the Rev W M Xaba, Ciskei Minister of Agriculture, he said.

One of the strong pillars of compulsory education, he said, was adequate accommodation for pupils.

"We will have an acute accommodation problem this year as many students will be repeating classes," he said.

Students repeating classes are those who failed their examinations last year and those who did not write examinations because of the schools boycott.

Chief Jongilanga has appealed to school principals to give priority to pupils repeating classes, and then, when taking new pupils, to local children.

"This is one way of ensuring that no-one is unnecessarily inconvenienced," he said.

He also said his department would do its best to make ac-

commodation available for those who could not be found places at existing schools.

He said the accommodation problem was particularly acute at secondary schools.

Several school principals said yesterday accommodation could become a problem when they had to consider applications for Standard 8 classes.

A Zwektscha high school principal said he could not admit any new students to Standard 8 until examination results were available.

"I must see how many pupils need re-admission before I can admit new pupils," he said.

Despite efforts to confine registration of students to Monday and to begin school work on Tuesday, Ciskei principals were still involved in registrations then and it appeared the whole week would be needed to finish these at secondary schools.

RDM 15/1/81  
Inclusion  
hearings <sup>(105)</sup>  
to be held  
in public

Own Correspondent

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN —**  
The Van der Walt Commission hearings of evidence regarding the proposed incorporation of King William's Town into the Ciskei will be conducted in public.

The secretary of the commission, Mr J Venter, said yesterday the public and the Press would be allowed to attend the hearings.

Three members of the commission, Mr H J D van der Walt, Mr J W Greef and Mr V A Volker, and six officials of the South African Government will hear evidence from the public in the town hall on January 19 and 20.

The Town Clerk, Mr Henry Hutten, said yesterday the results of a referendum on the proposed incorporation would be presented to the commission after they had been presented to the Borough Council at a special meeting on January 16.

Mr Hutten said the votes would be counted by nine municipal officials appointed by himself.

The Mayor, Mr Eric Weyer, his appointed observer, Mr R D Stanford, and the proposer of the referendum, Mr N Coleman and his observer, Mr L Pennink, would be present at the count.

Mr Hutten will also be present in his official capacity as returning officer.

Mr Hutten said members of the Action Committee for a White King William's Town would not be allowed to attend the count.

Mr Brian Nel, a member of the action committee and leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party in the town, said this week some members of the committee wanted to be present at the counting.

"We will not interfere in the process and just want to check that there aren't any irregularities," he said.



# Coloured leader slams poll

DD 15/1/8  
100  
114

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN** — Coloured people would not benefit from voting in the referendum, a coloured leader said here this week.

Mr V. Wilson, chairman of the Schornville Ratepayers' and Occupiers' Association, warned that whites were using coloureds in their fight to keep the town out of the Ciskei.

Even if King William's Town was incorporated into the Ciskei, the coloureds would still be in the same position they were in today.

The campaigning for the referendum was being conducted chiefly by the HNP, a party that fiercely opposed racial integration. "What hope did they give the coloureds?" he asked.

Mr Wilson said 15 years ago he had written an open letter to the people of King William's Town urging them to share the town with other races. "Now they want us to vote for the preservation of their town."

Only a unitary Parliament, one

educational system — and not an unequal one — and no management councils would solve South Africa's problems.

It was doubtful whether many coloureds would vote in the referendum.

The association will meet soon to discuss the proposed incorporation of the town in the Ciskei, the dismantling of apartheid, the increase in rates and rentals, the lack of facilities for coloureds, the role of the Coloured Affairs Administration, education, and "broken pledges" made to the coloureds of King William's Town.

Five hundred people at a Breidbach Ratepayers' and Occupiers' Association meeting this week emphatically voted "No" to incorporation. Two petitions have been made available in Breidbach for people to record their feelings on the matter.

These will be presented to the Van der Walt Commission.

It is believed that the Breidbach Management committee is also against incorporation. — DDR.

# Fire destroys <sup>15/1/81</sup> home of former Ciskei minister

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN**  
— A Braunschweig homestead near here, which was occupied by a former Ciskei cabinet minister was destroyed by fire, leaving the family destitute.

Dr J. T. Hermanus said the damage to the homestead, which he leased from the South African Development Trust, ran into tens of thousands of rands.

Although Dr Hermanus described the fire as "mysterious" a spokesman from Ciskei's police headquarters said no foul play was suspected.

The fire was discovered by Vuyisa Lubelwana, 16, Dr Hermanus' grandson, who alerted his grandfather.

"Why I say the fire is a mystery is because when it started there was no one in the house and Vuyisa had just entered the house when he discovered it," Dr Hermanus said.

He said there were no inflammable materials in the room where the fire started "and there were also no matches."

The fire also destroyed a shop which was attached to the main building, damaging stock worth about R10 000.

Items of furniture and clothing were destroyed, although the family was able to salvage a few clothes.

"But my greatest loss in this tragedy has been my library which I built up over a long period of time," Dr Hermanus said.

Also destroyed were valuable documents, including the original script of his doctoral thesis on the traditional worship of the African people in South Africa, which he completed in 1975 while he was imprisoned on Robben Island.

The fire also destroyed all his educational certificates.

Dr Hermanus said the police and two fire-engines fought in vain to put out the fire, in a battle which extended over four hours.

He said Ciskei's Chief Minister Chief Lennox Sebe expressed sympathy for him "and he told me he would personally look into my plight when he returns to the Ciskei."

He said through Chief Sebe's "tender mercies" he was given alternative accommodation, a few kilometres from his gutted home.

"This tragedy has left me destitute and I don't know what is going to happen from now onwards," Dr Hermanus said.

He said his shop was also rendering a necessary service to people in the surrounding area. -- DDA



# Poll likely to go against Ciskei inclusion

Own Correspondent

**EAST LONDON** — Polling in the King William's Town referendum was brisk today and early indications were that the vote would be over-whelmingly against the town being incorporated into the Ciskei.

The town's 3200 registered voters are being asked to say if

they are for or against incorporation as proposed by the Van Der Walt Commission.

By 10.30 a.m., 11 percent of voters had been to the polls.

"This is a high figure," said the Town Clerk, Mr Henry Hutten.

"For a municipal election we could expect only about five

percent to have voted by 10.30 a.m."

He expected voting to be even brisker this afternoon and to reach a peak between 5 and 8 p.m.

An indication on the trend of thinking in the town is shown by the number of signatures on petitions by residents who are not registered voters.

By 10.30 a.m. 309 people had signed the petition against incorporation but only four had indicated they were in favour.

In the Bredaach coloured township, which does not fall into the King William's Town municipality, more than 600 had voted against incorporation and none in

favour.

Polling closes at 8 p.m. and the results of the referendum are expected to be announced an hour later.

Tomorrow the borough council will meet to discuss the results, which will be put before the Van der Walt Commission when it sits in the town on Monday and Tuesday.



# Don't give our city to Ciskei, say white voters

16/1/81  
SINK  
105

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The National Party has been thrust into a serious dilemma over its policy of separate development after yesterday's massive vote against the incorporation of King William's Town into an independent Ciskei, opposition leaders said today.

They also called on the Government to pay seri-

ous attention to the wishes of the people of the town and admit that consolidation for mere ideological reasons was not the answer to the country's problems.

A referendum among municipal voters in King William's Town showed 1 612 votes against incorporation, 100 for and 30 spoilt papers.

There was a 55 percent poll among the 3 156 eligible voters.

Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert, Leader of the Opposition, said it was significant that King William's Town was part of a National Party-held seat.

The mayor of King William's Town, Mr Eric Weyer, said today he feared whites would eventually leave the town if it became part of Ciskei.

For this reason it would be in Ciskei's interests for the town to remain part of South Africa.

The leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party, in King William's Town, Mr Brian Nel, warned the Government would have to buy out the town if incorporation was still implemented after yesterday's referendum.

## NAKED RACISM

The referendum was referred to as "naked racism" by Dr Lennox Sebe but the Town Clerk, Mr Henry Hutten, said the town council had no axe to grind with Ciskeians.

Mr Hutten said the council planned no further action and would accept the Cabinet's decision regarding King William's Town as final.

And in Cape Town, the leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Vause Raw, today accused the Government of failing to consult the people affected.

Cape Provincial Institute  
of Architects' Prize  
For the best student in :-  
Sixth Year  
P F Dunckley

Helen Gardner Travel Prize  
For a student who has  
satisfactorily completed  
1st, 2nd and 3rd major courses.  
P A Rappoport

Molly Gohl Memorial Prize  
For the best woman student  
in third year.  
Miss C Tredgold

David Haddon Prize  
For the best student of  
Architecture (or Quantity  
Surveying) in the subject  
of Professional Practice.  
D H Pryce Lewis

General J B M Hertzog Prize  
For the best final year student.  
S A Read

# Sebe lashed for calling poll racist

DD  
10/1/8  
(105)

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN**  
— A member of the Action Committee for a White King William's Town, Mr P. C. Schwarz, yesterday reacted to the Ciskei Chief Minister's attack on the referendum on the proposed incorporation of the town into the Ciskei.

In the Ciskei Legislative Assembly last week, Chief Lennox Sebe described the referendum as "naked racism at its worst." He said it was inspired by a political party "which makes no secret of the fact that they feel the kaffirs should be kept in their proper place."

Mr Schwarz said there was nothing further from the truth than Chief Sebe's statements.

"I deny that the referendum held by whites has been inspired by a certain political party, or for that matter, any political party. The overwhelming majority of English and Afrikaans-speaking citizens of King William's Town are strongly opposed to the inclusion of the

town into the Ciskei.

"Furthermore, they feel that they have been denied their basic democratic right — the right to voice an opinion on the matter. The blacks were given the opportunity to opt for or against independence in a referendum, but we were not consulted before the Van der Walt Commission's proposals were released.

"The proposed independence of the Ciskei in this case directly concerns King William's Town and its inhabitants. Surely, it is only fair that the whites should be granted the same democratic right?"

Reacting to Chief Sebe's statement that the whites of King William's Town were not competent to give a directive to the South African Government on the future of the town, Mr Schwarz said the public had never had the illusion that they could tell the government what to do. — DDR.



# voters say No

DD 16/1/81

105

## King

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Municipal voters here yesterday recorded a massive no vote to the proposed incorporation of the town into the Ciskei.**

Of the 3 156 voters who were eligible to vote in the referendum on the Van der Walt Commission's proposal that King William's Town be incorporated into the Ciskei, 1 612 voted against the motion and 100 supported it. There were 30 spoilt papers and a poll of 55 per cent was recorded.

Voting was steady throughout the day and picked up dramatically after 5 pm with the percentage poll increasing by 10 per cent in an hour.

The Town Clerk, Mr Henry Hutten, said he had expected the poll to be higher. He said it had probably been affected by the many families who were still away on holiday.

Mr Hutten said he was happy about the way the referendum had taken place. "Everybody was orderly and there were no unruly scenes," he said.

An official checking the voters roll, Mr L. K. Tharrat, described the election as one of the briskiest yet held in the town.

Many people who were not registered on the roll formed steady queues to complete the petition at the civic centre.

By 5 pm 604 people had signed the petition in the civic centre opposing the incorporation of the town and 11 had supported the proposal. In Breidbach, 1 008 people rejected the proposal. No one was in favour of it.

Reacting to the result of the referendum, the Mayor, Mr Eric Weyer, said the poll indicated the majority of the voters who had exercised their votes were not in favour of the recommendations of the Van der Walt Commission.

"My council has always felt this was the attitude

of the residents in general."

Mr Weyer said he wished to state categorically that this was not because of any animosity or ill feeling by the residents of King William's Town towards the people of the Ciskei, the Ciskei Government or their leaders.

"It is their sincere belief that the town and the people can, for various

all such actions it is bound to vanish into thin air. The tragedy is that the 'no' which has been registered will seriously affect race relations in the area.

"I want to tell all concerned, however, that the chariot is on the move and will not be stopped by noises like this exercise," he said.

The leader of the HNP here, Mr Brian Nel, who

tradition of the town, prices they would be paid for their houses should they wish to leave the town and a drop in their living standards.

Mr I Banks said he was worried about the future of the town in general. "It will become just like other towns which have gone black — lower living standards and overcrowded."

Mr Les Barry, who moved to King William's Town after moving from Transkei recently, was despondent about the future of the town. "I'll just have to move again," he said.

Another resident, Mr B. Sonemann expressed concern that the tradition of the white schools and old churches would be lost. "And what will we be paid for our houses," he asked.

Mr Dick Korshagen said he too was worried about the schools and tradition of the town and added: "It's not so bad for me, but what future will my children have in a black state?"

By **BARBARA HART**

Daily Dispatch King bureau.

reasons, be of greater value and assistance to the Ciskei nation if King William's Town remains within the boundaries of the Republic of South Africa."

"I am sure this opposition to incorporation would not apply if a co-prosperity plan for this region could be worked out and implemented by the Government of the Ciskei and the Republic of South Africa in collaboration with the people of King William's Town."

Mr Weyer said the municipal poll had been arranged by the borough council which had been bound to call it in accordance with a municipal ordinance as a result of a resolution adopted by a meeting of enrolled municipal voters.

"I wish to emphasise that the poll was not arranged as a result of pressure brought on the council by a political party."

Chief Minister Lennox Sebe reiterated his feelings on the referendum.

"I repeat what I have said that this referendum is a racist exercise and like

manned a mobile HNP booth at the polling station all day, said he was delighted with the result.

"I am very happy considering that a lot of potential voters are not registered, are away on holiday, or have died."

Mr Nel said had he had another month to organise he was sure the poll would have been higher.

Referring to the Van der Walt Commission's hearings here on January 19 and 20, Mr Nel said: "I will fight even harder than I have for the referendum."

Mr Hennie van der Walt, chairman of the government's commission investigating homeland consolidation, said last night he had no comment on the result.

He said he would be in King next week and would say nothing until he had heard evidence regarding Ciskei consolidation from the people of King William's Town.

The atmosphere was tense throughout the day with people expressing fears about the future of the "white" schools and the old churches, the



# Caution, not racism in White Ciskei vote, reports

By PATRICIA LAURANCE  
Southern Africa Editor

THE KING WILLIAM'S TOWN referendum in which whites voted overwhelmingly against incorporation into the Ciskei reflected opinion rather than racism, Professor Lawrence Schlemmer, of the Centre for Applied Social Science, said yesterday.

Prof Schlemmer, who prepared reports on white and black attitudes towards Ciskei independence for the Grant Commission on the Ciskei, was not surprised by the results which recorded more than 100 votes against incorporation and only 100 for it.

He said: "It is very difficult to expect any population of people to vote for a change in their status or national identity

when there is nothing wrong with the present dispensation, as far as they are concerned."

If people are satisfied with the status quo and uncertain of the proposed change, their hesitation is that it is safer to vote against change, Prof Schlemmer noted.

Another factor which may have influenced a "no" vote was the negative image which many King William's Town whites had acquired about Transkei since it became independent in 1976.

Prof Schlemmer's research showed that positive feelings outweighed positive feelings in white perceptions of Transkei with the danger of terrorism, the unpredictability of black leaders and declining economic

efficiency" weighing heavily in their minds.

A third factor was the absence of a vigorous campaign in favour of change from strong leaders on both sides of the referendum which Prof Schlemmer said were independently to persuade people to vote for a far-reaching shift in their position.

Asked about the implications of the negative vote, Prof Schlemmer said: "Quite frankly, I don't know. It may contain geographic limitations on the policy of separate development."

But whether the policy still needs geographic consolidation in the light of the proposed concentration of stages in an independent factor.

The leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert,

best, attributed the negative vote in the referendum to the failure of the governing National Party to spell out the full consequences of its policy to its grassroots supporters.

"The Government has not been able to spell out the implications of its policy, in grassroots level, but when the implications stem down to grassroots level, as they did in King William's Town, the voters seceded."

In his survey of white attitudes, Prof Schlemmer found that whites had concerning attitudes toward separate development; they wanted to in Transkei but were wary of it in practice.

Dr Slabbert saw the long-term implications of the referendum result as evidence of the

failure of the Government to spell out the consequences of its policy to its grassroots supporters.

Asked what the vote would mean for the national Party in the referendum of King William's Town, Prof Schlemmer said: "The vote is a referendum on the Ciskei, not on the Ciskei and President Dr Schlemmer said: 'When they are in Transkei...'

ROYALTY: King William's Town is a 102 seat, which probably means that the majority of its voters favour separate development in the Ciskei but approximately 100 in concrete terms.

The Transkei Commission's findings have recommended that King William's Town be incorporated into the Ciskei, provided by to give it Greater Village status.



# King poll: 1 policy blam

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DD 17/1/81

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Government policy has been roundly condemned following the rejection by white voters here of the proposal to incorporate the town into the Ciskei.**

The Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, attributed the negative vote to the failure of the National Party to spell out the full consequences of its policy at grass-roots level.

The leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Vause Raw, attacked the government for not consulting King and said it was reaping the fruits of failure of its policies.

The chairman of the local Coloured Management Committee, Mr Mike Bossr, condemned the government for "sitting in Pretoria and drawing maps about people's future."

And the chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr G. Howes, said the government had created vagueness and uncertainty in the town.

The Borough Council met last night to confirm formally that the referendum had been held and that the results would be put before the Van der Walt Commission next week.

The Mayor, Mr Eric Weyer, said he would present the council's

memorandum, including the referendum results, to the commission.

Mr Weyer said he feared there would be an exodus of whites if the town was incorporated into the Ciskei. "Judging by other towns that have gone black, this would take place over three or four years," he said.

"People would take what they could get out of it and move on."

Commenting on a petition signed by Breidbach residents, in which 1 200 people opposed the proposed incorporation against none in favour, Mr Bossr said: "The Coloured people of Breidbach have been moved into action and have taken a united stand on this proposed incorporation."

"The reaction to the petition was incredible. I can't believe it. People have been pushed around in the past and have now used their democratic right to try to secure for themselves a future as citizens of South Africa."

"We have our heritage in South Africa and do not want to lose it. Our destiny was in our own

hands and we used our right to vote."

Mr Bossr said the people were not trying to develop a conflict situation with the people of the Ciskei. "They are our friends and we need each other."

"We need to discuss and vote for what will be best for the peoples of South Africa."

At the Civic Centre 857 people signed the petition opposing the Van der Walt Commission's recommendations when it closed at 4.30 pm yesterday. Thirteen people had signed in favour.

Mr Howes, reacting to the referendum results in which 1 612 people opposed the inclusion of the town and 100 voted for it, said the Chamber of Commerce believed that King William's Town and its commercial community would continue to do what they had done for the Ciskei in the past. He said a co-prosperity plan for the area could do a lot for the benefit of everyone in the area.

Mr Howes criticised the government for the manner in which it had handled the proposed incorporation of King William's Town into the Ciskei. "It has created vagueness and uncertainty among the people."

"Race relations have always been good in the area. If there is any deterioration because of the referendum on Thursday or because of what happens on Monday and Tuesday when the commission sits here, the authorities will be to blame for it."

Dr Slabbert said the long-term implications of the referendum results as evidence of the futility of consolidating land in "pursuit of a hopeless political objective."

Asked what the result

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would mean for the National Party if incorporation of King William's Town was part of the package deal for independence agreed on by the Ciskei and Pretoria, Dr Slabbert said: "Then they are in trouble."

Mr Raw said: "The National Party approach is wrong. We believe the first step before any major decision is consultation, and King William's Town was not consulted."

"The government first seeks to fragment, shuffle people about like pawns, and then talk about constellations. — DDR-SAPA.

See also page 7.

**EDITORIAL OPINION**

# King confusion

105

The Van der Walt Commission sits in King William's Town today confronted with the knowledge that at least 51 per cent of the registered municipal voters there opposed incorporation into the Ciskei.

And of the 1 742 voters who took part in the ballot, more than 92 per cent of them said "no".

Add to the 1 612 "no" votes, the 1 260 residents of the coloured suburb of Breidbach who petitioned against a Ciskei takeover of King William's Town and nearly a thousand more whites who also signed petitions, because they were not eligible to vote, and the strength of the opposition becomes more apparent.

The Van der Walt Commission is bound to take notice of this and the evidence it hears today and tomorrow in King William's Town will no doubt be considered against the background of the municipal referendum.

To what effect this will influence the commission's thinking on its earlier recommendations for Ciskeian consolidation remains to be seen.

Many people regard it as unfortunate that the commission was not allowed to complete its work before parts of its recommendations were made known.

It could be a great embarrassment to the commission, the South African Government and the Ciskei Government if some aspects of the land consolidation suggestions had to be reconsidered or re-negotiated.

The controversy about the proposed incorporation of King William's Town and of the Hogsback area has already resulted in recriminatory exchanges between blacks and whites. This is harmful to race relations and damaging to co-operation.

This is most serious because whatever dispensation is eventually agreed to between the two governments, there will be no shared economic benefits among the peoples of the entire region unless they work together in mutual trust and respect.

Any final decision on consolidation that leaves any one of the two race groups feeling they have been robbed of part of their heritage will certainly not encourage co-operation.

Ciskeian blacks must be very confused about the present dispute.

They are well aware that the white electorate in the area voted overwhelmingly in the last general election in favour of National Party politics for separate development. Yet now that the Ciskei seeks the means to make separate development viable there is all this outcry.



# Mayor on why fusion

103 STB 20/11/81

## is opposed

### KING WILLIAM'S TOWN

The borough council here was opposed to the Van der Walt Commission's recommendations that the town be incorporated into the Ciskei, the mayor, Mr Eric Weyer, said yesterday.

He was giving evidence before the commission, which was hearing oral evidence about the proposed incorporation.

He said the council's motivation in opposing the incorporation had been set out in a memorandum to the Commission.

Addressing the Commission's chairman Mr H van der Walt, he said: "On October 31 1980, in a television announcement relating to the new consolidation proposals, you stated that provided they met with the approval of

the local residents the incorporation of King William's Town will be dealt with on the same basis as that of Mafikeng.

"On October 12 1980 at a joint meeting with my council, representatives of commerce and industry from King William's Town and the Breidenbach Coloured Management Committee you explained that the residents, businessmen and industrialists would have ample opportunities to express their views regarding your commission's recommendations."

Mr Weyer said the residents' referendum a week ago and petitions

signed by the town's residents and those of Breidenbach, clearly indicated opposition to incorporation into the Ciskei.

In the referendum, 1 612 voted against incorporation, 100 were in favour and there were 30 spoilt papers.

Of those who signed the petition, 882 were against the proposal and 13 in favour.

About 1 260 residents of Breidenbach signed a petition against incorporation. None signed in favour.

"I sincerely trust that your commission will take serious cognisance of this opposition, especially in view of your statements

on October 31 last year," Mr Weyer said.

It was regrettable that the town's residents had been criticised for expressing their views through the ballot.

He said holding a referendum was their democratic right.

It had not been arranged because of pressure on the council by any political party but at the residents' request.

"I wish to state categorically that the opposition by the people of our town to the proposed incorporation is not as a result of any animosity or ill-feelings towards the people of Ciskei, their leaders, or their government, but because we desire our town to remain within the boundaries of the Republic of South Africa." — Sapa.

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- SOME AFFILIATION WITH INTERNATIONAL UNIONS
- MANY AFFILIATED UNIONS ARE NOT REGISTERED.
- STRONG SUPPORT FOR MIXED UNIONS
- PREDOMINANTLY COLOURED AND BLACK UNIONS
- MAINLY OPPOSED TO GOVERNMENT POLICY

14 unions : 22030 members

FOSATU

- LAWS.
- DIVIDED ON SUPPORT FOR NEW LEGISLATION — NON-DISCRIMINATORY
- NOT AFFILIATED TO INTERNATIONAL UNIONS.
- WORKER
- STRONGLY SUPPORTS JOB RESERVATION — PROTECTION FOR WHITE
- WHITE UNIONS ONLY ADMITTED
- ULTRA-RIGHT WING UNIONS

17 unions : 137640 members

CONFEDERATION OF LABOUR

## ORGANISATION OF SOUTH AFRICAN TRADE UNIONS

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN** — There was a sharp exchange between Mr Hennie van der Walt and Mr Brian Nel here yesterday, when Mr Nel threatened to disclose the contents of a confidential State document of the Commission.

A stunned audience watched with interest as an obviously flustered Mr van der Walt ordered Mr Nel, the chairman of the King William's Town branch of the Herstigte Nasionale Party, in the name of the South African Government not to read out the contents of the confidential document, dated April 1980, identifying Mr Nel.

Mr van der Walt, the chairman of the commission and two other members Mr J W.

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## Press told not to publish document

Greef, and Mr V A Volker, and six Government officials are hearing evidence from the public on the commission's proposals that King William's Town, Berlin, and tracts of land in the Chalumna, north-west East London, Hobsback, Pirie and Kabusie areas be incorporated into the Ciskei.

Mr Nel reacted to Mr van der Walt's order saying: "If you don't let me disclose this information, then I'll release it to the Press." He then placed copies of the document

on the Press table.

Mr van der Walt: "You can't release that to the Press. It is a confidential State document and they will be prosecuted under the Commissions' Act if they use any of it."

Mr van der Walt also publicly warned the Press against using any of the information Mr Nel had disclosed and demanded to know where Mr Nel had obtained the document.

Mr Nel: "I cannot disclose my source. It would be unethical for me to do so."

When pressed further to name his source, Mr Nel said he could not.

"I received it in the post. I don't know who it comes from. I get many things sent to me in the post — even threats."

Mr van der Walt: "You accept that I won't leave it there?" — Yes.

The atmosphere remained tense as Mr Nel demanded to know what guarantees he would have that his identity, political, economic and religious life and his national security would not be threatened if the town were incorporated into the Ciskei.

"We aren't interested in your opinions, Mr van der Walt. We want to know the facts about what is going to happen." Mr Nel said.

# ORGANISATION OF SOUTH AFRICAN TRADE UNIONS

17 unions : 137640 members

## CONFEDERATION OF LABOUR

- ULTRA-RIGHT WING UNIONS
- WHITE UNIONS ONLY ADMITTED
- STRONGLY SUPPORTS JOB RESERVATION — PROTECTION FOR WHITE WORKER
- NOT AFFILIATED TO INTERNATIONAL UNIONS.
- DIVIDED ON SUPPORT FOR NEW LEGISLATION — NON-DISCRIMINATORY LAWS.

14 unions : 22030 members

## FOSATU

- MAINLY OPPOSED TO GOVERNMENT POLICY
- PREDOMINANTLY COLOURED AND BLACK UNIONS
- STRONG SUPPORT FOR MIXED UNIONS
- MANY AFFILIATED UNIONS ARE NOT REGISTERED.
- SOME AFFILIATION WITH INTERNATIONAL UNIONS
- DO NOT SUPPORT THE NEW LEGISLATION
- CONDEMN "PARALLEL" UNION POLICY

## TUCSA

- OLDEST FEDERATION
- MODERATE, MIDDLE-OF
- SUPPORT REGULATIONS
- MANY MIXED AND SINGI
- AFFILIATED TO INTERN
- SUPPORT "PARALLEL" U
- SUPPORT AND HAVE HEI
- NON-ALIGNED UNIONS
- POLICIES SET BY EACH U

10 unions : 260650 members

## UNIONS AFFILIATED

In a report to the Vander Walt Commission, the Chamber said the town would dry up economically and stagnate.

The Chamber listed among its objections to incorporation "horror" at what had happened in Transkei.

Its development had dried up, some towns and villages had deteriorated into filthy dumps, and there was mass unemployment.

## OUR POLICY

**Own Correspondent**  
DURBAN — The Kaffrarian Chamber of Commerce yesterday predicted an economic recession in King William's Town if it was incorporated into the Ciskei.

10 unions : 276025 members

## UNIONS

Chamber  
predicts  
recession

103  
44



Coloured community is united

Own Correspondent

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN

The Van der Walt Commission was told yesterday that the coloured community here was united in its stand against incorporation in the Ciskei.

The chairman of the Breidenbach Management Committee, Mr Michael Bossi, said the coloured people were not willing to lose their identity as South Africans.

They were not willing to become Ciskeians in the town of their birth.

He said the coloured people had been moved three times in recent years and were not willing to be moved again.

They feared that if incorporation took place they would be forced to move a fourth time.

(1D5)

# NO ill-feelings towards

## Ciskei says mayor

Reports by CHARLES NQAKULA

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN**

The opposition by local residents to the incorporation of King William's Town into the Ciskei was not motivated by ill-feelings towards Ciskeians, their leaders or the Ciskei Government, the Van der Walt Commission was told here yesterday.

The incorporation of the town and other areas of land in the Border has been recommended by the commission as part of further consolidation of the Ciskei.

The Mayor of King William's Town, Mr Eric Weyer, told the commission yesterday: "It is regrettable that I, my council and residents of King William's Town have been criticised by persons in responsible positions for expressing our views through the ballot box in regard to your commission's proposals affecting the town."

Mr Weyer was referring to statements made by, among others, Chief Minister L. L. Sebe, who said the referendum held

in the town was "naked racism."

The planned incorporation of the town was rejected in the referendum by 1 612 out of 1 742 persons who voted, only 100 supported the move.

Mr Weyer said the opposition to the proposed incorporation was not as a result of any animosity by residents towards Ciskei, but because they wanted the town to remain within the boundaries of South Africa.

Mr Bob Stanford, president of the local Chamber of Commerce, told the commission the incorporation issue was handled insensitively.

He said statements made by "leading Ciskei personalities" had given the impression that certain promises had been given by the South African Government that the handover would be carried through.

"Both whites and Coloureds have rejected the incorporation as they are satisfied the conditions of incorporation as



Mr Eric Weyer, the Mayor of King William's Town, giving evidence before the commission.

envisaged by the state — as leaked to the press — and as stated by Mr Van der Walt at his meeting with us here on November 12 last year, cannot result in an economy which will benefit all race groups," he said. "All population groups feel the authorities have been very high-handed in

their handling of this very delicate issue, and that their vested interests, rights and homes apparently do not mean very much to the authorities.

Mr Stanford gave a number of reasons which he said weighed heavily against incorporation of King William's Town into the Ciskei, using Transkei as an example to determine what kind of future could be expected in an independent Ciskei.

He said when Transkei became independent there was an initial burst of expansion in industry and commerce "but this has dried up and over the last three years there has been virtually no development whatever."

Towns and villages in Transkei had, in some cases deteriorated into filthy dumps whereas before they were often clean and pleasant to live in. "There is mass unemployment all over Transkei and anyone who can speak the language and who visits Transkei is

faced immediately with this awful unemployment position," he said.

Mr Stanford also said bribery was known to be common in Transkei and "the action of Transkei police in administering law and order leaves an awful lot to be desired while the administration of justice there is sometimes a sad reflection on this state."

He said the breaking off of relations between the Ciskei police and their South African counterparts did not inspire confidence.

"Despite the large financial grants and loans obtained from South Africa, Transkei must continuously go cap in hand for further funds to our government," Mr Stanford said.

Ciskei did not have half the potential Transkei had "and if Transkei cannot balance its budget and looks as though it never will be able to do so, what chance has the Ciskei got?" Mr Stanford said there

was a deeds office in King William's Town with a land registration system similar to that used elsewhere in South Africa. "In Transkei this is not the case and any interference with the system of land registration could prove fatal from the security of tenure point of view."

He said any interference in the area of jurisdiction of the deeds office would have an adverse effect on the town's economy.

Mr Stanford said King William's Town should be allowed to operate on the "fringes" of the Ciskei to give employment opportunities to Ciskeians in the neighbouring state.

Mr Mike Weir, another representative from organised business, suggested King William's Town should be made a "dormitory town" for whites.

He suggested the establishment of a co-prosperity zone in the town which would be a better solution than the handover of the town to the homeland government.

"Let the Ciskei government be encouraged to build a new capital on the outskirts of King William's Town and again review the situation in 1990," he said.



# Plan to share divided Kings

20/11/81

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN** — A proposal has been made for the sharing by all races here of King William's Town, as an alternative to the Van der Walt Commission recommendations for the hand-over of the town to the Ciskei.

Giving evidence yesterday, Mr Louis Steyl, who identified himself as a taxpayer, property owner and farmer, told the commission which heard further evidence on its proposals that the proposed sharing of the town would be based on the establishment here of a co-prosperity zone and the division of the town into a further two sections.

"Basically we are proposing the physical division of King William's Town between the Ciskei and South Africa, with separate residential areas and facilities for the various ethnic groups," Mr Steyl said.

He said the coloureds and Indians would then live in separate areas in the part which would fall under South Africa.

"The central business and industrial areas would then be declared co-

prosperity project zones where all the various racial groups would be able to conduct business freely, own property and live and where this freedom would be guaranteed by both governments," he said.

He suggested that land falling on the west side of the Buffalo River be given to the Ciskei while land on the eastern side of the river remain in South Africa.

In essence, the part of the town which would remain in South Africa would be all the land from the stretch of road from the Kel Road to the King William's Town municipal boundary, moving northwards from that point along the municipal boundary until the point where it reaches the Buffalo River, with the river itself forming the boundary which would be connected to the municipal boundary on the north.

Mr Steyl's proposed industrial area would stretch from the King Tanning factory, going round the South African Broadcasting Corporation studios and then proceeding to Zweelitsha on

the tarred road.

He said the area would be constitutionally guaranteed by both governments and industrial area "where any person, irrespective of colour of his skin, who being a Ciskeian or South African, can run a business freely, own property and live."

He proposed that taxes collected in the area, apart from ordinary municipal taxes for services rendered, could be given to the Ciskei to improve the living standards in the black state.

Mr Steyl said he did not foresee any problems arising from the sharing of King William's Town, as the various races had been sharing the town for the past 140 years without any confrontation.

He said, however, it was necessary to allow the whites, coloureds and Indians to live in the town without any impediments, with their security being ensured, therefore allowing them "to have their own schools, residential areas, municipal services and police."

He said West Bank, an existing residential area, could be bought out for the settlement of black families.

The area was small and many of the houses there already belonged to the South African Government, which would make the cost of buying out owners there less than R5 million.

Mr Steyl said the land west of the Buffalo River was appropriate for the establishment of a residential area and the land surface was also conducive to the establishment of state buildings.

He said Ginsberg location also fell on the west side of the river.



Mr Louis Steyl gives evidence.

Mr Steyl said the peace and understanding which had prevailed in King William's Town for 140 years had been disturbed when the Van der Walt Commission recommendations were made public. Following publication of the recommendations a number of white families had wanted to leave the area.

"If King William's Town was incorporated into the Ciskei, between 60 and 80 per cent of the whites in the area would leave to go and settle in places like East London and Stutterheim," he said.

Remarks made by Ciskei's Chief Minister, Chief L. I. Sebe, regarding local residents' rights to conduct a referendum had not helped to reassure residents about their future.

"The coloureds have been moved thrice in the

past 25 years from their residential areas and when they have now just settled down in Breidbach the prospect of a further removal is facing them," he said.

Indians had never been provided with a residential area in the town "and now that plans are afoot to establish a township for them there is a proposal for the incorporation of the town into the Ciskei, which is frustrating such a move."

He wondered if property owners would be paid out in full in the event of the town being handed over to the Ciskei and the owners wanting to sell.

"I cannot understand a government which will go out of its way to spend millions of rands to buy out properties only to create unproductive areas," Mr Steyl said after arguing the handover would result in depreciation of property values.

Mr Mike Bossr, chairman of the Breidbach Coloured Management Committee, said incorporation into the Ciskei would result in a lot of hardship and suffering for the coloured community, who had always been a law abiding people.

He assured the commission, however, coloureds were not against the Ciskei and its people.

"They are our friends but we want to maintain our identity and we want to remain in the Republic of South Africa without having to be uprooted from where we are now."



# Pine farmers:

## we will be hit

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Acceptance of the Van der Walt proposals for the further consolidation of the Ciskei would detrimentally affect the pineapple industry in the Kidd's Beach area, representatives of the industry told the commission here yesterday.

Mr H. van der Walt and his team were hearing evidence on the commission's proposals, which would see a portion of Kidd's Beach being incorporated into the Ciskei.

Mr K. Bax, of Silverdale Farms, said a portion of that land fell under the Ciskei in terms of the commission's proposals and because the farm operated as a single unit, the excision of one unit from the property as a whole affected the economic viability of the land.

Mr Bax said it would not improve the viability of the property if the farms were converted into stock farms.

Mr Ashton Chubb, of Collondale, said his company would be unable to continue pineapple farming if portions of land in the area were incorporated into the Ciskei. He said people working in the area would then be unemployed "and the area is fairly highly populated."

However, if his organisation were to continue operating in the area, then there would have to be a patrolable international boundaries.

Mr Chubb said to save the industry it might be necessary, perhaps, to lease farms back to the bought-out farmers so that they could run the industry in the Ciskei.

"I am pretty sure we can get co-operation from the Ciskei Government to run the industry in its area," he said.

Another spokesman for the industry, Mr B. T. Purdon, chairman of the Pineapple Growers' Association, said the turnover in the Peddie district where pineapple farms had been handed over to the Ciskei, had dropped "as we predicted it would."

He said the position of the industry had to be clarified as Langeberg was also involved.

Mr A. Stylianou, secretary of the East London Western District Farmers' Association, said property owners would have to contend with illegal squatters, stock theft and damage to fences around the farms.

He suggested, however, if the government wanted to pursue the consolidation proposals then the boundaries would have to be consolidated "as farm fences will not be acceptable as boundaries."

Mr Stylianou suggested boundaries with double fences and which would have to be patrolled by the South African Police.

Mr N. H. Stone and Mr A. J. Maree opposed the consolidation plans, pointing out they were involved in holiday resorts.

If there was going to be a change regarding jurisdiction of the area then the South African Government should make available to them other facilities elsewhere in South Africa which would compensate for their loss in the Kidd's Beach-Kayser's Beach area, they said.

# Annex land to Ciskei plea

20/6/81

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Property owners in the Braunschweig area, including the Dominican Sisters of Saint Catherine of Slenna, and the committee of St Peter's Lutheran Church, submitted memoranda yesterday to the Van der Walt commission for the annexation of their land to the Ciskei.

A spokesman for the parties, Mr Mickey Webb, said all concerned had tried in the past to sell their properties but had encountered problems.

Mr Webb said about 50 per cent of the 2 000 ha of

land owned by the residents in the area consisted of the "most desirable arable land anywhere in South Africa."

He said there had been assaults, attacks and even murders of innocent people in the area.

"It is submitted the owners are in a unique position in that they own very valuable properties, producing lands but which are not readily saleable as prospective white purchasers fear black reprisals and black buyers cannot get authority to ac-

quire the farms."

He said while the owners were ready to sell, they had conditions they wanted satisfied first.

They wanted realistic prices for their properties and replacement of such land, and also wished the government would consider the disruption and inconvenience and loss of income through ceasing farming operations and moving to other areas in South Africa.

The other conditions were:

- That a consultant valuator, acting on behalf of the property owners, be

authorised to evaluate the properties in liaison with the government-appointed valuator, who should evaluate all the properties simultaneously.

- That all offers be submitted to all owners together at the same time.
- That all properties be taken over at the same time on a predetermined date.
- That any person or company renting land and conducting bona fide farming operations in the area and producing cash crops, who may lose this right, should be compensated.



## Evidence heard in camera

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — At least two people yesterday gave evidence in camera to the Van der Walt Commission con-

cerning its consolidation proposals for the Ciskei. Local whites have ex-

pressed reluctance to give evidence since it was announced the proceedings would be public.

Some of those who did not wish to give evidence in public said they feared reprisals from the Ciskei

Government if King William's Town was handed over to the homeland in terms of the Van der Walt recommendations.

The commission will hear further evidence today.

Mr H. J. D. van der Walt, second from right, and the members of his commission, from left, Mr J. J. S. Weideman, Mr J. W. Greef, and Mr V. A. Volker, hear evidence in King William's Town.



# Plea to keep forests under SA control

# HNP leader expects V d Walt prosecution

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN** — His knowledge of the Xhosa race and South Africa's indigenous trees made him believe there could never be harmony between the two, Mr R. G. Schwarz told the Van der Walt Commission here yesterday.

Mr Schwarz, who said he was a property owner, taxpayer and a South African citizen with family roots stretching from 1658, was opposing the incorporation into the Ciskei of the Pirie-Evelyn Valley, Cwencwe-Isidenge and Hogsback areas.

The area, together with other tracts of land on the Border, has been recommended for excision from South Africa and incorporation into the Ciskei by the commission.

Mr Schwarz said the argument that the Xhosas would conserve the indigenous trees on the Amatolas was wishful thinking.

"I know the Xhosas and the indigenous trees in this country and I must tell you there has never been harmony between the two," he said.

He felt, however, as a result of the Van der Walt proposals the trees would be the underdogs "and I feel I must also speak out in defence of our indigenous trees on this occasion."

Mr Schwarz said as an old, established resident of King William's Town he wanted to retire in the town. It would be difficult for him to accept uprooting and resettling elsewhere.

He said he had supported the National Party faithfully and confidently his whole life.

"It is ironic that all that I hold dear, the heritage of my ancestors, my identity, has been destroyed by the government I have served," he said.

Mr Schwarz, who said it was not time for him to talk about personal disappointment but talk about injury to the defenceless forests, said the proposed incorporation did not make sense at all.

The greater part of the Amatola forest was handed over to the Ciskei around 1970. The area since then had been telling the "tragic story of indiscriminate destruction."

"There is, therefore, no doubt that the standard applied by white afforestation officers regarding sale of indigenous tree types is different from that used by black officers," he said.

He related a case where green trees had been felled and sold, which was contrary to afforestation practice in South Africa.

The value of the Amatola forests could not be interpreted in financial terms. The forest was a priceless heritage "which must at all costs be preserved for as long as we live."

The Farmers' Associations of Kei Road, Dohne and Bolo also opposed the incorporation into the Ciskei of the piece of land north of Frankfort, which comprises Gazella Mills, Greef and Kasha Ridge.

The associations, said in a joint memorandum: "We strongly recommend this land should be retained by South Africa for the purpose of afforestation to which it is ideally suited."

Mr Pat Rogers, of Kei Road, who was a spokesman for the associations, said if the area was used as suggested by the associations it would bring a situation of stability. That, he said, would arise from the provision of work for the many blacks who would be resettled at Frankfort.

"This is a simple matter which requires intelligent planning for the good of the neighbouring Ciskei," he said.

**EAST LONDON** — The leader of the King William's Town branch of the Herstigte Nasionale Party, Mr Brian Nel, expects legal action to be taken against him.

Mr Nel says he expects the Van der Walt Commission to prosecute him for being in possession of a secret document, allegedly written by the Commission.

Details of the document may not be published as publication may result in prosecution under the Commissions Act.

Mr Nel said yesterday that the only action the Van der Walt Commission can take is to prosecute him.

He was responding to a statement by the Chairman of the Commission, Mr Henrie van der Walt, in King William's Town on Monday that the Commission could not "leave the matter here."

Mr Van der Walt made the statement to Mr Nel when Mr Nel produced the document. Mr Van der Walt was visibly shaken when the document was produced.

"What else can he do?" Mr Nel said, "the only thing he can do is hand the matter over to the police."

Mr Nel said he was not worried about being prosecuted. "I have nothing to hide



MR NEL

and the whole story will come out in court. I can't give the name of my source because I don't know who sent the document to me. I get lots of anonymous mail—I don't know who sends it."

understand how the Van der Walt Commission could come to an agreement and then take further evidence.

"How can they agree on the incorporation of King William's Town into Ciskei and then come to King William's Town into take evidence? They are obviously prejudiced."

Mr Nel also rejected a statement by Mr Hendrik Coetzer, MP for King William's Town, that Mr Coetzer would fight the proposed incorporation of King William's Town into Ciskei.

"I don't believe him. I believe he was deliberately using the excuse that he could not give evidence to the Commission to get off the hook. How do we know what he is going to say and do in caucus?" —DDR

# Development body meets on Berlin

**EAST LONDON** — The proposed inclusion of Berlin into Ciskei will be discussed by the East London Development Committee tomorrow night.

The City Council and representatives of the Chamber of Industries, Chamber of Commerce

and Handelsinstituut will discuss the Van der Walt Commission proposal on Berlin.

After the discussions, the Mayor, Mr Donald Card, will call a special city council meeting to hammer out the council's response to the Commission proposal. —DDR



# Kings industrialists object

Reports by CHARLES NOAKULA

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN**  
The Van der Walt proposals for the further consolidation of the Ciskei were revolutionary, it was submitted here yesterday on the last day of the commission's hearing on its further evidence on its recommendations.

The recommendations, among others, suggest King William's Town be incorporated into the Ciskei.

Mr B. A. Radue, who represented the ad hoc committee of representatives of industries in the King William's Town municipal area, said it was the stated policy of the South African Government and of several leaders of the black national states that South Africa's future should be achieved by evolution and not by revolution.

"We believe, however, your proposals are revolutionary and that it would only be acceptable to achieve your goals by evolution," Mr Radue told the commission.

He claimed local industrialists formed the economic backbone of the area, with organised industry providing employment to about 10 000 people.

Some of the industries involved ranged in age from a few years to just before the turn of the century.

"We talk in the knowledge that each of us is economically viable in his own right, has a solid base of reserves and under present conditions would continue to operate, develop and provide additional employment for the long term future," said Mr Radue.

The commission's proposals created uncertainty and while it was highly desirable to hand over an area of ready-made economic viability to the developing black national states, it still provided no answer to the question of the future of industrialists under the new circumstances.

"Due to our complete lack of knowledge of the implications, the uncertainty which your proposals have created and the uncertainty with which we have to face the future, we find your present proposals unacceptable."



MR B. A. RADUE.

must be free to do so."

The South African Government was also challenged to give an unequivocal assurance to whites in the white corridor regarding the future of the area.

He said any further incursion into the territory would bring about a landslide lack of confidence in the area.

"It is no use throwing around opinions, submitting memoranda and appointing commissions of inquiry. What we need is an unequivocal statement from the government regarding the future of the white corridor," he said.

## Kubusie farmers ask for expropriation of properties

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN**  
Farmers in the upper Kubusie wanted the South African Government to expropriate their properties for the further consolidation of the Ciskei, the Van der Walt Commission was told here yesterday.

The chairman of the area's farmers' committee, Mr N. McMaster, said the farmers' greatest problem was the squatters in the area.

He told the commission about 60 farmers wanted to move out of the area where farming had come to a standstill because of the "thousands of squatters located within this area."

As early as 1943 government appointed commissions had pointed to the squatter problem in the Border area, which they said was a "severe threat to good farming and management".

Mr McMaster said: "At that particular time there were 4 475 squatters in the Stutterheim area, half of them being in the Kubusie."

According to estimates last year the number of squatters had risen to 22 000.

Mr McMaster said the area was divided into white farms, some black-owned properties and allegedly belonging to mission stations.

"Of the white-owned properties only about 25 per cent of the farmers are attempting to make a living off their land while the remainder of the farms are unoccupied or else the owners commute to work in towns or wherever a living can be made," he said.

The unoccupied farms afforded ideal protection for squatter settlements while the black-owned properties were hopelessly overcrowded.

"In some cases dozens of families are living on a mere few hectares of land and the result of this situation is that theft, trespassing and harassment are growing to alarming proportions."

Mr McMaster said because of the "appalling dog menace" sheep farming had almost entirely disappeared while poultry farming was "something of the past".

He suggested the commission should either recommend the complete removal of squatters from the area to re-establish confidence there so that farms could have a realistic market value or to expropriate the whole area, which was partially surrounded by the Ciskei.

The ratio of blacks to whites in the area was about 22 000 to 500.

Two farmers who told the commission they wanted to move out were Mr J. A. Hoffmann and Mr H. V. Haynes.

Both men commented on the Sandile Monument, which is in their area, and the other graves of Chief Sandile's warriors, which were on their farms.

Mr Hoffmann said sooner or later blacks would move onto his farm checking which grave was of which warrior.

Mr Haynes said the Sandile grave was "dynamite" which would explode soon.

"Meetings are held at that grave by blacks in their thousands and inflammatory speeches are made there which work up the crowds to a frenzy of anti-white aggression," said Mr Haynes.

It was common knowledge there were agitators among the blacks and mob violence at times was the order of the day, which would endanger lives in the area.

One of the undertakings of the confederal proposals by the Ciskei Government was that no one should suffer disadvantage arising from geographical boundaries.

"These proposals will place us at a disadvantage," he said.



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David Haddon Prize

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Architecture (or Quantity

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D H Pryce Lewis

General J B M Hertzog Prize

For the best final year student.

S A Read

Osbourn Prize

For the best work in fourth

year.

D H Pryce Lewis

John Perry Prize

For the best work in

third year.

R A van Rosenfeld.

Sebe to visit Taiwan

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The office of Ciskei's Chief Minister Lennox Sebe confirmed yesterday that Chief Sebe and the Reverend W. M. Xaba, Minister of Agriculture, would fly to Taiwan on March 29, but no further details were available regarding the visit.

It is understood, however, they will be accompanied by the general manager of the Ciskei National Development Corporation, Mr F. Meisenholl.

It is also understood that other countries will be included in the itinerary. Informed sources said Mr Meisenholl would go to Australia from Taiwan.

The sources also said a group of Taiwanese would visit the Ciskei before Chief Sebe's visit to their country.

Meanwhile, it was announced in Taipei yesterday that the president of the Taiwan Power Company, Mr Chen Lan-Kao, left for South Africa yesterday to discuss a long-term supply of uranium by South African suppliers.

The Taiwan Power Company signed a contract with a South African uranium fuel company last March to buy 4 000 tons of uranium, which will be delivered from 1983 to 1987. — SAPA-RNS.

**EDITORIAL OPINION**

(105) ~~2/2~~ (2/2)

# Half in, half out?

One of the people who gave evidence before the Van der Walt Commission in King William's Town outlined an interesting coprosperity plan for the town as an alternative to having it totally incorporated into the Ciskei.

Because of its geographic situation at the edge of one of the proposed boundary lines between the Ciskei and the South African-administered so called "white corridor", the idea of "sharing" the town is at least physically feasible.

But whether it would be politically practical is another matter.

Mr L. Steyl, who made the suggestion, argued that the various races had been sharing King William's Town for 140 years without confrontation. That is not strictly accurate. All that races other than whites have really shared in King have been the streets and access to the shops.

They have never had any share in the administration of the town. Nor have they enjoyed the right to share the town's social, cultural, residential and recreational facilities. It is, indeed, in acknowledgment of this that Mr Steyl has now proposed full equality for blacks in the central business and industrial areas of the town and separate civic rights in specific parts of the town that could be set aside for

black residence.

This would be a good idea if considered for every town and city in South Africa. Economic sharing in the CBDs of all major cities could be one of the sensible moves away from apartheid that South Africa could make.

In fact, the mind boggles that white trading privilege in the cities is allowed to be retained when the majority of the people who spend money in the CBDs are not white.

King William's Town no longer, however, falls into the category of being an ordinary South African town. It is more than ever today a "border" town and most of its recent progress and development has been influenced by the political happenings involving the Zwelitsha-based Ciskei Government.

Zwelitsha is as much a part of King as Duncan Village is part of East London. King is also as much involved in moves towards Ciskeian independence as was Umtata in the case of Transkei.

Therefore we are convinced King cannot divorce itself from what is happening in the Ciskei. It can never stay out of the developments.

The choice is to go in wholly or virtually to split the town down the middle, as Mr Steyl proposes.

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# For PW it's make or break

Parliament opens tomorrow for a six-month session which could well shape the future of Mr P. W. Botha's government.

As the Prime Minister pushes ahead with his overdue reforms, the session could even see him flushing out the right-wing of the National Party, which seems determined to hold him back at every opportunity.

And if the talk in the corridors of power is any indication, this year's parliamentary session is very likely to be concluded by a general election — which would certainly show whether the white electorate does still support the National Party as enthusiastically as it did in 1977.

It is also likely to be an important year for the Eastern Cape because the government will have to give its final decision on the future of King William's Town, Hogsback and other areas which the Van der Walt Commission wants to have incorporated into the Ciskei.

The Ciskei, in turn, should be gaining its independence from South Africa during the course of 1981 if the government's consolidation proposals are acceptable to it after the Van der Walt Commission has made its final recommendations.

And if the South African Government is forced by white reaction to go back on its independence agreements with the Ciskei Government, we may well find that King



Prime Minister Botha and Chief Minister Sebe in Zwelitsha — will this year's session of Parliament highlight King William's Town as a symbol of the futility of separation as a solution to South Africa's problems?

William's Town will for ever symbolise the futility of separation as a solution to South Africa's problems.

The government has publicly admitted that the 1975 consolidation

proposals are not sufficient for its policies of racial separation to work. It was, after all, for this reason that the Van der Walt Commission was appointed.

The government has admitted also that consolidation will have to be meaningful if separate development is to survive — and if, in the case of the Ciskei, it is going to be meaningful, there is little doubt that it will have to

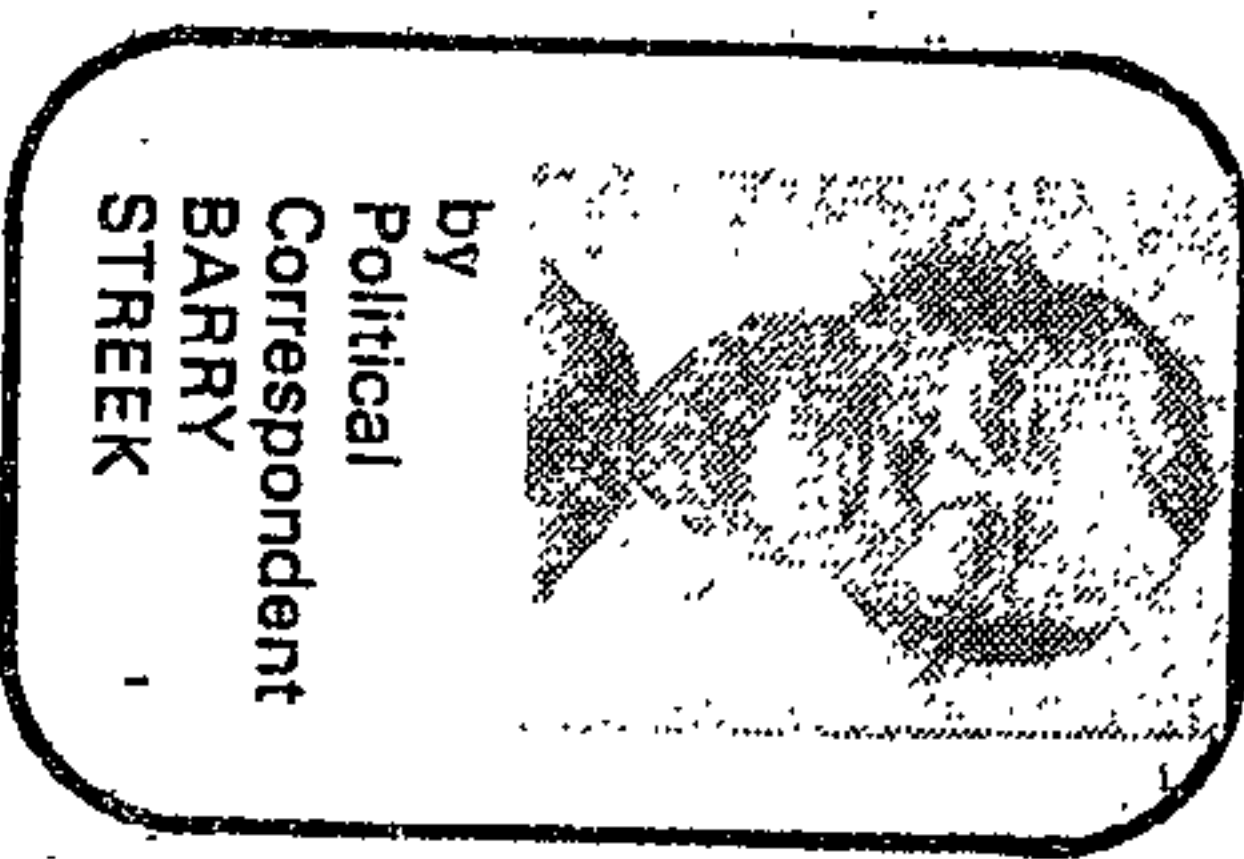
include King William's Town.

If the white voters of King William's Town, which enthusiastically elected a Nationalist MP for the first time in 1977, are unable to accept such a solution, it must surely mean the beginning of the end of separate development.

And if the whites of King William's Town succeed, there can only be two answers: either the government must revert to Strijdom policies of naked baasskap (which is unashamedly the response of some of those opposed to the incorporation of King William's Town into the Ciskei) or it must opt for a policy of integration and, effectively, take over the policies of the Progressive Federal Party.

One thing the white voters of King William's Town are ensuring is that the Ciskei Government is unlikely to be very sympathetic to their needs in the future. The black trade on which the predominantly white business in the town is dependent is at stake and the white voters have done their best to ensure losing it.

It is not only the Eastern Cape that faces major decisions. On every level of South African society, the 1981 parliamentary session is



by Political Correspondent BARRY STREEK

going to have a critical bearing.

Whether it is the removal of racial discrimination (particularly in hotels, pubs and labour relations), the future of South West Africa, the implementation of the constitutional reforms and the proceedings of the President's Council, the ever-rising inflation and increasing costs, the government's policies are going to be under the spotlight.

For any government that is a tall order. For a mini-election and possibly a general election, it is an even more difficult task.

What it means, in the end, is that the government is likely to be pretty determined this year —

determined to succeed and determined to implement its policies.

In many respects, it is the first real P. W. Botha cabinet that will face the nation. It is certainly a cabinet which has his personal stamp, rather than being one he inherited from Mr Vorster.

In other words for Mr Botha, who at the age of 65 must surely have considered just how long he will remain as Prime Minister, 1981 is likely to be a make-or-break year.

This will be the case particularly if Mr Botha does decide to call a general election.

The overwhelming feeling among politicians here as they hold pre-session meetings is that it would be foolish to hold a mini-election and then a general election (which must be held by 1982) a year later, particularly when the delimitation will alter the constituency boundaries at that general election.

If the mini-election were held it could mean that some MPs would hold office only for a single sitting before their seats were removed.

Not only that, but a mini-election, whether testing the level of popular support or not, could provide a platform for a protest vote against the government. By-elections have often aided minor

parties and it is feared in this case, the HNP might do better than it would do during a general election.

For all these reasons, it is argued, a general election will hold out advantages for the government, particularly as it is likely that the electorate will tend to support the government more enthusiastically at a general election.

Although the mini-elections are scheduled for March or April, it seems likely that a general election would only be held in the second half of the year. At the end of May the twentieth anniversary of the establishment of the Republic will be celebrated and a general election may detract from the government's hopes of national unity during the festivities.

Thus, what we may see in 1981 is a considerable degree of government activity in the early part of the year, consolidation of the government's position and Mr Botha's status during the Republic Day festivities, and a hotly fought general election afterwards.

If the New Republic Party can be destroyed and the wings of the PFP clipped during the process, that will be an added bonus for the government.

But whatever happens to the opposition, it will be Mr Botha and his government on the line this year. For them, it is make or break.



# Ciskei <sup>ROM</sup> pitches a fine <sup>22/1/81</sup> rate <sup>(105)</sup>

By ALECH HOGG

THE anomaly between the primary and secondary ends of the capital market is illustrated in the pitching of the rate for the R4 150 000 Ciskei loan.

Ciskei's all in-rate of 13,08% (coupon of 13,05%) for 15 years looks fine when one considers there has been a lot of trade in long-dated Port Elizabeth stock at 13,25% on the secondary market.

One may argue that Ciskei is "risk free" because of the SA Government guarantee the stock carries, but the problem is that Ciskei stock trades infrequently on the secondary market.

This means buyers will more than likely have to hold it to maturity, which means an inactive, and thus less profitable, portfolio.

Rand Merchant Bank's capital-market chief, Mr. Louis Kruger, says the placing of the Ciskei loan is "going very well".

It appears that investors cannot buy sufficient parcels of highly graded stock, like Port Elizabeth and Cape Town (which is trading around 13,20%) on the secondary market.

They have to top up portfolios by participating in primary-market issues pitched below the going market rates.

This is music to the ears of the merchant bankers, who have the otherwise unenviable task of raising R840-million for public-sector clients this year in tight money conditions.

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# Backlash

DD 22/1/81  
(105)

Statements made by the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, concerning the referendum for whites over King William's Town simply cannot go by unchallenged.

I refer to his remark about "naked racialism at its worst".

Does the Chief Minister infer that whites are not allowed to hold referendums in their own country? Is it only blacks who are allowed to do this? What downright arrogance, to say the least.

Chief Sebe states further: "The referendum was inspired by a political party which makes no secret of the fact that the kaffirs should be kept in their place."

To this, I say to the Chief Minister, that he is quite right. And this attitude will be more and more supported by the people of this country, as long as Chief Sebe carries on in this vein.

We South Africans are doing our best, but it appears that Chief Sebe wishes to create an atmosphere of confrontation.

If he really desires confrontation, I assure him he will get it.

Our forefathers fought for this country. They were not simply given land for nothing as is the case now with the blacks. Indeed, not only land, but cities and towns as well.

Which brings me to another of Chief Sebe's ridiculous remarks. He talked of whites merely paying lip-service when they talk of economic stimulation and development for the benefit of all.

Relations of mine are

having to give up their farms to the Ciskei — beautiful farms bought with hard-earned money. What was built up over the years is taken away with the stroke of a pen, and handed over on a plate. No working for it.

Is this lip-service? The hand of friendship has been extended and concessions in all spheres have been made and are still being made daily by the present government in an effort to be fair and just to all.

But the only response to all this is arrogance and increasingly unreasonable demands by black leaders.

This reponse on their part is evoking a white backlash.

T. J. Sinclair,

"Bradgate," Dordrecht.

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105

*3/4/81*

To explore and develop its natural resources to its maximum capacity... that is the aim and objective of the Ciskei Government, which can be clearly seen in the schemes already in operation.

The Keiskamma and Tefu irrigation schemes bear witness of the success achieved to date and with it the Ciskei Livestock Marketing Board (CLB), an operation of which little has been heard since its establishment in April 1978.

The scheme is a joint venture of the Ciskei Marketing Board and the Cape Eastern Meat Co-op.

The aim of the venture was to normalise and control the livestock industry in Ciskei, the head of the department, Mr James Hundleby, said.

The scheme has a three-fold purpose:

1. The escalation of trading operations;
2. The introduction of a fattening and marketing system in different centres of Ciskei and in which the farmer remains the owner of his cattle until they are sold;
3. The expansion and development of breeding centres. The main object here is to ensure a continuous supply of male and female breeding stock to Ciskei farmers. During the three years since its establishment the CLB has built up a breeding herd of superior quality from which stock will soon become available to farmers.

# JAC VAN WYK'S FARMING PAGE



Mr Hundleby (left), Mr Brian Price, stud stock liaison officer of Vleissentraal, and Mr Patrick Hobbs, marketing officer and manager of a section of farms in the Peddie area, with animals from which breeding stock were selected.

# Building up Ciskei stock quality

"The success of our undertakings, naturally, will be determined by the willingness of the farmers to make full use of the opportunities the schemes offer," Mr Hundleby said.

"After a slow start, I am happy to say, more farmers have come to realise that our only aim is to help them."

Until recently the CLB has been mostly concerned with the marketing of cattle — sales which are held for the benefit of

farmers and which are conducted weekly at 20 different sales points throughout Ciskei. Before each sale the cattle are

"The image of the CLB has become something worthwhile and in its acceptance is causing Ciskei farmers to adopt improved breeding methods."

"Stock which would have died were bought by five buyers at prices which satisfied their owners. During that time, and to save breeding stock, farmers were assisted by a famine and drought relief committee in the purchase of fodder and licks."

"When the drought was at its height in August last year, an emergency stock buying campaign was launched to prevent farmers from suffering severe losses through death."

"The more cattle we can market on behalf of the farmers will mean more money in their pockets. It will also result in less pressure being placed on Ciskei's natural resources and will encourage farmers to breed quality animals for their replacement stock."

weighed and graded before they are sold. Proof of the success already achieved by the CLB is borne out by the number of quality stock offered at these sales. At a sale held at Peddie last week the buyers remarked on the exceptionally good condition of the animals in spite of the drought.



(182) (185) (183)

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN**  
The Kaffrarian Chamber of Commerce said yesterday it had been compelled to use Transkei as an example when giving evidence to the Van der Walt Commission this week to underline its economic fears for King William's Town.

The chamber was reacting to Transkei's acting prime minister, Chief George Ndabankulu's attack on Mr R. D. Stanford who gave evidence to the commission on behalf of the chamber.

Chief Ndabankulu referred to Mr Stanford's description of the economic situation in Transkei as "irresponsible" and "downright prejudiced."

In a statement, the chamber said yesterday it felt the financial development of Transkei, and its limited sources of income, were responsible for the negative aspects of their memorandum to the commission.

"At all costs we do not want this to happen to the Ciskei and King William's Town."

It was the chamber's objective to get the best possible deal for both black and white in the area. It believed that their

# King body explains why Transkei cited

plan for a co-prosperity zone would genuinely work in the interests of all population groups, far more than if the town were incorporated into the Ciskei

"In substantiation of our case we were naturally compelled to draw on the closest independent national state, which is Transkei, and to point out to the commission what we believe to be certain negative aspects of the development that has occurred in that state.

"No racialism of any kind was meant in our memorandum."

The chamber said it was a non-political body concerned only with the economic development of the King William's Town area "and this is why examples were taken from Transkei."

"It is our chamber's view that with its limited resources, Transkei has, in many ways, achieved remarkable progress."

The chamber said it wished to point out that Mr Stanford had been presenting evidence on behalf of the chamber and not in his private capacity.

An angry response also came from the chairman of the Transkei Chamber of Industries, Mr Robert Fowlds who said yesterday

"Transkei has nothing

to do with whether King is incorporated, and parallels cannot be drawn."

He said while conditions in smaller Transkeian towns might have deteriorated since independence, this did not apply to Butterworth and Umtata with which King William's Town should be compared

"I was deputy mayor of Butterworth for the first two years after independence.

"Butterworth cannot be such an awful place if there are three times as many whites living there now than there were before independence.

"Mr Stanford says there has been virtually no development in Transkei over the last three years.

"This is not true, between 1977 and 1979, there was almost no decentralised development in the whole of Southern Africa in accordance with the South African Government's policy. Not only Transkei, but all independent states and homelands suffered."

Meanwhile the East London Municipality, commerce and industry have drawn up a response to the commission's proposal that Berlin be included in the Ciskei

Yesterday the East London Development

Committee decided on its response which will be presented to the Commission when it sits in East London.

The date when the commission will sit in East London to hear evidence regarding Berlin is not yet known.

The Chambers of Commerce and Industry, the Handelsinstituut and the city council still have to draft separate replies to the commission's proposals. --- DDR.

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# HINIP quizzed over Ciskei 'secret paper'

By PATRICK LAURENCE  
Southern Africa Editor

POLICE yesterday visited Mr Brian Nel, chairman of the Herstige Nasionale Party in King William's town.

On Monday, Mr Nel clashed with the chairman of the Consolidation Commission, Mr Hennie van der Walt, when he threatened to disclose the contents of a "confidential document".

Mr Nel told the Rand Daily Mail yesterday: "I was visited by Warrant Officer Vincent Venter, who was investigating a charge that I was in possession of an allegedly secret document."

Mr Nel, who plans to see his attorney, added: "I received the document anonymously through the post. I did not know whether it was genuine or not. I have since burnt it."

Giving evidence to the Van der Walt Commission on Monday, Mr Nel threatened to disclose the document's contents. Mr Van der Walt ordered him "in the name of the South African Government" not to do so.

Mr Nel then placed the document on the Press table. Newspapers were warned that their papers would be prosecuted under the Contempt Act if they published or held or disclosed the contents.

Mr Nel is a strong opponent of the incorporation of "King" into the Ciskei - as recommended by the Van der Walt Commission.

Yesterday, too, the National Party MP for "King", Mr Hendrik Coetzer, confirmed Press reports that he would take the fate of the town with the I.P. parliamentary caucus.

Also a strong opponent of incorporation, Mr Coetzer said: "In contrast to rumours, I believe the Government has not yet taken a decision on the town's future."

Some sources said agreement in favour of incorporation was reached last year between the South African and Ciskei governments and that this was decisive in persuading the Ciskei Chief Minister, Chief Leonard Sebe, to opt for independence.

Mr Coetzer disagreed: "I believe the Prime Minister will never place a colleague in Parliament in such a difficult position by not informing him if such a vital decision has been taken on the town town of his constituency."

He added: "In the present climate, incorporation will not serve the intended purpose. I hope and trust a solution will be found that will satisfy both whites and blacks."

Mr Coetzer declined to elaborate on what he meant by the "present climate", except to refer to the strong white and coloured opposition to incorporation, as shown by the referendum organized by the "King" committee last week.

He refused to comment on a proposal that the town be placed in the Ciskei and white, beyond saying it might be part of an alternative to the charge against Mr Nel is untrue. He has been led by the secretary to the Van der Walt Commission, J. J. Venter, to a "trial" was unable to contact him yesterday.

David Haddon Prize

Miss C Tredgold

in third year.

For the best woman student  
Molly Gohl Memorial Prize

P A Rappoport

1st, 2nd and 3rd major courses.  
satisfactorily completed  
For a student who has

Helen Gardner Travel Prize

P F Dunckley

Sixth Year

For the best student in :-  
of Architects' Prize  
Cape Provincial Institute

ARCHITECTURE

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE

CHEMICAL  
(Continued)

Malan Chemical Engineering

Medals

For the best student of the following year

Second Year (Bronze)

A H Dabrowski

Third Year (Silver)

C L E Swartz

Fourth Year (Gold)

L Flach

Malan Prize for the Best Improved First Year Engineering Student

K W Strickland

S A Institution of Engineer's Silver

For the best performance project, design a course over the curriculum.

P M Salmon

L T A Construction Engineering student of the best thesis.

G P Mitchell

S A Federation of Engineering Contractors

For the best final year showing construction

K N Hvidsten

S A Institution of Engineers Student Chapter Prize

For the best written report submitted in C E 214, design

P C Watt

BLACK anger has focused on whites — and had it not been for the actions of the Ciskei police rioting mobs would have marched on East London and King William's Town.

Ciskei's Chief Minister, Lennox Sebe, said this week his men had worked "night and day" to stop mobs of black youths from invading the white towns.

"During the 1976 riots the anger of black youth was focused on the homeland leaders, but during the recent riots this anger has focused on whites," Chief Sebe said.

The trend had shown itself in the Eastern Cape, birthplace of black activist groups such as the ANC and PAC, and had spread throughout the country.

"You have only to look at Cape Town, where the youths went right into Adlerley Street," he said. His men had recovered thousands of highly inflammable paraffin bombs calling on black youths to march on East London and riot there — and it had only been the actions of his police which had prevented this happening.

The Ciskei police came under considerable fire during the Van der Walt commission hearings in King William's Town this week with whites claiming they would not be secure in an independent Ciskei.

"The SAP and the security police are dead. They can not get information from the people," Chief Sebe said. "If men worked day and night in protecting the whites of East London and King William's Town and this is all the thanks we get. It is easy for people to criticise when they get three meals a day. They just talk because their stomachs are full."

Angry mobs halted by cops

CIVIL



# Challenge over King

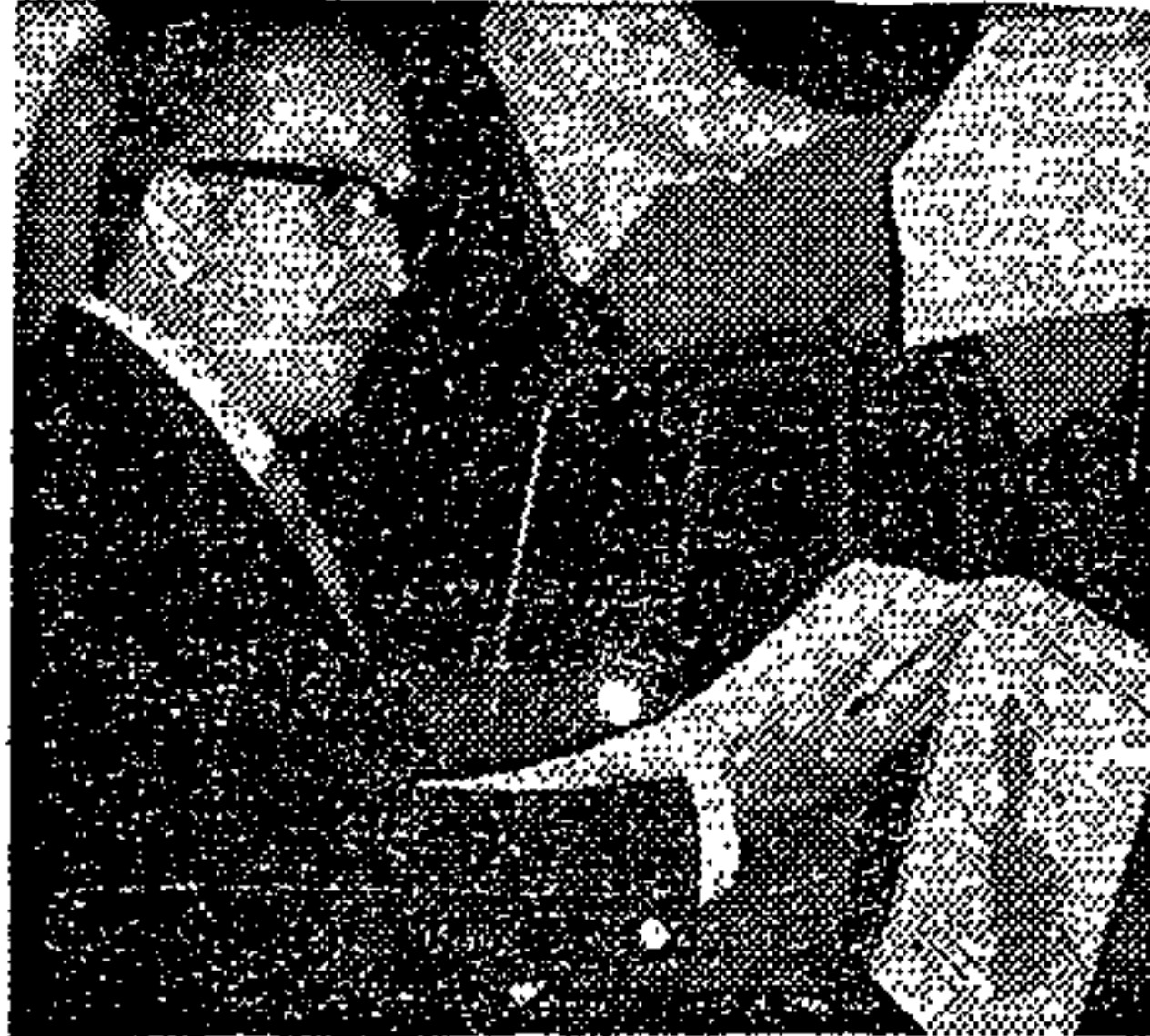
S. Tribune 25/1/81 Tribune Reporter

(105)

THE Van der Walt Commission on consolidation did not bother to consult the people of King William's Town before urging the South African Government to make the town "black"

Hennie van der Walt, chairman of the commission, admitted this week he asked the Government to go ahead with his recommendations to make the town part of the Ciskei — but was turned down when the Government decided to take no action until further investigations had been done.

These investigations included the hearing of evidence from the people of King this week when Mr Van der Walt was challenged with documents allegedly proving he had asked the Government in April to go ahead with his consolidation proposals as soon as possible.



Brian Nel . . . with the controversial documents

"Do you deny it, sir?" challenged HNP branch chairman Mr Brian Nel.

Mr Van der Walt did not deny it, but he did deny Mr Nel the right to be in possession of documents which he said were confidential and could only have been stolen.

"I will report the matter to the police," he told the SUNDAY TRIBUNE after the hearing, and the CID visited Mr Nel later in the week and told him charges had been laid against him.

During his confrontation with Mr Van der Walt in front of a packed town hall, Mr Nel dramatically handed the documents, a report on the final fixing of boundaries for the Ciskei and an interim report by the committee to the Prime Minister, to the SUNDAY TRIBUNE.

In terms of the Commissions Act it is an offence to publish the contents of the documents and the SUNDAY TRIBUNE returned them to Mr Nel.

Mr Nel said he had subsequently burnt them.

At first he refused to disclose to Mr Van der Walt where he had obtained the documents, saying not even the Supreme Court could make him do so. He later said they had reached him anonymously through the post.

Mr Nel claimed the commission's actions in asking the Government to go ahead with its proposals made a farce of its sitting in King to hear evidence.

He demanded written guarantees for his white identity, political and religious freedom, economic and national security and right to live under a South African flag.

Cape Provincial Institute  
 of Architects' Prize  
 For the best student in :-  
 Sixth Year  
 P F Dunckley  
 Helen Gardner Travel Prize  
 For a student who has  
 satisfactorily completed  
 1st, 2nd and 3rd major courses.  
 P A Rappoport  
 Molly Gohl Memorial Prize  
 For the best woman student  
 in third year.  
 Miss C Tredgold  
 David Haddon Prize  
 For the best student of  
 Architecture for Quantity

ARCHITECTURE

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE

# PRICKLY PINEAPPLE PROBLEM

PLANS to incorporate part of the Eastern Cape's most valuable pineapple producing land into the Ciskei could crush a R32-million industry and put 25 000 people out of work.

Already in crisis following the spectacular strengthening of the rand against the US dollar, the pineapple industry faces fragmentation if the recommendations of the Van der Walt Commission on consolidation are accepted by the Government.

This fragmentation would be the death knell of the industry as a whole, pineapple growers and canners told Mr Hennie van der Walt this week.

It would mean the end of R32-million in foreign exchange and unemployment for 9 000 people directly employed in the industry, a further 1 000 indirectly employed and 15 000 in commercial and service businesses reliant on the industry.

The Pineapple Growers' Association has told the South African Government it can expect to support an additional 100 000 people if the industry goes under — and this in an area



Pineapple barons Corder Tilney (left) and Barry Purdon. Their industry could collapse

*105* *3 fault* *S. Tribune 25/11/80*

which has the highest unemployment rate in South Africa.

Mr van der Walt's proposals to give large portions of valuable pineapple farming land to the Ciskei and to create a border with the soon to be independent homeland along the boundaries of the largest farms are sure to result in a massive drop in productivity, farmers have warned.

Any such drop would mean the canneries catering to affected farms would become unviable and would have to close down.

Farmers and canners have urged that the boundary either be

become completely unviable.

Mr Barry Purdon, chairman of the Pineapple Growers' Association, said the turnover in the Peddie district, where pineapple farms had been handed over to the Ciskei, had shown a predictable drop.

A similar drop was bound to occur on the farms affected by Mr Van der Walt's recommendations and this would result in a drop in the input to the major canneries sufficient to cause their closure.

The investment in these canneries, according to figures Mr Purdon's association presented to the SA Agricultural Union last year, is R32 million.

A number of ancillary industries such as can-makers, carton manufacturers, engineering works, printing works and shippers are largely dependent on the pineapple industry and would also be severely affected if it were to collapse, the association warned.

About 95 percent of pineapple production was exported and even the temporary closure of the industry would result in the loss of export markets.

For the best woman student  
Molly Gohl Memorial Prize

P A Rappoport

For a student who has satisfactorily completed 1st, 2nd and 3rd major courses.  
Helen Gardner Travel Prize

P F Dunckley

Sixth Year

For the best student in :-  
of Architects' Prize  
Cape Provincial Institute

ARCHITECTURE

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE



FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE

Cape Provincial Institute  
of Architects' Prize  
For the best student in :-

Sixth Year

P F Dunckley

Helen Gardner Travel Prize  
For a student who has  
satisfactorily completed  
1st, 2nd and 3rd major courses.  
P A Rappoport

Molly Gohl Memorial Prize  
For the best woman student  
in third year.  
Miss C Fredgold

David Haddon Prize  
For the best student of  
Architecture (or Quantity  
Surveying) in the subject  
of Professional Practice.  
D H Pryce Lewis

General J B M Hertzog Prize  
For the best final year student.  
S A Read

Osborn Prize  
For the best work in fourth  
year.  
D H Pryce Lewis

John Perry Prize  
For the best work in  
third year.  
R A van Rosenfeld.

Taiwanese  
to visit  
Ciskei

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN  
— A group of 25  
Taiwanese businessmen  
and officials will visit the  
Ciskei at the end of  
February.

As a sequel to this visit,  
the Chief Minister, Chief  
Lennox Sebe, and a  
delegation of five, will  
visit Taiwan and Hong  
Kong in March.

The Minister of  
Agriculture and Forestry,  
the Rev. W. M. Xaba, the  
General Manager of the  
Ciskei Development Cor-  
poration, Mr F.  
Meisenholl, the Secretary  
to the Chief Minister, Mr  
G. Matham, the Secretary  
for the Department of  
Agriculture and Forestry,  
Mr G. Godden, and the  
Secretary for the Depart-  
ment of Justice, Mr B. J.  
du Randt, will accompany  
Chief Sebe. — DDR

ARCHITECTURE

# Roots hit back at Sebe threat

NEW BRIGHTON — A spokesman for Roots, the Port Elizabeth vigilante and cultural organisation, Mr Tamie Mkonto, has reacted strongly to remarks made by the Secretary for the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, Brigadier Charles Sebe, who advised the organisation to "keep out of Ciskei".

Mr Mkonto said yesterday: "Certainly, Brigadier Sebe does not know the aims and the policy of the Roots of Africa movement. Had he known he would not have reacted like he did."

He said Brigadier Sebe saw Roots as a vigilante group only.

"Our organisation is a cultural movement aimed at merging all black racial units like Sothos, Zulus, Xhosa and Swazis into one common unit"

This would be made possible by mending black culture and through disciplining "our own black people" so that they could move away from the tsotsi

element and be a cultured nation before "we face the common enemy"

Mr Nkonto said at present blacks were divided into separate racial nationalities. He posed the question that "if the Welsh, Scots and other English races had one common language, why could not the black races of Southern Africa combine into one race?"

Mr Mkonto was adamant that even if it was not in the interest of Brigadier Sebe to form the Roots branch in Mdantsane, they were going to launch it on Sunday, February 1 at one of the Mdantsane church halls which will be made known later in the week.

Mr Mkonto said Roots was taking this step because they had an invitation signed by "quite a number of Mdantsane residents" who wished to have their problems solved by Roots.

Mr Mkonto said his organisation had nothing

to do with the police or politics. Roots was a cultural organisation that was aimed at reforming wrongdoers and hooligans.

Roots was aware of the fact that there were organisations for the maintenance of law and order but Roots had a different attitude and policy altogether and this Brigadier Sebe would prove for himself.

"We will not be stopped by empty threats, people have a right to move where they like when they visit a place by invitation.

"We are not afraid of anyone, we will definitely be in Mdantsane on Sunday and no one will doubt our presence when we are there," said Mr Mkonto.

He revealed there were people from Mdantsane at the Masangwana Street headquarters of Roots preparing for the Mdantsane meeting.

About four Mdantsane men were in Port Elizabeth yesterday. — DDR.

Miss C Tredgold

in third year.

For the best woman student  
Molly Gohl Memorial Prize

P A Rappoport

1st, 2nd and 3rd major courses.  
satisfactorily completed  
For a student who has

Helen Gardner Travel Prize

P F Dunckley

Sixth Year

For the best student in :-  
of Architects' Prize  
Cape Provincial Institute

ARCHITECTURE

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE



DD 30/1/81

# Don't give King away — Coetzer

Rosenfeld.

ear.  
best work in  
Prize

Lewis

best work in fourth  
Prize

ad

best final year student.  
I J B M Hertzog Prize

Lewis

Professional Practice.  
(ing) in the subject  
picture (or Quantity  
e best student of  
Haddon Prize

Tredgold

rd year.  
e best woman student  
Cohl Memorial Prize

pport

nd and 3rd major courses.  
actorily completed  
student who has  
Gardner Travel Prize

Dunkley

THE ASSEMBLY — A Nationalist MP yesterday publicly criticised two key recommendations of the Van der Walt Commission's proposal for the consolidation of the Ciskei.

The MP, Mr Hendrik Coetzer of King William's Town, rejected the commission's proposal to transfer King William's Town to the Ciskei and the plan to change the Ciskeian boundary in the Hogsback area.

Speaking in the no-confidence debate, Mr Coetzer said: "I personally feel it will be a mistake to incorporate King into the Ciskei as proposed by the commission."

He added that the proposal to make the Klipplaat River the boundary between the Ciskei and South Africa was "with due respect to the member in front of me" — Mr Johan Greeff, MP for Aliwal North and a member of the commission — "the most stupid proposal I have heard."

Mr Coetzer spoke after the newly elected New Republic Party MP for East London North, Mr Harland Bell, also criticised the commission's proposals.

Mr Bell said he could not understand why the Klipplaat River should be the boundary when the existing border, a watershed, was perfectly adequate.

"It does not provide a better boundary as the escarpment boundary now existing, which is a natural border."

"It is situated in a snow hazard area. During the winter farmers are constantly on the alert to

protect stock.

"The Ciskeian farmer will not voluntarily inhabit this area.

"It cannot be said that its addition will create an economic benefit to the Ciskei and appears to be solely an attempt to add more ground to the Ciskei."

After quoting various government officials who had written that Hogsback would not go black, Mr Bell said: "how can the people have confidence in such government?"

He said no one was consulted in King William's Town about the possible transfer of the town and "I cannot but lead to the conclusion that the government has little concern for people when it implements its ideology."

"I want to put a question to the government: Was this done as a bait to Chief Minister Sebe to encourage his people to take independence?"

The deputy minister of development, Mr Greyling Wentzel: "No it was not."

In his speech, Mr Coetzer accused both Mr Bell and Mr Vause Raw, the NRP leader, of exploiting the King William's Town situation for party political gain.

But it should be realised the town invoked considerable sentiment among both white and black people.

Mr Coetzer urged people to realise that race relations were at stake.

Mr Coetzer said he had drafted a compromise proposal, which he did not disclose, and he hoped that this would provide a solution. — PC.

Cape Provincial Institute  
of Architects' Prize  
For the best student in :-

Sixth Year

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE

ARCHITECTURE

# Plea for cool heads over King

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Any decision the cabinet reached concerning the incorporation of King William's Town into Ciskei would take into account the interests and aspirations of all population groups, the MP for King William's Town, Mr H S Coetzer (NP) said yesterday.

Speaking in the no-confidence debate, he appealed for calm on was a delicate issue.

"Race relations are at stake and everybody must deal with the issue with the greatest circumspection and responsibility."

Whites, coloureds and blacks had historical, sentimental and emotional attachments to the town and irresponsibility in dealing with its possible incorporation into Ciskei, could affect the future of the whole country.

"Ciskei must get a capital and its people want King. The whites want to keep what is theirs so the question is: 'What next?' I personally feel it would be a mistake to incorporate King into Ciskei. On the other hand we are dealing with the legitimate aspirations of the black people.

"I suggest a compromise can be found which would satisfy all sides." — Sapa



Mr Colin Eglin

## 'Little concern for people'

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The government had little concern for the people when it came to carrying out its own ideology, Mr H Bell, (NRP East London North), said in the Assembly yesterday.

Speaking in the no-confidence debate he criticized the government for not consulting people in areas which might be incorporated into homelands.

Referring to King William's Town, Mr Bell said the people living there were not consulted.

There was no need for King William's Town to be incorporated into the Ciskei because the

money it would cost could be put to better use developing an economic infrastructure inside the homeland.

There was also uncertainty and a sense of insecurity among people in other areas near homeland borders and as a result growth and development had slowed down.

He said the government was tardy in its thinking in this regard as the Van der Walt Commission inquiring into consolidation had been busy for two years and there was still no finality. — Sapa

David Haddon Prize

Miss C Tredgold

in third year.

For the best woman student  
Molly Gohl Memorial Prize

P A Rappoport

For a student who has  
satisfactorily completed  
1st, 2nd and 3rd major courses.

Helen Gardner Travel Prize

P F Dunkley

Sixth Year

For the best student in :-  
of Architects' Prize  
Cape Provincial Institute

ARCHITECTURE

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE



# King in Ciskei wrong — MP

THE MP for King William's Town, Mr H S Coetzer (NP), told the Assembly yesterday he felt it would be a 'mistake' for the town to be incorporated into Ciskei.

Speaking during the no-confidence debate Mr Coetzer said a final decision had not yet been taken by the Cabinet on the issue.

He appealed to all responsible people to set aside their political ends, to remain calm and reasonable, and to take into account all the facts and the aspirations of the people concerned when it came to making the decision.

Mr Coetzer said the position in King William's Town was very delicate with good relations between black and white at stake.

Mr Hennie van der Walt, NP-nominated member of Parliament and chairman of the Consolidation Committee, said in the debate that no agreement had been reached to date between South Africa and the Ciskei on the inclusion of King William's Town in the national state.

The Cabinet had also taken no decision on the matter.

Talks would continue next week.

C S Jones

Second Year

J A L Chapman

First Year

course.

For the best student in each year of study of the degree

Book Prizes

for the Building Industry

National Development Fund

BUILDING

M R I Ness

structure and design.

For the best project in

R Stubbs Award

J G Kirkman

design work.

best use of bricks in his

For the student who has made

S A Brick Association Prize

Miss M F J Sandilands

first year.

For the best work in

Mrs. Thornton White Prize

ARCHITECTURE  
(Continued)

50 311 81  
Roots  
105  
set for  
Ciskei

NEW BRIGHTON — Members of the Roots vigilante and cultural movement were due to leave last night for Mdantsane and another undisclosed place where they plan to launch branches tomorrow despite a warning by the secretary of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services Brigadier Charles Sebe, to keep out of Ciskei.

A spokesman of the Roots, Mr Tame Mkonto, said yesterday they were launching another wing of their movement somewhere in the Ciskei and would infiltrate into all the homelands.

Early this week Brig Sebe said "We will not accept Roots in Ciskei."

He said there were legal organisations for the maintenance of law and order and to see to the security of the individual in the Ciskei.

Brig Sebe also promised Roots a vigorous fight if they stepped into the Ciskei and added that "We are not blinded by their declared aims and intentions."

Brig Sebe mentioned earlier this week that the Ciskei could cope with the movement if they set foot in the homeland.

Roots claims a membership of 10 000 card-carrying members. Mr Mkonto says it is not a political organisation - it would get into the homelands to root out the traitor element and produce a cultural society.

In an earlier interview Roots mentioned Dimbaza as one of the Ciskei townships where a branch might be established.

Mr Mloni cannot understand why an organisation aimed at reforming wrong-doers and hoodlums should be banned from entering any area in the country.

Provincial Institute

Architects' Prize

the best student in :-

Sixth Year

P F Dunckley

en Gardner Travel Prize

a student who has

successfully completed

1st, 2nd and 3rd major courses.

A Rappoport

Ly Gohl Memorial Prize

the best woman student

third year.

s C Tredgold

id Haddon Prize

the best student of

hitecture (or Quantity

veying) in the subject

Professional Practice.

l Pryce Lewis

eral J B M Hertzog Prize

the best final year student.

Read

ourn Prize

the best work in fourth

r.

Pryce Lewis

n Perry Prize

the best work in

rd year.

van Rosenfeld.



R80 million to ~~BEIT~~ <sup>inbune</sup> 1/2/81  
consolidate Ciskei (105)

THE Government will spend R80-million to consolidate the Ciskei before the end of next year.

But the chairman of the commission on consolidation, Hennie van der Walt has denied that the Ciskei was promised King William's Town as part of an independence "package deal" and has said the Cabinet has made no final decision on the future of the town.

Mr van der Walt told Parliament his commission would visit the Ciskei again this week and has said they are making good progress with the people of King William's Town.

"When we went there in October and November, we got an absolute NO. We were there again the other day and we are getting some interesting proposals."

"Ciskei and South Africa have agreed to expedite consolidation in terms of the 1975 proposals. We have agreed that this will be completed by the end of 1982.

"Chief Sebe wanted us to do it this year but he was persuaded that it was impossible."

# Sebe waits for SA aid decision

EAST LONDON — The Ciskei and South African governments still have not come to agreement over increased financial aid and there are signs that Chief Sebe is becoming increasingly concerned over the matter.

So much so that the Chief Minister has personally telephoned the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, and followed this up with two urgent telex messages on January 12 and 21, pressing for a decision.

There is a firm indication of problems still to be worked out in a message to Chief Sebe from Dr Koornhof, released at the weekend.

Dr Koornhof said the provision of such sums of money for Ciskei "would present problems for the exchequer" and the representations would have to be referred to the South African Cabinet.

On January 8 in a speech to the Ciskei Legislative Assembly, Chief Sebe said the provi-

sion of adequate development aid was a remaining hurdle to Ciskeian independence.

He described finance as the most vital issue to be negotiated with the South African Government.

Last year, on November 20 while opening Cata dam at Keiskammahoek, Chief Sebe called the Ciskei budget a joke and threatened to split the government's annual expenditure budget into a statutory budget and a development budget.

"In this way funds for our development projects and programmes will be clearly identified and the present miserable state of affairs regarding funds for agricultural development will be revealed for all to see," he announced.

In his message to Chief Sebe, Dr Koornhof said Ciskei's proposals for financial aid were discussed by the Ciskei constitutional committee on January 19.

"It was intimated in the discussion that the provi-

sion of such sums would present problems for the exchequer and that the representations would have to be referred to the Cabinet," Dr Koornhof said.

He added that details of the Ciskeian proposals as well as a five year projection of expenditure estimates for Ciskei had been referred to the Minister of Finance, Mr. Owen Horwood, for consideration and submission to the Cabinet.

Dr Koornhof also said the South African Government would be approached to provide additional funds required for the "facilities and services arising from independence."

In a brief reference to the fierce land consolidation debate over the incorporation of land in the corridor into Ciskei, Dr Koornhof told Chief Sebe the Van der Walt Commission had been asked to expedite its investigation of Ciskei land needs. — DDR

Professor George Menzies Prize  
Awarded on results of final  
examinations to the best male

P M Salmon  
T J Cumming  
D P Weeks  
J H Rens  
B F McClelland

Fourth Year (Gold Medal)

Miss N C Davidson

Third Year (Silver Medal)

Miss G C Littlewort

Second Year (Bronze Medal)

For the best student in each  
of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.  
Corporation Medals

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

CHEMICAL



# Police alert but Roots fail to turn up

11/105  
D/O  
2/2/81

MDANTSANE — An all day "total alert" by the Ciskei combined forces for a meeting for the Port Elizabeth vigilante group, Roots, here yesterday was called off at 5.30 pm.

The group had vowed to hold an inaugural meeting here yesterday against a warning by the Secretary for Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, Brigadier Charles Sebe, that the group would be well advised to keep out of the Ciskei.

By early yesterday morning a large crowd of policemen and CCIS staff gathered at the police station here and after a lengthy briefing by Brig Sebe, stayed on alert at and around the police station.

Brig Sebe said the vow by Roots to hold the meeting was regarded as an "open challenge" to the Ciskei Government.

His men had been armed to their teeth to face any eventuality if a Roots

meeting was held.

Yesterday morning he said: "We have checked all halls and churches and have found they are not yet here. We know they left Port Elizabeth yesterday, but they have not arrived in Mdantsane yet and we are ready to welcome them," he said.

Asked why they had taken this attitude against Roots which was operating openly in Port Elizabeth, he said: "I think in PE they have realised rather late that they should have clamped down on the organisation.

"Our view is that Roots is not just a vigilante organisation. That is just a pretext to hide behind for their actions. It is a political organisation — a front and an extension of a political organisation

that is condiered undesirable in the Ciskei.

It could not be established last night whether Roots did hold another meeting which had been planned for Grahamstown at the weekend.

The church in which the group was to have held its inaugural meeting in Mdantsane was occupied by a co-operative organisation yesterday afternoon and no information was available about whether any agreement had been made to hold the Roots meeting. — DDR.

## Top chess player

BLOEMFONTEIN — Mr Charles de Villiers, 27, of Cape Town, was named Oude Meester chess player of the year for 1981 at a function here at the weekend. — SAPA.

CHEMI

## Sammy Sacks Memorial

J H Rens

Civil Engineering.

student in Land Surveying or

examinations to the best male

Awarded on results of final

Professor George Menzies Prize

B F McClelland

J H Rens

D P Weeks

T J Cumming

P M Salmon

Fourth Year (Gold Medal)

Miss N C Davidson

Third Year (Silver Medal)

Miss G C Littlewort

Second Year (Bronze Medal)

of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.

For the best student in each

Corporation Medals

(105) # 60  
3/2/81

# Roots claims two Ciskei branches

NEW BRIGHTON — A spokesman for the Roots cultural movement here, Mr M. Mkonto, denied yesterday that Roots had failed to turn up for meetings scheduled in the Ciskei at the weekend.

On the contrary he claimed they had made a breakthrough, establishing two branches in undisclosed Ciskei townships.

He said Roots had arrived in Mdantsane only late on Sunday night. They were organising a meeting at the same venue, the Presbyterian Church of

Africa, in Nu 2 sometime this week.

Referring to a statement by Brigadier Charles Sebe that Ciskei police had been on full alert for Roots, Mr Mkonto said Roots members had probably not been recognised because they were in the Ciskei solely for cultural purposes and not as a vigilante group as had been expected.

Mr Mkonto said only if a request was received from the public for help would Roots respond by forming a vigilante group. —DDR

CHEMICAL

L Mengaldo

Drawing.

Awarded to the student with the best classwork in Engineering  
Sammy Sacks Memorial Prize

J H Rens

Civil Engineering.

Awarded on results of final examinations to the best male student in Land Surveying or  
Professor George Menzies Prize

B F McClelland

J H Rens

D P Weeks

T J Cumming

P M Salmon

Fourth Year (Gold Medal)

Miss N C Davidson

Third Year (Silver Medal)

Miss G C Littlewort

Second Year (Bronze Medal)

For the best student in each of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.  
Corporation Medals

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING



# Give Hogsback to Ciskei — prof

QUEENSTOWN — Howls of disapproval from the gallery yesterday greeted a Fort Hare professor's call for Hogsback to be incorporated into the Ciskei.

The call was made by Prof R. A. van den Berg, a Hogsback resident, who was giving evidence before the Van der Walt Commission.

In other evidence, a Hogsback group suggested that the area be declared a conservation area, whether incorporated or not.

The Hogsback conservation study group added that should the area be proclaimed a conservation reserve, it should be administered by South Africa until Ciskeians were trained to take over.

Those completely against incorporation of any kind were the former mayor of East London and chairman of the Border regional committee for tourism, Mrs Elisabe Kemp, and the Hogsback Action Committee.

Professor Van den Berg claimed that 16 of the families permanently resident at Hogsback were employed at Fort Hare.

He added that of the remainder, 90 per cent of the business people and 60 per cent of the retired people had signed his memorandum submitted to the commission.

Most businesses and hotels favoured incorporation into the Ciskei if it was in South Africa's interest, he said.

Prof Van den Berg said that militant blacks were sure to create trouble if Hogsback remained part of the Republic as they would resent losing an area which the Greeff Commission had suggested be part of Ciskei.

Some of the people who had submitted evidence misrepresented the facts by using them selectively to substantiate their own

cases, he claimed.

Outlining the importance of Hogsback as a major water catchment area, the conservation group said the water potential of the area was of prime importance to both South Africa and Ciskei.

It suggested Hogsback be given a special status "such as a mountain catchment area with the object of ensuring effective conservation of the important Hogsback watershed and botanical environment and the stabilisation of the residential settlement.

In its memorandum the group said economic benefits from the area could go to the Ciskei without the area being incorporated in Ciskei.

"We therefore do not consider incorporation to be necessary."

The group adds that if the area is incorporated the conservation reserve should be administered initially by both the South

African and Ciskeian governments as an area of co-operation.

"The group envisages transfer of responsibility for administering the reserve being phased over a specified period to allow for training of Ciskeian personnel to the required levels of competence."

In her evidence, Mrs Kemp said tourism could become one of the Border region's major industries and people were becoming aware of this.

Hogsback was an important tourist area and Mrs Kemp appealed to the commission to retain it in South Africa "for us and our children"

The Hogsback Action Committee submitted that mismanagement of natural resources at Hogsback would threaten the water sources of Queenstown. Alice and large areas of highly productive agricultural land. — DNR DDC.

Professor George Men  
Awarded on results of  
examinations to the

P. M. Salmon  
T. J. Cumming  
D. P. Weeks  
J. H. Rens  
B. F. McClelland

Fourth Year (Gold)

Miss N. C. Davidson

Third Year (Silver)

Miss G. C. Littlewood

Second Year (Bronze)

For the best student  
of the 2nd, 3rd and  
Corporation Medals



# Stop talking only farms — union

QUEENSTOWN — For too long now, farmers of this land have been called upon to give up land in the national interest, Mr John Matthews of the East Cape Agricultural Union told the Van der Walt Commission here yesterday when it sat to hear evidence on its proposals to incorporate 85 000 hectares of land in the Tarkastad and Cathcart districts into Ciskei.

"On each occasion in 1936, 1971 and 1975 more and more agricultural land has been claimed to make homelands viable, but land alone does not make viability.

"Jobs are desperately needed and it is our considered opinion that more land is not the solution.

"But it is high time that our urban dwellers, where industries are situated and jobs available be made to sacrifice in the national interest.

"Industry and urbanisation have provided jobs for a rapidly growing black population.

"Left alone farmers can produce the food to feed all our people, without the help of development corporations and government agencies.

The East Cape Agricultural Union have always maintained that the future economic position of homeland citizens could best be ensured in an industrial setting, Mr Matthews said.

"What worries me is that when it comes to agricultural land, nobody seems concerned, but the shouting only starts when towns are concerned."

"If Ciskei needs more land they can come to the Union and we can perhaps help them to find it. High lying wet farm land is not the solution to any problems which may arise from overcrowding. —  
MUC.

CHEMICAL

Professor George Menzies Prize  
Awarded on results of final  
examinations to the best male  
student in Land Surveying or  
Civil Engineering.  
J H Rens

Fourth Year (Gold Medal)  
P M Salmon  
T J Cumming  
D P Weeks  
J H Rens  
B F McClelland  
Miss N. C. Davidson  
Third Year (Silver Medal)  
Miss G C Littlewort  
Second Year (Bronze Medal)

For the best student in each  
of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.  
Corporation Medals

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING



FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

Corporation Medals  
For the best student in each  
of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.

Second Year (Bronze Medal)

Miss G C Littlewort

Third Year (Silver Medal)

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Fourth Year (Gold Medal)

P M Salmon

T J Cumming

D P Weeks

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B F McClelland

Professor George Menzies Prize  
Awarded on results of final  
examinations to the best male  
student in Land Surveying or  
Civil Engineering.

J H Rens

Sammy Sacks Memorial Prize  
Awarded to the student with the  
best classwork in Engineering  
Drawing.

L Menegaldo

A E & C I Prize  
For the first year student  
obtaining the highest average  
mark.

G L Cragg

14/2/81 Ob  
**Roots  
claims  
denied**

EAST LONDON — The  
claims by the Port  
Elizabeth vigilante group,  
Roots, that they were in  
Mdantsane on Sunday  
night and that they had  
formed branches in the  
Ciskei were described as  
"blatant lies" by the  
secretary for Ciskei  
Central Intelligence Ser-  
vices, Brig Charles Sebe,  
yesterday.

Brig Sebe was com-  
menting on the claims by  
the group after an all-day  
alert at Mdantsane had  
satisfied the Ciskei com-  
bined forces that the  
group did not arrive in the  
township at the weekend.

He challenged the  
group to operate in the  
Ciskei after their claim  
that they had formed  
branches in two areas.

Although the areas in  
which these branches  
were formed were not dis-  
closed by Roots officials in  
Port Elizabeth, areas  
around Fort Beaufort,  
Alice, Dimbaza and Ilitha  
were mentioned as  
possibilities. — DDR

CHEMICA

Matanzima urges South Africa:

# Don't give Ciskei self-rule

Prize Memorials

H Rens

Engineering.

to guinea in the  
Survivors in the  
to the best of  
the country  
to the best of  
the country  
to the best of  
the country

Chief Matanzima said  
trouble could be avoided.  
Ciskei was not yet in-  
dependent and such in-  
dependence could still be  
refused by the South  
African Government.  
DDR.

The full text of the  
Transkei Prime Minister's  
statement is published on  
Page 9 of this issue.

Miss N C Davidson

Third Year (Silver Medal)

Miss G C Littlewort

Second Year (Bronze Medal)

the best student in  
the 2nd, 3rd and 4th  
years in the  
Incorporation Medals

ENGINEERING

UMTATA — If the Ciskei is granted independence, Transkei will refuse to sit with the Ciskei at any meeting of the envisaged constellation of states of Southern Africa.

The Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, made this declaration yesterday.

In a statement released to the Editor of the Daily Dispatch, Chief Matanzima urged South Africa not to grant independence to the Ciskei separately from Transkei.

It would destroy the Xhosa National Unit, he said, and it would be a convenient of the Self-Government Act of 1971 if the South African Parliament allowed Ciskeians to break away from their next-of-kin in Transkei.

The Xhosa National Unit, said chief Matanzima, consisted of all the Xhosa-speaking people resident in Transkei and the Ciskei.

The genealogical tree was so intertwined that the house of Xhosa could not be divided by artificial boundaries or by selfish politicians, Chief Matanzima said that through the "divide and rule" policy of White South Africa, Transkei had found itself at one stage having a separate territorial authority but when the state became self-governing, it had invited Ciskei to join it and had continued to do so until Transkei became independent.

The Transkei Prime Minister reminded South Africa that in 1967, the then Chief Minister of the territory, Paramount C. J. van der Linde, had

development, Paramount Chief Matanzima protested.

Since that letter was written Ciskei had indeed drifted away from Transkei, Chief George Matanzima said yesterday. Yet, said the Prime Minister, the definition of a "national unit" in Act 46 of 1959 was clear and unambiguous. Ciskei, by attempting to opt for independence outside Transkei, had defined itself out of the ambit of the provisions of that Act and therefore could not belong to the Xhosa National Unit.

In support of his claim that Transkei remained the sole representative of the Xhosa National Unit, Chief Matanzima said Transkei consisted of 28 districts while Ciskei consisted of only seven, two of which were urban locations.

Also, Transkei had a population of about three million while Ciskei had about one million.

Chief Lennox Sebe, said Chief Matanzima, had decided to have his own "brand" of independence — a non-Transkei type of independence related to entering into a "confederation with South Africa."

Transkei would not countenance a situation of a Gulliver and Lilliputians as was the case in the case of the Amalgame of the Xhosa.

to the men  
South African Minister of  
Bantu Administration and  
Development pointing out  
that the peoples of  
Transkei and Ciskei were  
members of the same  
ethnic and national group  
and that two separate  
Xhosa states were never  
envisaged by the  
architects of separate  
development.

This contention,  
Paramount Chief Matanzima had written, was supported by the Promotion of Bantu Self-Government Act of 1959 which envisaged one Xhosa National Unit only.

The amalgamation of Ciskeian Xhosas with Transkei had been the vision for the future and only a year previously (in 1966) amalgamation had appeared to be acceptable to Ciskeians.

Why, Paramount Chief Matanzima asked then, had there been a complete turnabout. He had also asked, if two separate Xhosa states were envisaged, why a glaring exception was being made in the case of the Amalgame of the Xhosa.

It would make a mockery of separate



103 4/2/81

# Chief Matanzima's full statement

UNYATA - The following statement read by Chief Matanzima moved to accept independence yesterday by the Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Makhama.

The Xhosa national unit consists of all the Xhosa speaking people resident in Transkei and Ciskei. Xhosa is the great-great grandfather of Pallo, father of Gcaleka in the Great House and Rarabe in the Hught Hand House.

The genealogical tree of the Gcaleka house is as follows: Gcaleka begot Kauta; Kauta, Himsa; Himsa, Sarili; Sarili, Sigau; Sigau, Gwebi; Gwebi, Gwebinkumbi; Gwebinkumbi, Ngairgomhlaba and Zwelidumle and because Ngairgomhlaba had no male issue Zwelidumle took over as paramount chief, hence his son Xolilizwe Sigau is today paramount chief of the Ama-Xhosa.

Gcaleka's brother Rarabe begot Mlan; Mlan, Ngqika; Ngqika, Sardi; Sardi, Goyya; Goyya, Raku Faku; Yelhe; Yelhe, Mxolisi or Baidlovu; Sarili whose son is Max-kobandile. The Xhosa tribe in Transkei inhabit the districts of Kentara, Idutywa and Willowdale and is under the jurisdiction of Paramount Chief Xolilizwe Sigau, who is of the senior house.

The Right Hand House inhabits the Ciskei and is

under the late Paramount Chief Nkomo Fomalele Sande. From the above it is clear that the House of Xhosa cannot be divided by artificial boundaries, or selfish policies, since it is so consanguineously intertwined.

Through the power of the White people of South Africa of divide and rule, Transkei found itself having a separate territorial authority but when Transkei became a self-governing state, Transkei invited Ciskei to join it and continued to co-operate with it because independence had become inevitable.

When in 1967, the then Chief Minister of Transkei, Paramount Chief K. D. Matanzima, notified that the Ciskei was made to drift further and further away from amalgamation with Transkei, he wrote a letter to the then Minister of Bantu Administration and Development through the then commissioner-general. Here it may be necessary to quote some of the facts put forward by the then Chief Minister of Transkei:

"I have been thinking for a considerable time now of approaching the honourable Minister of Bantu Administration and Development officially, through you, in connection with the constitutional development presently taking place in the Ciskei, but since the

recent meeting of the Ciskeian Territorial Authority it has become clear to me that I will be failing in my duty towards the Xhosa people as a whole if I do not convey my views to the honourable minister.

"You will readily appreciate the fact that it was to a certain extent awkward for me to make representations in connection with matters affecting the Ama-Xhosa of the Ciskei, because it might perhaps be regarded as presumptuous of me and I might even be accused of interfering with matters outside the scope of my Government's jurisdiction.

"Yet on the other hand, I should not be lost of the fact that the Bantu peoples of the Transkei and the Ciskei are closely related as members of the same ethnic and national group and consequently important developments concerning the future of one section of such a group must inevitably also be of concern to the other section of the group.

"Sir, I think I am correct in saying that two separate Xhosa states within the framework of the Republic of South Africa was never envisaged by the architects of the policy of separate development. In fact all the evidence points to an opposite direction, namely, towards the even-

tual unification or amalgamation of the Ama-Xhosa in one constitutional unit. This contention is, I think, undoubted, supported by the promotion of the Bantu Self-Government Act of 1959 itself, which recognises one Xhosa national unit only which envisages self-governments for each of the national units (and not for individual parts or sections of such units) and in terms of which one commissioner-general was also appointed for the Xhosa national unit as a whole.

"We sincerely regarded the amalgamation of the Ciskeian Xhosa with the Transkei as a reason for the future Xhosa state but now we find to our surprise that, instead of moving nearer to this ideal, a development completely in the opposite direction is presently taking place in the Ciskei which must inevitably lead to them drifting further away from the Transkei constitutionally and politically.

"I cannot help but feel that the Ciskeian Xhosas are actually being pushed in that direction because as you yourself know, sir, hardly a year ago you were present and took an active part in a motion which was adopted in the Ciskei to appoint a recess committee to investigate

amalgamation with the Transkei.

"Amalgamation then appeared to be acceptable to the Ciskeians. What has happened during the year since then appears to be a complete turnaround and one may well ask how this came about and why?

"I do not know whether the policy and aim of the Republic Government is still to create one Xhosa state eventually or whether more than one such a Xhosa state is now envisaged. The Republic has not taken me or my Government into its confidence in connection with this issue although one could have expected consultation over such an important matter by reason of our close association with the people of the Ciskei.

"If the aim is still one Xhosa state eventually, then it seems to me that the development now taking place in the Ciskei can only complicate matters and make eventual amalgamation more difficult, for it is very obvious that once people have embarked on a course leading towards separate self-government, bringing in its wake separate political institutions, a separate sort of legislative assembly, an executive committee, separate departments with its own civil service and administrative struc-

ture, then a fertile field is created for all sorts of impossible demands should amalgamation eventually be regarded as desirable.

"If on the other hand, two separate Xhosa states are envisaged then one must ask why this glaring exception is being made in the case of the Ama-Xhosa, who were the first of the Bantu peoples of South Africa to have accepted the policy of separate development openly and unreservedly, and who have in the years since stood steadily behind the Republic Government. Or is it perhaps envisaged to create three Tswana states and even more Zulu states because the demands of these ethnic groups also do not appear to need to be consolidated? In the interest of South Africa as a whole I think we should guard against making a mockery of our policy of separate development and of separate freedom."

The above quoted letter, written on November 8, 1967, was an accurate prophecy of what would happen, as indeed the Ciskei has followed the path prophesied by the then Chief Minister of Transkei in his letter.

The blood relationship between tribes in the Ciskei and those in Transkei is not only of-

fine to the Gcalekas and Ngqikas, but is also between the Ama-Xhosa of Transkei and those of Ciskei, who are related to the Njokvoms of the Ciskei, the Madandias of Transkei are related to the Madandias of the Ciskei.

This is the reason why the Republic of South Africa, when enacting the Promotion of Self-Government Act, 1961, never envisaged the continued existence of two separate Xhosa states. The said act, Section 2(1) thereof, provides for only one Xhosa national unit. This was strengthened by the fact that when the commissioners-general were first appointed, only one commissioner-general was appointed for the Ciskei and Transkei since the two belong to one Xhosa national unit. Namely the late Mr Hans Abraham, who was succeeded, by Mr Danie Potgieter.

By reason of the above premises, it is my strongest submission that since the definition of a national unit in Act 46 of 1959 is clear and unambiguous, Ciskei, by attempting to opt for independence outside Transkei, has defined itself out of the ambit of the provisions of Section 2(1) of Act 46 of 1959 and therefore does not and

cannot belong to the Xhosa national unit. That being so, it will be interesting to know what national unit will be represented by the Ciskei at any of the meetings of the envisaged constellation of states of Southern Africa.

Transkei, apart from the legal facts set out above in its rightful claim to be the sole representative of the Xhosa national unit, has the following facts to advance in support of its claim:

(A). Territorial superiority: Transkei consists of 38 districts while the Ciskei consists of seven, two of which are urban locations.

(B). Numerical strength: Transkei has a population of plus minus three million, while the Ciskei has plus minus one million.

(C). Transkei has 12 different tribes who are not of Xhosa extraction while the Ciskei has plus minus four.

Anyone who follows and understands South African politics can readily see the mockery that will be created by the emergence of Ciskei as an independent state to the policies of the Nationalist Government. I believe that is one of the reasons why Chief Sebe is afraid of taking full independence and has decided to have his own brand of in-

dependence. Hence he boasts of his non-Transkei type of independence because he will "take independence concomitantly with entering into a confederation with South Africa."

The definition of a confederation by I. Oppenheim in his book on International Law, on page 173, paragraph 88, says:

"Confederated states (states) are a number of full sovereign states united together for the maintenance of their external and internal independence and internal independence by a recognised international treaty of its own, which are vested with certain power over the member states but not over the citizens of these states... that power is essentially nothing else than the right of the body of the members to make war against such a member as will not submit to those commandments of the diet which are in accordance with the treaty of confederation, war between the member states being prohibited in all other cases."

Transkei does not and will not reverse the process and form a union with South Africa, but will form and enter into a confederation of states. Transkei will not countenance a situation of a Gulliver and Lilliputians as is sure to arise in a con-

federation of states. I wish to urge the Republic of South Africa as did my predecessor in office in 1967, not to create problems for themselves by granting independence to Ciskei separately from Transkei. Parliament is sovereign and has the power to make any law. The Self-Government Act of 1971, Act No 21, does not repeal Act No 46 of 1959 and does not provide for two Xhosa national units. Ciskei is not independent and its independence can be refused by the Republic of South Africa if trouble is to be avoided. It is in the best interests of Southern Africa that restrictive areas of conflict should be completely obliterated and avoided.

The Quill Commission reported that 53 per cent of the people interviewed supported the unification of the Xhosa nation. I submit that however sovereign the South African Parliament is, the Xhosa national unit will be destroyed and the promotion of Self-Government Act countenanced if Ciskei is allowed to break away from their next of kin in Transkei.

As a last resort and completely against their wish the Transkei Government has resolved, in anticipation of the South African Government granting independence to Ciskei as a separate entity from Transkei, to refuse to sit with Ciskei at any of the meetings of the envisaged constellation of states of Southern Africa. — DDR.

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# Chief Matanzima's full statement

UMTATA — The following statement relating to Ciskeian moves to accept independence separately from Transkei was released yesterday by the Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima.

The Xhosa national unit consists of all the Xhosa speaking people resident in Transkei and Ciskei.

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Gcaleka's brother Rarabe begot Mlau; Mlau, Ngqika; Ngqika, Sandile; Sandile, Gonyar; Gonyar, Faku; Faku, Vellie; Vellie, Mxolisi or Bazindlovu Sandile whose son is Max-die whose son is Max-hobandile. The Xhosa tribe in Transkei inhabit the districts of Kentane, Idutywa and Willowvale and is under the jurisdiction of Paramount Chief Koxhizwe Sigcau, who is of the senior house.

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When in 1967, the then Chief Minister of Transkei, Paramount Chief K. D. Matanzima, noticed that the Ciskei was made to drift further and further away from amalgamation with Transkei, he wrote a letter to the then Minister of Bantu Administration and Development through the then commissioner-general. Here it may be necessary to quote some of the facts put forward by Transkei:

"I have been thinking for a considerable time now of approaching the honourable Minister of Bantu Administration and Development officially, through you, in connection with the constitutional development presently taking place in the Ciskei, but since the

recent meeting of the Ciskeian Territorial Authority it has become clear to me that I will be failing in my duty toward the Xhosa people as a whole if I do not convey my views to the honourable minister.

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The definition of a confederation by L. Oppenheim in his book on International Law, on page 173, paragraph 88, says: "Confederated states (staathund) are a number of full sovereign states linked together for the maintenance of their external and internal independence by a recognised international treaty into a union with organs of its own, which are vested with certain power over the member states but not over the citizens of these states... that power is essentially nothing else than the right of the body of the members to make war against such a member as will not submit to those commandments of the diet which are in accordance with the treaty of confederation, war between the member states being prohibited in all other cases."

Transkei does not and will not reverse the process and form a union with South Africa, but will form and enter into a confederation of states. Transkei will not separate itself from Transkei, to refuse to sit with Ciskei at any of the meetings of the envisaged constellation of states of Southern Africa. — DDR.

I wish to urge the Republic of South Africa, as did my predecessor in office in 1967, not to create problems for themselves by granting independence to Ciskei separately from Transkei. Parliament is sovereign I admit, and has the power to make any law. The Self-government Act of 1971, Act No 21, does not repeal Act No 46 of 1959 and does not provide for two Xhosa national units. Ciskei is not independent and its independence can be refused by the Republic of South Africa if trouble is to be avoided. It is in the best interests of Southern Africa that sensitive areas of conflict should be completely obliterated and avoided.

The Quail Commission reported that 53 per cent of the people interviewed supported the unification of the Xhosa nation.

I submit that however sovereign the South African Parliament is, the Xhosa national unit will be destroyed and the Promotion of Self-Government Act contravened if Ciskei is allowed to break away from their next of kin in Transkei.

As a last resort and completely against their wish the Transkei Government has resolved, in anticipation of the South African Government granting independence to Ciskei as a separate entity from Transkei, to refuse to sit with Ciskei at any of the meetings of the envisaged constellation of states of Southern Africa. — DDR.

As a last resort and completely against their wish the Transkei Government has resolved, in anticipation of the South African Government granting independence to Ciskei as a separate entity from Transkei, to refuse to sit with Ciskei at any of the meetings of the envisaged constellation of states of Southern Africa. — DDR.



# Hogsback

# Turnout

**HOGSBACK — A suggestion by a resident here that most of the resort's inhabitants would not oppose incorporation into the Ciskei has raised a storm of protest.**

The claim was made in evidence to the Van Der Walt Commission by Prof R. van den Berg.

Mr Hennie van der Walt, chairman of the commission unknowingly passed through a storm of indignation here yesterday after Tuesday's sitting in Queenstown.

Andhard on his heels to assess the storm came Mr B. N. Nel, the HNP parliamentary candidate for King William's Town.

At the invitation of the Upper Cathcart Farmers' Association, Mr Van der Walt inspected the Waterdown Dam area yesterday morning and had lunch with the farmers at a Hogsback hotel. Professor R. van den Berg, a

Mr J. P. Stephenson, chairman of the action committee for the retention of Hogsback as an integral part of the Republic, said last night that he had been surprised to hear Prof Van den Berg suggest to the Van der Walt sitting that most Hogsback people would not oppose incorporation

into the Ciskei.

"The facts are that the property owners of Hogsback appointed the action committee for the specific purpose of opposing incorporation and that 175 Hogsback people subsequently reinforced this view by signing a petition which was circulated among them," said Mr Stephenson.

There is no question of the majority of Hogsback people being in favour of incorporation.

He said that the petition had been submitted to the Van der Walt Commission in addition to other evidence.

It represented 85 per cent of the residents and an overall representation of 77 per cent if non-resident property owners were included.

It had not been possible to reach all property owners because many lived a great distance from Hogsback.

Interviewed yesterday local businessmen said they were opposed to Hogsback being incorporated in the Ciskei

### Comments included:

Mr A. W. de Bowen (general dealer): "I'm opposed to incorporation as things stand at the moment."

Mrs M. A. Luck (nursery gardener): "I'm definitely not in favour of incorporation in the Ciskei."

Mr E. Herbert (hotelier): "There is no question of us favouring incorporation."

Dr B. Dickson (medical practitioner): "I'm opposed to incorporation."  
Mr G. Ressel (hotelier): "I'm not in favour of incorporation. I

SPD  
105  
5/2/76

**Storm erupts over prof's claim on incorporation**

am chairman of the Hogsback Business Association which represents most local businesses. The association has not expressed any view on incorporation and it was not approached by Prof Van den Berg.

Mr E. D. Bean (building contractor): "Decidedly not."

Mr V. Martin (income tax consultant): "I am definitely against incorporation."

Mr F. Tyler (dairy farmer): "Definitely not."  
Mr R. Lourens (hotelier): "No comment."

Another Hogsback resident, Mr Carl Bauer, claimed the petition handed by Prof Van den Berg to the Van der Walt Commission, was not representative of opinion at Hogsback.

Mr Bauer, an American citizen who owns property at the resort and lives there, called the petition a "subterfuge".

"Those who signed the petition did not know what they were signing because most Hogsback residents who knew the background to the story, did not sign the petition," he said.

Mr Bauer said 23 employees of Fort Hare University lived on the Hogsback and not one of them had signed Prof Van den Berg's petition.

"When I telephoned him about it this morning he switched to Afrikaans in the middle of the conversation and he knows very well I cannot speak the language," said Mr Bauer.

He said he was surprised Prof Van den Berg, who is the dean of the faculty of science at the university, had come forward to play a prominent role at

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the commission's hearing.  
"The staff at the university were asked in a memo from the acting rector not to involve themselves in the controversy surrounding the Hogsback because of the political implications for the university," said Mr Bauer.

Meanwhile, Mr Nel, chairman of the King William's Town branch and district committee of the HNP, who arrived at Hogsback yesterday afternoon, said he was visiting the mountain for an on the spot assessment of the local situation. — DDGDDR



# Transkei fans feud over Xhosa split

105  
RDM  
5/2/81

By CHRIS FREIMOND  
Southern Africa Bureau

THE flare-up of a long-standing political feud between Transkei and Ciskei has dealt another blow to Mr P W Botha's envisaged constellation of Southern African states.

The Transkei Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzana, has said that if Ciskei is granted independence, his country would refuse to sit with it at any meeting of the constellation.

He said Ciskeian independence would be regarded as a splitting of the Xhosa national unit, and would make a "rockery" of National Party.

The Chief Minister of Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, has refused to comment on the issue.

The Director of the Institute of International Affairs, Mr John Barratt, said in Johannesburg that Transkei's attitude could create problems if the proposed constellation was to be formalised in a grouping of black states.

It indicated further cross-

cutting" in Southern Africa. The BLS territories (Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland) and the "homelands" were divided, and now divisions between the "homelands" themselves were being emphasised, he said.

A possible way out for the South African Government would be to deal separately with each participant in the constellation.

In his statement, Chief Matanzana said Transkei had the "rightful claim" to be the sole representative of the Xhosa national unit, and it would be interesting to know what national unit will be represented by the Ciskei at any of the meetings of the envisaged constellation of states.

"I wish to urge South Africa not to create problems for itself by granting independence to Ciskei separately from Transkei," he said.

The Oual Commission, which investigated the feasibility of Ciskeian independence, reported that though 53% of Xhosa polled were willing to accept independence, Ciskei

and Transkei were amalgamated, "much higher scores were recorded in favour of a separate independence".

In 1971, a referendum in the Glen Grey area showed that 80% of the people rejected incorporation into Transkei.

The area was nevertheless handed over to Transkei in 1975. Thousands of Xhosa left to trek back to Ciskei.

The latest blow to Mr Botha's constellation hopes come hard on the heels of the SADF raid on ANC bases in Mozambique which, observers say, probably shattered what little hope there was of neighbouring black states participating in the constellation.

While there was "never any unambiguous hope" of Mozambique, Zimbabwe and the BLS countries joining the constellation, the Maputo raid would most certainly further postpone the co-operation between black Southern African states and the South African Government which, in time, would become inevitable, Mr Barratt said.

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# Sebe: Don't step in mud

**KING WILLIAMS TOWN** — The Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, has declined to react to Chief George Matanzima's attack on Ciskei independence saying: "I've got better things to do."

Chief Sebe said yesterday he would "be stepping into mud" if he commented on the Transkei Prime Minister's statement. "And in any case I'm busy with bigger things."

In a statement released to the Daily Dispatch, Chief George urged the South African Govern-

ment not to grant independence to the Ciskei. Transkei would refuse to sit with the Ciskei at any meeting of the envisaged constellation of Southern African states if the Ciskei was granted independence, he said.

Ciskei independence would destroy the Xhosa national unit which was linked by blood ties and would be a contravention of the Bantu Self-Government Act of 1959 which envisaged one Xhosa national unit only, he said.

Reacting to Chief George's statement, Ciskei's Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, the Rev W. M. Xaba, said black leaders had met in Umtata in the early 60s and had decided not to accept independence from

South Africa. "It is strange that after Transkei accepted independence without consulting anyone—not even their Ciskei brothers—they should now oppose our opting for independence."

Mr Xaba said Ciskei and Transkei did have blood ties but their history had developed independently. During the Frontier Wars, Ciskeians had fought alone with no aid from Transkei.

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G L Cragg

The development indicated further "cross-cutting" in Southern Africa. The BIS territories (Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland) and the "homelands" were divided and now divisions between the "homelands" themselves were being emphasised, he said.

A possible way out for the South African Government would be to deal separately with each participant in the constellation in a similar way to dealings within the BIS South Africa customs union. — DDR:DCC.

5/1/81 DD 105/ 324

# Detention costs five their jobs

EAST LONDON — Five Ciskei Transport Corporation employees have lost their jobs for "absconding" while under detention in Ciskei.

The five men were being held under Ciskei's security proclamation R252 when the CTC sent them letters of dismissal, apparently unaware the men were being detained.

The reason given for their dismissal was that they had been away from work without letting their employers know where they were.

In terms of Proclamation R252 no detainee is permitted to communicate with anyone.

The South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWU) claims the dismissals are unfair and

says it will fight the issue "right to the end."

The letter of dismissal was sent to the workers by the CTC's chief personnel officer, Mr D. van der Mescht, on November 27 last year.

The men, all detained before that date, were only released by Ciskei authorities on December 19 last year.

The men, Mr B. Soci, Mr S. Matshoba, Mr S. Goci, Mr M. Ngesiman and Mr N. Ngabeni, reapplied for their jobs, but in a letter from Mr Van der Mescht dated January 29 their applications were rejected on the grounds there were no vacancies.

Yesterday Mr Van der Mescht said he had not been notified by anyone that the men were being held in detention. — DDR

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# Prof explains Hogsback report

EAST LONDON — Professor R. A. van den Berg, whose reported statements about proposals to incorporate Hogsback into the Ciskei have drawn a sharp reaction from Hogsback residents, said yesterday people had gained an incorrect impression from the report's headline.

Professor Van den Berg, who appeared before the Van der Walt Commission at its sitting in Queenstown on Tuesday, said yesterday he had not

suggested the Hogsback residents would prefer to be incorporated into the Ciskei.

What he had said was that, if there was no alternative and incorporation was in the interests of South Africa, the residents, generally, felt special consideration should be given to the question of compensation for property, taking into account the particular lifestyle enjoyed by Hogsback residents. — DDR.

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# Koyana Urges Unity Talks

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UMTATA — Transkei and Ciskei had to hold urgent talks at all levels on unification, Transkei's former Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr. Digby Koyana, said yesterday.

"There is a crying need for unity among blacks in Southern Africa. Inter-national unity is possible only if local or national unity is achieved."

Mr Koyana said blacks had to rediscover one another, and shake off better-than-thou attitudes.

"Groundless differences between leaders not only make it easier for Pretoria to remain the master of us all, they frustrate the people and leave them in utter despair."

Mr Koyana said there was a shimmer of hope in the statement by Ciskei's Agriculture Minister, the Rev W. M. Xaba, that he did not oppose amalgamation.

"But unfortunately he sees no urgency, and delay breeds danger," said Mr Koyana.

Transkei's leaders had made every effort to woo

Ciskei "to the best of fraternal co-operation and co-existence," and South Africa should avoid responsibility "for the silencing of two independent neighbouring Xhosa states."

"So much are the people of Transkei and Ciskei one nation that when the barabes were beaten in one of the Xhosa wars,

they crossed over en masse to Kentani as refugees of Chief Sarili.

"Hence Kentani has 40 Ngqika and only six Ciskei administrative areas. Also, the heir of Ndiambe, Mhala, came over to settle in Idutywa, leaving Chief Silimela in charge in the East London area," Mr Koyana said. — D.D.R.

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**Principal transferred**

**EAST LONDON** — The principal of Wongalethu High School, Mdantsane

Mr Siviwe Gugwini, was this week transferred to the Victoria East district.



**MR GUGWINI**

The assistant secretary for the Ciskei Department of Education, Mr H. K. Nyikana, said Mr Gugwini was transferred to the Mpabani-Mzimba High School, Alice with immediate effect. He did not give reasons.

Mr Gugwini was at Wongalethu on Monday and is believed to have received the news of his transfer on Tuesday.

Miss Nombulelo Panyana, the school's vice-principal, would act as principal until an appointment had been made at Wongalethu. Mr Nyikana said. — DDR

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# Justice staff call to oust secretary

EAST LONDON — Ciskei Department of Justice staff at Zwelitsha, disgruntled over promotions and the general running of the department, have submitted a petition to the government calling for the removal of the secretary, Mr. Brian du Randt.

A departmental employee said the matter was being investigated at the highest level but no official confirmation was available yesterday.

All the Secretary for Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, Brig Charles Sebe, would say yesterday was "No comment."

The employee said one of the major complaints by civil servants in the department was a tendency to employ former Transkei civil servants in high posts, especially in the magistrate's courts.

"We have noted for

quite some time that it is easier to get a senior post as a magistrate if you are from Transkei than if you are a Ciskeian," he said.

"Matters had reached a stage where some civil servants were saying it was better to go and serve in Transkei first to get to the top in the department, regardless of whether there were civil servants of Ciskeian origin with similar qualifications," he said. — DDR

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Sebe: (05)  
firm  
told 5 (229)  
detained

EAST LONDON -- The Ciskei Transport Corporation was "fully aware" that five CFC employees had been detained by the Ciskei Government. The five men were fired by the CFC for not being at work during the period of their detention.

Secretary of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service, Brigadier Charles Sebe, said yesterday that Gompo Transport, a subsidiary of the CFC, was told of the detentions immediately after they had taken place.

The five men, Mr B. Sora, Mr S. Matsobha, Mr S. Goer, Mr M. Ngesimian and Mr N. Ngabem, were dismissed from Gompo Transport for absconding.

In a letter to them informing them of their dismissal, dated November 27, they were told they had not let their employers know where they were.

At that time all five men were in detention and were released on December 19 last year.

Brig Sebe said although the Ciskei Government is "not obliged to inform employers," the CCIS had informed Gompo Transport because the detained men had been involved in trade union activities.

"Gompo was informed immediately after the detentions. They did know these men were being held in detention."

Brig Sebe said that as far as the dismissal of the men was concerned, it was none of his business.

"We acted responsibly and discussed the matter with their employers while they were in detention," he said. --DDR

CHE

# Split in the 'House of Xhosa'

By PATRICK LAURENCE  
Southern Africa Editor

CISKEI independence will violate one of the key laws providing for self-governing and independent black homelands, the Transkei Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said at the weekend.

In a statement to the Rand Daily Mail, Chief Matanzima named the promotion of Bantu Self-Government Act of 1959 as the law which Ciskei independence will contravene.

Introduced by Dr Hendrik Verwoerd shortly after he became Prime Minister in 1958 the Act provided for eight self-governing homelands — one for each of the eight "bantú national units" recognised by Pretoria.

Noting that both Transkei and Ciskei were populated predominantly by Xhosa-speaking people, Chief Matanzima said: "Two separate Xhosa states were never envisaged by the architects of the policy of separate development."

He added: "The promotion of Bantu Self-Government Act of 1959 recognises one Xhosa national unit only and envisages self-government for each of the (eight) national units and not for individual parts or sections of the units."

After tracing the genealogical lines of the main Xhosa-speaking chiefs to demonstrate that the Xhosa of Transkei and of the Ciskei are one people, Chief Matanzima said: "The House of Xhosa cannot be divided by artificial boundaries and selfish politicians."

Chief Matanzima, who with his brother, President Kaiser Matanzima, had long championed the cause of a "Greater Xhosa land", went on to press the case for amalgamation between Transkei and Ciskei.

Division of the Xhosa people into two political units because two branches of the "House of Xhosa" were geographically separated from one another by white-owned land implied that the Tswana and Zulu people should similarly be divided, Chief Matanzima said.

But that had not been done which raised a question which his brother had posed in a letter to the then Minister of Bantu Administration and Development as long ago as 1967.

"Why is this glaring exception being made in the case of

the AmaXhosa, who were the first of the bantú peoples of South Africa to accept the policy of separate development openly and unequivocally?"

The Transkei Government is recognised by South Africa as the official representative of the majority of the Xhosa

CHEMI

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(105) 00  
**Transkei**  
102 (61)  
**received**  
**R125m**

CAPE TOWN — South Africa spent a massive R125 222 293 in grants and services to Transkei during 1979/80.

And in addition, South Africa's payments to Transkei in terms of customs and excise agreements totalled another R88.4 million.

The first report of the Auditor General, Mr W. G. Schickerling, for 1979/1980, reflects that Venda and Bophuthatswana, the two other states which acquired their independence from South Africa, received a total of R87 million in grants and services.

Grants and services to Transkei, Venda and Bophuthatswana, cost South Africa a total of R212 million. The biggest share of these costs was incurred by the Department of Foreign Affairs, which accounted for a massive R152 million.

In contrast, South Africa's direct expenditure on blacks outside the homelands and independent states totalled R550 701 874.

Education and Training and National Education cost R186 million. Co-operation and Development spent another R131 million on blacks outside the independent and national states and transport cost R110 million.



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# Five sacked men rehired

EAST LONDON — Five Ciskei Transport Corporation workers, fired last year for absconding while under detention by the Ciskei Government, are back at work.

The five men have been reinstated to their jobs following talks between the Ciskei Government and CTC management.

In a statement yesterday, the group manager of CTC, Mr H. G. Kaiser, sharply rebuffed the intervention of the South African Allied Workers Union in the issue.

Mr Kaiser said the Ciskei Government and CTC would deal with any discord between employer and employee.

The men, Mr B. Soel, Mr S. Matshoba, Mr. S. Goel, Mr M. Ngesiman and Mr N. Ngabeni, approached Saawu to take up their case with the CTC after their dismissal.

Saawu said in a statement they would fight the issue "right to the end."

Mr Kaiser said: "As regards the threat by Saawu, this was not taken into consideration in this matter because Saawu is not the mouthpiece of CTC employees.

"Any discord between employer and employee will be dealt with by CTC and the Ciskeian Government who have the real interest of the Ciskeian worker at heart."

Commenting yesterday, Mr Thozamile Gqweta of Saawu replied, "the simple fact that the workers approached Saawu after they had exhaustively attempted to put their case to the CTC management speaks for itself."

The men were dismissed from their jobs for absconding when in fact they were being held in detention by the Ciskei Government.

The men said they had spoken to CTC management claiming their dismissal was unfair and were told to reapply for their jobs.

After they had reapplied and been informed their applications had been rejected, they approached Saawu for assistance. — DDR



# Transkei's designs on Ciskei rejected

By PATRICK LAURENCE  
Southern Africa Editor

THE Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, was "trying to be a bit of an imperialist", Dr Nic Olivier, the Progressive Federal Party's sole nominated MP, said this week.

A former professor of African law and government at the University of Stellenbosch, Dr Olivier was commenting on Chief Matanzima's opposition to Ciskeian independence.

In a statement to the Rand Daily Mail earlier, the Transkei Prime Minister pressed for amalgamation of Transkei and Ciskei in the interests of a "Greater Xhosaland" — an arrangement which on the face of it, would result in the absorption of Ciskei by Transkei.

Chief Matanzima advanced

two main arguments against Ciskeian independence:

• It would contravene the Promotion of Bantu Self-Government Act of 1959, which provided, he said, for self-government of one Xhosa national unit, not two;

• The Xhosa-speaking blacks of Transkei and Ciskei were one people, whose destinies were inextricably entwined.

Dr Olivier said: "The Ciskei developed its own institutions long before the Bantu Authorities Act of 1951 and the Promotion of Bantu Self-Government Act of 1959."

One of the key differences, he added, was that Ciskei was taken over by the Cape as British Kaffraria, before the incorporation of Transkei and subject to different administrative policies.

The Ciskei had not been subject to control by Transkeian

chiefs for a "very long time" and, moreover, the existence of the Transkei as a unified political unit was itself a byproduct of white rule.

Before the annexation of the territory across the Kei River, the Transkei had not been under the control of a single chief but subject to the authority of various chiefs — and the subsequent administrative unification of Transkei, through the amalgamation of white-created institutions (the "general councils"), was a result of white rule.

On the question of the 1959 Promotion of Self-Government Act, Dr Olivier conceded it referred to self-government for eight "Bantu national units," of which the Xhosa unit was one.

But he did not agree with Chief Matanzima that it meant Pretoria had committed itself

to the development of one "homeland" for the Xhosa.

"That is reading too much into it. The most that can be said is that Pretoria left the option open for the (Xhosa) people to decide for themselves."

The Transkei's leaders, he said, implicitly accepted Transkei had a separate political destiny from Ciskei when, in 1963, they accepted the Transkei Self-Government Act, which provided for the political evolution of the Transkei as a distinct territory.

The Ciskei had a separate general council system from Transkei from 1920.

It was granted a separate territorial authority under the Bantu Authorities Act and later given a separate, self-governing legislative assembly under the Bantu Homelands Constitution Act of 1971.

11/14/01 (105) 1911

## 84 pupils charged

**MDANTSANE** — A total of 84 Mdantsane pupils appeared in 21 separate trials before Mr B. Addison at a special regional court here on charges of either public violence or arson, or both.

They were not asked to plead and no evidence was led.

The cases were postponed to March 9 and 10 and bail was fixed at R50 each.

The pupils had been in detention under the Ciskei emergency regulations since the unrest last year.

The case of 13 other students on public violence charges was postponed to March 4. — I.D.R.

CHEMICAL

Sammy Sacks Memorial Prize  
 Awarded to the student with the best classwork in Engineering Drawing.  
 L Menegaldo

Professor George Menzies Prize  
 Awarded on results of final examinations to the best male student in Land Surveying or Civil Engineering.  
 J H Rens

Corporation Medals  
 For the best student in each of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.

Second Year (Bronze Medal)  
 Miss G C Littlewort

Third Year (Silver Medal)  
 Miss N C Davidson

Fourth Year (Gold Medal)  
 P H Salmon  
 T J Cumming  
 D P Weeks  
 J H Rens  
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FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

C L Cragg

A E & C I Prize  
 For the first year student obtaining the highest average mark.



# Yeko wants to meet chiefs to explain

NEW BRIGHTON — The Kwazakhele businessman and politician, Mr A. T. Yeko, who says he left Transkei in disguise and by a devious route last weekend, wants to meet either President K. D. Matanzima, his brother, Prime Minister George Matanzima or the chief of the Transkei police, Major - General Martin Ngeeba.

as former representative of the deposed paramount chief of the Tembus, Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, and as an organiser of the opposition Democratic Progressive Party of Transkei.

He accepted the present paramount chief of the Tembus wholeheartedly. — DDR.

Mr Yeko said yesterday he wished to explain his political stand and his actions in leaving Transkei in disguise after he was allegedly sought by Transkei security police.

Mr Yeko said he was concerned about his status

mark.  
obtaining the  
For the first  
A F & C I Prize

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# Sebe says TB toll an indictment against SA

MDANTSANE — The fact that tuberculosis was still rife among a certain section of the South African community was an indictment against those in power, Chief Minister Lennox Sebe said yesterday.

Opening the Nkqubela Chest Hospital here, Chief Sebe said South Africa was endowed with the means to exterminate TB and yet had fallen far behind the accepted norms of civilised concern for its less fortunate citizens.

"It is an international scandal with which we shall live for generations to come," he said.

"There is abundant sunshine here, copious amounts of milk and eggs, vast areas of land for housing, and an enormous wealth of mineral resources for exploitation.

"The failure to educate and train the human potential of black South

Africans for 300 years is an unanswerable charge against those entrusted by the guardian of all life to look after his children."

Chief Sebe said there was no longer room for the disproportionate disparity of access to the benefits of the natural resources of the country. "TB, like the present cholera epidemic, will teach us one day to share and share alike."

One should never write off a tuberculous, Chief Sebe said Cecil Rhodes, who had come to South Africa to try to escape the ravages of a tuberculous lung, had played a major part in the future of Southern Africa. He had pushed the British Government into wars of acquisition in the Transvaal and in Matabeleland, now Zimbabwe.

"Among our black patients there may be an Einstein, a Henry Ford or a Marconi," the Chief Minister said. -- DPH.

CHEMICAL

Professor George Menzies Prize  
Awarded on results of final  
examinations to the best male  
student in Land Surveying or  
Civil Engineering.

B F McClelland  
J H Rens  
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Fourth Year (Gold Medal)

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Second Year (Bronze Medal)

For the best student in each  
of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.  
Corporation Medals

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING



DD 13/9/81  
**Koornhof:  
137000 ha  
for Ciskei**

**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY**  
Fewer than 100 farms were affected by current proposals for the incorporation of land into the Ciskei, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said yesterday.

In a written reply to a question by Mr Nic Olivier (PFP nominated), Dr Koornhof said only the Commission for Co-operation and Development's recommendations for the incorporation of additional land into the Ciskei were Public.

The commission's reports on the incorporation of white-owned land into the other black states had not been announced and therefore details could not be provided.

The commission had recommended that the Ciskei should receive an additional 137 000 hectares affecting fewer than 100 farming units, apart from a number of small holdings which could not be regarded as bona fide farms, Dr Koornhof said.

—SAPA



CT 13/2/81 (105)  
**Farms affected by Ciskei move**

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Fewer than 100 farms were affected by current proposals for the incorporation of land into the Ciskei, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said yesterday.

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FACULTY OF ENGINEERING



*Former  
TNIP  
whip  
detained*

EAST LONDON — The former chief whip of the Transkei Independence Party and former chairman of the Transkei Legislative Assembly has been detained at Oxtou near Whittlesea by the Ciskei Police.

The Whittlesea Station Commander, Captain E. Kutia, said last night Mr T. E. Katshunungwa has been detained for questioning in connection with certain allegations.

He was arrested between midnight and 1 a.m. on Sunday.

Mr Tshunungwa has since been transferred to the Punzana Police Station, he said — DDR.

# Aid to Ciskei is a waste says HNP man

00  
105  
14/2/81

EAST LONDON — The R542 million given to Ciskei Chief Minister L. L. Sebe to "squander", should have been sent to the Laingsburg disaster victims to build a new town.

This was said by Mr Brian Nel, at an HNP meeting here last night. He alleged that a shipment of arms and ammunition given to Ciskei and now in Zwelitsha, included rockets and mortars.

Reacting to reports on the teacher and police crises, Mr Nel said the government had the money to increase salaries, but was not willing to do so as it wanted to put blacks in the empty positions.

"The government wants teachers to resign so they can put black teachers in the schools at a lower standard of education."

Referring to the proposed clampdown on the possession of guns, Mr Nel said in Transkei ammunition could be bought without a licence. Arms were given to the homelands, and yet the government wanted to place the possession of guns under the Explosives Act. He said this was part of a "great conspiracy" by

the government and others to "disarm" the people.

Speaking to about 50 people in a nearly empty hall, Mr Nel said the Van der Walt Commission was "one big bluff", and when the election was over, Mr Van der Walt would implement what he had been told to do, and East London, among others, would become a multiracial city.

Calling the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, a "puppet" of Mr Harry Oppenheimer, the "real power" in South Africa, Mr Nel said Mr Botha's government was supplying mealies and petrol "north of our borders", while South Africans died fighting on the border.

He said he suspected, although he could not yet prove it, that the Nationalist Government was supplying arms to the very people it was meant to be fighting.

To much applause from the audience, Mr Nel said the Wit Kommando had "guts".

He said it was very convenient that just before the elections, the government announced it had captured a Russian spy and had also raided ANC quarters in Maputo. — DDR.



# Transkei's PM

S. Times 15/2/81  
insulted

us — Sebe

CISKEI Chief Minister Lennox Sebe this week confirmed fears of an imminent feud between his homeland and Transkei.

"We don't need Transkei. Culturally we are better off without them," said Chief Sebe.

He was reacting for the first time to Transkei Prime Minister George Matanzima's recent appeal to the South African Government not to grant the Ciskei independence.

He warned that Transkei would refuse to sit with the Ciskei at any meeting of the envisaged constellation of states of Southern Africa.

At first, Chief Sebe refused to be drawn into a feud. "I won't step in the mud. In any case, I'm busy with bigger things," he said recently.

But this week he angrily bit out at Chief Matanzima, saying that he had insulted the Ciskei people.

"Our people voiced their feelings about independence in a referendum. We believe their wishes are sacred," he said.

"The nation says it wants independence. Where does Chief

By DENNIS FAIRDROTHER

Matanzima come into it? Who is he?"

Black political observers fear the feud could cause a problem if the South African Government's proposed constellation is to be formalised in a grouping of Black states.

South Africa could be forced to deal separately with each.

Chief Matanzima said Transkei would refuse to sit with the Ciskei because independence would destroy the Xhosa national unit.

Independence would be a

contravention of the Bantu Self Government Act of 1959 which envisaged one Xhosa national unit.

He said the Xhosa national unit consisted of all the Xhosa-speaking people resident in Transkei and the Ciskei.

The genealogical tree was so intertwined that the house of Xhosa could not be divided by artificial boundaries or by tribal politics.

But said Chief Matanzima, when the State became self-governing it had invited the Ciskei to join it and had continued to do so until the Transkei became independent.

The Ciskei, by opting for independence, had defied itself out of the ambit of the provisions of "a national unit".

# PM tells Ciskei: free detainee

UTRANIA — Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, has demanded the immediate release of the former member of the Transkei Legislative Assembly, who is being held in Ciskei.

Mr T. Tshunungwa, who is also the former chief whip of the Transkei National Independence Party, was detained at Dabaza on Sunday.

Chief George said yesterday "Transkei deprecates the detention in the strongest terms.

"Ciskei, as a homeland, is part of South Africa, which must bear responsibility for any action taken by its citizens. It is for that reason that Transkei calls upon South Africa to take action to prevent the escalation of a potentially explosive situation."

Chief George said if Ciskei did not change its unprovoked and aggressive attitude, "Transkei might find it necessary to pay back in kind."

"The position is all the more unfortunate when one considers that Transkeians and Ciskeians belong to the same national unit."

He added that Ciskei appeared to delight in ill-treating Transkeian visitors, "a form of treatment to which Ciskeians are not subjected when they visit Transkei."

"There have been several cases where Transkeians have either been detained, discriminated against or assaulted in Ciskei.

"For example, in the mid-70s some Transkeians who had visited their relatives at Peddie were assaulted, and there was absolutely no justification for this brutal action.

"This type of behaviour continues unabated. The stoning of cars bearing Transkei registration numbers is a common occurrence at places like Whittlesea.

"With all the goodwill in the world, no state could sit back and watch its citizens being unjustly treated by another state."



DO 16/9/81 (111) (124) (105) (122)

# Firm may recognise Saawu says Gqweta

**PAST LONDON** The management of Johnson and Johnson here has made tentative moves towards the recognition of the South African Allied Workers Union (Saawu) as being representative of the workers in its factory.

This was announced by Mr Thozamile Gqweta, the national organiser of Saawu, at a mass meeting in the city hall on Saturday afternoon before a crowd of approximately 1 000 people.

Mr Gqweta said there had been discussions between the management of Johnson and Johnson and representatives of Saawu and that Saawu had been promised recognition if they could prove they had the backing of

the majority of workers in the factory.

Mr W Monroe, the personnel manager of Johnson and Johnson, confirmed that they were working towards an "acceptable form of recognition subject to us reaching an agreement.

Mr Monroe said Johnson and Johnson was prepared to talk with anyone who could prove they represented the majority of the workers.

At the same meeting, Mr Gqweta said that five employees of the Ciskei Transport Corporation who had lost their jobs in November last year had been reinstated after a report appeared in the Daily Dispatch last week saying that Saawu was

dealing with the matter. Mr Gqweta said he took this as an indication of the respect with which Saawu was viewed.

Mr Siba Nykilena, the branch chairman of Saawu, addressed the meeting and said that the basic principles of Saawu were active mass participation.

He said Saawu was not struggling against any particular race but rather against people who exploited the workers, no matter what their colour was.

He said that if Saawu was to succeed as a mass movement there had to be unity and discipline among the workers. - JDB

# Xaba hits back at PM over detention

FAST LONDON — The feud between the governments of Transkei and Ciskei was taken a step further yesterday when the Ciskei Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Rev. W. M. Xaba, reacted to a weekend statement by Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima.

Chief Matanzima had taken the Ciskei Government to task for detaining a former Transkei National Assembly chairman, Mr Thembekile Tshunungwa.

He added that if the Ciskei did not change its unprovoked and aggressive attitude "Transkei might find it necessary to pay back in kind."

"Chief George Matanzima has reacted adversely to the arrest of Mr Tshunungwa without first finding out the circumstances surrounding it," Mr Xaba said yesterday.

He said the Prime Minister of Transkei would have been wise to try to find out and evaluate the facts before making a public statement.

Reacting to claims by Chief Matanzima that Transkeians were ill-

treated in the Ciskei, Mr Xaba referred him to the detention of a former Ciskei Cabinet Minister, Mr J. Mkhola, in Transkei some years ago.

"In that case the Ciskei Government did not make any public statements. Neither the matter was handled by security men from both countries and Mr Mkhola was later released."

Mr Xaba said he did not want to delve into the assault on Transkei men in Tceddie during the mid 70s.

He said Chief Matanzima knew the facts about the assault well and dared him to mention them publicly.

Transkei people were treated well in the Ciskei and many were employed in the public service while others were holding high positions in the Ciskei National Independence Party.

"To say cars with Transkei registration numbers are stoned in the Ciskei is untrue. Transkeians visit the Ciskei freely and the Prime Minister of Transkei is a living example of this."

"In fact when he visits the Ciskei our men have

afforded him protection even without his knowledge."

Mr Xaba said the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service had recommended Chief Matanzima be asked to inform the CCIS when he visited the Ciskei during weekends, and that the CCIS secretary, Brig Charles Sebe, had contacted the Transkei Commissioner of Police, Major General M. Ngcoba, and Mr E. Ngca of Transkei Intelligence about this.

Mr Xaba said Mr Tshunungwa was detained on security information surrounding his activities in Zwelodina (Thornhill).

"Should it be found that his further detention is not in the interest of security, the Ciskei government would not hesitate in securing his release."

Mr Xaba added that Chief Matanzima would not procure Mr Tshunungwa's release by arms as he seemed to have indicated in his statement.

He said Chief Matanzima's attitude would not get him anywhere.

"We are, however, following it with interest," Mr Xaba said. — DOR



Stop RDM  
16/2/81

Kei ~~102~~

crisis 105

## — Chief

UMTATA. — Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, has called on South Africa to prevent what he termed 'an explosive situation' between his country and Ciskei.

Reacting to reports that the former Chief Whip of the ruling Transkei National Independence Party, Mr T Tshungwa, had been detained under Ciskei's security laws, Chief Matanzima said:

"Transkei deplores the detention in the strongest terms.

"As a homeland, Ciskei is part of South Africa, which must bear the responsibility for any action taken by its citizens.

"It is for that reason that Transkei calls upon South Africa to intervene to take action to prevent the escalation of a potentially explosive situation."

He said Transkei might find it necessary to "pay back in kind" if Ciskei did not change its aggressive attitude.

The position was more unfortunate when one considered that Transkeians and Ciskeians belonged to the same national unit, he added.

Chief Matanzima alleged there were several reported cases in which Transkeians had either been detained, discriminated against or assaulted in Ciskei.

"This type of behaviour continues unabated. The stoning of cars bearing Transkei number plates is a common occurrence at places like Whittlesea.

"With all the goodwill in the world, no state could sit back and watch its citizens being unjustly treated by another state," he said. — Sapa.

DD. 1812481 (102)

# Ciskei grader firm expands

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN

— The proposed independence of the Ciskei has influenced Galion — a company which manufactures graders and rollers among other equipment — to expand its business here.

The firm's new premises will be opened at noon today, at a "small function", according to a spokesman.

The opening will be conducted by Mr T. A. Tribelhorn, the company's chairman, who will be accompanied by Mr B. van der Westhuizen, the general manager, both of Johannesburg.

For many years, Galion operated a small branch office here but from its new premises has already sold 34 graders to the

Ciskei Government.

A spokesman said yesterday the company's move to expand its business was justified "when one considers the development of the Ciskei and the country's proposed independence." —  
DDR.







*African*  
and Blacks 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.

*African*  
The Coloureds and Blacks, however, have a persistently high proportion of

since 1941.

Clearly the broad diagnostic categories used in this analysis conceal a certain amount of information. However, because of the changes in disease classification which have taken place since 1929 it is not possible to examine the temporal changes of mortality rates in greater detail.

Diseases categories with rates greater than 5/1000 appear in italics in

Table II. It will be noted that the mortality experiences of the Coloureds

DD  
18/2/81  
105

# Special tuition at Alice school

EAST LONDON — The Ciskei Education Department has opened a special school in Alice to provide special tuition for pupils who have not had a good grounding in mathematics and physical science.

The Ciskei Secretary for Education, Mr O. S. Bomela, yesterday revealed that the Tyume Training College in Alice had been converted into a special school for these subjects.

For a start 120 pupils have been provided for but it was hoped 360 pupils would study at the school by 1983.

"The only problem is that there are no boarding facilities and pupils who go to the school will have to provide their own accommodation," Mr Bomela said.

He said 60 pupils were already at the school but there was room for another 60.

"What we take this year are pupils who have passed the junior certificate but have either had no mathematics and physical science or have not been able to get good passes in the subjects."

All such pupils are admitted to Std 8 classes and are to take four subjects this year — mathematics, physical science, English and Afrikaans.



MR BOMELA . . . only a start

He said they would take the normal six subjects for matric in Standards 9 and 10.

Mr Bomela said the department had been appointed at the poor tur-

if lower or higher levels are seen... mortality rates require emphasis. ...ence of the diseases in question ...mortality rates, for example, a ...culosis will not only be influenced but also by improved prevention

not for the first year but were hoping this was because of inadequate publicity for the school. He said the special syllabus followed in Std 8 was aimed at equipping the pupils better for Form IV so that they should have minimum difficulty in making the grade in matric.

Mr Bomela also revealed another scheme involving special training being given to maths and science teachers at the Hlaziya-in-service Training College, Mdantsane.

He said 40 teachers were undergoing a one-year special crash course in the two subjects. Selected were teachers who studied both subjects at matric level.

"We are training with the goal of equipping them to teach maths and physical science in Standards 9 and 10," Mr Bomela said.

He said his department was fighting the problem of qualified teachers on the subjects on all fronts.

"If you check last year's symbols in matric maths and science you will notice they were generally poor and the reason for this is that few schools have teachers qualified to teach these subjects.

"In order to improve the situation and to meet the demand in professions and commerce and industry for people qualifying in these subjects at matric level we are taking this step.

"It's only a start but we cannot sit back and hope we shall get teachers from other countries while we do nothing to improve the available material." Mr Bomela said the teacher shortage was compounded by the fact that Fort Hare University turned out only about 40 graduate teachers for the whole of South Africa each year. — DDR.

the developing experiences. This becomes apparent from Table II which provides the overa mortality are consi mortality of the Coloureds

at primary, secondary and tertiary levels of intervention which will



# Maku: more doctors needed

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN** — The Ciskeian Government was considering establishing its own medical supply depot, the Minister of Health, Dr B. R. Maku, told a nine-man party of members of the South African Defence Force Medical Corps yesterday.

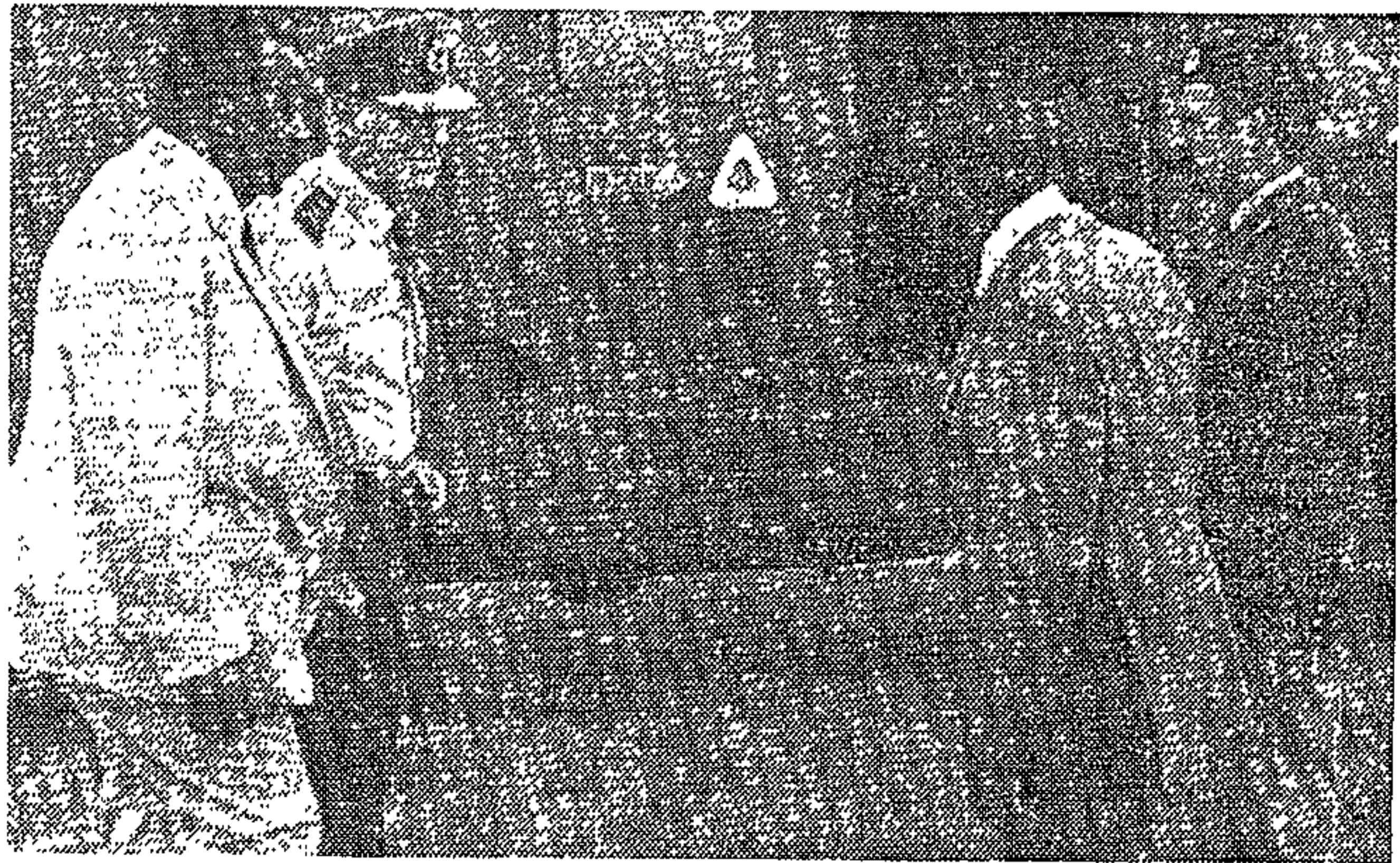
The group, led by Lieutenant-General N. J. Niewoudt, was paying a courtesy call to Ciskei, where a number of doctors doing national service with the SADF have been posted.

The other senior members of the group were Major-General N. C. Larkin and Major-General H. S. Wassermann.

The group visited the Cecilia Makiwane Hospital, Mdantsane, and the Mount Coke Hospital near here.

Dr Maku, speaking at a luncheon for the visitors, said there would have been a complete breakdown of medical services in the rural hospitals in Ciskei had it not been for the assistance received from national service medical officers stationed in those areas.

"In St Matthew's Hospital, in particular, we are having extreme difficulties in obtaining permanent medical officers and this hospital has now been functioning for many months with the services of the medical



**Dr B. R. Maku introduces Lieutenant-General N. J. Niewoudt to Dr L. Mzimba, medical superintendent at Mount Coke Hospital.**

superintendent and only one or two army doctors," he said.

The hospital had 220 beds with seven satellite clinics under it.

More national servicemen should be posted to Ciskei's hospitals. He cited Cecilia Makiwane, a 700-bed hospital, which had 20 vacant posts for medical officers, but only three military doctors.

The 300-bed Mount Coke Hospital had six vacancies and only one army doctor in service.

while St Matthew's and Nompumelelo, at Peddie, had four vacancies each.

He said there were no military doctors at Nompumelelo, a 233-bed hospital.

"I shall be extremely grateful if the situation can be improved. Not only can we do with more doctors, but chemists, dentists, medical technologists and other para-medical personnel will be equally welcome."

Dr Maku thanked the SADF for supplying medicines and drugs to

Ciskei through its central medical stores and said his government had, in the first six months this year, placed orders totalling R700 000.

"Having regard to the forthcoming independence of Ciskei, it appears likely that this arrangement may have to terminate and in anticipation of this, my department has already examined the feasibility and practicability of establishing its own supply depot in East London," he said. — DDR.



DD. 19/2/81 (105)

## Sebe meets for top-level talks

CAPE TOWN — Top-level talks were held yesterday between the Ciskei and South African governments on the impending independence of the Ciskei.

No statement was issued after the talks, but the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, confirmed that they concerned the proposed independence of the homeland.

Chief Sebe and the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, met for five hours yesterday afternoon in Cape Town and the discussions are to continue today.

Besides Chief Sebe, the Ciskei government was represented by the Minister of Agriculture, the Rev W. A. Xaba, the

secretary to the Chief Minister, Mr Graham Matham, and the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr Gary Godden.

In addition to Dr Koornhof, the South African government was represented by both deputy ministers in the Department of Co-operation and Development, Dr George Morrison and Mr Greyling Wentzel, the department's Director-General, Mr Johan Mills, and other government officials.

Today's talks will be held in Dr Koornhof's office here.

Chief Sebe said he was not sure if a statement would be issued after today's discussions but said it was possible that he would have something to say. — PC



120 1971/81  
Ciskei (105)  
releases  
detainee

EAST LONDON — The former chief whip of the Transkei National Independence Party and former chairman of the Transkei Legislative Assembly, Mr Thembekile Tshunungwa, was released from detention in Ciskei yesterday morning.

Mr Tshunungwa, who was detained at Dimbaza on February 8, was released at 10 am from Zwelusha, where he was being held by the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service. He was then taken immediately to Queenstown.

Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said yesterday he knew nothing about Mr Tshunungwa's release. He had previously taken the Ciskei Government to task for detaining Mr Tshunungwa.

Earlier this week, Reverend W. M. Xaba, Ciskei Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, said Mr Tshunungwa was detained on security information surrounding his activities in Zweekedinga (Thornhill). — DDR

# Date for Ciskei independence? Underpenned today?

RD 20/2/81 165

**CAPE TOWN — The date for Ciskei independence is expected to be announced here today.**

Chief Minister Lennox Sebe and the South African Prime Minister, Mr. P. W. Botha, are to hold talks this afternoon and a joint announcement is to be made afterwards.

The meeting between Chief Sebe and Mr Botha follows two days of intensive talks between the two governments.

Outstanding issues in the independence package deal worked out last

Nor would he give any indication of the date for independence, but, it seems likely to be towards the end of the year.

It is unlikely that the South African Parliament will be able to finalise legislative arrangements during the current session which ends next week. Because of this it will only be able to adopt these laws when it reconvenes in August.

**From BARRY STREEK**  
Political correspondent

September by Chief Sebe and the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, were discussed in detail this week.

These mainly concerned financial arrangements and land consolidation.

Chief Sebe said in an interview last night that the discussions, had been "very practical" and had been conducted with "brutal frankness".

He refused to disclose any details of the discussions but said the Van

would be meeting the Ciskeian Government "within a week or so" to discuss consolidation issues.

the nation was defeated by the actions of George Grey — and that was the war of economy.

The then authority of the chiefs was removed and replaced by the authority of commissioners.

"This was tantamount to a sacrilege," said Chief Sebe.

"No words, no authority, can make the Ciskei feel that the country has risen again from the dust unless a substantial amount of money is ploughed into it to develop it quickly.

"And the potential is there."

The Ciskei's potential had been underlined by the development of farms in the Yeddie area where white farmers had earned foreign exchange by selling the products of the land.

"This is a hardy country, a hardy nation, from the intellectuals to the men who sweep the streets and their interests must be protected.

"That is why the talks this week took so long," Chief Sebe said.

He expected the discussions to be finalised by his meeting with the Prime Minister this afternoon.

The Chief Minister added that the Ciskeian delegation was not prepared to leave undiscussed any matter which affected the man in the street.

Chief Sebe said he was impressed by the manner in which the negotiations were handled.

And South African government sources said the discussions had been the most thorough ever conducted with a state about to seek its independence from South Africa. — PC.



Corporation Medals  
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of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.

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L Menegaldo

A E & C I Prize

For the first year student  
obtaining the highest average  
mark.

G L Cragg

RBM 20/2/81  
**News on  
Ciskei  
expected  
today**

**Political Staff**

CAPE TOWN. — The date of Ciskei's independence from South Africa is expected to be announced in Cape Town today.

The Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, and the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, are to hold talks this afternoon and a joint announcement is to be made afterwards.

The meeting between Chief Sebe and Mr Botha follows two days of intensive talks between the two governments this week.

Outstanding issues in the independence package deal worked out by Chief Sebe and the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, in September last year, were discussed in detail this week.

These mainly concerned financial arrangements and the consolidation of the homeland.

Chief Sebe said in an interview last night that the discussions this week, which would continue again today, had been "very practical" and had been conducted with "brutal frankness".

The Chief Minister refused to disclose any details of the discussions but said the Van Der Walt Commission would be meet in the Ciskei Government "within a week or so" to discuss consolidation issues.

Nor would he give any indication of the date of Ciskei's independence, but it seems likely to be towards the end of the year.

It is unlikely the South African Parliament will be able to finalise legislative arrangements during the current session of Parliament which ends next week. Because of this it will only be able to adopt these laws when it convenes again in August.

What does seem likely is that an independence programme has been finalised in broad terms and that today's meeting between Chief Sebe and Mr Botha will confirm these.

20 Feb 85  
Ciskei <sup>STAR</sup>  
statehood  
date set (105)

Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY — The Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, today announced that Ciskei would be taking independence on December 4 this year.

Ciskei will become the fourth homeland to become independent, following Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda.

Mr Botha made the announcement during what will probably be his final major speech in Parliament before the general election.

The announcement follows extensive talks this week between the Ciskei Government and the South African Government, with Mr Botha meeting Chief Lennox Sebe, Prime Minister of Ciskei, yesterday to finalise the announcement.



Date  
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**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN**  
— December 4 has a special historical meaning for the Ciskei, it was learnt here yesterday, minutes after the South African Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, had announced the date for the homeland's independence.

The head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, Brigadier Charles Sebe, said the beginning of December marked the end of the period of mourning for Ciskeians.

"The Ciskei Government attaches paramount importance to the chiefs who inhabited this part of the country in yesterday, and Paramount Chief Sandile, who was head of the Ciskei nation, is particularly revered," Brig Sebe said.

Taking into consideration the history of Chief Sandile's death, the Ciskei Government had recognised a period of six months following the death as a period of mourning for the chief.

"The Ciskei Government also accepts that the death of Paramount Chief Sandile signified the fall of the Ciskei nation and no efforts to resuscitate the nation could be launched during the period of mourning but rather immediately thereafter," he said.

The Ciskei Government had decided December 4

# Restrict Ciskei to 1936 Land Act — opposition

**EAST LONDON** — Appeals to restrict Ciskei to the 1936 Land Act boundaries were made by both local opposition parties in response to the government's decision to grant Ciskei its independence on December 4.

Both Mr Ivor Sparg, Border Regional Chairman of the Progressive Federal Party, and Mr Harland Bell, New Republic Party MP for East London North, said they opposed any further addition of land beyond that allocated un-

der the 1936 Land Act

Mr Sparg accused the government of being "cynical" for not making any firm commitment in regard to Ciskei land consolidation before announcing the independence date.

"We expect a commitment in regard to King William's Town to be made known only after the general election," he said.

Mr Bell said the NRP "is opposed to the addition of any further land over and above that agreed to in terms of the 1936 Land

Act."

In his statement reacting to the announcement of Ciskei's independence date, Mr Sparg said Ciskei independence was not in line with PFP policy but that in the interests of regional economic prosperity the PFP would adopt a policy of co-operation.

"If Ciskei wants independence and if that is what the white electorate want then we have no alternative but to congratulate them on it," he said.

"In the interests of the Border area, that is to say Ciskei, East London, King William's Town and Transkei, we will cooperate to bring economic prosperity."

"We believe in full co-operation for the sake of the economy of the area."

In his statement, Mr Bell said Ciskei independence did not disturb the NRP policy for a federal-confederal dispensation.

"As the conditions under which independence will be attained have not

yet been announced, it is difficult to comment in detail," he said.

"However, on the local economic scene it appears it is highly likely that the regional economic co-operation plan better known locally as the co-prosperity plan will become a reality to the advantage of the independent Ciskei and the Border region.

"This is essential to the development of the region as a whole." DDR

(News by Mike Chandler of 33 Carlton Street East London)

was the day on which "the nation would rise after its demise following the fall of Sandile."

Brig Sebe said the referendum on December 4 last year also followed the same line of thinking.

The first reaction to the news of Ciskei's independence date will be assessed today at the Khambashe centre, at Welcomewood near here, when Chief Minister L. L. Sebe addresses Ciskeians attending the naming ceremony for acting Chief Maqubela.

Chief Maqubela, who was installed last November, is acting for Chief Sebe, who is the head of the Amakhambashe tribe.

A government spokesman, however, said yesterday Chief Sebe would not divulge all the implications of independence today, but the Ciskei nation would be invited to a full report-back meeting, at Mdantsane. DDR.

DD 21/2/81 (105) (257)

# Ciskei student tells of police assault

ZWELITSHA — A high school student described to a regional court magistrate here yesterday how he had to have two front teeth extracted after an assault by the Ciskei Police when he was arrested during the school unrest last year.

Mr Mncedi Pololo, 20, was giving evidence before Mr B. Addison in a trial in which he and 11 others are charged with

unlawfully assembling and creating a riot last year. All 12 have pleaded not guilty.

Mr Pololo said he had been detained for 103 days under the Ciskei emergency law, Proclamation R252.

He had signed a statement but could not make out what was written because he said he was in "terrible pain" from the assault. — SAPA.

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NO.	W		A		C		B	
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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
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I

INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES



204.2/2-87 (105)

# Ciskei independence deal signed

**Political Staff**

CAPE TOWN. — The Ciskei is to become independent of South Africa on December 4 this year.

This was announced in the Assembly yesterday by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, following three days' intensive talks between the Ciskei and South African governments in Cape Town.

Yesterday afternoon Mr Botha and the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, signed an independence agreement which will make the Ciskei the fourth homeland to gain its legal independence from

**South Africa.**

At a Press conference afterwards, Chief Sebe said the conditions laid down by the Ciskei Government for independence had been met during the negotiations.

But he did not disclose any details of either the financial arrangements or the final boundaries of the Ciskei on December 4.

However, both Chief Sebe and the Ciskei's Minister of Agriculture, Mr W A Xaba, stressed that historically the territory of the homeland stretched between the Great Fish River and the Kei River,

from the Indian Ocean to the Stormberg.

This area not only includes the controversial area of King William's Town but also East London and Queenstown.

Chief Sebe also made three firm assurances to white people who stayed on in the Ciskei after independence:

- They would be allowed to retain their schools for ten years;
- They could continue living as beforehand; and
- They could sell their properties to whoever they pleased.

He said it had been agreed that all land scheduled for in-

corporation in the Ciskei under the 1975 proposals would be transferred to the Ciskei by the end of 1982. The 1980 proposals were a matter of negotiation between the two governments and it had been agreed these negotiations would continue after independence.

Chief Sebe also said agreement had been reached that

Ciskelans would retain South African nationality although they would remain Ciskeian citizens.

This meant they would retain the right to South African passports.

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For the first year student

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Drawing.

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Sammy Sacks Memorial Prize

J H Rens

Civil Engineering.

Awarded on results of final  
examinations to the best male  
student in Land Surveying or  
Professor George Menzies Prize

B F McClelland

J H Rens

D P Weeks

T J Cumming

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Second Year (Bronze Medal)

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FACULTY OF ENGINEERING





Decision

DD 2112/81

105

Land issue

# December 4

## will continue

# It's D.S.I. Ciskei independence deal

### In December 4.

This was announced in Parliament here yesterday by the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha.

The announcement followed three days of intensive talks here between the Ciskei and South African governments.

From BARRY STREEK

Yesterday afternoon Mr Botha and Ciskei Chief Minister, Lennox Sebe signed an independence agreement making Ciskei the fourth homeland to gain independence from South Africa.

At a press conference afterwards, Chief Sebe said the conditions laid down by his government for independence had been met, but he did not disclose any details of either the financial arrangements or the final boundaries of the Ciskei on December 4.

However, both Chief Sebe and the Ciskei's Minister of Agriculture, Mr W. A. Xaba, emphasised that historically the

stretched between the Great Fish River and the Kei River, from the Indian Ocean to the Stormberg.

This area not only includes the controversial area of King William's Town, but also East London and Queenstown.

Chief Sebe also made three firm assurances to whites who stayed on after independence:

They would be allowed to retain their schools for ten years, they could continue living their lives as before and they could sell their properties to whomever they pleased.

"We will give an undertaking that they will be able to continue life as though nothing has happened," he said.

Regarding financial arrangements between the two governments, Chief Sebe said he had proposed a formula which the South African Government had agreed to in principle.

His government emphasised that any funds made available had to be of benefit to the man in the street. This was the greatest rock on which to build the nation.

Chief Sebe said it had been agreed Ciskeians would retain South African nationality although they would remain Ciskeian citizens. This meant they would retain the right to South African passports.

"The present arrangement is that no Ciskeian will suffer. In fact, the black man had only privileges in the past, no matter how educated he was.

"In the new arrangement we will have rights which the black man has never enjoyed," Chief Sebe said.

The text of the agreement signed yesterday between the two governments has not been released yet but Chief Sebe said he expected it to be released soon.

Reaction, pages 2 and 7.

CAPE TOWN — The Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, said yesterday that negotiations on the Ciskeian land issue would continue even after independence.

Chief Sebe declined to comment on his government's stance on King William's Town.

He said the land question was "a delicate matter" and he refused to sink to the level of the people who had made derogatory statements about the King William's Town issue, but who had not given evidence to the Van der Walt Commission.

The Ciskeian Government and the Van der Walt Commission would be meeting within the next week before it heard evidence in East London and the land question would be discussed there.

The Ciskei had arrived at a satisfactory working arrangement with the South African Government to see it through until the problem could be settled finally.

"As far as we are concerned, we have given our memoranda and undertakings," Chief Sebe said.

The outcome of the Ciskei land deal would not be known until the Van der Walt Commission had submitted its completed report to the Cabinet for decision, he said.

Chief Sebe emphasised that the land question was never static.

"It is an ongoing thing. That is why we say we will help the aspirations of the nation through negotiation."

It had been agreed that all land scheduled for incorporation in the Ciskei under the 1975 proposals would be transferred to the Ciskei by the end of 1982. SAPA-PC.



Let's shake on it. The Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, and Chief L. L. Sebe, Chief Minister of the Ciskei, after the independence announcement yesterday.



Do 23/12/81  
Ciskei

caucus

105

## meets today

ZWELITSHA — A full report on the independence talks between the Ciskeian and South African governments will be submitted to a caucus meeting of the Ciskei Government, scheduled here for this morning.

The meeting will also be attended by the four Ciskei urban representatives from Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Bloemfontein and Johannesburg.

Reverend W. M. Xaba, the Minister of Agriculture, who announced the meeting at the Khambashe Centre at the weekend, said in an interview afterwards the meeting would be closed to both the public and the press.

A press statement, however, would be released after the meeting.

Because of today's meeting, no report was made at the Khambashe Centre, except for a short report Mr Xaba read from a Cape Town Afrikaans newspaper.

He said he was impressed by the report, which was better than reports carried in the English-language press.

"The English press supports the opposition in this country and is, therefore, opposed to political developments sponsored by the South African Government."

One distortion regarding the independence talks in Cape Town last week was that "the English papers said Dr Koornhof and Chief Sebe had signed independence documents. That is not true."

According to the Afrikaans report Mr Xaba quoted from, Chief Sebe had reiterated his assurances to King William's Town whites that, in the event of incorporation of the town into the Ciskei, his government would not interfere with their "cultural development" and their schools — DDR



DD 23/2/81 105

# Sebe warns on drop-outs

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN**  
— High school teachers in the Ciskei were given a stern warning at the weekend by Chief Minister L. L. Sebe that the Ciskei Government would no longer tolerate the rate of drop-outs in the senior level.

Speaking at a name-giving ceremony for Chief Maqubela, at the Khambashe centre, Chief Sebe also slammed the various departments in the Ciskei Government service for not fulfilling their role as "training grounds" for the calibre of personnel needed to build a healthy civil service.

Chief Sebe said the government allocated bursaries each year for students who wanted to further their education at university.

"But each year we are facing the same problem of students whose best efforts are school-leaving certificates," he said.

Chief Sebe said teachers were to blame for the situation and warned them: "The day these children wake up to the fact that you are deceiving them, complete chaos will ensue."

Chief Sebe said the teachers were compounding the unemployment problem as the drop-outs became work seekers "and if the government

creates new jobs for these drop-outs it means all other development projects must suffer."

Chief Sebe announced his government needed young, intelligent people to be trained by South Africa's foreign affairs department as a first step "towards our confederal arrangement," he said: "But where can I get the material I am looking for?"

He said there were a number of names that came readily to mind "the kind of people who would serve my government meritoriously at such a level" but if he were to take such people there would be no replacements for them in their departments.

"The various departments in the Ciskei are not fulfilling their role as training grounds for people who would then help in the building of a healthy civil service," he said.

The departments had no control over their staff members, having thrown discipline overboard "in a bid to buy cheap popularity."

"I want to warn you I will not be a party to it by lowering standards in the Ciskei," said Chief Sebe.

Chief Sebe said he was required to appoint per-

sonnel for the foreign affairs assignment within the next two weeks.

Speaking at the same function, the Reverend W. M. Xaba, the Deputy Chief Minister, said the government needed in its civil service people who were conversant with government policy.

"We do not want to experience a situation where people who work for us will not know what our policy is, thereby misrepresenting us on crucial issues relating to political direction and the work they do," he said.

People who did not attend government meetings could not correctly interpret "the spirit of the politicians and, therefore, the policies of the government," he said.  
— DDR.

## Ciskei recruits plan

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN**  
— The Ciskei Government has launched a conscription programme in search of 200 young men, who will form a new battalion in preparation for the homeland's independence on December 4.

The exercise was announced at the weekend by Chief Minister L. L. Sebe, who said the recruits would have to report at the Ciskei headquarters, at Zwelitsha, on March 7.

Brigadier Charles Sebe, the highest-ranking police officer in the Ciskei, said yesterday the recruits would be trained in various aspects of military work, including being president's guards and aides as well as being

members of the military band.

Chief Sebe asked chiefs and headmen in the Ciskei to select "with the greatest care" recruits from their areas "and here I must emphasise merit must be the deciding factor and family ties must not influence bias on the part of the selecting authorities."

DDR.

DD. 23/3/81 (105)  
**Ciskei  
scheme  
opposed**

(76)

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EAST LONDON — A plan to establish a "Manpower Development Component" in the Ciskei to organise labour to meet the needs of the South African market drew heavy fire at a mass meeting here on Saturday organised by the South African Allied Workers Union (Saawu).

At question time several workers came to the front to address the crowd and rejected the scheme vehemently to loud support from the crowd of more than 1 000 in the city hall.

Mr Thozamile Gqweta, the national organiser of Saawu, said the plan, which was being devised by the Ciskei Department of Justice, was a totalitarian measure.

"The workers want to know whether this means they will be sold to South Africa as migrant labourers.

"Does the scheme mean that if a worker gets employed he will have his pay packet divided in two, with one half going to the Ciskei Government?"

Several workers who addressed the crowd said they suspected the scheme would be used during times of labour unrest against striking workers.

They appeared to be unhappy with the idea that a secret computer would keep detailed information on all workers. — DDR.

(77)

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# 'Save Hogsback' plea

Argus  
23/2/81  
Argus Bureau  
(85) 57

PORT ELIZABETH. — A plea has been made by the residents of Hogsback, which is marked for consolidation with the Ciskei, that the area be declared a nature reserve.

The Hogsback study group of six residents headed by Mr H P Carlisle, told the Van der Walt Commission in a memorandum that Hogsback should receive special status.

Meanwhile, the Progressive Federal Party's chief spokesman on agricultural matters, Mr Phillip Myburgh, has called

on conservation bodies to help protect the Hogsback area as a nature reserve.

He said Hogsback featured prominently in the Ciskei land consolidation proposals, without protection from overpopulation and agriculture which would damage the area's flora and fauna.

The group's plea is that the Hogsback water catchment area is of prime importance to South Africa and the Ciskei and that the indigenous forests should be preserved as part of the natural heritage.

Mr Carlisle said Hogsback held the headwaters for most of the rivers in the Border area which watered many irrigation schemes.

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Awarded on results of final

Professor George Menzies Prize

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J H Rens

D P Weeks

T J Cumming

P M Salmon

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Third Year (Silver Medal)

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Second Year (Bronze Medal)

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# PFP 'no' to Ciskei takeover of 'King'

Angus  
26/2/81  
105

## Political Staff

THE Progressive Federal Party, in a definitive policy statement on consolidation, has opposed the incorporation of King William's Town into Ciskei.

In a statement Mr Ray Swart, PFP spokesman on consolidation, who was speaking on behalf of the PFP caucus, said his party was opposed to the proposed independence of Ciskei.

As a consequence the PFP is opposed to King William's Town or any other town or territory being taken out of the Republic of South Africa and being included in an independent Ciskei.

The inclusion of the town would not solve any of the fundamental problems of South Africa or Ciskei.

### FALSE SENSE

It does not give more land to blacks, it extends the problems of citizenship to whites domiciled in the area and gives a false sense of fairness and justice to the Government's homeland policy.

Mr Swart said the PFP was in favour of the full implementation of the 1936 Land Act as well as being of the opinion that land available for black occupation was totally inadequate and that it was essential that more land should be made available to blacks for agricultural and residential purposes.

To relieve the shortage of land the PFP believed that land held by the Development Trust should be transferred as soon as possible for black occupation.

It also believed that statutory restrictions prohibiting blacks from acquiring rural and urban land outside the homelands should be immediately repealed.

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CHEMICAL



# NO SAA Nationality for Ciskeians

DB 26/1/81

105

**MMABATHO — The South African Government has refused to grant South African nationality to Ciskei Citizens — one of the cardinal demands in the homelands package deal for independence.**

What the South African Government has agreed to is an arrangement whereby South Africa and Ciskei would extend to the other country's citizens the benefits of citizenship when such a step became necessary.

These details were

revealed at a conference here yesterday, by Ciskei's Chief Minister, Chief L. L. Sebe, in a paper entitled Negotiated Change or Bloody Confrontation — the Choice for South Africa, which was read on his behalf as he could not attend personally.

Chief Sebe told the conference an important aspect of the package deal was a separation of the concepts of nationality and citizenship in such a way that Ciskeians and South Africans would obtain a common nationality based on a confederal arrangement.

It was believed by means of this device, and various other clauses,

which were inserted into the proposed agreement, a confederation with strong federal overtones could be achieved," Chief Sebe said.

"What the Ciskei has settled for, however, falls short of Ciskeian expectations in that the South African Government finds it impossible to move any further than a confederation."

According to the arrangement devised by the South African Government, Ciskeians would have their own nationality and citizenship, but also with the added promise that South Africa and Ciskei will, when necessary, ex-

tend to one another's citizens the elements or benefits of citizenship in the form of passports and international protection."

"After lengthy and time-consuming negotiations the Ciskei, while not entirely satisfied with the outcome, was sure of one thing, that the white people of South Africa were not prepared to move any further on the issue at that stage," Chief Sebe said.

"Whereas the Ciskei was originally concerned with the retention of a stake in South Africa, it is now being expected to surrender that stake," he said. It was extremely

frustrating to have to begin one step lower than was really necessary on the ladder to peace — and in the course of achieving this, also to be called upon to surrender the nationality of South Africa, even though that nationality is meaningless to a black man at this time."

He said his government's attitude was that the political road to equality proved to be a slower one than expected and, in consequence, an economic solution had to be sought.

"The focus has, therefore, shifted from the purely political aspects to the economic."

"The proliferation of new ideas in the economic field tends to indicate that these ideas are directed at the economic upliftment of the black man, but if economic advancement is seen as an alternative to political co-operation then there are stormy times ahead."

He said co-prosperity areas and development banks were no substitute for real political rights.

"The creation of a President's Council from which the blacks are excluded merely reinforces the idea that real political change is not presently on the cards." While he believed in change through

negotiation, Chief Sebe said such negotiation should bring about movement.

"And I ask in all sincerity what degree of movement or adaptation in South Africa's policies has become apparent since the independence of Transkei in 1976?"

The ultimate weapon for peace in South Africa was a federal system in a repartitioned country.

Chief Sebe proposed the state boundaries in such a system be determined by the degree of economic interaction in an area rather than by emotional or racial considerations.

— DDR.

See also page 12.



3.3.2) Waiting Time

The mean waiting times for patients at Groote Schuur and Selected Day Hospitals are given in Table 3.9. Patients at all hospitals follow the same procedure. They present their hospital cards at reception, wait for their folders, proceed to the waiting room to wait to see a doctor - at the Day Hospitals, a sister is seen first for history taking, urine analysis, then proceed to the pharmacy waiting room after

the hospital is situated along the most direct route.

(2) See attached page for variation.

Table 3.9 Mean patient waiting times (in mins.)

Hospital	Mean waiting time to see the doctor	Standard deviation	Mean time at hospital	Standard deviation
	$\bar{x}$	S	$\bar{x}$	S
Groote Schuur	128,09	83,79	234,41	124,81
1 Day hospitals	94,79	56,80	122,3	54,67
Heideveld	129,56	56,80	139,01	63,79
Dr Abdurahman	58,81	38,17	94,55	34,98
Retreat	105,4	69,08	147,30	70,04
Elsties River	82,81	49,41	97,98	49,66
Grassy Park	98,08	52,88	115,71	50,31

# CNDC: Sebe hits at SA

*Handwritten notes:* "Ulolet", "Chumy", "positif"

*Handwritten notes:* "27/2/81", "101"

CAPE TOWN — The chief minister of the Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, has made an unprecedented attack on the South African government for not attaching the Ciskei National Development Corporation to the homelands Ministry of Finance.

He made his criticisms in the 1980 annual report of the CNDC which has been tabled in the South African parliament.

Policy criticisms are rarely made in annual reports which usually contain details of activities already undertaken as well as financial statements.

But in a foreword to the 1980 report Chief Sebe said "All attempts on my part to have the corporation attached to the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs of the Ciskeian government have met with no success so far."

Although he stressed that in spite of his objections the CNDC had achieved much success in

promoting the industrialisation of the Ciskei, the Chief Minister said the corporation had the image of being imposed on the Ciskei.

Homeland development corporations, of which the CNDC was no exception, "have become instruments used by the Department of Co-operation and Development for the achievement of its objectives in developing the homelands.

"The corporations are financially responsible the South African government and their directors appointed by it, albeit it partly in consultation with the governments of the national states.

"The objects of these corporations are clearly defined in the creating legislation.

"The application of this philosophy and the adoption of this procedure has given the Ciskeian National Development Corporation an image of having been imposed on the Ciskei.

Day Hospital	1. Public	2. Private	3. Hospital	4. Walking
	113	57	11	303
	24,22	7,70	7,28	0,00
	0,21	0,14	0,66	0,00
TOTAL	P.2.=484	TC.2.=39,20	AC.2.=0,08	

Public transport=bus, trains, taxi.

Hospital transport=provided by hospital.

Note: (y) The cost is calculated for a journey from the centre point of each zone to the centre point of the zone in which

With respect to congestion at hospitals, Buchanan's caution that congestion should not be seen as a need to expand facilities, should be borne in mind. On the excess demand or health services in the National Health Service, he comments "Does congestion suggest that total investment is sub-optimal? No such inference is possible. The congestion that is observed indicates only that the supply of medical health services at a standard quality is not sufficient to meet demand at zero (low) user prices. But since zero (low) user prices are not demonstrably optimal in themselves, there is no implication that the supply of standard-quality services sufficient to meet all demands at these prices would produce the optimal level of investment." (4)

(4.4) Indirect subjective costs

While it is particularly difficult to evaluate these costs,



# Tezapi says Sebe has shown flaws in deal

UMTATA — The Chief Minister of Ciskei, Chief L. L. Sebe, in his speech delivered at Mbabatho had revealed the latent inadequacies and weaknesses in the package deal of his independence, said Transkei's Deputy Minister of Defence and Police, Mr David Tezapi.

Mr Tezapi was reacting to a speech delivered on behalf of Chief Sebe describing how the South African Government had refused to grant South African nationality to Ciskeians, one of the cardinal demands in the Ciskei's package deal for independence.

"At long last he has let the cat out of the bag," said Mr Tezapi. "Chief Sebe has told the world and Ciskeians the true position regarding his independence."

"He told them he was taking independence minus all his ambitious contents of the package deal. He propounded that what the Ciskei has settled for falls short of

Ciskeians' aspirations in that the South African Government finds it impossible to move any further than a confederation."

Mr Tezapi said: "In consequence the Ciskei has accepted this lesser offer."

Now that the package deal had been split and the full contents made known,

people were in a better position to judge for themselves what type of independence the Ciskei was opting for.

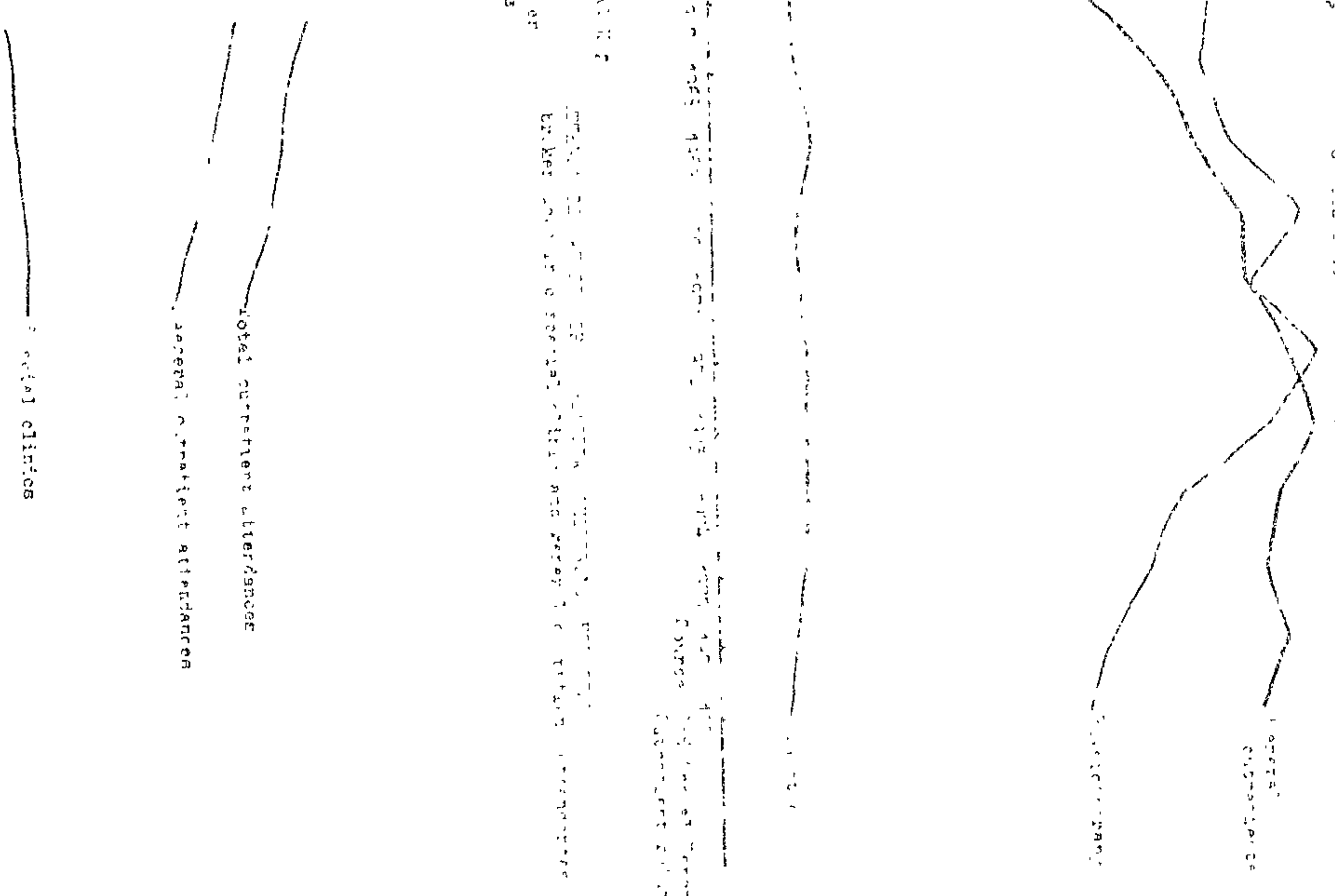
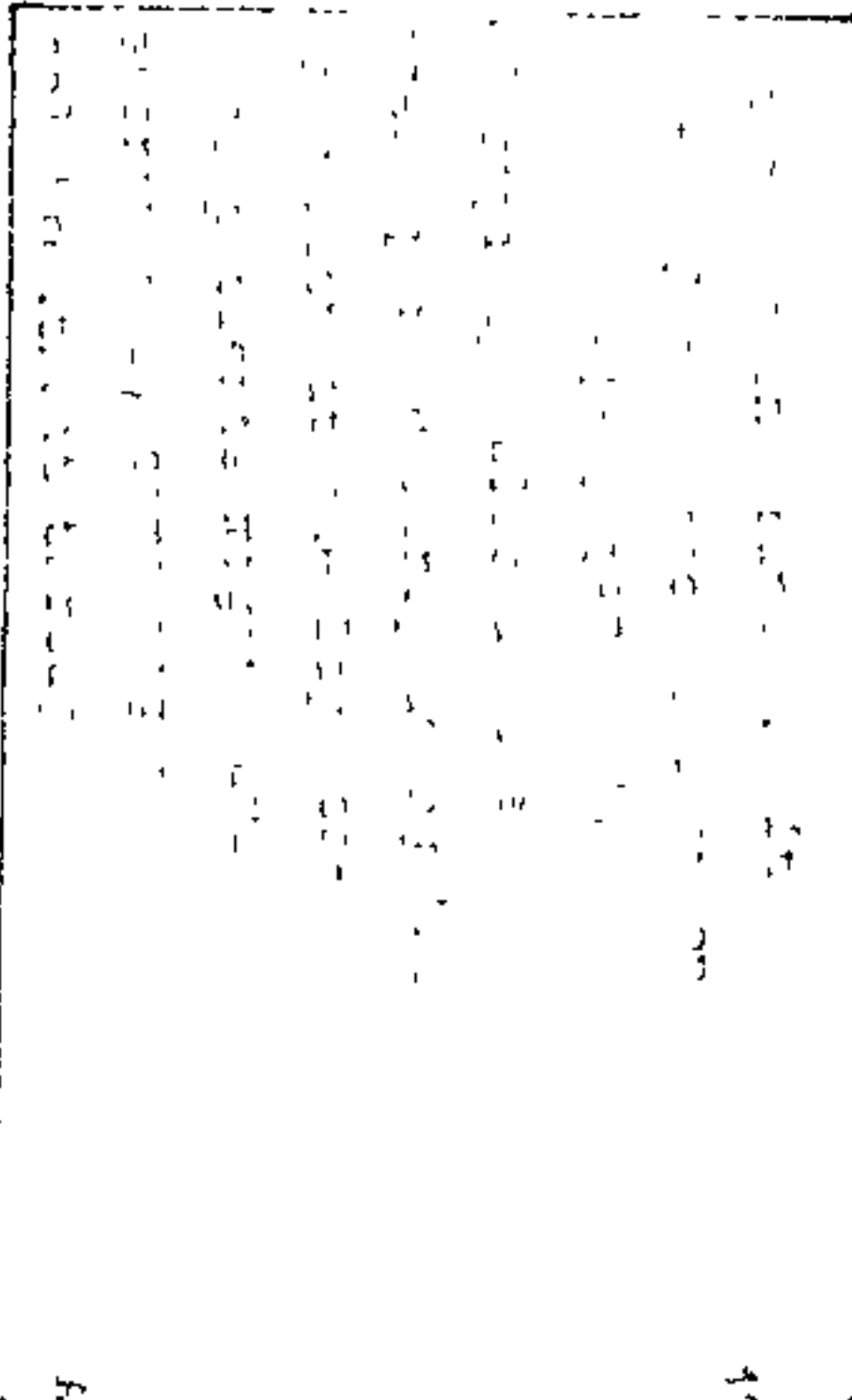
At one stage Chief Sebe had promised the people of Ciskei that the independence he wanted would be moulded in the Turnhalle system.

Not very long ago the Prime Minister of Transkei said Chief Sebe was stargazing and barking at the moon when he told the world that his independence would not be the 'Transkei style,' said Mr Tezapi.

"Chief Sebe now goes on to say that they have in fact accepted a watered down version of their original philosophy."

Mr Tezapi said it was an open admission that Chief Sebe was prepared to accept anything as long as it was wrapped up in the name of independence.

"It is only now that I understand what he meant by his independence not being the Transkei type," said Mr Tezapi. — DDK



General 1  
GENERAL 1  
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(41)

# PFP opposes handover of town to Ciskei

## Political Staff

CAPE TOWN.— The Progressive Federal Party has publicly opposed the proposed incorporation of King William's Town into the Ciskei.

In a statement, Mr Ray Swart, MP, the chief spokesman on homeland affairs, said the PFP was opposed to the proposed independence of the Ciskei.

"As a consequence, it is opposed to King William's Town or any other town or territory being taken out of the Republic and included in an independent Ciskei."

The statement added: "The inclusion of King William's Town in an independent Ciskei does not solve any of the fundamental problems of South Africa or of the region, does not give any more land to blacks, extends the problem of citizenship to whites domiciled in the area and gives a false sense of fairness and justice to the Government's homelands policy and consolidation programme.

"It (the PFP) believes that

all the resources of the region should be utilized and developed to cater for the needs of all the people living in the area, and that the racial restrictions on the ownership and occupation of land in areas such as King William's Town should be removed."

However, the PFP was in favour of immediate full implementation of the 1936 legislation.

"The PFP is deeply aware of the fact that the land available for black occupation and use is totally inadequate and that it is absolutely essential that more land should be made available to blacks for agricultural and residential purposes."

The party believes that all land which is owned by the development trust should, as soon as possible, be transferred for black occupation.

"The party is implacably opposed to the present statutory restrictions prohibiting blacks from acquiring land outside the homelands and advocates the immediate repeal of such restrictions."



# PFP opposes Ciskei independence—Swart

S. Tribune 1/3/81 (105)

## Political Correspondent

THE Progressive Federal Party this week said it opposed the independence of the Ciskei and the inclusion of King William's Town "or any other town" in it.

A caucus statement issued by Ray Swart, the PFP's spokesman on homelands, this week set out the party's policy on land purchases and consolidation.

Among the points Mr Swart made were:

- The PFP believes in the immediate full implementation of the 1936 legislation which provides land for black occupation.

- The PFP believes that land available for black occupation is "hopelessly inadequate" and that more land should be made available.

- As a first step all land owned by the Development Trust should as soon as possible be transferred for black occupation.

- Restrictions prohibiting blacks from acquiring land outside of the homelands should be repealed immediately.

- The PFP believes that all land should be used productively and blacks should be given access to all the avenues of aid available to white farmers.

- The PFP is "totally opposed to the fragmentation of the Republic into a number of independent states.

Mr Swart said the PFP stood for a federation composed of a number of self-governing states and a federal government linked together through a con-

stitution agreed upon at a national convention.

But he said the PFP was opposed to the purchase or expropriation of land for consolidation purely for political and ideological ends.

The PFP was also totally opposed to the purchase of land for use as "a dumping ground for blacks removed from other areas or endorsed out of the urban areas."

The party is also opposed to mass removals of people for consolidation or black spot removal or to bring about independence.

"In particular the party wishes to express its opposition to the proposed independence of the Ciskei. It is opposed to King William's Town or any other town or territory being taken out of the Republic and included in an independent Ciskei."

# 'Passports of convenience' for Ciskei?

S. Times 105  
11/3/81

SOUTH African travel documents might become "passports of convenience" to Ciskeians after independence, says Professor Marinus Wiechers, head of the Department of Constitutional Law at the University of South Africa.

Professor Wiechers was a consultant on the drafting of the Ciskei constitution.

Chief Lennox Sebe announced that he would accept independence on December 4, while still negotiating the key issue of future nationality for Ciskeian nationals.

Professor Wiechers said the issue of nationality and citizenship should be firmly determined before the Ciskei accepted independence either in principle or in fact.

□ □ □

He said he had not been consulted on the issue before Chief Sebe's independence announcement.

Professor Wiechers said: "I am terribly worried that the Ciskei will take independence believing that this issue can be negotiated later."

Professor Wiechers said he believed Ciskeians would find themselves using South African passports to travel to countries which would not recognise the homeland's independence.

The Quail Commission report drawn up by Professor George Quail stipulated that a pre-condition for the acceptance of independence was that "satis-

By GEOFFREY ALLEN

factory terms" could be negotiated over the citizenship and nationality issues.

The report said that Ciskeians should be given the choice of being Ciskeian or South African nationals or both.

Announcing the acceptance of independence this week, Chief Sebe said there was general agreement within the Ciskei over the nationality issue.

"We are Ciskeian nationals but residents of South Africa, and thus we have a claim to South African passports."

In December Chief Sebe held a referendum to determine whether most Ciskeians wanted independence.

At the time the opposition Imbhumba Party maintained that it was impossible to hold an unbiased referendum because Chief Sebe had enacted a law making political statements illegal and because he had a vested political interest in the outcome.

□ □ □

The referendum results showed that slightly more than half of the Ciskei's 503 000 registered voters wanted independence, contradicting an attitude survey conducted on behalf of the Quail Commission which found that the majority of Ciskeians did not want independence.

Professor Laurence Schlemmer, head of the Department of Applied Social Sciences at the University of Natal, said a major problem was that many Africans preferred to show their scorn for the referendum by refraining from voting at all. This put the credibility of opposition groups at stake when they later tried to argue that they had been opposed to independence all along.



# CONFERENCE ATTENTION OVER BERLIN

Squash Ciskei grab, say East London city fathers

VAN DER WALT/Commission proposals to add Berlin and its surrounding industrial area to a consolidated Ciskei are threatening to stifle plans for rapid expansion in the East London area — declared by Government an industrial growth point.

A delegation from the East London City Council is pressing for an urgent interview with the Minister of Commerce and Development, Dr Dawie de Villiers, to discuss the looming critical shortage of serviced industrial land.

Outside of Berlin the only serviced land the Council has available to cope with expected industrial expansion are a few sites in Wilsonia, Gately and Braelynn.

There is extensive industrial land at West Bank, but this is not yet serviced and Iscor is holding first refusal on this.

Since the Government announced that the East London area would be proclaimed an industrial growth point "encouraging inquiries" have started to come in from interested industrialists, says Joe Yazbek, the councillor holding the industrial portfolio. "Our big opportunity is coming but we are likely to have little land to offer industrialists", he says.

Yazbek said the council had asked the Government to

Keith Ross reports from East London

write off loans of more than R6.5-million on the Berlin industrial area.

He said the Government would also be asked to agree in principle to large loans to service industrial land on the West Bank, which would not be affected by the Ciskei consolidation proposals.

If the Government agreed to this a full survey of the industrial land would be carried out by the council.

Yazbek said that even with a go-ahead from the Government, East London would face a crisis in its industrial land.

"It will take at least three years to get the infrastructure of a new industrial area ready", he says.

"We had talks with Iscor last year and, although they indicated they would be willing to release the land on which they are holding first refusal, there is still a lot of work to be done on services there."

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# may bar Nash

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN** — The PFP parliamentary candidate for King William's Town, Mr Henry Nash, may be forced to withdraw from the election as he is a Ciskei Government civil servant.

Mr Nash, a pharmacist at the Cecilia Makiwane Hospital in Mdantsane, said a clause in his contract might force him to withdraw from the contest.

Mr Nash, who could not remember the exact wording of the clause, said: "It is a vague thing; something about being allowed to be a member of a political party, but not being allowed to take an active part in politics."

Various avenues were being tried to allow him to stand for election, he said.

"The matter is very delicate at the moment but I am hopeful that an agreement will be reached with the Ciskei Government."

Mr Nash said he had not been officially informed of the Ciskei Government's stand but had been notified "through secretaries" of the clause in his contract.

The Ciskei Minister of Agriculture, the Rev W. M. Xaba, said the Ciskei was not concerned with the political affiliations of its civil servants. "But if they want to go into active politics they will have to resign as civil servants."

Mr Nash, who was nominated on February 23, said when he had been approached to stand he had investigated the matter and had thought it was in order.

"I will be very disappointed if I have to withdraw but am sure something will be worked out with the Ciskei Government."

The constituency chairman of the PFP, Mr R. Stapleton, refused to comment saying the "matter is very delicate."

A PFP parliamentary candidate would definitely contest the election, he said. "And he will be a strong candidate."

The PFP will hold a work meeting here on Saturday and an announcement on the candidate would be made then, Mr Stapleton said.

Mr Nash has been a resident of King William's Town for the past 19 years. He was educated at

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Dale College and during World War II served with the Royal Navy.  
 His running mate is Mr A. Murray McGregor, a retired school teacher of Kei Road. — DDR.  
 (News by B. Hart, Protea Building, King William's Town.)

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# King's future to be spelled soon

BB 5/3/81

105

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — An announcement on the future of King William's Town and Berlin could be made within the next two weeks.**

The Commissioner-General for the Ciskei, Mr J. J. Engelbrecht, said yesterday the government had requested the Vander Walt Commission to finalise its recommendations as soon as possible so that a decision could be taken before the general election on April 29.

Before the commission finalised its recommendations it would meet with the Ciskei Cabinet, Mr Engelbrecht said. "This will probably be on March 10 or 11, but the date will be arranged with the Ciskei Government."

"The fact is that the Government has undertaken, if at all possible, to make an announcement on the future of King William's Town before the election date on April 29. "It is important for the thousands of white and brown inhabitants of King whose future may be at stake that such a decision should be taken as soon as possible. But it is also of the utmost importance to the government and the nation of the Ciskei, a young nation on the point of taking its sovereign independence, which has inter alia to take momentous decisions on the site of its future capital."

Mr Engelbrecht said the incorporation of King William's Town was a complicated matter on which overhasty and superficial decisions could be disastrous to the Ciskei and to the whites in King.

Mr Engelbrecht said any statements contradicting the government announcement of facts should be regarded as pure speculation for the sake of political advantage and should be ignored by the public.

Speaking at a National Party youth meeting in East London last night, the NP candidate for East London North, Mr Hendrik Coetzer, said Mr Card, who is the PFP candidate for East London City, had "made a false statement" about the government's decision on incorporation.

"I believe that the government will take a decision on the Vander Walt proposals and make it known before the April 29 election," said Mr Coetzer.

Referring to a statement by the Mayor of East London, Mr Donald Card, that the government had already taken a decision on King William's Town and Berlin, and had ruled out the option of a co-prosperity zone, Mr Engelbrecht said: "I wish to deny categorically and finally that such a decision has already been taken."

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Speaking at a National Party youth meeting in East London last night, the NP candidate for East London North, Mr Hendrik Coetzer, said Mr Card, who is the PFP candidate for East London City, had "made a false statement" about the government's decision on incorporation.

"I believe that the government will take a decision on the Vander Walt proposals and make it known before the April 29 election," said Mr Coetzer.

Mr Deacon said he had been assured by the government that when a decision was made the Prime Minister would announce it in East London and the Minister of Co-operation and Development in King William's Town. — DDR.

Asked whether an announcement would be made within the next two weeks, Mr Engelbrecht said: "Possibly".

He denied that a decision had already been taken.

He denied that a decision had already been taken.

He denied that a decision had already been taken.

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He denied that a decision had already been taken.

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(News by B. Hart, Frontea Building, Alexandra Road, King William's Town; R. Larsen, 35 Caxton Street, East London.)  
**Editorial Opinion, page 12; Concern over stadium, page 7.**



# Ciskei concerned over stadium

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EAST LONDON — Ciskei wants to build its independence stadium on South African Development Trust (SADT) land.

This was revealed in a message from the Ciskeian Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, to the South African Government. The message called for an immediate announcement on the future of King William's Town.

The message, which was telexed by the Ciskei Government to the Commissioner-General of Ciskei, Mr J. J. Engelbrecht, on February 22, also revealed increasing annoyance at resistance to land consolidation proposals.

The message started with the full quoting of a weekend newspaper report on February 21

that the King William's Town Herstigte Nasionale Party leader, Mr Brian Nel, had warned that whites in the town would take up arms to defend their heritage.

It told the South African Government that Ciskei considered the report to be incitement and inflammatory and called on the South African Government to "silence" Mr Nel.

The message continued: "In the circumstances it is imperative that an announcement on King William's Town be made immediately and that the Raath Committee meet this week to go ahead with planning of capital, particularly the stadium which can be erected on SADT ground."

With Ciskei independence set for

December 4, preparations for the independence celebrations, particularly the planning of the stadium where the celebrations will take place, will have to begin soon.

The time factor becomes even more critical if Ciskei wants to build a stadium specially for the independence celebrations, and if, as the message indicated, Ciskei wants to build the stadium on SADT land, a South African Government announcement on Ciskei consolidation will have to be made soon.

This would explain why Ciskei wants an "immediate" announcement on the future of King William's Town from the South African Government. — DDR.

either because workers are difficult to find or because

and 2) that his leaving should mean some loss to the farmer,

that he should have an acceptable alternative

1) that the worker should be able to carry them out -

changes. And threats to leave, to be effective, require

is no reason, apart from goodwill, why the farmer should make

are backed up by threats to leave if no change is made, there

It is clear, however, that unless demands for change

completed in the past.

None were prepared to say whether or not he had

they went to the farmer and asked him to make changes.

Asked how they acted to solve problems, workers said

some workers listed more than one previous job.

Note: The figures in brackets total 48, not 44, because

and left for unknown reasons (4)

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left because of redundancy (2)

**EDITORIAL OPINION**

105 ~~105~~

# Mr Card's statement

East London's mayor, Mr Donald Card, in an interview published yesterday, expressed great concern for the future of this city and its hinterland.

Commenting on a newspaper report that Ciskei's Chief Sebe had asked the government to make an immediate statement on the future of King William's Town, Mr Card said the government had already decided King William's Town and Berlin would be incorporated into the Ciskei.

He said also the plan for a co-prosperity zone that would embrace East London would no longer come into being, though there would be co-prosperity projects such as a shared harbour and a shared airport.

It was his belief the co-prosperity zone proposal had been dropped that caused Mr Card most concern. He has worked tirelessly for this project and considers the future progress and prosperity of this area to be tied to it.

His view is supported by the finding of the Bureau for Economic Research, Co-operation and Development (Beso) that independent ethnic states cannot succeed economically on their own.

Incorporation of King William's Town into the Ciskei will, of course,

be a burning issue in next month's general election. Looked at dispassionately, Mr Card's claim that the government has already made its decision on this issue would seem to have much to back it up.

After an initial announcement that the recommendations of the Van der Walt Commission for land consolidation would not be published until they had been fully considered, the government departed from that course specifically to release the recommendations as they related to the Ciskei, handily timed for Chief Sebe's referendum on Ciskei independence.

When the political balloon went up as a consequence of those disclosures, the government hastened to emphasise that nothing had been decided yet.

But Chief Sebe stated repeatedly that he made the decision for independence on the strength of a package deal. One part of what was understood to be in the package — dual citizenship for Ciskeians — has, however, fallen away.

Is it conceivable that the South African Government would add to this rebuff by saying "No" now to the King William's Town and Berlin recommendations as well?

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upwards), and this survey includes farms scattered in four  
earnings for men workers are highest, may draw the average  
not given and the inclusion of Boland farms, where cash  
scattered all over the Cape (a breakdown by district is  
magisterial districts, the Unisa survey includes 300 farms  
Area: the census includes all holdings in four Karoo  
1) Date: the agricultural census refers to 1972-73,  
the Unisa survey to January and February 1975 and this  
survey to end-1975 and early 1976.



# Nel: govt plotting whites' downfall

EAST LONDON — The leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party in King William's Town, Mr Brian Nel, last night accused the government of trying to bring about the downfall of whites in South Africa.

Mr Nel claimed at a meeting in Gonubie that the government was deliberately underpaying white teachers to create a vacuum in the profession which would be filled by black teachers.

"The Nationalists intend to install black teachers in the schools to lower the standard of education and to enforce racial integration," Mr Nel said.

Mr Nel also accused Ciskei Chief Minister L. L. Sebe of being a puppet of the National Party before going on to say that the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, was a puppet of Mr Harry Oppenheimer, the "real power" in South Africa.

"The black people in the Ciskei do not want in-

dependence," claimed Mr Nel, "but they have been forced into accepting it."

Mr Nel went on to say that black people had not been consulted as to whether they wanted the Ciskei to opt for independence.

"As for the fate of King William's Town, that has already been decided by the government.

"Mr Donald Card successfully grabbed my thunder in yesterday's Daily Dispatch.

"I said long ago, in fact as far back as 1974 that King would be given to the blacks," said Mr Nel.

(News by Robin Larsen, 33 Caxton Street, East London.)

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	$\bar{x}$	$\bar{y}$

Work force Average number in family Average payment (cash plus kind) in R per week Correlation coefficient

Individual farms: work force, average number in family, total payment and correlation coefficients.

TABLE 14

On eight of the 13 farms,  $r > 0,5$  and on two  $r > 0,7$ . Again, however, the presence of coefficients both high and negative (suggesting that farmers pay older workers less) is surprising.

\* includes one unknown.

7	40,36	18,95	0,57
5	43,00	16,66	0,61
5	38,40	10,22	-0,07
6	35,50	12,32	0,31
6	26,33	15,70	0,87
$\bar{x}$		$\bar{y}$	$r_{xy}$



MRS JAMELA

6/3/81 (105)

# Former detainee dies

EAST LONDON — A former detainee, Mrs Lindiwe Eufice Jamela, 53, of Mdantsane, died this week after a short illness.

Mrs Jamela was a leading figure in Ciskeian politics.

A staunch member of the ruling Ciskei National Independence Party (CNIP), she broke away from the party when it split and joined the opposition Labour Party of South Africa under a former Ciskei cabinet minister, Mr L. F. Siyo. She rejoined the CNIP at the end of last year.

While a member of the Labour Party, she was detained for 16 days at the Mdantsane police cells in 1978 under the Ciskei emergency regulations. She was never charged.

She will be buried on March 15.

She is survived by her husband, Mr Mzamo Jamela, and nine children. — DDR.

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DD 6/3/81 105

# Hobbs: settle the boundaries

EAST LONDON — A rapid settlement of homeland boundaries was called for by the MPC for East London North, Mr Robyn Hobbs, in his farewell speech to the Provincial Council.

Mr Hobbs said the fact there had been no finalisation of homeland boundaries had caused development in the areas surrounding homelands to stop.

"There has been little development. People have moved away, farms have been left undeveloped, simply because people have never known exactly where they stand."

He said the Van der Walt Commission's handling of Ciskei land consolidation had been like putting a cart before the horse.

"I cannot understand how anybody can have the faith in giving evidence to a commission, after that commission has already made its recommendations."

"They must believe that they are talking to people who have already made up their minds, and that

whatever they have to say to that commission will now simply be so much water off a duck's back."

Mr Hobbs said the government should declare the Border area a co-prosperity zone where the industrial infrastructure can be shared with Ciskei and Transkei.

"This only needs a word from the government. A word of reassurance that no further give-aways or appropriations of land will occur."

"I am convinced that we in that area can live together and work together for the co-prosperity of one and all in that area."

"It is now up to the government to declare itself so that the people in our country with money can come in and create something of the infrastructure which we have, because this is what we need, and we need this to give work to the thousands of people who are unemployed in our area." — DDR.

(News by Mike Chandler, 33 Caxton Street, East London).

this survey. The tables below show length of time on farm against cash wage, age against cash wage and number of dependents against cash wage, for the workers as a group. Correlation coefficients have been calculated for all three combinations.

Tests for workers on individual farms were also attempted (pp. 70-72).





# King: commerce chamber outlines its stand

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN** — The Kaffrarian Chamber of Commerce believed far better benefits would flow for the Ciskei if King William's Town was not incorporated into the homeland, Mr Bob Stanford, the president, said at the chamber's annual meeting here.

He said, however, if King William's Town was incorporated into the homeland, "Then we will naturally accept the realities of the position."

His organisation believed in the establishment of a co-prosperity zone. "Our standpoint is quite clear. We are non-political and

we are interested in the economic development of this area for both black and white."

"We believe that far better benefits would flow for the Ciskei if we remained outside and if we formed a portion of a zone of economic co-prosperity."

Mr Stanford said, in the event of King William's Town being handed over to the Ciskei, and while whites would have to adapt to a new way of thinking, it would be necessary to accept that the area's economic future "is tied up intimately with mutual co-

operation and mutual co-existence."

Mr Stanford said the Kaffrarian Chamber of Commerce, when it gave evidence to the Van der Walt Commission, had objected strongly to the way the announcement on the commission's recommendations had been made.

"We felt this would have an economic effect of the town and was contrary to the interests of King William's Town. I believe we were right in our forecast," he said.

"Naturally, the issue has received a great deal of publicity and I want to stress as strongly as I possibly can that our argu-

ment has not been with the Ciskei Government over incorporation, but against our own government for the method in which it handled this sensitive issue."

He said: "Let us hope the bungling on behalf of our government and the consequent racialistic statements that have been made will not do anything to impair the black-white relationship in this area, which has always been extremely good."

Mr Stanford also criticised the press in the manner it reported the chamber's stand at the Van der Walt hearings. "The press extracted

portions from our memorandum which were considered newsworthy and omitted the constructive suggestions we made, thereby giving a wrong impression of the views we had put forward."

He said emphasis was placed on the negative and not the positive aspects of the chamber's evidence.

"We in the chamber were embarrassed by the method of reporting adopted in this regard."

He said the subsequent reaction was a personal attack on him. "I blame particularly the Daily Dispatch when it knew full well that I spoke for the chamber to allow a

personal attack to have taken place," Mr Stanford said.

The meeting resolved unanimously that a message of congratulation should be sent to the Ciskei government on its decision to opt for independence. The message offered the chamber's assistance in the economic development of the area.

"We would be prepared, in particular, to assist in such matters as the organisation of seminars to assist businessmen and hold group discussions to enable entrepreneurs to operate businesses of all kinds successfully," Mr Stanford said. — DDR.

130	5	3	14	10	26	34	17	14	5	2	0
100,00	96,15	93,85	83,08	75,38	55,38	29,23	16,15	5,38	1,54	0	
Number of workers											
Cumulative %											

ng to total payment, weekly R

at various levels of total payment  
in the omissions noted above).

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e further examined in the next  
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many of the farms included in  
ultural census are well below  
ther farmers' estimates of

## Casino on the cards for Ciskei coast

Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON — Southern Sun tycoon Mr Sol Kerzner has held talks with the Ciskeian Government about building a hotel and a casino.

This has been confirmed by the Ciskeian Minister of Agriculture, the Reverend W M Xaba, who said the hotel would be built in Zwelitsha and the

casino will be on the coast. He would give no further details.

The Ciskeian Government was told by Mr Kerzner that work on the two hotels could not be completed before independence on December 4.

Mr Xaba said work on the independence stadium would start within the next two weeks, but he declined to disclose where it would be built.

105  
STOR



# Hotel for Ciskei to be built

AD 9/2/81

(105)

## (ii) Milk.

Most of the workers (89%) w  
milk ration. On some farms th  
off the milk before handing it  
workers were given full milk ar

Known only after an an- nouncement on King William's Town's future by the South African Government.	0
It is believed, however, that the Ciskei Govern- ment is interested in a site for the hotel about 6 km from here, on the Transkei road.	0
Mr Xaba said yesterday it would be impossible to complete work on the hotel and casino before in- dependence day.	10
Although Holiday Inns was hopeful it could com- plete the work before December 4, Mr Kerzner had said it would not be possible for his group to do so.	15
"I am inclined to believe also that work on the two units cannot be completed before independence day because of the scarcity of bricks in the country," Mr Xaba said.	20
He also said Mr Kerzner had said he did not want to do a "rush job". "The hotel is not a prerequisite for in- dependence day," Mr Xaba said.	25
Guests and others work would start on the stadium.	27
<b>total</b>	<b>125</b>

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The Holiday Inns and Southern Suns groups will have to vie for the Ciskei contract to put up a hotel and casino for the black state.**

Mr Sol Kerzner, head of Southern Suns, has been in the Ciskei for talks with the Ciskei Government. A full report on the talks will be submitted to the Ciskei Cabinet, which will decide.

Ciskei becomes in- dependent on December 4.

Rev W. M. Xaba, the Minister of Agriculture, yesterday confirmed the "be one of Ciskei's built."

The stadium appears to be one of Ciskei's built.

Mr Xaba said work on the Ciskei independence stadium would start "within the next two weeks" but he refused to reveal where it would be built.

Mr Xaba said work on the Ciskei independence stadium would start on the stadium.

Mr Xaba's statement yesterday on the in- dependence stadium presupposed an announce- ment on King's future would have been made within two weeks when work would start on the stadium.

### By CHARLES NOKULU

talks with Mr Kerzner and also revealed the hotel would be put up in Ciskei's capital, while the casino would be built "along the coast".

While Mr Xaba did not reveal their locations, it is expected the casino will be established at Ham- burg.

Ciskei's capital will be

A report on the message appeared in an afternoon newspaper. The report has not been denied by the Ciskei Government.

Mr J. J. Engelbrecht.



10/3/81  
105

# Alice is Back in Wonderland Again

By Shirley Matthews

"Alice in Wonderland" is a title which has been used to describe this historic little town on a number of occasions over the past decade, but never, perhaps, has it been more apt than now. Dating back to 1819, it is here, and at the surrounding educational institutions, that for more than 155 years many notable events and achievements in the cultural life of the Xhosa people have taken place.

The Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Dr Lennox Sebe, once described Alice as the "cradle of Xhosa civilisation".

In January 1976 the town of Alice was zoned by Government proclamation for black occupation. No longer could whites buy or rent property in the town, unless by special permission of the magistrate.

And so gradually an exodus of white citizens, un-

certain of the future, began.

Then last year, about a year after a special commission (the Uvs Commission) had been appointed to investigate the matter, Alice was chosen as the future capital of the Ciskei and confidence was restored.

The decision was lauded at the time for its appropriateness and a member of the commission stated that the "factors in favour of Alice as the capital are overwhelming because of

its historical, cultural, religious and educational value for the Xhosa people". It seemed as though the years of uncertainty had come to an end.

Extensive surveys were carried out and plans formed for the development of the town. More and more homes were bought, either by Ciskei citizens or the development corporation, and businesses in town were taken over by black entrepreneurs.

Today only 85 properties are still white-owned and among these are 66 private homes. A development committee was formed and the town has waited for the expected development to start. Nothing has happened.

Following the recent Van der Walt Commission preliminary recommendations, there is a possibility that King William's Town may be incorporated into the Ciskei and that it will become the capital.

Many people still maintain that Alice should be retained as the capital

and that King William's Town and Berlin, should they become part of the Ciskei, be developed as industrial and commercial centres.

Alice has the infrastructure, water and land for development and plans have been prepared. Also, almost the whole town has already been bought out and it will take years for King William's Town to reach this stage.

Meanwhile, the University of Fort Hare has rapidly expanded and this year 3 000 students are expected to enrol. The building programme is an "on-going" one that aims to produce new accommodation for approximately 200 to 300 more students each year.

Student residences are continually being constructed and at present two major new building complexes are being erected — a new lecture hall complex at a cost of about R2,5 million and a biological sciences complex which is expected to cost R4,5 million.

Perhaps one of the saddest and most detrimental effects of all the uncertainty is that so many of the white citizens and staff of Fort Hare have felt obliged to sell their homes and move out of Alice, often unwillingly.

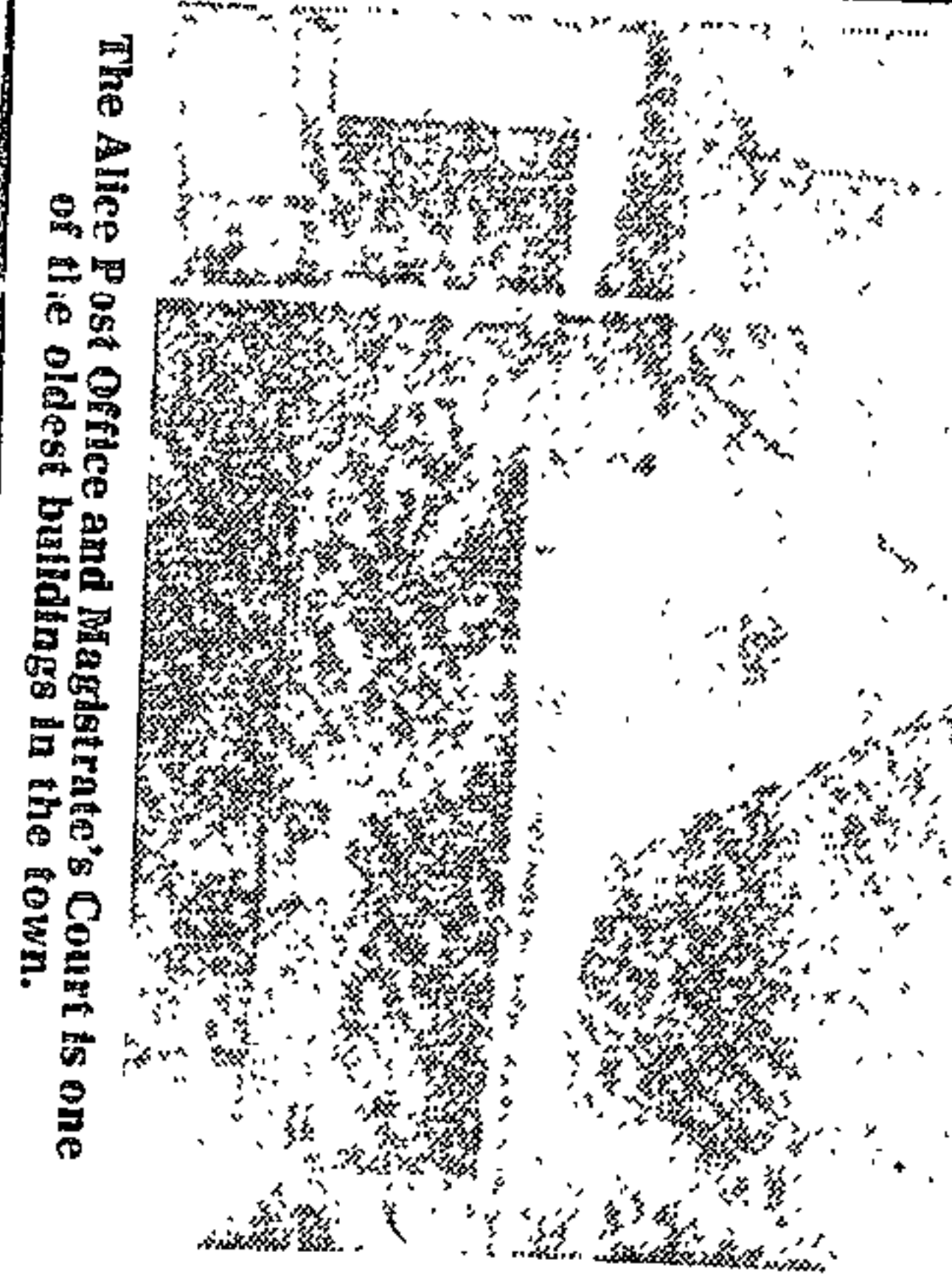
Prof. M. Hough, Head of the Department of Social Work, said, "It is a very great pity that arrangements were made to move Alice citizens and Fort Hare staff away from the town, because even if it is not the capital, it will always be a university town."

Most of the white staff of Fort Hare have been moved to Fort Beaufort where houses were specially built by the university.

Also, plans to modernise the town, improve water and sewerage systems, landscaping and the tarring of roads, have all been held up to be accommodated in the great "master plan" for Alice as a capital. Some of these plans were passed as long ago as 1973.

Obviously no decision on Alice will be made public until the future of King William's Town has been cleared up — and that will probably only be after the general election in April.

Meanwhile all new planning and development in Alice has come to a halt and the town is once again "back in Wonderland". — DDC



The Alice Post Office and Magistrate's Court is one of the oldest buildings in the town.

Distribution of workers

Age (years)	Number
0 - 20,00	20,00
20,01 - 25,00	25,00
25,01 - 30,00	30,00
30,01 - 35,00	35,00
35,01 - 40,00	40,00
40,01 - 45,00	45,00
45,01 - 50,00	50,00
50,01 - 55,00	55,00
55,01 - 60,00	60,00
60,01 - 65,00	65,00
> 65,00	65,00

total  
unknown  
Mean:  
Range:

The ne



# Schlebusch to open <sup>105</sup> SESSION

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The chairman of the President's Council, Mr A. L. Schlebusch, will open the ordinary session of the Ciskei Legislative Assembly on April 23.

The CLA session will be the last ordinary sitting of the body before the Ciskei becomes independent on December 4, the example of Transkei can be used as a yardstick, the CLA will also probably decide on the date for the pre-independence general election in the Ciskei.

The Transkei general election was held on September 29, 1976, and within less than a month, the state became independent.

The Status of Ciskei Act, which will precede independence, has not yet been passed by the South African Parliament and it is not expected that the CLA will discuss the implications of the Act, which in Transkei's case, was followed by controversy when the South African government described Transkeian citizens as those who spoke Xhosa throughout South Africa. — DDR.

workers were: meat, milk, and firewood, of them as possible to workers and An attempt Wages in kind. (c) cash wages, la professional h silver jackal pelt of a lynx this survey, f by farmers as earn additional workers, both those whose job was hunting and others, could sales, said by the farmer to amount to R400 in a good year. (one percent) of the farmer's income at the annual yearling In addition, one worker received a fixed percentage during a full working year.

- 3 fell into the R20,01 to R25 range,
- 8 fell into the R25,01 to R30 range,
- 4 fell into the R30,01 to R35 range,
- 8 fell into the R35,01 to R40 range, and
- 1 fell into the > R40 range

worked during the year. Of these, bonus was calculated according to the number of days

The table below lists the distribution of workers according to the value of the weekly difference between the value of the meat and the price demanded from the workers.

TABLE 10  
Distribution of workers according to value of subsidy (R per week)

<u>Value of subsidy, weekly, R</u>	<u>Number of workers</u>
0 - 1,00	10
1,01 - 2,00	27
2,01 - 3,00	23
3,01 - 4,00	29
4,01 - 5,00	12
5,01 - 6,00	12
6,01 - 7,00	12
> 7,00	1
total	126
<u>Mean:</u> R3,24	
<u>Range:</u> 0 to R8,95	

Four workers paid more for their meat than the farmer, paying the farmer a profit. The quantity of meat provided ranged from 10 to 105 kg per week.

On most farms the farmer would slaughter the cow once a week and hand out fixed quantities to the workers. If the workers had no access to cold storage, they had either to eat most of the meat at once if they wanted it fresh, or dry and salt it to eat during the week.

**EAST LONDON**  
Further calls for a co-prosperity zone in the Border region are expected to be made to the Van der Walt Commission when it sits here today.  
The commission will be hearing evidence in the Langenhoven Hall at the central library from 9 am.  
At its two earlier sessions in King William's Town and Queenstown, the commission heard wide-ranging evidence opposing its incorporation plans and supporting the co-prosperity development plan.

Today much the same message is expected to be relayed to the commission from the East London City Council, the East London Development Committee, the Mayor, Mr Donald Card, and the Berlin Advisory Council.

Other evidence is expected to be given by the Beacon Bay Municipality, the Council for National Defence, the Berlin Farmers' Association and the Berlin Action Committee. A short memorandum from the Border Turf Club on the proposed racecourse at Berlin is also expected to be submitted.

Mr Card said yesterday he would be giving evidence on behalf of the city council and the development committee. He will also be giving evidence on his own behalf, which, he said, would be hard-hitting and direct.

The co-prosperity development plan was devised in part by the city council, the chamber of commerce and the Border Chamber of Industries, and spokesmen said their evidence would support the plan further and reject the incorporation of Berlin into Ciskei.

The commissioners arrived in the city yesterday and spent the day on a tour of East London and Berlin to acquaint themselves with the region. — DDR.

**Card to put case for co-prosperity zone**

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100,00  
 1,64  
 4,10  
 5,74  
 4,10  
 1,64  
 3,28  
 4,10  
 0,82  
 74,59

**Myopia**

It is significant that ever since the inception of the homeland concept of politics, each decade must produce a character in the ranks.

For instance during the last decade the then Chief Minister of Transkei detected a character among the ranks in the Ciskei and whatever standards he based his analysis on nobody queried him.

During this decade, we also in the Ciskei have detected a political myope through the press and this is none other than the Deputy Minister of Police

and Defence in Transkei.

This political myope has to understand that the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Dr L. L. Sebe, was given a full mandate by the Ciskei nation to forge ahead with independence and the terms were spelt out loud and clear.

The Ciskei Chief Minister and the whole nation were aware of the precipitous road he was to travel before our aspirations were fulfilled.

The already independent homelands assisted Pretoria in making a formula for independence of a homeland. Therefore, creating an exception to the formula needed men of the Ciskei Chief Minister's calibre.

A politician with foresight and vision would know that the Ciskei Chief Minister is committed to a nation-building project. He is not only committed to the present generation but to many more later generations in the Ciskei.

His strategies must form a solid base for the future generation.

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TABLE 28

are more numerous. districts in and around major urban centers, where schools considerably lower, presumably because the areas include figure for the four areas studied - 52 percent (11) is was known) had not been to school at all. Unisa's Ninety-one workers (74,59% of those whose schooling c) schooling.

The tables show that about a quarter of the workers had been on the farm for less than one year and a further 18 percent for more than 20 years. About 13 percent of all workers had been on the farm for less than two months.

One worker was simply described as having been on the farm 'less than one year'.

# Fears for food production

AD 11/3/87  
105

EAST LONDON — Milk and fresh vegetable supplies to East London will be threatened if any more land is consolidated into Ciskei, it was claimed at the Van der Walt Commission hearing here yesterday.

The chairman of the Berlin Farmers' Association and a leading farmer in the area, Mr Neville Lloyd, said milk production in the East London area had already been halved.

He said that at one time the East London area produced about 80 000 litres of milk a day and that milk production at present was half that amount.

"This is costing the people of East London a lot of money," he said.

"One of the biggest co-ops in the area has been brought to its knees."

Mr Lloyd said farmers in the Berlin area were also plagued by stock losses owing to uncontrolled marauding dog packs and stock theft.

He said he had lost 20 sheep in the past two weeks alone.

Mr Lloyd's evidence to the commission was supported by Mr Louis Steyl, who said if any more good, high production agricultural land was included in Ciskei, he did not think East London would have any milk.

"Milk production has

declined terribly," he said. "For the past three months we have had to import milk."

Mr Steyl is a director of the Model Dairy Co-operative.

He said that over the past 15 months the number of milk farmers in the co-op had dropped from 103 to 68.

Mr Steyl also said that vegetable production would be threatened seriously if farming land around Berlin was included in Ciskei.

He said another reason for keeping white farmers on their present farms outside Ciskei was the assistance they would give to Ciskei.

"We have very old farming traditions and some very good farmers who can set a farming example and teach black farmers," he said.

Mr Steyl said that if the commission's proposals were accepted then a number of assurances would have to be made.

These would be: Proper vermin-proof fences, proper police patrolling against stock thieves, no settlement of black residential areas near the boundaries, clear terms of agreements and co-operation between the two police forces on extradition, all services to be maintained at a high standard and "black spots" in the white area to be removed. — DDR

## Concern over heritage

EAST LONDON — National monuments would be endangered if they were taken out of the control of the National Monuments Council and included in Ciskei, Mr Brian Watson, regional representative of the NMC, said yesterday.

In evidence to the Van der Walt Commission, Mr Watson said the area was rich in German Settler history, but that this heritage was being destroyed.

He called on the commission to ensure that national monuments are protected if they are included in Ciskei, saying that in Berlin, two German Legion cottages are national monuments.

He said the German Settlers were an important facet of South African history and added that much of the area already inside Ciskei was an important area of German Settler history.

Mr Watson said there was a "void in control" and buildings of important historical interest were being destroyed or desecrated.

"At Frankfort, for example, both the Lutheran and Baptist churches are being desecrated," he said. — DDR



# Card: Uncertainty causing friction

AST LONDON — Racial friction and unrest in the border region had become very serious, the mayor, Donald Card, told the Vander Walt Commission yesterday.

In a private submission to the commission, Mr Card claimed that racial friction had increased because of the uncertainty in the area and continuing unemployment.

"Our biggest problem is unemployment and as long as there is unemployment there is unrest and as long as there is unrest there is instability," he said.

Mr Card said he did not believe incorporation of land from the Border area into Ciskei was an answer to the future of the area.

"The incorporation of Berlin into Ciskei will in-

crease uncertainty," he said.

"We are all in favour of co-prosperity, and this also solves the problem of economic fragmentation quoted by the University of Port Elizabeth's interim report.

"Under these circumstances, what other solution could there be?"

Mr Card said the co-prosperity idea was not

political sharing. But economic sharing, which, he said, had the support of "every single person I have come across."

He expressed alarm at the manner in which the local co-prosperity idea seemed to have been ignored by the government.

"I was deeply shocked when Mr Visagie of the Prime Minister's department of planning asked

me the other day what I meant by co-prosperity.

"Mr Visagie was guest speaker at the Border Regional Development Committee meeting in King William's Town last year at which Mr Graham Dewar spelt out very precisely exactly what the co-prosperity plan involved.

"It frightens me that these things are thrown

aside like that."

Mr Card said opposition to the Van der Walt Commission proposals were not intended as an insult to Ciskei.

"We in this area do not want to insult the Ciskei Government. We believe we have got to work with them and no ways do we want an argument with them.

"But we do not believe

that incorporation is an answer to the future of the area."

He also criticised the lack of representation on the Greeff Committee, a committee of the Van der Walt Commission, of the East London City Council.

"The city council had no representation on the Greeff Committee. We were represented by Mr Boet Erasmus from Port

# n

MARCH 11, 1981 — 3

Elizabeth and with all due respect to that gentleman, he does not know our problems as well as we do."

Mr Card said the time had come for a rethink on the whole apartheid policy.

"I am not saying this just for political reasons but I think we need a rethink on the economic ideas which we have put forward." — DDR

# Berlin residents say No

11/3/81

EAST LONDON — About 95 per cent of the resident property owners in Berlin are opposed to the incorporation of the town into Ciskei.

This was claimed yesterday by the chairman of the

Berlin Action Committee, Mr H. F. Werner, in evidence to the Van der Walt Commission.

Mr Werner said he had a petition opposing the commission's proposal signed by 282 residents, which he

said represented 95 per cent of the town's inhabitants.

Mr Werner said the residents of the town were strongly opposed to incorporation and added that this opposition was non-political and did not reflect any animosity towards Ciskei and its people.

He said the town had a long history and many of the residents were descendants of the German Settlers who settled in Berlin in 1857.

"It is ironic to record that of the 21 original settlements the gradual whittling away by Ciskei land consolidations, including the present incorporation proposals, result in only three remaining.

"These are East London (Panmure), Cambridge and Stutterheim."

Mr Werner said he supported the co-prosperity plan and said the future of Berlin would be assured "as a co-operative industrial growth point."

"We submit that the development of Berlin as a co-operative industrial growth point is fully in line with the government's policy of rendering assistance to neighbouring black national states — in this instance Ciskei and Transkei — and that the question of incorporation thus does not arise.

"Incorporation of Berlin and area will take away our birthright. But surely we, the petitioners have the right to determine our future and not be forced to live in a black national state against our will." — DDR



# Price rises, farming

11/3/81

## Slump predicted

EAST LONDON — Fewer agricultural products, higher prices and rising inflation would be the result of incorporation, Mr Piet de Villiers told the Van der Walt Commission on behalf of the Berlin Advisory Board.

Mr De Villiers said it had been proved a motivated black man could maintain about 20 per cent of the production of a white man.

Another effect of incorporation would be unemployment as many white employers would move including some at Escom's Pembroke sub-station. "Most of our storage dams are in black areas. Must we now also place our power supply in black areas?" he said.

An industrial infrastructure of more than R7 million, had been established at Berlin. Workers who stayed on after incorporation would live in East London and this would give rise to enormous travelling costs, meaning higher salaries would have to be paid. There would be a waste of fuel and further inflation.

Mr De Villiers said there would be uncertainty

over plans to build a R4,5 million racecourse at Berlin.

He asked where the large population of elderly people would go. "Most of them will not want to live here under a black government."

Mr De Villiers said farmers who remained would refuse to cooperate with a black police station commander and a black station-master.

He said the infrastructure at Berlin would go the same way as that in Transkei, first showing a surprising growth and then slowing to a virtual standstill. Dimbaza was the same.

Mr De Villiers said there were nine farms to the south-east of Berlin bordering on the Ciskei where the farmers could no longer make a living. "They are being robbed blind. A hungry man will steal just to survive."

He suggested these farms be used to establish black farmers and that land bordering on the town area be used as their commonage.

Mr De Villiers said it was important to create a

co-prosperity area in Berlin where any man could establish a factory, but under the South African Government and on the understanding the black man would sleep in his own homeland at night.

Another advantage of buying the nine farms and implementing certain boundary changes would be that the coloured community at Breidbach, which was opposed to incorporation, would remain part of the white area, Mr De Villiers said. — DDR

## Explore plan — Spring

EAST LONDON — The Border, Ciskei and Transkei were an economic entity and the co-prosperity development plan was a "viable and exciting possibility", the deputy mayor, Mr Errol Spring, told the Van der Walt Commission here yesterday.

"We in this area have gone a long way to seek means of economic co-operation," Mr Spring said.

"The political implications have been ignored because we believe

that these are beyond our sphere of responsibility.

"We believe we can achieve more if there is co-operation and we pool our resources and the co-prosperity idea is a viable and exciting possibility."

"We could become the Guinea pig for the rest of South Africa and we should explore this concept before redrawing boundaries."

Mr Spring said the co-prosperity idea came from a so-called committee of five which was formed after the University of

Port Elizabeth's Institute for Planning Research identified unemployment and economic stagnation in its interim report and listed a major cause as economic fragmentation.

He said that at present Ciskei, Transkei and Border were competing against each other for development, which he believed was wrong.

Mr Spring said one way in which industry could be attracted to Berlin was if uncertainty over its future was allayed and it was left where it was. — DDR

## Call to protect racecourse

EAST LONDON — The Border Turf Club yesterday asked the chairman of the Van der Walt Commission, Mr Henne van der Walt, to protect the planned Berlin racecourse.

Giving evidence to the commission, the chairman of the turf club, Mr Louis Hart said the racecourse

was a major industrial development.

The estimated R4 million racecourse would provide jobs to about 400 people.

Mr Hart said the racecourse had already got the support of the Cape Provincial Administration, the East London City Council, the

Jockey Club of South Africa and the Ciskei Government.

He said he would like the commission to be fully aware of the proposed development and to consider its possible existence in any deliberations on the future of Berlin "irrespective of whether it is incorporated or not." — DDR

# Industries needed for jobless says Manthe

11/3/81

EAST LONDON — The removal of Berlin from the East London municipal area would be a disaster, the Mayor of Beacon Bay, Mr. Cyril Manthe, told the Van der Walt Commission yesterday.

Giving evidence on behalf of the Beacon Bay Council, Mr. Manthe said it was imperative for the economics of the East London area that Berlin should not be excised from the municipal boundaries.

He said if it was not retained a severe strain would be placed on the already heavily taxed residential development.

"East London must develop to become viable in the future and the removal of Berlin could strangle this development."

"We believe that if Berlin is removed from East London the viability of the area will be seriously affected."

Mr. Manthe said the most important consideration as far as Beacon Bay Council was concerned was "the urgent need to create from governmental quarters labour intensive industrial development to provide employment opportunities for the thousands of unemployed citizens at Mdantsane."

"This is the biggest overriding factor in the whole question of boundaries and cannot be

divorced from the main issue (of incorporation).

"By procrastinating over boundaries we are inviting a situation in which unrest will flourish and unless something is done urgently to quell this, Mdantsane will, as was the case during the French Revolution, become the powder keg of the Border area."

Mr. Manthe said the same benefits available to the Transkei Development Corporation and the Ciskei National Development Corporation should be available to East London.

"Given the same benefits as are available to the TDC and CNDC, Berlin will develop and provide the employment opportunities for the starving

thousands at Mdantsane.

"Any wrong decision could spell disaster for the whole region, including the Ciskei and the Transkei independent states."

Mr. Manthe closed his speech with two questions:

Had the question of incorporation not already been resolved — in which case are we not all wasting our valuable time?

Would concessions equal to TDC and CNDC be available to Berlin if the area remained in South Africa?

Mr. Hennie van der Walt, chairman of the commission replied that "no cabinet decision had been taken yet in respect of King William's Town and Berlin. — DDR

# Industrialist tells of disinvestment

11/3/81

EAST LONDON — If the word "zone" was a problem, then the word "project" should be considered, and Berlin could be a co-prosperity project, Mr. John Rich said yesterday.

Speaking on behalf of the chambers of industries and commerce to the Van Der Walt Commission, Mr. Rich said the co-prosperity concept should be considered.

"The Berlin industrial area could be a co-prosperity project," he said.

Mr. Rich, who is an industrialist at Berlin, said that there had never been more uncertainty over Berlin than at present.

"This uncertainty can only be made worse by incorporating Berlin into Ciskei."

He said the uncertainty was leading to a certain amount of disinvestment in the area which was difficult to measure.

"But I am getting tired of going to where the money is, such as Johannesburg, and facing questions which I cannot answer."

He said he believed that during the past five years there had been more withdrawal of industrial investment in East London than new investment.

Giving his reasons for opposing the incorporation of Berlin into Ciskei, he said that industrial growth in Ciskei after independence would have a short term effect of increasing employment opportunities.

"This short term holiday is likely to end in stagnation. In Transkei development has been stagnant for the past few years."

"I don't believe the incorporation of King William's Town and Berlin will lead to the creation of more jobs."

Mr. Rich said in answer to the problems of unemployment, commerce and industry in the area believed a new and novel idea was needed.

He said the co-prosperity plan was novel and would draw industrial investors to the area. — DDR.



# Joint plan for growth backed

105

11/3/81

DD

the mortality, and make suggestions for improvements in living and working conditions of African miners. (149) This Committee of Doctors led to the informal inauguration of the Mine Medical Doctors in 1904 under the auspices of the Chamber of Mines, and in 1921 it was formally instituted as the Mine Medical Officers Association whose members provided part-time and full-time medical care for black mineworkers. (150)

Although the Department of Mines and the Chamber of Mines adopted the recommendations of the Committee of Doctors and the Coloured Labourers Compound Commission, individual mining houses were not receptive to many of them on the grounds of 'great expense'. (151) One mining house director

Further economic fragmentation in the region would be disastrous.

Closing the hearing, Mr Van der Walt said he was not the government, "but we will try our best. We will see what we can do."

"I can assure you that the commission will take into consideration all the evidence given before us today in respect of Berlin."

Earlier in the meeting when asked by the Mayor of Beacon Bay, Mr Cyril Manthe, whether a decision had already been made about King William's Town and Berlin, Mr Van der Walt said: "The position of Berlin and King William's Town has not yet been decided by the Cabinet. There is no reason to believe this decision has been taken."

The bulk of evidence to the commission came from the East London City Council, the East London Development Committee, the East London Chambers of Commerce and Industry, the Berlin Advisory Committee, the Beacon Bay Municipality, Mr Card in his personal capacity and Mr Errol Spring, deputy mayor of East London.

Other evidence was submitted by the Berlin Farmers' Association, the National Monuments Council, the Berlin Action Committee and the Border Turf Club.

Yesterday's evidence, page 3

**EAST LONDON** — Regional economic co-prosperity is wanted by everyone in the Border in preference to further Ciskeian land consolidation.

This was claimed by the Mayor, Mr Donald Card, in evidence to the Van der Walt Commission here yesterday morning — and supported by virtually every other witness.

In submitting his evidence in the central library's Langenhoven Hall, Mr Card told the four-man commission of inquiry into Ciskei land consolidation that without exception every person he had spoken to wanted co-prosperity and rejected further incorporation.

Mr Van der Walt listened quietly to a battery of evidence supporting co-prosperity in preference to incorporation in which he was told:

The co-prosperity plan was drawn up by local economic experts in response to the interim report of the University of Port Elizabeth's Institute for Planning Research;

The plan could become a "guinea pig" model for the rest of South Africa leading towards regional spheres of economic co-operation across political boundaries;

The plan would result in greater prosperity for Ciskei and Transkei and would overcome the critical problem of mass unemployment in the region; and

Africans; and they also believed that inspection would undermine the authority of the mine managers. (155)

The Witwatersrand Native Labour Association (the WNLA), established in 1900, had obtained monopolistic recruiting rights for Africans in South African territories, Portuguese East Africa and British Central Africa, and took steps to introduce founder medical examinations at its border depots and its central depot in Johannesburg. It also provided Africans with waiting stations at intervals of a day's march, and provided the recruits with food, clothing and blankets. (156) Despite these innovations, and improvements to the compounds and hospitals — the latter, which were really 'appendages' to the compounds, and which in 1905 were described by a medical doctor, F.C. Sutherland, as 'models of what such places should be' (157) the disease mortality figures, especially of 'tropical'

Africans, namely those who came from Africa North of latitude 22° South, were still a cause for considerable concern. (158)

A breakdown of the disease mortality rates shows that throughout the entire period under discussion, pneumonia, even after recruiting was prohibited in 1914 from Africa north of latitude 22° South, leading to a drop in its mortality rate, was 'still the most formidable disease'. (159) The Committee of Doctors found that in the latter half of 1903 63 per cent of the total mortality could be ascribed to pneumonia, phthisis (meaning pulmonary tuberculosis) and other diseases. (160) Pneumonia, the 'most common cause of death', contributed 32 per cent of the entire death rate. (161)

tuberculosis which was found to be pre-considerable 'factor in the death rate.' had the highest prevalence rate of (annual) while its mortality rate that from all causes, and was 10,14 tuberculosis ranked second as a cause of the Witwatersrand, and it was often pneumonia; and like pneumonia, its incidence 'tropical' Africans. Its prevalence particular timespan was 6,77 and it African mortality. (163) The mining would be an 'impossible problem' to borders of semi-savages' could not be underground. (164) Between 1910 and tuberculosis decreased, its incidence 98, 30,66 and 36,83 respectively, liable offence for management to tuberculosis underground. As in 1903 and tuberculosis was still lower than that of tubular pneumonia, but was caused of both were still attributed to poor and overcrowded sleeping quarters in the compounds and to the fact that underground work increased miners' susceptibility to the disease. No longer was it attributed to the absence of change houses because the Mines and Works Regulations of 1911 had stipulated the construction of shelters — change houses were for whites — at the head of shafts, and some were built with temperatures at 10°F higher than outside temperatures. This was to prevent black miners catching chills when emerging from the hot and humid deep-level underground conditions. (165)

From 1916 to 1928 the incidence and prevalence of simple pulmonary tuberculosis dropped. (166) This may have been because of the introduction

DD 11/3/81 (105)  
3-777

## Sebe to Taiwan on March 20

R31,60 a week.

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN  
— Chief Minister L. L. Sebe and the Minister of Agriculture, the Reverend W. M. Xaba, leave on March 20 for Taiwan and will return on April 8.

Chief Sebe has visited Taiwan before but it will be Mr Xaba's first visit.

Also in the Ciskei contingent will be Mr. G. Maytham, secretary to the Chief Minister; Mr G. Godden, secretary for agriculture, and the general manager of the Ciskei National Development Corporation, Mr F. Meisenhol. — DDR

Total payment (R per week)	Number of workers	Cumulative %
0 - 2,50	0	0
2,51 - 5,00	2	1,54
5,01 - 7,50	5	5,38
7,51 - 10,00	14	16,15
10,01 - 12,51	17	29,23
12,51 - 15,01	34	55,38
15,01 - 17,51	26	75,38
17,51 - 20,01	10	83,08
20,01 - 22,51	14	93,85
> 22,51	3	96,15
	5	100,00
	130	

Distribution of workers according to total payment, weekly R

TABLE 18

The addition of cash wage, bonus (expressed in weekly terms) and payment in kind gives an approximation of total payment made by farmers (with the omissions noted above). The distribution of workers at various levels of total payment is shown in the table below.

c) Total payment.

It appears then, that either farmers' estimates of payment in kind in the agricultural census are well below actual payments, (8) or that many of the farms included in this survey pay high wages relative to the average for the area. This question will be further examined in the next section.



# Tyumie citrus growth plan

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN** — A new 'ambitious' development programme will be launched at the Tyumie citrus estate, which is being run for the Ciskei Government by the Ciskei Marketing and Development Board.

This is revealed in a report on his visit to the estate by the board's public relations officer, Mr V. Hoyana.

The estate, comprising three farms, is owned by the Ciskei Government. The original owners were bought out in the early 1970s by the South African Government and the estate taken over by the Ciskei National Development Corporation at the beginning of October 1972.

The property was handed over to the Ciskei Government in June last year.

Mr Hoyana said Mr J. C. Robertson, the project manager at the estate, had decided to remove 4 200 trees which were no longer viable from a total of 24 065 navels and 6 550 valencias.

"He considered all the concomitant factors relating to successful citriculture, which have been entrenched in his ambitious plans for the future development of the citrus estate," Mr Hoyana said.

The affected trees were units whose cost of production was no longer covered by their yield. The reason for the trees' non-viability was that they were originally planted in soils which were not conducive to longevity of the citrus.

Mr Hoyana said a long-term plan to improve the existing orchards was being drawn up and would mean the removal of more trees which were no longer viable.

The soil where the trees would be planted had been properly surveyed and tested by consultants in association with Fort Hare University and were found to be suitable for citriculture.

Work on the removal and planting of trees



Checking for the cream of the crop is orchard manager, Mr Anderson Metula.



would continue until all suitable soils were utilised.

During the 1971-79 period the average crop was 93 000 carton equivalents of citrus, while in the 1980 season it was 85 000.

"It will be conceded that the export packout was lower than average but this was mainly due to wind damage during the 1980 season," said Mr Hoyana.

He was also "happy" about the "complete integration" of management and labour, which was non-racial. — DDR

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# SAP to probe Sebe car incident

EAST LONDON. — The Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Border, Brigadier J. H. du Plessis, is investigating an incident in which a car carrying the head of Ciskei's Central Intelligence Service, Brigadier Charles Sebe, was checked by South African Police near King William's Town.

The Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, said the incident had been "extremely humiliating" for Brig Sebe.

He said he had taken the matter up at the highest level. Asked whether this meant with the Minister of Police, Chief Sebe said: "I took it up at the very very highest level."

Brig Du Plessis said Brig Sebe's car was stopped during a routine crime prevention exercise.

He refused to enlarge on what had taken place and what action would be taken, if any, against the South African Police.

He said Brig Sebe was not satisfied with the way in which his car was checked and the matter was being investigated.

Brig Sebe was not prepared to comment. — DDR.

TOTAL NO. OF WORKERS	WAGE							No. in Family
	0-2,50	2,51-5,01	5,01-7,51	7,51-10,01	10,01-12,51	12,51-15	>15	
1	6	4	5	2	1			1
2	4	1	4	2				1
3	3	4	1	1				1
4	1	7	4	6	1			2
5	2	8	3	1				2
6	1	2	2	5	2			1
7		3	2	1				2
8	1	2	3		2			2
9	3	1	6	1	2			2
10	1	2	1	1				5
11								0
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Distribution of workers by number in family (x) and cash wage (y)

TABLE 36



included. However one would expect current costs for clinics to be greater due to transport costs and permanent clinics have larger overheads and staff costs than mobile services.

per patient where utilization is high mobile clinic.

between institutions are the result it would be impossible to identify

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HOMELANDS

105

Ciskei's half loaf

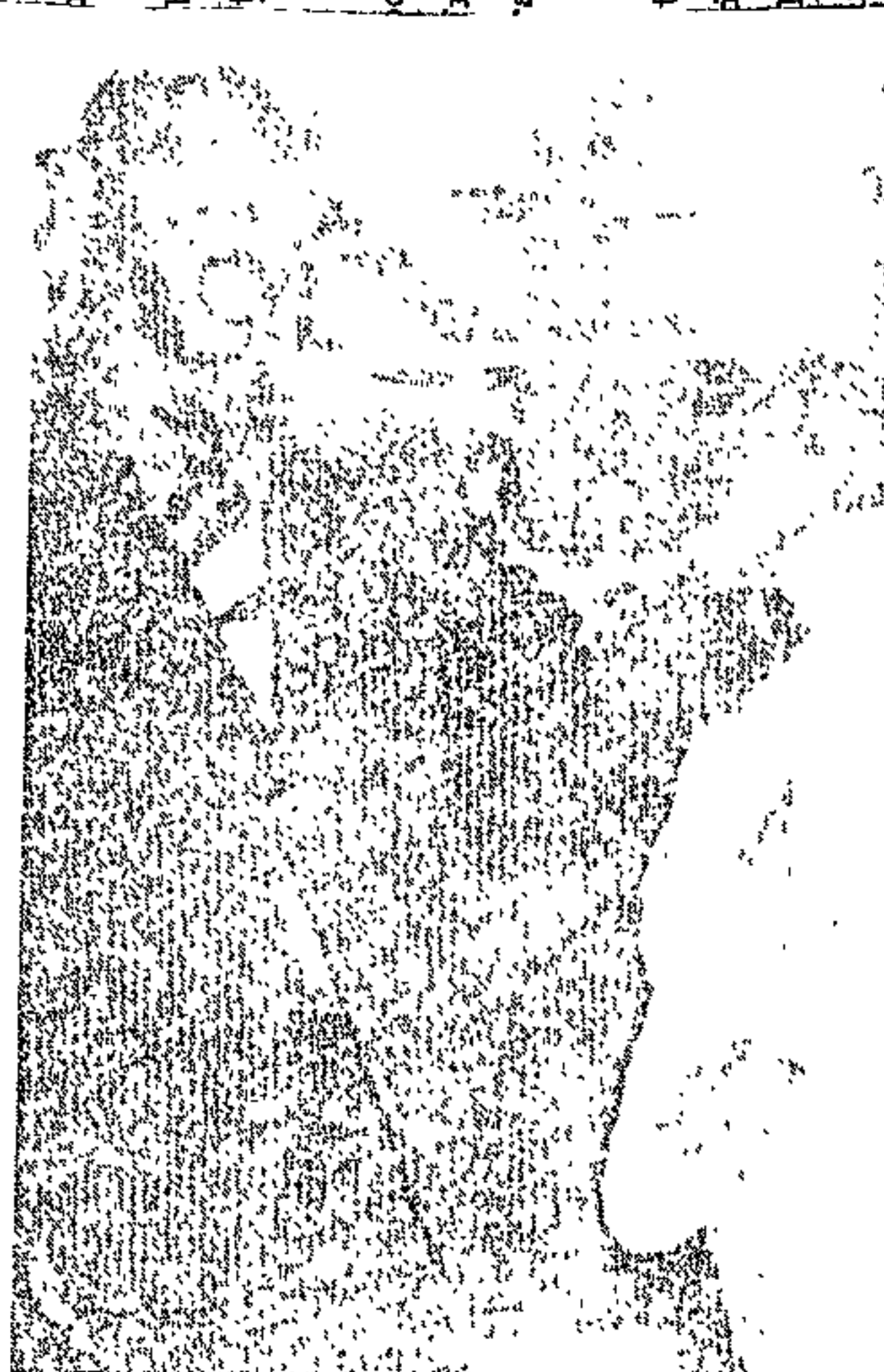
FM 13/3/81

The Ciskei is to become the fourth independent homeland in December. But certain key issues remain to be resolved by the Ciskeian authorities and Pretoria.

Firstly, the Ciskei has settled for much less than it bargained for. According to Chief Minister Lennox Sebe, the Ciskei historically stretches between the Great Fish and Kei rivers, from the Indian Ocean to the Stormberg. That would make it three times the area proposed for consolidation, and take in King William's

it attendances at Christ the King  
g overheads over a small number of  
ble to see outpatients.

Notes to Table 9  
Calculated on the basis that cost of medicine for one inpatient day is same as for one outpatient. For alternative assumptions see Table 10.



Ciskei's Sebe . . . wanting more land

Town, East London and Queenstown, forming a much larger, unified territory sharing a border with Transkei. The Van der Walt Commission on homelands consolidation has yet to make its final recommendations, but the basis of the Ciskeian independence agreement is the 1975 proposals providing for the excision of two northern regions, Herschel and Glen Grey, in exchange for smaller areas southwards.

- Assuming permanent C
- Sources:
- 1. Department of Health
- 2. Groote Schuur Hospi
- 3. D.H.O. Head Office. I
- Impact of the Day Ho
- paper no. 12.
- 4. Cape Provincial Admi
- Hospital Services Re
- 5. Source, G. Westcott,
- Areas of South Afric
- from Divisional Cour
- 6. O. Gish and G. Walke

The 1980 Van der Walt proposals envisage the inclusion of King William's Town, Hogsback and Berlin in the consolidation plan.

But whites in King William's Town have voted overwhelmingly against incorporation and coloureds have voiced disquiet. The HNP has spearheaded this opposition.

Sebe's response shows both frustration and uncertainty. He has slammed whites who voted against incorporation as "racists," and will not commit himself publicly to the future of the town.

Hennie van der Walt himself has expressed doubts about the viability of geographical consolidation. Speaking in the no-confidence debate he said that SA could no longer simply think in terms of drawing lines and borders. The real answer, he said, lies in economic development not necessarily based on the policy of separate development. That, of course, is the new thinking in Pretoria.

If King William's Town is to be left out, the Ciskei will remain fragmented - and overcrowded. One region alone, Albany, has an estimated surplus agricultural population of 90 000 and, overall, unemployment is currently put at 23%.

Fears have been raised about the future of Ciskeians in the common area. The agreement reached stipulates that they will become Ciskeian citizens although retaining SA nationality. The main concession is that they will be entitled to SA passports. But children of Ciskeians born after independence will not qualify for Section 10 (1) (a) and (b) rights under the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act. And Ciskeians living in SA without these rights could be subject to resettlement.

# Policeman moved after incident

Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON — A policeman who last weekend searched a car driven by the head of the Ciskeian Intelligence Service, Brigadier Charles Sebe, at a road block in King William's Town, has been given 24 hours notice of transfer.

Feelings are running high over the incident as Warrant Officer Ivan Fitchet is popular and regarded as a dedicated policeman.

The townspeople have clearly linked his sudden transfer with the incident at the road-block last Friday evening.

Apparently Warrant Officer Fitchet was searching all cars that entered the road-block and was not willing to make an exception of one driven by Brigadier Sebe.

After being told of his transfer yesterday Warrant Officer Fitchet was not willing to comment.

He will catch the noon train today for Ladysmith.

A shattered Mrs Anita Fitchet said the sudden transfer would cause great hardship.

"I will have to sell our house, leave my baby and go back to work," she said.

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DD 14/3/81 (105)

# Sebe's car check. officer transferred

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN**  
— The South African policeman who checked a car here in which Brigadier Charles Sebe was travelling has been transferred as a result of the incident.

Brig Sebe is the head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services.

The policeman, Warrant Officer Ivan Fitchett, left by train yesterday for Ladysmith.

The Reverend W. M. Xaba, Ciskei's Deputy Chief Minister, said: "The

Ciskeian Government took the matter up at the highest level."

Describing the incident, Mr Xaba said: "The policeman who conducted the check knew who Brig Sebe was but he still insisted on searching his car's boot."

The divisional commissioner of police for the Border, Brigadier J. H. du Plessis, said yesterday: "This is a very isolated, unfortunate incident which in my opinion has been blown out of proportion." — DDR.

26	L.C.G. DouwesDekker	The Process of Collective Bargaining and its implications for Industrial Relations Policies. (R0,75)
27	Marc Best	The Scarcity of Domestic Energy: A Study in Three Villages (R1,00)
28	Jonathan Myers	Asbestos and Asbestos-Related Disease in South Africa (R1,00)
29	Dudley Horner/ Alide Kooy	Conflict on South African Mines: 1972-1979 (R0,75)
30	George Ellis	The 'Quality of Life' Concept: An overall framework for assessment schemes (R2,00)
31	Don Pinnock	Telona: Some reflections on the work of a private labour recruiter (R1,00)
<b>BOOKS</b>		
		Farm Labour in South Africa. Francis Wilson, Alide Kooy and Delia Hendrie (eds.). David Phillip, Cape Town, 1977. (R9,00)
		Economies of Health in South Africa Volume I: Perspectives on the Health System. Gill Westcott and Francis Wilson (eds.). Ravan Press, Johannesburg and David Phillip, Cape Town, 1979. (R4,00)
		Economies of Health in South Africa Volume II: Hunger, Work and Health. Francis Wilson and Gill Westcott (eds.). Ravan Press, Johannesburg and David Phillip, Cape Town, 1980. (R4,00)

# King hill chosen for Ciskei govt buildings

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN** — The Ciskei national assembly hall and official residences of the state's cabinet ministers will be built on a hillock overlooking King William's Town and near the local drive-in cinema.

This was revealed yesterday by Chief Minister L. L. Sebe when he addressed a large gathering of his Ciskei National Independence Party followers at a party rally at Zwelitsha.

Chief Sebe later told the Daily Dispatch that work had already started in the area, which was South African Development Trust land.

"Work on a big bus depot had already started," he said.

Work would also start "within the next two weeks," on the erection of the independence stadium.

Other important structures in the area, which includes a portion of Yellowwood on the borders of the town, would be a first-class hotel and big shopping complex.

He said the shopping complex would be "self-sufficient" and cater for all needs.

Chief Sebe did not reveal how much the entire building project would cost.

Meanwhile, the rally yesterday enabled the Ciskei Government to collect a sum of R51 000 from the ruling party's regions.

The money was collected for the establishment of a big amphitheatre at Ntabakandoda, which will be part of a shrine to be built on that mountain in honour of Ciskei's past heroes.

Chief Sebe also announced that his trip to Taiwan, which starts on Friday, would be designed to solicit financial aid for the Ciskei.

Chief Sebe will be accompanied on the trip by the Reverend W. M. Xaba, the Deputy Chief Minister, and the secretaries of the Departments of the Chief Minister and of Agriculture, Mr G. Maytham and Mr G. Godden, as well as the general manager of the Ciskei National Development Corporation, Mr F. Meisenholl.

The national chairman of the CNIP, the Rev W. M. Xaba, urged Ciskeians to pray for the National Party to retain power after the April 29 elections.

He said of all the contestants in the election, only the National Party would ensure peace for all in South Africa.

He dismissed the Progressive Federal Party, New Republic Party and the Herstigte Nasionale Party. — DDR.

Xaba's call, page 8.

26	L.C.G. DouwesDekker	The Process of Collective Bargaining and its implications for Industrial Relations Policies. (R0,75)
27	Marc Best	The Scarcity of Domestic Energy: A Study in Three Villages (R1,00)
28	Jonathan Myers	Asbestos and Asbestos-Related Disease in South Africa (R1,00)
29	Dudley Horner/ Alide Kooij	Conflict on South African Mines: 1972-1979 (R0,75)
30	George Ellis	The 'Quality of Life' Concept: An overall framework for assessment schemes
31	Don Pinnock	Telona: Some reflections on a private labour recruiter (R3,00)
<b>BOOKS</b>		
	Francis Wilson, Alide Kooij	Farm Labour in South Africa, Cape Town, 1977. (R9,00)
	Francis Wilson and Alide Kooij (eds.)	Economies of Health in South Africa Volume I: Perspectives (R4,00)
	Francis Wilson and Alide Kooij (eds.)	Economies of Health in South Africa Volume II: Health and the Environment (R4,00)



16/3/81 (105)

# Pray for Nat win says Xaba

OU KING WILLIAM'S TOWN  
— Ciskeians were ex-  
horting yesterday to "pray  
for the National Party" so  
that it could retain power  
after the April 29 election.

At a well-attended rally  
of the ruling Ciskei  
National Independence  
Party, the party's national  
chairman the Reverend  
W. M. Xaba, said the  
National Party was the  
only contestant in the  
election which would en-  
sure peace for all in South  
Africa.

Mr Xaba, Ciskei's Depu-  
ty Chief Minister, said as  
the Ciskei was marching

towards its independence  
on December 4, it was  
necessary that Ciskeians  
should be aware of what  
was happening around  
them.

"Although we have  
nothing to do with it, the  
election on April 29 will  
affect us," Mr Xaba said.

He wrote off the three  
main opposition parties  
and particularly  
hammered the Herstigte  
Nasionale Party of Mr  
Jaap Marais.

"That party believes in  
baasskap and is dedicated  
to the perpetual suppres-

sion of the black man," he  
said.

Mr Xaba said the  
Progressive Federal Party  
was "floundering on the  
sea of confusion and they  
hope people will unders-  
tand their policy when  
they, themselves, do not  
understand it."

"The fact of the matter  
is that the PFP has no  
policy."

He dismissed the New  
Republic Party as a unit  
which was still tied to the  
policies of the past.

"Their policy has not  
progressed any further

than the 1936 Land Act,"  
he said.

"The country will be  
assured of a peaceful  
future only if the National  
Party is returned to power  
after the election, and  
Prime Minister Botha's 12-  
point plan is used as a  
basis for change," Mr  
Xaba said.

"I ask you to pray for  
the National Party to win  
the election for the sake of  
peace and prosperity for  
all in this country," he  
said. — DDR.

(News by Charles Nqakula, Protea  
Building, Alexandra Road, King  
William's Town).

in the towns and a BAAB official in Graaff Reinet said

if they can get a house. None of the officials spoken to thought there

It may in fact be difficult for most farm workers to get a job even

city will employ a man unless he has a house.

In Fraserburg not even the mun-

first having a house, and it may be equally difficult to get a job without

it is difficult to get a council house without first having

It seems that in some places (Beaufort West, at least)

waiting for two and three-roomed houses.

houses for coloured people and 200 African families were

in Middelburg there was a shortage of 150 to 180 sub-economic

up to 21 people were living in three-roomed houses;

in Fraserburg the waiting list was 80 to 100 families and

two years;

squatter families. Some had been on the waiting list for

for houses in the municipal housing scheme, including 30

in Beaufort West at least 350 coloured families are waiting

established the extent of the official housing shortage:

Conversations with town clerks in three towns

DD 16/3/81

# Minister meets with farmers 105

**STUTTERHEIM** — The Minister of Forestry, Water Affairs and Environmental Conservation, Dr Nak van der Merwe, met a delegation of farmers from the Upper Kabusie area here at the weekend to discuss problems in connection with the possible appropriation of farms for forestry purposes.

Farmers and other interested parties packed the town hall to capacity and various points were discussed.

The main issue discussed was the position of farmers should the government appropriate farms for forestry purposes and then hand them to Ciskei for consolidation purposes.

It was claimed that if this were to happen, the area would lose its value.

Farmers in the Amanele area felt the district was valuable farming ground which would lose productivity if it became part of Ciskei.

Several farmers said that they had problems with squatters and stock theft since their farms were bordered by Ciskei. The feeling was that selling the farms to the Department of Forestry was the only solution.

Dr Van der Merwe said this was a very emotional issue and it was difficult to satisfy everyone.

He said he could not comment on any consolidation issues as it was not his department, but stated categorically that if his department bought any land for forestry purposes it was not their policy to hand the land to Ciskei for consolidation purposes.

He said some of the land already bought could be handed over. Dr Van der Merwe said that experts would examine soil on the farms in the area to see if they were suitable for forestry purposes and only farmers with suitable farms would be approached.

He said he was sympathetic to the problems of the farmers and promised to contact the various ministers concerned in order to help solve the problems.

One of the issues raised was that Dr Van der Merwe define Ciskei's Border from Kei Road to Stutterheim. Dr Van der Merwe was unable to do so but said he would consult with the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, on the matter.

— DDC.

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is no reason, apart from goodwill, why the farmer should make  
are backed up by threats to leave if no change is made, there  
It is clear, however, that unless demands for change

completed in the past.  
None were prepared to say whether or not he had  
they went to the farmer and asked him to make changes.  
Asked how they acted to solve problems, workers said

some workers listed more than one previous job.  
Note: The figures in brackets total 48, not 44, because

and left for unknown reasons (4).  
was fired because of criminal conviction (dagga) (1)  
left because of redundancy (2)



# Challenge over

# King's future

DD. 17/3/81

105



A barrage of questions is fired at Mr Hendrik Coetzer during his meeting in East London last night.

**EAST LONDON —**  
**The National Party**  
**parliamentary candi-**  
**date for East Lon-**  
**don North, Mr Hen-**  
**drik Coetzer, last**  
**night issued a**  
**challenge to two**  
**political opponents**  
**over the future of**  
**King William's**  
**Town.**

Mr Coetzer said both Mr Donald Card, Mayor of East London and Progressive Federal Party parliamentary nominee for East London City, and Mr Brian Nel, Herstigste Nasionale Party parliamentary nominee for King William's Town, whom he described as "Card's sidekick", were wrong when they said that the government had already made a decision on the future of King William's Town and Berlin.

Mr Coetzer challenged both Mr Card and Mr Nel to a R500 bet "that the government has not made any decision on the future of King William's Town and Berlin."

Mr Coetzer was loudly heckled at the meeting where he and Mr Callie Badenhorst, his provincial council running mate, made their first public appearance to open their East London North election campaign.

National Party supporters were outnumbered by PFP supporters. There were 17 NP supporters and 19 PFP supporters.

At the end of the meeting, a PFP motion of no confidence in Mr Coetzer and the National Party was carried.

"I do not have any inside information. I am only using common-sense and thinking for myself when I say the government has not made any decision on the future of King and Berlin," Mr Coetzer told the jeering audience.

"I can assure you tonight that the proposals of the Van der Walt Commission will probably be radically changed, and it could, for example, find that King William's Town is not going black.

Mr Coetzer told the meeting Berlin should be incorporated into the Ciskei but King William's Town should remain in South Africa.

Mr Coetzer said the boundary of Ciskei in King William's Town should be the Buffalo River.

"This means that West Bank in King William's Town will be included in Ciskei if it is necessary and there is a good reason," he said.

Mr Coetzer said that Berlin should be included in Ciskei if it was a burden on East London ratepayers.

"Mr Joe Yazbek of the PFP dominated city council even said repeatedly that Berlin should be incorporated into Ciskei.

"He said that the city council cannot meet the R6 million or R7 million in interest and redemption on the Berlin

development.

"If this is so and the ratepayers of East London are being penalised and Berlin is still lying fallow, then I suggest to the government that they give Berlin to Ciskei on one condition.

"That is that the people of Berlin are properly compensated and so do not suffer any financial loss.

"The town and area of Berlin is very small geographically and its incorporation will make no appreciable difference in the size of Ciskei or decrease the size of the Border."

Mr Coetzer said that he was opposed to the incorporation of King William's Town and Breidbach into Ciskei and proposed they remain in South Africa.

Replying to the outcome of the vote, Mr Coetzer said: "I'll give it to you tonight. You've had your fun."

Last night Mr Card said he would not respond to the challenge.

"In the first place I am not interested in betting, and secondly I don't worry about Mr Coetzer's challenge," he said.

"Coetzer has represented Queenstown, then King William's Town, where he was kicked out, and now he is trying for East London North. Then his next move is into the sea. He is running away and I don't make bets with men who run away.

"I still want to challenge Chief Sebe (Ciskei's Chief Minister) to come out before the election and

make a statement on what deal he made with the government before he accepted independence."

Mr Card said he had made the statement that he believed a decision had already been reached on King William's Town, "because all the evidence points that way."

He said there were three reasons why he believed the decision had been made.

"First, why has Ciskei changed its mind about establishing a capital at Alice?

"Second, the whole concept of Ciskei's independence package deal included the question of South African citizenship rights for Ciskeians and this has been forgotten about and Ciskei has accepted independence — why?

"Third, Ciskei is building its independence stadium and plan to build its government buildings on the other side of King William's Town from Zwelitsha — why?"

Mr Card said even if the government made a decision against incorporating King William's Town into Ciskei, they could still change their minds after the election.

Mr Brian Nel said that he was HNP and "not a gambling man."

"If Coetzer is a gambling man then he can come to King William's Town and show the people here how to gamble in a 'Sun City' in their own town.

(News by Mike Chandler of 33 Caxton Street East London)



First he asks for independence and at the same time he asks the South African Government for finance. How do you go about a big thing like independence without money?

Second you see pictures of squatters moving into the Ciskei and Mr Sebe has money for overseas trips.

Instead of helping the needy Ciskeians he asks the South African Government what it is going to do about the squatters.

L. F. Avis,

2 Dunbar Flats,

79 Fitzpatrick Rd, EL.

8/13/80  
105  
[Handwritten mark]

## Squatters

What kind of leader is Mr Sebe?

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prescribe treatment with confidence. Diabetes is another condition lending itself to such involvement. The pharmacist notes refill dates of prescriptions and can monitor compliance by calling delinquent patients who have not repeated their prescriptions by due date or alternatively counsel those who inadvisedly increase their own dosage.

**GERIATRIC PATIENTS:**

The problems of control of chronic ailments are exacerbated in the geriatric patient who because of forgetfulness, poor eyesight and altered metabolism frequently end up in hospital because of the treatment, not the disease. Such a situation was highlighted in the Valkenberg study. I quote: "It is by no means unusual for an elderly person to be admitted to the unit on 8 or 9 drugs for different physical and psychiatric conditions, and the lack of proper instruction to the patient and his relatives by doctors regarding drug dosage was very apparent."

By becoming more involved in the health team which cares for the aged, the pharmacist's knowledge can be utilized so that medication is to the patient's benefit and not to cause of his demise.

**PAEDIATRICS:**

At the other end of the scale the ready availability of pharmacists should be capitalized on by developing in each pharmacy an information and guidance centre where advice and direction can be given on the many problems that face the young parent and her infant. Feeding problems, nappy rashes and many other difficulties can often be resolved through correct counseling without resorting to expensive medication.

**FAMILY PLANNING:**

It will be that while counseling on infant feeding and other problems, family planning can be and will be discussed. Once again the ubiquitousness of community pharmacy can be utilized to provide not only a distribution centre for contraceptives, but a full counselling service.

**HOSPITAL SERVICES:**

Up to this point, the discussion has centered around the general practice, community or as is currently termed, retail pharmacist. The potential of the pharmacist in hospital services has not yet been realized. The lack of involvement of the pharmacist as a medication consultant at the bedside, the delay in the development of consultative pharmacological services in each hospital dispensary and the relatively few hospitals in our country which have pharmaceutical services all mediate against treatment optimization.

12/3/81  
**Ciskei's added lure to industrialists** sim  
105

The Ciskeian National Development Corporation (CNDC) is busy expanding the industrial area at Dimbaza by 30 percent.

Mr Frans Meisenholl, general manager of the corporation, says this is a direct result of favourable industrial development in the Ciskei.

His board recently decided to build six more factories at a cost of R2,25-million. The buildings vary from 700 sq m to 1 500 sq m.

"This is to ensure that there are always factories available to investors interested in starting ventures in the Ciskei, but who sometimes have to wait for months before factories can be erected. Premises will now be available immediately, eliminating the need for a waiting-list," Mr Meisenholl said.

The CNDC started developing the industrial potential of Dimbaza six years ago. At that stage there were three small factories. There are now 31 factories representing an investment of R32,5-million, as well as an additional five being built, and together they

represent an outlay of R1-million.

Mr Meisenholl said there was great interest from industrialists eager to invest in the Ciskei following an overseas tour which he and the Chief Minister, Dr Lennox Sebe, made last year.

As a result of the widespread interest, Dr Sebe and Mr Meisenholl are shortly to undertake another tour to follow up several inquiries.

practice pharm  
 African store  
 pharmacists in  
 TRAFFIC:  
 for the pharma  
 team, a change  
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 of pharmacy  
 is contrary to

... seem concept. However, the pharmacy  
 currently provides a firm foundation on which the  
 community pharmacist has built a valuable service to the public.  
 His day to day contact with the public and his professional  
 exposure to current through hospital prescriptions  
 has made the pharmacist a vital person in the development of  
 health care. It is time to capitalize on this by building  
 him in the health team. Those who seek a professional  
 pharmacist for a plan of action, energy, and do  
 require additional training. This can be presented as post-  
 graduate modules through the divisions of continuing medical





# Spell out King's plans Botha told

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN** — The Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, last night challenged the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, to state clearly what the future of King William's Town would be.

He also called on the Prime Minister to release the report of the Van der Walt Commission of Inquiry into the consolidation of the homelands before the April 29 election.

Dr Slabbert, speaking to about 200 people here, said the Prime Minister should know what the future plans were for King William's Town, not the National Party's candidate in East London North, Mr Hendrik Coetzer, who said this week that the town would not be incorporated into Ciskei.

"Surely the Prime Minister knows what is going to happen to King William's Town? Or does Hendrik Coetzer know more than the Prime Minister?" he asked.

Earlier, the PFP candidate for King William's Town, Mr Errol Spring, also lashed at Mr Coetzer, the former MP for King William's Town.

Mr Spring said: "He has the audacity to stand as a fox terrier in East London

North and to run away from a policy he represents."

Dr Slabbert made a scathing attack on the policy of separate development

He said the use and abuse of land had been clearly demonstrated in the controversy surrounding King William's Town.

When land was expropriated it should be asked whether it improved the quality of life for all the people in the region, whether it contributed to better use of natural resources, whether it improved the economic potential of the area, whether it contributed to better race relations and whether it got rid of racially discriminatory allocation of land.

"If the answer to all these questions is No then the expropriation of land for whatever purpose — homeland consolidation, group areas removal — is wrong and should not be supported.

"In terms of all these requirements, the incorporation of King William's Town into Ciskei fails and does not contribute to the solution of our problems."

He said the proposed transfer of King William's Town into Ciskei "appears to be part of a private deal

between this government and the Chief Minister of Ciskei.

"The government wants another homeland to take independence and the chief minister wants a prestige area to be part of that area.

"I cannot blame the Chief Minister for wanting to get out from under the lash of separate development or apartheid but, in the long run, this is not going to be achieved by means of this government's homeland policy or programme for land consolidation." — PC

(News by B. Streck, 33 Caxton Street, East London.)

In all Industrial Council Medical Schemes, Management committees are formed. There is a...

(7)

% of workers covered by I.C's which operate a medical benefit.	99%	98%	99%	84%
% of workers covered by I.C's which operate medical aid	81%	43%	46%	Negligible

I.C's name.	In those	hose	to industries	have industrial	er local workers	of elements	of C's	No. of workers covered by all I.C's (1971)	MEMBERSHIP BY RACE OF MEDICAL AID AND MEDICAL BENEFIT SCHEMES ADMINISTERED BY INDUSTRIAL COUNCILS				
									Whites	Col.	Asians	Africans	Total
	10 792		178 450		72%	10 629	145 865	218 686	192 915	61 486	537 475	10 10 562	194 024
	77 701		94 158		61%	76 316	40 593	192 915	76 316	31 127	40 468	158 540	
	31 305		15 059		62%	31 127	7 017	61 486					
	47 885		420 659		8%	40 468	549	537 475					
	167 683		708 326		35%	158 540	194 024	10 10 562					
	62 192							218 686					
	76 006							192 915					
	23 342							61 486					
	496 458							537 475					
	651 998							10 10 562					

(8)

# Ciskei on the threshold of a R20-million building boom

S. Tribune 22/3/81

Property Reporter

105

THE soon-to-be independent Ciskei homeland is on the threshold of a more than R20 million building boom. And a spurt of industrial growth is expected to follow the boom with many overseas industrialists showing interest.

Franz Meisenhol, head of the Ciskei National Development Corporation, which is the economic arm of the Ciskei Government, told the *Sunday Tribune* that with the announcement of independence on December economic development would definitely gain momentum.

But there has been some scepticism about the boom.

The head of the Border Chamber of Industries, John Rich, told the Van der Walt Commission of Inquiry on Consolidation of the

homeland that the industrial investment would be shortlived and stagnation would set in as happened in Transkei in the post independence period.

The head of the Master Builders Association in East London, John Heger, conceded boom periods usually followed independence but believed it could be sustained. The R20 million building boom includes:

- The Ciskei national assembly hall and official residences of the state's Cabinet ministers which will be built on a hillock overlooking King Williams Town.

- A five-star hotel in King Williams Town and a casino at the coastal holiday resort of Hamburg nearby. Both

Southern Suns and Holiday Inns are vying for this contract and the Sun's Sol Kerzner has already visited the area. A spokesman for his office said nothing definite had been decided and Holiday Inns were still considering the matter;

- An amphitheatre at Ntabakondoda, cultural meeting place for the Ciskei nation where a shrine will be built to the nation's heroes;

- Massive extensions to the University of Fort Hare with work already having started on a R2,5 million arts lecture complex and a R4,5 million biological complex; and

- An independence stadium which is hoped to be completed by December.

Mapping out what industrial growth they

have already brought to the area, Meisenhol said the Corporation started off in 1976 with four factories employing 172 Ciskeians. At the end of January 1981 they had 37 industries employing 4 450 Ciskeians comprising a R44,5 million investment.

The industries include a R9-million wool washing and combing plant, steel foundry, bicycle plant, rug factories, three plastics and paint and leather factories.

"We are now going to build an R1 million additional infrastructure to our industrial complex at Dimbaza, increasing it about 30 percent of its present 70 hectare," Meisenhol said.

Meisenhol left with Chief Minister Lennox Sebe for Taiwan on Friday where they hope to attract industrialists.



# Smit: Slabbert insulted Ciskei

DD 23/3/81 (105)

BEACON BAY — The Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, had insulted the people of the Ciskei by describing the independence of the homelands as ideologically futile, the Minister of Posts, Mr Hennie Smit, said here.

He told a public meeting, attended by 36 people, the people of the Ciskei had voted for independence at a referendum.

"This is the decision by

the very proud people of the Ciskei.

"The decision at a referendum is described by Dr Slabbert as futile ideologically," Mr Smit said.

Comments such as this showed that the Progressive Federal Party, which only saw South Africa in terms of black and white, had no respect for the attempts by a nation to establish itself and growth, the minister added. — PC

(News by Barry Streek, 33 Caxton Street, East London.)

# Ciskei pupils <sup>DD</sup> 23/3/81 up 15 pc <sup>(10S)</sup>

EAST LONDON — Enrolment in Ciskei schools has shot up by 30 000 this year.

A total of 230 000 pupils have been admitted to Ciskei schools this year, according to a statement by the secretary of Ciskei Education, Mr O. S. Bomela.

The 15 per cent increase in pupil enrolment follows unrest in Ciskei schools over lack of facilities and a shortage of mathematics and science teachers.

At the beginning of the year Ciskei embarked on a one-year crash programme in an effort to provide schools with more science and maths teachers.

Yesterday neither the Minister of Ciskei Education, Chief D. M. Jongilanga, nor Mr Bomela were available for comment on the increase in pupil numbers. — DDR



short, but over a period of continuing care a great deal of information can be collected and recorded about each patient. Continuity of care also permits the development of the relationship which is essential in the vast amount of emotional illness seen in practice. In the absence of personal care, this emotional component of illness tends to be ignored or dismissed. A relentless search for organic pathology is pursued which makes excessive use of expensive and irrelevant investigation.

In South Africa the private general practitioner has the opportunity to practise good medical care and a high standard is achieved by many highly motivated practitioners. The fact that standards are not uniformly high is attributable to the lack of exposure to the principles and practice of family medicine in the medical school and the total absence of vocational training in this country.

However, private general practice embraces a minority of the population and for the foreseeable future much of the primary care will be undertaken by state financed agencies. In view of the shortage of doctors available for this work, extensive use must be made of the health team. Two major problems are inherent in the team approach. Responsibility for the patient is divided and consequently diminished. Secondly, much of primary care is of necessity delegated to nurses or medical auxiliaries. In view of the sophisticated nature of this care, the widespread employment of non-physicians in this field must be regarded as a stopgap. It is contended that nurses and medical auxiliaries can filter off the minor problems and refer the more serious conditions to the doctor. How does one assess trivia? The minor symptoms of lassitude, headache or dyspepsia may mask serious depression. The greatest single pitfall in primary care is in the treatment of symptoms

rather than people. Failure to determine the underlying cause and motivation for consultation is both painful to the patient and expensive to the system. For these patients will move from one agency to the next in their search for understanding and alleviation of their distress.

Of all the experiments in primary care in this country the Day Hospital movement has been the most successful and the reasons for this

PORT ELIZABETH — Organisations and people who attend the Ciskei independence celebrations on December 4 would be blacklisted, a civic body here, the Committee of 21, decided at a meeting in New Brighton yesterday.

The resolution was accepted unanimously by about 60 people at the meeting.

The chairman, Mr A. Z. Lamani, said that after December 4 more than six million Xhosa-speaking people would be foreigners in the land of their birth. Rights of urban residents — the 99 year leasehold for example — would be forfeited.

He said the South African Government was using homelands as dumping grounds for unemployed people, "who are left to suffer while their so-called leaders are living in luxury."

He was loudly cheered

when he proposed that people who celebrated independence be blacklisted. He did not say what action would be taken against people or organisations on the blacklist.

Mr Lamani blamed the South African Government for the housing backlog and appalling conditions in the townships.

An unidentified speaker said the South African Broadcasting Corporation was misleading black people through biased reporting.

The SABC had not given impartial coverage on the recent school boycotts by black pupils.

Ciskeian independence will not differ from the other three "homelands" which have already accepted independence because it was granted by the South African Government," he said. — DDC.

# Blacklist plan for Ciskei celebrators

DD 23/3/81

103

smaller and more intimate units should be created. In this way personal care can be encouraged and the dangers of bureaucracy minimized. Finally practitioners who see many patients a day must be highly skilled and should therefore be better trained and appropriately rewarded.



# Assembly to detail new Ciskei constitution

DD 24/3/81 (105)

25.

the problems of silicosis to the medical world at large. The first international conference on silicosis, organised by the ... held in Johannesburg

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN** — Ciskeians will find out, during the forthcoming ordinary session of the Ciskei Legislative Assembly, how they will be affected, in constitutional terms, by the homeland's independence.

One of the Bills to be tabled during the session, which starts on April 23, will be the Ciskeian Constitution Bill, which will lay down all the details of the black state's constitutional outlook.

Meanwhile Chief Minister L. L. Sebe, is expected to spell out exactly what his government has obtained from the South African Government, in terms of the independence arrangement, when he addresses his Ciskei National Independence Party (CNIP) congress on April 17-19.

The Constitution Bill is expected to reveal how big the Ciskei will be, who the

territory's citizens will be and how the state's legislative body will be constituted.

The boundaries of the Ciskei may be known before then as the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, is to make known the government's decision on King William's Town on April 16.

The land the Ciskei has claimed from the South African Government stretches from the Great Kei River to the Great Fish River and from the Indian Ocean to the Stormberg Mountains.

According to the Quail Commission report, the estimated population density in the present Ciskei is 126 persons to the square kilometre.

Chief Sebe has already announced that the South African Government has refused to grant Ciskeians South African nationality, which was one of the cardinal demands of the

Ciskei for an independence package deal.

If Ciskei, therefore, follows the example of Transkei and the other two independent states of Bophuthatswana and Venda, Ciskei citizens will include blacks throughout South Africa who are Xhosa-speaking.

In whatever form it is presented, the Constitution Bill will not be opposed in the Ciskei Legislative Assembly where there is no opposition.

Delegates at the CNIP congress, to be held at the Zwelitsha stadium, will be given details of agreements made between the Ciskei and South African Governments.

Some of the details would relate to finance, a leading CNIP source revealed yesterday.

Financial aid for the Ciskei after independence was also one of the demands spelt out in the

independence package deal.

Although Chief Sebe has said the Ciskei Government has submitted the homeland's financial estimates for the next five years to the central government, he has declined to reveal how much has been requisitioned.

He told supporters who recently attended a farewell function at the Zwelitsha Hall for him and the Reverend W. M. Xaba, the Deputy Chief Minister, that his government would receive a "substantial" amount of money.

He may reveal just how much at his party congress.

The congress may also provide a platform for criticism by several delegates of opponents of Ciskei's independence who will include some Transkei politicians and Mr A. Z. Lamani, a civic leader from Port Elizabeth. — DDR.

24.

obtained from periodic dust sampling may be important in indicating the attendant risks in a given situation. (174)

In this paper the emphasis has been placed on understanding silicosis and its manifestations in a wider context than that of the Transvaal gold mines. There are several reasons for doing so. First, it is important to realise that, when the hazards of silicosis on the Witwatersrand were recognised, doctors in the Transvaal, the majority of whom were of British origin, had to draw on the limited experience and understanding of the problems of metal ore mining from Britain and the Empire, particularly Australia. From 1900 to 1911 four commissions on the topic of silicosis had been held in Australia, one in Cornwall and three in South Africa, including the medical commission on silicosis and tuberculosis. (175) It is interesting to observe that by 1911 in the United States of America there had been no official investigation into the incidence of occupational diseases, this despite the fact that serious conditions prevailed in some of the mines in Missouri, Utah and Nevada. (176)

South African doctors had therefore to draw on the experiences of miners and engineers who had worked in metal mines elsewhere, and to work out their own epidemiological investigations - which although unsophisticated by the standards of today - nevertheless provided useful information on safety methods for allaying dust and the improvement of health care on the mines. It is a sad reflection on the various governments of the Transvaal and mine management that few of the valuable suggestions recommended by mining engineers and doctors during 1903 to 1910 were actually implemented during this particular period, when the prevalence and mortality of the disease (in the absence of improved mining conditions) remained high for some time. (177) Although management had been praised by various commissions for its attempts to introduce dust allaying methods on the mines, Richard Barry, a mine manager, in private correspondence with his uncle John X. Merriman, a former Prime Minister of the Cape, denied this:

...even today the efforts to eradicate it on a great many mines are of the very flimsiest nature. We cannot entirely absolve the Miner from blame, but we who are supposed to know better should have started upon a serious campaign of education on practical lines long since. (178)

However, doctors practising in the Transvaal were to play a major role in bringing about an awareness and understanding of



Blacklist  
for Ciskei  
self-rule

support

Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH. — A black Port Elizabeth civic organisation has unanimously decided to blacklist anyone celebrating the forthcoming Ciskei independence.

In an attack on the homeland system, the chairman of the Committee of 21, Mr A Z Lamani, called for action against organisations and people attending the celebrations on December 4.

He did not elaborate on what action would be taken but the resolution was unanimously accepted by a loudly cheering audience of about 100, at last night's meeting in New Brighton.

Mr Lamani said the South African Government was using the homelands as a dumping ground for unemployed people. 'While they suffer, their so-called leaders are living in luxury,' he said.

UMTATA — The Leader of the Opposition, Mr C. S. Mda, accused the government yesterday of abuse of security legislation and political intimidation, of financial mismanagement and monopolistic tendencies.

In a fiery three-hour speech at the start of the no-confidence debate, he also criticised the government's condemnation of Ciskeian independence, accusing the Transkeian-Government of splitting the Xhosa national unit by accepting independence without Ciskei.

Mr Mda, leader of the Democratic Progressive Party (DPP), called for a judicial commission of inquiry into the allocation of property and businesses. "There is a developing monopolistic tendency whereby highly placed officials acquire businesses.

"Some of them take advantage of their position. Government members are very guilty of this tendency."

Mr Mda said private enterprise was the mainstay of economic development in any democratic country.

He accused the government of inability to handle its finances. Referring to the abortive harbour development scheme, he said vast sums of money had been spent on so-called project studies.

# Government DD 24/3/81 105 abuses law says Mda

"That money has gone down the drain."

South Africa had proposed that projects "be put on the table," and she had to be convinced of their necessity and importance. "This is undoubted testimony that our government is unable to handle its finances."

The Opposition Leader attacked the use of security legislation in ordinary criminal offences, calling it despotic.

"Within its few years of existence, this government has built up a wealth of legislative provision covering every aspect of human activity.

"Advantage is taken of security legislation to punish people who have committed ordinary criminal offences.

Mr Mda said the government's agitation against Ciskeian independence proved they were guilty of the same attitude they accused the

United Nations and OAU of.

"Can this government say we won't sit at a constellation of states table with Ciskei when it accepted self-government and independence without Ciskei?"

The Opposition Leader slammed the "brazen intimidation of those who dare to speak out in support of the opposition."

Replying to Mr Mda's motion of no-confidence, the Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Mr S.W. Mbanga, moved that it be changed to one of "full and complete confidence in the government."

"Transkei is fighting as an underdog, especially in financial matters. Terms attached to South African loans are very lenient. But we are not attuned to economic and financial matters." — DDR.



# Sebe: blacklist won't halt celebrations

DD 25/3/81 (105)

ZWELITSHA — The attempts to blacklist people who attended Ciskei's independence celebrations would fail, Brigadier Charles Sebe, head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, said in an interview here yesterday.

Brig Sebe was reacting to a resolution taken in Port Elizabeth last Sunday by the Committee of 21, a civic body under the chairmanship of Mr A. Z. Lamani, a former Ciskei politician.

About 60 people attending the Committee of 21 meeting supported the blacklist motion, which was tabled by Mr Lamani.

Brig Sebe said Mr Lamani had tried to launch a boycott campaign against the Ciskei independence referendum which was held on December 4 last year.

"He failed to stop the

referendum just as he is going to fail in his attempt to sabotage the independence celebrations by issuing a blacklist threat," Brig Sebe said.

"I don't know who Mr Lamani will enlist to make the blacklist effective. I don't know whether he will collaborate with the protagonists of black consciousness or with the enemies of both the Ciskei and South African Governments," Brig Sebe said.

He said the Ciskei would consider arranging celebrations in the urban areas, which would include Port Elizabeth.

"We have voters there who participated fully in the independence referendum and who have supported the Ciskei Government throughout the years. When they want to celebrate the country's independence they should have the right to do so

without any interference," he said.

Independence celebrations in urban areas were mooted at the independence coordinating committee meeting here yesterday by two officials from the Department of Co-operation and Development.

Mr L. C. Koch, Chief Director of the Eastern Cape Administration Board, said Ciskeians in Port Elizabeth had shown interest in their homeland by participating in the independence referendum.

"It should be remembered that those people came out in force to declare solidarity with the Ciskei during the referendum in spite of intimidation and their interests must be safeguarded at all costs." Mr Koch said. — DDR.

## BOOKS

26	L.C.G. DouwesDekker	The Process of Collective Bargaining and its Implications for Industrial Relations Policies. (R0,75)
27	Marc Best	The Scarcity of Domestic Energy: A Study in Three Villages (R1,00)
28	Jonathan Myers	Asbestos and Asbestos-Related Disease in South Africa (R1,00)
29	Dudley Horner/ Alide Kooij	Conflict on South African Mines: 1972-1979 (R0,75)
30	George Ellis	The 'Quality of Life' Concept: An overall framework for assessment schemes (R2,00)
31	Don Pinnock	Telona: Some reflections on the work of a private labour recruiter (R3,00)
		<i>Farm Labour in South Africa.</i> Francis Wilson, Alide Kooij and Della Hendrie (eds.). David Phillip, Cape Town, 1977. (R9,00)
		<i>Economies of Health in South Africa Volume I: Perspectives on the Health System.</i> Gill Westcott and Francis Wilson (eds.). Ravan Press, Johannesburg and David Phillip, Cape Town, 1979. (R4,00)
		<i>Economies of Health in South Africa Volume II: Hunger, Work and Health.</i> Francis Wilson and Gill Westcott (eds.). Ravan Press, Johannesburg and David Phillip, Cape Town, 1980. (R4,00)



# Committee meets on Ciskei celebrations

DD 25/3/81  
105

ZWELITSHA — The South Africa-Ciskei Coordinating Committee for Ciskei's independence celebrations met here yesterday to plan the festivities from November 23 to Independence day on December 4.

At the meeting chaired by Mr R. Mali, chairman of the Ciskei Public Service Commission, a draft copy of the programme for the celebrations was circulated but publication was withheld until it was submitted to the South African Government for approval.

A total of 34 sub-committees were elected to look into the various aspects of the celebrations.

Brigadier Charles Sebe, head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, suggested that someone be appointed to keep a record of the celebrations. The person would take charge of Ciskei's Archives, which would be attached to the Department of Interior.

The secretary of interior, Mr K. B. Tabata, said his department had advertised the post but no appropriately qualified person had been found and the post had been re-advertised.

Brig Sebe also suggested that people with the necessary experience and expertise to

advise on aspects of the celebrations should be co-opted onto the committees.

"No one in the Ciskei has experience in this sort of thing and it is necessary that we should draw on the experience of people from the South African Government conversant with this type of celebration," he said.

Brig Sebe rejected suggestions that a 'tent city' to accommodate people from outside the Ciskei at the celebrations would be costly.

"The independence is designed to instil confidence in the man in the street and if we suggest curtailment of our programme because of money, we shall not reach the goals envisaged by both the South African and Ciskeian Governments."

Mr G. Geldenhuys, from the Department of Foreign Affairs, suggested the establishment of a press centre to accommodate journalists covering the celebrations.

"We must accord the media the respect they deserve and provide the facilities which will enable them to cover the occasion without any hitches," he said.

He said there should also be guidelines for the media to facilitate liaison with the Independence

committee.

"We must also obviously include in the guidelines do's and don't's for the media and strictness regarding punctuality should be observed," Mr Geldenhuys said.

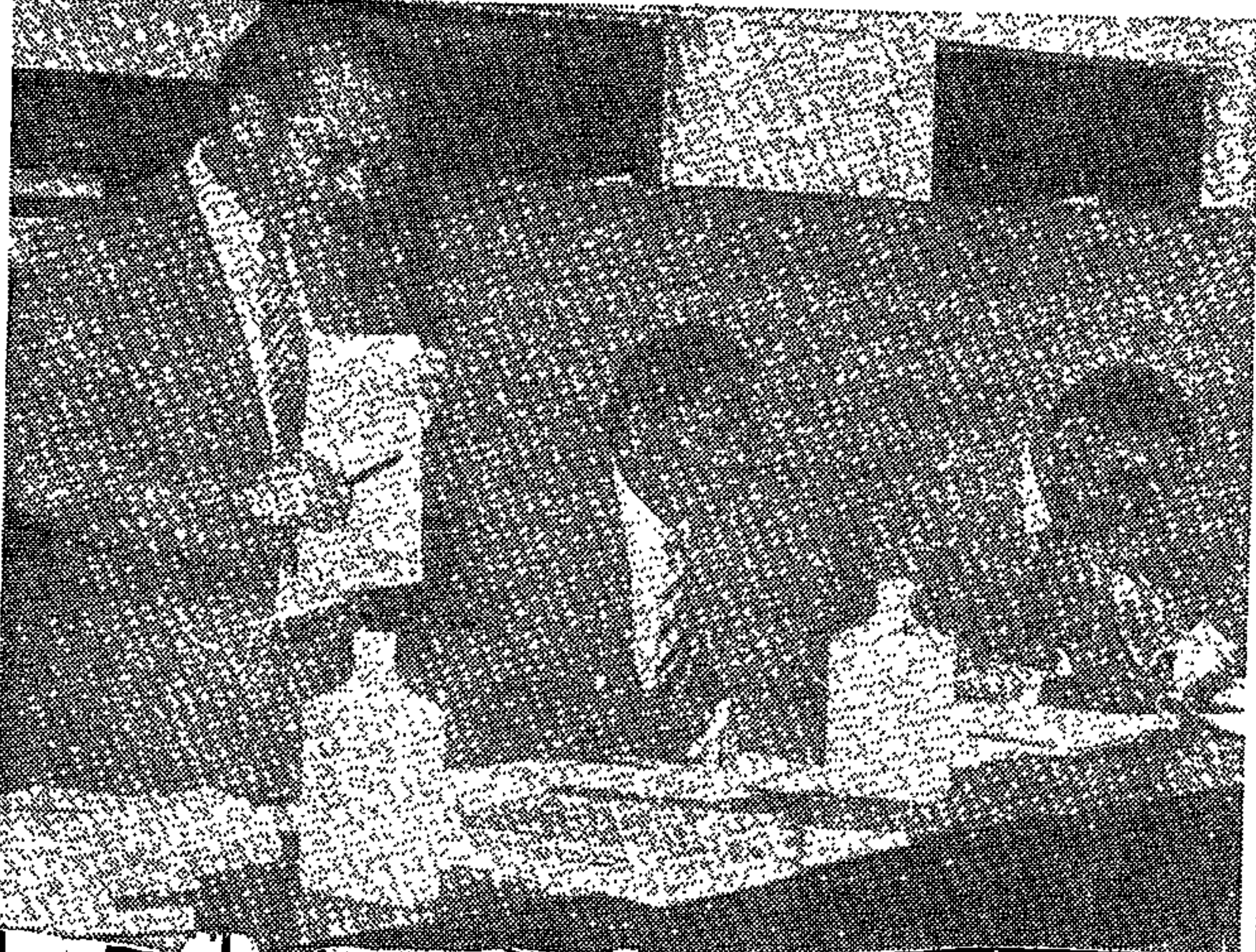
It was decided the Raath Independence Committee would be the source of information about the celebrations.

The meeting was attended by officials from the Department of Co-operation and Development, including Mr L. C. Koch, chief director of the Eastern Cape Administration Board, and Mr D. W. Wingard, of the East Rand Administration Board.

Others who attended represented the post office, while the South African Defence Force was represented by Colonel A. M. Eagar, Colonel W. J. Pienaar and Commandant L. du Plessis, of the Eastern Province Command, among others.

Among those who represented the directorate of prisons were Lieutenant-Colonel H. G. Webber, Lieutenant-Colonel P. J. Coetzer, Major G. J. du Toit and Major L. J. Roothman.

A meeting of the various sub-committees will be held this morning. — DDR.



TOWN,  
WILLS  
Econo  
Cape  
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DAVID  
Farm

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29  
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its implications  
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# Xaba's Nats prayer slated

MDANTSANE — The Ciskei Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, the Rev W. M. Xaba, has come under strong attack from Chief Inky Hoyi, of Mdantsane, for exhorting Ciskeians to pray for the National Party to win the forthcoming general elections.

Chief Hoyi said Mr Xaba was the first black to meddle in white politics since blacks were removed from the common voters' roll in 1936.

Mr Xaba had called on Ciskeians to pray for the Nationalists who he had said would ensure peace for all in South Africa.

"The coming general elections have nothing to do with blacks," Chief Hoyi said.

"Whites made it clear they did not want blacks to have a say in their Parliament by removing them from the common voters' roll. I do not understand why a cabinet minister should interfere where he has been rebuffed."

Chief Hoyi said blacks should dissociate themselves from white politics for the sake of maintaining good race relations.

He doubted the Nationalists would ever call on whites to vote for Mr Xaba in Ciskeian elections.

"Why should Ciskeians pray for the Nats to win instead of praying for Ciskeian unity at this crucial time," he asked.

Chief Hoyi accused Mr Xaba of showing no respect for chieftainship by attacking the Transkei Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, who had called for the amalgamation of the Ciskei and Transkei.

Chief Matanzima, he said, was a statesman respected as a high royal member of the Xhosa unit.

In appeal to the honourable Chief Minister, Chief L. L. Sebe, to put some restraints on this gentleman's outbursts.

Chief Sebe would one day find himself losing the confidence of the Ciskeians, which he enjoyed at present, if he did not stop the outbursts, Chief Hoyi said. — DDR.

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# Xaba's backing for Nats

25/3/81 (105)

The Ciskei's Minister of Agriculture, the Rev W. M. Xaba, has gained the dubious honour of becoming the first black leader in South African history to publicly support the National Party and pray for a Nationalist victory.

In a speech last week, Rev Xaba, who is effectively deputy to the Ciskei's Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, said: "I ask you to pray for the National Party to win the election for the sake of peace and prosperity in this country."

While many black leaders have opted to work within the framework of separate development, none have, as yet, so openly endorsed the National Party.

Most of these leaders have been careful to distinguish between the government's policies of granting self-government in the homelands and its race policies, which they have attacked.

Indeed, in November 1979, Rev Xaba himself outlined an approach similar to that adopted by many homeland leaders.

He said then: "As homeland politicians, we do not support apartheid. We do not accept apartheid, but it provides us with the only platform on which we can talk."

"I do not support separate development but I do support the development of the homeland."

"We do not support separate development

by the joint interest of the Ciskei and South African Governments in the homelands scheduled independence on December 4 this year — not to mention the controversial proposals for the consolidation of the Ciskei.

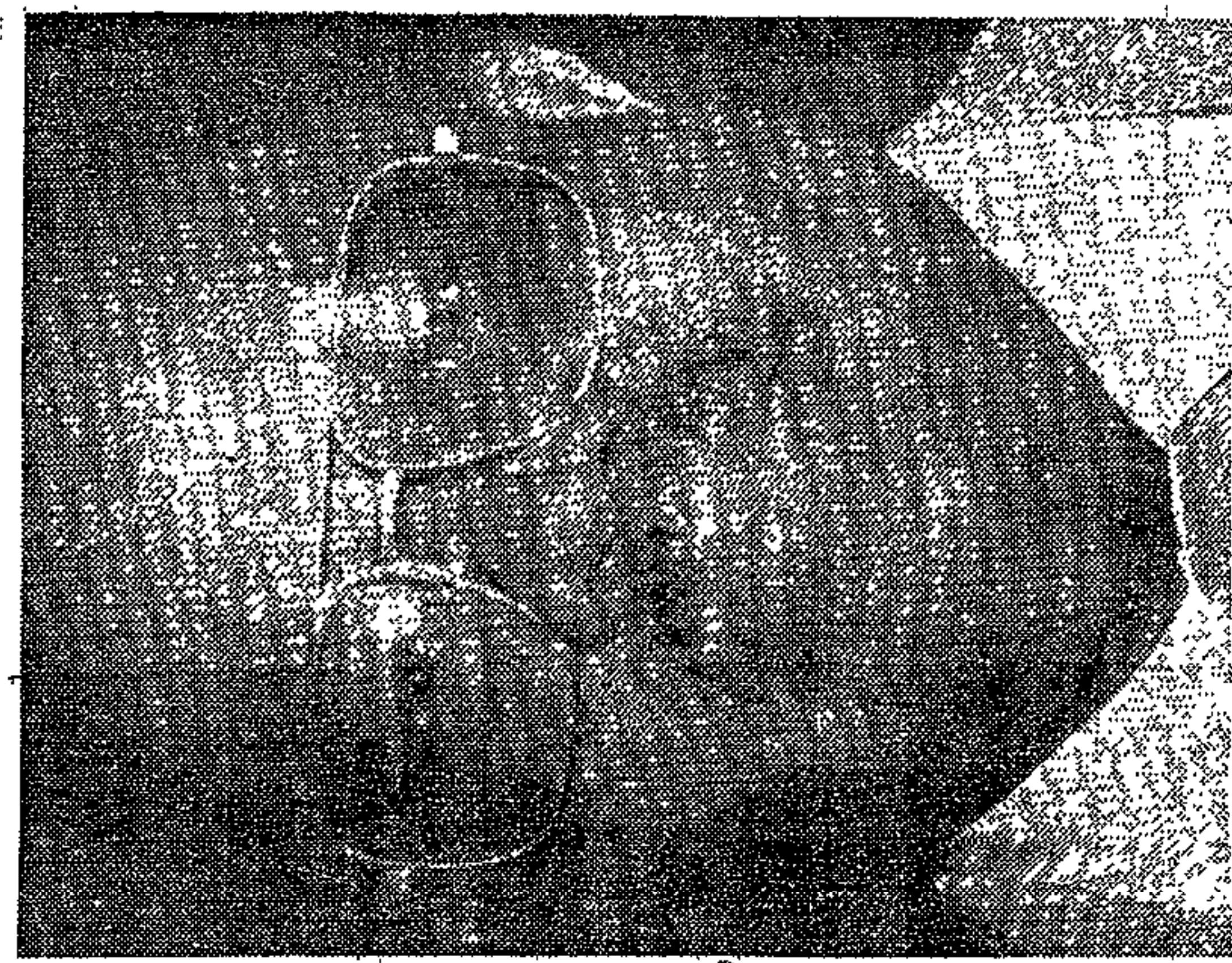
On these issues, the two governments seem to have found considerable accord, which could get even closer if the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, does indeed announce that the South African Cabinet has recommended that King William's Town be incorporated into the Ciskei when he speaks in the Border town on April 6.

Rev Xaba has over the years been involved in other equally remarkable turnabouts.

The 49-year-old politician has been a member of both the now-banned African National Congress and the South African Communist Party.

He was born at Mtombe in the Zwelitsha district of the Ciskei and was educated in the Eastern Cape and at Adams College in Natal.

He obtained a teacher's certificate at Vryheid in Natal but as he was under the age of 18, he could not get employment in the education department in the Cape.



Rev W. M. Xaba

because it has many evils which have brought hardship to black people. "You may decorate it as Co-operation and Development but it has brought hardship to the people," he said then.

But four months later, Rev Xaba was publicly praying for support for a National Party victory in the April 29 election.

seat — and joined the Communist Party.

However, he did not stay long in either Kimberley or the Communist Party.

Rev Xaba returned to the Eastern Cape, settling in Port Elizabeth, where he rejoined the ANC.

Both the Communist Party and the ANC have bitterly renounced the government's homelands policies, but Rev Xaba has clearly differed with those movements on this issue.

It was in Port Elizabeth that he first really made impact when at a public meeting in 1950 he burned a copy of the Holy Bible, claiming it was a white man's fabrication.

But he was destined after that to serve two churches as a minister.

After the Defiance Campaign, Rev Xaba joined Rev N. B. Bhengu's Assemblies of God, trained at the Union Bible Institute in Pietermaritzburg, and then served in church programmes in Natal, Swaziland, Zululand and Rhodesia, as it was then called.

In Zimbabwe, he stayed at Adv Herbert Chitepo's home in Harar, near Salisbury, and during this time to get to know Dr Kenneth Kaunda and Dr Kamuzu Banda, as well as Simon Kapwepwe and

Harry Nkumubula, both prominent politicians in Zambia.

He then returned to South Africa, joined the Nederduits Gereformeerde Kerk, qualified as a minister in that church after studying at Turfloop, and finally returned to Port Elizabeth in 1974.

Rev Xaba entered active Ciskei politics during the 1978 election when he was elected to represent the Victoria East constituency.

By February 1979 he was in the Ciskei Cabinet and towards the end of the year he became the second most powerful figure, serving for a time as Acting Chief Minister.

Never one to mince his words — indeed, he sometimes reminds one of Pik Botha in the occasional over-exuberant remark — Rev Xaba caused a "stir" last year when he lashed out at English-speaking farmers.

He said English-speaking South Africans were "a bunch of hypocrites" and added: "These people belong to the PFP, a party which seeks a multiracial South Africa and yet does not want to get near the black man."

He also said the Ciskei would have been better

off if it had been near a group of Afrikaans-speaking farmers instead of being adjacent to English-speaking farmers."

In his prayers for the National Party victory, he echoed similar views. The PFP was "floundering on the seas of confusion and they hope people will understand their policy when they themselves do not understand it."

The NRP, on the other hand, was still tied to the past and "their policy has not progressed beyond the 1936 Land Act" while the HNP "believed 'in baasskap and is dedicated to the perpetual suppression of the black man'."

It was this interpretation that led Rev Xaba to praise the National Party in spite of its racial policies which include the pass laws, resettlement and the denial of a vote to black people outside the homelands.

The Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, when asked at a public meeting last week about Rev Xaba's statement, suggested that one should look at what interests Rev Xaba was promoting and that there would be an awful lot of black people who would not agree with him. Whatever, Rev Xaba will go down in history as the first black man to pray for a Nationalist victory in an election where he could not cast a vote even if he wanted to.

(News by Barry Streeck, 33 Caxton Street, East London)

Dr. B. Clain (Cape Town, 1 June, 1978) and Mrs. Weisbecker (Pinehills, 1 June, 1978).



# Kings Day Delayed

DD 26/5/81 105

**EAST LONDON —** The announcement on the future of King William's Town, scheduled to have been made on April 6 by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof, has been delayed.

National Party workers in King William's Town had to make frantic last minute changes to the scheduled date — minutes before they were going to make formal application to the magistrate to hold the meeting on April 6. Dr Koornhof will now address a public meeting in King on April 16. Yesterday there was a

great deal of confusion as Mr Henne van der Walt, chairman of the commission, announced it would be meeting the King William's Town Borough Council on April 7.

Mr Bill Deacon, NP parliamentary candidate for King William's Town, said that Dr Koornhof would definitely make his announcement on the future of the town on April 6.

"Mr Van der Walt is probably coming to King William's Town in connection with and to sort out details of the announcement. Dr Koornhof will definitely make it on April 6," he said. The Mayor, Mr Eric Weyer, said the Van der

Walt Commission would visit the town on April 7 to continue negotiations and discussions with the Borough Council and the Chamber of Commerce in connection with the various proposals relating to our town.

In a telephone interview, Mr Van der Walt said his commission would meet on April 7 to reconsider the proposed incorporation of King William's Town and Berlin "in the light of further evidence obtained."

He said that the final recommendations of his

commission would be made to the Cabinet "as soon as possible thereafter."

"It is expected that the Cabinet will make an announcement in this regard before April 29."

Mr Deacon was contacted again, as he was preparing the application to the magistrate to hold the meeting on April 6, and told what Mr Van der Walt had said.

He said he would check with Dr Koornhof's office in Cape Town — adding that the application to the magistrate for the

meeting on April 6 had to be submitted before 4 pm.

Half an hour before the deadline, Mr Deacon informed the Daily Dispatch the meeting had been postponed to April 16.

He also announced that the Minister of State Administration and Statistics, Dr Andries Treurnicht, would address a public meeting in Komga on April 11.

At a meeting on Tuesday evening, the Borough Council unanimously decided to send another memorandum to the commission rejecting the

proposal that the town be incorporated into Giskei.

In the memorandum, the council also rejected a proposal by Mr Louis Steyn and supported by Mr Hendrik Coetzer, NP parliamentary candidate for East London North, that all land west of the Buffalo River be included in Giskei and that about a third of the town become a "grey area" for common use by all race groups.

The council requested the commission to include within the municipal boundaries of the town the land between Bred-

bach and King William's Town, in accordance with the 1975 land consolidation proposals. The land at present belongs to the South African Development Trust.

The council also proposed that Giskei could get "great financial benefits from the economic prosperity of King William's Town which would assist directly in improving the economic viability of the Giskei DDR.

(News by Mike Chandler of 33 Caxton Street East London and Barbara Hart of Protea Building, Alexandra Road, King William's Town)

In 1975, the number of doctors was 561, an increase of 10 per cent since 1961. The number of medical students is 1,000, an increase of 50 per cent since 1961.

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**'Ciskei  
blacklist  
will fail'**

THE attempts to blacklist people who attended Ciskei's independence celebrations would fail, Brig Charles Sebe, head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services said in an interview in Zwelitsha yesterday.

Brig Sebe was reacting to a resolution taken in Port Elizabeth last Sunday by the Committee of 21, which is a civic body under the chairmanship of Mr A Z Lamani, a former Ciskei politician.

About 60 people attending the Committee of 21 meeting supported the blacklist motion, which was tabled by Mr Lamani.

Brig Sebe said Mr Lamani had tried to launch a boycott of the Ciskei independence referendum last December.

"He failed to stop the referendum and he is also going to fail in his new attempt." — Sapa.



## Commission meets to reconsider

The Commission for Co-operation and Development will meet on April 7 to reconsider the proposed incorporation of the area of King William's Town and Berlin into the Ciskei the chairman of the Commission, Mr Hennie van der Walt, said in a statement in Pretoria last night.

The statement added that final recommendations to the Cabinet would follow as soon as possible thereafter.

"It is expected that the Cabinet will make an announcement in this regard before April 29." — Sapa.

# Xhosas divided by SA — Diko

DD. 26/3/81

(105)

(103)

UMTATA — The Deputy Minister of Agriculture in Transkei, Mr Cromwell Diko, yesterday accused the "Afrikaners" of having caused the division between the Xhosa states of Transkei and Ciskei because they wanted to rule them easily.

Mr Diko was speaking in the no-confidence debate in the National Assembly here. He said the Afrikaners were responsible for splitting the Xhosas into two national units.

"This is the policy they inherited of divide and rule. A time will come when the the Ciskeian Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe will be sorry for his actions."

Mr Diko said the members of the opposition should be men of prin-

ciples and be heroes to defend the people. They should not destroy the opposition when they had been given a chance to build it.

"If you the opposition members fail to understand the intricacies of politics, come to us and we will teach you."

He said the opposition should realise it stood solely on Transkei soil and should desist from saying it would use Transkei as a springboard to liberate blacks in South Africa because it would be followed by the security police.

Mr Diko said the opposition should make itself heard to high authority and should stand by its principles. It should not be afraid of arrests and detentions.

Chief Daliwonga Mlin-dazwe, the opposition chief whip, said it was pity that after five years of independence, discrimination was still practised.

He accused South African companies operating in Transkei of discriminatory salaries. Transkeians were paid meagre salaries compared with their counterparts.

"When our people were told that independence was sought they welcomed the idea with open hands, not knowing that they would be under more serious oppression than before," he said, reports Sapa.

"Whenever we come to report these malpractices to this House, this government turns a deaf ear to our people's grievances."

DDR-SAPA.

Milk, litres a week	Number of workers	Cumulative %
0 - 2,50	15	12,00
2,51 - 5,00	10	20,00
5,01 - 7,50	33	46,40
7,51 - 10,00	18	60,80
10,01 - 12,50	22	78,40
12,51 - 15,00	0	78,40

Distribution of workers according to milk received, litres a week.

TABLE 11

Most of the workers (89%) were given, free, a daily milk ration. On some farms the farmer took the 'top' off the milk before handing it out to workers, on others workers were given full milk and on a few farms workers were given some skim and some full milk daily. The table below shows the distribution of workers according to milk ration (skim plus full milk) in litres a week.

(11) MILK.



The future doesn't look too bright for Africa's smallest and poorest soon-to-be independent state



Story and Pictures by IAN WYNNIE

CISKEI'S Chief Minister Lemox Sebe will be accepting second best when he takes independence formally for his people on December 4.

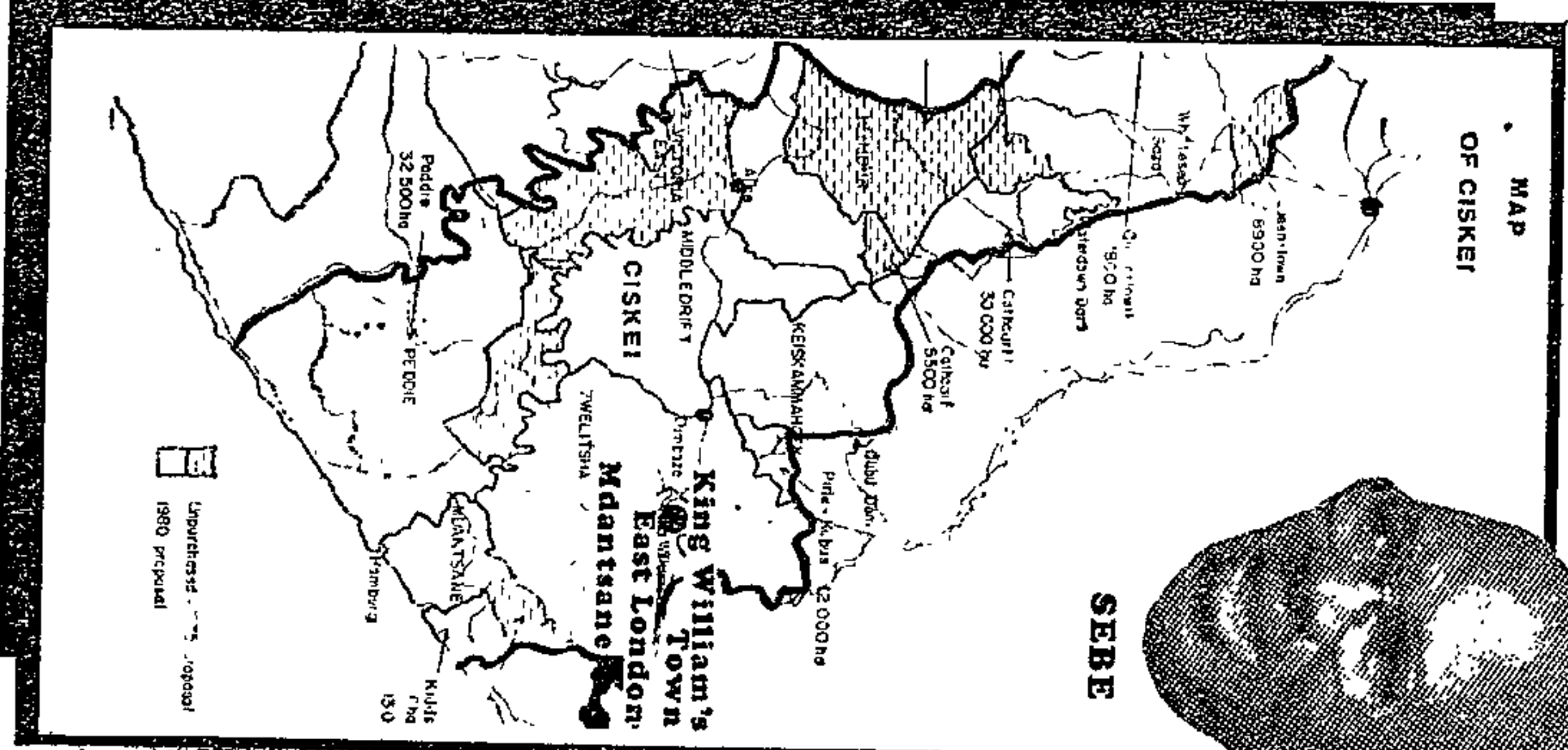
This is the opinion of leading academics who have studied the Ciskei, its people and its resources and who believe the independence terms accepted by Chief Sebe will tie the homeland to South Africa's fiscal apron strings for the foreseeable future.

And in a speech reflecting his despondency, Chief Sebe admitted he had failed in two key aspects to negotiate the type of independence he seeks for his people and had accepted a "watered down" version of what he wanted.

Adamant!

The South African Government had been adamant it would not enter into a federal arrangement with Ciskei, he told a conference in Mmabatho in a speech read on his behalf.

It had also insisted in settling the crucial citizenship issue in "the conventional way," with Ciskeians having nationality and citizenship of South Africa, with passport and international protection facilities being



Ciskei, showing proposed consolidation

Ciskei booby prize for Sebe

S. Tubane

29/3/81 105

extended to citizens of the other state where necessary.

"It is frustrating in the extreme to have to begin one step lower on the ladder to peace than was really necessary and in the course of achieving this also to be called upon to surrender the nationality of South Africa," Chief Sebe said.

His acceptance that the estimated million Ciskeians living outside the homeland will lose their South African nationality gives rise to serious doubt as to their political future. This was

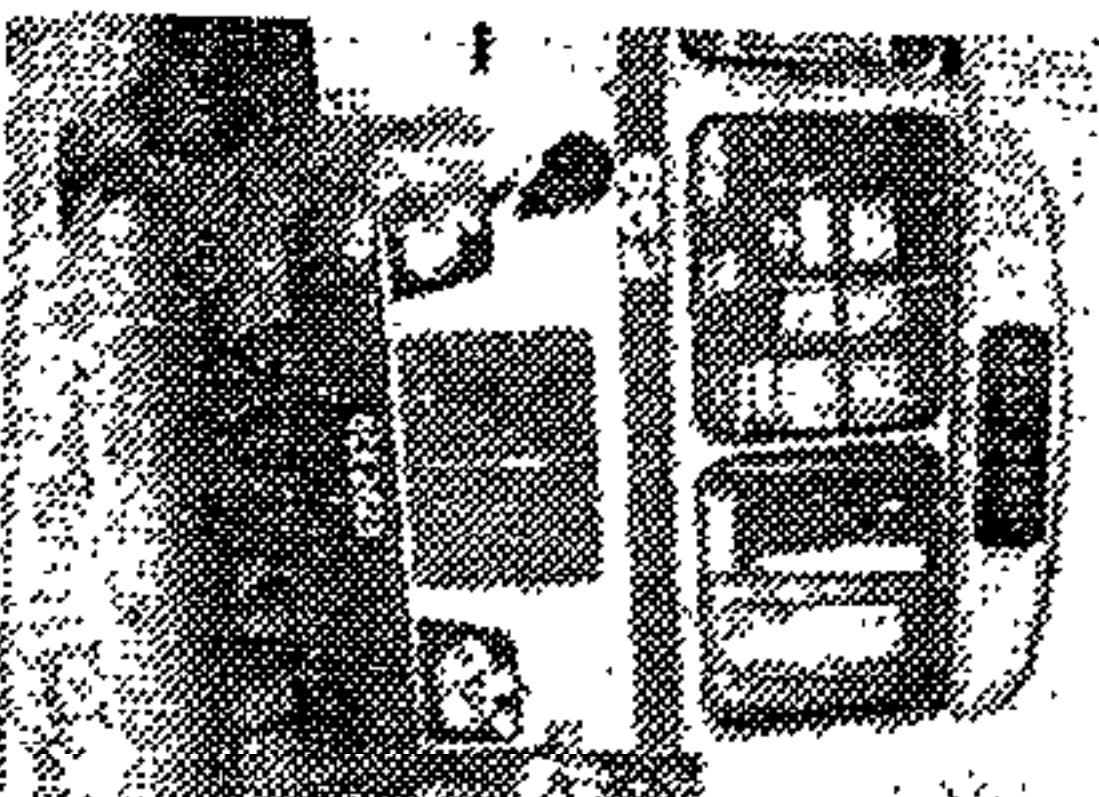
one point on which Chief Sebe had been strongly advised he should not give in to the South African Government.

The black leader will inherit one of the smallest and poorest states in Africa. With a population density of 126 people a square kilometre (compared to South Africa's 25), Ciskei will also be the most densely populated state in Southern Africa.

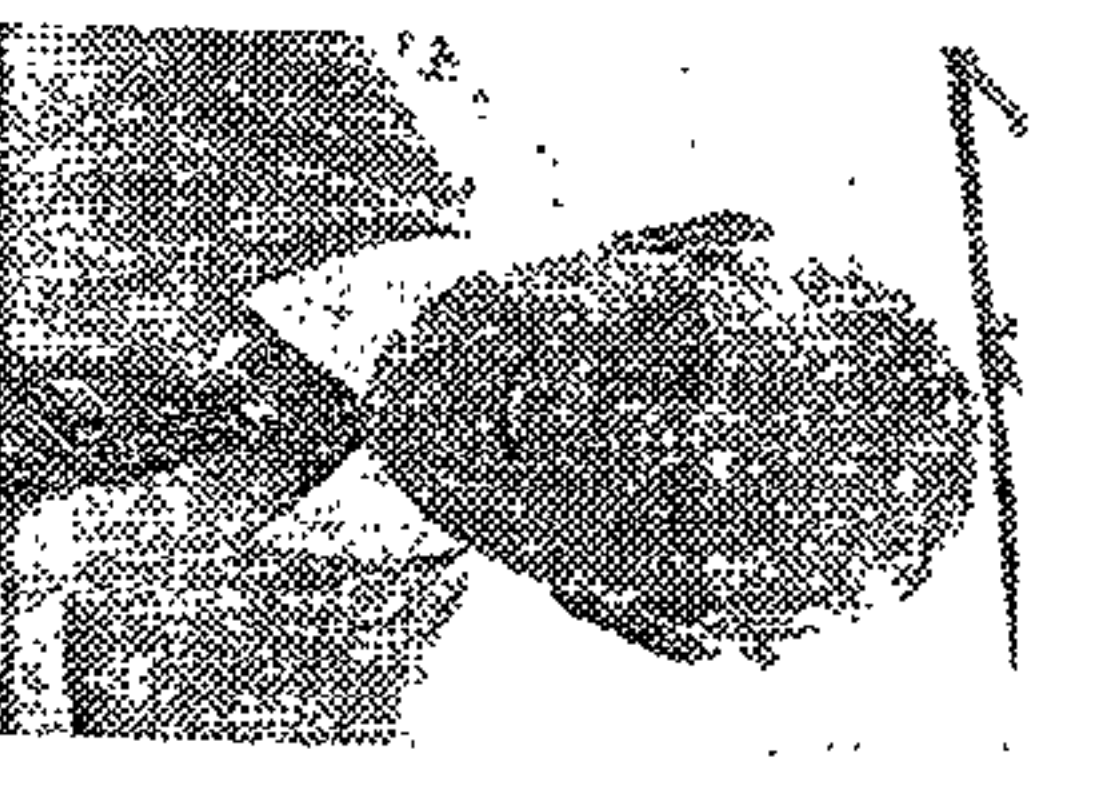
If all those regarded as Ciskeians by the South African Government were resettled in Ciskei the population density would



Nancy Charlton...



The picture tells it all... too little of everything for too many



Garv Godden...

prize for Sebe

be 253 per square kilometre. Unemployment in the Ciskei is 25 percent of the economically active population. Malnutrition is endemic and without massive capital investment the situation will deteriorate. Population growth is three percent a year, enough to double the present population in 15 years.

Chief Sebe said in Mmabatho he had found the political road to equality slower than expected. The focus had therefore shifted to economic aspects. "The Ciskei does not ask

that it be bought to ask for independence, but the financial issue now achieves a new importance," he said.

Ciskei's economy is based on agriculture. It has no mineral resources and its only other economic offerings are cheap labour and its proximity to the port of East London.

Secretary for Agriculture Gary Godden believes a capital injection of R300 million would go a long way towards building up an adequate water supply network for Ciskei irrigation. To fully utilise the

Ciskei's 25 000 hectares of irrigable land, however, would require about R70-million a year for the next 10 years.

Resettlement camps have provided the Ciskei Government with a problem of a wide range of dimensions and, with an estimated 68 000, "illegal" Ciskeians living in South African squatter camps and back yards who, it is the South African Government's avowed intention to remove, Chief Sebe is going to have to do some

hard bargaining. There are also 265 000 black Ciskeians living in so-called "black spots" in white South Africa, and in terms of the South African Government's consolidation agreements of the past these people would also be forced to re-settle in Ciskei.

It is the fate of these non-resident Ciskeians which most worries the specialist on the homeland's politics and economics, Nancy Charlton. A senior lecturer at

Rhodes University, she is deeply committed to the concept of regional development but wants to see Ciskei make the right choices. "Ciskei is dependent on South Africa for raw materials, food, capital investment, skills and training and it is impossible for it to develop without the goodwill of the South African Government," she said. "What bargaining power will an independent Ciskei have?" she asked.



**EDITORIAL OPINION**

105

# Come clean, Dr Piet

If it was not possible to make an announcement about King William's Town's future before the general election on April 29, "people must not come afterwards and say we made promises we could not execute," said the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, last week.

We have news for Dr Koornhof — and we believe he already knows it. That is precisely what they will say. His odd remark at Adelaide can be explained away only as an attempt to pre-empt that charge.

And if it is made, the government will have only itself to blame. As we have said before in this column, the government's handling of the King William's Town issue has been the biggest bungle since the Info scandal.

Having announced the Van der Walt Commission's recommendations for land consolidation would not be made public until they had been thoroughly studied, an exception was made of the recommendations as they affected the Ciskei.

The proposal that King, Berlin, the Hogsback and some other areas go to Ciskei no doubt was a great help to Chief Sebe in the Ciskei independence referendum, due a few weeks later; but it drew a tumult of

protest from the voters — the whites of those areas.

Then the back-peddalling started. The Van der Walt Commission took evidence and assurances were given that the proposals were not final. The issue was raised in Parliament and in a referendum in King William's Town, the voters rejected incorporation into the Ciskei by an overwhelming majority.

Then came Mr P W Botha's announcement of the general election and speculation that this hot potato would be allowed to simmer until after the general election. But at a meeting in Beacon Bay earlier this month, the NP candidate for King William's Town, Mr Bill Deacon, said the decision would be given by Dr Koornhof at a meeting in King on April 6.

That fell away when Mr Hennie van der Walt disclosed that he was to meet the King Borough Council on April 7 and would then report to the Cabinet. Now it is hoped there will be a cabinet decision by April 14, but it is no more than a hope hedged around with qualifications as only Dr Koornhof knows how to make them.

We repeat Dr Slabbert's call to the government to come clean on King William's Town. It will be a shabby trick if they do not.

Francis  
Phillip, Cape

David Phillip,  
The System.

*Farm Labour in South Africa.* Francis Wilson, Alide Kooy and Delta Hendrie (eds.).

**BOOKS**

26	I.C.G. DouwesDekker	The Process of Collective Bargaining and its Implications for Industrial Relations Policies. (R0,75)
27	Marc Best	The Scarcity of Domestic Energy: A Study in Three Villages (R1,00)
28	Jonathan Myers	Asbestos and Asbestos-Related Disease in South Africa (R1,00)
29	Dudley Horner/ Alide Kooy	Conflict on South African Mines: 1972-1979 (R0,75)
30	George Ellis	The 'Quality of Life' Concept: An overall framework for assessment schemes (R2,00)
31	Don Pinnock	Telona: Some reflections on the work of a private labour recruiter (R2,00)



even to become enslaved by them, the prisoners of their own vocabularies. High walls may not a prison make, but technical terms sometimes do. This, I would suggest, is another good reason for self-examination with regard to the use of the term "race."

Commenting of Garn's views on race, Dr. J. P. Garlick has remarked,

of the Terrorism Act and eventually as a prospective witness.

He was released without giving any evidence.

In 1979 Mr Msoki served a six month sentence for refusing to testify in the East London regional court.

He was detained twice in Transkei. In 1976 he was held under the Transkei security laws for 13 months and released in 1977. He was again held for 40 days in 1978. — DDR

taxonomic unit for man seems out of date, rarity of geographical, local and micro-acknowledgments to Rensch and Dobria for their definition are nowhere made such a scheme could not do justice to the variations and frequency gradients shown by characters. Surely physical anthropology has terms as "Large Local Race. . . . Alpine the let-headed, predominantly darker peoples in, across Switzerland, Austria, and to the" (1961:159-70).

## Detainee released

MDANTSANE — A field worker of the Border Dependants Conference, Mr Mzwandile Msoki, of Zone nine, Mdantsane, has been released from detention after nine months.

Mr Msoki was released from Fort Glamorgan Prison on Monday.

He was detained by security police at Buffalo Flats on June 15 while attending a June 16 commemoration

He was held under section 22 and later section 6

o not define "local races" but say of them entified, not so much by average difference complete isolation" (1955:997). In (1942) long ago suggested, why not call "lates"?

opinion that taxonomies and terms should be designed to fit the facts, and not the facts forced into the procrustean rack of pre-determined categories. If we are to have references, whether terminological or taxonomical, to existing or extinct populations of man, let the conditions as we find them determine the character of our terms or taxonomies, and not the other way round.

Since what we are actually dealing with in human breeding populations are differences in the frequencies of certain genes, why not use a term which states just this, such as *genogroup*, and the various appropriate variants of this? If necessary, we could then speak of "geographic genogroups," "local genogroups," and "microgenogroups." A genogroup being defined as a breeding population which differs from other breeding populations of the species in the frequency of one or more genes. The term "genogroup" gets as near to a statement of the facts as a term can. The term "race" goes far beyond the facts and only serves to obscure them. A *geographic genogroup* would then be defined as a group of breeding populations characterized by a marked similarity of the frequencies of one or more genes.

A *local genogroup* would be one of the member populations of a geographic genogroup, and a *microgenogroup* a partially isolated population with one or more gene frequency differences serving to distinguish it from adjacent or non-adjacent local genogroups.

It is to be noted that nothing is said of a common heredity for similarity in gene frequencies in a geographic genogroup. The common heredity is usually implied, but I do not think it should be taken for granted, except within the local genogroups and the microgenogroups. One or more of the genogroups in a geographic genogroup may have acquired their frequencies for a given gene quite independently of the other local populations comprising the geographic genogroup. This is a possibility which is, perhaps, too often overlooked when comparisons are being made on the basis of gene frequencies between populations, whether geographic or not.

But this must suffice for my criticism of the usage of the term "race" by biologists and anthropologists. I wish now to

1. The term "genogroup" was suggested to me by Sir Julian Huxley during a conversation on September 29, 1959.

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Contact between black and white people in the various spheres of human development in South Africa had proved beyond doubt the inter-dependence between the racial groups in the country.

This was said here yesterday by Brigadier Charles Sebe, head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, who was commenting on Ciskei's multiracial marathon last weekend.

"People like Mr Brian Nel, Herstigste Nasionale Party parliamentary candidate for King William's Town, also experience this contact and derive benefits from it, but they wish to deny the other groups the right to

enjoy the fruits of this contact," Brig Sebe said.

"The point Mr Nel and his group seemingly miss is that when you deny the other groups the benefit of this contact, you are eliminating the contact itself and you are, therefore, cutting your nose to spite your face," he said.

Brig Sebe said a good number of white runners participated in the Ciskei marathon "and the type of camaraderie which prevailed between the

runners transcended all colour stipulations and yet the heavens did not fall."

"Blacks and whites in South Africa are destined to live their lives together and their security and their children's security depends on their attitudes towards each other.

"And in the Ciskei, this position will be nurtured in a responsible manner for as long as our people want it that way, irrespective of whether King

William's Town and Berlin are or are not incorporated into the Ciskei," he said.

He said the Ciskei would continue to sponsor programmes of a multiracial nature.

Six clubs with predominantly white membership also participated in the marathon.

From East London came Buffaloes, East London Athletic Club, Cambridge Harriers and Old Selbornians, which were joined by the King William's Town Union and Hogsback Harriers.

(News by C Nqakula, Protea Building, Alexandra Road, King William's Town).

AD 1/4/81 (105)  
**Contact a must  
says Brig Sebe**

in the rundown west end of the city office than eat the inferior food offered by an inferior White shopkeeper with 'bleddy kaffir'."

It is Christmas time. And South African parents' sleeves when they notice a giant shopping complex, the Carlton. But those Blacks are told: "Sorry"

One recalls the words of South African Pik Botha, in his celebrated Union

"My Government does not discriminate on grounds of race or colour. Discrimination on a man's skin cannot be defended. A man must move away from discrimination

Four South African insurance companies quote higher motor insurance rates to Blacks than those offered to Whites.

In Durban, hundreds of African shipyard workers are fired. Their crime? They had asked for part of a wage increase, due in mid-year, to be brought forward. Later, some are reinstated.

In Johannesburg's giant all-African township complex — Soweto (pop. 1 million) — 16 murders and 12 rapes are reported in one weekend.

In Johannesburg there are 100 000 Coloured people without a pleasure resort in the city or surrounding districts, while Whites have 130 resorts in the area.

Throughout South Africa, so tardy is the development of education facilities for African children that some schools don't even have the traditional desks and wooden benches.

They walk up to 10 km or more on a mug of black tea, and a piece of dry bread or a dish of mealie-meal porridge if they are more fortunate.

These primary school youngsters kneel on cement floors, with wooden planks as desks, to learn their lessons. Then they face the two-hour plus walk home.

Hardships are also part of the Black teacher's life. More than 11 000 of them have to cope with exhausting double teaching sessions for no extra pay. Each of these teachers has to teach well over 100 pupils in two overlapping three and a half hour sessions.

In accordance with South Africa's apartheid lifestyle, a special television service for Blacks is to be introduced by 1981. The amount budgeted by the Government for this colour-conscious service is R102-million.

Within four years, for that amount of money, compulsory education could be introduced for most Black children outside the homelands.

A Black student, a 19-year-old girl, is told she cannot write her first-year public service law examination at the University of Zululand because she has not paid on time her arrear fees of R1,16.

Apart from in a handful of pricey "international" hotels, there is not one café or restaurant in the whole of Johannesburg where a White accompanied by a Black can lawfully be served with a cup of coffee or a meal to be consumed on the premises while in one another's company.

For a Black on his own, or accompanied by other Blacks, there are "black" eating-houses, usually inferior establishments run by disreputable Portuguese.

Comments a Black attorney, who is permitted by law to practice only



## News blackout on shot man

105

EAST LONDON — A news blackout has been placed on the shooting of Ciskei Central Intelligence Services man, Mr Attwell Gazo, 63.

Mr Gazo was shot in both legs on Tuesday night while driving towards his Zone Four home, Mdantsane, after dropping visitors who had been with him.

The head of the CCIS, Brigadier Charles Sebe, refused to comment on the shooting on Wednesday.

Efforts to contact him yesterday were met with: "He is not in today and will not be in until tomorrow afternoon."

A check at Cecilia Makiwane hospital to arrange an interview with Mr Gazo was also unsuccessful. The acting medical superintendent, Dr McDade, said Mr Gazo was under instruction not to make any statements to the press.

Dr McDade suggested that permission be sought

from Brig Sebe.

Meanwhile, a member of the Transkei National Assembly for Cofimvaba, Mr J. J. Matotie, yesterday condemned the shooting of Mr Gazo.

Mr Matotie telephoned from Umtata to say he had sent a telegram of sympathy to Mr Gazo.

"He is a good friend and I have known him since 1936 when he lived in East London," Mr Matotie said.

"I was sorry to hear of the shooting which I regard as a senseless act on a good man."

Mr Gazo, a veteran policeman, was a prominent investigator during the blitz on PAC and ANC members in Port Elizabeth in the early sixties.

He moved to East London in the late sixties and joined the criminal investigation department before being transferred to the Bureau for State Security (Boss) where he served until his transfer to the Ciskei a few years ago.

# Ciskei narrows civil service wage gap 105

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN** — The Ciskei had reached its third stage of its policy of parity of salaries for people who did similar work in the homeland's civil service, Chief Minister L. L. Sebe said yesterday.

Chief Sebe, who arrived back from Taiwan earlier than expected, was announcing salary increases in the Ciskei.

He has not commented yet on his Taiwanese visit, which started on March 20.

His brother, Brigadier Charles Sebe, head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, told the Daily Dispatch early this week the Chief Minister would report on his visit at the annual congress of his ruling party

during the Easter weekend.

Chief Sebe and the Reverend W. M. Xaba, deputy chief minister, were met at the East London airport by the Ciskei cabinet and a few friends and relatives.

Dr B. R. Maku, the acting chief minister handed over a report to Chief Sebe at a private ceremony at the airport.

"In pursuance of the cabinet's policy of parity of salaries for persons performing similar duties regardless of race, general salary improvements have been approved with effect from April 1," Chief Sebe said in a statement from his Zwelitsha office.

"The elimination of the salary gap between white

and black officials can unfortunately not yet be achieved simultaneously at all levels of government," he said.

He said the third stage towards the complete process of parity was underway.

"Although parity with regard to medical staff has been reached they still stand to gain an average of 13,6 per cent adjustment while the nursing staff, depending on the relevant grade, will receive between 12 and 53 per cent."

Employees in the clerical and administrative ranks would get increases ranging between nine and 27 per cent. — DDR.



# Sitting on the Ciskei fence

By IVOR WILKINS  
Political Correspondent

THE Government has begun to soft-pedal on an assurance by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, that a public announcement about the future of King William's Town would be made before the April 29 general election.

At a public meeting in Welkom last week, Mr Botha said the Cabinet would announce before the election whether King William's Town was to remain part of South Africa or Ciskei's independence.

But this week, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said at a Press conference: "We are trying to arrive at a decision, if it is by any means humanly possible, before the election."

The Commission for Co-operation and Development (headed by Mr Hennie van der Walt) is still in the process of negotiating with the relevant bodies, and we are awaiting the final recommendations from that commission.

"We cannot take a decision until we have received that report."

## Challenge

Mr Errol Spring, the Progressive Federal Party candidate contesting King William's Town, challenged the Government to "come clean" and tell the people what was going to happen.

"We are convinced that the decision has already been made," he said.

He said that first Mr Hennie Smit, the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, had promised that the decision would be announced on April 6.

Then, it was promised that Dr Koornhof would announce the decision on April 16. Now there was further delay.

Report by Ivor Wilkins, 171 Main St, Johannesburg.

● Why didn't apartheid protect us...? Page 23.

DD 8/4/81  
**Silence**  
on ~~(S)~~  
**detainee**

EAST LONDON — The Secretary for the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, Brig Charles Sebe, yesterday refused to comment on the continued detention under the Ciskei emergency regulations of Mr Walter Makonjwa, a male nurse at Frere Hospital here.

Mr Makonjwa has been in detention since last September.

Asked what was happening about Mr Makonjwa after the release of several other men detained at about the same time, Brig Sebe said: "I am not prepared to comment on that."

He also refused to comment on the condition of the CCIS man, Mr Attlell Gazo, 63, who was shot in both legs in Mdantsane last week.

Hospital authorities had referred all inquiries about Mr Gazo to Brig Sebe. — DDR



conduct and their outcome; South Africa is unique. Nonetheless, it is of some interest that the American comparison above has, in the end, led us back via Moore to Russia, for we have already noted in this book the not inconsiderable political parallels between contemporary South Africa and pre-1917 Russia.

Such a parallel would doubtlessly be relished by many of the Pretoria regime's revolutionary opponents, particularly, of course, the CPSA. In fact the comparison might serve at least as well as a warning against the likelihood of revolutionary change as a prediction of it. The typical forms of social unrest produced by pre-revolutionary Russia were anarchistic sabotage and assassination, strikes by urban workers, and sporadic peasant *jacqueries*. The regime weathered them all, just as the Pretoria regime has weathered them. The Czarist weathered 1905. Peacetime Czarist Russia seemed to generate a more total or threatening challenge than the worst the situation might produce more '1905s'. As we have argued, weathered its 1905 at Sharpeville even an uncanny resemblance between the political Russian and South African events to strengthen the case. The Soweto and Cape Town riots of 1976 were the repetition of Sharpeville — they went on longer, bloodier, saw a much greater participation by urban workers and were simply a much more bitter, less naive and nonetheless clearly constituted 'merely' another '1905'. South Africa may well experience yet more '1905s' without a '1917' ever arriving.

It is important to realise, pursuing our Russian analogy, that the mere fact of a '1905' does not pre-determine the arrival of a 1917. For all its internal contradictions there was no sign of the impending collapse of the Czarist state until it was drawn into an external war which partly destroyed, partly revolutionised, but, above all, simply removed its army — the means of internal repression; a war which, moreover, tested the economic and social fabric of the state to and beyond its breaking point. Without such a war the Czarist state might well have survived, perhaps even to this day. Japan, after all, presents the spectacle in this century of an absolutist feudal state which was able to manage both capitalist industrialisation and the defeat of social revolution. It too was only brought down ultimately by overwhelming military defeat. Even then the reformism — not social revolution — which triumphed was sponsored by a foreign army of occupation and took place within a still recognisably feudal context. For all the differences between it and Czarist

Russia or Imperial Japan, such examples ought to still any blithe confidence among revolutionaries in some 'inevitable' 1917 lurking in the wings for South Africa.

What, after all, are the challenges to the White Establishment likely to be generated by the discontents of South Africa's non-white population? The events of the past two decades suggest that the challenge may come from three possible groups: urban workers, the urban unemployed, and rural Africans.

There is not much doubt that, of the groups, the black urban working class is potentially by far the strongest. There are now perhaps 4.5 million Africans living in 'white' urban areas (though not all are workers) — as many as the whole white urban population.

**Maku: Xhosas Split** <sup>9/4/81</sup> <sup>105</sup>

ZWELITSHA — Ciskei's Acting Chief Minister denied here yesterday that South Africa was putting "black brothers at loggerheads" and dividing the Xhosa national unit by granting Ciskei independence.

Dr B. R. Maku was reacting to a resolution by the Transkeian National Assembly that delegates from South Africa, Transkei and Ciskei should discuss the "splitting of the Xhosa nation through the granting of independence to Ciskei".

Dr Maku said the Xhosa nation in both countries was not united at present and he did not see that granting independence to Ciskei would make any difference.

Asked to comment on other aspects of the motion, which charged that South Africa was forcing matters against the will of Transkeians, Ciskeians and thousands of black South Africans, Dr Maku said it was up to the Pretoria government to answer to that.

Chief Lennox Sebe, the Chief Minister, and his Deputy, the Rev W. M. Xaba, are expected back from Pretoria today.

the early 1970s — creates a climate in which political consciousness is likely only to grow. Although recent years have witnessed the luxuriant growth of a somewhat inchoate and formless 'black consciousness' ideology, there is no reason to believe that this group will not again become receptive to the vulgar marxism of the ANC and CPSA. These organisations may not have much to offer but the prestige of the former, at least, remains considerable and even the most vulgar marxism does provide a coherent ideological framework within which a classically oppressed urban working class may understand its present and decry its possible future. In the end the barrenness of CPSA marxism may not matter very much, and its very *deus ex machina* exile position may even assist the Party in its ambition to become the provider of an ideology to a movement which, after Soweto, is very much in search of it. In the wake of Soweto the 'black consciousness' movement was dealt a series of heavy blows from which it may not recover. In any case, inasmuch as the current of black consciousness was responsible for leading the young black radicals into the valley of death at Soweto — a confrontation without much positive result — it

# Xhosa split causes concern in 'Kei

RDY 9/4/81

105 NOV

UMTATA. — Members of the Transkei National Assembly yesterday expressed concern at the granting of Ciskei's independence and accused South Africa of causing a division in the Xhosa national unit.

This occurred during a lengthy debate on a motion by a government member for Butterworth, the Rev H M Kentane, which wants the assembly to resolve that political delegates from South Africa, Transkei and Ciskei hold dialogue on the splitting of the Xhosa nation.

Tabling the motion, Mr Kentane said the Xhosa nation, like all other nations, had a marked history and background. It had been respected and honoured for years.

He expressed fears at the future of a divided Xhosaland of Ciskei and Transkei, and called upon all concerned in South Africa and Transkei to come together to seek a solution.

"I wish negotiations should not be delayed until it is (too) late. South Africa, which has taken leadership in granting independence to homelands, should be consulted first and a solution sought whereby our brothers in Ciskei should come together with us in building one Xhosa state," he said.

The deputy leader of the opposition Transkei Democratic Progressive Party, Mr Caledon Mda, introduced an amendment to the motion saying that as it was premature at this stage, the matter should be dealt with after December 4 when Ciskei would have already attained the same status as Transkei.

"Let us view the position at present calmly and objectively in the light of the present political set-up," he said.

"Let us not blame our brothers in Ciskei as the trouble began when the Nationalists in South Africa took over power and decided to divide and rule the Xhosas," Mr Mda said.

He said Ciskei was quite ready to negotiate with Transkei on the issue, but was keen to be allowed to come to the same status first — and then talk on equal terms.

A government Member for Co-fimvaba, Mr J J Matóti, blamed the Ciskei Chief Minister, Chief Lenox Sebe, for

failing to meet the needs of Ciskeians who were keen that Transkei amalgamate with Ciskei. Chief Sebe, he said, wanted to be president like Chief Kaiser Matanzima, and was therefore the main cause of the problem. The debate continues. — Sapa.



Adult education projects would of necessity need to include leadership training and the encouragement of community participation in identifying needs and planning projects.

bi. Community Betterment Schemes.

Once the community had been mobilised through adult education programmes and new confidence had been instilled into the people and their ability to make a positive contribution to community affairs; self help schemes aimed at combating malnutrition could be considered.

emphasis should be placed on the following:

- i) Being whatever land is available to grow food. Vegetable gardening must be seen as a priority. Community education with regard to improved farming techniques must be amplified. Groups should be encouraged to form agricultural co-operatives for the purchase of seed, fertilizer etc. Properly organised markets should be established.
- ii) The improvement and protection of water sources can best be effected by co-operative community action and this will only come about when the need for a safe protected water supply is thoroughly understood.
- iii) The establishment of consumer co-operatives especially in the frontier areas not served by trading shops.
- iv) Community awareness programmes pertaining to social problems such as alcoholism, ill health and delinquency.
- v) Health and nutrition education programmes.
- vi) The establishment of "vigilante" committees to ensure that action is taken against persons or groups who endeavour to exploit rural communities. Attention could then be paid to shopkeepers who disregard price control regulations, civil servants who demand bribes, and school authorities who abuse their power.

Many other projects are feasible but the essential ingredient of every one of them should be that they have been

planned and implemented by the people themselves.

c) Projects involving migrant workers.

Community development workers in the rural areas face an almost insurmountable problem in the form of the migrant labour system.

Blacks who live and work in the urban areas can look forward to improvements in their work and living conditions as a result of improved labour practices and the

**By Drew Forrest**

Thirteen members of the South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWU) have been arrested, and are being held in the Ciskei under the homeland's security laws. All are former employees of the Wilson-Rowntree sweet factory in East London, and were among the 500-odd workers dismissed after a strike at the plant in February.

Confirming the arrests, Ciskeian Security Police chief Brigadier Charles Sebe said the unionists were being held under proclamation R252 after being arrested in Mdantsane townships last Friday. The proclamation provides for 90-day detention without trial.

He said the police were investigating possible charges of arson and sabotage against the men. Last year 14 SAAWU members, including some employed at Wilson-Rowntree, were held for periods of up to five weeks by the Ciskeians and were later released without charge. Five former Wilson-Rowntree workers appeared in the magistrate's court in Mdantsane in February, charged with assault and another has reportedly been charged under the Riotous Assemblies Act.

The arrests follow a period of intense inter-union conflict and labour unrest at the Wilson-Rowntree plant, culminating in mass dismissals after the February strike.

responsible head of a family unit. Workers should be encouraged to consider those improvement projects whether they are related to agriculture, animal husbandry, type of dwelling etc. ... and in the meantime to make the necessary savings and acquire the necessary knowledge while in the urban area. ... a different project could be undertaken. ... this would necessitate the organisation of adult education groups in hostels etc.

**Ciskei police hold 13 union members**

9/4/81  
S10-105



in true nineteenth-century fashion. For these and other reasons the West will be urged to take a stronger protective role, reinforcing the Pretoria regime against internal and external threat. These pressures are likely to be successful at least to the extent that the Western powers — particularly the US — are likely to become increasingly involved and committed in the region. There may be economic reasons for greater involvement too, but these are less likely to be crucial than the political ones.<sup>1</sup>

At the same time one must anticipate that the Afro-Arab bloc will grow in economic strength and political influence, if only because of oil. This rather amorphous bloc may be expected to maintain and increase its pressures for the ending of white supremacy in South Africa. As yet the pressure of the non-aligned nations on the West over this issue has been relatively weak, but one must expect both this bloc's bargaining strength, as also its use of it, to increase. The Colombo conference of August 1976 was, in this respect, a major landmark, for it saw the formal initiation of threats to use Afro-Arab economic power against third parties (Israel and France) over their support of South Africa. Since then the threat of this indirect weapon has become more prominent still. At the same time there is growing pressure against the extension of Western loans and credits to South Africa. In a period of world recession South Africa will need such loans for the whole of the foreseeable future, which makes this a potent weapon too.

One particular irony of the pressure of the non-aligned and Soviet blocs against South Africa should be noted: while pressure is exerted against deeper Western involvement in South Africa, the very refusal of economic ties with South Africa by the non-aligned and Soviet blocs has the effect of pushing South Africa into a deeper and more exclusive involvement with the

<sup>1</sup>The US is not critically reliant upon the minerals supplied to her by South Africa. Such, at least, was the conclusion of a special report by Charles Rivers Associates, commissioned by the US Department of Commerce. The report, released in December 1976, was specifically asked to include within its brief an evaluation of the effect on US mineral supplies of a revolt in South Africa. It concluded that such an event would lead to short-term disruptions of supplies only, together with a brief period of higher prices, but that long-term supply flows from other sources would be easy enough to procure without the US having to pay significantly more for them. James C. Burrows, who headed the study team — which surveyed the outlook for chromium, manganese, platinum, bauxite and cobalt — added that the US wasn't 'vulnerable' at all and that 'there has been too much of a crisis atmosphere in discussions about these commodities'. *Financial Times*, 30 December 1976.

West. If one is to isolate a single critical turning point for the South African political economy since Sharpeville, there is little doubt that this has been the general refusal of independent Africa to trade with her. Almost all of South Africa's economic difficulties flow from this. Had she been able to flood the African continent with her manufactured goods she might well have no trade deficit, would not be dependent on foreign investors, and would be less dependent on gold. Instead, her reliance upon (and vulnerability to pressure from) Europe and America has increased. The development of her third-party relationships with

this — indeed, the they may allow h moreover, been f ment. That is, havi to become a rank step back a stage primary raw mate that between 197 annual exports of she will export an further 4.9 million in her exports o diamonds, ferroct palladium. So gre materials (an extr 1976) that by 19 likely to equal c long attempt to raw materials — a fluctuations suffi failed. The mining rail and port exp

80 10/7/81  
**8 more held in Mdantsane** (105)

EAST LONDON — The number of Mdantsane men detained by the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services since last week has risen to 18, the head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, Brig Charles Sebe, said yesterday.

Earlier this week, Brig Sebe released the names of 10 men detained in Mdantsane last Friday. Eight more names were added yesterday and Brig Sebe said investigations were continuing about their activities in the township. He did not elaborate.

Names released for the first time yesterday were those of Mr Elliot Ziwele, Mr Dumore Nibe, Mr Jeipy Mnyamana, Mr Colin Sityata, Mr Richard Mtati, Mr China Kala, Mr Johan Jozi, Mr Telford Velapi, Mr William Plaatjie and Mr Melvin Samente.

Names released earlier included Mr Eric Mtonga, Mr Boy Mandi, Mr Captain Ngabase, Mr Manelisi Nojaholo, Mr Seaview Kunjuzwa, Mr Velile Yengile, Mr Sam Toliwe, Mr Sluki Geawu, Mr Zola Motutsi and Mr Sam Higa. — DDR

semi-processing plants for them in South Africa all require huge amounts of capital — for which, again, she must turn to the West.

Nor, as we have seen, has she been able to escape from her dependence on the West for advanced military technology.

<sup>1</sup>The Australian case may suggest there is something 'natural' about such a development. But Australia's problem has been her proximity to the vastly superior manufacturing capacity of Japanese industry and its satellites in South Korea, Taiwan and Singapore, together with the lack of access to a large nearby market. South Africa had the large nearby market and she did not have any competitors in Africa of Japan's calibre.



DD  
10/4/81

# Sebe warns <sup>(105)</sup> bombers

EAST LONDON — Ciskei Central Intelligence Services men would wipe out petrol bomb throwers and arsonists in Mdantsane, the Secretary for the CCIS, Brig Charles Sebe, warned yesterday.

Brig Sebe was commenting on several incidents of violence in the township since last month.

He said one of the methods applied by the culprits was tying up doors with wires from outside and then throwing petrol bombs inside houses.

"This is definitely calculated to ensure that occupants are killed," Brig Sebe said.

He warned his men were not going to succumb to this practice and were working round the clock to ensure the culprits were brought before the law.

"We are all out working on investigations and we are going to stamp out this evil."

Brig Sebe also warned trade unions and said if any union was involved in the violence that had occurred in Mdantsane recently it would curse the day it involved itself in work that fell outside normal union activities.

"Proper trade unionism does not propagate violence; it negotiates wages and working conditions for workers," Brig Sebe said. —DDR

# Decision on King next week

Argus  
10/4/81  
105

Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH. — A visit to King William's Town yesterday by Mr Hennie van der Walt and two other members of his commission of Co-operation and Development did not clear up confusion about the town's future but did give certain assurances.

This was said by the Mayor, Mr Eric Weyer, after his council, representatives of the local chamber of commerce and three members of the management committee of Breidbach coloured village had met the members of the commission.

They were non-committal and only partially replied to our question, he said.

The comforting fact was, however, that Mr van der Walt assured them that every report made to his commission by interested parties would be put to the Cabinet with the commission's final recommendation next Tuesday.

We got no assurance that my council's memorandum would get preferential treatment because it represents the views of the town. But I have reason to believe the commission is thinking strongly in line with our proposal of a prosperity zone for King William's Town now.

The council and the other parties represented

at the meeting, are in favour of such a zone at King William's Town for blacks and whites to share the economy of the area, rather than having it incorporated into Ciskei as initially proposed by Mr van der Walt.

Mr Weyer went on: 'I am also happy that there will be a decision in the near future. Mr van der Walt said the Cabinet would probably decide on Tuesday and Dr P Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development would probably make a statement on the issue in our town on April 16.'

It is clear that the commission agrees with us that the white population of King William's Town must be preserved.



# Pik: Ciskei-Transkei talks bid failed

EAST LONDON — The South African Government had tried for months to bring the leaders of the Ciskei and Transkei Governments together, but they had not succeeded, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said here last night.

"I know my friend George Matanzima will not mind me saying so, but we have not succeeded," Mr Botha said.

Addressing an enthusiastic meeting of over 1 000 people — by far the biggest election crowd of this year's general election on the Border — Mr Botha said he wanted to know how the PFP hoped to succeed with its federation of the whole of South Africa if two leaders of the same basic group would not meet each other.

"Dr Koornhof and I have tried for months to get Chief Sebe and Chief Matanzima together.

"As a matter of fact they may be related.

"There is no law of my government standing in the way of amalgamation," he said.

Nevertheless, they had not succeeded although they spoke the same language and were of the same cultural group.

"If we have not succeeded, how are you going to get them to federate?" he asked.

"But Dr Slabbert wants to federate 11 ethnic groups," Mr Botha added.

There was no law standing in the way of Lesotho and Transkei federating or amalgamating, even though this would be to the advantage of Lesotho

which could gain access to the sea, but this did not occur.

The 700 000 South Africa Swazis could join the 700 000 Swazis in Swaziland but this did not occur, nor did the Tswanas of Bophuthatswana link up with those in Botswana or the 2,5 million South Sothos join the 1,5 million in Lesotho.

These were facts which anyone had to face up to, Mr Botha said.

In a speech largely devoted to a scathing attack on the PFP and the HNP, Mr Botha accused the two parties of forming an alliance and said one never found Dr Slabbert attacking the HNP or Mr Jaap Marais.

Mr Botha warned the PFP to be careful about its accusation that the government were "fat

cats" because it was possible that if one did one's arithmetic about the assets and directorships of PFP candidates one would find out who the real fat cats were.

"Yet, they sit in smoke-filled rooms calling us fat cats," he said.

Mr Botha faced a number of questions after his speech, including one from a woman who wanted to know why so little about NP policy was heard at meetings, three from an elderly gentleman which were critical of the government for moving away from its policies and two about what the government was doing for ordinary people.

But one of the last, from a man who said he had voted for the United Party in the past but had found a home in the NP, drew the most applause.

A motion of confidence at the end of the meeting received overwhelming support — PC

(News by Barry Streek 33 Caxton Street, East London.)

58

From: Edwards, R C, M Reich, and T E Weiskopf (Eds)

1978

The Capitalist System. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall. Pages 331 - 335.

## U Sexism

BEGINNING IN THE LATE 1960s, feminism once again became a widespread social and political movement in the United States—a movement that has touched, in one way or another, almost every person in the country.<sup>1</sup> Earlier feminists fought for the vote, for rights to education, and for married women's rights to own property. Today, campaigns fighting discrimination against women and sexual inequality have begun to reach everywhere: the media, schools, sports, clubs, political parties, hospitals, churches, labor unions, government agencies, offices, factories, and, of course, families themselves. The feminist movement has begun to alert and to change the consciousness of women, and of men as well. It has exposed patterns and incidences of sexism that have always existed but were often ignored, patterns that women experienced but could not always label. Today, there is much more consciousness of and struggle against the reality that women do not have the same economic opportunities as men; that women still have the primary responsibility for parenting of children and for housework, whether or not they hold a paid job; that women are sexually assaulted by individual men—as in rape—and assaulted and stereotyped by male-dominated institutions—as in much advertising; that women, in other words, are subjected to a special and systematic oppression. We shall use the term sexism, or alternatively male dominance, to denote this systematic oppression of women.

From the perspective of what human relationships and human fulfillment could be, the system of male dominance distorts and warps interpersonal relationships for both sexes; it creates barriers between men and women as well as among women and among men, and it narrows the kinds of personal relationships and personal development available or allowable. For example, sexism pressures men always to appear strong and tough and not to express their feelings and emotions; men thus limit their own personal development.

Sexism does not oppress women and men equally, however. All men derive some privileges from it, and men are in many ways the agents of the oppression of women. Men are not likely to see all the ways in which women are oppressed, and they are unlikely to give up all their privileges willingly.

How can we account for the present status of women? How is that status affected by capitalism? What is the connection between the system of sexism and the capitalist system? What sorts of changes are needed to eliminate sexism from our society? In this chapter we shall take up these questions.

We begin by observing that, although there are important biological differences between the sexes, our understanding and experience of the concepts "male" and "female" are much more the product of social and cultural than of biological and physiological factors. Anthropologists, who live in and study different societies, find a wide variety of rituals, symbols and divisions of labor that serve to distinguish the sexes; these differences are so



By  
**JOHANN  
POTGIEFER**

**FEWER than 5 000 of King William's Town's nearly 14 000 white voters will be directly affected by the town's incorporation into Ciskei, but many feel a chain reaction will follow 'the fall of King.'**

They say villages like Barkly East, Dordrecht, Elliot, Maclear, and finally Stutterheim, Queenstown and East London will be 'swallowed up' by the black territories flanking them.

But what unites all 14 000 voters is the threat that the entire 'white corridor' between Transkei and Ciskei will become black, or, at best, 'grey.'

This week Transkei's Parliament debated 'unification of the Xhosa people — of Transkei and Ciskei — an indication that the drive is on to gain control over the corridor stretching from East London in the south to Aliwal North in the north.

# 'Chain reaction'

## may follow fall of 'King'

Argus 11/4/81

105

Cabinet is still discussing the matter I can't do so. Whatever I say, I could be made to look ridiculous if the Cabinet decision goes either way.

The Van der Walt Commission this week again visited the town — still more window-dressing,' as one senior PFP source said — and it is now expected the decision will be announced on Tuesday.

### RESISTANCE

No one in 'King,' however, doubts that the town will be given to Ciskei — HNP parliamentary candidate Brian Nel sees it as the beginning of a chain reaction, while some HNP members still express fierce determination to resist at all costs.

An estate agent in the town, Mrs Gill Brewis, said the property market still showed the uncertainty of residents, and there were more houses on the market than at any time in recent years.

'In a way, though, it has settled down, and many people have been expecting this for a long time,' she said.

### CAPITAL

From Mr Deacon's viewpoint, King William's Town has for a long time been aware of its relationship with Ciskei — in fact, the town was established as the capital of the Ciskei territories.

Elsewhere in the town the feeling remains that there would be no future for whites in King William's Town if it became the capital of Ciskei, and emotional pleas have been made that particularly the

ON OCTOBER 31 last year, King William's Town residents heard for the first time that their town might be incorporated into Chief Lennox Sebe's Ciskei. Since then the town has mobilised itself against this proposal, but the odds are that the Government will, in any case, announce the incorporation next Tuesday. In recent months townsmen have talked of 'betrayal' and of 'the worst treason in South African history'. It remains to be seen what effect this will have on the April 29 general election. The National Party, the Herstigte Nasionale Party, the New Republic Party and the Progressive Federal Party are contesting the election. — JOHANN POTGIEFER reports.

won't show'd remember their 'war dead' that lie buried in the frontier town.

(News by J.G. Potgieter, Sanlam Arcade, Plain Street, Stellenbosch.)

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+mk04 mk65 - 91 mk51 - 8 mk2 - 0

ATTENTION OF READER



## Nel: Sebe obeying orders.

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN** — The Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, had been instructed to say he would not make King William's Town his capital, the HNP parliamentary candidate, Mr Brian Nel, alleged last night.

Addressing a public meeting here, Mr Nel said Chief Sebe had been told by the government to say he did not want King William's Town for his capital so that whites of the town would be even more confused than they were.

At a meeting near Thornhill at the weekend, Chief Sebe said if King William's Town was incorporated into Ciskei it would not be developed as the capital of the new state.

After confusing the white residents of the town, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, would then "come here on Thursday to tell us our future — that's if he comes at all".

"Even if he says that King is not going to the Ciskei, he wouldn't be harming our election campaign because we won't believe him.

"He is still a youngster in the political game. M. C. Botha and B. J. Vorster were veterans and we didn't believe them."

The time had come for the people of King William's Town to say no to having to give up what was theirs, he said.

(News by B. Hart, Protea Building, Alexandra Road, King William's Town).

# Cabinet decides on King's future today

**EAST LONDON** — The future of King William's Town is to be decided today by the South African cabinet.

The cabinet decision, which could affect the decision of the Ciskei to seek independence as well as the fortunes of the National Party on the Border, is expected on Thursday night.

On that night, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, will announce the cabinet decision at a Nationalist campaign meeting.

Rumours about the cabinet decision have been spreading throughout the region over the last week but in spite of some claims of inside information no one really knows what the cabinet will decide.

But, barring unforeseen hitches, the decision will be announced this week after the cabinet decision today.

The Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, told a press conference yesterday: "The government's decision on King William's Town will be made known this week."

In view of this statement, it is extremely unlikely that there will be any further delays on the decision about the future of the town.

At its meeting today, the cabinet will consider a report by the Van Der Walt Commission of Inquiry into the consolidation of the homelands before making its final decision, which will then have to be ratified by Parliament later this year.

Other proposals by the commission for the consolidation of the Ciskei will probably be finalised today as well.

These include the proposals to incorporate areas like the Hogsback mountain resort, the Waterdown dam outside Whittlesea and farm land on the borders of the Ciskei and Berlin.

A number of Nationalist spokesmen have promised decisions before white voters go to the polls on April 29.

Although there has been considerable white resistance to the initial proposals by the Van Der Walt Commission, the government is committed to giving the Ciskei consolidated boundaries before independence on December 4 so that, in its terms, independence will be meaningful.

The government has also made it clear that it is considering a number of co-prosperity projects which will involve the sharing of resources between South Africa, Transkei and the Ciskei.

It is possible therefore that some of the land originally proposed for incorporation, such as Berlin, may now become co-prosperity projects to be shared by both governments.

However, King William's Town has been the focus of the controversy over the consolidation proposals and it is this area, which could become the capital of the Ciskei if it is incorporated into the new state, which has received the most attention.

Although the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, has kept a low profile since last year when he said King William's Town was part of the independence package deal negotiated with the South African Government, it is clear that the Ciskei Government places a high premium on the King William's Town decision.

Today's decision will, therefore, be historic and decisive for the future of the Border-Ciskei region.

— PC

(News by Barry Streek, 33 Caxton Street, East London.)

# WRITING ON THE WALL AS BORDER TOWN LOSES BATTLE TO STAY WHITE

S. T. McKee  
12/4/81  
105

By Chris Whitfield

All the signs point to King William's Town going black — and the bitter town community have virtually accepted they will be incorporated into the Ciskei.

This week glum residents of the historic border town tallied up evidence which — "no matter what the Nats say before election day" — will see the town integrated into the Ciskei homeland, they say.

- Visits to the town by top hotel magnates, apparently looking for casino

and hotel sites.

- Increasing interest in the property market in King William's Town by prominent black businessmen and officials.

- Reports of a white school in the area being told it will soon shift to Dordrecht — well away from the area threatened by the Ciskei. Education authorities have refused to comment on this.
- Reports by farmers that extensive surveying and preliminary work was done just outside town in an area where Government buildings and an in-

dependence stadium are expected to be built.

The future of the town has been in doubt since it was announced 17 months ago that plans were being made to incorporate it into the Ciskei.

Mayor Eric Weyer summed up the feelings of residents when he told the Sunday Tribune: "It seems that whatever they say on April 16, the town will be black before long." April 16 is the day the Minister of Co-operation and

Development, Dr Piet Koorhof, will address a meeting in King and is expected to make an announcement on the town's future.

Mr Weyer told the Tribune that the head of the Southern Suns hotel group, Sol Kerzner, had visited sites in the King region.

Holiday Inns executives have also been in the town recently. Estate agent Penny Lindstrom said she had been visited recently by a spate of black businessmen interested in buying land and houses in

central King William's Town.

Brian Nel, HNP candidate for King in the upcoming election, told the Tribune he had been told by a "highly authoritative" source that the Excelstor Industrial School in the town would be moved to Dordrecht.

Mr Nel also claimed that houses of the staff had already been valued for incorporation into Ciskei, and temporary staff had been paid off.

The school headmaster, who refused to give his name, said no comment could be made.



DD 19/4/81 (105) N

# Our independence will be different — Sebe

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN** — Ciskeian leaders reiterated at the weekend claims that the Ciskei's independence would not be the same as that of Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda.

Speaking at the installation of Chief P. M. Malefane at Thornhill, Chief Minister L. L. Sebe said the first point of difference was the appointment of a commission of inquiry (the Quail commission) to investigate the matter.

"The whole thing was investigated by eminent scholars in a variety of fields who answered the question we thought was the crux of the whole independence exercise," Chief Sebe said.

The question concerned the position of the Ciskeian man in the street after independence.

"While other independent states did not research the future of their citizens after independence we did, and made provision for it," Chief Sebe said.

He said the provision was negotiated with the South African Government "and, as a result, my people will be better off after the sounds of merry-making during the celebrations have been forgotten."

He said: "We did not go blindly into this thing, and I challenge to keep quiet all those who opted for independence without first looking into the future to ascertain it was not full of pitfalls."

He said those who criticised Ciskei's independence, also having taken independence, "are just trying to silence their consciences which are

raising pertinent questions about their actions".

Reverend W. M. Xaba, Ciskei's deputy Chief Minister, said the clearest aspect of the independence deal which spelt out what the difference was was the fact that Ciskei would not be cut off from South Africa after independence.

"When we become independent we shall non-comitantly enter into a confederation with South Africa, which will be an independence within South Africa as opposed to an independence which breaks ties with South Africa," he said. — DDR.

See also page 7.

## Ciskei to get 2 new departments

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN** — The Ciskei Government has already developed the nucleus for the establishment of two more departments.

Once established there will be 10 government departments.

This was said at the weekend by Chief Minister L. L. Sebe, who added that the policy speeches of the embryo departments would be delivered at the ordinary session of the Ciskei Legislative Assembly, which starts next Thursday.

The new units would be the Department of Transport and the Department of Manpower Utilisation which already have a

working nucleus".

Chief Sebe said: "The Manpower Utilisation Department will fulfil the terms of reference of the Quail Commission where we said they should investigate what will happen to the ordinary man in the street after Ciskei's independence."

He said the nucleus of the Department of Manpower Utilisation was at Mdantsane.

The transport section was accommodated at the Ciskei Government complex, at Zwelitsha, and worked on the allocation and control of government vehicles.

He did not say when the new departments would be officially established. — DDR.

J. D. Hampton

approval of these schedules which were

attached in the attached memorandum

At a Staff Meeting on 4th February, we considered some changes to time-table arrangements for Business Science courses. The need for these arises from semesterisation and from the changes recently made in some special field curricula.

Proposed Time-table Changes

1M Pads \$ ESON

Commerce Faculty Officer.

Mrs. M. Thesen,

TO

12th February, 1981.

Memorandum

FROM Professor J. D. Hampton,  
Department of Business Science,  
UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN

(dated) amended please changes courses

JDH/d



# King: Sebe hints at action

BD B/4/81

(105)

EAST LONDON — Chief Minister L. Sebe hinted at the weekend at possible action he would take if King William's Town was not incorporated into the Ciskei.

But he refused to spell it out when approached by the Daily Dispatch after

his speech at the installation of Chief M. P. Mafane, leader of the Sotho tribe which fled Herschel in 1975 when it was excised.

Approached after his speech at Thornhill, Chief Sebe said it was not in his nature "to reveal always

the aces in my hand". Earlier in his speech which came significantly before the South African Cabinet's decision on the town tomorrow, Chief Sebe said after the Van Der Walt Commission had announced its recommendations on the town, the issue descended on South Africa's body politic like a curse.

"During the election campaign this issue, has become the theme of political oratory and has now assumed the shape and meaning of the seven plagues of Pharaoh, to the detriment of better race relations in the country," he said.

He said he would take independence with or without King and reiterated that "whether the town will prosper or fade into significance as a ghost town depends on our economic power as the major supporter of the town's economy."

If the town was incorporated, it would not be the Ciskei's capital.

"So many black leaders have made the mistake of taking over an old town to turn into a capital. It is like putting new wine into old vessels which have been unattractive to the eye.

"Whites in cursed King William's Town are already secure with all their privileges but are stupidly clinging to old policies and are refusing to see the writing on the wall that it is only togetherness that will save us all.

"The capital we want must be attractive to the eye to be able to accommodate the new ideas we want to put into it."

"No security is greater than the insurance of people's lives in the hearts of their neighbours."

Chief Sebe paid tribute to the white farmers in the Thornhill area who attended the installation for the role which they

were playing in helping the people.

He said many whites were worried about their immediate security and instead of working for greater security for the future by realising the needs of their fellow South Africans, they wanted to cling to old policies which militated against a better future for all.

## Don't meddle Pik warned

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Ciskei Chief Minister L. Sebe has warned the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, "not to poke his nose in Ciskeian affairs."

Chief Sebe was reacting to a statement made by Mr Botha at a National Party election meeting in East London that the government had tried for months to bring the leaders of Transkei and Ciskei together.

Mr Botha quoted the amalgamation issue to question the Progressive Federal Party federal concept for South Africa.

Koornhof and Mr Botha to get Ciskei to amalgamate with Transkei, Chief Sebe said.

Chief Sebe accused Mr Botha of "adopting cheap, vote-catching tactics."

He said his cabinet had, "out of courtesy," visited Mr Botha at the offices of the Ciskei Commissioner-General, Mr J. J. Engelbrecht.

"I advise Mr Botha not to poke his nose into Ciskeian affairs because, if he continues to do that, we may be forced to retaliate."

"In the course of our talks, Mr Botha jokingly introduced the question of amalgamation, but we took him seriously enough to submit to him facts on the matter, and we never again heard from the South African Government about the issue."

Mr Botha knows he never raised the matter as a negotiator and, in any event, if he was negotiating on behalf of the South African Government, we should have had further talks in response to the facts we brought to his attention."

He took great exception to Mr Botha's statement "at a time when there are some issues in our negotiations (for independence) with the South African Government which have not been resolved satisfactorily yet."

Asked what kind of retaliation the Ciskei Government had in mind, Chief Sebe said: "I have information about a meeting Mr Botha had some time back. He knows what I know about that meeting and he knows what I know is dynamite. That would be my weapon for retaliation."

"Mr Botha may be a friend of Chief George Matanzima, but he must know he cannot dictate the future of my people."

He refused to elaborate.

"I want to put the record straight about the alleged attempts by Dr-

(News by Charles Ngakula, Protea Building, Alexandra Road, King William's Town.)



Chief Hoyi freed says Xaba

# Plot against Ciskei Boverment alleged

**KING WILLIAMS TOWN —** The Ciskei Government yesterday acknowledged that it had detained Chief Inkie Hoyi and claimed he was involved in subversive activities bordering on treason.

In a statement issued by the Reverend W. M. Xaba, Deputy Chief Minister, the government further alleged that Chief Hoyi had conspired with "high echelons of the Transkei Government in bringing about a change of the present status quo in the Ciskei."

which is tantamount to treason in the eyes of the government.

Mr Xaba said following the alleged talks in Transkei "Inkie Hoyi approached the wife of the Minister of Education, Chief M.D. Jonghlanga, and asked her to request

the Ciskei by Inkie Hoyi and the government is in possession of their names."

He said the government saw no need for Chief Hoyi's further detention as the Ciskei's intelligence services had enough information to work on for the basis of the future.

**From CHARLES NQAKULIA**

Mr Xaba's statement said Chief Hoyi had been released from detention because of his age and the fact that he was cooperative in unearthing this plot.

However, last night Chief Hoyi was not back at his Mdantsane home and his family said they had not been informed of his release.

The government statement said the "plot" related to an alleged incident following talks in Transkei, allegedly conducted with that country's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima.

Mr Xaba said: "All the time he (Chief Hoyi) was in detention he was under interrogation on an issue

her husband to take up leadership of a new Ciskei opposition which has a strong backing from the African National Congress and trade unionists in the area."

He said Chief Hoyi had, during interrogation, emphasised that the ANC and trade unionists had strong machinery "that will definitely topple the present government before the envisaged independence."

He added: "It has also come out that other persons were approached in

"I am a seasoned politician and would not have involved myself in arrangements which would have entailed approaching someone's wife for collaboration," he said.

There were some aspects of Chief Hoyi's detention which strongly supported his view that the Ciskei Government's side of the story was made up.

"I cannot understand, in the first place, why their security police did not make the normal arrest and decided, instead, to send masked men to detain him. There was no reason to hide the identity of the men who fetched Chief Hoyi from his house," he said.

All Mr Xaba said in his statement regarding Chief Hoyi's detention on April 25 was:

"One interesting point is that our police found formidable opposition when they had to arrest Mr Inkie Hoyi from his henchmen. Yes, of course, our men had to use force."

Mr Xaba said the Ciskei Government was prepared to encourage any organisation that would work for the upliftment of blacks in the Ciskei.

"We will, however, not tolerate any organisation that supports burning of houses or supports any unreasonable strikes without negotiation — a stand the Ciskei government will take before and after independence," he said.

Last night Brigadier Charles Sebe, head of Ciskei Intelligence Service, refused to comment on exactly where and when Chief Hoyi had been released.

Chief Jonghlanga confirmed last night Chief Hoyi had "made overtures to some time this month" to his wife about him leading an opposition party.

105  
17/5/74  
13/1/74  
10/1/74



# Border's burning question

From bars to boardrooms, talk on the general election in the Border area seems to revolve almost exclusively around the issue uppermost in everyone's minds — what is going to happen here after Ciskei in dependence?

It is an issue of general concern in that business executives and blue-collar workers want to know what kind of future relationships there will be between Border, Transkei and Ciskei.

It is a complex issue with all sorts of economic and political implications — and it has not been made any easier for the man-in-the-street by the constant appearance of the word "co-prosperity".

With the sole exception of the Herstigte Nasionale Party, every political party fighting the election on the Border believes in some form of "co-prosperity".

So much has been said at public meetings and so much has been written about co-prosperity that it is in danger of becoming an issue on its own.

But it is not an issue on its own. Co-prosperity is linked to the severe problem of unemployment in the region, which is itself linked to the political facts of Ciskei and Transkei.

It is not a new idea either. The idea of economic sharing across racial lines has long been a feature of opposition to National Party policy.

What is new, however, is that the NP are openly looking at co-prosperity. The first hint of this was dramatic — so dramatic that most Nats on the Border would probably prefer to forget all about it.

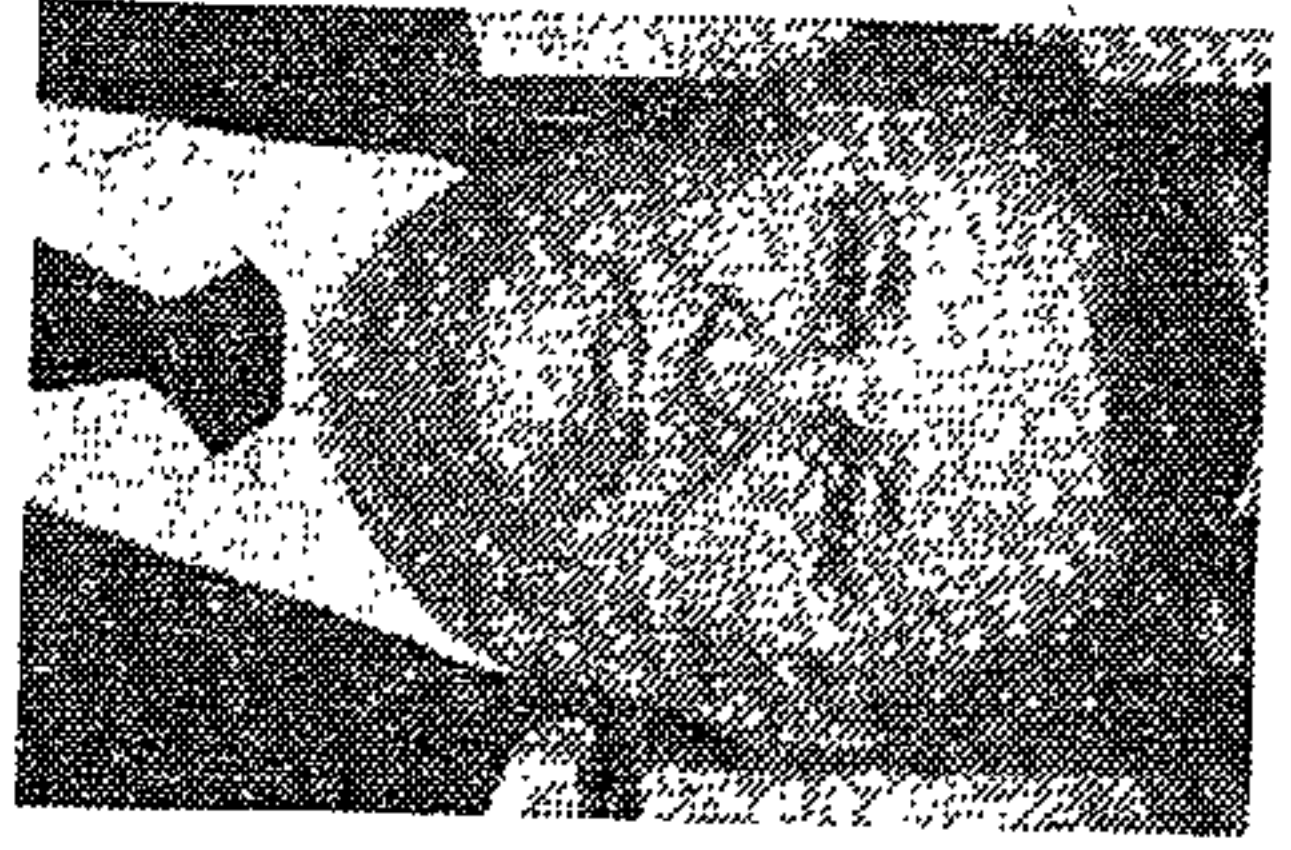
This was the publication of the Quail Commission report in February last year.

The Quail Commission identified the economic fragmentation of the region as a problem and so suggested a form of co-prosperity — except they called it a condominium.

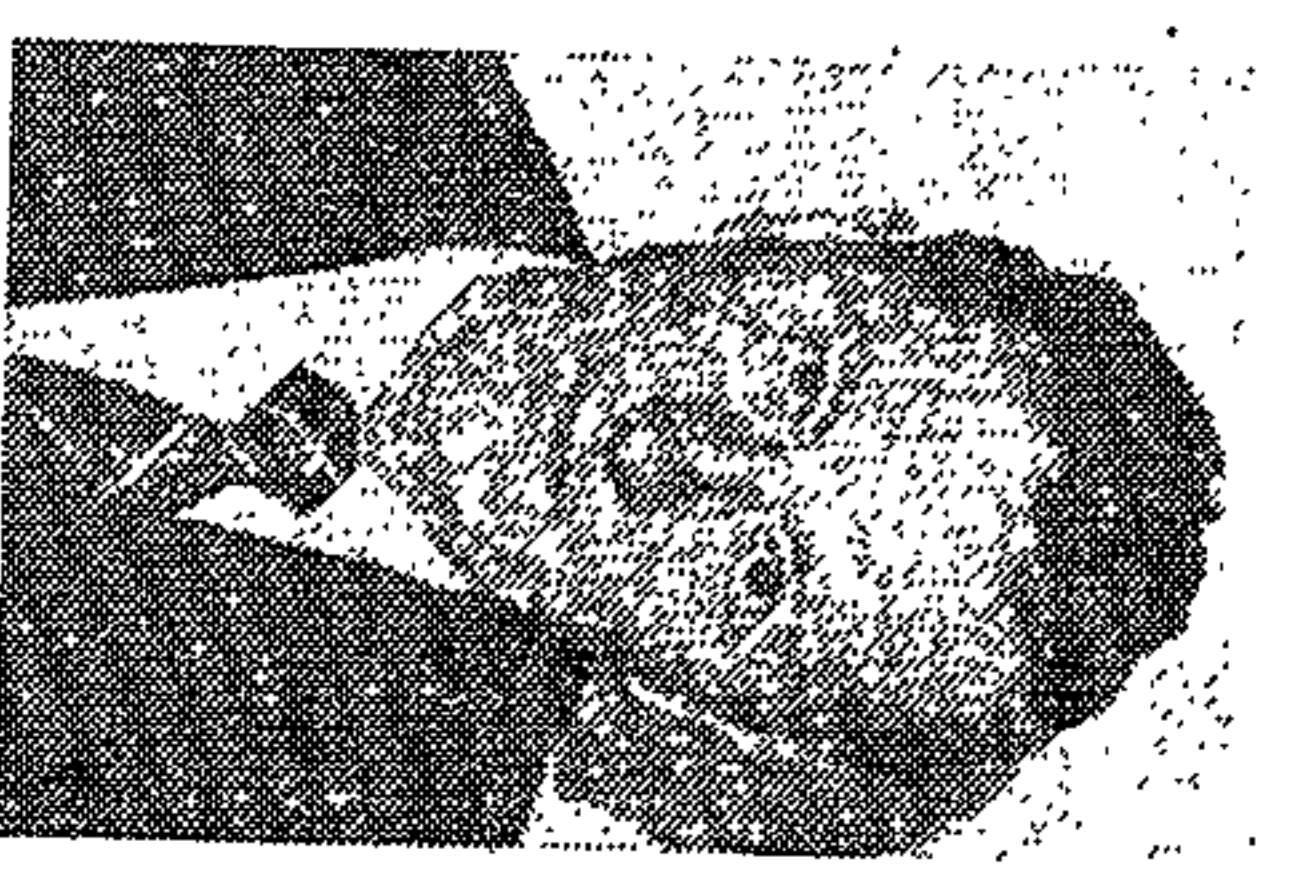
The condominium idea not only advocated "co-prosperity", but also suggested a form of multi-racial government for the entire area from the Fish River to the Kei River and from the Stormberg Mountains to the sea.

What was dramatic about this idea was that it was unanimously agreed by all the commissioners as being the best political and economic option for Ciskei.

One of those commissioners was Prof Ernst Marais, then principal and vice-chancellor of the University of Port Elizabeth and now chairman of the scientific committee of the



**Mr Henkle van der Walt — hastened to emphasise that his commission's recommendations were only recommendations**



**East London's mayor, Mr Donald Card, co-prosperity zone champion**

President's Council. Not only is Prof Marais a prominent member of the powerful Afrikaner Broederbond — and he agreed unequivocally with the condominium idea.

More than that Dr Martin van den Berg, a prominent Afrikaner businessman and past president of the influential Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut, also agreed with the condominium idea.

The IPR was commissioned by the then Prime Minister, Mr B. J. Vorster, to examine the problems of unemployment in this region and their final report has yet to be made public.

But their interim report was dynamic enough. It unequivocally identified the economic fragmentation of the area as the single greatest stumbling block to development and thus to the overcoming of unemployment.

It was in response to the IPR report that a "committee of five" was formed after discussions between the Municipalities of East London and King William's Town, the Kaffraria Divisional Council, the Chambers of Commerce and Industry and the local Afrikaanse Sakekamer.

This committee of five developed the "co-prosperity development zone" plan, which was resubmitted to the various organisations that formed the committee.

The plan was accepted unanimously — the Nats included — because it was seen as a viable and dynamic plan to overcome the frightening escalation of unemployment in the region.

## By staff reporter, Mike Chandler

Then came the Van der Walt Commission, appointed to investigate homeland consolidation, with its recommendation that King William's Town and Berlin should be included in Ciskei.

The announcement precipitated a storm of protest from Border whites — from Queenstown to East London — and the Van der Walt Commission hastily emphasised to all and sundry that their announcement was only a recommendation and that the Cabinet would still have to make a decision.

Then the Commission travelled the area to hear evidence — strangely something they had not done before making their announcement.

It was during these consultations that whispers of "co-prosperity projects" came up, and the Van der Walt Commission intimated they might revise their original recommendations considerably.

Not surprisingly the main thrust from Border whites against the Van der Walt Commission

proposals was motivation of the co-prosperity development zone plan. Hence the confusion over co-prosperity "projects" and co-prosperity "zone".

The co-prosperity projects idea probably comes from Benso, an agency set up by the Department of Co-operation and Development to study homeland development.

Benso are the main advisers to the Van der Walt Commission and provided the Commission with much empirical information on Ciskei, and it is from Benso sources that many of the whispers on co-prosperity projects arise.

The difference between co-prosperity zones and co-prosperity projects is really very simple.

It is a political difference.

The co-prosperity development zone idea advocates joint decision-making through a regional economic executive committee and a regional administrative authority over the development zone (in this case Border) by Border whites, Ciskei and, hopefully, Transkei.

Decisions on economic development are in-

variably political decisions by definition, and because of this the co-prosperity zone idea is not such a hot favourite with the central government.

As one Benso source told me after the Van der Walt hearing here in East London, the co-prosperity zone plan is rather like trying to run a multi-racial society through an undefined board of directors.

The co-prosperity projects idea means that all the points of economic sharing made in the co-prosperity zone plan are applied to a particular project, like the harbour or airport, but that political decisions remain in the hands of the government who control the area in which the project falls.

Thus the East London Harbour, for example, would remain under the political control of the South African Government, but the fiscal arrangements could be defined along the lines of the existing customs union agreement.

The main argument against this is that it does not answer the original problem to which the co-prosperity zone idea was proposed as a solution.

That is the economic stagnation is a result of fragmentation.

Co-prosperity projects retain the fragments, joined only by spot welding and not sheet welding.

All that is awaited now is a Cabinet decision on the whole issue — and, yes, the final IPR report!



# Hoyi denies plot

DD  
105  
14/5/51

EAST LONDON — Chief Inkie Hoyi, 85, the Mdantsane man released on Tuesday after being held under the Ciskei emergency regulations since April 25, yesterday denied he had been involved in any plot to overthrow the Ciskei Government.

Chief Hoyi, who was in bed yesterday with a leg complaint, explained in an interview why, after giving an undertaking not to say anything about his detention, he had decided to make a statement on the issue. — DDR.

Full report, page 8.

## Fish dying

EAST LONDON — Fish near the mouth of the Nahoon River have been dying in shoals since the weekend.

A nature conservation Officer said yesterday pineapple juice could be the killing agent.

Full report, page 19

# Govt to reveal fate of 'King' this week

RD 14/4/81

105

Political Correspondent

THE Government will announce its decision on the future of King William's Town this week, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said yesterday.

Mr Botha was addressing a Press information meeting in the Cabinet room at the Union Buildings in Pretoria.

It is understood the future of "King" — a town on the Border — will be discussed at the weekly Cabinet meeting tomorrow as part of a discussion on a completed section of the Van Der Walt Commission report on homeland consolidation.

The future of King William's Town is at the centre of fierce controversy as it falls in an area that could be incorporated into the Ciskei homeland, due to become independent on December 4.

The Minister of Co-operation

and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, is scheduled to visit King William's Town on Thursday, and political observers believe he may announce the Government's decision on the future of the town during his visit.

The announcement could have an effect on the outcome of the fight for the King William's Town seat in the April 29 General Election.

In a recent local referendum, most whites in the town came out against incorporation into the Ciskei. There is a strong chance that the constituency will go to the New Republic Party in a four-cornered contest on April 29. The seat is being contested by the National, Progressive Federal, New Republic and Herstigte Nasionale parties.

(Report by H Zille, 171 Main Street, Johannesburg)

The incidence of protein calorie

## SUMMARY

Using the Shaker Strip technique on children between 1 and 5 years of age the incidence of malnutrition was determined amongst 464 children from the Squatter area of Crossroads, Cape Town, and 416 children

## INTRODUCTION

There is a lack of data on the comparative nutritional status of rural and urban communities in South Africa.

The need for this data is particularly evident in Cape Town from whence many families are returned to the Bantustans under Section 10 of the Urban Areas Act. In 1977 the homes of 21 000 people in the squatter areas of Modderdam, Weikgenot and Unibell were demolished in order that they should return to their places of origin. The likely effect of such a move on the health of these people was unknown.

The community of Crossroads is threatened with demolition before the end of 1978. It therefore appeared important to conduct a survey of the nutritional status of the children of Crossroads and compare them with a similar group in a rural setting.



# Some union detainees released

Fourteen members of the South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWU) have been released on bail after being charged by the Ciskeian authorities. Another 19 are still being held under the homeland's security laws.

All are former employees of the Wilson-Rowntree sweet factory in East London. According to the SAAWU branch secretary, Mr Xolani Khotha, they include the chairman and secretary of the workers' committee at the plant and 12 shop stewards.

Mr Khotha said those who had been released faced charges of public violence and riotous assembly. The remainder are known to be held under the Ciskeian Government proclamation R252, which provides for 90-day detention without trial.

The Ciskeian Security Police Chief Brigadier Charles Sebe said last week police were investigating possible charges of arson and sabotage against the men.

The Wilson-Rowntree plant has been the scene of intense inter-union strife and labour dissidence, culminating in the dismissal of about 500 workers in February this year.

Many of these factors are  
 with and resolution of  
 black staff, reducing the  
 in urban areas.  
 the mental health  
 part-superintendent of  
 with an acute staffing  
 department of Health to

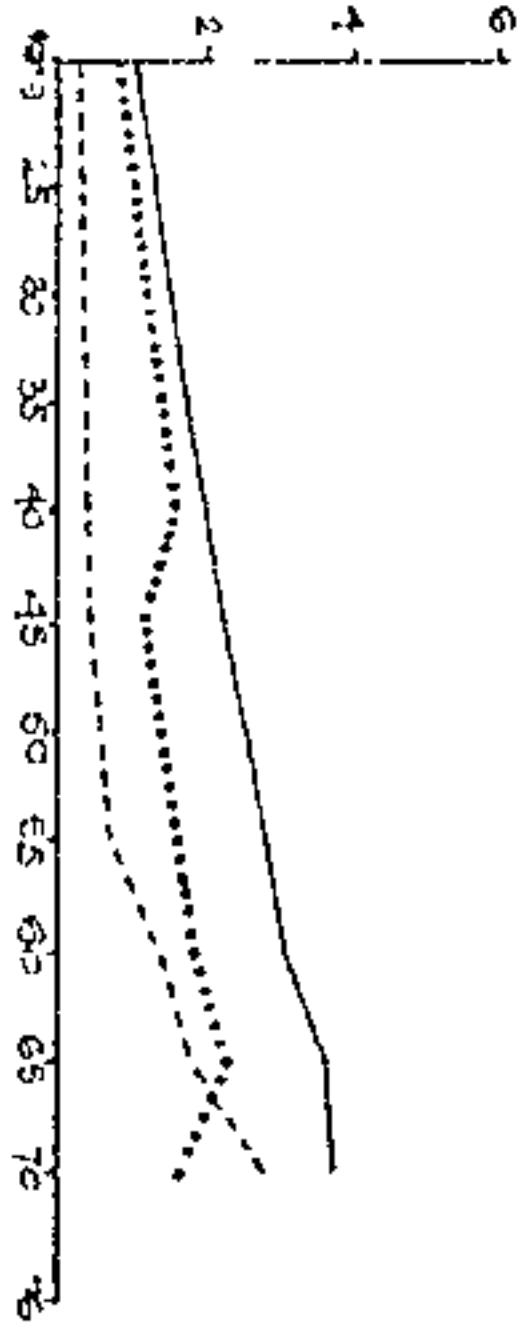
replace the leaving white with... He assured the Department that he would only take this step as a last resort.

The Department, and particularly the private companies, have subsequently discovered that black nursing staff is indispensable to the adequate delivery of mental health care.

black than white nurses. This is in spite of the possibility, though not relative, dominance of black psychiatrists.

GRAPH 21

NURSING STAFF AT STATE MENTAL HOSPITALS 1971-1976



For many years, the mental health services were beleaguered by...

Finances

It was not possible to distinguish between black and white expenses at state mental hospitals. The only parameter for exploring the racial bias in financial resource allocation was the government grants to the private companies who operate licensed institutions. The government paid these companies grants at an average rate of R4,77 per write patient per day, and R1,50 per black patient per day. Thus three to four times as much was spent daily on whites as on blacks in these licensed institutions. This discrepancy was manifest in a higher quality of food, accommodation and recreation for the whites, and a lower staff:patient ratio. To the extent that the private com-

basic features of state mental hospitals, it is basis of the conditions observed at state and that at least a similar financial discrepancy between exists at state mental hospitals.

ned for completion by 1980. Thirty five planned for whites, the remainder for blacks. Here are planned for blacks.

to be spent between 1980-85 on the creation at a rate of R4 000 per bed. Eighteen per cent (1 950) are planned for whites, 67% (7 840) for blacks and the remaining 16% (1 000) for 'Coloureds' and 'Asians'. If these plans materialise, assuming the present conditions of population ratio and bed numbers remain constant, 75% of the population will command 60% of the beds, while 25% will have 40%. At present, the white 25% have 60% of the beds.

It is interesting to note that of the 7 840 black beds only 2 200 are planned for the homeland. The remaining 5 640 (72%) are destined for the industrial areas of the country.

Mental Retardation and the Racial Question

The state has never provided facilities specifically for black mentally retarded children or adults. Until 1962 all its efforts in that direction were aimed at whites. (16)

In 1976, 3 133 beds for 2 204 white retards were provided at state mental hospitals.

# Koornhof silent on King's future

DD 15/4/81 (105)

EAST LONDON — The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, yesterday refused to comment on the cabinet's decision on the future of King William's Town.

A spokesman for his office said that the minister had "no comment" and added that anything he wanted to say on the subject would be said at his meeting in King William's Town tomorrow night.

The Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, would also not comment.

But shortly before Chief Sebe left for Cape Town

yesterday he received a telephone call from Dr Koornhof at East London airport.

Chief Sebe was full of smiles as he left the airport but he again refused to say anything.

Unless there are inspired leaks in the Nationalist press over the next two days it seems likely the decision will remain a secret until tomorrow night.

However, if there is doubt in King William's Town, a recent Department of Foreign Affairs and Information book, "Dynamic Change in

South Africa", which is being distributed throughout South Africa and the world, has no doubts.

In a section on the homelands, the book says: "As in the case of Mafikeng, the whites of King William's Town and Berlin will be encouraged to stay on after incorporation."

It can only be assumed that such an emphatic statement in an official publication did represent government thinking at the time of its compilation. — PC.

(News by Barry Streek, 33 Caxton Street, East London.)



# King's day of reckoning

**EAST LONDON** — King William's Town's day of reckoning has arrived.

Tonight, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koorhof, is to spell out the cabinet's decision on the future of the Border town.

As tensions and rumours mount throughout the region, it has become clear that the government decision will have profound political ramifications both for the policy of separate development and fortunes of the National Party in the April 29 election.

Dr Koorhof will be greeted by a Herstigte Nasionale Party placard protest and new Progressive Federal Party posters which are to be put up throughout King William's Town this morning.

The PFP posters read: "Build up, not break up our country."

Even though tonight's meeting will be at the start of the Easter long weekend it is expected to be packed as everyone in the region, both black and white, is anxious to find out what the government decision will be.

It is likely that Dr Koorhof will face a number of questions after his speech, particularly if he announces that King William's Town will, after all, go to the Ciskei.

There is also considerable interest in the cabinet's decision about the mountain resort

of Hogsback and the industrial area of Berlin.

In some circles there is a growing belief that Dr Koorhof may announce that King William's Town will become a co-prosperity town to be shared between the Ciskei and South Africa, but this may not satisfy either Ciskei Government or white voter aspirations.

In other circles it is believed that King William's Town will go to the Ciskei and that Berlin will become a co-prosperity project.

**By BARRY STREEK**

**Political correspondent**

Within the ranks of the National Party on the Border it is strongly believed that a compromise solution for King William's Town is unlikely and that Dr Koorhof will either say the town will be in or out of the Ciskei.

However, in King William's Town municipal circles, which have been involved in a number of meetings with the Van Der Walt Commission, there is a strong belief that King William's Town will not, in the end, go to the Ciskei.

Amidst all the rumours and the bets that are being taken throughout the Border, one thing is clear: no one really knows what the final decision will be.

It is also clear that opponents of the National Party in this year's election believe that even if Dr Koorhof does announce that King William's Town is to be out of the Ciskei it will eventually be incorporated at a later date.

Some Nationalists argue that at this stage the decision will not have a major effect on the outcome of the election but others dispute this and the result of a number of Border seats could be determined by Dr Koorhof's announcement tonight.

The HNP parliamentary candidate in King William's Town, Mr Brian Nel, said yesterday that they would be holding a placard protest outside the hall but they would leave as soon as Dr Koorhof had entered the hall because they did not want to be blamed for any trouble inside.

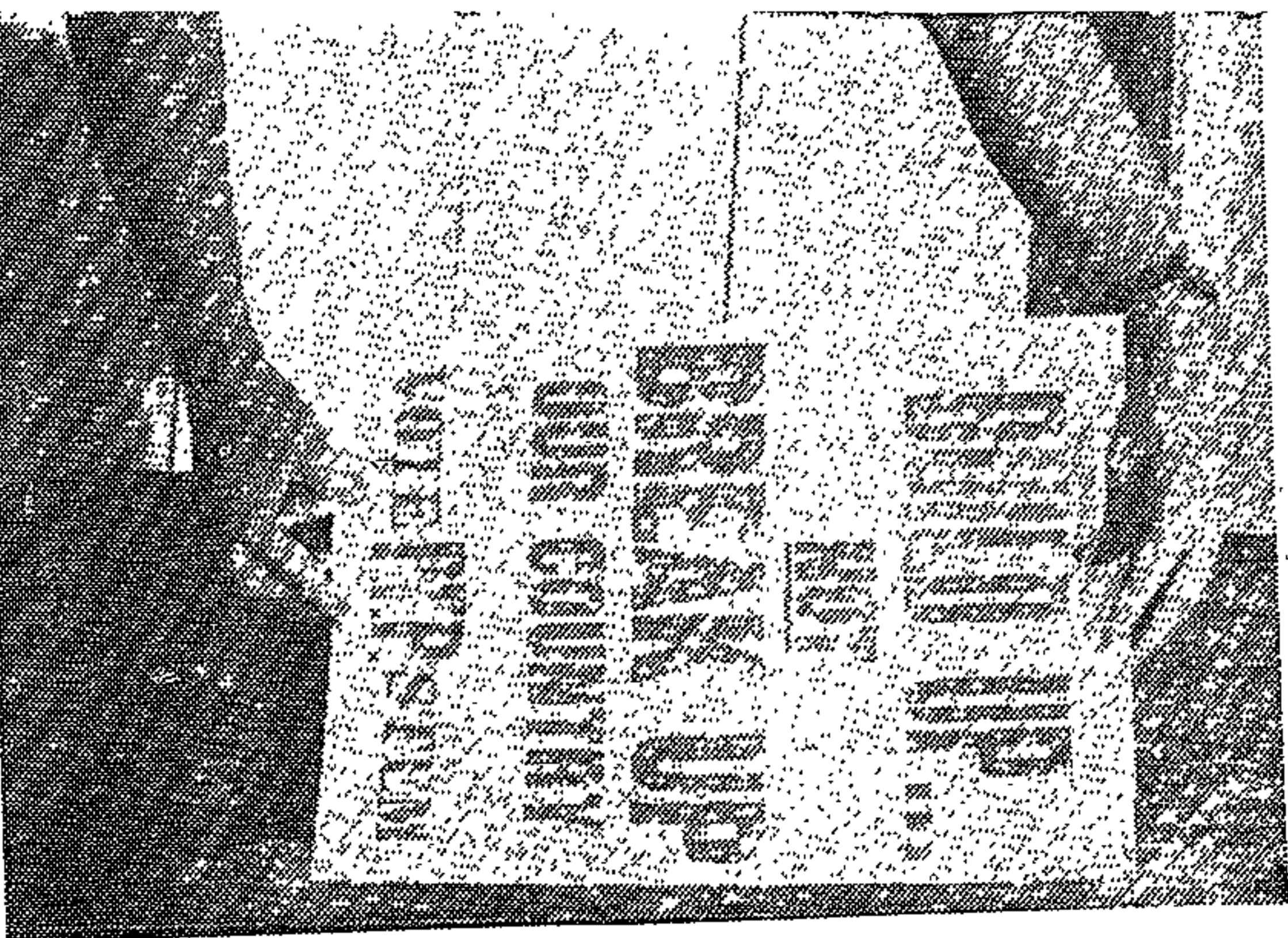
He also said that at his final campaign meeting on April 27 he would blow the lid off the whole consolidation issue.

"I have certain secret documents in my possession which I intend to read out at that meeting," he said.

In the circumstances, the King William's Town issue will not be over tonight.

But it will be 13 days before polling day. It could be a lucky or unlucky 13 for the candidates. — PC

(News by Barry Streek, 33 Caxton Street, East London.)



William's Town, Mr Errol Spring, puts up a poster which swamps the town with this morning.



# King stays

## KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — King William's Town will not be incorporated into the Ciskei.

This was announced to loud applause last night by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, at a packed meeting here.

But there were shouts of "What about Port St Johns?" as the applause died down.

Later, Dr Koornhof said in reply to questions that the site of the new capital of the Ciskei would be decided at a meeting to be held in Pretoria on April 21 between the Ciskei and South African governments.

He also said that although all the 1936 and 1975 land commitments would be met, the other proposals for the consolidation of the Ciskei would be finalised "in a few months" and that they would be finalised in the same way as King William's Town had been handled.

Shortly after he had made a prepared announcement about the cabinet decision — which reversed a key decision of the Van der Walt Commission — Dr Koornhof said whatever the decision, co-operation between the races was essential.

"Whatever the decision would have been I sincerely believe that it will bring great stability to King William's Town, Berlin and East London.

"We are called upon in this country and in this region to bring about the most harmonious and best human relations between black and white."

Good human relations, he emphasised were not only necessary for all the people of the region, both black and white, but they were also essential to give the children of South Africa a great future.

Dr Koornhof said he had promised — to which a

From **BARRY STREEK**

heckler shouted "There's another promise" — the people of King William's Town a decision before the election and he was pleased to be able to make the historic announcement.

He believed it would promote economic development in the region and improve the quality of life of all the people in it.

In the announcement, which was broadcast over television at the same time he made it in King William's Town, Dr Koornhof said:

"After thorough consideration of all the relevant factors and taking into consideration financial implications as well as repeated explicit assurances to the whites in the area between Queens-town and East London that that region will not be transferred to a national state, the cabinet has decided that King William's Town will not be incorporated into the Ciskei.

"The government undertakes to continue with the implementation of the 1936 Act with regard to consolidation as embodied in the 1975 consolidation proposals in terms of which specified areas will yet be added to the Ciskei.

"The government has already announced its intention to launch economic co-operative projects in the areas between South Africa and adjacent national states.

"The East London - Berlin - King William's Town areas is in fact such a region where projects of this kind can be embarked upon (applause).

"The continued presence of whites to en-

Dr Koornhof added: "It stands to reason to anyone that if there is not sufficient economic development this unemployment figure will not drop but rise."

It was important for everyone in the region that this situation be improved.

Dr Koornhof said he had children like many of the people present and he wanted to secure a permanent future for them.

When he died he wanted to know that the children of South Africa had a future in the country.

"When I look a black child in the eyes I want to tell them they have a future in South Africa," he said.

But when he again emphasised the importance of good human relations in South Africa there were shouts of "Progs".

Replying to a question, Dr Koornhof said he would be meeting the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, and other members of his cabinet in Pretoria on Tuesday.

At the meeting, the terms of reference of the Ciskei's independence would be discussed as well as last night's statement.

The site of new capital of the Ciskei would also be discussed.

After this other local authorities, including the Borough Council of King William's Town, would be consulted if the decision affected them.

He urged people not to jump to conclusions about the new site and stressed that all responsible would be consulted.

"I honestly believe you can trust us," he said.

Asked when the boundaries of the Ciskei would be finalised, Dr Koornhof said the Ciskei and South

sure this is most essential.

"Major efforts will immediately be put into practice so that all necessary buildings for the new capital of the independent Ciskei will be started forthwith," the Minister said.

There were immediate heckles of "Where? Where is it to be built?" but Dr Koornhof did not respond.

Dr Koornhof, who entered the town hall through a side door to avoid a poster demonstration by Herstigte Nasionale Party supporters, appeared tense and emotional as he read out the statement.

He said the decision would bring certainty to the region and this would aid economic development.

The lack of certainty had contributed to the rate of unemployment in the region.

The registered number of unemployed people was 40 481 "but we know the actual unemployment figure is more than 100 000".

African governments had agreed that the 1936 and 1975 commitments would be completed by December 1, 1982.

Further additions to the Ciskei in terms of the Van der Walt Commission recommendations would be handled in exactly the same way as King William's Town had been.

Considerable progress had already been made and he hoped that this would be completed in a few months.

In one or two cases the commission might have to return for further consultations.

Dr Koornhof also stressed that the government did not have to accept the commission's findings.

The effect of this statement was that the Van der Walt proposals for the Hogsback, the Tarkastad areas and the Kidd's Beach area still had to be finalised.

(News by B. Streek, 33 Caxton Street, East London).

See also page 2.

# in SA



The HNP parliamentary candidate in King William's Town, Mr. Brian Nel, at the head of a line of demonstrators outside the town hall.

17/4/81

# It's no surprise says Xaba

EAST LONDON — The decision not to incorporate King William's Town into the Ciskei came as no surprise to the Ciskei Government, the Ciskei's Deputy Chief Minister, Rev W. M. Xaba, said last night.

Mr Xaba was commenting on the statement by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, who said the government had decided against incorporating King William's Town into the Ciskei.

He said the Ciskei's Chief Minister, Chief L. L. Sebe, had indicated his government's awareness that the decision might go against incorporation when he spoke last week.

"We did not want our independence to be based on a hope of getting King William's Town," he said. He repeated a statement made by Chief Sebe at Thornhill last week when he said: "We do not want to put new wines in old containers."

capital which would be built on land one or two kilometres north of King William's Town, he said. Asked whether the Ciskei Government failure to get King William's Town did not mean they had lost out on their package deal which was a basis for negotiation for independence, Mr Xaba said: "Our agreement was that the 1975 consolidation proposals will be completed on December 31, 1982 and this still holds."

He said this agreement was included in the terms for independence. "We wanted these proposals to be fulfilled at the time of our gaining independence but the South African government wanted these to be completed at the end of 1982."

Mr Xaba emphasised that the Ciskei wanted independence within South Africa. "On obtaining independence we shall constantly enter into a confederation with South Africa. That is why the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, and our chief minister were talking of regional economic development irrespective of political boundaries."

He said the Ciskei wanted political independence in order to make its laws — not laws made in Cape Town. Efforts to contact Chief Sebe were unsuccessful last night. The Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, declined to comment on the decision. — DDR

(News by L. Xhawa, 33, Caxton Street, East London).

I believe the enlightened new Health Act can be a catalyst to bring about dramatic changes in the health of the people of this country and to fight the enemy within disease and discontent.

What is health? There are no known direct parameters to measure health status in general use. Usually health is measured and assessed in terms of certain negative indices: "negative", because they measure the absence of health, namely disease! This may well be the most practical, although over-simplified, view to hold in the coming years.

How we hope to implement the new Health Act has evoked many suggestions, but in the long run we must measure the benefits of any system against the birth rate, or even better fertility rates, perinatal mortality rate, infant mortality rate and life expectancy and at what cost. Unfortunately the basic requirement of statistical analysis for future planning - honest reporting has not been a characteristic of hospital annual reports. This basic epidemiological flaw has been of grave concern to many members of the medical profession including the Director of Hospital Services, Dr. R. Kotze, though some people prefer information which is plausible and pleasant rather than factual. Nevertheless in spite of opposition, it is hoped that from next year hospital statistics will be standardized, meaningful and comparable.

The super specialist and specialist levels of care do not come within the context of my talk, except to state that if we wish to achieve 'health for all by the year 2000' then the secondary and tertiary levels of health services, that is in the hospitals, should invariably be designed in support of the needs of community health centres rendering primary health care at the peripheral level and not vice-versa!

The Day Hospitals Organisation was started in 1969 - to-day we have 16 centres and our health teams carry out over one and a half million items of service a year, with a referral rate of only 2% and at a cost of only 4% of the C.P.A. Hospitals Services budget for the area, in other words a small proportion of patients utilise the major portion of health care expenses.

I believe I have been privileged to have seen the effect, like a catalyst, of placing such a service as ours in our communities as the following statistics show. The birth rate which was one of the highest in the world in the coloured community, has dropped from 32 per 1000 in 1968 to 23 per 1000 today.

I believe our part has been to motivate our patients of the importance of family planning at such psychological times as during pregnancy and in the pre-school period, of stressing the importance of rearing this child as a healthy child, before thinking about the next one.

The present infant mortality rate for the white and coloured community which make up, nearly 90% of the population of Cape Town is 22 and let me remind you that is in a society where abortions had been allowed for unvanquished the figure would have even exceeded the coloured community in Cape Town is in the U.K.

KING William's Town will not be incorporated into the Ciskei, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, announced last night. SABC-TV quoted Dr Koornhof as saying the Cabinet had arrived at this decision after thorough investigation of all the relevant facts - among them the financial implications. Dr Koornhof said the most important consideration were the economic implications. The Government had figures showing that more than 100 000

blacks in the King William's Town area were unemployed, and more than 30 000 were registered as jobless. Dr Koornhof said it was clear that if the whites felt threatened and began leaving, then economic problems would become more pronounced and more complicated. This would not be in the interests of the Ciskei, as a young country on the eve of independence. He said the Government had stated more than once that co-operative projects should be

tackled. The East London-Berlin-King William's Town area was an ideal area to tackle such co-operative projects, and the continued presence of whites to carry them out, was absolutely essential. Dr Koornhof said the possible incorporation of King William's Town into the Ciskei was not part of the 1936 Act or of the 1975 proposals. It was a proposal of the Van der Walt Commission, on which the Government had now taken a decision. - Sapa.

# Ciskei won't get 'King'

RDM 12/4/81 (105)



# Ciskei will build own capital, says Sebe

STAR 105  
STAR 18/4/81

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Chief Lennox Sebe, the Ciskeian Chief Minister, said yesterday he had not expected King William's Town to be incorporated in his territory as it was not part of the consolidation "package deal."

Dr Koornhof, Minister of co-operation and Development, announced on Thursday night that the town would remain part of South Africa.

Chief Sebe said the Ciskei would build its own new capital about a kilometre from King William's Town, as it would have even if the town had been given to the Ciskei.

Areas such as King William's Town would become co-operative zones and have a joint economic authority with the white towns.

## ECONOMIC

Dr Koornhof announced the Cabinet's long-awaited decision to a packed King William's Town town hall. It reversed recommendations by the Van der Walt Commission.

Economic co-operative projects in the area between South Africa and Ciskei would be introduced. The continued presence of whites to insure this was essential, Dr Koornhof said.

Chief Sebe said yesterday that the South African Government had no alternative but to retain the town as part of South Africa, "because the whites do not want to be incorporated."

"We wish the people of King William's Town all the luck. After 150 years pretending they were our friends we now hear there was not one vote that King William's Town should be incorporated in Ciskei."

However, in spite of Thursday's announcement, there is continuing confusion in King William's Town and speculation about how the Government's plan of co-prosperity will work.

The town's mayor, Mr Eric Weyer, said his council supported the idea of co-proprietorship projects because the Ciskei border

area and Transkei were economically inter-dependent.

The scheme devised by Dr Koornhof would involve sharing the economy, not the administration, he said.





highly mistaken, he said. "The announcement has helped to motivate even more my people on their march to independence as they now have been made to understand they are not wanted by the whites of King William's Town despite the more than 150 years of economic support they have given to that town."

Chief Sebe's deputy, the Rev W. M. Xaba, told the congress King William's Town was not part of the independence package deal the Ciskei government had negotiated with South Africa.

Mr Xaba said while the political boundaries of the Ciskei stretched from the Great Kei to the Great

Koornhof because of agitation from whites in the town."

Chief Sebe said he had seen, over the years, many of his people waking up very early in the morning to go to King William's Town "to cook the meals of the whites there and to help bring up their children."

But when it came to the crunch, not a single white person spoke up on behalf of the Ciskei.

"This decision not to hand over King William's Town to the Ciskei has served as a mirror to reflect the true feelings our white neighbours have for us," Chief Sebe said.

Commenting on the

because we have no wish to become embroiled in white political activity."

His government, however, had continued to give assurances to white people "that should they find themselves within the Ciskei due to land consolidation, we would be sympathetic towards their interests and would go out of our way to protect those traditions and conditions of life which they hold dear."

South African politicians, meanwhile, preferred to engage in semantics "and every day they come up with new words which are totally meaningless."

One of such words was "co-operative projects" which he said, in terms of Dr Koornhof's announcement on King would relate to the East London-Berlin-King William's Town area.

"And people like Donald Card (the mayor of East London) are so naive to think we can enter into these arrangements at the mere mention of these politically meaningless words without even thinking."

He said it was time Mr Card "keeps quiet and not talk about things he is ignorant about".

He added: "There are lots of questions that must be asked about these co-operative projects as they will involve the three sovereignties of the Republic of South Africa; Transkei and Ciskei.

"And, in considering this question we must ask which sovereignty will hold the political power in these regions and what political system will work there."

He said co-operative ventures involved people who were bound together by common issues, where the colour of a person's skin was no factor at all.

"No one in South Africa understands the concept of joint ventures and we cannot trust the efforts of the South African Government in this regard as that government places a high

as South Africa has no experts who could guide us on this matter," he said.

Chief Sebe said the South African Government had given a firm undertaking, in writing, that all the land earmarked for consolidation into the Ciskei in terms of the 1975 proposals would be handed over by December 31 next year.

Some of the land included areas in the districts of Peddie, Alice and Seymour.

Chief Sebe said his people had no choice on whether to accept or not to accept the march into the unknown, "just as Abraham of old had no choice, just as Piet Retief had no choice, just as the Israelites had no choice in moving into the unknown".

He said Piet Retief and his fellow Afrikaners had suffered grievous discrimination, human indignity and injustice for years under the oppressive yoke of the British Empire and its colonial governors.

"We Ciskeians can readily and with great sympathy understand the vexious and frustrating circumstances that prevailed in those times, which finally motivated Retief to move to the north in the Great Trek of 1834.

"How strange it is, today, to be the victims of similar discrimination, to be subjected to discrimination of far worse intensity than that experienced by the Boers from the British, a discrimination initiated by the very people who had previously suffered from a similar persecution."

Chief Sebe said the Afrikaners were discriminating "on holy issues like housing, education, hospitals and even religion". - DDR.

20/11/81  
Editorial opinion, page 6.  
Mayor's statement, other reaction, page 7.



# Ciskei to go blindly on to freedom

RDY  
20/4/81  
105

Own Correspondent

ZWELITSHA. — The Ciskei nation was prepared to go "blindly" to its independence rather than remain under the yoke of discrimination, Chief Minister Lennox Sebe said in Zwelitsha at the weekend.

Speaking at the annual congress of his party, the Ciskei National Independence Party, he said his people had no choice on whether to accept or not to accept the march into the unknown, "just as Abraham of old had no choice, just as Piet Retief had no choice, just as the Israelites had no choice in moving into the unknown".

Mr. Sebe said the people he had mentioned were motivated to move into the unknown "by forces far stronger than themselves, bearing in mind specific circumstances which applied to their respective situations".

He said Piet Retief and his fellow Afrikaners suffered grievous discrimination, human indignity and injustice for years under the oppressive yoke of the Great British Empire and its Cape Colony governors.

"We Ciskeians can readily and with great sympathy understand the vexatious and frustrating circumstances that prevailed in those times, which finally motivated Retief to move to the north in the Great Trek of 1834," he said.

"How strange it is today to be the victims of similar discrimination, to be subjected to discrimination of far worse intensity than that experienced by the Boers from the British, a discrimination initiated by the very people who had previously suffered from a similar persecution."

He said the Afrikaners were discriminating "on holy issues like housing, education, hospitals and even religion".

He said his people would have expected all possible support from the Afrikaners because of their own experience as a victimised and subjugated people.

"It is both sad and tragic for the future peace of South Africa that the Afrikaners have so quickly forgotten the great tribulations of their own people in those earlier days and today fail to understand our own similar plight," he said.

"But Ciskeians are prepared to go blindly to its independence rather than remain any longer under the yoke of discrimination."

"By these very circumstances, we are forced to go and face the consequences."

Benefits flowing from the provision of health care accrue to the community in many different forms, some accrue in the form of an increase in the economy's productive capacity following an improvement in the quantity

midwife would be adequate. On the other hand, poor information may lead to the generation of substantial additional costs to the community that are not revealed for a period of time. This may occur for example in the case of a tuberculosis patient who does not know sufficient to present himself for treatment and in the course of the progress of the early stages of his disease infects a number of other people.

In many areas other institutional factors may cause the apparent market demand for health care to be distorted. Poverty is positive correlated with a need for health care but its existence can cause distortion in the patterns of both the supply and demand for care. Poverty may cause a person to postpone his demand for a medical visit until his illness becomes critical, thus generating an apparent demand for sophisticated medical care when, in the absence of poverty, the condition may well be one that could adequately be treated at home. Poor transport facilities

Alternatively poverty leads to the neglect

The degree

How does one successfully identify and quantify the present value of the sum of the future net benefits that will accrue to a community from a

to eradicate malaria? The benefits will depend

will prevail in the future.

and quality of the available labour supply (13). Other benefits flowing from the provision of health care accrue to particular individuals, who have consumed the care, in the form of general improvements in the quality of their lives. Such benefits may accrue specifically, such as the increased welfare that results from the successful treatment of disease, or from the increased income resulting to work, or indirectly as is the health facility improves the people know that the facility is now available. Even more difficult to identify, disease eradication programmes a benefits that flow from such programs will be reduced in the generated by these types of programs extremely difficult to identify let alone

come what may. He said many national groups had ventured into the unknown without any clear understanding of what the future might hold, and without exception all had prospered and found a great national unity. "At the time of their leaving for the unknown, it mattered not whether they would prosper, it mattered not whether they would be recognised as independent nations. What mattered was only that they could remove themselves from a deplorable existence of oppression or poverty or persecution," he said.

"Now that the opportunity is put before us to escape from oppression, exploitation and indignity, can we ignore it? Can we turn our backs on this one route of escape simply because we have not found solutions to all the problems that beset an independent state? I say no."

(14)

See for example the conflicting results of the research undertaken reported in James E. Meade, 'Population Explosion, the Standard of Living and Conflict', *Economic Journal*, June 1967, p. 245 and R. Barlow, 'The Effects of Malaria Eradication', *American Economic Review*, May 1967, pp 130-148.

Burton R. Baldwin and Robert E. Baldwin and Burton A. Weisbrod, 'Disease and Labour Productivity', *Economic Development and Cultural Change*, Vol. 22, No. 3, April 1974, pp. 414-435.



# Report warns removals pose famine threat

RDM 20/4/81 105 (17)

people in the middle and upper income brackets

### Own Correspondent

**EAST LONDON.** -- The Ciskei faces a future of rural famine and even death if homeland consolidation and resettlement continue, according to a report by the Christian Consultation on resettlement in the homeland.

The consultation, with representatives of 10 churches and ecumenical organisations, charges that more than 500 000 people face removal to the already-overcrowded Ciskei in the next 10 years if this policy is pursued.

Its report, released recently, calls on church communities and regional church organisations for greater involvement in the resettlement issue, and asks them to make personal contact with uprooted people and to assist families wishing to oppose enforced resettlement.

It also urges regional church organisations to make representations to the authorities at regional and national level to halt removals.

One section of the report, co-written by a Rhodes University politics lecturer, Mrs Nancy Charton, and Dr Margaret Nash of the SA Council of Churches, notes that of the 2 100 000 Xhosa-speakers identified as Ciskeians by the South African Government, two-thirds live and work in

"white" South Africa.

Only a third live in the Ciskei, which is already overcrowded, the authors say.

They write that in terms of Government policy, about 500 000 people are candidates for removal by the end of the 1980s.

More than 80 000 people were resettled in the Ciskei's rural areas between 1973 and 1980 under the homelands consolidation scheme.

But, say the authors, it would appear that resettlement due to consolidation has only just begun. The main relocation is to follow when the recommendations of the Van der Walt Commission take effect, they say.

The Van der Walt proposal of a "white" corridor from Queenstown to East London involves the relocation of nearly 250 000 blacks into the homeland in the foreseeable future.

Mrs Charton and Dr Nash say the Ciskeian Government apparently does have the political "muscle" to oppose the resettlement policy, when it "exerts itself seriously".

But the South African Development Trust has absolute power to purchase and develop white farms earmarked for homeland consolidation and to resettle people on them before they are handed over to the Ciskei.

The authors ask how, under

these circumstances, it is possible for the Ciskeian Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, to prevent further massive removals of Ciskeians from the common area on to land that is to form part of the Ciskei.

Possibly the decision to take independence was made in terms of short-term interests -- the acquisition of more land and more development funds, they say.

But such compensation, they argue, should be seen against the perspective of the future -- a vastly augmented population exhausting an already tired land, a population which can be expected to increase by another 500 000 within the next five years if the South African Government pursues its avowed policy.

A rational policy of rural development in the Ciskei requires de-population -- decreasing the density of population and not increasing it.

"Those who determine the policy for the Ciskei can choose resettlement, rural famine and death, or they can choose rural depopulation and agricultural development," they say.

"Rural development is not possible where there is standing room only. And political independence in such circumstances can only be a fiction for all parties concerned."

members of society on the outcome of the market process, the returns to these limited resources are likely to be very much greater in the private

people - that is particularly relevant in  
... from the theoretical approaches to  
... of developing countries face  
... when trying to implement their schemes.  
... social need for the provision of an adequate  
... real, but both the supply of trained pro-  
... lities and the supply of government controlled  
... due to the greater impact of the wealthier

# King William's Town grateful, says mayor

165  
S. 7/17/77  
20/4/61

## KING WILLIAM'S TOWN

— The South African Government's decision not to incorporate King William's Town into the Ciskei proved that the Van der Walt Commission proposal was not part of the independence package deal, the mayor of King William's Town, Mr. E. J. Weyer, said at the weekend.

In a statement he said the majority of white and coloured residents of the town had opposed the Van der Walt Commission proposal.

"We are grateful that the Cabinet of the Republic of South Africa has taken cognisance of our feelings and sentiments.

"I am certain that the Cabinet only arrived at this decision after long and careful consideration and that its decision is in the best interests of all concerned.

"I must emphasise and state categorically that our opposition to incorporation into Ciskei does

not stem from any animosity or ill-feeling by our residents towards the people of Ciskei, their leaders or the Ciskei Government, but because we want our town, which has been developed by its residents for more than a century, to remain within the boundaries of the Republic of South Africa," he said.

He believed this would be of greater benefit to the Ciskei than if it had been incorporated.

"I am certain that we in King William's Town can make a positive and substantial contribution to the economic and prosperity of Ciskei."

The town formed part of the East London-Berlin-King complex, which had been planned for co-ordinated industrial development to provide job opportunities for Ciskeians. Any fragmentation of this metropolitan complex would have been disadvantageous to its development.—Sapa.

(Report by B. Streek, 33 Caxton Street, East London.)



# King not part of deal with Ciskei — mayor

105  
20/4/81

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN** — The South African Government's decision not to incorporate King William's Town into the Ciskei proved that the Vander Walt Commission proposal was not part of the independence package deal, the Mayor of King William's Town, Mr E. J. Weyer, said over the weekend.

In a statement, he said the majority of white and Coloured residents of the town had opposed the Vander Walt Commission proposal.

"We are grateful that the cabinet of the Republic of South Africa has taken cognisance of our feelings and sentiments.

"I am certain that the cabinet only arrived at this decision after long and careful consideration and that its decision is in the best interests of all concerned.

"I must emphasise and state categorically that our opposition to incorporation into Ciskei does not stem from any animosity or ill-feeling by our residents towards the people of Ciskei, their leaders or the Ciskeian Government but because we want our town which has been developed by its residents for more than a century to remain within the boundaries of the Re-

public of South Africa," he said.

He believed this would be of greater benefit to the Ciskei than if it had been incorporated because this would have caused an exodus of many whites and Coloureds.

"I am certain that we in King William's Town can make a positive and substantial contribution to the economic growth and prosperity of Ciskei."

The town formed part of the East London-Berlin-King William's Town complex which had been planned for co-ordinated industrial development to provide job opportunities for Ciskeians.

Any fragmentation of this metropolitan complex would have been disadvantageous to its development.

The King William's Town Borough Council had supported the idea of co-prosperity projects because it had to be remembered that Ciskei, the Border region and Transkei were economically interdependent.

"With the present lack of job opportunities for thousands of Ciskeians in this area, it is urgent and essential that this area must be developed with economically viable industries which are labour

intensive, irrespective of whether these industries are situated in the national state of Ciskei or in the Border region.

"I sincerely trust the Government of Ciskei will take cognisance of the fact that it is essential for King William's Town to grow and expand with the growth and development of the national state so that the town can be of even greater advantage to Ciskei than it is at present.

"I also hope that the cordial relationship which my council has enjoyed with the Ciskei Government and its citizens for many years, will continue so that goodwill and peace may reign and that this entire region will prosper through economic co-operation across the political borders of states," Mr Weyer said.

Asked whether the decision was a victory for Mr Brian Nel, the HNP candidate in King William's Town, Mr Weyer replied that it was a victory for the Borough Council and its memorandum which together with the referendum was decisive.

He conceded, however, that Mr Nel played an important role during the referendum.

Asked whether he thought the decision was final, he said it was final.  
— DDR

## Govt silence over white corridor slated

**EAST LONDON** — The government had played blatant election politics with its announcement that King William's Town would remain in South Africa, Mr Harland Bell, NRP MP for East London North, said at the weekend.

Not a word had been said about what would happen to the rest of the so-called corridor.

"What about Berlin, Hogsback, the rich farming area of the Klipplaat River and other areas demarcated by the Vander Walt Commission?" he asked.

The government should admit that its grand

homeland leaders to opt for so-called independence — was a complete waste of taxpayers' money.

The relief felt by all in the Border at the declaration that King William's Town was not to go to the Ciskei was overshadowed by the realisation that the future of the Border had not been spelled out with any certainty.

"King will undoubtedly face the same fate as Mafikeng if a capital for the Ciskei is built next door. The government of the Republic must declare immediately that it will not support such a move.

"If the Ciskei wishes to establish a new headquar-

been done as a result of the incredibly inept actions of the Republic through its misinformed commissions and committees.

"The bitter statements by Chief Minister Sebe and his ministers following Dr Koornhof's announcements are evidence enough of the harm done."

Money earmarked for land consolidation should be put into creating productivity in the homelands and the first priority was education.

Side by side with this programme must be the extension of the proposal for joint economic activity between the Ciskei, Transkei and South Africa

design for viable independent black states was a failure. The mere fact that it talked about creating regional economic projects across political boundaries was an admission of failure, he said.

The hundreds of millions of rands it proposed spending on its ideological scheme by erecting capitals and incorporating industrial areas with expensive infrastructure — all designed to encourage the

thers, the scheme must be at minimum cost and at a town which already forms part of the Ciskei.

"Firm and immediate government action must be taken to prevent a runaway reaction on the part of the Ciskei Government to the bungling of the Nat government over King," Mr Bell said.

"Enough damage to good relations between the Ciskei people and the whites of the Border has

in the Border corridor.

The government should forget further land consolidation and not a moment should be lost to implement a joint economic endeavour.

Mr Bell said the government had lost face, time and credibility in its handling of the Border and the people of the Border would not forget this. — DDR.

(News by F. Fitzgerald; 33 Caxton Street, East London.)

## Less uncertainty now in Border says Sparg

EAST LONDON — Mr Ivor Sparg, the Border regional chairman for the Progressive Federal Party, said the announcement by Dr Piet Koornhof about King William's Town and the white corridor would help overcome the uncertainty about the political future of the area.

"This should encourage much needed investment and industrial development here. On the other hand, it is obvious that the Ciskei did cherish hopes of getting King William's Town and it appeared that it was an almost foregone conclusion that a deal had been made between the two governments," he said.

"Let us hope that race

relations will not be disturbed over this matter, because the Border area has had good relations between black and white for many years.

"There are many months to go before the Ciskei gets independence on December 4, and in the light of previous broken promises, for example Port St Johns, let us hope that this announcement about King William's Town was not made for electioneering purposes," he said.

Sapa reports that Mr Ray Swart PFP MP, the chief opposition spokesman on homelands, said yesterday the King William's Town decision "was of course the correct one" and that the National

Party was totally responsible for the months of turmoil which had preceded it.

Despite the decision, the government had still not spelled out its policy on the consolidation and development of the Ciskei and neighbouring areas.

(News by K. Esterhuysen, 33 Caxton Street, East London, and V. Gilbey, 85 Field Street, Durban.)

20/4/81



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- N.B. a) A comprehensive article about Health-Centre practice has been written by Dr Gale in the Medical Journal of 1946, page 326.
- b) An elaborate article, explaining the full historical and theoretical background of the Health-Centre on his Pholela experience, was published by "Social Medicine in South Africa", p.661 by 1952.

# No future for Ciskei — report

Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON. — The Ciskei faces a future of rural famine and death if homeland consolidation and resettlement are continued, according to a report by the Christian Consultation on resettlement in the homeland.

The consultation, representing 10 churches and ecumenical bodies, warned that more than 500 000 people faced removal to the already overcrowded Ciskei in the next decade if this policy was pursued.

The report called on church communities and regional church bodies to make contact with those who had been uprooted and to assist families wishing to resist enforced resettlement.

It also urged regional church bodies to make representations to the authorities.

One section of the report, written by Rhodes University politics lecturer Mrs Nancy Charton and Dr Margaret Nash of the South African Council of

Churches, titled "Ciskei in Crisis", noted that of the 2.1-million Xhosa-speakers said by the South African Government to be Ciskeians, two-thirds lived and worked in "white" South Africa.

Only one-third lived in the already overcrowded Ciskei.

In terms of government policy, there were about half-a-million candidates for removal by the end of the decade.

More than 80 000 people had been resettled in Ciskei rural areas between 1973 and 1980 under the homelands consolidation scheme.

But the Van der Walt proposal of a "white" corridor from Queenstown to East London involved the relocation of nearly a quarter-million black people into the homeland in the foreseeable future.

Mrs Charton and Dr Nash said the South African Development Trust had absolute power to purchase and develop white farms earmarked for homeland consolidation and to resettle people on them before they were handed over to the Ciskei.

Possibly the decision to go independent had been made in terms of short-term interests — the acquisition of more land and more development funds. But such compensation should be seen against the perspective of the future — a vastly augmented population exhausting an already tired land.

CT 20/4/81

105

The joint effect of the psychotropic drugs and the transfer of non-responders out of state hospitals has been the vastly increased admission rate. Concurrent with this has been an increased number of outpatient attendances.

CRADII 6  
RELATION OF OUTPATIENT ATTENDANCES TO INPATIENT RESIDENTS AND ADMISSION AT STATE MENTAL HOSPITALS 1919 - 1976



# Ciskei 'is poised for independence'

CT 20/4/81 (105)

ZWELITSHA. — Ciskei's Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, said the homeland was poised to throw off the "yoke of the oppressive conqueror and assume its rightful status as a proud and independent nation".

Addressing the ruling Ciskei Independence Party congress in Zwelitsha, he said that in Ciskeian history there had been no other event of more momentous significance than the step of opting for independence.

"To go for independence, I say to you, we have no choice in the matter, just as Abraham of old had no choice, just as Piet Retief had no choice in moving into the unknown."

Chief Sebe said all those people had been motivated by forces far stronger than themselves.

He said it was strange that Ciskeians were victims of similar discrimination of far worse intensity than that experienced by the Boers from the British — a discrimination initiated by the very people themselves who had previously suffered from a similar "persecution".

Chief Sebe said that during 150 years, great men had arisen to lead the Afrikaner nation, but that not only had these men

practised discrimination, they had gone further and discriminated on "holy" issues such as housing, education, hospitals and even religion.

"On the basis of their own experience as a victimised and subjugated people, we would have expected all possible support from these people."

He said it was both sad and tragic for the future peace of South Africa that the Afrikaner had forgotten the tribulations of his own people in the earlier days and failed to understand the Ciskeian plight.

"Alas and sad to relate, it is necessary that we must fight for every concession, every right and for the money we so desperately need to become a viable nation."

He said independence would bring rich rewards, given the financial aid and material tools, technical assistance and above all, determination and sustained hard work of the Ciskeians.

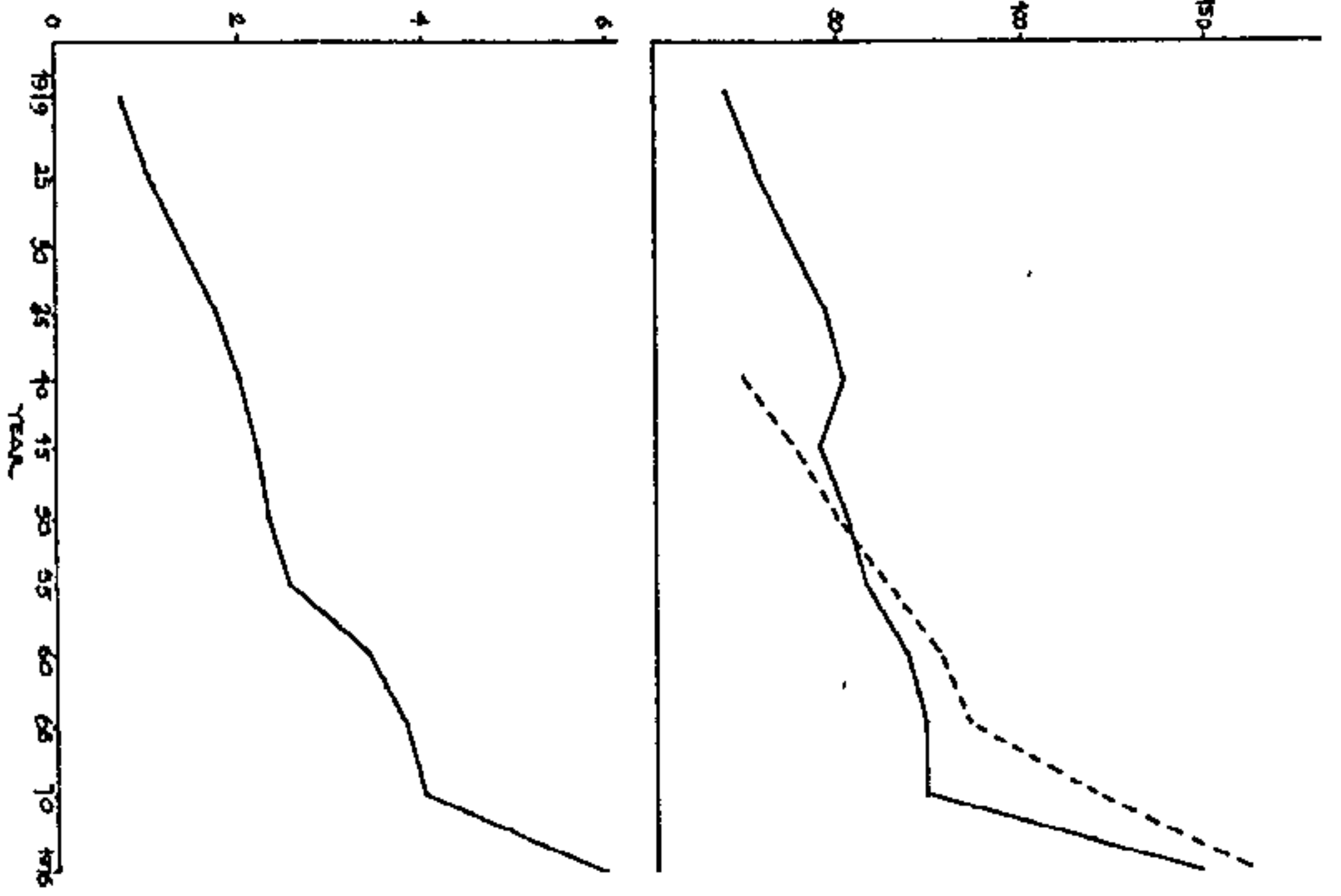
"We have acted as buffers for too long, struggling with inadequate budgets, enduring arrogant indifference to urgent entreaty and merciful pleas for sufficient finance to provide the basic requirements for national development," Chief Sebe said.

— Sapa

7. The medical category includes psychiatrists and medical officers, both full time and part-time. The nursing figures include trained, trainee and assistant nurses.

The staff numbers grew at a steady pace for more than 50 years. After 1970 the figures rose dramatically. The statistics regarding doctor numbers are misleading. In both 1970 and 1976, the state employed 28 full-time psychiatrists. The sudden increase since the early 1970s is due to the inclusion in the statistics of staff from all other group I institutions. The provincial hospitals, being responsible for under- and post-graduate psychiatric teaching, have a disproportionately high concentration of psychiatrists and psychiatric staff. Large numbers of part-time medical officers, deployed chiefly at the private company-run licensed institutions, also inflate this figure for 1976. (See Table IV for staff:patient rates.)

CRADII 7  
PERSONNEL  
STAFF 1919 - 1976  
MEDICAL PERSONNEL AT STATE MENTAL HOSPITALS (PSYCHIATRISTS AND NON-PSYCHIATRISTS)  
TOTAL NUMBER OF PSYCHIATRISTS REGISTERED IN SOUTH AFRICA



PERSONNEL  
RISING STAFF AT STATE MENTAL HOSPITALS (x105)



# 'King' and the Ciskei — years of uncertainty

CT 21/4/81 105

## Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON. — For three consecutive elections, Nationalist leader's told the voters of King William's Town and the neighbouring areas that neither the town nor the adjacent areas would be incorporated into the Ciskei.

But that was before the Van der Walt Commission sat and made its proposals for the consolidation of the Ciskei. The promises went back to the 1970 election when the current Minister of Health, Dr L A P A Munnik, stood for the National Party in King William's Town — and lost.

During that election the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, as the minister was then called, Mr M C Botha, first assured King William's Town residents the town would not go to a "Bantu reserve".

Mr Botha and Dr H F Verwoerd, made similar promises about Port St Johns which, in spite of the guarantees, has ended up in Transkei.

Four years later, the position of King William's Town was again in doubt, particularly in view of the impending independence of Transkei.

The former Prime Minister, Mr John Vorster, came to to speak at a public meeting in the town in yet another Nationalist bid to win the seat.

Asked if East London or King William's Town were going black, Mr Vorster said they would not, the reasons being the terms of the 1936 Land Act and funds such a move would entail.

The statement was rejected by the then Cape leader of the United Party, Mr Myburgh Streicher, who said East London and King William's Town would become part of independent States.

In November 1976, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, the then Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, assured the deputy mayor of Elliot that "the final boundaries of all the homelands have been finally determined."

A year later, in the the 1977 General Election, he reportedly told a meeting in Stutterheim that the "government's consolidation plans had been finalized and the scheduled boundaries would not change."

It should be remembered that Dr Hartzenberg was directly responsible for the purchases of land for consolidation at the time. After this he was promoted to the cabinet, which on Tuesday considered the Van der Walt report, which if nothing else showed that the boundaries in 1977 were anything but final.

The saga of pre-Van der Walt assurances was not over. Six months later an official delegation from the King William's Town borough council went to Dr Hartzenberg to discuss the issue of the town's possible incorporation into the Ciskei.

The Daily Dispatch of May 30, 1978, reported: "The white corridor, including King William's Town, will not be incorporated into the Ciskei, according to Dr Hartzenberg, the Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development."

(Report by B Streek, 33 Caxton Street, East London)

Bestuursverantwoordelike... die masjien voor die aanvaarde... die masjien... sakers en werkers en moontlik die... saks 75% van die man se salaris... R185,25 maandeliks vir tydelike... ampster standaardpraktijk vir die... die werker aan te vul. Gevoelig... ons noodwendig aanneem dat die... elyk is aan die verlies aan salaris.

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Bestuursverantwoordelike... die minimum debet word en... die onderneming moet gehandhaaf... funksies uit te voer moet industriële... d tot n minimum industriële ver... mbare vermoorsing van produksiewe...

## Bestuursverantwoordelike

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**Die Koste van 'n Ongeluk - Hoe dit Winste Beïnvloed**

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# Ciskei capital: no competition plea

Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON — An appeal to Ciskei not to use its new capital to compete economically with King William's Town was made today by the major of the town, Mr Eric Weyer.

Mr Weyer was reacting to the news that the Ciskeian Government and the Minister for Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, had apparently reached agreement on the site for the homeland's new capital.

The site considered most likely is at Yellowwoods on the outskirts of King William's Town, and fears have been expressed about the new capital strangling the town economically.

"I appeal to Ciskei not to build a town next to

ours," Mr Weyer said. "We would like to work with Ciskei in the spirit of the concept of a co-prosperity zone. We need each other.

"If we share the economics of the town, we will all prosper."

Mr Weyer said that if Ciskei and King William's Town co-operated, he could see no harm in the capital being built at Yellowwoods.

"But I would not like to see Ciskei building a commercial centre to compete with us," he said. "We have an assurance from the Van der Walt Commission that it does not want to see the town being strangled economically — like Mafikeng.

(Report by K Ross, 40 Terminus Street, East London.)

## DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS SCIENCE

### PROPOSED CHANGES OF TIME-TABLE FOR 1981

Course	Existing Times	Proposed Changes
Actuarial Science I	M8, W. 1 & 2	M, W, 4 - 6 p.m.
Actuarial Science II	Tu, 1&2, Th. 8	Tu, 8 Th. 5-7 p.m.
Applied Business Statistics I	M, W, F, 3	M, W, F, 1
Applied Business Statistics II	Tu, W, Th. 1	M, W, F, 5
Business Finance I	M1, W5, F1	M, W, F, 5
Compound Interest & Annuities Certain	M5, Tu. 8, F5	M, 4-5 p.m. Tu, 4-6 p.m.
Management Science	M, W, F, 3	M, W, F, 4
Marketing I	M5, W4, F5	M, W, F, 5
Marketing Research I (Econ. Stats)	M, W, F, 1	M, W, F, 3
Marketing Research II	New Course	M, W, F, 2
NAC(a) (AM 343)	M, W, F, 3	M, W, F, 2 or 3
Personnel Management I	M4, Tu. 3&4	Tu. 3&4, Th. 4&5
Personnel Management II	M, W, 2&3	Tu. & W, 6&7
Practice of Life Assurance	New Course	Tu, Th. 3
Principles of Finance	Tu, W, Th. 1	M, W, F, 3
Principles of Marketing	Tu, W, Th. 1	M, W, F, 3
Principles of Production Management	M, W, F, 3	M, W, F, 4

NAC(a) - subject to agreement with Department of Applied Mathematics. No need for change in 1981.





CHIEF SEBE

# Ciskei capital site agreed

**EAST LONDON — The Ciskei Government and the Minister of Co-operation and Development appear to have reached agreement on the site of the Ciskei's new capital.**

homeland Africans is not so democratic the political system but whether the homelands guerrilla action threatening the population, gradually radicalise poses such a threat.

Again, it must be said, the rather poor. The homelands are men. Only 42% of the population 15 and a further 5% over 65. Simplistically from starvation should argue from unemployment overcrowded population at or does not necessarily provide a action. Those who starve only frequently they die quietly of succour. Third, any such move

<sup>1</sup> By comparison, in the black urban only 30.6% and the over-65s 2.3%.

But in a joint statement yesterday by Dr Piet Koornhof and the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, no definite indication was given as to where the site will be.

However, as the Ciskei Government has already said that if the new site is not at Yellowwoods on the outskirts of King William's Town there will be a deadlock, the statement implies that this is where the new capital will be.

Yesterday, opposition spokesmen criticised the proposed site on the grounds that it would put the white-owned King William's Town in an impossible position.

The as yet undefined boundaries of the Ciskei will virtually circle King William's Town other

than for a white and Coloured-owned strip of land which will link it to the Berlin-East London complex.

The South African Government has not indicated whether the black residential area of Ginsberg, technically still in King William's Town, will be incorporated into the Ciskei although this seems likely.

If this is the case, it seems likely that the Buffalo River will form the boundary between the Ciskei and South Africa, dividing King William's Town into two parts.

At present it is unlikely that Ginsberg — where the late black consciousness leader Steve Biko lived after he was banned in 1973 — will be left out of the Ciskei because it would conflict with government policies of separate areas for the different races.

Such figures one might add that if present projections are fulfilled, by the year 2000 urban areas will grow from

res from The Economist (London), 1 January 1977.

to join the Ciskei in the end.

The NRP MP for East London North, Mr Harland Bell, said yesterday that the new capital should not be near King William's Town because the town would be "squeezed and eventually forced to join the Ciskei."

"If they don't move this site it will be impossible for the town to be a viable and integral part of the corridor," Mr Bell said.

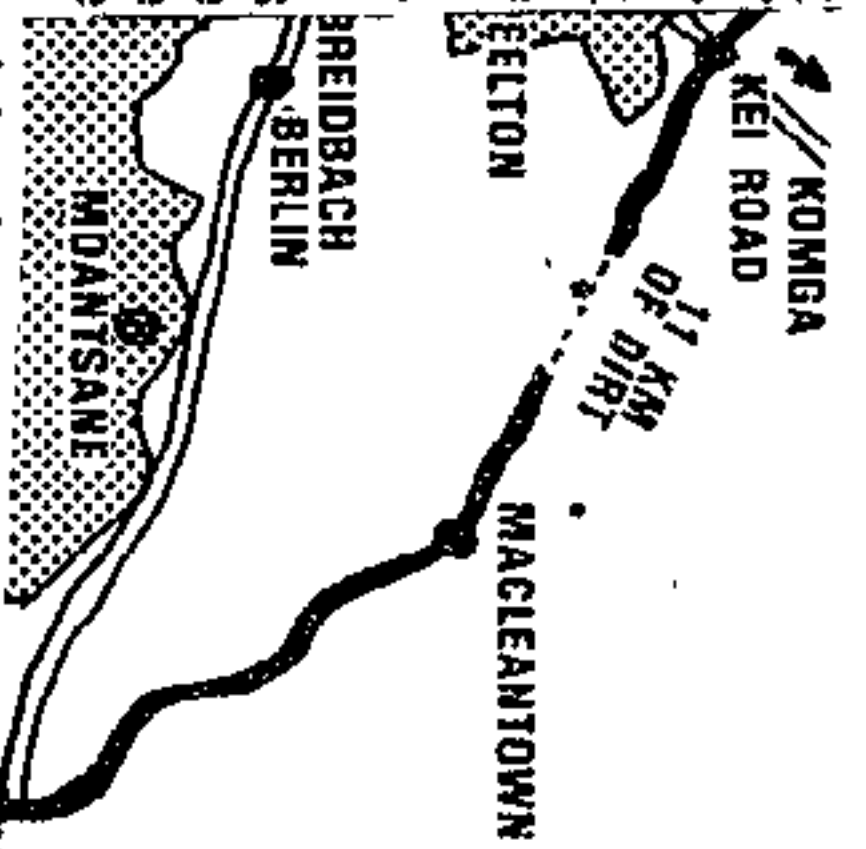
The HNP candidate in East London North, Mr Clem Lutze, claimed Chief Sebe had won an even bigger prize than King William's Town with the new site.

In the 1980 census it was established that 167 420 people were officially resident in Zwelitsha on the one side of King William's Town and that a further 18 657 black people were resident in the town itself, presumably in Ginsberg.

With almost 200 000 people in the greater King William's Town area, even before the construction of the capital, the 8 592 whites, 4 573 coloureds and 189 Indians will form a small minority of the overall population.

King William's Town, in the circumstances, may well be regarded as the first white "spot" to be created in a black state by the government. — PC

(News by Barry Streek, 33 Caxton Street, East London.)



105

22/11/81

By BARRY STREEK

In their joint statement yesterday, Dr Koornhof and Chief Sebe said the question of a site for the new capital of the Ciskei, which is due to gain its independence on December 4, would be submitted to the South African cabinet without delay.

The full statement reads: "The Minister of Co-operation and Development has undertaken to take this matter without delay to the cabinet of the central government.



metropolitan role the US would have to threaten to leave South Africa defenceless before the mercies of Soviet-backed black guerrilla armies. But it would be difficult for the US to make such a threat and for South Africa to believe that the threat was real. It may be that the threat of economic blockade would work instead (as used, in part, by Vorster on Smith via the railway holdups), but the record of such attempts is not very successful. In the end the threats to which white regimes have responded have been military. If this were again to be the case with South Africa one should not expect US pressure to become effective until South Africa is threatened by a very considerable deterioration in the military position which she enjoys today. It is difficult to see this deterioration taking place without the help of a greatly strengthened Soviet presence in the southern African region. But, of course, the stronger the Soviet presence becomes the less the US will wish to weaken her strongest ally in the region. Yet there is not much point in expecting the US to pre-empt such a situation by acting firmly before she 'needs' to. Democratic politicians, in the US as elsewhere, seldom act before they are forced to and do not, on the whole, act for

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necessarily mean very much — Smith did it in 1965. In the end reality has to be faced.

It has to be faced in the West too, particularly in the US. In the long run there are only two alternatives. Either the West must dig in and support white supremacy in South Africa or it must exercise a general pressure for its 'reform', and, ultimately, its complete dismantlement. It is, as yet, too soon to know what the Carter administration's policies will be — the temptation, of course, will always be to work for piecemeal adjustments, not general change. All that one can say is that the coalition which brought Carter to power and on which he must rely for the next eight years is almost ideally suited to providing backing for such pressures for general change.

There are, of course, other possibilities. Israel now almost certainly possesses nuclear weapons, and Pretoria too has boasted of a 'nuclear capacity'. Whether by her own direct efforts or as a result of a deal with Israel, South Africa might well be in a position to threaten the use of nuclear weaponry against her foes. Such possibilities seem small. South Africa is hardly likely to gain US approval for the use of such weapons

# King will now be given away says Nel

DD 23/4/81  
105

EAST LONDON — Mr Brian Nel, HNP parliamentary candidate for King William's Town, said in Beacon Bay last night that King William's Town would now be given away to the Ciskei and not sold.

Mr Nel said that was the only difference Dr Piet Koornhof's announcement on April 16 had made to King William's Town.

He said the Ciskei would now build a capital to the north of King William's Town and strangle the town economically.

He said Ciskei's Chief Minister, Chief L. L. Sebe, had warned that he would strangle the town, and now his words would come true. "They will strangle it."

"Then you will see that

King William's Town will not be bought out for R68 million and incorporated into the Ciskei — it will be given away."

Addressing an HNP public meeting in Beacon Bay, Mr Nel claimed the National Party fully intended giving King William's Town to the Ciskei, and said he would provide "secret and confidential documents" to "prove" his point at a public meeting in the town on April 27.

"They will probably lock me up after what I say on April 27, but I don't care because I think you should know what the Nats are up to."

He said that the "King William's Town issue" was not finished. "It has just started."

Mr Nel said that the HNP was not against blacks as such, but was for whites.

"Our fight is not against the black man but against the people manipulating the black man against us, the white man."

He said that under HNP rule, all that was produced by whites would be for whites only. "because we don't owe the black man anything."

He said that if a black man produced more than a white man then he was entitled to more, if he produced the same, he was entitled to the same, but if he produced less, then the white man would not subsidise the black man.

He said there was a "conspiracy" to weaken white South African resolve and to eventually "enslave" the white man in South Africa.

"The Prime Minister is in full control of this conspiracy to enslave the whites," Mr Nel said.

(News by Mike Chandler, 33 Caxton Street, East London)

The likely results are high and rising African unemployment, a moderate redistribution of resources within the white community, and a gradually stabilising economic situation presaging at least a minor (and possibly major) boom in mineral exports in the late 1970s and early 1980s. The economy may well appear to tremble on the brink of the apocalypse but it is too fundamentally strong not to pull through by the simple expedient of off-loading most of the costs of recession on to the blacks. It is possible (though by no means certain) that we shall witness further revolts by the black unemployed or even the peasantry under such circumstances. These revolts could take almost any form, with urban guerrilla action perhaps marginally the most likely. What is certain (not just possible) is that such revolts, if they take place, will be thoroughly and effectively repressed.



# Deacon: King's future up to residents

DD 23/1/81

in Africa. Johannes -  
Ravan  
Pages

**EAST LONDON** — King William's Town would remain a part of South Africa for as long as the people there wanted, the National Party candidates in the constituency told a meeting at the Gonnubie Farmers' Hall last night.

Answering a question about the possibility of the area around the farmers' hall going black, Mr Bill Deacon said it would become whiter as land adjustments involved in the consolidation of the Ciskei would eliminate black spots in such areas as Moolplaas.

The government would however have to look at the adjustment of land so that King William's Town was not squeezed in.

"We must also look at the possibility that King might want to be incorporated. I believe there

was an approach to this effect," he said.

Dr Piet Koorhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, had been sincere when he said last week that the town would stay white.

"It will remain a part of the Republic of South Africa as long as it wants to remain so."

Mr Phillip Oosthuizen, the provincial candidate, quoted a discussion he had with Dr Koorhof at the weekend in which he said no change would occur in King William's Town unless the residents themselves requested it.

He said the difference between King and Port St Johns was that assurances which were made about Port St Johns were made by individual ministers. In the case of King,

however, there was a fully discussed and motivated Cabinet decision which had not been taken lightly and which was not designed for election advantage.

During his speech, Mr Deacon said there was nothing new about the philosophy of separate development. It had first been proposed by General Jan Smuts in 1917 as a policy of parallelism.

Mr P. W. Botha had had the guts to end the "creeping paralysis" in the Border area by finalising the provisions of the 1936 Land Act.

With proper planning and an injection of concessions, the white corridor and the Ciskei would stand on the brink of great prosperity.

The government realised the problem of unemployment between the Kei River and Port Elizabeth must be solved as it

provided a seedbed for communism and unrest.

Mr Deacon said it was absolute nonsense for the Herstigte Nasionale Party to accuse Mr Botha of departing from the policies of Dr Verwoerd.

These were people who ran away from policies they had supported when they came too close to their own backyard.

Mr Botha was seeking to adapt to the demands of the future, without departing from the principles of the National Party.

In its proposal for a constellation of states the National Party envisaged something like the European Common Market, the European Parliament and Nato, all combined.

Every European nation had complete autonomy and people there could cross borders to seek work. The nations there

however stood together in matters of common economic interest and defence.

Mr Deacon said blacks in South Africa could not be forced to do military service until the constellation of states had been worked out.

"We must find a different system from the Westminster system, but the rights of whites must be preserved," he said.

"You can't go back in time and vote for the HNP or leap into the void and vote for the Progs who don't even know if their policy will work."

It was only stubborn conservatism that kept the New Republic Party going and they should submit their constitution to the President's Council and join the Nats. —  
DDR

News By A. Jordaan, 33 Canton Street, East London.

growth on the distribution of wealth if we agree in our account of the mechanisms which at present determine the way in which wealth is distributed, and this presupposes some agreement on the role of power and ideology (including racial ideology) in the whole process.

However, if we attempt first to resolve the question as to the nature of the problem, we are faced with similar serious difficulties. How we judge this society depends on our model of an alternative society, and this in turn depends both on value judgements and on judgements about what other forms of society are possible. The argument about racialism and exploitation is usually associated with alternative theoretical models which may respectively be described as 'liberal capitalist' and 'socialist'. The argument about socialism turns to a very large extent on the question as to whether a democratic socialist society is possible, rather than whether it is desirable. A debate on this vital topic would lead us very far afield.

However, if these difficulties are borne in mind, it may still be possible to find ways of reaching agreement. Currently, the main problem is that the argument is conducted at a fairly high level of generality. It may be

DD 23/14/81

# Ciskei offered Umtata as capital

UMTATA — Mr J. J. Matotie, Transkei's MP for Cofimvaba, has called on the Ciskei Government to abandon its search for a capital and amalgamate with the Transkei so as to have Umtata as capital of a united Xhosa nation.

In a statement yesterday he said it would be costly to build the proposed capital near King William's Town.

"Building a new capital would be a waste of the taxpayers' money," he said.

"Umtata is an existing capital.

"Chief Minister L. L. Sebe is misleading people when he says the new town will be ready on in-

dependence day, December 4. Building a town is a major undertaking that cannot be rushed overnight," he said.

Mr Matotie said if the two countries were one they could speak with one powerful voice that could not be ignored by the South African Government. White towns like King William's Town would be handed over to blacks quicker.

He asked why the Ciskei had abandoned its plans to make Alice its capital. He said it had been announced as early as 1976 that all government departments would be centred in Alice. — DDR.

Mrs J Alber

LIBRARY REP

STUDENT REP

Member

Deputy Chair

Member

Chairman, C

Alternate

Member

Mr R Lumb

Mr T Wixley

### Public Accountants' and Auditors' Board

- Member : Mr R H C Peters
- Alternate : Mr A M Fine

### Cape Society of Chartered Accountants

### REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER BODIES

- Director of the M.B.A. Programmes, G.S.B. : Mr A Dagge
- Assistant Director Planning and Admin G.S.B. : Brig P L Graham
- Director of Selection and Placement G S B : Mr P Gordon
- Professional Communication : Mr M L Fielding
- Teaching Methods Unit : Prof J H F Meyer
- Psychology : Prof P D du Preez
- Mathematical Statistics : Assoc Prof A H Money
- Mathematics : Prof C G Troskie
- Mathematics : Assoc Prof W Kotze
- Commercial Law : Prof K O Househam
- Commercial Law : Advocate H J Swart
- Mechanical Engineering : Prof J T R Gibson
- Economic History : Prof R K Dutkiewicz
- Assoc Prof M Kooy : Mr W Jervis

Mrs K Honikman

Dr R Oxtoby

Dr M Hart

Dr M Hart

Mr D Allison

H Schlagbauer

Assoc Prof

ALTERNATE

MEMBER

FACULTY OR DEPARTMENT



# Ciskei capital worries King

5/1/78  
105  
29/1/78

**Own Correspondent**  
EAST LONDON — An appeal to Ciskei not to use its new capital to compete economically with King William's Town was made today by the major of the town, Mr Eric Weyer.

Mr Weyer was reacting to the news that the Ciskeian Government and the Minister for Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, had apparently

reached agreement on the site for the homeland's new capital.

The site considered most likely is at Yellowwoods on the outskirts of King William's Town, and fears have been expressed about the new capital strangling the town economically.

Mr Weyer said that if Ciskei and King William's Town co-operated, he could see no harm in the capital

being built at Yellowwoods.

"But I would not like to see Ciskei building a commercial centre to compete with us," he said. "We have an assurance from the Van der Walt Commission that it does not want to see the town being strangled economically — like Mafikeng.

(Report by K Ross, 40 Terminus Street, East London)

(105)

**EDITORIAL OPINION**

# The Ciskei's capital

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof, and the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief Sebe, have agreed on a site for the Ciskei's new capital. The Cabinet must give its approval before work can go ahead on construction.

The belief is that the site agreed upon is near King William's Town, in the Yellowwoods area. This has immediately given rise to protests, not least from the NRP Parliamentary candidate in East London North, Mr Harland Bell.

We would make these points. We trust that the Cabinet will accept without demur the agreement reached by Dr Koornhof and Chief Sebe, announce its decision promptly and give the go-ahead for work on the new capital. If the capital is to be in any shape at all for the independence celebrations on December 4, this is essential.

We also earnestly hope that Mr Bell and many others like him, will accept the decision and stop their protests. They succeeded in defeating the Van der Walt Commission's recommendation that King William's Town be incorporated into the Ciskei, but at what cost to good race relations?

Chief Sebe and other Ciskei spokesmen have said they regarded the outcome of the King William's

Town referendum as an anti-black vote by the whites and that they have not taken kindly to it. Nowhere in South Africa can we afford to harm still more the relations between black and white, but least of all in this area.

Lastly, what is to happen to the Van der Walt Commission's recommendations now? The government brought upon its own head its discomfort over King William's Town. It flouted its own decision to make none of the Van der Walt Commission's recommendations public before the report was tabled in Parliament, by disclosing those recommendations that might help Chief Sebe in the Ciskei independence referendum.

Now that those recommendations — or at least the one that affected King William's Town — have been overturned, what amends will it make to Chief Sebe?

And what of the rest of the Van der Walt Commission's report, and its recommendations for other ethnic national states? If there is a danger of their being as unpopular with whites as were the Ciskei recommendations, and creating another political uproar, will they see the light of day? Or will this become yet another secret report hidden in the dusty archives of a government building?

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The following items are submitted for information.

**Section B**

(see pages 47 and 48)

This is normally included in the Agenda for board meetings, but is attached here because of the cancellation of the meeting scheduled for 12 March 1981.

**16. SCHEDULE OF ACTION TAKEN**

(see pages 44 - 46)

the exact selection of courses to be taken by Mr Levenstein, and the attached memo from Prof Hampton gives full details of the new course selection.



# Schlebusch: SA aims to give all equal status

By CHARLES NQAKULA  
ZWEELITSHA — Ciskeians were yesterday told Southern Africa was moving in a direction which would allow all the country's population groups to enjoy equal status.

Opening the ordinary session of the Ciskei Legislative Assembly here, Mr A. L. Schlebusch, vice state president and chairman of the President's Council, said Southern Africa had entered an era of renewal and progress.

He said Ciskei's Chief Minister, Chief L. L. Sebe, and his Cabinet had played an important part in the new development.

"We are moving in a direction where the respective population groups in Southern Africa will all enjoy equal status and will all have to make an important contribution to the solution of problems," Mr Schlebusch said.

He said stability and peaceful development in Southern Africa were, un-

fortunately, continually threatened by Russian expansionism "backed by Cuban and East German lackeys."

He said: "In order to counter this threat, increasing co-operation and consultation between all population groups in Southern Africa are of the utmost importance."

He praised the "positive role" played by Ciskeian leaders in fostering co-operation and consultation.

He said the various overseas visits by Chief Sebe and some of his officials where ties of friendship had been established were important to both the Ciskei and South Africa.

"I am convinced the declaration of the East London-Berlin-King Willem's Town-Dimbaza industrial area as a decentralised growth point, with trans-border co-operative projects and the establishment of a development bank and a small business development corporation, holds tremendous

possibilities for this region and for the Ciskei in particular."

He said he believed firmly those developments, together with the development in the constitutional sphere, would improve the standard of living of every man, woman and child in the Ciskei.

"The decision of your government to hold a referendum on independence and virtually unanimous decision of the Ciskeian nation to accept independence must surely be seen not only as one of the most important events in the history of the Ciskeian nation, but also as a historical event in Africa, where for the first time a black nation has decided on its future through a democratic referendum."

He said the manner in which the Ciskeian Government had approached the question of independence should have convinced all "objective observers" of the cautious and responsible

statesmanship with which the important issue was approached.

He said: "The independence negotiations between your government and the South African Government were sometimes tough and gruelling because you advocated new formulas with regard to citizenship, financing and a confederal relationship."

He said the talks were consistently conducted in a spirit of friendly co-operation, frankness and honesty.

"If there are still matters to be ironed out, I hope this will be done soon so that your people's deepest desire can be fulfilled, namely speedily to regain the independence they lost in 1881 during the British colonial regime," Mr Schlebusch said.

He said it was the task of the Raath Committee for Independence to iron out any difficulties which might frustrate orderly independence for the Ciskei.

## SA aid on offer, Ciskei told

ZWEELITSHA — The South African Government would watch with great interest the activities and achievements of the Ciskei, and would be ready to offer help when required to do so.

This was said here yesterday by the Vice-State President, and chairman of the President's Council, Mr A. L. Schlebusch.

Government will watch with great interest your activities and achievements and will always be ready to render assistance when you ask for it."

Mr Schlebusch said at a luncheon later that when he heard the singing of the Lord's Prayer at the opening of the CLA, he was further convinced as a

by the welcome he received from Ciskeians on his tour of the homeland.

"I was also touched by the kindheartedness of your people and the generosity and hospitality we enjoyed from them in the last few days. The discipline and courtesy of your elderly people was impressive."

was making rapid progress in the field of industry and that several overseas entrepreneurs were showing interest in expanding their enterprises to the Ciskei.

"Dimbaza, where 30 factories have already been established or are now being established, is starting to look like a young industrial plant."

DD, 24/4/81 (105)

L. Schlebusch, when he opened the last ordinary session of the Ciskei Legislative Assembly before the homeland's independence.

He said South Africans were on the threshold of enormous developments in both the political and economic fields.

"The South African

Christian that it was necessary for black and white in South Africa to try to find each other at the levels of government and the social structure.

"As a Christian, I am sure all of us are imbued with this idea of moving towards a society of great compassion."

He was also impressed

Ciskei would become a world leader in many of the projects that had been initiated in the homeland.

"I am sure you will show South Africa and the world that there is, indeed, an alternative to chaos."

Mr Schlebusch said at the CLA that he was very happy to learn the Ciskei

The Ciskei had 36 factories, with an investment capital of almost R42 million, which provided jobs for about 4 000 people.

"Investors are satisfied with conditions in the Ciskei and have full confidence in the future stability of the country," he said. — DDR.

The Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief L. L. Sebe and the chairman of the CLA, Mr A. L. Schlebusch and Mrs Schlebusch admire a karakul rug during the seminar.

## CLA members' seminar

ZWEELITSHA — Members of the Ciskei Legislative Assembly will attend a seminar this morning at the assembly hall here, where three papers will be delivered for discussion.

The secretary to the department, Mr G. Maytham, said the seminar, which would be open to the public, would be compulsory for all CLA members.

The first paper, on the need for political change in the future Ciskei, will be read by Chief Minister L. L. Sebe. Mr Maytham will speak on matching administration to politics and the Secretary for Agriculture, Mr G. Godden, will deliver a paper on the agricultural development potential of the CLA. — DDR.



# Consolidation: danger of unfulfilled promises

By PATRICK LAURENCE  
Southern Africa Editor

2014 24/4/81

105

24/4/81

BOTH applause and scepticism greeted the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, when he told King William's Town whites that the town would not be incorporated into the Ciskei — despite a recommendation by the Van der Walt Commission that it be ceded to the black territory.

The applause reflected the relief of the majority of the town's whites that their fight against incorporation had been successful. The scepticism was an expression of their fear that they had won a reprieve rather than an irrevocable victory.

Their sense of disquiet was manifest in a simple question: What about Port St Johns?

Situated, on the Transkei coast, Port St Johns had received assurances during the premiership of both Dr Verwoerd and Mr Vorster that it would remain under white control as an integral part of South Africa, despite plans at the time to grant independence to Transkei.

The most emphatic of these promises was given by the former Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr Daan de Wet Nel, who reportedly tried to explain to incredulous blacks why Port St Johns should remain a white town.

Port St Johns, he is reported to have said, faced the sea on three fronts; the sea was part of South Africa's territorial waters and, therefore, the seaside town fell logically under South African rather than Transkeian jurisdiction.

Despite these pledges, which were repeated in the early years of the Vorster era, the Department of Bantu Administration did an about-face in 1973, when it recommended in December of that year that Port St Johns be included in Transkei.

The recommendation came just three months before the ruling Transkei National Inde-

## Promises

All more conservative white civil servants by offers of free housing and tree light and water.

Some whites in King William's Town fear that a similar strategy of financial threat and inducement will be used to secure its eventual incorporation into the Ciskei (which is scheduled to receive independence on December 3).

The anticipated site of the new Ciskei capital at Yellow Woods on the boundary of King William's Town, is unquestionably reminiscent of the rise of Mankeng on the outskirts of Matikeng and the eventual assimilation of the white-controlled town by its black neighbour.

In their reported explanations on why the Van der Walt Commission's recommendation on King William's Town was rescinded, neither Dr Koornhof nor the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, gave what most observers consider to be the obvious reason: next week's General Election.

King W. Vorster... "Anger evoked by broken promises knows no bounds."



Mr Vorster... "Anger evoked by broken promises knows no bounds."

pendence Party decided to formally open negotiations with Pretoria for independence.

In retrospect, it seems to have been part of a reciprocal deal to persuade the then Transkei Chief Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, to initiate the partition of South Africa into several mini-black-controlled areas and one large white-dominated territory.

As all the arguments of geography favoured the town's incorporation into Transkei, the sudden shift of policy on Port St Johns was rationalisable as

impetus to their presentation of the National Party as a party of conciliation, concession and capitulation.

A study of the National Party's land policy over the last few decades shows that it has been buffeted by the conflicting demands of its own ideology of separate development and the more mundane but equally powerful imperatives of white fear.

To make its policy of partition of South Africa into independent black "national states" work, the National Party has to give the policy a sound territorial basis, which at the least means geographically consolidated black homelands.

But the party has shied away from paying the political price of diminished white support. Hence the succession of rationalisations which attempt to justify the erection of separate black states on a fragmented territorial foundation.

In the past the homelands

Rhodesian war, in which the SAP fought as allies of the Rhodesian security forces.

But some Port St Johns whites, as well as their sympathisers, felt that his words were apposite to Port St Johns. So, in their view, was his homily: "Those who have given their word must realise that they have to keep it."

Posters carried by King William's Town whites in their anti-incorporation campaign highlighted their awareness of the fate of Matikeng — or Matikeng as the Batswana call it. Although excluded from Bo-

phuthatswana under the 1975 land consolidation proposals, Matikeng was eventually incorporated into Bophuthatswana last September. But Matikeng was absorbed into Bophuthatswana in a markedly different way from Port St Johns' incorporation into Transkei.

Matikeng's whites, like those of Port St Johns, were also given initial guarantees that the town would remain part of South Africa. As a result three different sites were considered by Bophuthatswana for the new capital. Heystekrand, Ramitso and, the eventual choice, Mankeng.

Today the National Party talks about economic co-operation as a substitute for full territorial consolidation, although it still persists with its policy of trying to divert black political aspirations to the homelands.

Meanwhile, the land promised to blacks more than four decades ago under the 1936 Land Act has still not been finally delivered.

As time ticks away Mr Vorster's warning about the anger aroused by broken promises takes on another, more frightening dimension.

But the similarity between the eventual fates of Port St Johns and Mankeng ends there.

Where the white notables of Port St Johns fought against the town's take-over by Transkei, their counterparts in Mankeng eventually came to favour incorporation into Bophuthatswana.

Two reasons help to explain the different response of Mankeng's white elite: the growth of the Bophuthatswana capital of Mmabatho on the outskirts of Mankeng and the special deal which was offered to Ma-

feing's whites in return for their agreement to incorporation.

The inflow of money from South Africa and Bophuthatswana into Mmabatho threatened to divert business from Mankeng to Mmabatho, particularly because Bophuthatswana did not impose South Africa's 4% sales tax on the purchase of goods in Mmabatho.

Faced with that, plus the threat of a trade boycott by Bophuthatswana, Mankeng businessmen began to favour incorporation. Their pro-incor-

poration tilt was accentuated by the special deal worked out between the Bophuthatswana and South African governments.

The agreement included compensation for the foreseeable future of the town's existing segregated white school retention, on a secondment basis, of its white civil servants, including its white policemen and guarantees of property rights to whites and, alternatively, of adequate compensation if they were unable to sell property on the free market.

The deal was made financially worthwhile for the town



Dr Koornhof and Chief Sebe

## KING WILL BECOME A WHITE 'SPOT'

By BARRY STREEK

THE Ciskei government and the Minister of Co-operation and Development appear to have reached agreement on the

than a whole person; this attitude is a well documented book on non-racial stress on racial and cultural concludes: "This anthology, then, by lying human groups, may further underline differences. The differences and similarities are true perspective.

The indigenous healer and his cultural area in which there are no emotional, attitudinal and interpersonal the same emphasis - all members of the treatment and this increases efficacy. undermined by doubts and uncertainties variety of techniques - such a state c

The unquestioning belief in the shaded act as a powerful therapeutic oriented Westerner has difficulty in seems to be partly a semantic one but logical orientation and perhaps even a man can relax his ego control, and ten rational left hemisphere dominance and



But in a joint statement this week by Dr Piet Koornhof and the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, no definite indication was given as to where the site will be.

However, as the Ciskei government has already warned that if the new site is not at Yellowwoods on the outskirts of King William's Town there will be a deadlock, the statement implies that this is where the new capital will be.

Opposition spokesmen have criticised the proposed site on the grounds that it would put white-owned King William's Town in an impossible position.

The as-yet undefined boundaries of the Ciskei will virtually encircle King William's Town except for a white and coloured-owned strip of land which will link it to the Berlin-East London complex (See Map).

Pretoria has not indicated whether the black residential area of Ginsberg, technically still in King William's Town, will be incorporated into the Ciskei, although this seems likely.

If this is the case, it is probable that the Buffalo River will form the boundary between the Ciskei and South Africa, dividing King William's Town into two parts.

In their joint statement this week, Dr Koornhof and Chief Sebe said the question of a site for the new capital of the Ciskei which is due to gain its independence on December 4, would be submitted to the South African Cabinet without delay.

No estimates have yet been made, but one informed guess has put the cost of building the capital at about R100-million.

Opposition spokesmen feel that the building of the capital at Yellowwoods will put such a squeeze on King William's Town that it will be forced to join the Ciskei in the end.

R17/172  
The NRP MP for East London North, Mr Harland Bell, said: "If they don't move this site it will be impossible for the town to be a viable and integral part of the corridor," he said.

The HNP candidate in East London North, Mr Clem Lutzke, claimed Chief Sebe had won an even bigger prize than King William's Town with the new site.

In the 1980 census it was established that 167 420 people were officially resident in Zwelitsha on the one side of King William's Town, and that a further 18 657 black people were resident in the town itself, presumably in Ginsberg.

With almost 200 000 people in the greater King William's Town area even before the construction of the capital, the 8 592 whites, 4 573 coloureds and 189 indians will form a small minority of the overall population.

In these circumstances, King William's Town may well be regarded as the first white 'spot' to be created in a black state by the Government.

(Report by Barry Streak, 33 Caxton Street, East London.)

ULUNDI — Several members of Inkatha had fled from Transkei and sought refuge in districts of Natal such as Harding.

This was alleged in the KwaZulu legislative Assembly yesterday by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of the region, when he drew the attention of the assembly to the plight of the refugees.

There was an angry

DD 25/4/81 107 #5  
**Gatsha: people flee Transkei**

response when he said that a prominent Inkatha member, Mr Barnabas Kumalo, had been detained for a long time by Transkeian authorities. His acquittal a few weeks

ago was on grounds of a technicality, Chief Buthelezi alleged.

Chief Buthelezi said he believed Inkatha had been banned in Transkei because it had members in

the Umzimkulu district.

The Chief Minister said he had "anguished" about the position of refugee Inkatha members, who had now been officially advised by local KwaZulu authorities to return to Umzimkulu.

However, he had given instructions that they be allowed to live in KwaZulu and not be "returned to hell". — DDC.

In DC 186 it was reported that the General Purposes Committee had accepted the Faculty's recommendation in favour of the introduction of the Doctor of Economic Sciences degree, and had proposed that the degree be awarded on the basis of published work. The Faculty sub-committee which had investigated the introduction of the degree was requested to formulate draft rules for the degree. The sub-committee comprised Dr M Kabat (convenor), Prof Z Guryanski, Prof L Kritzing and Prof J D Simpson, and Mr H van Hyssteen, the Academic Secretary, was also consulted. The proposed rules are attached for confirmation by Faculty, and will then be submitted to the General Purposes Committee for further consideration.

6. DOCTOR OF ECONOMIC SCIENCES

(see page 21)

Because of the necessity of CTA qualifiers entering for the "Board Exam" by the end of February, I have on behalf of the Faculty approved the list of CTA students who qualified as a result of passing supplementaries. The list is attached for formal confirmation by Faculty.

5. JAN/FEB 1981 SUPPLEMENTARIES : CTA QUALIFIERS

Senate has resolved that supplementary examination results should be available on the Friday preceding registration week. I propose to ask Senate to reiterate this resolution, as it is clearly invidious for a student to register and start his academic year while uncertain of the results of his supplementaries. These results will be submitted to the Faculty for approval as soon as possible. They are being held up because one Service Department has not finalised examination results.

4. RATIFICATION OF THE JAN/FEB 1981 SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION RESULTS

Mr RAJ Gore completed the requirements of the B Com degree by passing the equivalent of statistics Iia and d through Unisa, in terms of a concession granted to him, in the November 1980 Unisa examinations. He will be admitted to the degree at the June 1981 graduation ceremony.

3. B COM QUALIFIER



DD 25/4/81  
**CLA** (105)  
**system  
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 changed**

ZWELITSHA — The government of an independent Ciskei may scrap the "parliamentary procedures" of the present Ciskei Legislative Assembly should they stifle the principle of democracy in a one-party state.

This was said here yesterday by Chief Minister Lennox Sebe when he addressed a seminar of members of the CLA.

He said Ciskeians had been governed in terms of the political system of Europe over the years, but the culture of his people had never really accepted it.

Ciskeians could either have gone back to their traditional systems or adopted a Western type system foreign to them.

He said: "We chose the latter in the interest of development".

Ciskeians were, in a way, trapped and forced to compete in a modern Western world, and must use a political system able to cope with the economic and social demands made by that world.

"In post-independence times we must take a long, hard look at this position and where the interests of the people are adversely affected, we have a duty not to settle the matter quietly in a backroom at caucus level, but to let the people see that they are being represented and their wishes expressed in open public debate.

"Only in that way can democracy be seen to operate within a one-party state and if parliamentary procedures prevent this, then we must scrap those procedures and start again." — DDR.

See also page 14.

The following enrolment

18. STUDENT NUMBERS

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17. ANALYSIS OF THE NO

The following items are

Section B

scheduled for 12 March 15

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16. SCHEDULE OF ACTION

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(see pages 51 and 52)

February 1981 results

(see pages 49 and 50)

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1 EXAMINATION RESULTS

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the exact selection of courses to be taken by Mr Levenstein, and the attached memo from Prof Hampton gives full details of the new course selection.

S. Times 26/4/81

# Nurse refused to treat Sebe's wife

By BEVIS FAIRBROTHER

A YOUNG white hospital nurse offered to resign after refusing to attend the wife of Ciskei Chief Minister Lennox Sebe.

Mrs Virginia Sebe was put in a private ward for whites while undergoing tests at East London's Frere Hospital last week.

Barbara Prinsloo, the nurse who refused, is still at the hospital but refused to talk to the Press.

But her mother, Mrs Myra Cooper, said: "Barbara did not actually refuse to nurse her. She refused to nurse her under white conditions."

She told the superintendent she was prepared to resign for her principles. He asked her not to, and she agreed to stay.

Mr Brian Nel, HNP candidate for King William's Town, said a friend, a patient, was upset by Mrs Sebe being there.

"I will not name him at this stage, but my friend phoned me last Friday and told me Mrs Sebe was in the ward."

"When I got to the ward I saw two black armed guards outside one of the private rooms."

"I walked past, pretending to be lost. I saw Mrs Sebe in bed with several black visitors around her."

Hospital superintendent Dr S. Richardson, confirming Mrs Sebe was a patient, said: "Nurses are required to nurse patients, wherever I put them in the hospital."

Chief Sebe and Mrs Sebe could not be contacted.

17. Analysis of the November 1980 and February 1981 examination results

Section B

18. Student numbers

19. Publications of "d"

20. The academic calen

Section A

The Dean submits the con- sideration to which no ob- Board has been received upon e will then be acted upon e

1. ANNUAL REPORT TO SE

The attached report on the committee comprising Mr P Mrs Withers. Unless it is submitted to Senate in the I thank the sub-committee

2. UPDATING OF THE OCTO

A number of changes and ad- ratified at the Faculty's made, and have been approv- of the Departments concern- They are now submitted for Most of them are listed on

The remainder are:

Board Schedule

Student

Page No

22

B P Ber

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EXAMINATION RESULTS

(see pages 10 - 19)

compiled by a sub- Dr M Kabat and the report will be behalf of the Faculty ng the report.

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# Gqweta predicts ban on Saawu

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AT MEETINGS

**EAST LONDON** — Mr Thozamile Gqweta, the national organiser of the South African Allied Workers Union (Saawu), predicted yesterday that the union would be banned in the Ciskei after it becomes independent in December.

Speaking before a crowd of about 600 at a Saawu mass meeting here yesterday Mr Gqweta said: "Chief Minister Sebe does not like to see that other people have support among the community.

"That is why he locked up a number of union officials in December. He did not want us to hinder the referendum which was being held then.

"Chief Sebe is not happy with Saawu. We have a membership of more than 15 000 in the East London area alone. He feels that we pose a threat to him."

Mr Gqweta alleged that the meeting a few weeks ago between Mr Fanie Botha, the Minister of Manpower Utilisation, and Chief Sebe was to discuss means of suppressing Saawu.

Mr Gqweta said the long-term objective of Saawu was to move beyond organising on the shop floor.

"We want to transform the status quo," he said. "We want to see the abolition of Draconian laws such as the Group Areas Act and the Industrial Conciliation Act.

"We are striving to do away with the exploitation of man by man in South Africa."

Mr Sisa Njikelana, the East London branch chairman of Saawu, said that "a trade union serves more than just the shop floor interests of workers."

He called for a government based on the interests of the workers, as for instance the Labour Party when it was in power in England.

He said one of the biggest drawbacks to gaining rights for black workers was resistance to change among white workers.

Mr Njikelana also criticised the government for allowing the exploitation of black workers.

Item	Source
5. New B.Com. and GVA courses	DC 186 19 September 1980
4. GSB budgets	DC 185 12 August 1980
3. Ph.D. Candidate Miss P Lomber	DC 185 24 July 1980
2. M.Com., B.Bec	DC 184 11 July 1980
9. Entrance Requirements Higher Degrees	Minutes 27 July 1980
8. Statistical Business Computing	5. Changes to B.Com. degree
7. 1981 Prospect entries	3. Change: B.B Personnel
4. GSB examiner	10. Doctoral Degree
3. New Rule for	6. Institute of Advertising Studies
5. Changes to B.Com. degree	5. Class Medal B.Bus.Sc.
3. New Rule for	DC 183 13 June 1980
5. Changes to B.Com. degree	DC 182 22 May 1980

ACTION TAKEN ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS AND THROUGH DEAN'S CIRCULARS

ANNEXURE TO DEPARTMENTAL SCHEDULE OF

Mr Njikelana confirmed Saawu's rejection of registration and their opposition to the government's bantustan policy. — DDR.



# Bye-witnesses to the disaster of separation

IN MANY respects the outwardly peaceful town of Queenstown, in the heart of the Border region in the Eastern Cape, symbolises much about the Government's 33-year attempt to divide South Africa into separate racial units and to make the policy of separate development work.

In economic terms, Queenstown is bustling. Increased trade, mainly from black consumers from the independent Transkei and the about-to-be independent Ciskei, has contributed to a minor boom.

Primarily because of this black trade, many towns in the Eastern Cape are doing well.

Even in King William's Town, the centre of the Government's controversial consolidation programme, trade is good. As the outgoing Mp Coetzer, frequently points out, it is at present the most prosperous town in the Cape.

But the trade and the good life it brings for some is a superficial picture. Beneath the surface there is increasing uncertainty in the Border region where only four years ago white voters rallied enthusiastically to the Nationalist cause.

It was summed up clearly enough for me a few years ago by a man who used to be an enthusiastic supporter of the National Party. Sitting on the stoep of his farmhouse just outside Queenstown, he said: "You see that hill over there. That is the Transkei."

"And you see that hill over there. That is the Ciskei. What hope do you think we have here in the middle?"

Today that farmer does not have a political home. He knows, and is convinced, that black and white

people have to negotiate. If there is to be the future he is looking for.

He knows, too, that the HNP election campaign, let alone any HNP victories on Wednesday, is exacerbating racial tensions. He believes the NRP is both a spent force and irrelevant, but he is apprehensive about the PFP in case the claims that its policies may in fact lead to majority rule by black people are valid.

However he votes, if he does at all, one thing is quite clear as far as that man of the earth is concerned: the policies of separation, even with the independence of the Ciskei and the Transkei, are not working.

The uncertainty is also underlined by the fact that when the HNP produces maps that show Queenstown and large parts of the "corridor" between Transkei and Ciskei in one or other of the homelands, many voters are prepared to believe the maps, or at least not reject them out of hand.

It is as if the voters know that the current situation, even after December 4 when the Ciskei is scheduled to gain its independence, is not the final answer. It may be a holding situation, but it is not the end. And the voters know it, whatever the politicians may say during the election campaign.

Voters and non-voters alike in the Eastern Cape know, too, that those areas which have been incorporated into the homelands are economic disasters.

They see viable farms, such as in the Thornhill area, used as massive resettlement sites with too many people, too many cattle and other animals and no employment.

The Government's policies of separation have been advanced the furthest in the Eastern Cape, but the quality of life has steadily worsened. BARRY STRECK looks at the illusion beneath the peace — the chronic unemployment, overcrowding and destruction of the social fabric — and the disillusionment of Border whites with apartheid engineering.

Farms which used to produce food are being destroyed, per-haps forever.

When the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Fredrik van Zyl Slabbert, was in the Queenstown constituency, he visited the Thornhill area and, not inaccurately, described it as looking like a lunar landscape.

It is not only in the Queenstown area that this policy of resettling people from black "spots", white-owned farms and the urban areas has taken place. Throughout the Eastern Cape the maps are dotted with villages and towns where the pattern is repeated: too many people and animals and no employment.

The policies of migrant labour have reaped a terrible human toll, with the destruction of family life as the abhorred men go to the cities to find work and money. Many return regularly and send money back to their families, but others are not so diligent with their visits and payments.

Some even, and not surprisingly, develop liaisons, commitments and families in the urban areas, losing touch and forgetting the situation back home.

And thousands of children are not only growing up in poverty, but they are also growing up without a father in their homes.

105 RDM 27/4/81

The social cost in terms of the damage to family life and social norms is enormous. As one travels through the region, voters, whether they are farmers, townspersons, housewives or pensioners, will tell you in graphic human terms the tragedies of this system on daily life.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koorhof, told the now-famous meeting in King William's Town — when he announced that the town would not be incorporated into the Ciskei — that the official unemployment rate was 40 801, "but we all know the actual unemployment figure is more than 100 000".

With the 1980 census estimates of about 200 000 in the greater King William's Town area and about 340 000 in the greater East London area, this could mean that something like one in six people, let alone the potentially economically active people, is unemployed in the East London-King William's Town metropolitan areas.

In plain terms, the unemployment crisis is chronic and shows every sign of worsening.

With the destruction of "normal" social and family life, as well as the unemployment crisis, crime has rocketed and is affecting everyone in the Border region daily.

It is not that anyone is surprised by the crime rate. Even Mr Coetzer asked — in a speech in Parliament — what else could one expect when people are starving. But it does hit everyone in a way they don't like being hit.

In 1979, for example, there were about 5 500 cases of serious crime in the Eastern Cape and Ciskei districts.

The Government is acutely aware of these problems. It has ordered study after study, and there has been much talk about the need for economic development, but the people know that other than consolidation and resettlement little action has taken place.

They know that Mr John Vorster, when he was Prime Minister, asked the University of Port Elizabeth to study the situation because it was getting so bad, but they have never seen the UPE report, let alone any action.

They know, too, that the Macaulay, op. cit., p. 357.

H.E., v. 244, file 107H, 'Report of Mortality of Natives Employed on the Witwatersrand.'

Macaulay, op. cit., p. 365; BRA, H.E., v. 244, 'Report of Mortality amongst Natives Employed at Witwatersrand,' pp. 50, 254, Table J, par. 17, p, par. 34.

Ciskei Government's Quail Commission painted a grim-some picture of daily life in the homeland.

They hear that the Van Der Walt Commission has shown that although Transkei should be able to feed 35-million people, it is importing food.

They have heard about free ports, export processing zones, condominiums, shared authorities, co-operatively zones and co-operation projects, but it is all talk, particularly during elections.

They see that a top-level Government inquiry has warned the Government that conditions in 75 black townships are so bad that they are leading to violence, strikes and disruptions. And that yet another plan — this time costing R542-million — has been drawn up to improve conditions in them, particularly eight "crisis points". But again there has been little action.

And yet, this is the area Macaulay, op. cit., p. 357.

H.E., v. 244, file 107H, 'Report of Mortality of Natives Employed on the Witwatersrand.'

Macaulay, op. cit., p. 365; BRA, H.E., v. 244, 'Report of Mortality amongst Natives Employed at Witwatersrand,' pp. 50, 254, Table J, par. 17, p, par. 34.

where the Government's policies of separation have been advanced the furthest in South Africa. This is the area where the greatest racial engineering in terms of Dr Verwoerd's promised land of separate development has advanced to nearly achieving the theoretical goal of the solution.

But for the people living there, whether they are voters or not, it is anything but a solution. The quality of life has not improved, but steadily worsened as the Government's policies have been taken to their logical conclusion.

It is quite possible that the voters on the Border may give the National Party one last chance on Wednesday.

But it is likely that Nationalist majorities on the Border will be slashed and the NP could lose two seats, King William's Town and Albany. It may gain East London North as a partial compensation.

But the fact remains that whatever the outcome on April 29, Government policies are under serious question in the very area where they have been most advanced.

Peace is an illusion in Queenstown.

(Comment by Barry Streck, 33 Carlton Street, East London.)



# Nel: King will go black

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN**  
— The Herstigte Nasionale Party candidate in King William's Town, Mr Brian Nel, last night read out extracts from what he said were confidential reports of the Van der Walt Commission.

In his final campaign meeting before about 300 people, Mr Nel claimed that King William's Town would be "squeezed" by the Ciskei.

He also attacked the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, whom he called a "kaffir", and the Deputy Chief Minister, the Rev W. M. Xaba.

Mr Nel read out extracts from a telex message which he said Chief Sebe had sent to the commissioner-general of the Ciskei, Mr J. J. Engelbrecht. Mr Nel said Mr Engelbrecht had asked the Prime Minister to take action against him (Mr Nel).

He called Mr Engelbrecht a "kaffirboetie" and accused him of being more concerned about black people than white people.

In the documents, which Mr Nel said were reports of the Van der Walt Commission which had been addressed to the Prime Minister and the Minister of Co-operation and Development, the commission allegedly referred to the costs of the possible incorporation of King William's Town into the Ciskei.

They also allegedly compared the situation in King William's Town and Mafikeng and he discussed maps which he said had been incorporated into the report.

Mr Nel said the commission had tried to stop him reading out the documents before but "this time Van der Walt can go to hell".

The announcement by Dr Koornhof about the future of King William's Town was an "insult" to the people of the town and he accused the minister of regarding the people as naive.

"Dr Koornhof and I will have much more to say to each other, God willing, after April 29."

He said the minister had not told the people of King William's Town where the boundaries of the Ciskei would be.

- (a) Copy of a letter dated to the Registrar;
- (b) Copy of memorandum da
- (c) Extracts of three pre

Attached are:

The General Purposes Committee of Boards for consideration and com

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TO: DEANS OF FACULTIES,  
FACULTY OFFICERS

But he did not mind reading out the extracts of the reports.

"Let them issue a warrant for my arrest — but let the truth come out."

Mr Nel said King William's Town would still go to the Ciskei in a matter of months after the election rather than years. — PC.

(News by Barry Streek, 33 Caxton Street, East London).

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letter to all Faculty

Bremner Building  
Rondebosch  
12 January 1981

N M O

UMTATA — The circumstances surrounding Ciskei's independence were a bizarre constitutional joke, Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said yesterday.

He said in his policy speech in the assembly here yesterday that Ciskei's Chief Minister, L. L. Sebe had lost out on two fundamental issues in the independence package deal — Ciskeian citizenship with South African nationality and a viable capital.

Chief George said Chief Sebe had boasted that Ciskeians would get a better deal in South Africa.

"But I have a copy of an agreement signed between Ciskei and South Africa. Don't ask me where I got it, but the labour agreement in that document is identical to the one between Transkei and South Africa."

Chief George said Chief Sebe had "bayed at the moon" when he said he would procure a better independence.

He called on Chief Sebe "to disclose the residue, if any, of the original package deal."

"His recent remarks that the Ciskei was prepared to go blindly to its independence are indicative of a crest-fallen and despondent man. I convey to him my sincere sympathies and condolences."

Chief George said Transkei would reject any Ciskeian claim to Fort Hare University and defend its rights to the highest court despite any legislation by South Africa to hand over the university to Ciskei.

Fort Hare had developed as an independent university serving the Xhosa national unit, and the United Transkeian Territories General Council had contributed R20 000 a year to the university since its establishment.

The Prime Minister attacked the electioneering techniques of certain elements on the far right

# Sebe deal a joke — Matanzima

80 28/4/81

105



of the South African political spectrum, intended to vent race hatred and contempt for the black people. Their actions are retarding racial reconciliation, which should be a priority in South Africa."

He said the constellation of Southern African states concept provided a ray of hope. "But it is not a new idea. I have made it clear to South Africa that we will not play second fiddle. The constellation will not be a case of a Gulliver with Lilliputians."

Chief George implored chiefs and headmen not to use their authority for personal gain. Referring to alleged malpractices during the Drought Relief Committee's food distribution campaign, he said territorial authorities should be solely concerned with the welfare of the people.

"Although the drought has been a scourge which brought considerable hardship, it has at least taught us that with determination and co-operation from the various departments, effective relief can be brought to the people and development stimulated."

Replying to a call by the opposition for land reform, he said this was necessary, "but we will have to speak to our conservative people before we make drastic changes."

He appealed to Transkeians to keep stray animals off the roads.

The opposition praised his speech. The Democratic Progressive Party

leader, Mr C. S. Mda, said he was sceptical about the proposed constellation of states.

Attacking the Broederbond, he said Transkei should scrutinise Afrikaner intentions.

"The Broederbond does not have our interests at heart. Some of their intentions are cosmetic, but we will not be deceived anymore."

"It is inevitable that blacks will rule South Africa. We have made so many sacrifices for our rights — white South Africans have been enriched at our expense."

Mr Mda said civil servant increases should be extended to the lowest strata. "Pretoria's intention is that we should not be given too much so that we will always be subservient."

The government member for Xalanga, Mr M. Nkunkuma, criticised the "mass removals of Transkeians into Ciskeian territory," and called on South Africa to incorporate Mdantsane into East London.

"Our people do not want to become Ciskeians, but they have no choice. They are likely to become victims of the Ciskeian Government." — DDR.

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN



HOMELANDS-

Cistei- General

1-5-81 - 31-7-81

# 4 detainees in hospital

S. D. 1/5/81 (227) (105) (106)

EAST LONDON — Four of the 21 former Wilson Rowntree employees detained under the Ciskei emergency regulations are in hospital after going on a hunger strike, the Secretary for the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, Brig Charles Sebe, confirmed yesterday.

Brig Sebe, who returned to his office yesterday after being away for three days, said he did not have the names of the men with him but had received a report that the men were in hospital in Mdantsane.

There was nothing special about their admission to hospital, he said.

"As a matter of routine we always take prisoners who are on a hunger strike to hospital," he said.

Brig Sebe said charges were being preferred against the men and they would all appear in court soon.

The men were detained four weeks ago -- DDR



# Chief Hoyi taken at gunpoint says daughter

EAST LONDON — Relatives of Chief Inky Hoyi, of Mdantsane, yesterday said they had been trying to find out where he was since he was taken away at gunpoint from his Qumza Highway home by two masked men last Saturday.

His daughter, Mrs G. T. Hopa, said Chief Hoyi who lives with his 13-year-old grandson, Gwali, was heard crying behind his house before the two men were seen in his yard.

She said that when people who lodge in the chief's house heard the crying they went out but were driven back at gunpoint and ordered to stay indoors.

"I was told he was shouting but it sounded as if someone had his mouth

gagged as they took him to one of two cars," Mrs Hopa said.

The family had reported the matter to the police the same night and called at the police station to check the following day but to no avail.

"Found in the yard the following morning were my father's jacket, a shoe, a watch, his reference book and passport," she said.

The family had been advised by one policeman to check at Cambridge police station but even there they were told Chief Hoyi was not present.

"We returned to Mdantsane police and two men told us they could not divulge the secrets of the security police and added he would be released

when investigations were completed."

Mrs Hopa said she went to see the chief magistrate in Mdantsane. She was told her father's name was not on the list of people known to be detained.

"We have been to Zwelitsha twice and even there we were told they had no knowledge of his whereabouts," Mrs Hopa said.

She had hoped to see the Secretary for the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, Brig Charles Sebe, but was told he was away on the two days she went to Zwelitsha.

Asked about Chief Hoyi, Brig Sebe said he had no knowledge about him.

Another family also reported that two men who claimed to be policemen had taken away 10-year-old Mr Elliot Lebaka, of Zone One, Mdantsane.

His brother said Mr Lebaka was taken away last Friday night.

Mr Lebaka said he had checked with police at Mdantsane and Cambridge where he was told no one had any knowledge of his brother being held or arrested. — DRR

Dis 2/5/81  
4 back in  
~~dis~~ detention

EAST LONDON -- The four former Wilson Rowntree workers who were in hospital following a hunger strike had been discharged and were back in detention, the head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, Brigadier Charles Sebe, confirmed here last night.

He said everything was back to normal -- DDR



# Sebe: Ciskei is proud of Tyefu 105

By JAC VAN WYK

EAST LONDON Ciskeians could utilise agricultural land productively and were proud of their achievements, Chief Minister, Lennox Sebe, said yesterday.

Speaking at a prize-giving ceremony at the Tyefu irrigation scheme in the Great Fish River valley, between Peddie and Grahamstown, Chief Sebe challenged the Prime Minister of South Africa, Mr P. W. Botha, to visit Tyefu to see for himself that the Ciskeian farmers were getting optimal results from their lands.

"In one of Mr Botha's re-

cent election speeches, he reiterated his decision not to hand over valuable agricultural land to the black states unless they can guarantee optimal land utilisation," Chief Sebe said.

"People might see this as a criticism of the agricultural policies in our country. However, we do not need to defend ourselves, all we need do is to tell Mr Botha to come and see Tyefu.

"Tyefu produced over 3 000 kg-ha of cotton where the South African average for irrigated cotton lies at 2 200 kg-ha. The production of cauliflower for a freezing factory brought the scheme a third prize, while the brussels sprout production achieved an even better second prize.

"The total production of vegetables for freezing earned the scheme a very honourable third prize in competition with many white farmers of Grahamstown, Gamtoos Valley and other intensively farmed Eastern Cape districts.

The Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, the Rev W. M. Xaba, said the Tyefu scheme had grown from a 150 ha pilot project four years ago to 500 ha where nearly 1 000 people were employed.

Mr Xaba paid tribute to the people of Tyefu.



# Sol's third casino is on the cards

S. Express

3/5/81

105

SOL KERZNER has done it again. South Africa's hotel whizzkid has pulled off a coup that will give him his third over-the-border casino — a multi-million rand coastal playground in post-independence Ciskei.

The Sunday Express confirmed this week that Southern Suns are to build two hotels in Ciskei due to gain independence on December 4 this year.

According to Mr Albert Tapa, the homeland's Minister of Finance and Economy, one of these

By DANIEL BALFOUR

would be a 'small set-up' in the Ciskei capital and the second a glittering coastal resort complete with casino.

The Southern Suns coastal playground can be seen as direct competition for the Holiday Inns Casino hotel being built on Transkei's Wild Coast.

Mystery and speculation surrounds Mr Kerzner's plans, however, as senior Southern Suns officials deny any possibility of a casino in Ciskei.

Mr Peter Bacon, the group's projects manager, yesterday said there were 'no plans or talk of a casino on the coast in Ciskei'.

He confirmed that Southern Suns was to build a small hotel at the capital as a joint venture with the Ciskei National Development Corporation 'which definitely won't have a casino.'

The Sunday Express established that Mr Bacon wined and dined a party of senior Ciskei Government men at Durban's Maharam Hotel recently. The officials were booked into the hotel as VIPs and later in the evening were entertained at the Raffles nightclub.

Mr Kerzner told the Sunday Express that any speculation 'is still very premature'.

"We are talking to the government in Ciskei purely about a hotel in the capital, but there is no agreement as such on anything yet.

"I will be able to tell you a

## PLANS FOR CISKEI HOTELS

bit more towards the end of May, but there will be no formal announcement until all agreements are signed," he said.

This week the CNDC also confirmed that Southern Suns were to build two hotels — including a coastal casino.

Although reluctant to discuss the negotiations — 'it's still a bit premature' — a CNDC spokesman said the Sunday Express information was correct.

"You're right about the hotels."

The spokesman would not say where the casino would be sited — although it is believed two possible sites are being discussed.

Ciskei's Minister of Finance, Mr Tapa, told the Sunday Express he was excited about the casino hotel as it would be a good source of revenue for the territory after independence.

He said the coastal resort could possibly be sited near Humpback, but a final decision had not been taken yet.



*SAIC 4/25/71*  
**Chief Hoyi** *(103)*  
**still missing** *(225)*

MDANTSANE — The whereabouts of Chief Inky Hoyi, who was allegedly kidnapped by two masked gunmen from his home here on April 25, remained unknown yesterday.

Members of his family said yesterday they had not been informed officially of his whereabouts.

The head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, Brigadier Charles Sebe, has said he has no knowledge about the chief.

South African police have also said they have no knowledge of the chief.  
— DDR



4/2/81

# Tyefu . . . a remarkable project

The people of Tyefu have emerged as an organised and relatively prosperous community thanks to the determination and far-sightedness of the Ciskei Government.

Four years ago they were regarded as a recalcitrant and difficult people living in poverty, squalor and malnourished.

Tyefu is situated on the east bank of the Great Fish River between Peddie and Grahamstown.

It was a bold and commendable step when the Ciskei Government, after 15 years of correspondence and periodic studies, decided to embark on the development of the Tyefu Irrigation Scheme — a development which daren't fail and should only be left in the hands of experts and people with know-how.

To see the oasis which has been created it is hard to believe that it formed part of one of the most impoverished and eroded areas of Ciskei. Some of the drier parts of the area are virtually beyond reconstruction. The area is densely populated and so drought-prone that the people are unable to subsist off the land. There are no job opportunities and male absenteeism is high.

Engineering investigations revealed that some 1 800 ha in Ciskei could be brought under command of a 35 km canal from the Fish River. By means of siphons such a canal could also irrigate large areas of land owned by white farmers on the west bank of the river.

The plan was discussed with the Tyefu Tribal Authority and the response was: "Enough talk, the people are starving; we want action."

A preliminary plan for the irrigation of some 1 500 ha was prepared in 1976 and costed. Capital costs were estimated at R5 million. The development of an initial 1 000 ha in

Ciskei could provide an estimated net income of R500 000 a year.

Unfortunately two factors precluded implementation — shortage of funds and water quality problems. The water of the lower Fish River is highly saline for most of the year. Only when the river is in spate is the water suitable for salt-sensitive crops. The answer, therefore, was the building of large storage dams and or the use of water from the Orange-Fish tunnel. Because of these problems it was decided to mount a pilot (experimental) project, based on the pumping and off-river storage of flood waters of acceptable quality.

The pilot project was exceptional in South Africa in that traditional land rights were voluntarily alienated and redistributed to provide for:

1. A commercial "Tribal Farm";
2. A number of four-hectare Commercial Farms;
3. Many foodplots of 0,25 ha each.

Land rights in Africa are sensitive issues. That



Comfortable houses are provided at the Tyefu Irrigation scheme. One of the houses overlooks lush stands of cotton and cabbages.

cludes: provision of seeds, fertiliser, pesticides and other chemicals, irrigation water, mechanisation and markets to all producers, expert management back-up by local research facilities and disseminated by continuous training to producers and employees.

The 4 ha commercial farms are allocated to local men who wish to make a living from full-

The land-use plan is thus a very satisfactory compromise. There is no loss of land rights and it provides for the creation of a new "middle class" farmer firmly entrenched in cash economy.

The commercial farmers must grow approved crops according to explicit instructions. This serves to safeguard the highest possible production level ensuring

broccoli and 20 ha under cabbage. Onions are also produced in large quantities during the season.

Chief Minister L. L. Sebe, of Ciskei, says to him it is like travelling to a mecca when he visits Tyefu now, after the dismal desert conditions which prevailed previously.

In his commendation to the people of Tyefu, its planners and management a trace of deep emotion was clearly visible when the Chief Minister, at a prize-giving ceremony at Tyefu expressed his sincere gratitude for what has been achieved.

Ciskei is in need of food. Tyefu and other similar developments are gradually fulfilling this need and with other planned developments will no doubt serve as a stabilising factor in the country's economy.

But, as Chief Sebe said, it was no use to give Ciskei the land only. White farmers who occupied these farms had the expertise and the money to ex-

plot these farms, many of them financially assisted. When they left they took both away.

"Give us that advice and financial support and the Ciskeian farmer will prove that he can hold his own with his white counterpart."

It leaves no doubt that Tyefu, considering its previous conditions and an environment now undergoing a complete change, has emerged as a glittering example to many countries to turn waste land into highly productive units in spite of adverse conditions, very hot, dry, and a rainfall not to boast about — an area which is worth visiting, especially those interested in agricultural promotion.

Yes, the Ciskei Government has reason to be proud of the development at Tyefu, a development which can compare with developments in Taiwan and Israel.

Food, above minerals, will become the bargaining power of the future and Ciskei intends to be one of those bargaining powers, the Chief Minister said.

By JAC VAN WYK: Farming correspondent.

the Tyefu people supported this proposal speaks volumes. It shows what can be achieved given a sound idea, a positive approach and good human relations.

This principle of redistribution of land rights after development became a blueprint for a number of similar projects both in Ciskei and other black countries.

The main object of the tribal farm is threefold: to provide a comprehensive range of services to the producers, to meet the costs of competent management and to generate profits to be used for community development purposes.

The range of services in-

time irrigation farming. They are selected through traditional channels and undergo a one-year probationary period. After successful completion of the probation, the farmer is allowed to operate the farm for his own profit. His target net income is R2 500 a year.

The 0,25 hectare foodplots, which are under sprinkler irrigation, are allocated to all people who previously had a landright in the area. Apart from being able to produce food for his family, he can earn additional "pocket money" through production of winter vegetables for the market.

a maximum individual income and maximising employment.

Producers lack nothing but they pay for all services. They are paid the full market price for their produce after the tribal farm has sold it. The tribal farm grades, cures, processes all produce. Markets include Ciskei, East London, Port Elizabeth and a freezing factory through the Ciskei Marketing Board.

At the moment 150 ha is under cotton, 40 ha under brussel sprouts, 40 ha under baby carrots, 130 ha under sweetcorn, 80 ha under maize, 15 ha under cauliflower, 7 ha under green beans, 2 ha under



## Brig Sebe: police don't know where Hoyi is

MDANTSANE — The whereabouts of Chief Inky Hoyi, of Qumza Highway here, were unknown to the Ciskei Police, the secretary for the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, Brigadier Charles Sebe, said last night.

Chief Hoyi was allegedly kidnapped by masked gunmen from his home on Saturday, April 25. Efforts by his family to find his whereabouts have

not produced any results.

One of his lodgers said the masked men left in two cars which had no number plates and after checking both at Cambridge and Mdantsane the family had been led to believe he was held by Ciskei Security Police and that he would be released when investigations being carried out on his activities were completed. -- DDR.

### Mdantsane detention confirmed

MDANTSANE -- An Mdantsane man, Mr Elliot Lebaka, of Zone 1, has been detained under the Ciskei emergency regulations, the secretary of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, Brig

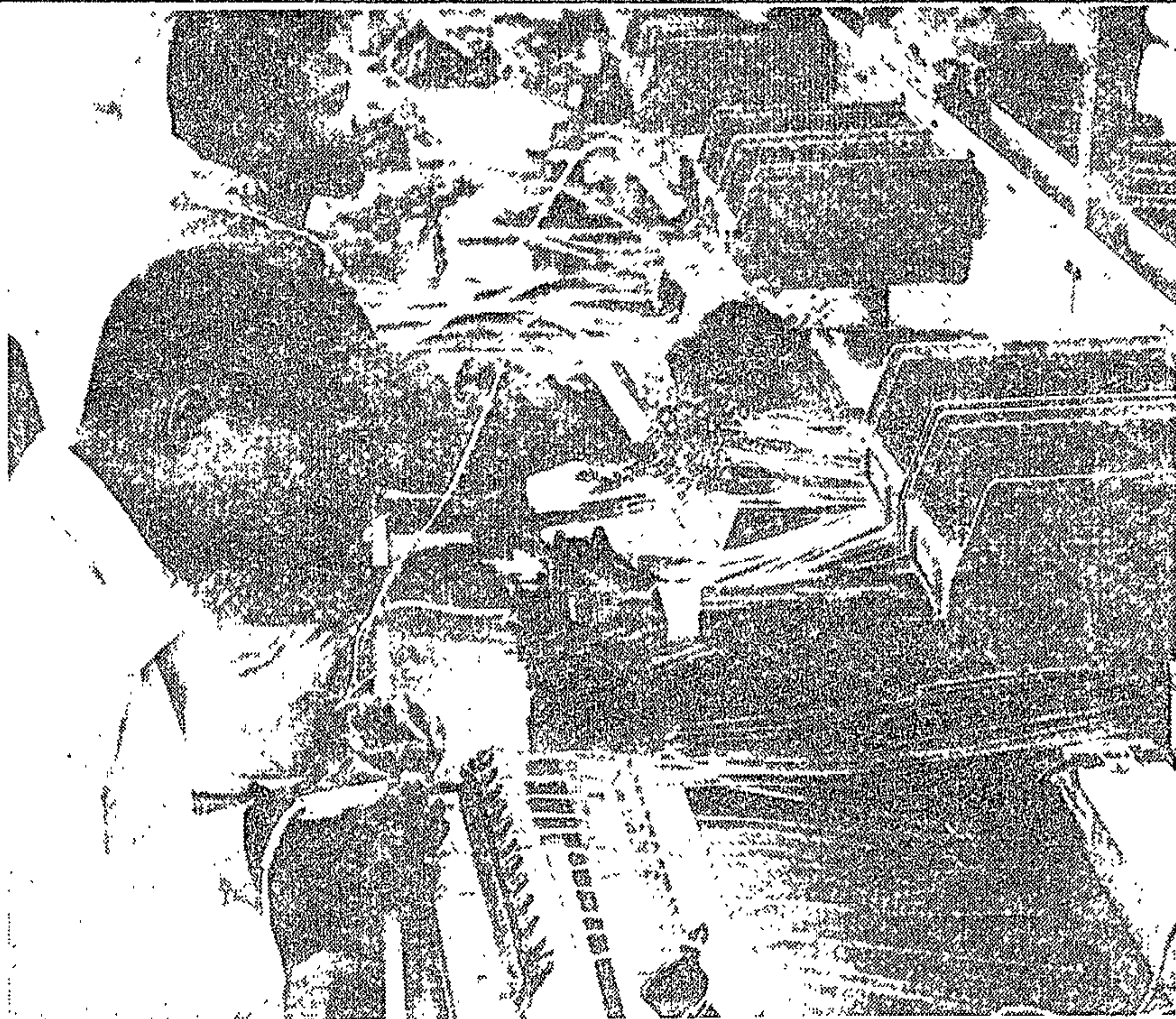
Charles Sebe, confirmed yesterday.

Brig Sebe said Mr Lebaka, who was taken from his home on Friday, April 24, was being held for alleged ANC activities. -- DDR

1.



# FINANCE



WORKERS on one of the assembly lines at SA TV's Dimbaza factory.



MR Keith L. Mennell has been appointed group products manager of Langeberg Co-operative Ltd.



MR Donald Swanepoel has been appointed director of the Trust Building Society.

## SATV SETS UP IN CISKEI

SATV, the East London-based manufacturers of Telefunken television sets and Pioneer hi-fi equipment which is part of the Federale Volksbelogging group, has expanded its manufacturing operation in the Ciskei.

In conjunction with the Ciskeian National Development Corporation, the company has set up a R45 000 sub-assembly plant at Dimbaza.

The Ciskei company, operating as Crama Industries, came on stream last August and provided 140 new job opportunities.

### SPACE PROBLEM

Plans had already been approved for a R100 000 expansion programme this year to meet new product demands, said Mr Winfrid Winkler, general manager.

Mr Winkler said, having been pressed for space at the East London factory,

the Ciskei offered the best option for expansion.

With close co-operation from the CNDC officials, the new factory in Dimbaza was completed in the shortest possible time, he added.

The employees are mostly matriculated women.

'Assembling intricate electrical components, some of which are minute items, as proven worldwide, needs the fine delicate touch of a woman's fingers,' said Mr Winkler.

By the end of the year the company expects to have some 300 people employed. The factory is highly labour-intensive.

### PORTABLES

The company is also introducing a range of six new portable radios for FM and FM/AM.

These include multiband radios, recording units

with a stereo recorder at the top of the line. The stereo model will retail for about R140, with other portable models retailing for R20 or more.

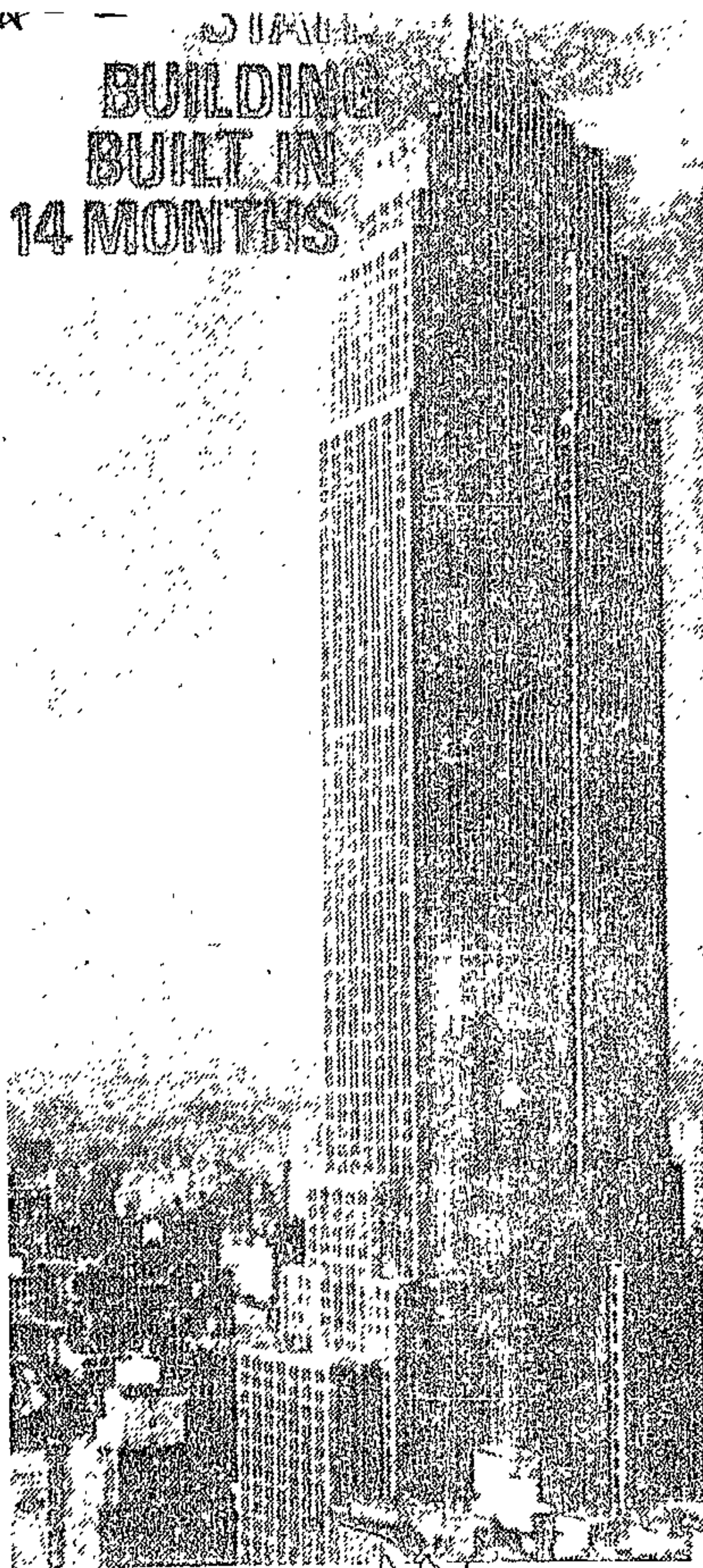
Mr Winkler said there was a big promising market in Southern Africa for portable radios as the country imported more than a million units.

The Ciskei manufactured units would be very competitive, price- and quality-wise.



Zmpw

BUILDING  
BUILT IN  
14 MONTHS



5/6/85 5:10 PM  
Grinaker three-year  
job in Ciskei

South African construction companies are bringing a wealth of industrial expansion to neighbouring territories and in a development Grinaker Construction is moving into the Ciskei with a R20-million contract for the building of the Sandile Dam in the Keiskamma River basin.

**MORE JOBS**

Not only will the dam, due for completion in three years, bring a vast new water source to meet growing industrial demand, but the project will open up new job opportunities for Ciskeians.

Commenting on the Sandile project, crucial to the 760 ha irrigation project at Keiskamma,

which he said was the "most exciting Border development in years," Chief Z. P. Siwani, Minister of Works in Ciskei, said there would be sufficient water to meet the demands of industrial centres of Dimbaza and Middledrift for at least 20 years.

**EMBANKMENT**

The Grinaker contract calls for the construction of 3-million cu m of earth embankment rising 50 m above the riverbed. A concrete spillway will be capable of discharging 2 800 cu m of water a second.

Grinaker was also involved in the R10-million Cata dam project near Keiskamma to the tune of R7-million.

# Union <sup>STAN</sup> challenge ~~to~~ to the Ciskei <sup>105</sup> <sub>6/5/81</sub>

By Drew Forrest

The South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWU) has challenged the government of the Ciskei to "spell out its attitude towards trade unions."

The challenge, one of a number of resolutions adopted at SAAWU's annual congress at the weekend, follows the repeated detention of members of its East London branch by the Ciskeian security police during the past six months.

Twenty-one union members are currently on hunger-strike after being detained under the homeland's security laws a month ago.

The union also condemned the "arbitrary eviction of workers by supporters of the ruling parties in the homelands," and demanded reasons for the ban on worker meetings in the township of Mdantsane.

## ABHORRENT

Other resolutions passed at the congress were:

⊙ A re-affirmation of SAAWU's anti-registration stance.

⊙ A demand for the release of imprisoned ANC leader Nelson Mandela.

⊙ A rejection of the "Abhorrent system of Bantustans, which made workers foreigners in the land of their birth."

⊙ A condemnation of the new draft Bill on labour relations, which was "intended to destroy the only peaceful weapon workers can use in the struggle for their rights."



# Hunger-strike union men to appear in court

By Tony Davis  
Labour Reporter

A hunger strike by 21 detained labour union members in the Ciskei has ended and they are expected to appear in court soon on criminal charges.

The men are members of the South African Allied Workers Union (Saawu) and were detained about a month ago after a wage dispute at the Wilson-Rowntree sweet factory in East London.

They went on a hunger

strike last week to protest against their detention without formal charges being laid, according to Saawu spokesmen.

Last week four of the men were admitted to the Mdantsane Hospital.

The head of the Ciskei security police, Brigadier Charles Sebe, said today the four had been returned to jail and that they had been sent to hospital as "a matter of routine."

A criminal docket was being drawn up against the men. He said they

were not being held because they were Saawu members.

"They will appear in court on criminal charges for their activities in Mdantsane," Brigadier Sebe said.

The dismissal of about 500 workers at Wilson-Rowntree this year was followed by clashes among workers and petrol-bombing of houses of employees who refused to support the strike.

☉ See page 9: Union challenge to the Ciskei.

# Daughter: Chief Hoyi seen in Dimbaza

JAL-1 JSP 7/5/81

105

EAST LONDON — There was still no indication yesterday of the whereabouts of Chief Inky Hoyi, the Mdantsane man in his seventies, kidnapped by men from his Qunza Highway home on Saturday, April 25 at 8 pm.

But his daughter, Mrs G. T. Hopa, who said the family was getting more worried as days went by, added that they had received information that he had been seen in Dimbaza.

"The man who told us this said he was still wearing one shoe and had no jacket," Mrs Hopa said.

Efforts to contact the head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, Brig. Charles Sebe, to check if the Ciskei police had received any information about Chief Hoyi, were unsuccessful yesterday.



CHIEF HOYI

day.

Chief Hoyi, a controversial figure in Ciskei tribal and political matters, is a former urban represen-

tative of the late Paramount Chief Velile Sandile, of the Rarabes.


He was once a member of the Ciskei National Independence Party (CNIP) but left the party with Chief S. M. Burns-Ncemashe, to join the Ciskei National Unionist Party (CNUP) when Chief Ncemashe was expelled from the CNIP.

It has not been established whether Chief Hoyi rejoined the CNIP when Chief Ncemashe returned to the fold two years ago.

Yesterday Chief Ncemashe said he had received no notification from the family about the chief's disappearance.

"All I know is what I read in the newspaper about his being taken away by armed masked men," he said. — DDR



Still no  
trace <sup>doing disp</sup> 8/5/81  
of Hoyi 

EAST LONDON — There was still no information yesterday of the whereabouts of Chief Inky Hoyi, the Mdantsane man kidnapped from his Qumza Highway home on April 25.

Efforts to contact the head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, Brig Charles Sebe, to establish whether Ciskei police were carrying out investigations about his disappearance, were unsuccessful last night.

When Chief Hoyi was kidnapped at gunpoint by two masked men, the matter was reported to the police in Mdantsane. A report was later made to the South African security police in Cambridge where it was stated Chief Hoyi had not been detained or arrested.

Since then the family, after checking at the magistrate's court, Mdantsane, and with senior officials of the CCIS in Zwelitsha, has been told he has been seen in Dimbaza. — DDR

# EL Magistrate cites death of Sands

MIDANTSANE — The death of IRA guerilla Bobby Sands, after starving himself for 66 days in an Irish prison, was recalled in the regional court here yesterday.

Mr Sands' death was mentioned by the magistrate, Mr R. Addison, when he acquitted a 17-year-old schoolgirl on a charge of public violence. She pleaded not guilty.

Mr Addison said Mr Sands had not achieved anything by starving himself to death.

"He is now dead and violent-minded people who sympathised with him have caused a lot of damage."

Mr Addison said he was mentioning this to show the effects of the type of violence that had occurred in Midantsane last year during the height of the school's disturbances.

"By resorting to violence you are only hurting yourself and the people who are trying to give you education. If you have got any com-

monsense in your brain you will pass this message to your school mates," he said.

Earlier Mr Addison said he would have liked to know whether the girl, who claimed she had been threatened by others and forced to join a mob which stoned houses in Zone 10, had reported the matter to the police.

She said she had not and did not reply when he asked why she had not reported it.

Mr Addison said it was

clear from the case that people who were attending classes were victims of the wave of violence.

"Your conscience will tell you whether you told the truth and went there under compulsion."

"If not, such action is deplored by any decent minded person, including your parents. They and all other taxpayers have to pay for the damage, the building of schools and all that is being plundered."

"I know there is dissatisfaction towards Bantu Education but adopting violence, is not going to help one bit. In

fact it could have the opposite effect."

Mr Addison said school children had to obey their parents because while at school they were still immature and it was mature people only who were able to judge and negotiate with the authorities for necessary improvements.

Evidence was that a group of pupils stoned houses in Zones 8 and 10 on October 14, 1980.

A confession alleged to have been made by the girl stated that she had been threatened by some boys and asked to go in a group that visited homes of other pupils and stoned windows. — DDR



DAILY STAR 9/5/81 105

## Concern grows over Hoyi's disappearance

EAST LONDON — Concern for Chief Inky Hoyi, the Mdantsane man who was removed from his Qumza Highway home in Mdantsane on April 25, was heightened yesterday by the arrival of his brother, Mr George Hoyi, from Queenstown.

Chief Hoyi was this week reported to have been seen in Dimbaza wearing one shoe, while another shoe, a jacket and his watch were left behind after his disappearance.

Members of his family have been gathering at his Mdantsane home this week

The family reported yesterday that the woman who was in the house when the chief was taken away had had a miscarriage after six months pregnancy. A gynaecologist who examined her, diagnosed shock as the cause.

Efforts to contact the secretary of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, Brig Charles Sebe, were unsuccessful last night.

Last week Brig Sebe said he had no knowledge of the whereabouts of Chief Hoyi. — DDR.

Editorial opinion, page 8.

ANGER at

arrest of

Ciskei <sup>5/1/83</sup>

church

leader

By LEVIS FAIRBROTHER

A CISCHEI church leader has been imprisoned and his congregation have not been allowed to go back to the church in which they have worshipped for nearly 30 years.

Mr Gideon Duze, chairman of the Zwelitsha Congregational Church, near King William's Town, was arrested by Ciskei security police in February. Members of his church family and friends have not heard from him since.

A small group of women churchgoers were also arrested while they were having a prayer meeting, but were released shortly afterwards.

A Port Elizabeth minister, the Rev Deric Derbysure, and other congregation members said they were warned they would be arrested as well should they "put a foot in the church again".

Church members link the police action with the controversial breakaway by 12 churches last year from the powerful United Congregational Churches of South Africa (Uccsa).

### Many letters

The "rebel" Evangelical Fellowship of Congregational Churches of South Africa (Efcsa) was formed.

National secretary of Efcsa, the Rev P Schoonaad, said they broke away because they rejected Uccsa ties with the South African and World councils of churches.

Earlier this year the Zwelitsha Congregational Church became a member of the new group and shortly afterwards Mr Duze was arrested.

At the same time congregation members received a letter from the Uccsa head office in Johannesburg saying Uccsa owned the building and warning churchgoers to get out by March 20 or face legal action.

Mr Schoonaad said he had written many letters to the Ciskei Government about Mr Duze.

All he could find out was that Mr Duze had been detained under "law R252" in connection with "breaking the peace".

Mr J Wing, Uccsa general secretary, and Brig X Sebe, the police commissioner, could not be reached for comment.



DAILY JSP 11/5/81  
105

# Hoyi: Sebe to make statement

EAST LONDON.— An indication of what is being done in the Ciskei about the disappearance of Chief Inky Hoyi, 85, of Mdantsane, may be given by the Secretary of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, Brig Charles Sebe, today.

When Brig Sebe was asked at the weekend what was being done about the chief's disappearance, he said: "Ring me on Monday at 2 pm and I will give you a statement."

Chief Hoyi has been missing from His Qumza Highway home since April 25 when he was allegedly

abducted by two masked gunmen and driven away in one of two cars that had no number plates.

Since then there has been a claim that he has been seen in Dimbaza, still wearing one shoe as one of his shoes was found in his yard, the day after he was taken away.

Relatives have tried to trace him but have hit a blank.

His brother, Mr George Hoyi, has travelled from Queenstown to be with the family in Mdantsane to help in endeavours to establish his whereabouts.  
— DDR

# Challenge by CT 21/5/81 105 union to Ciskei

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH - The independent South African Allied Workers' Union which claims a membership of more than 75 000 workers in East London and Durban, has challenged the Ciskei Government to spell out what its policy on trade unions will be after independence.

A resolution adopted at Saawu's national congress in Durban last week says it rejects the "abhorrent system of bantustanization which makes foreigners of us in the land of our birth".

Although it demands to know what the policy towards trade unions will be in independent Ciskei, Saawu says it does not recognize this independence.

The resolution condemned the arbitrary eviction of workers from their homes by supporters of the ruling parties of the homelands, including Ciskei,

and the practice of detaining workers and their leaders without trial, and demanded an explanation why workers were not allowed to hold meetings in Mdantsane township.

Speaking from Durban, the union's general secretary, Mr Sam Kikine, said Saawu had come under a great deal of harassment from Ciskei and warned that the territory's government would face problems if it did not come to terms with Saawu.

The congress also demanded the release of the "internationally-accepted leader of South Africa", Nelson Mandela, reaffirmed its stand against registration and called for the abolition of the pass laws and migrant labour system.

It called for a national minimum wage for all workers, regardless of sex or colour, of R50 a week in rural areas and R2 an hour in urban areas.



EAST LONDON — Two Transkei-born former Mdantsane men — Mr Joseph Kobo and Mr Livingstone Malotana — deported by the Ciskei Government in terms of Proclamation R252 in 1979, are still battling to get permission to live in Duncan Village legally.

The latest move in the battle, which started in April, 1979 after they were served with deportation orders following detention for 90 days for alleged involvement in a bus drivers' strike, is a second letter to the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, asking for a personal interview with him on their plight.

This move follows an unsuccessful bid earlier to get Mr Botha to use his influence on the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr P. Koornhof, to authorise them to live in Duncan Village.

When the two men were deported from Mdantsane they approached officials of the East Cape Administration Board in Duncan Village, the Commissioner for Co-operation in East London and the chief commissioner in Port Elizabeth for permission to live in Duncan Village.

# Deported men ask to see P. W. Botha

SAILY DISP  
12/5/81 (105)

They also appealed to the Ciskei Government through members of the Ciskei Legislative Assembly in Mdantsane to have the orders withdrawn.

Both appeals were unsuccessful. Officials of the ECAB and the commissioners said the matter was above their jurisdiction as it cut across government policy which was that all people living in Duncan Village would be moved to Mdantsane ultimately.

Since the two men had been settled in Mdantsane already it would go against policy and create a precedent if they were resettled in Duncan Village.

When the two men were deported they did not return to Transkei because they said they were Ciskei citizens.

The then Transkei Secretary for the Interior, Mr B. G. Madabane, said

since the two men had taken out Ciskeian citizenship they were no longer Transkeians.

He said he could not understand how a government could banish its people.

He added that if the men were Transkeians the normal procedure on deportations would have been followed. Transkei had had no information from the Ciskei Government about the two men.

Mr Kobo came to Mdantsane in 1976 from Transkei while Mr Malotana lived in Duncan Village and Mdantsane for more than 20 years.

Both were staunch members of the Ciskei National Independence Party and Mr Malotana was also a member of the Mdantsane Township Council elected on a CNIP ticket.

After living in Duncan Village for a few weeks after officials of the

ECAB had said they could not help, the men wrote to Dr Koornhof and got a reply only after the matter had been taken up by their lawyers.

A letter from the Deputy Minister of Co-operation, Dr George Morrison, informed them the deputy minister could not see his way clear to granting them permission to live in Duncan Village.

The men then appealed to the Prime Minister who replied he had referred the matter to the Department of Co-operation and Development. Again the men were informed permission could not be granted. No reasons were given.

"We have now, by letter dated May 6, again written to the Prime Minister asking to see him and put our case to him on our own," Mr Kobo said.

"We have nowhere to stay and we are only living in Duncan Village while the matter is still pending. We do not know where we will end when it is finalised."

While the negotiations with officials were going on, Mr Kobo was detained in Transkei for more than a year when he went there to see Transkei Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima in 1979. DDR

# Ciskei Govt statement on Chief Hoyi delayed

DAILY DISP

12/5/81

105

~~27~~

## KING WILLIAM'S TOWN

— There was still no official information yesterday regarding Chief Inkie Hoyi, 85, who was allegedly abducted from his Mdantsane home by two masked gunmen on April 25.

The head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, Brigadier Charles Sebe, said yesterday the Ciskei Government would issue a statement this morning on Chief Hoyi.

He said the statement would have been issued yesterday, but the absence of Chief Minister L. L. Sebe and his deputy, Reverend W. M. Xaba, from Ciskei yesterday had delayed the matter.

Reports to the Daily Dispatch yesterday alleged that Chief Hoyi had been seen at the Ciskei Government complex at Zwelitsha yesterday. The reports have not been confirmed.

Chief Hoyi has been a leading figure in Ciskeian political development

One of his greatest contributions to the homeland was his involvement in the affairs of the Rarabe tribe, which Chief Sebe represented in the old Ciskei Territorial Authority.

Chief Hoyi was among those who successfully fought for the reinstatement of Paramount Chief Velile Sandile, of the Rarabes.

He was a leading figure at the Rarabe great place, at Mngqesha, until the paramountcy was thrown into the political cauldron by the emergence in Ciskei of political factions which split the homeland into the so-called Sebe and Mabandla groups during the early 1970's

After leaving Chief Sebe's party to follow

Chief S. M. Burns-Ncamashe's Ciskei National Unionist Party, Chief Hoyi again became friendly with the Sebe group last year and sought government recognition for his chieftainship, an area in which, to date, he has been unsuccessful —  
DDR



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Chief held 'for treason'

ZWELITSHA. — Chief Inky Hoyi, 85, allegedly abducted by two masked gunmen from his Mdantsane home on April 25, had been detained by the Ciskei Intelligence Service "for treason," the deputy Chief Minister, the Rev W Xaba, said in Zwelitsha yesterday.

He said when speculations were made about the disappearance of Chief Hoyi, the Ciskei government had felt it was premature to inform the media about the detention.

"Information was received by our intelligence about his subversive activities.

"All the time he was in detention. He was under interrogation on an issue which is tantamount to treason in the eyes of the government.

"As a result of secret talks between him and the Transkei Chief Minister Chief George Matanzima, Chief Hoyi approached the wife of the Ciskei Minister of Education, Chief D M Jongilanga, and asked her to request her husband to take up leadership of a new Ciskei opposition group which had strong backing from the ANC and trade unionists.

According to Chief Hoyi, the ANC and trade unionists had claimed they had the means to topple the government before its independence.

Mr Xaba said that due to the age of Chief Hoyi and the fact that he was co-operative, the government saw no need to keep him in detention.

"One interesting point is that our police found formidable opposition from Chief Hoyi's henchmen when they had to arrest him. Of course, our men had to use force."

They were prepared to encourage any organisation that would work in the interests of black people but would not tolerate any organisation that supported unreasonable strikes without negotiating. — Sapa.

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105

Argus 13/5/81

105

# Ciskei votes against Afrikaans

ZWELITSHA. — The Ciskei Legislative Assembly yesterday unanimously voted against retaining Afrikaans as one of the official languages after independence.

Chief Lennox Sebe, Ciskei's Chief Minister, earlier moved that the Assembly consider the advisability of retaining the language.

He said writing invitations in Xhosa, English and Afrikaans was expensive and time-consuming. A member of the

Assembly, Chief S M Burns-Ncamashe, said Afrikaans had been forced on South African blacks by whites who had conquered them (the blacks).

He said the Government would have to use English 'an international language' and do away with Afrikaans. Afrikaans should only be taught at

schools as a subject. The Chief Whip, Mrs F F Matiyase, said: 'If we retain Afrikaans as one of the official languages, then we will be defeating our own ends because we have been fighting against this for a long time.'

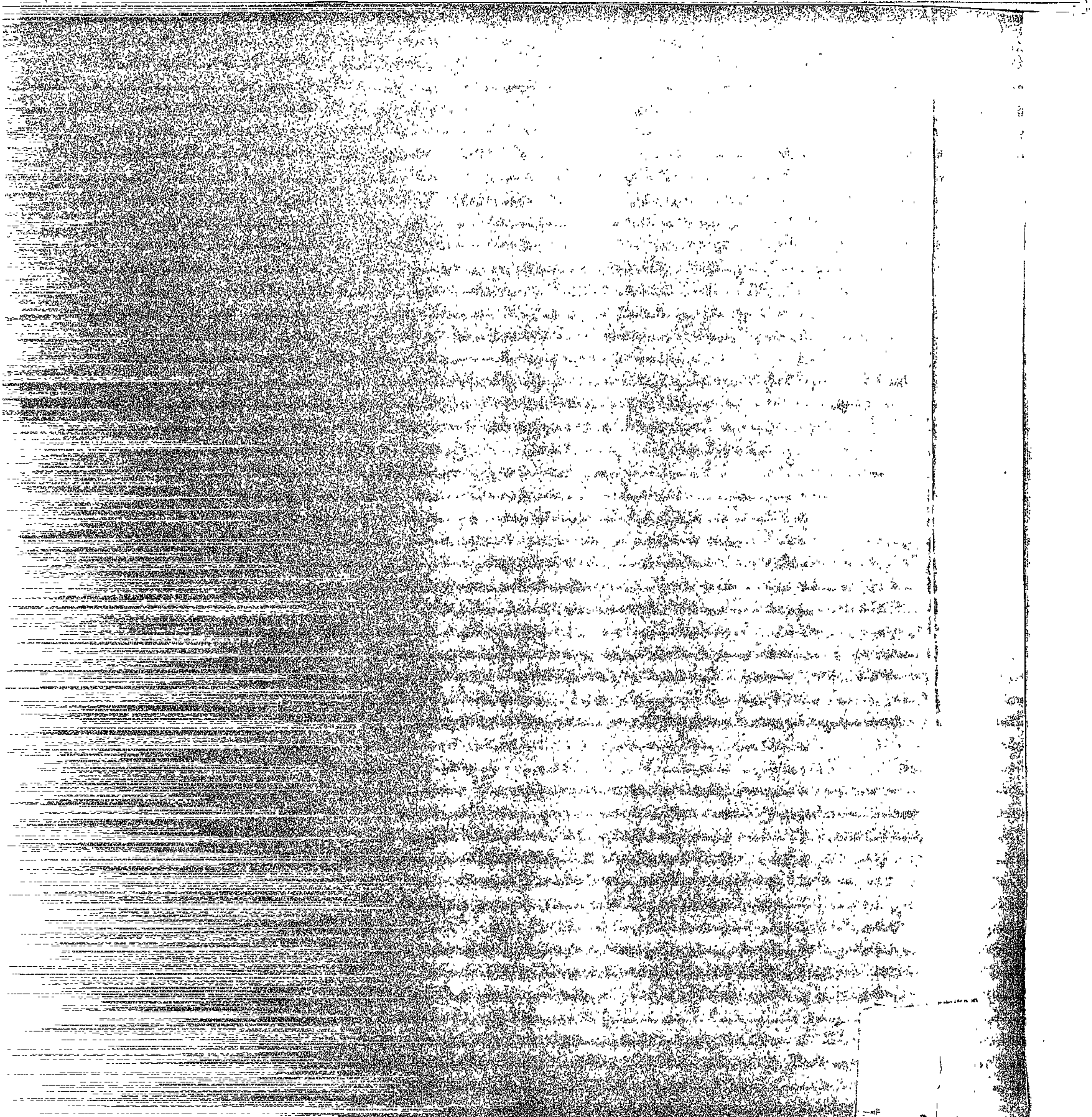
'Even our critics will have more ammunition and say we are the pup-

pets of the Pretoria Government.'

The Deputy Chief Ministers Rev W Xaba, said independence did not mean ties between the countries were to be severed. Ciskei was opting for independence within South Africa since there

would be a confederation concomitantly with independence.

Mr Xaba said Afrikaans should not be an official language, but the Ciskei Government should use the language when communicating with the South African Government after independence. — Sapa.





# Site agreed on for capital of Ciskei

105  
SUM  
13/5/87

PRETORIA — Ciskei's new seat of government is to be built at Yellowwood on the eastern border of King William's Town, it was announced in a joint statement in Pretoria last night.

The statement, by the South African and Ciskei governments, and representatives from the Borough Council and chambers of commerce and industry of King William's Town, said the site had been unanimously agreed

upon. The council had also agreed to offer assistance in the supply of services for the infrastructure at the seat of government, which would be built "as soon as possible."

Agreement was reached in regard to the necessity of trading co-operation. The potential of the area was also highlighted, and rapid economic development was envisaged in the whole area, the statement said. — Sapa.

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# No Afrikaans in Ciskei after independence

**ZWELITSHA.** - The Ciskei Legislative Assembly yesterday voted unanimously against retaining Afrikaans as an official language after independence.

Chief Lennox Sebe, Ciskei's Chief Minister, earlier moved that the assembly consider the advisability of retaining the language, saying writing in Xhosa, English and Afrikaans was costly.

A member of the assembly, Chief S M Burns-Ncamashe, said Afrikaans had been forced on South African blacks by whites.

"Afrikaans is a baasskap language and is only used in South Africa. It is also a protest language, because it was started when Hollanders arrived in this country and decided they wanted to be Africans."

He said the government would have to use English, "an international language", and do away with Afrikaans.

The Chief Whip, Mrs F F Matiyase, said: "If we retain Afrikaans as one of the official languages, then we will be defeating our own ends, because we have been fighting against this for a long time."

"Even our critics will have more ammunition and say we are the puppets of the Pretoria Government."

She said the Eastern Cape and Natal were predominantly English-speaking.

"Blacks were an accomodating race, and Afrikaans should only be used as an "accomodating language", and taught in schools as a subject just like the Bible," she said.

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13/5/81  
105



# 21 still not charged <sup>SMK</sup> 13/5/8

## Labour Reporter

Twenty-one detainees in the Ciskei are still awaiting trial while the Attorney-General investigates charges against them.

It is understood that charges under investigation are arson and sabotage.

The detainees are members of the South African

Allied Workers Union (Saawu) and are being held in connection with the strike at the Wilson Rowntree factory in East London.

The general secretary of Saawu, Mr Sam Kikine, has condemned the detentions as "arbitrary" and has called on Ciskei police to put the men on trial or to release them.

DD 13/5/81 (105)

# Yellowwoods is capital site

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN** - The capital of the Ciskei is to be built at Yellowwoods on the outskirts of King William's Town.

The announcement was made last night by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, after negotiations between the South African Government, members of the Ciskei cabinet, the borough council of King William's Town, the Kaffrarian Chamber of

Commerce and Chamber of Industry of King William's Town on May 8 and 11 in Pretoria.

The capital, which will cost close on R100 million to build, will comprise a legislative assembly and other government buildings, houses for the president, prime minister, cabinet ministers and senior Ciskeian government officials, as well as an independence stadium.

Yellowwoods is sited on black land which was set aside by Parliament in

1913 and is governed by the Ciskei Government. It adjoins the north-eastern municipal boundary and is bisected by the main road from King William's Town to Komga.

The capital will have to be built in just over seven months if it is to be completed by independence on December 4.

Dr Koornhof said he hoped the decision would bring stability and confidence to the area.

He also announced that a piece of trust land run-

ing from Yellowwoods River to the railway line, which at present separates Breidbach from King William's Town, would be incorporated into the municipal area of King William's Town.

This will have the effect of opening the white corridor to King and will also bring the municipal area of King William's Town and the Breidbach Management Committee area into one unit.

Asked to comment on the site of the capital last night, Ciskei's Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, said it was the site his people had chosen.

"What is important is that what the nation wanted they have got," he said.

"We have no objection to the strip of land being incorporated into the King William's Town municipality - it will save any trouble and on purely human grounds we don't object."

Asked if he thought the capital would be finished in time for independence, Chief Sebe said he hoped so, but it was not important if it wasn't.

The Mayor of King William's Town, Mr Eric Weyer, said he was pleased with the decision on the site of the capital and forecast a "tremendous economic boom" in the town that would provide work opportunities for thousands of unemployed.

The president of the Kaffrarian Chamber of Commerce, Mr R. Stanford, said the chamber wholeheartedly supported the site.

Mr Mike Bossr, chairman of the Breidbach Coloured Management Committee, said he was "delighted" about the announcement.

Mr Weyer said there was no doubt that the independence of the Ciskei would create expansion and development to the benefit of not only the Ciskei and King William's Town, but to the whole adjacent area, which would improve the quality of life of persons of all races in the area.

"The fact that the new seat of government of the Ciskei is to be built in close proximity to King William's Town will result in an influx of many white families to our town.

"It is estimated that housing will be required for an additional 160 families of seconded

South African public servants and military personnel who will be moving to King William's Town during the next 12 months," he said.

"And, as soon as co-prosperity projects which are now being investigated by the governments of South Africa and the Ciskei are implemented, even greater economic growth will take place".

Mr Weyer said that some residents of King William's Town would be unhappy that the capital would be so close to the town.

"However, my council and I unanimously and fully support the decision and are convinced it has been made in the best interests of all concerned.

"Likewise, some local businessmen may fear that the establishment of the capital on the boundaries of the borough could have an adverse effect on their trading activities. However, with continued free enterprise and unhindered trade across political boundaries, their fears are considered unjustified."

Mr Weyer said that priority would be given to the construction of a direct road from Zwelitsha to the capital.

The borough council had agreed to provide within its capabilities bulk connections and supplies for services such as water, electricity and sewerage purification should the Ciskei government require them, he said.

"This could well be the first of many envisaged co-operative projects across political boundaries"

"Co-operation and existence is essential for the prosperity of the Border region and the national state of the Ciskei", he said.

Mr Stanford said the Chamber of Commerce was confident that an era of great prosperity lay ahead for all the people of the area, and predicted a terrific commercial and economic boom for King William's Town at the Ciskei.

Mr Bossr said he was very pleased about the decision. "Now we know where we stand and can get going to build a strong South Africa.

Mr Bossr warned that there would be unrest if industries were not built in the near future to create job opportunities. - DDR.

Then, suddenly, White residents in the neighbourhood. One Saturday, when nanny Poppie Letsobe charges, Penny Jones, 3, and sister Kate, 12 months, a local resident, prevents them from entering. That Black nannies are not allowed at the pools is the eldest child bursts into tears and clings to

An Afrikaans university hears that a Black choir overseas tour it has been invited to undertake. So, those predominantly Right-wing students in perform at the university, all proceeds to the choir

A Coloured man from Swaziland on holiday in South Africa as a guest by a White hotel in Cape Town, but for manager to use the hotel's swimming pool. So he poolside.

While there, a very young White child falls into difficulties. The Coloured man dives into the pool and rescues him. His comment later: "Well, I guess I got my swimmer will forgive me."

The wife of a former Springbok rugby player is so tired of her maid for failing to produce her pass with policeman, that she, the "madam", volunteers to her maid submit to a fine.

In Durban, several Black runners take part with

The aim was to gamble and make some money. But the trip turned sour. The older boys lost all their money and Hilton didn't have any money, so the youngster hitched his way to Vanderbijlpark in the Western Transvaal.

It was there, while he was wandering lost and hungry around the local railway station, that some White policemen found him. They took him to the police station, fed him coffee and food and gave him accommodation for the night. Next morning, the friendly White policemen passed the hat round, gave Hilton some packed sandwiches, bought him a train ticket to his hometown, warned him to stay at home until he was older, and then wished him luck and advised him to use some of his money to hire a taxi from Bloemfontein station to his home.

Masoka Timothy Msana, 27, is a handicapped Black man. Each hand has only one finger. He is beaten by policemen while in custody. Lamentably, not an uncommon experience for Blacks.

The man, a messenger, is assaulted in a police station by a White sergeant, a Black constable and a Black informer. The aim of the beating is to extract a confession from him. Subsequently he is awarded R1 500 by a magistrate against the Minister of Police.

In the Cape, an Afrikaans magistrate blasts an English-speaking South African for calling a Black adult witness a "boy" - a tag used by most White South Africans, even children, when referring to adult African males.

White accused (pointing to a middle-aged African man in court): I bought a litre of milk from this boy.  
Magistrate: Are you calling this man a boy?  
Accused: I mean this native boy.  
Magistrate: He is not a boy and he is not even a native boy.



# Afrikaans rejected as Ciskei language

KING WILLIAMS TOWN — Afrikaans, which was yesterday labelled a "baasskap" language in the Ciskei Legislative Assembly, was rejected by members of the Assembly as one of the official languages of an independent Ciskei.

Debate regarding the language followed a motion tabled by Chief Minister L. L. Sebe on the "advisability" of retaining or otherwise "of retaining Afrikaans as one of the official languages after independence.

In leading discussion on the matter, Chief Sebe said it would be very costly to retain Afrikaans (which together with Xhosa and English are official languages in the Ciskei at present) as one of the official languages. He said apart from the printing costs involved in duplication there would also be practical difficulties "like if someone in our law courts demanded to speak and be answered in Afrikaans when our position is that of a dearth of qualified Afrikaans interpreters."

Chief S. M. Burnson Ncamashe, the first speaker after Chief Sebe, supported the motion for the rejection of Afrikaans, calling the language a "parochial baasskap" language.

He said the language was forced on blacks without consultation "because we are a conquered element."

Mrs F. F. Matyase, the chief whip, said Afrikaans was the cause of the 1976 schools unrest.

Supporting Chief Ncamashe who had said most blacks were favourably inclined towards English, Mrs Matyase said Afrikaans was spoken by blacks in only a few areas in South Africa.

"Blacks in the Eastern Cape and Natal came un-

der the influence of English, hence their love for the language," she said.

Mr B. D. Myataza said the rejection of the language did not mean the Ciskei Government hated Afrikaans.

"We do not abhor the language, we merely see practical difficulties in retaining it as an official language after independence," he said, adding Ciskeians would still maintain the friendly relations they had with some Afrikaners.

Afrikaans, however, had a strong ally in the Reverend W. M. Xaba, Deputy Chief Minister, who said it would not be wise to completely discard the language.

Mr Xaba, who speaks Afrikaans fluently, had in-

itially taken the floor to support Chief Sebe's motion but his strong line in support of the language seemed to confuse the issue.

Mr Xaba said there were areas in Europe, like Belgium, Holland and West Germany where Afrikaans-speaking people would be understood without problem.

He said there was nothing basically wrong with the language, but that the South African Government had made it unpopular with blacks when it made the language a compulsory medium of instruction at school "which was a major blunder."

He said it would also be a blunder for the Ciskei to discard the language "as it will be the medium of com-

munication in the confederation between us and South Africa."

Chief J. T. Mabandla, the chairman, said: "I do not know whether you are for or against the motion when you end your submission as you do."

Mr Xaba: "I shall leave it hanging like that."

Chief Mabandla: "But that is out of order. We have to understand what you are saying."

Mr Xaba: "I support the part of the motion which rejects Afrikaans as an official language but I still want to argue that Afrikaans must appear in our official documents."

Chief Sebe said no one had suggested the Ciskei would discard Afrikaans after independence.

He said the language would still have a role to play in administrative matters "and we shall have capable men to deal with that."

It was decided Afrikaans would be offered at schools as a subject only "as religious instruction is," Mr Myataza said. — DDR.

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In a joint statement, it was announced the site had been unanimously agreed on. Construction must reach an advanced stage by December 4 when Ciskei is due to gain independence. The agreement reached in Pretoria this week seems to indicate that fears have been allayed - at least for the time being - that the new city will "strangle" King William's Town, and eventually force the town to ask for incorporation into Ciskei.

**Work on new Ciskei capital will cost R100m**

By CHRIS FREIMOND  
Southern Africa Bureau

CONSTRUCTION of Ciskei's new capital at Yellowwood, on the outskirts of King William's Town, is expected to begin immediately and will cost at least R100-million.

This follows the agreement reached in Pretoria this week between the South African and Ciskei governments and representatives of the King William's Town Borough Council, as well as the local chamber of commerce and industry, on the site of the new city.

In a referendum in January, voters in the town overwhelmingly rejected incorporation. Shortly before the election last month, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, announced that King William's Town would not be incorporated.

Civic and business leaders in the town have expressed fears that the massive buying power of Ciskeians could be transferred to the new capital, spelling economic ruin for white traders.

But this week's statement said a "spirit of co-operation" had been established.

Rapid economic development for the entire region was envisaged with the help of the Development Bank.

The agreement also defused a potentially explosive situation on the selection of a site for the capital.

Last month, the Chief Minister of Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, said his government would "terminate talks immediately" if the South African Government refused to agree to the site chosen by Ciskei.

- 17 Groenewald, Sosiale Afstand by Afrikaans-sprekendes: Verdere Toeligting met 'n Steekproef van Studente.
- 18 Van der Horst, Women as an Economic Force in Southern Africa.

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**Work on new Ciskei capital will cost R100m** (105)



# Capital ceremonies plan

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**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN**  
 The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr P. Koorhof, will be a guest of honour at the turning of the sod ceremony at Ciskei's new capital site at Yellowwoods.

No date, however, has been set for the ceremony which was announced in a Daily Dispatch interview with Chief Minister L. L. Sebe yesterday.

Chief Sebe said the sod-turning ceremony would also be attended by many King William's Town residents, including coloureds and Indians.

He said there would be another ceremony next Wednesday "when the Ciskei nation will visit the site to give it its blessing."

He did not spell out the nature of the ceremony

but said: "This is symptomatic of the resurgence of a proud nation."

He said Ciskeians would leave Zwelitsha in a procession to the site between 9 am and 10 am on Wednesday.

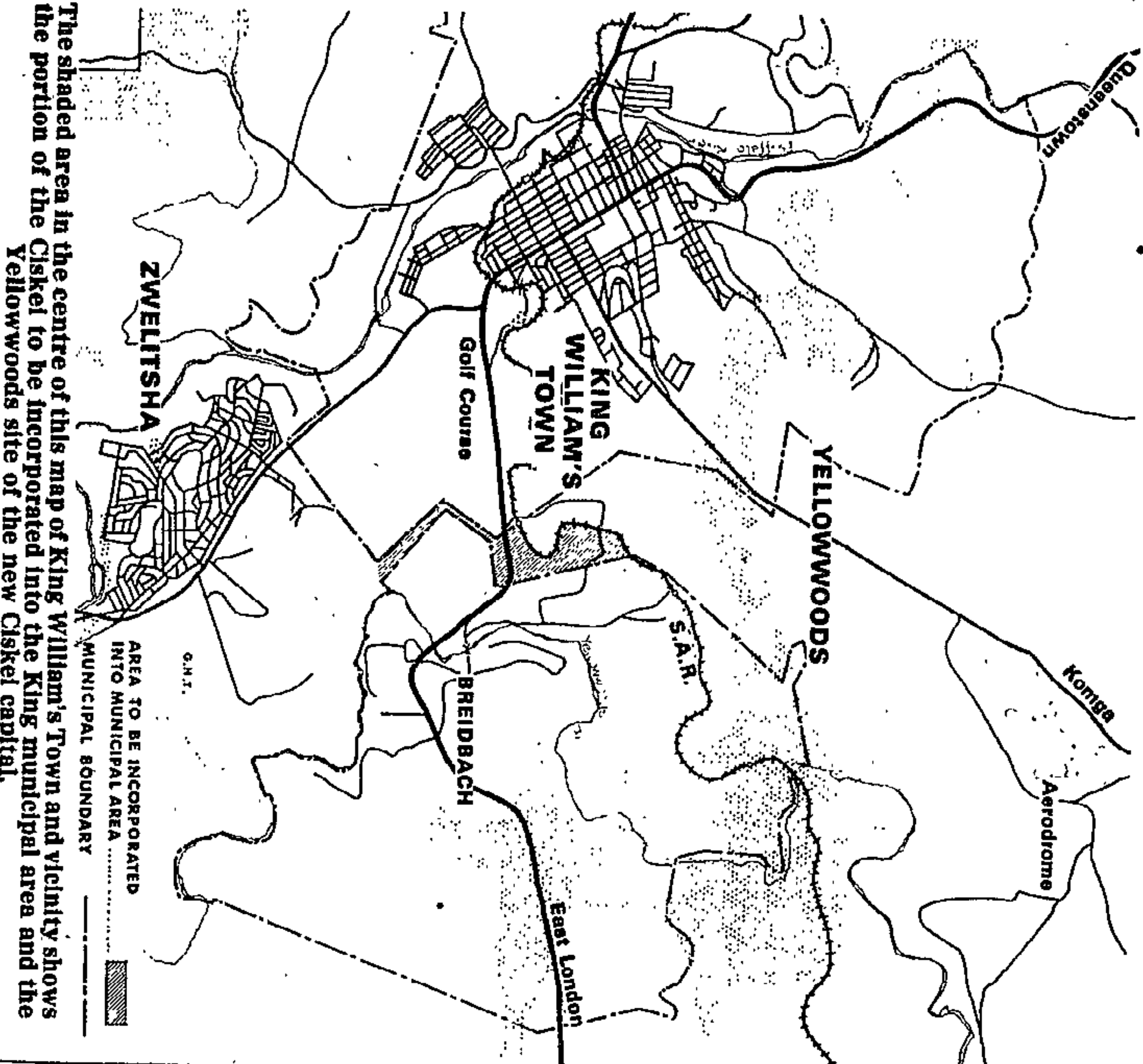
The actual building of the Ciskei's capital at Yellowwoods, on the King William's Town municipality boundary north-east of the town, will be preceded by a function at the Ciskei Legislative Assembly on May 27, when consultants will receive the government briefs for the project.

The function, to be attended by all members of the CLA, will start at 9 am.

The secretary for the Chief Minister's Department, Mr G. Maytham, said that ten contracts would be involved in the establishment of the capital.

The contracts would relate to the erection of the House of Assembly, the independence stadium, a supreme court, official residences for all government officials and senior civil servants and an office complex.

After receiving the briefs the consultants would invite tenders, but Mr Maytham did not know when the building project would start. — DDR.



The shaded area in the centre of this map of King William's Town and vicinity shows the portion of the Ciskei to be incorporated into the King municipal area and the Yellowwoods site of the new Ciskei capital.

## EDITORIAL OPINION

## Damaging to Ciskei

DD 105  
14/5/81

Chief Inkie Hoyi, a prominent Ciskeian whose disappearance from Mdantsane nearly three weeks ago caused considerable concern, was safely back in his home yesterday.

The whole affair has been as damaging to the Ciskei Government as the experience was painful to the ageing Chief Hoyi.

There has been no satisfactory explanation of why Chief Hoyi was seized by unidentified armed men in masks instead of by the police.

Nor has there been a satisfactory explanation of why the head of Ciskei's intelligence services, Brigadier Charles Sebe, was unable to confirm Chief Hoyi's detention.

Only yesterday, through publication of a statement by Ciskei's Deputy Chief Minister, the Rev W. M. Xaba, in the Daily Dispatch, did the public become aware that Chief Hoyi had been held for interrogation in connection with a "plot".

The details of the "plot", as outlined by Mr Xaba, seemed serious enough to have warranted a charge being laid against Chief Hoyi. But he was set free because he had been "co-operative in unearthing this plot". Why no criminal proceedings? How can Mr Xaba substantiate his allegations if there is to be no test of them in a court of law?

According to Mr Xaba, Chief Hoyi was involved in a move to form a new opposition in Ciskei, backed by the African National Congress and certain trade unionists, to topple the present government headed by Chief Lennox Sebe before the date set for Ciskeian independence. Mr Xaba also alleged that Chief Hoyi had conducted talks with Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima.

The implications of that revelation have led immediately to a denial by Chief Matanzima that Chief Hoyi's discussions with him were connected with politics.

Does Mr Xaba believe otherwise? Is he accusing Transkei's Prime Minister of being party to the "plot"? The people of the Ciskei and of Transkei are entitled to clarification.

The implications of Mr Xaba's statement extend further. He says Chief Hoyi asked the wife of Ciskei's Minister of Education, Chief M.D. Jongilanga, to persuade the Minister to lead a new opposition.

In Chief Jongilanga's interests, this aspect of the affair should be clarified as well.

There is only one way to do this — through trial and evidence.



# Cabinet to discuss constitution

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN**  
The Ciskei cabinet will discuss the full implications of the Ciskei independence constitution with a constitution expert tomorrow.

This was announced yesterday by Chief Minister L.L. Sebe, at the ordinary session of the Ciskei Legislative Assembly.

As a result of the discussions, there would be no sitting of the C.L.A., Chief Sebe said, adding the discussions would take the whole morning and a portion of the afternoon as well.

A new Constitution Bill is to be introduced by Chief Sebe during the present session of the C.L.A. The Bill will deal with

Ciskei's constitution after independence, but because there is no opposition party in the Assembly, the Bill is expected to sail through all the stages before becoming law.

The thorny question of citizenship will also be dealt with in the Bill.

In its independence talks with the South African Government, the Ciskeian Government negotiated for dual citizenship for its people

which would have meant citizenship of the Ciskei but South African nationality.

The South African Government, however, did not agree to that arrangement but agreed to provide South African nationality rights for Ciskeians on certain issues, including travel facilities.

In his fight for dual citizenship, Chief Sebe has stated from public platforms the arrangement

would solve the other South African thorny issue — the question of

urban blacks and the African Government's desire to create affinity between them and the homelands. Chief Sebe has also said the citizenship issue was one of the prime reasons for international non-recognition of South Africa's independent homelands. — DDR

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# CLA told of hitch in appointing chiefs

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14/5/81

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN**  
—  
Homeland governments had the tendency to recognise, and by the same token withdraw, the traditional right of chieftanship to exist in terms of accepted lineages, Chief S.M. Burns-Ncamashe said in the Ciskei Legislative Assembly yesterday.

He was speaking during the second reading of the Ciskeian Authorities

Amendment Bill, 1981, which will empower the Ciskei Cabinet to appoint chiefs after the creation of the relevant chieftanships by the CLA.

It amends Section 43 of the Ciskeian Authorities Act of 1978, which made it necessary for the Ciskei Government to consult the tribal authority concerned before a chief could be appointed for that authority.

Chief Ncamashe, who supported the Bill tabled by Chief Minister Lennox Sebe, said any cabinet which dealt with matters affecting chieftanship would always have problems.

He had been worried in the past by cabinets which approved a chieftanship one day and withdrew it the next.

Chief Ncamashe referred to former Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo.

Motivating the amendment yesterday, Chief Sebe said it would obviate difficulties experienced in the past when it had not been possible to appoint chiefs because no tribal authorities for a specific area existed. It will, of course, still be possible to consult the people resident in an area about who should be appointed," Chief Sebe said.

He said the creation of a tribal authority before the appointment of a chief "is really putting the cart before the horse."

His cabinet felt residents of the area concerned needed to be consulted only after the creation of a chieftanship by the CLA. — DDR.



KING WILLIAM'S TOWN  
— Chiefs and their tribal authorities play second fiddle to district magistrates as the law stands at present on local authorities in the Ciskei.

Chiefs learnt about this at the Ciskei Legislative Assembly this week, during a debate on the Ciskeian Exhumation Bill, which was tabled by Dr B. R. Maku, the Minister of

DALEY 21/5/81  
**Legal role  
of chiefs  
outlined**

Health.

The bill became law after a series of questions had been asked by members of the CLA.

The first question was raised by Chief S. M. Burns-Ncamashe, who said local authorities in the bill were defined as municipal or township councils and district magistrates only.

"Nothing is being said about chiefs and their tribal authorities, unless I

am told this bill relates only to townships," he said.

But, if the act would be national, then it was necessary to list chiefs as well, as they were also local authorities.

Various answers came from the cabinet ranks, with Mr A. M. Tapa, the Minister of Finance, explaining that as the law stood, chiefs had to work through magistrates, in whom local authority was vested.

Chief Ncamashe's retort was: "We are not talking here about existing laws but about this law we are now framing."

He subsequently conceded the minister's point. — DDR.

105

# Ciskei's capital to be called Bisho — Sebe

105  
EP 2/5/87

## KING WILLIAM'S TOWN —

Ciskei's new capital will be called Bisho "which is, in fact, the original name of antiquity of the whole of the King William's Town municipal area," Ciskeian Chief Minister Chief Lennox Sebe said yesterday.

Chief Sebe named the capital in an address after he had turned the first sod, saying: "For many years my Government has devoted itself wholeheartedly by trying to find an acceptable local solution to sound economic development and political stability.

"In the hope that this solution will be forthcoming, we have given this area that name so that it may manifest our hope of a new deal."

Chief Sebe said the site was firmly linked to the history of the Ciskeian nation and also enjoyed a very specific place in the hearts and minds of the people arising out of our early childhood days when it was our responsibility to herd our fathers' cattle on these very same pastures, which will now become the site of our capital city."

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, handing the site over to Chief Sebe, said the site of Bisho had been chosen by the Ciskeian Cabinet.

He said it had all the prerequisites for a government complex.

Dr Koornhof said the key to a happy South Africa was co-operation between all racial groups within the country.

He said rapid development was envisaged for the area between Berlin and Dimbaza within the framework of the so-called joint enterprise system which "traverses the boundaries of independent states".

Before the ceremony, thousands of pamphlets calling for an "economic strike" in the area were found scattered on the site.

Chief Sebe, describing the pamphlets as "notorious and poisonous", said they were discovered strewn all over the area.

The pamphlets were also distributed in East London. — Sapa



# Everything was fine until evil apartheid came along — Sebe

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN** — The Ciskei Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, said yesterday his forefathers and those of the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, had lived happily together until "the ideological architects of apartheid intervened and fostered their racial segregation and colour discrimination with all its attendant evil of hatred".

Speaking at a turning of the sod ceremony at Yellowwood, site of the seat of Government for the Ciskei after independence, he said that on the very site on which the buildings would be built, blacks and whites had established good relationships. They had respected one another's abilities, skills, cultures and customs.

"Had they been left to themselves, they would have had continuous good relations and equitable government for the region."

"Instead the ideological architects of apartheid intervened and fostered their racial segregation and colour discrimination with all its attendant evil of hatred, affront to human dignity and the denial of equitable rights and benefits."

South Africa was currently experiencing a disaster because of its apartheid philosophy and it would continue to suffer to a greater degree "until retribution takes place with the total abolishment of the hated apartheid creed."

Chief Sebe said when the Prime Minister, Mr. P. W. Botha, had appointed the Van der Walt Commission to examine proposals for more equitable land consolidation for national states, he had specifically referred to economic viability as one of the primary and essential criteria to be considered in the land consolidation exercise.

As a result the composite proposals of the Van der Walt Commission had sought to meet that requirement and to provide a basis for economic viability for the Ciskei. "Regrettably, as we have seen these recommendations have been deliberately

abridged and the inequitable appropriation of resources continues to prevail, dictated to by the unremitting spirit of apartheid which continues to seek to take the very bread and porridge out of the mouths of my people.

He said the practical recommendations of the commission were to be replaced with talks of "schemes of co-prosperity, joint venture projects" while places like King William's Town, Berlin and Pirié Forest would be retained within the South African borders instead of being incorporated into an independent Ciskei.

"The questions that need to be asked are, where are these schemes of co-prosperity? Who had formulated and planned them? How will they benefit my people and who will control these schemes?"

In his travels he had met many professional men of international reputation and in all "humility, I can assure you that none of these people will be prepared to lend support to the concept now promoted while the apartheid structure continues to dominate the South African scene."

He said if there was any sincerity in that approach which claimed to equalise and make the different racial groups "share the cake," then "let us invite international professional planners to investigate the economic potential of the whole regional area so that some credibility can be given to the concept."

"Certainly my people will not be prepared to go along with more false promises from local prophets," Chief Sebe said.

"South Africa will never be able to enter into the community of western nations until the leprosy and cancer of apartheid is removed and done away with for ever."

"Only when all equitable and just things have been done and only when full measure of retribution has been done by the raising of my people will this land be able to receive God's blessings."

Chief Sebe said Ciskei was embarking on the step for independence in the spirit that she hoped that miracle would occur to change the attitude of those "entrenched in the madness of apartheid" — Sapa.



Ciskei's Lennox Sebe slammed apartheid

## Call for federation of homelands

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN** — The Ciskei deputy chief minister, the Rev W M Xaba, yesterday called for the establishment of a federation of South Africa's independent homelands.

Speaking at a sod-turning ceremony in Yellowwood, Mr Xaba said what he envisaged was the taking of independence by all the homelands and the formation by the new independent states of a federation, with a federal constitution and parliament "like in West Germany".

He said the federation would be acceptable to the Organisation of African Unity and the United Nations Organisation. "The federal government would then invite South Africa to join the federation," Mr Xaba said.

Mr Xaba said South Africa had to be in the federation for the equitable distribution of the country's wealth to all the racial groups who helped to amass it.

## Ciskei's capital is called Bisho

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN** — Ciskei's new capital will be called Bisho "which is in fact, the original name of antiquity of the whole of the King William's Town municipal area," the Ciskei Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, said yesterday.

Chief Sebe gave the name to the capital in an address after he had turned the sod, saying: "For many years my Government has devoted itself whole-heartedly to trying to find an acceptable local solution to sound economic development and political stability in the area."

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Chief Sebe said the site was firmly linked to the history of the Ciskeian people and also enjoyed a very specific place in the hearts and minds of the people "arising out of our early childhood days when it was our responsibility to herd our fathers' cattle on these very same pastures, which will now become the site of our capital city" — Sapa.

ANWS 26/5/81

# Unionist's detention

## condemned

Labour Reporter

THE Food and Canning Workers' Union has condemned the detention by Ciskeian security police of a leading union official in East London and has demanded his immediate release.

Mr. Ernest Qwasha, newly elected chairman of the East London branch of the African Food and Canning Workers' Union, was detained under Proclamation R252 on May 19.

A union spokesman said Mr. Qwasha was being held in Dimbaza by Brigadier Charles Sebe, head of Ciskeian Intelligence.



Trade  
unionist  
held

STAR  
26/5/81

(12)

(105)

(32)

Another East London trade unionist has been detained under the Ciskei's security legislation.

He is Mr Ernest Qwesha, branch chairman of the African Food and Canning Workers' Union.

He was detained last Wednesday in Mdantsane.

According to a union spokesman, Mr Qwesha was detained by six Ciskeian Security policemen and is being held under Proclamation R252, which provides for 90-day detention without trial.

The spokesman said the Ciskeian authorities had refused to say if he would be charged, and if so, with what offences.

She demanded that he be immediately charged or released.

# NO MOVE on Ciskei squatters

CAPE TOWN — No decision has yet been taken by the authorities regarding squatters who recently moved into Crossroads.

These squatters include women and children who returned to the camp this week after being deported to the Ciskei.

Mr T Bezuidenhout, Chief Commissioner of the Department of Co-operation and Development, said he had told churchmen and community workers at a meeting in Nyanga that he did not want trouble.

He believed the matter could be settled humanely, but emphasised he could not allow new shacks to be erected at Crossroads.

He said he would convey the feelings and suggestions of those at the meeting to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof.

The new shacks could remain until the Government had decided what should be done, but he would not allow any more tents to be pitched.

Concerned people could provide food, clothing and blankets to the squatters and could help to strengthen the existing structures to keep out the wind and rain.



# Police detain 11 at Mdantsane

By KEITH ROSS

EAST LONDON — Ciskeian police detained 11 people at a political gathering in Mdantsane, near East London, at the weekend.

The head of Ciskei's Central Intelligence Service, Brigadier Charles Sobe, said yesterday people at the gathering were singing freedom songs and attacking the 'status quo'.

The police had to step in to prevent further unrest.

Brig Sobe also confirmed the detention of the

chairman of the South African Allied Workers Union, Mr Ernest Owecha.

Ciskeian police said Mr Owecha and four other union members were held for distributing pamphlets in support of the boycott of Wilson Rowntree products.

Brig Sobe said 21 former employees of the firm who had been in detention since April would be charged within the next two weeks.

He continued there had been an explosion in a bus in Mdantsane at the weekend. No one was injured.

**Ciskei**  
**terror**  
**attack:**  
**5 held**

*84A (05)*  
*Stum*  
*B/6/81*  
**Own Correspondent**

**DURBAN** — Five men have been arrested in connection with the attack in Mdantsane last week on members of the Ciskeian Central Intelligence Services.

This has been announced by the Chief Minister of Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe.

The attackers are also believed to have been responsible for the attack with a Russian grenade and AK-47 rifles on the Fort Jackson police station.

He said information showed without doubt that Ciskei had become a prime target of the African National Congress in its onslaught.

Chief Sebe disclosed the South African Government had agreed to supply Ciskei with specialised equipment for its fight against terrorism.



## 'Absence of fathers a cause of unrest'

ZWELITSHA — One of the causes of black unrest in townships was that the family lives of many people had been interfered with by the authorities, a businessman, Mr David Hawkins, said in Zwelitsha yesterday.

Speaking at the opening of a new industrial complex, he said black fathers were forced to leave their homes to find work in urban areas, so having to leave their wives to look after their children.

"This is how families are brought up and that is why you find schoolchildren rioting — because there is no father at home most of the year," said Mr Hawkins.

According to a survey conducted in the Ciskei it was found that about 78% of urban black children and 82% of rural children suffered from malnutrition, he said.

"How then can we expect the children of the Ciskei to compete with other children from different racial groups of South Africa if their parents are denied jobs?"

Speaking at the same function, the Ciskei's Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, invited industrialists to invest in the territory. He also encouraged black businessmen to open enterprises in the Ciskei. — Sapa

# Detained Ciskei man released

Post Reporter

A CISCHEI churchman who was arrested by the Ciskei Security Police in February has been released.

No charges were brought against him and no reason was given for the detention.

Mr Gideon Duze, chairman of the Zwelitsha Congregational Church, near King William's Town, said today he was held in Mdantsane prison. He had not been "too badly treated" but had to be treated in hospital before his release.

Approached for comment, the Ciskei's Central Intelligence Service chief, Brigadier Charles Sebe, said, "People are held in South Africa under the Security Act of your white Government, so don't try to undermine us."

He then slammed down the telephone.

Mr Duze said he still felt "very weak".

His family had not been told where he was being held.



category with a mean of 36. (8)

Concentration is not an indicator of monopoly power unless barriers to entry can be identified. The definition of sub-markets in terms of therapeutic requirements is therefore not a useful one. For in order to see the extent of monopoly power one would want to know the extent of substitutability of drugs not in demand, but in supply. It is clear that if a firm earns higher profits in a particular therapeutic category, another firm active in a different category using similar technology in production will soon enter the market of higher profit. Collusion cannot be presumed to exist and even if

# SA 'has a duty' to arm Ciskei

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ZWELITSHA. — Ciskei would be in a position to interpret the policy of separate development only if the South African Government responded to the homeland's pleas, a member of the Ciskei Legislative Assembly said in Zwelitsha yesterday.

Mr Simon Hebe said that when South Africa was asked to supply modern military equipment to Ciskei, it had responded positively and that had shown the South African Government was not "deaf".

This response was expected because Ciskei was the responsibility of South Africa. It had shown that South Africa had "our interests at heart".

"If South Africa responds when we plead with them, then we will be in a position to interpret her policy of separate development," Mr Hebe said.

Earlier, the Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, commented on the shooting incident between gunmen and members of the Ciskei intelligence services last week.

He said his government was determined to contain "terrorist activities", but this depended on how soon South Africa sent Ciskei "specialised equipment".

So far five men are known to have been arrested in Ciskei following the shootout in Mdanstane, near East London. They will appear in court soon.

The Deputy Chief Minister, the Rev W Xaba, said that when the incident was reported in the Assembly, he had asked whether South Africa was willing to arm Ciskei with modern military equipment.

"I had asked that our partners — the architects of apartheid — should finance and arm us equivalently, if not better, than the terrorists.

"These people, I pointed out, were not fighting us but apartheid. But when one fights a snake and it gets into a house, one burns the whole house.

"That is what is happening here," Mr Xaba said.

He added that if South Africa was not prepared to arm Ciskei, then "shop should be closed".

"They have armed us now, but that does not mean we support apartheid," he said.

Replying to a question from the speaker, Chief Justice Mabandla, Mr Xaba said that in South Africa, "one was called a communist if one does not agree with one's superior". — Sapa.

The conclusion is that the monopoly-hypothesis can not be supported either. Again, some other explanation of the higher profits must be sought.

### (3.3.3) Accounting and Profits in a Growth Industry:

It is common knowledge that in times of inflation what is reported as profit includes the inflation of the value of capital replacement. As a result stated profits are greater than real profits.

The drug industry, being capital-intensive, is affected relatively more than other industries by this accounting bias. A further problem concerns what is included in the term capital. At present items such as research are treated as

• / ...

current expenditures. But if research, an investment in knowledge, were treated as a capital expenditure, return on capital as measured would decline. Again, with research and development constituting major items of expenditure in the drug industry, the accounting bias affects it relatively more than other industries. Because these two effects are stronger in the drug industry than in most others, the difference in profit between it and other industries would narrow markedly if accounting procedures were improved.

keep the entrepreneur in the industry and innovation must promise the possibility of reward. Profits are not excessive unless they are greater than is necessary to call forth and keep the entrepreneur in the industry.

But such a conclusion about the level of profits in the industry does not necessarily imply that prices are optimal. Competing firms may make expenditures that raise prices so that, although profits are not excessive, prices may be "too high". Such an assertion clearly needs further investigation.

• / ...

# Ciskei to control CNDC

ZWELITSHA — The Ciskei Government intended taking over the South African-run Ciskei National Development Corporation, the Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs, Mr M Tapa, said in the Ciskei Legislative Assembly.

Piloting a Bill to enable the CNDC to be handed over to the Ciskei after independence, he said it was a South African institution with the Development Trust as shareholder.

The CNDC, originally part of the Xhosa National Development Corporation, was established to help promote economic development in the homeland.

By the end of 1979, the CNDC had helped to attract investment totalling R27 727 522, leading to the creation of about 3 000 jobs for Ciskeians.

According to the Bill, the Ciskei Government will become the sole shareholders in the company. — Sapa



# Ciskei to have own identity document

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and larger areas, there is a definite tendency, for farmers to become more specialised and more cost conscious. This trend is very apparent in the dairy industry. Until quite recently, practically every farmer kept a few cows to provide fresh milk for the farmhouse and employees. The handful of layers for eggs was also de rigueur. These enterprises were, and in many cases, still are, highly inefficient in the use of labour.

The average size of an enterprise production unit will almost certainly grow faster than the rate at which farmers leave the industry. The machinery will get bigger and its more highly trained operators will work with greater speed and precision under the guidance of more scientific and exacting management.

All but 20 000 of the one and a half million employees are coloured or blacks. There are about 14 000 to 15 000 employed white workers. They used to be found almost exclusively in line management jobs, but as the size of units have grown, more specialist and staff positions have mater-

ZWELITSHA — The Ciskei Government intends passing legislation which will enable the homeland to have its own identity document, says the Minister of the Interior, Chief W W. Magoma.  
Delivering his policy speech in Zwelitsha, he said Ciskeian citizenship in its present form was destined to disappear. A document similar to the *Book of Life* would be introduced.  
In 1976, 150,000 citizenship certificates were issued and that had increased to 411 000 last year — a 34% increase.  
The Ciskeian certificates had assumed vital importance to Ciskeians both in the homeland and in urban areas.  
In 1974, the Cabinet decided that people applying for financial assistance, pensions, housing, trading rights and sites, travel documents, clinical and medical services, employment and land ownership in the Ciskei had to provide proof of citizenship. — Sapa

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# Warning on malnutrition

ST 16/6/81 (105)

**Own Correspondent**  
**ZWELITSHA.** — Malnutrition of black babies in South Africa led to "brain damage" which subsequently placed black children in a position of inferiority to their white counterparts.

This was the message spelt out by Mr David Hawkins, project leader of small industries in the Ciskei, at a function to officially open a small industries complex.

Mr Hawkins said 78 per cent of urban black children and 83 percent of rural children suffered from malnutrition.

"These children do not get the correct food at the ages up to two years and subsequently suffer mental dam-

age, and how can anyone expect such children to compete with white children in the various aspects of their lives," Mr Hawkins said.

The solution to that problem, he said, would not be "continuous handouts" but rather the creation of more job opportunities.

"If the parents of these children had employment, no malnutrition would prevail in an area like the Ciskei," Mr Hawkins said.

While it was perhaps "good promises" made by Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development at Ciskei's new capital site recently that proposed prosperity projects would be left behind.

"No one can say that is the traditional way of bringing up children in any situation and black people have the same aspirations as whites, and how can we then expect not to have student-riots (in the rural areas) when the menfolk are in urban areas and away from home where they could be an influence on their children?"

Mr Hawkins said only the creation of labour in rural areas could bring back the men of the nation from the urban areas, to take their place in their communities "and only then can we create a stable society".

Mr Hawkins was employed in September last year by the Ciskei Government as

project leader of small industries, following several talks initiated by Chief Minister Lennox Sebe at various levels of the South African Government, private sector and development corporations.

Chief Sebe said the small industries concept he was trying to initiate in the Ciskei was not encouraged by positive action on the part of the South African Government.

Nothing had seemed to come of his dream of small industries till the arrival of Mr Nico Ferreira, of Norton Company, an American firm based in Johannesburg, which was to supply initial capital to start them.



Grenades  
Sta 12/6/51  
thrown at  
(A) (87A)  
home of  
policeman

**Own Correspondent**

EAST LONDON — Terrorists have attacked the home of a South African security policeman in Mdantsane near East London with Russian-made hand grenades.

This has been disclosed by the Chief Minister of Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe.

On Wednesday night two grenades were thrown at the home of Detective Sergeant John Mfazwe and his wife Torris.

One grenade damaged the veranda and shattered windows. The other failed to explode.

Sergeant Mfazwe ran outside and fired several shots at his attackers, but apparently hit nobody. Neither he nor his wife was injured in the attack.

Later, a cartridge was found on a window-sill of the house.

The head of Ciskei's Central Intelligence Services, Brigadier Charles Sebe, said today that special steps were being taken to combat "evil Russian-orientated terrorism."

"My boys are in there day and night fighting this thing," he said, "I want to promise the nation and white society in the vicinity that there is no need to panic."

Brigadier Sebe appealed to the people of Ciskei to help him fight terrorism.

# INDEPENDENCE ISSUE GOES TO COURT

Govt moves to ensure Kei split

13/6/81  
Argus

105

1. See for example Prest and Turvey p. 683  
Mishan (1975) Ch. 2  
UNIDO Ch. 1  
2. See for example Fein p. 210

(20)

## Political Staff

THE GOVERNMENT is to introduce legislation, retrospective for 20 years, in an apparent attempt to block legal moves aimed at preventing the independence of Ciskei.

This week legal men throughout the country served notices of an application on all members of Parliament and one Cabinet Minister, Dr Dawie de Villiers, who is not an MP, which asks the Supreme Court to prevent them as individuals from debating or voting on a Ciskei Independence Bill.



MR BRIAN BAMFORD — anomaly never legally tested.

Mpangele, and Mr K Z Mnweba.

In spite of the Government threat, it is understood the two men will argue that Parliament cannot give independence to the Ciskei until the Cape Provincial Council has petitioned Parliament to change the Cape boundaries.

The argument is based on section 114 (a) of the Republic of South Africa Constitution Act which stipulates that Parliament must be petitioned to change provincial boundaries.

It is this section of the Act that the Government has given notice it plans to amend.

### COSTS

If the legal action goes ahead it could result in the end in a case for

3. The health centre concept.

(21)

## Analysis and Public

of Keynesian

would be referred to outpatient department suffering from chronic diseases, and those postoperative examination would be referred to a Day Hospital for further treatment.

5. Earlier discharge of inpatients - to under the supervision of district sister-in-hospital.

7. To provide more facilities for general work in hospitals thereby halting and reversing of ousting them. In essence, the Day Hospital provide a general practitioner service for could not afford a private GP.

The decentralisation is aimed to encourage attend the Day Hospital in their own area, enabling the community rather than on illness, although as long as Day Hospitals provide only curative care, they remain a disease service rather than a health service.

### DEPOSED

The action is being brought by a deposed Ciskei chief, Mr F S D

ments in all hospitals - of patients. The and attractive surround- pat'ts to prefer

nt costs - by a better

members of Par- ment for medical see given been reply to the applica- until July 25 to the notices for the applica-

Mr Brian Bamford MP and Senior Counsel and Progressive Federal Party chief whip today said that although this anomaly in the law had never been tested legally it had been tested in the court in the past.

Mr Bamford said that the Government in the Transkei, Bophuthatwana and Venda.

Mr Henis denied that the Government had granted independence to the Government in the Transkei, Bophuthatwana and Venda.

Mr Henis said that the Government had granted independence to the Government in the Transkei, Bophuthatwana and Venda.



# Big wrangle looms over independence for Ciskei

By BRIAN POTTINGER  
Political Correspondent

A MAJOR political-legal wrangle — with possible serious implications for the relationship between South Africa's independent judiciary and the executive branch of government — is brewing over the future independence of the Ciskei.

In a surprise move, two Ciskeian exiles applied to the Cape Supreme Court last week for an order interdicting Parliament's 177 MPs from debating any move aimed at granting independence to the Ciskei — presently scheduled for December 4.

The two men — Chief Ford Mpengele and Mr Kaizer Mnweba — claim that independence for the Ciskei would contravene the Constitution Act of 1961, which explicitly requires the Cape Province to petition Parliament before any change to its boundaries can be made.

If the application is successful, Government actions in the granting of independence to three other homelands could also be called into question and a serious constitutional impasse could develop if KwaZulu, presently in New Republic Party-controlled Natal, was eventually to opt for independence.

In response to the appeal, the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, announced at the weekend that the Government intended changing the Constitution in order to drop the clause requiring the petitioning of Parliament.

From the statement it appears the Government wishes

to make the Act retrospective to 1961.

It is believed that such a move could prejudice the standing of the independent judiciary should it decide in favour of the two Ciskeian applicants. Even if it decides against the applicants, a further legal impasse could develop over Parliament's action in changing the clause.

The MPs have been given 21 days to reply. If no response is received, the two men intend going to court on July 29. If the application is opposed — which seems inevitable — the court case could take place much later and could even delay Ciskeian independence.

There was no comment from the office of the Prime Minister today nor the office of the Chief Minister of the Ciskei.

Meanwhile, Chief Mpengele, now living in Transkei, said last night that he was willing to do anything legal to stop the independence of the Ciskei.

Interviewed at his home on a remote hill high above Willowvale, Chief Mpengele said he and Mr Mnweba, who also lives in Transkei, were both former members of the opposition Ciskeian National Party. They had planned their action against the proposed independence of the Ciskei "over several months".

Chief Mpengele said he had decided to fight against independence because it was an event which would divide the Xhosa people.

He said he was not against the territory becoming independent but it would have to form one country with Transkei, one fatherland for the Xhosa nation.

15/6/61 (105)

EP

# Bid to stop Ciskei self-rule

Political Staff

THE Transkei Government is behind a last-ditch attempt to prevent Ciskei from taking independence on December 4.

The involvement of Transkei in the moves, which include notices being served on all members of the South African Parliament to bring an application before the Supreme Court to prevent them debating or voting on the issue, is likely to spark off a diplomatic storm.

A newspaper report disclosed at the weekend that two Ciskeian refugees living in Transkei had instructed attorneys to serve the notices on all 177 members of Parliament, including the Cabinet.

## SA MOVE

The South African Government has, however, moved quickly to block the move by giving notice to amend the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa to prevent the action being successful.

The two men who are bringing the action are deposed Chief Ford Mpanzela and Mr Kaizer Mnweba. In affidavits supporting their application they claim that the boundaries of the Cape will be altered irrevocably by the South African Parliament and this would be contravention with Section 114 (a) of the South African Constitution.

## PETITION

Section 114 (a) says: 'Parliament shall not alter the boundaries of any province... except on the petition of every province whose boundaries are affected thereby.'

The two men, who submit a supporting affidavit from Paramount Chief Xololiswe Sigcau, the Paramount Chief of the Xhosas, also claim that the people of Transkei and Ciskei are one nation.

It was reported by various sources involved in the legal action that the moves were initiated and were being paid for by the Transkei Government.

## AMENDMENT

The court action at best could only show that the Government acted illegally in passing the Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda independence Acts through Parliament.

However, the present legal moves are likely to fail because of the South African Government notice that it intends to amend Section 114 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, retrospective for 20 years.

23. Venter, J D

Die Drinkpatroon van Kleurlinge in Kaapland en Natal, Nasionale Buro vir Opvoedkundige en Maatskaplike Navorsing, Navorsingsreeks no. 19, 1965.

24. Verslag van die Kommissie van Onderzoek na Aangeleenthede



If the court ruled against the applicants, changes proposed to the Constitution by the Government could still be challenged in court if the consent of all four Provincial Councils was not first obtained.

Prof Dugard recalled that in a judgment in the Northern Cape Division about two years ago, Miss Justice Van den Heever expressed, in passing, the opinion that it was necessary for Parliament to comply with Section 114 of the Constitution.

Prof Dugard added: "When Transkei, BophuthaTswana and Venda were granted independence, Section 114 was simply ignored."

The argument now would be whether Section 114 was a procedural restraint on Parliament, requiring it to obtain the consent of the provinces before passing laws in any way interfering with their borders.

"My view is that it cannot be changed without the consent of all four Provincial Councils," Prof Dugard said.

"It looks to me as if the case, whatever its outcome, will raise a number of issues, challenge the independence of homelands and could seriously

15/6/81

Page 2

# Homelands Polans' face crucial test

105  
15/6/81

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA, Political Reporter

**THE validity of the Government's "homelands" plans is being challenged, and South Africa's future constitutional development could be drastically affected, by a legal attempt to prevent Parliament granting independence to the Ciskei.**

Two Ciskeians have served summonses on the Prime Minister and all South African MPs, alleging Parliament has not followed the correct procedures for altering the boundaries of the Cape Province.

And with the Government having announced that it is to change a constitutional clause — prohibiting alteration to provincial borders without a petition signed by the affected Provincial Council — the issue seems destined for the Appellate Division, according to a constitutional expert.

Even after the courts have decided on the case, another legal wrangle could ensue — over the validity of Parliament changing the present clause, according to Professor John Dugard, director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand.

Chief Ford Mpanzile and Mr Kaiser Mwebu Ciskeians living in the Transkei, have

Supreme Court No date has been set for the case. If the action goes to court, it could take months to resolve.

The argument centres around Section 114 (a) of the 1961 Constitution, requiring a petition from Provincial Councils giving the go-ahead for altering provincial boundaries.

While a go-ahead from the three National Party-controlled Provincial Councils — the Transvaal, Cape and Free State — would be a formality, Natal, controlled by the New Republic Party, could pose a serious threat by standing firm.

Vast areas of Natal are earmarked as part of KwaZulu. Political observers believe it is unlikely the NRP would easily comply with a change in the Constitution, in the face of strong objections to independence by KwaZulu's Chief Gatscha Buthelezi.

Prof Dugard said that if the Cape Supreme Court ruled in favour of the two Ciskeian applicants, the whole future of the policy of "independent homelands" could be jeopardised, particularly where it affected Natal.

# Crucial test of Govt plans

## What is it about?

Workers at Table Bay requested management to employ racial workers' committees in Western Province and 'Coloured' workers they would accept to serve. The basic principle is that workers represented in negotiations

From Page 1

and National Meat Suppliers democratically elected non-racial union and composed of African workers has refused to do so and said that only African workers could be employed over how workers shall be managed.

## Why did the dispute arise?

After the workers were not recognised, they were terminated their committees in other parts of the industry, the workers were also dismissed of workers whose employment

affect future constitutional development. In terms of present Government policy, the President's Council, which replaced the Senate, will make recommendations on constitutional matters, with Parliament having the final say. The proposed change to the clause in the Constitution was announced on Friday by the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis. It is clear from his statement that the change would be made retroactive to 1961, when South Africa became a Republic. Another constitutional law expert approached yesterday said that if the courts ruled in favour of the two Ciskeian applicants, Provincial Councils would be recognised as having a far more important role in constitutional development. If the (Government) respondents lost the case, and if Parliament retroactively repealed Section 114, a lot of problems would still be raised. Parliament could then pass a "ratification" Act, making past events valid. Mr Heunis said yesterday he had no comment to make on the comments of others. Asked if the application would be opposed, he said he could not comment, as his only knowledge of the case was from newspaper reports. Neither the NRP leader, Mr Vause Raw, nor the NRP leader in the Natal Provincial Council, Mr Frank Martin, could be reached for comment. Ciskei is scheduled for independence on December 4. Chief Mpangele and Mr Mnweba claim in supporting affidavits that if Ciskei is granted independence, the Xhosa nation will be divided. But if no notice to oppose the application is given, the two applicants intend to go to court on July 29 - almost on the eve of the start of the new session of Parliament.

Storage had tried in vain for a week to get their committee elected whereupon the firm terminated the managing director of Table Bay Cold Storage and other meat industry representatives from the support of all employers in the industry. At firms walked out on 19th July demonstration. These workers to about 800 the total number terminated.

## What is the situation?

The 800 dismissed workers intend to remain out of the industry agree to re-employment. The workers are will and their families are receiving is R15 per week

themselves to be on strike and at companies of the meat industry democratically elected committees. The only relief they are receiving is support by the community.

## What is the solution?

The demands of the meat industry in this case management stance towards their resolution of the dispute to recognise the non-employees.

to be fair and legitimate. unnecessarily intransigent and unjust equitable and swift the relevant meat companies and reinstate their dismissed

## How can we help?

The dispute has created of the plight of the meat industry. In order to

- (1) pray for a just settlement
- (2) respond financially
- (3) refrain from eating red meat (this includes pork) until reconciliation has taken place.

eds : one is an alleviation of the dismissed workers the other is obtaining a meeting these needs we can do to the dispute



# Transkei behind

## Ciskei petition,

### say sources

Star

6/8/81

105

#### Political Staff

The Transkei Government is behind a last-ditch attempt to prevent Ciskei from taking independence on December 4.

The involvement of Transkei in moves — including notices being served on all members of the South African Parliament that an application will be brought before the Supreme Court to prevent them debating or voting on the issue — is likely to spark of a diplomatic storm.

It was revealed at the weekend that two Ciskeian refugees living in Transkei had instructed lawyers to serve the notices on the MPs.

The South African Government has, however, moved quickly to block the move by giving notice to amend the constitution of the Republic of South Africa to prevent the action being successful.

The two men bringing the action are deposed Chief Ford Mpanzela and Mr Kaizer Mabweha.

They claim the boundaries of the Cape will be altered irrevocably by Parliament, and this would be a contravention of Section 114 (a) of the South

#### African Constitution.

The men claim that Transkei and the Ciskei are one nation.

However, various sources involved in the legal action say the moves were initiated and are being paid for by the Transkei Government.

Transkei has consistently opposed independence for a separate Ciskei, claiming Ciskei territory as part of its country.

Though the action, if successful, could bring the legality of Transkei independence into doubt, the Transkei Government is apparently unconcerned, because a court cannot overthrow an Act of Parliament.

In a statement on Friday which made no mention of a court application, Mr Chris Heunis, the Minister of Internal Affairs, denied that the Government had acted illegally.

But "in view of possible misconstruction," he said, it had been decided to amend Section 114 of the constitution in the coming session of Parliament — retrospective to May 31, 1981 — to place the intention of the legislature "beyond any doubt."

Would have to part (2). Would amount it would mean that possible?

(5) From the demand curve find the total amount which must be offered on the market in order to fetch the prices discovered in part (4). From these

(4) Construct a schedule showing what price would have to be received for each of the outputs in the demand schedule in order to make the gross value of the crop in each year equal to the average annual gross value. Plot this schedule on the same paper as the demand curve. (It will be a curve of unit elasticity).

(3) Calculate the average annual gross value of the crop over the ten years, and the output and price which would yield this value.

(2) Now suppose that over a period of ten successive years the annual "crop" amounted to outputs of 80, 60, 70, 40, 50, 60, 50, 40, and 70 million bushels respectively. Calculate and tabulate the gross value of the crop in each of these years, if the demand curve scheduled above was the demand curve of each of the ten years.

(1) Plot this demand curve as accurately as possible, preferably using graph paper.

2. cont.....

# Ciskei: All SA MPs summonsed

CT 15/6/81 105

Political Staff

TWO Ciskeians living in Transkei have served summonses on the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the 177 MPs in an attempt to prevent the South African Parliament granting Ciskei independence.

Papers were lodged in the Cape Supreme Court last week. If the action goes to court it could take months to resolve and delay the Ciskei's scheduled independence on December 4.

The two men, Chief Ford Mpangele and Mr Kaizer Mnweba, allege that Parliament has not followed the correct procedures for altering the boundaries of the Cape Province.

In affidavits supporting the application, they claim that if the Ciskei is granted independence, the boundaries of the Cape will be altered irrevocably by the South African Parliament and also that the

Xhosa nation will be divided.

Paramount Chief Xolilizwe Sigcau has also made a sworn statement in which he says that in spite of the boundaries separating the various groups, "historically there is and always has been only one Xhosa nation". He also says the South African legislature "envisaged one Xhosa national unit when they launched the concept of self-governing black States".

The two applicants say that "we would suffer irreparable harm and prejudice if we only brought this application after passing of such Act and a court be bound to decline to adjudicate upon the validity of it".

## 1961 Constitution

The application, submitted to the Registrar of the Cape Supreme Court on Tuesday, describes the South African MPs as "P W Botha and 177

others".

It says Section 114 (a) of the 1961 Constitution prohibits the MPs from voting on any bill "in terms of which independence is to be conferred upon the area within the Cape Province known as the Ciskei unless and until the Cape Province, by petition addressed to Parliament, seeks an alteration in its boundaries so as to exclude the said area from the said province".

It seeks to interdict and restrain the MPs from debating and voting on any bill designed to give independence to the Ciskei unless Section 114 (a) of the Constitution is complied with.

The MPs have been given 21 days in which to indicate whether they will oppose the action, and a further 14 days to file affidavits. But if no notice to oppose the application is given, the two respondents intend to go to court on July 29 this year — two days before the new session of Parliament is due to begin.

## 'Harassment'

If the application is opposed, as seems likely at this stage, the date for the court action will be much later. The two men, both of whom state they have left the Ciskei to escape further harassment by the Ciskei Government, are living in Willowvale and Lady Frere in Transkei.

Chief Mpangele says in his affidavit that he was a member of the Ciskeian Legislative Assembly until 1977 but that he was removed from office because of his support for Chieftainess Nozizwe, widow of the late Paramount Chief Sandile, and then imprisoned without trial for six months.

Mr Mnweba was a member of the Amahlubi Tribal Authority and urban representative of Chief Zinema of the Hewu district in the Ciskei, "but due to political differences with the present Ciskei Government he resides in the Transkei as he is fearful of being detained should he return to the Ciskei".



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20. ...

**Saawu a SACP 'front' Sebe**  
 ZWELITSHA. — The South African Allied Workers' Union was a front for the SA Communist Party, Ciskei's Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, said yesterday. He told the Legislative Assembly in Zwelitsha that the recent attack on members of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service was a direct challenge to the Ciskei nation by the African National Congress, the Pan Africanist Congress and the SA Communist Party.

"Saawu organized the recent labour unrest in Aldant same and their policy was no different from the policies of the ANC, PAC and the Communist Party."

"Saawu is a front organization of the SA Communist Party. This has been uncovered by the CUIS," he said — Sapa

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# No sign union strikers will be freed

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN  
Labour Reporter

THE chairman and three other members of the union whose members were involved in the Port Elizabeth sympathy strikes end their 14-day detention period under the General Law Amendment Act today.

But there is still no sign the men will be released, and union sources last night expressed fears that their detention could be renewed.

The chairman of the Motor Assembly and Components Workers' Union of South Africa, Mr Dumile Makanda, and three other Macwusa members were arrested in Transkei for allegedly entering the territory without travel documents.

They were then turned over to South African Police who are holding them under the General Law Amendment Act.

Section 22 provides for a maximum of 14 days' detention without trial. In their case, this ends today.

But Macwusa's organising secretary, Mr Government Zini, said last night that Mr Makanda's relatives had received no indication of when he would be released.

"The police told the Press they would be held for only a few days because the detentions had nothing to do with the strikes. But they are still being held and their relatives have been told to bring them food again today," he said.

He added: "We are worried their detention could be continued by transferring them to Section 10 of the Internal Security Act or some other security law."

Two trade unionists, Mr Sisa Njikalana of the SA Allied Workers' Union and Mr Joseph Mavi of the Black Municipality Workers' Union, were recently redetained under Section 10 after being held for two weeks under Section 22.

The 33 Wilson-Rowntree workers held by the Ciskeian Intelligence Service in a swoop last week are still in detention.

Brigadier Charles Sebe, secretary of the CIS, said at the time of their detention that they would appear in court this week charged with holding an "illegal meeting".

Their detention brought to 57 the number of unionists being held by the Ciskeian authorities. Most are Wilson-Rowntree workers fired last year after a strike.



these major causes of mortality the Asian and Coloured mortality rates exceed, those of the Whites.

However, in this context what requires emphasis is that by using the major disease classification a certain amount of detail is lost. For example, despite the fact that the overall rates for diseases of the circulatory system are comparable for Whiter, Asians and Coloureds, within this broad category the mortality rates for specific diseases vary markedly. Table II provides the proportional contribution of the major circulatory diseases for the Whites, Asians, Coloureds and Blacks. Whilst Ischaemic Heart Disease is the major Circulatory disease in the White and Asian communities Cerebrovascular Diseases are the major cause of Circulatory Diseases in the Coloured and Black communities.

Similarly, if the Accidents, Poisoning and Violence category is examined in greater detail, motor vehicle accidents are the major cause of mortality in all four communities, the second most important cause in the White community is suicide, whilst that for the Coloureds and Blacks is homicied.

The expectation for Life at birth and at age 45 for Whites, Asians and Coloureds are summarized in Fig. 6. It is not meaningful to calculate an expectation of life for urban Blacks 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 : 0,7

45 these are 1 : 0,91 : 0,86 for males and 1

Coloureds are less disadvantaged at e<sub>45</sub> as at

females, a difference which is majorly attril

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Fig. 7 summarizes the percentage improvement

at birth subsequent to the total eliminatio

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situation. However, these competing risks

indication of the relative importance of various disease categories

the overall mortality experience and also to expectation of life of the three

communities, but also, since there is an approximately linear relationship

# Ciskei and SA 'are partners'

ZWELITSHA. — The South African Government should help Ciskei in keeping law and order in the Border area so overseas investors could be attracted there, the Chief Minister of Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe said in Zwelitsha yesterday. He was speaking during a debate in the Ciskeian Legislative Assembly on the new Department of the Combined Forces.

Chief Sebe said in a situation like the present one, partners should trust one another. South Africa and Ciskei were partners because: "We are taking part in the policies of South Africa."

South Africa had to come closer to Ciskei to help maintain law and order and create a sense of security in the Border area.

"When that is done, overseas people will see that it is good to invest in the area."

If South Africa supplied modern military equipment to the Ciskei, Ciskei would protect its borders, he said.

The former Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs, Dr T Hermanus, said the so-called "freedom fighters or guerrillas" were well trained and people fighting against them should also be well trained if they wanted to survive.

17/10/85  
165





A system of regional weights, for example, can be based on a set of regional health status indicators or measures of need. A variety of such indicators is available and in use in the U.S., U.K. and elsewhere (see Appendix II).

The difficulties of valuing health are multiplied when it comes to the question of human life. Those in the caring professions have argued that the exercise of valuing life in money terms is pointless. Life is the ultimate value in all they are doing.

# No hope as yet for 22 Saawu workers still detained in Ciskei

South African Labour Bulletin condemns the State's action against democratic trade unions and calls for the release of the detainees.

THE 22 members of the South African Allied Workers Union (Saawu) are still in detention in the Ciskei.

They are held under that homeland's proclamation R252 which provides for detention without trial for 90 days. Four of these Saawu members are reported to be on a hunger strike in protest against their detention.

The action against the men follows a long and bitter struggle at the Wilson Rowntree, East London plant, culminating in mass dismissals in February.

In condemning the detentions, the South African Labour Bulletin said last month, "The current detentions are the latest in a series of repressive actions taken against members of unions based in East London. The

Saawu's vice-president, Mr Siza Njikelana, revealed at a meeting at the University of the Witwatersrand that the wives of the detained men were planning to approach the Ciskeian authorities to demand their husbands' release.

Mr Njikelana also charged the Wilson Rowntree management: "They tried all sorts of tricks. Our union has been blamed and held responsible for the tension at the plant."

Efforts to have the Ciskeian authorities discuss the detentions, have proved fruitless. The authorities would not even release the names of the detained men.

The rationale for this is not clear. The cost would appear to be the same whether the man died or whether he is merely chronically sick. It is not the cost to him of the accident or poisoning. On the other hand it is not the cost to 'society' excluding him either, because while society loses his production (if wages do measure productivity, and there are no unemployed) it also gains what he would have consumed, on balance equal to his earnings. No value can be placed on his life as a factor of production, only as an individual;

and of course this is the normal tenor of medical ethics. Other approaches to valuing life (for example looking at compensation awarded in law, or at the values implicit in actual decisions) are also tendentious and values given vary widely. Thus no satisfactory value is available, although the question of what limits to set to expenditure to save life still has to be faced.

## 5.2 The Value of Money

If money proves to be an unsuitable measure for such a fundamental aspect of welfare as health, it is questionable how adequately it can represent other aspects which economic growth and development are supposed to promote.

Health, according to the W.H.O. definition, comes very close to a complete definition of the 'quality of life'; and even the crude measures of health, such as length of life, may correlate more closely with what we wish to measure when we speak of levels of living than with G.N.P. or average per capita national income. Perhaps it would be more useful for planners to have projects in other sectors valued in terms of their impact on health, rather than vice versa. (21)

In practice the two systems of valuation are bound to exist side by side for some time to come. It is doubtful whether enough research is ever done on projects outside the health service sector to discover what their impact on health will be. The World Bank has realized that failure to take into account the health impact of many

21. In this context the work of the O.E.C.D. in developing a 'social profile' as an indicator for a wide range of social and economic variables may prove a better guide for development policy than any single indicator. See for example C.E.W. Simkins & N. Bromberger 'Social Indicators in a Development Context' (unpublished) for work on South Africa.

# Saawu plans Ciskei march

By ZB MOLEFE

A MARCH is being planned by members of the South African Allied Workers Union (Saawu) and its affiliates to demand the release of union members detained in the Ciskei.

The Ciskei march would follow the detention of 67 Saawu members being held under the homeland's Proclamation R252, which provides for detention without trial for 90 days.

There have been reports that four of the detainees are on a hunger strike in protest against their detention.

Meanwhile Saawu yesterday visited their vice-president Mr Ziza Njikelana, who is being held at the Leeuwkop Prison under Section 10 of the Internal Security act. He was detained on May 29.

A guarded Mr Sam Kikine, Saawu's general secretary, would not be drawn to say much about the proposed march. "We are mobilising our people. Unfortunately we cannot

disclose our strategy at this stage"

Included among the Ciskei union detainees are members of the Sweet Beverage and Allied Workers' Union - a Saawu affiliate.

Smela - Kibets

105



# Ciskei's boundaries known soon MP

Weekend Post Reporter

EAST LONDON — The new boundaries of Ciskei will be announced by the Cabinet within the next few weeks, according to the MP for East London City, Mr Peet de Pontes.

Mr De Pontes said today he had discussed the new boundaries and the announcement with the Deputy Minister for Co-operation and Development, Mr Greyling Wentzel.

"I am satisfied the boundaries will be acceptable to everybody, including the people of the white corridor," Mr De Pontes said.

"They will safeguard everybody's interests and the announcement will be made as soon as possible."

Mr De Pontes said he felt it imperative that the boundaries should be finalised soon.

"Mr Hendrik Coetzer, the MP for East London North, and I have done everything in our power to expedite matters and to look after everybody's interests."

The Mayor of East London, Mr Donald Card, said the silence on the part of the Government had been of great concern to the City Council.

"We have been kept completely in the dark and there were fears that the boundaries would not be settled before Ciskei's independence on December 4," he said.

"The decision will not affect the boundaries of the city but it will have a big influence on our future planning."

"The silence of the Government has also prolonged the indecision that has faced us in this part of the country."

# Is Transkei blocking independence move?

BY BRIAN POTTINGER  
Political Correspondent

SPECULATION that the Transkeian Government might be behind Supreme Court attempts to thwart the granting of Ciskeian independence has been given added impetus by an allegation by the Ciskeian Chief Minister that the applicants in the court action were not independent agents.

Chief Lennox Sebe, Chief Minister of the Ciskei, said at the weekend he heard "his master's voice" behind the court application, by two self-exiled Ciskeians, which seeks to effectively thwart Ciskeian independence on December 4.

The men — Chief Ford Mpangele and Mr Kaizer Mabweha — have applied to the Supreme Court in Cape Town for an interdict restraining all 177 South African MP's from discussing Ciskeian independence on the grounds that incorrect procedure had been followed in granting independence.

In affidavits, the men claim Section 114 of the Constitution Act of 1961 had been ignored by the South African Government, in that the Cape Provincial Council had not petitioned the Government to change the boundaries of the province as stipulated in the regulations.

The court action — which has possible serious implications for the Government's homelands policies — has forced the South African Government to announce it will alter the Constitution Act this year.

At the weekend, Chief Sebe declined to say whether he believed the Transkeian Government was behind the application. However, he said, "let us just say I hear His Masters Voice".

The head of the Ciskeian Intelligence Ser-

VICES, Brigadier Charles Sebe, confirmed they knew who was behind the application.

Last week, news reports that the Transkeian Government was behind the application drew a sharp denial, although the Attorney General, Mr E. C. Foid, confirmed money for the court action had been provided by "Transkei tribes".

Meanwhile, analysts of homelands politics believe the application might have been a last-ditch attempt by the Transkeian Government to realise its long sought after aim — the amalgamation of the Ciskei and Transkei.

Even before independence, Transkei urged the amalgamation of the two regions on the basis that the people living in the area are one and should, therefore, be one political unit.

This has been strongly rejected by Chief Sebe and his Cabinet who — according to analysts — fear a loss of status if they are included in an unified Xhosa unit.

Most analysts believe the clash is not between the people of Ciskei and Transkei, but between the black elites in the two homelands, both battling to secure and retain the privileges of office under the South African Government's homelands policy.

Evidence has been submitted to the Supreme Court in support of the dissident Ciskeian's application by Chief Nkomo Sigcau, Paramount Chief of the Gxalekwa tribe, that the Xhosa ethnic units are closely affiliated and historically there is only one Xhosa nation.

But the Ovall Commission into Ciskeian Independence found that although there were undeniable cultural and linguistic similarities, the cultural unity need not have contemporary political relevance. The Commission found that the way Transkei governed its relations with South Africa and handled its independence discouraged Ciskeians from speaking in favour of amalgamation.



# Boycott called in bid to free unionists

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. -- Two Port Elizabeth-based trade unions are to launch a boycott of certain white businesses from July 1 in an effort to bring pressure on the authorities to release four of their officials held by Security Police.

The decision by members of the inter-linked Motor Assemblers' and Component Workers' Association of SA (Macwusa) and the General Workers' Union of SA was taken at a meeting in Port Elizabeth at the weekend.

The unions are seeking the release of the Macwusa chair-

man, Mr Dumile Makhanda, and three other unionists: Mr Maxwell Madlingozi, chairman of the Macwusa branch at General Motors, Mr Mxolisi Dindiza, a union organiser and Mr Zandile Mtuzi, a worker at General Motors.

At the meeting a delegation was instructed to inform the Port Elizabeth African Chamber of Commerce of the decision. The chamber will be asked to request its member businesses to double their stocks and to adjust their prices to match those in town.

The delegation was instructed to convey the meeting's de-

cision to coloured and Indian businessmen as well.

Speakers said the decision should also be relayed to the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation and all sporting bodies for their support.

They said members could still buy items like furniture and clothing - which were not available in the townships - from shops in town, but groceries should be bought only in the townships.

The detained unionists were arrested by Transkei officials three weeks ago after they were allegedly found travelling without valid documents.

They were handed over to the South African Police, who denied then that the men were being detained because of last month's strike by 3,500 workers at Ford, General Motors and Firestone.

Police said the men were being held under section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act, which meant they could be detained for up to 14 days.

At the expiry of the 14 days last week, Security Police announced that the four men's detention would be continued under section 6 of the Terrorism Act, which allows for indefinite detention without trial.

these major causes of mortality the Asian and Coloured mortality rates exceed those of the Whites.

However, in this context what requires emphasis is that by using the major disease classification a certain amount of detail is lost. For example, despite the fact that the overall rates for diseases of the circulatory system are comparable for Whites, Asians and Coloureds, within this broad category the mortality rates for specific diseases vary markedly. Table

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### Independence talks a success — Chief Sebe

THE Ciskeian Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, has described as "very successful" his talks yesterday morning with the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, on independence for the national state.

The talks in Pretoria lasted about two hours and were attended by a top-level Ciskei Government delegation.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr. Piet Koornhof, and high-ranking officials attended the discussions.

There was no statement from the South African Government after the meeting, but Chief Sebe said the talks would continue today. — Sapa.

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Ischaemic Heart  
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Similarly, if the Accidents, Poisoning and Violence category is examined in greater detail, motor vehicle accidents are the major cause of mortality in all four communities, the second most important cause in the White community is suicide, whilst that for the Coloureds and Blacks is homicied.

The expectation for life at birth and at age 45 for Whites, Asians and Coloureds are summarized in Fig. 6. It is not meaningful to calculate an expectation of life for urban Blacks 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  $e_0$  for both males and females, a difference which is majorly 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 distribution from both males and females at  $e_0$  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 summarizes the percentage improvement in the expectations of life at birth subsequent to the total elimination of the mortality associated 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



17 JUNE 23 1981

Argus Correspondent

EAST LONDON. —

New boundaries of Ciskei will be announced by the Cabinet within the next few weeks, according to Mr Peet de Pontes MP.

Mr de Pontes said that he had discussed the new boundaries and the announcement with the

# Ciskei boundaries out soon

Argus 23/6/81

105

Deputy Minister for Co-operation and Development, Mr Greyling Wentzel.

'I am satisfied that the boundaries will be acceptable to everybody, including the people of the white corridor,' Mr de Pontes said.

'They will safeguard everybody's interests and

the announcement will be made as soon as possible,' Mr De Pontes said he felt it was imperative that the boundaries should be settled as soon as possible.

He added that he and Mr Hendrik Coetzer, MP had done everything in our power to expedite matters and to look after everybody's interests.'

The Mayor of East London, Mr Donald Card, yesterday said the silence on the part of the Government had been of great concern to the city council.

'Until now we have been kept completely in the dark and there are fears that the boundaries will not be settled before Ciskei's independence on December 4,' he said.

'The decision will not affect the boundaries of the city, but it will have a big influence on our future planning.'

The silence of the government has also prolonged the indecision that has faced us in this part of the country.'





# MPs' response to 'gag' on Ciskei debate unclear

EP 25/6/81

By BRIAN POTTINGER  
Political Correspondent

SOME confusion still surrounds the exact steps which South African parliamentarians are to take in response to a court interdict brought by two Ciskeian exiles forbidding debate on the possibility of Ciskeian independence.

Summonses have apparently been served on nearly all 177 MPs informing them of the intention of the Ciskeians to interdict debate on Ciskeian independence.

The two Ciskeians — Chief Ford Mpangele and Mr Kaizer Mnweba — brought the action on the grounds that the South African Government had not complied with Section 114 of the Constitution Act of 1961, the section requiring a province to petition Parliament before boundaries can be changed.

Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of

Internal Affairs, has already given notice that the Government intends introducing legislation, possibly retrospective, in order to scrap the petition clause of the constitution.

Today it was still unclear what steps the various political parties in Parliament would take to respond to the summonses.

Mr Alex van Breda, Chief Whip of the National Party, said the Federal Executive of the party had not yet decided on what response was to be made to the summons, but said it was clear MPs belonging to the National Party would not be expected to take action individually.

The leader of the PFP, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, said yesterday the party had not yet given much thought to the summons and said it was still unclear what the position of the MPs was in the issue.

On the broader question of the constitutional issues raised by the application, he said the party would have to examine carefully the announcement by the Minister of Internal Affairs that he was prepared to change the legislation retrospectively.

He said the party's policy towards Ciskeian independence was that of opposition. The PFP had set three conditions before approving independence of homelands; that nobody be stripped involuntarily of their South African citizenship in the process, that all in the homelands vote by way of referendum in favour of independence and that the homelands be economically viable.

Dr Slabbert said although it appeared that the Ciskeian and South African Governments had reached some sort of deal on independence, the exact terms of the deal were still not known.

on its own

"VLT"

BUT they present the same sort of PROBLEMS

FUNCTIONAL DEPARTMENTS

(later)

STAFF SPECIALISED ADVISORS

about these

STAFF SPECIALISED SERVICES

(More detail)

"STAFF" DEPARTMENTS

are not quite the same as

\* Auxiliary, or Service Units (or Departments)

UNITS

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What is the best method of GROUPING

\* or SERVICE

Where is best to LOCATE

\* AUXILIARY

A PROBLEM IN ORGANISATION :

services. The Commission believed that as far as medical staff was concerned maldistribution was the biggest problem, though there was an absolute shortage as well.

Through a NHS the provision of staff and services would not be determined by the economic laws of supply and demand, but by the needs of the people.

...r's lawyers were attempting to arrange bail for the workers. Almost all the detained workers are former employees of the Wilson Rowntree company, who were fired after a strike last year. SAAWU has since launched a consumer boycott against the company. Earlier this year, Wilson Rowntree claimed that SAAWU members had fire bombed the homes of workers who belonged to a rival union. The first group of detainees have been held for some weeks and, at one stage went on a hunger-strike to protest against their detention. Recently SAAWU sent a petition to the Ciskei Minister of Justice, Mr M B Myathaza, protesting against the detentions and demanding that the workers be charged or released.

# Union members held in Ciskei-charged

THE 57 trade union members detained by the Ciskei authorities have all been charged and some have been released on bail. A group of 31 members of the SA Allied Workers Union appeared in court in Mdotsoane township, which is part of the Ciskei, earlier this week. They were charged with public violence. All have been released on R50 bail and are to appear in court again on July 13. A second group of 26 SAAWU members, who were held in a Ciskei Intelligence Service swoop at a Mdotsoane bus terminus earlier this month, have appeared in a Mdotsoane court charged with violating the Riotous Assemblies Act. They have been transferred to a prison run by the South African authorities, but the un-

... detail by a central bureau, but that it should be rather the sum total of the activities of the Health-Centres throughout the country, each of them autonomous to the utmost extent possible, and each allowing for and expressing in its local arrangements, the almost infinite variety of the needs, and best methods of meeting those needs, in different areas.

The Health-Centre is the practical expression of two of the most important, and universally accepted, conclusions of modern medical thinkers. The first is that the day of individual-isolationism in medical practice is past, and that medical practitioners and their auxiliaries can make

... / ...

their most effective contribution to the needs of the people through group or team practice. The second is that the primary aim of medical practice should be the promotion and preservation of health. Hitherto, whilst medical men everywhere have subscribed in theory to these views, in practice, they have as yet found only very imperfect expression. General practitioners confine themselves almost entirely to curative work, and medical officers of health to preventive work. The Commission believes that the Health Centre can provide an effective meeting place for both of these branches of medical practice.

The proposal, fully elaborated in Chapter 28, is that all extra-institutional medical practice in future should be based upon Health-Centres, each serving the population within a clearly defined area. General practitioners will there be supplied with adequate technical diagnostic equipment and will be assisted by nurses, radiographers, laboratory technicians etc.,.

The foundation of the practice of the Health-Centre will be the periodic medical examination, resulting in a continuous process of health education, in which the family physician will play the leading part, rather than in the writing of prescriptions. But when ill health does overtake any member of the family, the initial responsibility for this treatment will lie with the same physician, who will have at his command the entire specialist and institutional resources of the National Health Service."

As has been stated above, the great advantage which the Health-Centre model offered was apparently an integrated approach to the promotion of health and the prevention and cure of disease of the people on an extra-institutional basis at grassroot level. In Part IV of the Report about the organization of the NHS, the Commission unfolded its views about the Health-Centre in further detail.

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## QUESTION 5 contd.

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scrapping of the law causing the problem. This may prove politically difficult. The New Republic Party-controlled Natal Provincial Council will oppose the move as the section embodies the limited autonomy granted Natal as a *quid pro quo* for joining the Union in 1910.

Among the powers guaranteed in terms of Section 114 was that provincial boundaries could be altered only on the petition of the province concerned, and that it would control its own education system.

The government's dilemma, says Wits University's Professor Johan van der Vyver, arises partly from Parliament's moral obligation to remedy the technically uncertain status of the homelands. This would entail repealing Section 114 retroactively.

However, explains Van der Vyver, "Section 114 contains procedural provision for the creation of an Act of Parliament for a particular purpose. If this procedure is not complied with, Parliament does not create an Act of Parliament."

Constitutional law Professor George Barrie of RAU disagrees. "One Parliament can bind its successors on procedure only if it is an entrenched section. To me, Section 114 is not an entrenched part of the Constitution. Therefore one Parliament cannot bind its successors on procedure."

Barrie points out that it is a legal presumption in interpreting statutes that if an Act of Parliament conflicts with an earlier statute, the later Act takes preference and by implication repeals the previous one. In this case, therefore, since Parliament passed legislation to cede certain territory, it has by implication repealed Section 114. Chief State law advisor, D T Folscher, concurs with Barrie.

### Not an Act

Van der Vyver — while accepting that a statute commonly supersedes an earlier version — holds, in effect, that the Constitution is sacrosanct. While Section 114 is still on the statute book, its provisions must be complied with. If Parliament attempts to create an Act without following due procedure — like amending Section 114 — what it produces is "technically not an Act or statute of Parliament." In other words, the purported Act is no Act at all and therefore cannot implicitly repeal the earlier measure (Section 114).

Van der Vyver says that a problem could be construed in terms of Section 59 (ii) of the Constitution which excludes the courts' jurisdiction to question the validity of "an Act passed by Parliament."

But, he argues, the courts' jurisdiction is ousted only in regard to "an Act passed by Parliament." Therefore, if the procedure for creating an Act has not been complied with, "an Act passed by Parliament" does not come into being and the courts are competent to declare that this is the case. "Parliament is in my view

bound by all procedural provisions relating to the creation of statutory law," maintains Van der Vyver.

At first glance the wrangle would appear to involve the classic argument of Parliamentary sovereignty over previous law, but closer examination seems to suggest that in this case a legal requirement may not have been adhered to. If this is so, the measures creating the independent homelands could be invalid in law and the territories legally still part of SA.

□ The only entrenched section of the Constitution relates to the official languages of SA. The coloured voters' roll was similarly entrenched and upheld against government by the Supreme Court in 1952. The NP then packed the Senate to get the required two-thirds Parliamentary majority needed to scrap the roll.

not meant to consume

## SA CONSTITUTION

### Legal dilemma

FM 26/6/81

105

Government could run into further legal trouble over its intention to scrap Section 114 of the SA Constitution Act, say legal experts

Previously unnoticed problems suddenly hit the headlines when two Ciskeians served summonses on the Prime Minister, and all MPs, alleging that Parliament had contravened statutory law in altering Cape provincial boundaries to create black homelands.

Government is expected to react by

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Ciskei  
frees all  
Saawu men

All trade unionists held by the Ciskeian authorities are now out of police hands, following yesterday's release without charge of five members of the SA Allied Workers' Union.

Confirming their release, the head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service, Brigadier Charles Sebe, said the men had been detained in the week before Republic Day.

Another 10 Saawu members detained at the same time had been charged with distributing anti-Republic Day pamphlets issued by the banned African National Congress and SA Communist Party, he said.

○ Saawu's East London branch has been evicted from its offices, the union's general secretary, Mr Sam Kikine, said yesterday.

This follows last Friday's detention of top East London Saawu officials, Mr Thozamile Gqweta and Mr Xolani Khota, and a security police raid on the East London office, in which documents were seized.



Most are  
E.v. Post 2/7/81  
living in

EL's black  
105/2/81  
township

by choice

Post Reporter

MOST people moved to East London's Mdantsane township from choice, with less than 30% being forced to settle there, according to Mr Kirk Helliker of Rhodes University. He was delivering a paper on the relocation of urban townships to the homelands at the ASSA Congress in Grahamstown.

He said the forced or "voluntary" movement of Africans to fully fledged towns in the homelands served the labour needs of the manufacturing industry in the Border areas irrespective of whether such areas were decentralisation points or not.

The scale on which black workers were becoming "frontier commuters" living in homeland towns just outside the white industrial areas and commuting daily to work was increasing rapidly, he said.

In 1970 there were 290 800 "frontier commuters", while in 1979 this had risen to 718 900.

Of the 36 900 Ciskeian frontier commuters in 1976, 29 400 lived in Mdantsane, 28 900 of whom worked in the East London area and 500 more in Berlin. That year there were only 7 060 job opportunities in Mdantsane.

Mr Helliker said 73% of the African work force in East London lived in Mdantsane. Research showed that most Africans in East London had chosen to live there, where better services existed and where they could buy a house.

CT 4/7/81  
Berlin not for Ciskei (105)

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA. — Berlin, in the Eastern Province, would not be included in the Ciskei, Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, said last night.

He said in a statement issued here that the area around East London, Berlin, and King William's Town was earmarked for industrial development which would benefit both the Ciskei and South Africa.

Dr Koornhof said he was making the announcement about Berlin's future status to dispel uncertainty which had resulted from the interim recommendations of the Van der Walt Commission.

The commission was still considering evidence which

it had heard in connection with the consolidation of the Ciskei and its recommendations would be submitted to the Cabinet later this year after completing its investigations, Dr Koornhof said.



# medicine 'swindle'

Tribune Reporter

banned after independence and warned peddlars of the goods to "wind up their perfidious practices."

A Sunday Tribune investigation showed there were scores of agents throughout the country for this pyramid company, which is netting thousands of rands through its products, which it claims:

- Can cure asthma, TB and other lung disorders through its vitamin tablets.

- Can cure a stroke or paralysis through its vitamin tablets.

- Can heal sores and can control skin disorders

through a substance called Care, which is also used to control insects and as a household cleanser. It can also be used for toothache and earache and costs R6.98 an undiluted litre.

- Can regulate weight through its protein supplements, which come in powder form and look like icecream when mixed with water.

None of the products is sold in chemists or shops but entirely through its agents, who have ranks according to the quantity of good they order each month. An area distributor must take R1 720 worth of goods; a direct distributor goes on to R2 000; and a general distributor R4 000.

I spoke to a general distributor — one of the 120 agents who went on a company perk last year to Tel Aviv for a nine-day lecture course on how to market the company's products.

"I was invited to a meeting and became interested in the products and started off with goods valued at R1 720, which took about two weeks to sell, and later went up until I became a general distributor," says the woman who works in a bank during the day and sells her goods in the township of Mdantsane near East London at night.

How does her merchandise work?

"I tell you, our stuff is real good. Take Care, for instance. It heals sores, which disappear in about a

week. It can be used for toothache and earache."

She admits that their vitamins for polio takes a bit of time.

"When people suffer from polio for a long time, it can take up to six months but our vitamin tablets for things like coughs and asthma work in no time."

She also says the slimming course must be taken religiously to work and costs R21.95 a kilogram. "You dilute fibrin protein powder with water and have it at lunch-time and for breakfast, but for dinner you have a solid meal. I've seen it work for people who use it according to instructions. But it can also be used for people convalescing who require additional nutrition beside their meal. It is supplementary. It depends entirely on the person, like all other slimming stuff."

She said the cleansing product was "super" and was used extensively in hospitals.

Mr Murray, managing director of Golden Chemical Products at Kempton Park, told the Tribune he was aware of Mr Maku's statements in the Legislative Assembly but would not comment.

## Doctor slams

THOUSANDS of desperately ill and dying people may be being ripped off through the sale of bogus medicines.

And now medical practitioner turned politician Dr B. Maku has said he wants to stop the abuse in the soon-to-be-independent Ciskei, where he is Minister of Health.

The company to incur his wrath is the Kempton Park-based Golden Chemical Products, headed by Brian Murray, which the accused in the Ciskei Legislative Assembly of unmitigated swindling through the sale of spurious substances and palpably dishonest merchandise.

Dr Maku said the company's products would be

S. Tribune  
CISKEI MINISTER 5/7/81

SAYS PYRAMID COMPANY WILL BE BANNED



# Ciskei men challenge

News 6/7/81

105

## Parliament

### Political Staff

THE sovereignty of the South African Parliament is to be challenged in the Cape Supreme Court this week.

The action is the latest development in a series of threatened legal and counter-legislative moves that could affect the independence of Ciskei, scheduled for December 4.

Already a precedent has been set by two Ciskei men, one a deposed chief, who, with Transkei backing, have given all 177 members of Parliament notice that they intend applying to the Supreme Court to prevent the MPs from debating or voting on the issue of Ciskei independence.

The Minister of the Interior, Mr Chris Heunis, has, however, said he intends introducing legislation to amend the constitution retrospectively for 20 years, which would effectively block the possible success of the court action.

In the latest development an urgent application is being made to the Supreme Court to prevent parliamentarians dealing with the proposed amending legislation.

The action is expected to come before the Cape Supreme Court tomorrow.

Constitutional lawyers said today that the legal action being taken was totally unprecedented.

And, depending on the outcome of the legal dispute, the legal standing of a number of the country's apartheid laws, including the independence of Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda, could be brought into doubt.

The basis of the applications to the Supreme Court hinge on Section 144(A) of the constitution which states that Parliament shall not alter the boundaries of any province ... except on the petition of every province whose boundaries are affected thereby.

The applicants — deposed Chief Ford Mpanzile and Mr Kaiser Mhweba — have given notice to all members of Parliament that they will ask the Supreme Court to prevent any legislation covering Ciskei independence to be debated or voted on until the provisions of Section 114 (A) have been met.

Constitutional lawyers said today that they could find no precedent for the legal steps being taken to prevent Parliament dealing with proposed legislation.

They do point out that there has been debate for some time about the status of legislation governing the homelands.

The provisions of Section 114 (A) were never followed for the already independent homelands.

However, when East Griqualand was transferred from the Cape to Natal in 1978 the procedures set out in Section 114 (A) were applied.

Lawyers also point out that in a recent court case Miss Justice van der Heever of the Cape Division raised doubts about the status of the independence of the three homelands.

The lawyers say that even if the present court applications were successful it would be unlikely that the independence of Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda could be challenged as a new law supersedes any previous legislation.



# Ciskei dispute:

## Court adjourns

AN urgent application aimed at thwarting the granting of independence to Ciskei was today postponed until July 16 in the Supreme Court, Cape Town.

The application was designed to prevent Parliament from amending the Constitution retrospectively for 20 years. The amendment would prevent another action asking the courts to halt legislation on Ciskei independence.

In a brief hearing this morning, Mr Justice Tebbutt postponed the case until July 16 on the agreement of the parties.

### LEGISLATION

The application was brought following an announcement by Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of the Interior, that he intended introducing legislation to amend Section 114 (a) of the Constitution.

Mr Ford Mpangele, a deposed Ciskei chief, and Mr Kaizer Mnweba, claimed in an affidavit that Mr Heunis's stated intention was a 'direct and real threat' to legislate against them succeeding

*(Continued on Page 3, col 9)*

# Ciskei

*(Continued from Page 1)*

in the initial application, to prevent the independence of Ciskei.

The basis of their claim is that in intending to give Ciskei independence on December 4, the Government has not adhered to Section 114 of the Constitution, which states that Parliament must be petitioned by provinces before their boundaries can be changed.

### CHALLENGED

In a rebutting affidavit, Mr Heunis challenged the right of the courts to make an interdict to prevent Members of Parliament from carrying out the functions entrusted to them by the laws of the Republic.

'In fact, I respectfully submit that such an order would be in violation of the privilege of Parliament and its members and more particularly contrary to the provisions of the Powers and Privileges of Parliament Act No 91 of 1963.'

Mr Heunis denied that there was any intention to act unlawfully, or that Members of Parliament could be restrained from introducing, debating or voting on the proposed Bill amending the Constitution.

### OTHERS

He said that independence had been granted to Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda without petitions from any provincial council.

'But I deny that such petition was a pre-requisite to the granting of such independence and that the granting of independence to the Ciskei will be an unlawful act or that Parliament will not, in such circumstances, be acting as Parliament.'

The original application asked the Supreme Court to prevent the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, and all Members of Parliament from debating or voting on any Bill giving independence to Ciskei.

# State challenged on Ciskei independence

Stat 7/7/81

105

## Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Steps by Parliament to change provincial boundaries in setting up independent homelands were challenged today in the Cape Town Supreme Court. The grounds are that such moves are in contravention of the constitution.

In a brief hearing Mr Justice Tebbutt postponed the case until July 16.

The Minister of the Interior, Mr Heunis, submitted a rebutting affidavit.

The action is the latest development in a series of threatened legal and counter-legislative moves that could affect the independence of Ciskei, scheduled for December 4.

Two Ciskei men, one a deposed chief, had given all 177 Members of Parliament notice that they would be applying to the Supreme Court to prevent the MPs from debating or voting on the issue of Ciskei independence.

## BLOCK

Mr Heunis, intends introducing legislation to amend the constitution retrospectively for 20 years, which would effectively block the possible success of such court actions.

In the latest development, an urgent application has been made to the Supreme Court to prevent parliamentarians dealing with the proposed amending legislation.

The basis of the application hinges on section 114 (A) of the constitution which states that Parliament "shall not alter the boundaries of any province . . . except on the petition of every province whose boundaries are affected thereby."

## STATUS

The applicants—deposed Chief Ford Mpangele and Mr Kaiser Mnweba — had given notice that they would ask the Supreme Court to prevent any legislation covering Ciskei independence to be debated or voted on until the provisions of Section 114

(A) had been met.

Constitutional lawyers said yesterday that there had been debate for some time about the status of legislation governing the homelands.

The provisions of Section 114 (A) were never followed for the already independent homelands. But when East Griqualand was transferred from the Cape to Natal in 1978 the procedures set out in Section 114 (A) were applied.

Lawyers also point out that in a recent court case Miss Justice van der Heever of the Cape division raised doubts about the status of the independence of Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda.

David Haddon Prize  
For the best student of  
Architecture (or Quantity  
Surveying) in the subject  
of Professional Practice

Molly Gohl Memorial Prize  
For the best woman student  
in third year.  
Miss C Tredgold

Helen Gardner Travel Prize  
For a student who has  
satisfactorily completed  
1st, 2nd and 3rd major courses.  
P A Rappoport

Cape Provincial Institute  
of Architects' Prize  
For the best student in :-  
Sixth Year  
P F Dunckley

ARCHITECTURE



8/7/81  
105

# Opposition sidestep Ciskei legal fight

**Political Staff**  
**CAPE TOWN** — The Progressive Federal Party and the New Republic Party are not opposing two Supreme Court actions aimed at thwarting the independence of Ciskei.

have the backing of Transkei, initially gave notice to all the members of Parliament that they intended using the courts to prevent Ciskei independence until such time as the Cape Province petitioned Parliament to change the boundaries of the province.

Both parties — whose MPs have been cited as respondents along with all the other MPs — have advised the legal representatives of the two applicants — deposed Ciskei Chief Ford Mpangele and Mr Kaizer Mnweba — that they will accept the ruling of the courts.

The Minister of Interior, Mr Chris Heunis, announced that the Government would retrospectively amend Section 114 (A) of the Constitution.

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This effectively blocked any success of the court action and as a result the applicants brought an urgent application to prevent Parliament debating or voting on the proposed amendment.

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Mr Ray Swart, deputy national chairman of the PFP, said today: "We don't feel we are party to the action as we are opposed to the granting of independence to Ciskei or any other homeland."

The urgent application is to be heard by three judges in the Supreme Court, Cape Town, next week.

The applicants, who

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III: No award  
II : A R Low Keen  
I : N D G Sessions  
fifth years respectively.  
the courses of Building Economics I, II and III in the third, fourth &  
For the best student in each of  
LTA Prizes

P R Swift  
Professional Practice,  
the highest marks in  
For the student obtaining  
Surveyors' Prize  
Cape Chapter of Quantity  
The Committee of the Western

P C Key  
in any year of study.  
For the best all-round student  
Bell-John Prize

(Continued)  
SURVEYING  
QUANTITY

# PPF, NRP won't oppose court action on Ciskei

Angus 8/7/81 (105)

## Political Staff

THE Progressive Federal Party and the New Republic Party are not opposing two Supreme Court actions aimed at thwarting the independence of Ciskei.

Both parties, whose members of Parliament have been cited as respondents along with all the MPs, have advised Ciskeian Chief Ford Mpangele and Mr Kaizer Mnweba — that they will accept the ruling of the courts.

Mr Ray Swart, deputy national chairman of the PFP, said today: 'We will abide by the decision of the court. We do not feel

we are party to the action as we are opposed to the granting of independence to Ciskei or any other homeland.

'As such it is not incumbent on us to defend Government action.'

Mr Vause Raw, leader of the NRP, said: 'We will leave the matter in the hands of the court. The essence of the case is aimed against the Government and its policies.'

'It is not incumbent on us to respond. We will deal with factual issues when they are presented to Parliament.'

Mr Raw said his party was also opposed to giving sovereign independence to any part of South Africa

and saw the homelands as forming part of a confederation of South Africa.

His party was committed to the rights and powers of the provinces and was opposed to any move which would alter these rights.

The applicants, who have the backing of Transkei, initially gave notice to all members of Parliament that they intended to ask the courts to prevent Ciskei independence until such time as the Cape Province had petitioned Parliament to change the province's boundaries.

However, soon after this move was disclosed, the Minister of the Interior, Mr Chris Heunis, announced that the

Government would be amending section 114 (a) of the Constitution which deals with the alteration of provincial boundaries.

He said the amendment was being put before Parliament to clear up misunderstandings and would be retrospective for 20 years.

This effectively blocked any success of the court action and as a result the applicants brought an urgent application to prevent members of Parliament debating or voting on the proposed amendment.

The urgent application is to be heard by three judges in the Supreme Court, Cape Town, next week.



(105) 8/7/81

# Mpangenge and Mnweba versus P W Botha and 177 others

THE Government's failure to follow the correct legal procedures when granting independence to Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda could become a crucial issue when the Supreme Court in Cape Town considers an application aimed at halting the independence of Ciskei later this year.

This is the view of Professor Johan van der Vyfer, a constitutional expert at the University of the Witwatersrand's law faculty.

He has made a detailed study of Section 114 of the Constitution which deals with the altering of provincial borders and which should be applied when drawing the boundaries of "independent" homelands.

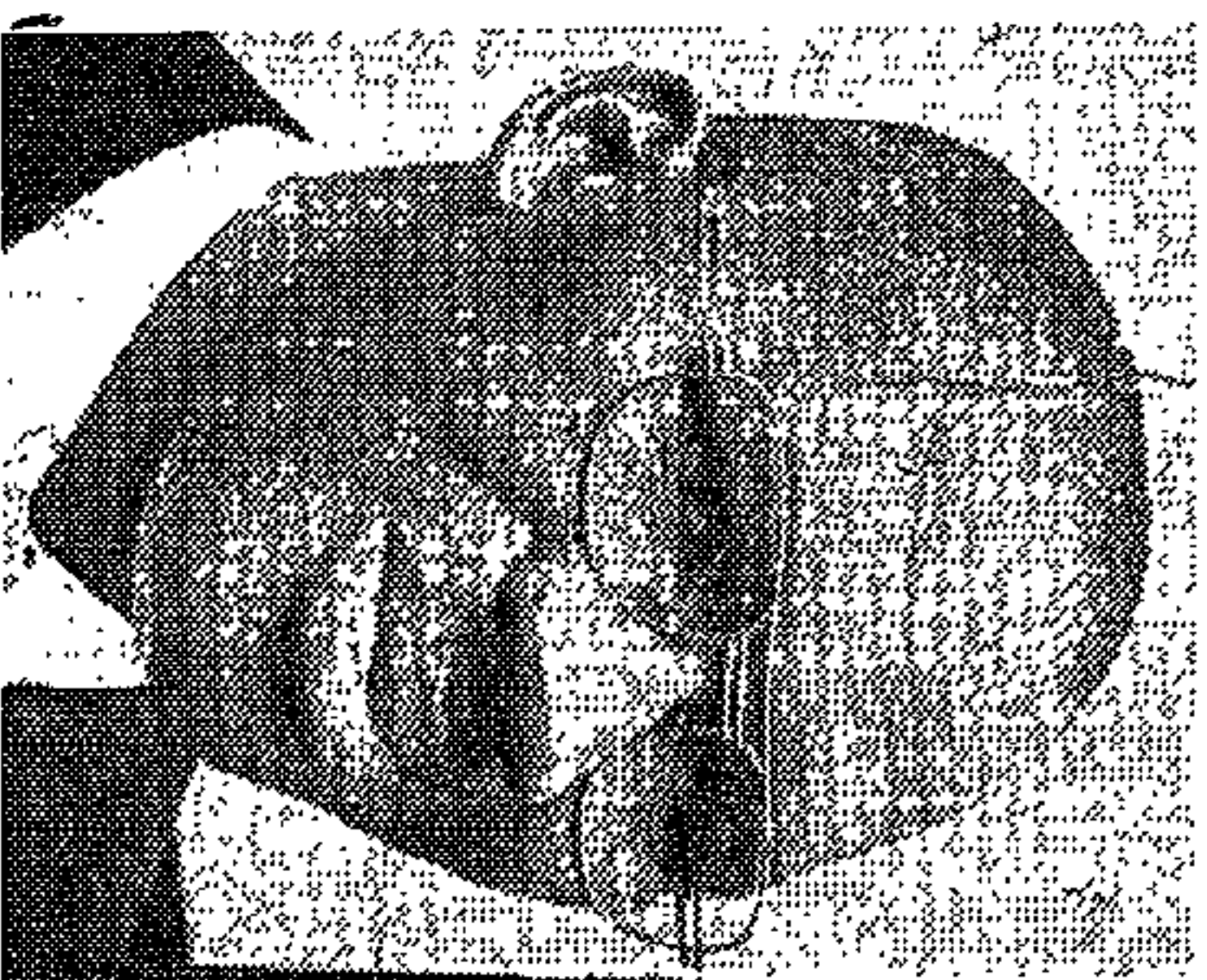
A provision of the section requires Provincial Councils to petition Parliament for the alteration of boundaries. This was ignored by the Government when Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda became independent.

Last month two Ciskeians living in Transkei, Chief Ford Mpangenge and Mr Kaiser Mnweba, served summonses on all 177 MPs in the South African Parliament in an action aimed at preventing them from passing the legislation necessary to grant independence to Ciskei.

At the same time the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, announced that legislation would be introduced in the coming session of Parliament to repeal Section 114 retroactively to 1961, thereby legitimising all previous Government action which was contrary to the provisions of Section 114.

Yesterday the two Ciskeians applied for a court order preventing Parliament from debating or voting on the question of Ciskeian independence on the grounds that any decision would be unconstitutional. The case was postponed until next Thursday.

In papers before the court yesterday, Mr



CHIEF SEBE . . . going for independence.

Heunis denied that the court was entitled to interdict MPs from carrying out the functions entrusted to them by the laws of South Africa.

He submitted that the order being sought by the applicants would be a violation of the privileges of Parliament and its members and contrary to the Powers and Privileges of Parliament Act of 1963.

In his affidavit filed before Mr Justice Tebuit, Mr Heunis admitted that independence was granted to Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda without petitions from any of the Provincial Councils seeking alterations to their boundaries.

The Minister, however, denied that such

In one of the most controversial and complex cases to come before the South African courts for many years, two Ciskeians living in Transkei are challenging the right of Parliament to grant independence to Ciskei later this year. CHRIS FREIMOND examines the background to this unique case, described on the Cape Supreme Court roll simply as "Mpangenge and Mnweba versus P W Botha and 177 others."

PWM 8/7/81

(105)

petitions were necessary preliminaries to the granting of independence to the homelands.

The application was seen by constitutional lawyers as an attempt to pre-empt the repeal of Section 114 which would effectively cause the court case to fall away.

Prof van der Vyfer believes the court will have to deal with two crucial issues — its competence to hear the case, and whether the applicants have the necessary standing to make the application.

In sketching the background to the controversy, he said Section 114 clearly contained procedural provisions for the creation of legislation altering the boundaries or abridging the powers of the Provincial Councils.

"The question of whether Parliament is bound by this provision has been the subject of a long debate among constitutional lawyers. The opinion held by most is that Parliament is not bound by the provision and by simply ignoring it, as in the past, Parliament has impliedly repealed this provision. "My own opinion is that there is a fallacy

in this argument. This is briefly: a statutory provision can only be impliedly repealed by a later enactment of Parliament. In order to create an enactment, Parliament must comply with the procedures laid down for the creation of an Act of Parliament of which Section 114 contains an example.

"I am saying that if Parliament should attempt to change boundaries or abridge powers without following the prescribed procedure for achieving that purpose, then Parliament will not create an enactment of Parliament, since it is not an enactment and it cannot impliedly repeal the previous inconsistent enactment.

"My conclusion therefore is that Parliament is bound by Section 114."

Prof van der Vyfer noted that Parliament ignored Section 114 on several occasions prior to 1961, yet the same provision was included in the 1961 constitution.

Therefore, if Parliament had previously impliedly repealed the provision, the question arose why it had, in 1961, maintained it

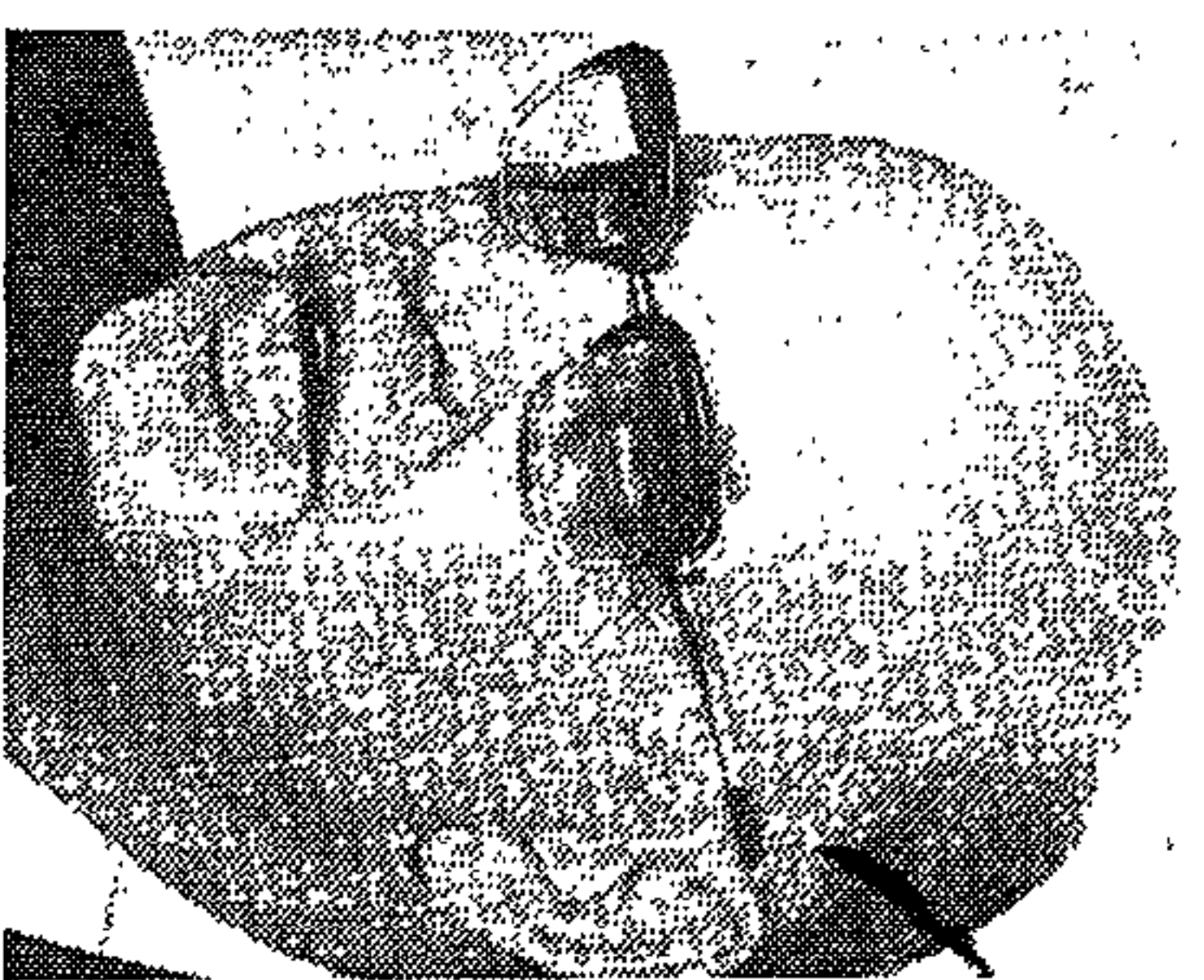
verbatim in the new constitution, he said.

"But this does not resolve the matter. There are two further problems. Assuming Parliament is bound by Section 114, will a court of law have jurisdiction to invalidate an Act passed contrary to its provisions?"

"The section of the constitution dealing with this is Section 59 (1) which excludes the jurisdiction of the courts to question the validity of 'an Act passed by Parliament' to which rule there is an exception concerning entrenched clauses.

"It is clear from this provision that the jurisdiction of the courts is only excluded with regard to 'any Act passed by Parliament'. If the procedure prescribed for the creation of an Act of Parliament is not followed, then Parliament cannot create 'an Act passed by Parliament' and the courts would still be competent to find that the attempted enactment is not 'an Act passed by Parliament' in the technical sense.

"So on this point, I maintain that the courts will have jurisdiction. There is support for my views so far in *obiter dictum* of



MR P W BOTHA . . . respondent No 1.

The other issue was the question of who would have the necessary standing to contest the validity of an attempted enactment which infringed the procedural provision in Section 114.

"From its history it is quite clear that this provision (Section 114) was inserted in the Constitution in the interests of the Provincial Councils, and it may therefore be argued that only a Provincial Council would have sufficient interest in the matter to bring such an application.

"It could perhaps also be argued that

every citizen of South Africa has an interest in the territorial boundaries of the country of which he is a citizen," Prof van der Vyfer said.

On the question of the intended repeal of Section 114, Prof van der Vyfer said such a move would be a "constitutional scandal".

"By legalising Acts which were, at the time of their commission, illegal, does not, in my view, derogate from the illegality of the Act at the time of its commission — Parliament remains a law breaker," he said.

It was a "terrible thing" for a law maker to become a law breaker. Respect for the law could not be created if Parliament itself broke the law.

"I want to emphasise that the provisions contained in Section 114 were inserted in the Constitution of 1969 as a guarantee to Provincial Councils, particularly Natal, for the purpose of persuading them to join the Union in 1910. (When the union was formed, Natal was reluctant to join, particularly because of the education problem, believing integration of English and Dutch education would lower standards.)

"Disregard of this provision amounts to a most deplorable breach of promise," he said.

In legal terms, the autonomy of Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda would probably be declared invalid if challenged in court because of the Government's failure to follow the provisions of Section 114.

But it is unlikely that their independence could be taken away because of the constitutional law convention that rights granted cannot be taken away.

It is likely that if Section 114 is repealed, Parliament could pass legislation to ratify the previous legislation granting independence to the three homelands.



# Court fight on Ciskei put off

CAPE TOWN: — An application by two Ciskeian citizens for an order preventing Parliament legislating for the independence of Ciskei scheduled for December 4 this year — was postponed to July 16 by Mr Justice Tebbutt in the Cape Town Supreme Court yesterday. Chief Ford Mpangele and Mr Kaiser Mnweba are seeking a temporary interdict against the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, and all 177 MPs, restraining them from debating or voting on the question of Ciskeian independence on the grounds that any decision would be unconstitutional in terms of the Constitution Act.

The relevant section of the Constitution requires the Cape Provincial Administration to petition Parliament for the borders of the province to be changed, to enable the Ciskei to become an independent state.

The Minister of the Interior, Mr Chris Heunis, has, however, announced his intention to introduce legislation to amend the Constitution retrospectively for 20 years, effectively doing away with this requirement.

In papers before the court, Mr Heunis argued it was not entitled to interdict MPs from carrying out the functions entrusted to them by the laws of the Republic.

He submitted that an order such as that sought would be a violation of the privilege of Parliament and its members, and contrary to the powers and privileges of the Parliament Act of 1963.

He denied that MPs intended to act unlawfully in any way, or that they could in law be restrained from introducing the proposed Bill, debating it or voting on it.

He said he intended introducing a Bill to grant independence to Ciskei on December 4, and such independence would be in accordance with the wishes of the vast majority of the people of Ciskei, as expressed in a recent referendum. — Sapa.

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Star 9/17/81  
**Transkei  
 lays claim  
 to Ciskei**

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — Transkei and South Africa are heading for a major confrontation over the proposed independence of Ciskei which could dramatically affect the proposed constellation of states.

Reliable sources confirmed yesterday the Transkei Government had already warned the South Africa Government it would not participate in any moves which involved Ciskei as a separate national entity.

Transkei is demanding that Ciskei be included in her territory claiming that both areas are inhabited by the Xhosa people and are historically one country.

It points out that when the independence of homelands was first mooted, Transkei and Ciskei were considered one unit.

The forthcoming court cases in which the right of the South African Parliament is being contested to grant independence to Ciskei were apparently instigated by Transkei and are being backed by the Transkei Government.

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Molly Gohl Memorial Prize

P A Rappoport

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For a student who has

Helen Gardner Travel Prize

P F Dunckley

Sixth Year

For the best student in :-

of Architects' Prize

Cape Provincial Institute

ARCHITECTURE

# Ciskei acts against smaller parties

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ZWELITSHA — The Ciskei Legislative Assembly has unanimously passed a motion barring the registration of a political party with fewer than 10 000 members.

The motion, tabled by the Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, said any party with a membership of under 10 000 would automatically be stripped of the title of a party and be regarded as a faction.

"The Government does not fear the activities of an opposition, but then it must be a substantial opposition capable of speaking on behalf of a relevant section of the population," Chief Sebe said.

"The minimum level of 10 000 voters will establish a sensible minimum for a new party to aspire to."

The Ciskei was being threatened by forces outside its borders which sought to "bring down the Government and sow chaos" in the interests of an ideology which had been rejected by the Western world.

"These people have at their disposal considerable funds and political expertise and are ruthless in so far as the means they are willing to employ."

The Minister of the Interior, Chief M. Maqoma, said the Ciskei Government's policy was based more on economic than on political viability. — Sapa



# Wrangle looming over Ciskei

Political Staff ..

TRANSKEI and South Africa are heading for a confrontation over the proposed independence of Ciskei which could dramatically affect the proposed constellation of states.

Reliable sources confirmed yesterday that the Transkei Government has told the South African Government it will not take part in any moves or dispensation which involve Ciskei as a separate national entity.

Transkei is demanding that Ciskei be included into her territory, claiming that both areas are inhabited by the Xhosa people and are historically one country.

And it points out that when the independence of homelands was first mooted by the South African Government, Transkei and Ciskei were considered to be one unit.

## HIS BACKING

The coming court cases in which the right of the South African Parliament to grant independence to Ciskei is being contested were apparently instigated by Transkei and are being backed by the Transkei Government.

When it was disclosed last month that Transkei was backing the court applications a statement was issued by legal representatives of the two men in whose names the cases are being contested.

## TRIBES' HELP

The statement said it was not the Transkei Government but the tribes of Transkei who were providing finance for the cases.

The initial application was also backed by a lengthy affidavit signed by the Paramount Chief of the Xhosa, X Siegau.

There is more at stake than the Ciskei alone. The Transkei Government has its eyes on the Border corridor, including East London and King William's Town, which separates Ciskei and Transkei.

## WILL NOT JOIN

According to reliable sources, Transkei has told South Africa it will not belong to any body such as the proposed constellation of states if an independent Ciskei is a member.

Without Transkei and Kwazulu, which for different reasons will also not support the constellation, Mr Botha's concept will have little meaning.

The Transkeian Prime Minister, Mr George Matanzima, is in Austria at present and was not available for comment.

A spokesman for the South African Prime Minister's office said that Mr P W Botha was not available for comment.

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108

# Fears for free speech in the Ciskei

By CHRIS FREIMOND  
'Mail' Africa Bureau

THE move by the Ciskei Legislative Assembly to prohibit political parties with less than 10 000 members was probably the start of total suppression of political opposition in the homeland.

That is the view of Dr Robert Schrire, a political scientist at the University of Cape Town.

He was commenting on a motion passed unanimously in the Legislative Assembly at Zwelitsha on Wednesday stating that any political party with less than 10 000 members would be stripped of the title "party" and classified as a "faction".

The motion was introduced by the Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe.

Dr Schrire said yesterday it was clear that Ciskei was setting a "very deplorable example" just prior to independence, scheduled for December 4.

Chief Sebe represented homeland leadership "at its very worst". Dr Schrire criticised Chief Sebe's attitude to human rights and democracy, and said he thought Wednesday's motion was probably just the start of repression which was likely to continue after independence.

Chief Sebe had already shown that he was totally opposed to any form of opposition, including trade unions, Dr Schrire said.

It was possible that after independence, Ciskeians would look back on their "apartheid years" as a "golden era".

There is at present no opposition to Chief Sebe's Ciskei National Independence Party (CNIP) in the Legislative Assembly. The CNIP holds all 55 seats.

Both the CNIP and the former official opposition, the Ciskei National Party (CNP), were formed in 1973 just prior to the homeland's first general election.

After the election the CNIP held 26 of the 50 seats and the CNP, 24. By late 1979 the CNP opposition had dwindled to three seats, the other members having crossed the floor to the CNIP. In November 1979 the CNP was assimilated into the CNIP. The last three opposition MPs crossed the floor to the CNIP early last year.

In an appendix to the report

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published last year, of the  
Quail Commission which inves-  
tigated the feasibility of Cis-  
keian independence, one of the  
commissioners, Professor Rob-  
ert Rotberg, of the Massachu-  
setts Institute of Technology,  
sharply criticised the Sebe Gov-  
ernment's intolerance of politi-  
cal opposition.

"Any government which is  
intolerant of the ordinary free  
expression of political and oth-  
er dissenting views should be  
denied the opportunity of in-  
creasing its powers (as would  
be the case if independence  
was granted)," he said.

To give more power to a  
government which had violated  
the human rights of its citizens  
by arbitrary detention without  
trial for political ends would  
not be in the interests of the  
people of Ciskei, he said.

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# 33 industries in

# Ciskei

# to employ 3 000

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CONCESSIONS in Ireland are so attractive that even South African industrialists are attracted there, and this must be prevented by the South African Government's giving urgent attention to improving decentralisation concessions.

This was said by Dr S P du Toit Viljoen, chairman of the Corporation for Economic Development (CED) after a visit to Ciskei, when he toured the latest industrial developments.

He said the success of the Ciskeian National Development Corporation (CNDC) in establishing a large number of industries in Ciskei over the past five years was "highly impressive".

A total of 33 industries had been established at a cost of almost R32 million, and this would give Ciskeians nearly 3 000 jobs when they were in full production.

Dr Viljoen pointed out that worldwide experience had shown that for decentralisation to succeed, concessions must be sufficiently attractive.

Referring to Ireland, he said: "Their concessions are so attractive that even South African industrialists are attracted to Ireland, and this must be prevented.

"The State will be forced to give urgent attention to improving decentralisation concessions."

Experts point out that another reason for the Irish appeal to foreign investors is that people with marketing skill are involved in selling the benefits.

One is Mr Raymond Dumigan, who leads a crusade to put the Carrickfergus area in Northern Ireland back on its industrial feet.

He has had brochures on the

region translated into French, German and Spanish, and is arranging visits by local as well as foreign entrepreneurs.

He is also identifying areas of import substitution to see if it is possible to make any of the products currently being imported.

"We are also looking at the Third World countries which are development-aided by the United Nations.

"Perhaps we could exploit that market with traditional products which they require.

"If we are going to create employment we have got to get out and look for new markets.

"Without speculating you won't accumulate," said Mr Dumigan, whose marketing skill has already led men to set up their own businesses in the region.

RDM 11/7/81  
105  
**Sebe says bar on parties is aiding nation**

Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON. — The Ciskei's Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, has rejected the view of a University of Cape Town political scientist Dr Robert Schrire that the homeland was heading for total political suppression.

OWN  
P Dr Schrire said the move by the Ciskei Legislative Assembly to prohibit political parties with fewer than 10 000 members was probably the start of total suppression of political opposition in the homeland.

Chief Sebe said it was "tragic" that a "man of this intelligence could make such wild and unfounded statements without knowing any of the facts".

He said that after the last election there were only three Opposition members who were "ex-officio appointed members".

He said these three had since crossed to his ruling Ciskei National Independence Party "of their own free will".

Dr Schrire said the Ciskei

was setting a "very deplorable example" just before independence, set for December 4. He said Chief Sebe represented homeland leadership "at its very worst" and had a callous attitude towards human rights.

Chief Sebe had already shown he was totally opposed to any form of opposition, including trade unions.

It was possible that after independence, Ciskeians would look back on their apartheid years as a "golden era".

Chief Sebe said: "A base must be made where human power, which is very limited, needs to be organised for the good of the nation."

"A one-party state does not mean the end of democracy because each member can be free to represent the interests of his people in providing them with at least half a loaf of bread a day.

"Who does this man think he is to interfere in such a holy exercise as the resurrection of a nation? What has he contributed to the Ciskei?"

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in any year of study.  
P C Key  
The Committee of the Western  
Cape Chapter of Quantity  
Surveyors' Prize  
For the student obtaining  
the highest marks in  
Professional Practice.  
P R Swift  
LTA Prizes  
For the best student in each of  
the courses of Building Economics I,  
II and III in the third, fourth &  
fifth years respectively.  
I : N D G Sessions  
II : A R Low Keen  
III : No award

QUANTITY  
SURVEYING  
(Continued)



### (9.3) Centralised Marketing of Drugs:

Given the needs for incentives to encourage innovation in the industry and the lack of information and price-sensitivity, a combination of the price system and centralised marketing of drugs may be a way of overcoming the difficulties in the drug market.

The way in which such a system could operate would be as follows: a centralised body would be responsible for the buying and distribution of drugs. The firms would not promote drugs to doctors at all.

The board would then disseminate information about drugs to doctors, a process that would be financed by profits generated by the sale of drugs.

The need for this type of institution is based on the analysis in Section 4 where the impact of the flaws in the drug market were examined.

It was shown that the lack of information and the high cost of generating information in this market preclude the doctor from making choices that maximize the benefit of the patient. The result is that price-sensitivity is lacking in the drug market and that this in turn prevents the optimal combination of price-promotion from emerging.

The same reasoning was used to explain product proliferation, brand use and research into products with apparently little new benefit.

The overall conclusion is that the private costs and benefits facing the firm differ from those facing the patient or the community.

To an extent this board will enable the externalities in the drug market to be removed and the combination of private production and centralised marketing would ensure a more efficient market.

...

Briefly stated, the use of the centralised marketing board would enable some of the problems in the market to be overcome.

The existence of price-sensitivity and information on the part of the customers of the firms would mean that more of the externalities would be internalised in the decisions of the firm. The firm would then have to consider the marginal costs and benefits of promotion and, because these costs and benefits more accurately reflect the full social ones, it would pay the firm to cut back on promotion expenditure. If it did not do so a competitor would be able to enter the market, offering a price-promotion combination that is more highly valued by an informed target market.

Similarly the amount of brand differentiation adopted would

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Two still  
detained  
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EAST LONDON — Two members of the South African Allied Workers Union (Saawu) are still being held in detention in the Ciskei, several weeks after they were arrested.

Colonel Z. Makuzeni, the deputy head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service, confirmed yesterday that Mr Douglas Mxinwa, a former Wilson-Rowntree worker and Mr Mthetheleli Mema, a worker at Johnson and Johnson, were still in detention.

He could not say when they would be released.

Mr Mema has been in detention since May 30, but Colonel Mukuzeni could not comment on a Saawu claim that Mr Mxinwa has been in detention for three months.

DDR

Price comparison and quality comparisons would be facilitated.

The advantages of the system proposed stem from the fact that greater price sensitivity and information will be re-introduced into the market.

At the same time, the incentives for the firm that introduces a better product will not be removed and may, in fact, be increased as the centralised buyers would be more sensitive to new and improved products.

It must be noted, however, that this system will still not be able to compare with the theoretical ideal of market efficiency. There are imperfections in the drug market that

...





# Govt gets go-ahead on Ciskei freedom

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — An urgent application aimed at thwarting the granting of independence to the Ciskei was dismissed in the Supreme Court in Cape Town today.

Miss Justice van den Heever with Mr Justice Baker and Mr Justice Broeksmá, concurring ruled it was clearly within the competence of Parliament to amend Section 114 (A) of the Constitution.

She said the court could not interdict Members of Parliament from exercising rights and duties falling within their competence.

The application was dismissed with costs.

It was brought by a deposed Ciskei chief Mr Ford Mpangele and Mr Kaizer Mnwebe.

## PETITIONED

Designed to prevent Parliament from amending the Constitution retrospectively for 20 years, it was brought after an announcement by Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of the Interior, that he intended introducing legislation to amend Section 114 (A).

The basis of the claim was that in intending to give Ciskei independence on December 4 the Government had not adhered to Section 114 which states Parliament must be petitioned by the provinces before their boundaries can be changed.

Mr Heunis was present when judgment was delivered. He said, "I am going ahead with the amending of Section 114. I have no other comment."

Mr D A Gordon, SC, Mr J D Pickering and Mr P C Combrinck instructed by C Dichmont and Dichmont appeared for the applicants.

Mr H C Nel, SC, and Mr J P van Niekerk instructed by D P de Klerk and Van Gend appeared for the respondents.

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PLANNING  
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QUANTITY  
SURVEYING

# Ciskei interdict ruling today?

CT 17/7/81 (105)  
Staff Reporter

THE Supreme Court yesterday concluded hearings of argument for and against an application by two Ciskeians for an interdict preventing Parliament from voting in favour of legislation which would clear the way for independence for the Ciskei.

Miss Justice Van den Heever, Mr Justice Baker and Mr Justice Broeksmas ad-

joined the court until 10 am today "or as soon thereafter as the court is ready to deliver judgment".

The application for an interdict was brought by Mr Ford Mpangele, a former acting chief of the Ama Xhosa tribes in the Ciskei now living in Transkei, and Mr Kaizer Mnweba, also resident in Transkei.

The two men have submitted that their South African citizenship and nationality are threatened by plans to confer independence on the Ciskei, as well as their rights to immovable property presently within the Cape of Good Hope. These property rights would be transferred to "a foreign state" if the Ciskei became independent.

Mr D A Gordon SC submitted yesterday on behalf of the two men that section 114(a) of the Republic of South Africa Constitution Act 32 of 1961 prohibited the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and 177 members of Parliament from voting upon any bill in terms of which independence would be conferred on the Ciskei — unless the Cape Province petitioned Parliament for exclusion of the territory from the province.

## Integrity

He submitted that when the Union of South Africa was formed, recognition had been given to the territorial integrity of the colonies which formed the four provinces within the union. He said section 114(a) of the act entrenched the requirement that Parliament could only change provincial boundaries if petitioned to do so by the province involved.

Mr H C Nel SC submitted on behalf of Mr P W Botha, the Prime Minister, and Mr Chris Heunis, the Minister of Internal Affairs, that the court could not interdict a member of Parliament from introducing a bill, debating it or voting on it.

He said the Powers and Privileges of Parliament Act stipulated that there should be freedom of speech and debate in Parliament. This freedom could not be impeached or questioned in any court. He said it was not necessary for Parliament to formally "repeal or amend" before enacting legislation repugnant to the existing law.

Mr Nel was assisted by Mr J P van Niekerk and instructed by De Klerk and Van Gend. Mr Gordon was assisted by Mr P C Combrinck and Mr J D Pickering, and instructed by Dichmont and Dichmont.



# Judges may rule in Ciskei case today

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CAPE TOWN — Judgment is expected today in the unprecedented urgent application in the Supreme Court here to prevent the South African Parliament granting the Ciskei independence.

The presiding judge, Miss Justice Leonora van der Heever, said after yesterday's legal argument that she and her fellow judges, Mr Justice P. W. E. Baker and Mr Justice C. Broeksma, hoped to deliver their judgment today.

She said this after Mr David Gordon, SC, argued for the two applicants, Chief Ford Mpangele and Mr Kaiser Mnweba, that Parliament could not alter the boundaries of any province without a petition from the Provincial Council concerned.

Mr Gordon said that when Parliament adopted the Status of Transkei Act, which granted Transkei independence in 1976, the provisions of the South African Constitution were not followed.

This meant that the 177 MPs, who were served summonses in terms of the application, could not constitute "parliament" because the Republic of South Africa, as laid down in the Constitution, did not exist and any move for it to act as such was

therefore unlawful.

In any event, he said, the provision requiring that petitions be submitted from the provincial councils to alter the boundaries of the provinces could not be changed by Parliament alone — and Parliament could not change this provision without a petition from the provincial councils.

Until this was done, Mr Gordon added, the Ciskei could not be taken out of the Cape Province.

Because Section 59 of the Constitution prevented the courts from challenging the validity of any law passed by Parliament, the only remedy available to the applicants was to restrain Parliament from discussing any move to discuss a law granting the Ciskei independence.

Mr H. C. Nel, SC, who appeared on behalf of the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, and the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, said Parliament could not be restrained in the manner sought by Chief Mpangele and Mr Mnweba.

He said the Powers and Privileges of Parliament Act of 1963 laid down that the freedom of speech and debate in Parliament could not be questioned in any court.

No court could interdict an MP from introducing a bill in Parliament, or debating one or voting on one

Mr Nel argued that because Parliament had the right to repeal or amend any law, it was not necessary to formally repeal or amend before enacting legislation repugnant to the existing law.

This meant the provision requiring petitions from provincial councils could be repealed or amended expressly or by implication.

He also said that this provision was not binding on Parliament as Parliament was sovereign and it could not bind its successors.

Mr Nel disputed whether the applicants had the legal right to bring the matter before court and said the petition's provision of the Constitution, Section 114 (A), was never intended to apply to the situation as the one under consideration.

Replying, Mr Gordon said if Parliament did adopt laws granting Ciskei independence, the applicants would be precluded from challenging them in court and this would seriously prejudice them.

If the applicants could have relied on Parliament's intentions in 1959 when it decided that there would be one Xhosa national unit, they would have done so but the present government was not bound by the Promotion of Black Self-government Act because no rights were enshrined in it.

He argued that any Xhosa had the right to bring the application if they were to be taken out of the Cape and put into a foreign state, with their rights as South Africans being deprived from them, without the provisions of Section 114 (A) of the Constitution being adhered to.

Much of the day-long proceedings was taken up by intricate legal argument between counsel.

Mr Gordon was assisted by two other advocates, Mr P. C. Combrink and Mr Jeremy Pickering, of Um-tata, Mr Nel was assisted by Mr J. P. van Niekerk.

At the end of the proceedings, Miss Justice Van der Heever adjourned the court until this morning when she said it was hoped to be able to deliver judgment although, because of the issues involved, it was not a matter the court would consider lightly. — DDR.

## By BARRY STREEK

CAPE TOWN — There was surprisingly little public interest in yesterday's hearing in the Cape Supreme Court in which two exiled Ciskeians living in Transkei, Chief Ford Mpangele and Mr Kaiser Mnweba, are trying to delay Ciskei's independence.

Although every single South African MP was served summonses — the respondents were called

## No MPs at hearing

P. W. Botha and 177 others — no MP actually turned up in court to listen to the proceedings.

Neither Chief Mpangele nor Mr Mnweba was in court either.

One person who was in court for the hearing was Transkei consul in Cape Town, Mr A. L. Socikwa.

When approached, Mr

Socikwa said he was an interested spectator and that was all.

Only a few people sat in the public galleries.

But it was an unprecedented legal challenge to the South African constitution and Parliament.

Not since the application of the Terrorism Act

in South West Africa was challenged in 1969 and the constitutional crisis in the 1950s over the government's moves to deprive the coloured people of the vote has there been such a court case.

Indeed, yesterday's lack of public interest totally belied the importance and significance of the court case — which could still delay Ciskei's scheduled independence on December 4.

Notes (continued)

- Section 5:
- (11) The Sainsbury Re
  - (12) Survey by MARPLA
  - (13) Solomon, W.J. an
  - (14) Hemminki, E.: C Pharmaceutical R
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  - (20) Prinsloo, T.: I +
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- (1) I. Illich estimate than generic equ
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  - (3) Kane, G.J.: Pill
  - (4) W.H.O. Chronicle,
  - (5) Chamberlin, E.H.: +
- Section 7:
- (1) Steenkamp Commiss
  - (2) Molitor, B.: Pat Problem. +
- Section 8:
- (1) Summers, R.: A Pl
  - (2) Steenkamp Commiss
  - (3) Bam, W.: Are Pharmaceutical Preparations much too expensive?
  - (4) Heller, T.: Rich Profits and Poor Health.



Appendix 4: Analysis of the cost structure of ethical drug firms in South Africa, 1974 and 1975.

Element of Cost	Percentage of Total Cost.	
	1974	1975
Royalties	2,3%	2,2%
Research and Development	2,4	2,5
Manufacturing and quality control	10,1	10,8
Active ingredients	27,8	29,6
Inactive ingredients	3,1	3,4
Packaging	9,9	7,9
Promotion	22,2	21,9
Other Overheads	8,3	9,4
Profits Before Tax	16,2	13,2
	100	100

Appendix 3: Prices of Certain Medicines in Different Countries.

(a) Prices in European Countries:

Country	Price per 100 mg (100 mg)									
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Germany	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0
France	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0
Italy	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0
Spain	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0
UK	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0
Sweden	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0
Netherlands	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0
Belgium	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0
Portugal	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0
Denmark	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0
Switzerland	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0
Austria	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0
Finland	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0
Japan	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0
USA	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0

Lieutenant-Colonel H. G. Webster.



# 50 to become Ciskei's first prison wardens

**EAST LONDON** — A group of 50 Ciskeians left for the Bavianspoort training centre yesterday to be trained as the first wardens in the Ciskei Prison Service.

The men were selected from a group of applicants after a call by the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, for volunteers to undergo training.

The second in command at Fort Glamorgan Prison here, Lieutenant-Colonel H. G. Webster, addressed the group yesterday before their departure for Bavianspoort.

Colonel Webster, who is also the local liaison officer between the South African Prison Service and the Ciskei Government, said the men were making history as the first group to undergo training.

The group will receive six months training at Bavianspoort. Colonel Webster said they would form part of the Ciskei Bavianspoort.

Law Enforcement Group which consisted of the defence force, the police, the prison service section and the traffic officers. All members of the law enforcement group would wear the same uniform but the insignia would be different.

He said a true warden should not only look at the material and promotion aspects of a job but also at what he could contribute

to the service and to his nation.

Colonel Webster warned the group that their training would be no holiday but that all the suffering would be worth it as the Ciskei nation would be proud of them.

He said anyone who felt he did not want to accept the challenge had been free to do so, and said he was proud that he could report back to the Ciskei Government that not one member of the group had changed his mind about undergoing the training.

— DDR

Source: Ciskei Prison Service, East London (9)



# 'Government illegal since Transkei independence day'

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SOUTH AFRICA had been without a legal government since it gave independence to the Transkei in 1967, a senior Durban advocate told three judges of the Supreme Court in Cape Town yesterday.

Mr D A Gordon, SC, was arguing for two Ciskeian applicants who are seeking an order restraining the Prime Minister and 177 other members of Parliament from introducing, debating and voting for a bill which would seek to regularise Parliament's actions in terms of the Republic's Constitution

The Minister of the Interior, Mr Chris Heunis, the 41st respondent in the matter, has submitted statements to the court that he would introduce such a bill to amend and clarify Section 114 of the Constitution retrospectively.

Mr Ford Mpangele, a deposed Ciskeian chief, and Mr Kaizer Mnweba brought the application because they wanted to stop the Minister of the Interior's plan to legislate and amend Section 114 (A) in such a way that the requirement for provincial petitions becomes redundant retrospectively for 20 years.

Such amending legislation, the applications argue, would prevent another action asking the courts to halt legislation granting the Transkei independence.

#### PASSED

As a result of the unconstitutional change of boundaries of the provinces, the House of Assembly and State President no longer constituted the Parliament as defined by Section 1 of the constitution, Mr Gordon said.

Miss Justice van den Heever asked Mr Gordon: "Are you saying that South Africa has no valid government?"

Mr Gordon: "It has an executive government only."

Miss Justice van den Heever: "But if Parliament isn't Parliament,

then mayhem will happen because none of the legislation passed since 1967 will be valid"

Mr H Nel SC assisted by Mr P C Combrinck and Mr J D Pickering of Umtata, for the Minister, argued "Section 114 was in any event amended by the Black States Constitution Act (No 21) of 1971" The Act gave the State President the right to establish by proclamation a Legislative Assembly for a particular black area and declare the area to be a self-governing territory within the republic.

"The Ciskei was so declared by Proclamation No R187, 1972 and the nature of authority vested in the Legislative Assembly of such a territory cannot be regarded as forming part of an existing province," he said.

The result of any further act of Parliament relating to the independence of such a territory could therefore not result in any further alteration of provincial boundaries.

The bench reserved judgment till tomorrow or the earliest convenient time after 10 am tomorrow. — Sapa.

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1974.

AN urgent application aimed at thwarting the granting of independence to the Ciskei was dismissed in the Supreme Court, Cape Town, today.

Broeksma concurring ruled that it was clearly within the competence of Parliament to amend Section 114 (a) of the Constitution.

In these circumstances, she said the court could not interdict members of Parliament from exercising their rights and duties falling within their competence.

On these grounds, the application was dismissed with costs. The application was brought by a deposed Ciskei chief, Mr Ford Mpangele and Mr Kaizer Mnwebe.

It asked the Supreme Court to prevent the Prime Minister, Mr P.W. Botha and all members of Parliament from debating or voting on any Bill giving independence to the Ciskei.

The application was designed to prevent Parliament from amending the Constitution retrospectively for 20 years. It was brought following an announcement by Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of the Interior, that he intended to introduce legislation to amend Section 114 (a) of the Constitution.

The basis of the applicants' claim was that in

# Bid to stop self-rule for Ciskei fails

1974. 17/7/81 105

(Continued on Page 3, col 5)

Ciskei

(Continued from Page 3)

intending to give Ciskei independence on December 4, the Government had not adhered to Section 114 of the Constitution, which states that Parliament must be petitioned by the provinces before their boundaries can be changed.

In an opposing affidavit Mr Heunis challenged the right of the courts to make an interdict to prevent members of Parliament from carrying out the function entrusted to them by the laws of the Republic.

He submitted that such an order was in violation of the privilege of Parliament and its members and more particularly contrary to the provisions of the Powers and Privileges of Parliament Act of 1963.

Mr Heunis was present when judgment was delivered.

Asked to comment afterwards he said: 'I am going ahead with the amending of Section 114. I have no other comment.'

Mr D.A. Gordon, SC, Mr J.D. Pickering and Mr P.C. Combrinck instructed by Diksmont and Diksmont, Mr H.C. Nel, SC, Mr J.P. van Niekerk, instructed by D.P. de Klerk and Van Gend appeared for the respondents.

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# Court rejects plea on Ciskei issue

Staff Reporter

THE Cape Town Supreme Court was told this week that the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and 177 members of the House of Assembly did not constitute Parliament as defined in the Republic of South Africa Constitution Act.

Parliament as it existed now was a "de facto" and not a "de jure" House of Assembly. Mr D A Gordon, SC, submitted on behalf of two Ciskeians applying for an interdict preventing Parliament from voting in favour of legislation clearing the way for Ciskeian independence.

Miss Justice van den Heever refused the application by the two Ciskeians. Mr Justice Baker and Mr Justice Broeksma concurred with her judgment.

But the judge indicated that she assumed a different application by the two men might have a reasonable chance of success.

The urgent application for an interdict was brought by Mr Ford Mpangele, a former acting chief of the AmaXhosa tribes in the Ciskei who moved to the Transkei to "escape further harassment by the Ciskei Government", and Mr Kaizer Mnweba, also resident in the Transkei.

They submitted that Section 114(a) of the Republic of South Africa Constitution Act 32 of 1961 prohibited the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and 177 members of Parliament from voting on any Bill in terms of which independence would be conferred on the Ciskei — unless the Cape Province petitioned Parliament for exclusion of the territory from the province.

Mr Gordon submitted on behalf of the two men that Parliament's legislative power to change provincial boundaries reposed in petitions from the provinces affected.

But Miss Justice Van den Heever added that she assumed that Mr Mpangele and Mr Mnweba would have a reasonable chance of succeeding with another application for a declaratory order stating that Section 114(a) prohibited Mr Botha and the 177 MPs from voting on any bill in terms of which independence was conferred on the Ciskei — unless petitioned to do so by the Cape Province.

She pointed out that Mr Gordon had argued that the 178 members of the House of Assembly did not constitute "Parliament" as defined in the Republic of South Africa Constitution Act.

The judge said she agreed with Mr H C Nel, SC, who appeared on behalf of the Prime Minister and Mr Heunis, that if the 178 MPs did not constitute Parliament, they would not be capable of passing a valid Act. A rule nisi calling on the MPs to do something they were in any event incapable of doing would not therefore be necessary.

She therefore left this argument to be pursued in the main application, "should it be pursued".

# Sebe attacks S Africa's treatment of illegals

W. Post 18/7/81

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By BRIAN POTTINGER  
Political Correspondent

THE Chief Minister of Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, has branded the recent pass raids in Cape Town as a futile effort to treat the symptom of a disease rather than seek its cure.

Reacting to the arrests of hundreds of allegedly "illegal" black people in Cape Town over the last two days, Chief Sebe warned that the only solution would be the full-scale development of the homelands.

At the same time, he gave notice that the Ciskei would not accept any "repatriated" person in Ciskei who had not, in fact, originally come from the homeland.

His statement follows hard-line warnings on SATV last night by the Chief Commis-

sioner for the Western Province, Mr Timo Bezuidenhout, that "illegal" Africans would be forced to return to their "national states".

Chief Sebe said last night Mr Bezuidenhout would be doing these repatriations "until he reaches the grave" because people inevitably flowed to the urban areas in search of jobs.

He said the Ciskeian urban representative in Cape Town would have to satisfy himself that every person the administration board sought to "deport" was, in fact, from the Ciskei.

"There will be no question of loading people into ox-wagons and dumping them anywhere."

Chief Sebe said that, according to his information, very few of the people arrested in

the township raids in Cape Town were Ciskeians.

Those who could be proved to have come directly from Ciskei would not be accepted back in the homelands until full arrangements had been made by the relevant chiefs.

The fate of the Ciskeians arrested in the raid has become of cardinal importance in the light of imminent Ciskeian independence.

One of the key agreements reached between the Ciskeian and South African Governments in the "independence package deal" was that no Ciskeians would be removed from South Africa unless there had been full consultation between the authorities.

The treatment of the Langa-Nyanga arrestees could, therefore, affect future relations.



Chief LENNOX SEBE ... arrests "a futile attempt to treat a symptom".



# SA Parliament valid, court rules

DD 1/7/81 105

CAPE TOWN — The Republic's Parliament is valid, but the question of its constitutional legality may be pursued at a later date, the Supreme Court judge, Miss Justice L. van den Heever, ruled here yesterday.

Miss Justice van den Heever, sitting with two judges, dismissed an urgent application by two Ciskeians.

The application sought to restrain the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, and 177 other parliamentarians from introducing, debating and voting on a Bill aimed at regularising Parliament's action regarding black states independence and the resulting altering of provincial boundaries.

The judges did not rule out a further legal debate on the legality of the presently constituted Parliament in terms of the Republican Constitution, and said this matter could be pursued by the

applicants if they wished in further court action.

Miss Justice van den Heever, sitting with Mr Justice C. Baker and Mr Justice H. W. E. Broeksma, found that Section 114 (a) of the constitution did not require, as the applicants argued, "specific procedure or prerequisites for amendment."

This meant that the applicants had erroneously argued that Parliament had no right to alter province boundaries without petitioning the provinces concerned.

The applicants, a deposed former chief, Chief Ford Mpangele, and Mr Kaizer Mnweba, had brought the urgent application after the Minister of the Interior, Mr Chris Heunis, indicated he would introduce a Bill in the coming session of Parliament to clarify and regularise Parliament's actions in terms of Section 114,

retrospective for 20 years.

The applicants argued that the boundary changes made by the granting of independence to black states could not be regularised retrospectively by an amending bill without the express agreement of the provinces concerned, nor could Parliament amend the section in terms of Section 118 of the constitution, as it was no longer a valid Parliament as defined by the Republic of South Africa constitution of 1961.

Miss Justice van den Heever declined to make a ruling on the present validity of Parliament, saying the matter could be pursued, should the applicants so wish, when they resumed their original action to block Ciskei gaining independence.

The application was dismissed with costs. — SAPA.

See page 9.

# New court application may still delay Ciskei independence

By BARRY STREEK

CAPE TOWN — The constitutional battle over the scheduled independence of the Ciskei on December 4 is not yet over — in spite of yesterday's ruling in the Supreme Court here.

An urgent application to restrain the members of the South African Parliament from passing a law to alter the constitution was dismissed with costs.

The presiding judge, Miss Justice Leonora van den Heever, with Mr Justice Baker and Mr Justice Broeksma, unanimously ruled that Parliament had the power to change Section 114(A) of the constitution.

They said the clause which required a petition from the Provincial Councils before the boundaries of any province can be changed could be altered by Parliament.

In the circumstances, Miss Justice Van den Heever said, the court could not interdict members of Parliament from exercising the rights and duties falling within their competence.

For this reason, she said, the application was dismissed with costs.

But the ruling does not preclude the deposed Ciskeian chief, Chief Ford Mpangele, and Mr Kaizer Mnweba from still bringing their original application.

Yesterday's decision means that Parliament cannot be stopped from discussing and passing the proposed amendment to Section 114(A), which will remove the requirement for petitions from Provincial Councils retrospectively for 20 years.

The Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, who was in court to hear the judgment confirmed yesterday, said that he still intended introducing the proposed amendment to the constitution.

In effect, this means that Chief Mpangele and Mr Mnweba can still bring the original application before the court to ensure that the provisions of the constitution are followed in any measure aimed at

giving the Ciskei independence.

However, should they win such a case their victory will probably be Pyrrhic, because by the time it reaches the court Mr Heunis' amendment may well have counteracted the potential success of their application.

But if the two Ciskeians do go ahead, the courts may have to rule on a basic question of whether the South African Parliament has been legally constituted since 1976.

If Parliament is ruled to be unlawful, then no legislation adopted by it can have legal effect.

And Mr David Gordon, SC, argued in this week's hearing that since the excision of Transkei from South Africa, the constitution had been contravened and this meant that Parliament was not lawfully convened.

In their decision yesterday the three judges specifically said that they did not make any ruling on the merits of this claim. The judges also did not rule on whether

Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda had been lawfully excised from South Africa when they were granted independence.

If the original application still comes before the court, the judges may have to rule on these issues — and this could create constitutional problems.

It may still delay Ciskei's scheduled independence on December 4.

What is clear, however, is that Parliament, if it is lawfully constituted can change the constitution and that the requirements that petitions be received from provincial councils before the boundaries of the provinces are changed, can be changed.

The legal team acting for Chief Mpangele and Mr Mnweba would not comment on whether they would proceed with the original application and said they would have to study the judgment.

They would also have to wait for further instructions from Chief Mpangele and Mr Mnweba.

18/7/81

105



19/7/81

# A black town is sad farewell to a white mayor

HE IS 'ILLEGAL' — AFTER 26 YEARS

S Times 19/7/81 (105)

**MAYOR Gerhardus Petzer and his wife Joyce finally have to leave their beloved hometown ... because they are white, although they would love to stay on.**

Local black residents would also like them to stay and the Ciskei Government would like them to stay.

But, according to the South African Government's Trust and Land Act, no whites are allowed to live in Frankfort, which is on South African development trust land.

Mr and Mrs Petzer — the only whites in the town for the

By BEVIS FAIRBROTHER

past six years — are illegal residents.

Last year they were ordered to leave by March 1981 by a King William's Town magistrate's court.

But, because it was hoped last-minute appeals to the Government would succeed, the order was postponed until August.

Efforts to get permission to stay on were in vain and they have to leave by the middle of next month.

"After all these years my wife and I just can't believe it is going to happen."

He is hopeful that the land will be included into the Ciskei, and when the homeland becomes independent in December he hopes to move back.

He is prepared to become a Ciskei citizen.

"I've been assured by a very senior Ciskei Government official that my house will be kept for me and I can carry on teaching."

## Mayor

As well as being Frankfort's mayor, Mr Petzer is vice-principal at the local Zeleni High School.

He travels to school every day on a horse-drawn cart to teach Afrikaans to about 500 black pupils.

He has assured his pupils that even though he has to move he will not leave them in the lurch during the rest of their school year.

"It's so near the end of the year. They will be writing exams shortly and I can't just drop them like that. They need me," he said.

He is looking for accommodation in a nearby white town so he can travel to Frankfort every day.

He will also keep the village council going until the Director of Local Government in Cape

Town tells him what to do.

"The townspeople are most upset that we are going. So many of them rely on me and every day they come to me for advice about something."

A deputation of residents approached the Ciskei Government to intervene, but were told that the Government's hands were tied as the land did not belong to the Ciskei.

## Welfare

Mr Petzer was born in Frankfort 60 years ago. When he grew up he joined the South African Police in Johannesburg.

He left the police to study at the University of the Witwa-

tersrand and a technical college and then spent several years as a senior black welfare officer.

He moved back to Frankfort with his wife in 1955.

"We have been so happy here. I actually thought I had gone to die there, but now it looks like it might not be so.

"We have such a nice house where we can grow all our own vegetables and keep cattle and sheep. We have everything we need.

"I keep hoping something will still happen and we will not have to go," said Mr Petzer.

Mr H Hannan, Commissioner for the Department of Co-operation and Development in East London, said there was little chance Mr and Mrs Petzer would be allowed to stay.

Personal and environmental hygiene is promoted by encouraging the use of individual face cloths and water, digging of rubbish pits and the erection of pit latrines. Repeat visits are made at intervals to check if instructions are followed. The ideal number of households to be visited is not more than 5 - 8 per Care-Group member.

Most members prefer to do the visiting as a group. Collectively they feel more confident, they are more readily listened to and they can help each other when problems are encountered. Various methods are used to transmit the message, sketches, health songs or discussions.

are kept waiting due to lack of motivators and vehicles.

From observations made over the last 2 years we found that there are certain general factors which influence the quality of a group.

### Table

Both Chabane and Mbokota are very large settlements with few Care-Group members. Both are under the same chief who is not very cooperative. The Care-Group in Chabane is the only one where the representation of the social elite of the village is big enough to cause class tensions. In addition some key persons are interfering with the group. All this has led to a near collapse of this group.

Mbokota has started well, in spite of the handicaps mentioned, but last summer's heavy rains have forced the resettlement of a portion of the village to a safer area. The whole community was disrupted by the events and Care-Group activity came practically to a standstill.

### Table



# Don't split the Xhosas . . . Transkei tribes will still try to stop Ciskei

By PETER MANN, Political Correspondent  
Transkei is trying to block the December 4 independence of the Ciskei — because it wants a unified Xhosa nation.

And whites living in the corridor from East London in the south to Queenstown in the north can expect more demands that they be included in a unified Xhosa state stretching from Port Edward to the Great Fish River.

The Transkei is understood to be refusing to take part in P. W. Botha's constellation of states if the Ciskei is given independence.

The first move to thwart the granting of independence to the Ciskei ended in failure this week when the Supreme Court in Cape Town rejected an urgent application which sought to restrain Parliament from amending Section 114 of the constitution.

The urgent application was brought by two Ciskeians, Ford Mpanzela and Kaiser Mhweba.

## Independence

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It is expected that Mr Heunis' proposed amendment will make it unnecessary for Parliament to wait to be petitioned by the provinces.

In an opposing affidavit filed on behalf of himself and the Prime Minister, Mr Heunis challenged the validity of the court to prevent MPs from carrying out the functions entrusted to them by the laws of the Republic.

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males. In this triennium the death-rate figures per 1 000 were respectively estimated as being 6,0, 5,3 and 6,4.

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The two men summonsed Mr P. W. Botha and all the South African Members of Parliament earlier this year in an attempt to stop independence.

The men saw Parliament will act unconstitutionally by granting independence to the Ciskei and ask the

court to grant an order prohibiting MPs from voting on any Bill in terms of which independence is to be granted upon the area within the Cape Province known as the Ciskei unless and until the Cape Province by petition addressed to Parliament seeks an alteration of its boundaries . . .

The case has not yet been heard. Mr Mpanzela and Mr Mhweba, however, brought an urgent application before the court this week after the Minister of Internal Affairs, Chris Heunis, had announced in a Press state-

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# Kei 'blackmail' over Xhosas

UNITY for the Xhosas. This is the cry from the Transkei as efforts to block the December independence of Ciskei intensify.

South Africa's first independent homeland is trying to put pressure on the government by threatening not to take part in the constellation of states scheme envisaged by P W Botha if Ciskei's independence goes through.

Whites living in the corridor from East London in the south to Queenstown in the north can expect more demands that they be included in a unified Xhosa state stretching from Port Edward to the Great Fish River.

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# Petzers pressed to quit Ciskei town

VDM 20/7/81  
(105)

## Own Correspondent

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN** — The last of the white families of Frankfort near King William's Town, the Petzers, are under tremendous pressure to leave the area before the end of the year.

In fact, Mr Gerhardus Petrus Petzer, 62, and his 58-year-old wife, Joyce, have a court order against them to vacate their Frankfort house in August or face prosecution.

Mr Petzer, who has re-iterated his intention to take out Ciskeian citizenship when the homeland becomes independent on December 4, questioned the motives of the Department of Co-operation and Development in forcing him-out of Frankfort.

"A few months after I am evicted from the house I will be a Ciskeian citizen," he said. Both he and his wife were "highly disturbed" by the eviction "which will take us away from an area where our services are sorely needed".

Mr Petzer has appeared in court three times in a bid to forestall his eviction but he had to concede at his last court appearance that the house he was occupying belonged to the South African Government.

The house was bought by the Government with a number of other properties which belonged to white families. The purchase of the properties was the initial step leading to the hand-over of Frankfort to the Ciskei, in terms of the South African Government's consolidation plans for the homeland.

The Petzers were the only family which stayed on at Frankfort after selling their property.

Explaining the matter last week, Chief Minister I. L. Sebe said: "We felt there should be some form of local government at Frankfort — hence the establishment of a village management committee.

"However the people of Mgwali, for whose resettlement Frankfort has been earmarked, are now pressing for their resettlement. This has put the situation into a new perspective."

Before Frankfort's proposed zoning, Mr Petzer was the mayor of the town, a position he maintains he still holds. "I have correspondence from the Director of Local Government in Cape Town that I should not dissolve the local council until I hear from him," Mr Petzer said.

ARCHITECTURE

He did not intend, however, to defy his eviction order on the basis of that communication.

King William's Town  
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# Ciskei independence: Last hurdle cleared, but what sort of deal?

THE Supreme Court decision last week rejecting attempts by exiles to prevent Ciskeian independence has removed the last obstacle to the territory's December 4 rendezvous with homeland-style independence.

Ever since February 1980 when the Quail Commission handed its milestone report to the Ciskei Government on the implications of homeland independence events have raced at headlong pace in the patch of land north and east of the Great Fish River.

The announcement of independence and subsequent events have marked a major retreat by the Ciskeian Government from both the key recommendations of their own Quail Commission and even the terms of the "package independence deal" spelt out by Chief Sebe to a 7 000-strong "Meeting of the Nation" in Zwelitsha on a sweltering day in October last year.

As the date of independence marches closer the detail of the package deal mandated by "the nation" in the Zwelitsha meeting have become no less vague. The exact nature of this supposedly brand new form of Ciskeian independence as an element in a confederal South Africa and the concrete advantages of independence are becoming increasingly less apparent.

Between now and December 4 a tremendous amount of clarification on the part of both the Ciskei and the South African Government will have to be made to avoid the suspi-

cion that fast footwork by the South Africans has not sold yet another homeland administration a "pig in a poke".

In its political recommendations the Quail Commission advised Ciskei to opt for independence only if the following conditions were met before independence was accepted:

● The majorities of Ciskeians both in the Ciskei and in the South African common area voted in favour of independence in a carefully supervised referendum.

● Citizenship on satisfactory terms were negotiated which gave non-resident Ciskeians the choice of either Ciskeian or South African status or both. The South African Government should 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 be agreed with the South African Government.

● That the rights of Ciskeians to work and remain employed in South Africa be explicitly preserved.

● That South Africa agrees to provide equitable financial support.

In virtually all these fundamental requirements the Ciskeian Government has suffered disappointment or failed to gain public commitments from the Republican Government before accepting independence.

## BY BRIAN POTTINGER Political Correspondent

The referendum was held on December 4 last year under conditions which widely differed from the recommendations of the Quail Commission to which Chief Sebe had again committed himself after the "Meeting of the Nation" on October 5 1980.

The citizenship negotiations have so far been conducted in the utmost secrecy but all indications are that Chief Sebe's original hopes of splitting the concepts of nationality and citizenship — Ciskeian citizenship but a common Southern African nationality — have run aground.

The theory then putted was that rights of citizenship — employment, voting and pension rights — would rest with the Ciskei State while a common nationality would ensure access to a South African passport.

At numerous meetings throughout the country and overseas, Chief Sebe, proclaimed his belief in the possibility of splitting the concepts of citizenship and nationality and warned his people would not be prepared to sacrifice their birthrights in South Africa.

Subsequent leaks from sources close to the negotiations appear to indicate the two Governments have dropped the suggestion for precisely the reasons the Quail Commission suggested they should in the first place — the possibility that hostile foreign countries would use the new "Southern African" passport as an excuse to refuse recognition of the new confederal passport.

And so nine months after Chief Sebe pledged not to take independence unless the citizenship issue had been settled in a satisfactory manner, and five months after the actual announcement of Ciskeian independence, the details of the citizenship deal are as obscure as ever.

Settlement of the crucial land issue also appears to have been hardly more propitious for the Ciskei.

The land claims of the Ciskeian Government fall into three main categories: About 100 000 ha owed from the 1975 consolidation proposals which include compensatory land for areas expropriated to Transkei, about another 200 000 ha under

the 1980 proposals (giving a final total land area of 800 000 ha) and a final grand Ciskeian land claim of all the territory between the Great Fish and Great Kei rivers — three times larger than the area envisaged by present consolidation proposals.

In all three categories the Ciskeian Government has failed in achieving its previously proposed ends.

Negotiations have yielded only one concrete assurance from the Government; that they will hand over the land under the 1975 proposals by December 31 1982 — one year later than originally anticipated.

Original demands by the Ciskei Government for precise details of additional land claims to be made known before independence have been successfully diverted by referring to the Van Der Walt Commission and the Cabinet.

About the only thing that has clearly emerged is that Van der Walt's recommendations (comparatively sweeping) have been largely rejected by the Cabinet and the Government is looking at consolidation in a new light; preferably centred on the concept of "regional, trans-border growth areas".

Ciskei has been even less successful in winning towns for their independent state, the most signal failure being King William's Town, earmarked as the new capital of an independent Ciskei.

The crucial issue of work and residency rights for Ciskeians living in common South Africa is equally dogged with confusion and uncertainty.

On December 10 last year Chief Lennox Sebe said a "Bill of Rights" would give preferential job opportunities in the sense that Ciskeians would not be treated as aliens for purposes of employment in South Africa.

Roughly interpreted the "Bill" means Ciskeians will be given neither more nor less advantage in securing employment than the citizens of already independent homelands.

In fact a Transkeian Cabinet Minister only recently claimed he had seen the labour agreement and it was precisely the same as the Transkei's.

On the broader and vital question of population removals — "dumping" — the agreement reached, between Ciskeian and the Republican Government as part of the

"package deal" reads as follows:

"The governments of the RSA and the Ciskei agreed that no unilateral removal of Ciskei citizens will be undertaken in the area of the confederation in which they presently reside without prior consultation for their effective resettlement and vice versa.

"Similarly consultative machinery must be established between the two countries in connection with the removal of citizens from the two countries".

The emphasis on consultation prior to removal rather than agreement on the removals leaves the Ciskeian Government no absolute right to refuse to accept resettled people from common South Africa.

With an estimated 432 000 people candidates for removal to the desperately overcrowded Ciskeian homelands, the "independence deal" appears fatally defective on this point. In no way can it be seen to fulfill the requirements of the Quail Commission that the rights of Ciskeians to work and remain in South Africa be explicitly preserved.

As regards finance a great deal has been said but very little concrete produced to indicate the extent South Africa is prepared to go to meet the Quail Commission prerequisite of "equitable financial support".

The economy of the Ciskei is in a parlous state and unemployment is critical.

Despite the financial status of the soon-to-be independent "State", both Chief Sebe and the Republican Government have kept up a constant barrage of rhetoric about the possibilities of economic development for the region.

Of increased concrete support there has been less evidence. In his "Meeting of the Nation" address, Chief Sebe announced that the South African Government would be providing R10 587 000 to upgrade the resettlement areas of Ntabethemba and Zwelidanga over the next three years.

A committee under the Deputy Minister for Co-operation and Development, Mr Greyling Wentzel, was set up to investigate similar resettlement areas. Recently the sub-committee was bitterly criticised by the Minister of Interior, The Rev W Xaba, for having failed to come up with any relief measures for the people. Hardly an auspicious start!



# Pass raids condemned by Ciskei, Transkei

ZWELITSHA — Ciskei leaders have condemned remarks attributed to Mr J. Fourie, a senior public prosecutor at the Langa Commissioner's Court, during a series of pass law trials.

The trials were a sequel to the arrest of hundreds of people who had been evicted from the Langa single quarters because they allegedly stayed there illegally.

The Rev W. M. Xaba, Ciskei's Deputy Chief Minister, said Mr Fourie's remarks not only insulted the woman they were directed at, but also the entire black community of South Africa.

The remarks bedevilled attempts to alleviate the polarisation of the various racial groups in the country.

Mr Fourie was reported to have said to the woman: "I suppose you sleep with a different man every night".

When the accused said she did not have identity documents, Mr Fourie allegedly said "Everyone had to have documents. Only donkeys, cows and baboons don't need to carry documents."

Mr Xaba said the raid which resulted in the trials spoke eloquently of the "cruelty of apartheid".

Chief Minister L. L. Sebe has condemned the pass raids, saying the

presence of the alleged pass law offenders in the Western Cape resulted from the lack of employment in the national states.

He said the creation of more job opportunities in the homelands was one way of circumventing the "tragedy of pass raids," as people from the homelands would find employment in their own areas and therefore not go to urban areas to make a living.

"The South African Government must speed up the development of the black national states and inject enough capital there for their development projects," he said.

Mr Xaba said the raids illustrated fully "that separate development has failed".

He said the South African Government concentrated all its development resources for black people on urban areas, "leaving the homelands barren of both development and opportunities for its people".

He said black people were justified in looking suspiciously at the South African Government's co-prosperity projects.

"The arrangement prescribes that factories will be put up in the townships and urban areas, whereto our people will again flock and the dangers of the pass raids

will always be an ever present element," he said.

"This is all hypocrisy," Mr Xaba added.

Both he and Chief Sebe said that in terms of the Ciskei's agreement with South Africa, no Ciskeians could be repatriated to the Ciskei unless there was first negotiation between the two governments, which might see the justification for the repatriation.

The Transkei consul, Mr A. L. Socikwa, yesterday deplored the fact that the Langa evictions had taken place in mid-winter.

He said he had gone to the hearings last week to ask for a list of Transkeians arrested. He was told that most of those arrested had failed to produce identity documents which would have revealed where they came from, and that fingerprints had been sent to Pretoria.

"If these people have to be repatriated it should at least be done in an orderly and humane fashion — not that we approve of them being repatriated," he said.

He said Transkeian representatives had been approached by many Cape Town employers seeking to register their workers. This indicated that work was available and that work permit difficulties were largely due to official policy. — DMR.



EAST LONDON — A call to the Johnson and Johnson toiletries manufacturing company operating here to open a factory in the Ciskei was made yesterday by the Ciskei Minister of Health and Welfare, Dr B. Maku.

Dr Maku made the call during a visit to the company factory at Dawn yesterday.

With him were the Ciskei Minister of Education, Chief D. M. Jonglanga, the Secretary for Education, Mr O. S. Bomela, the Secretary for Health and Welfare, Dr P. Pistorius, the president of

# Firm urged to open factory in Ciskei

the Ciskei Nursing Association, Mrs Joyce Salayi, and the Ciskei's deputy chief nursing officer, Mrs J. Sishuba.

After commending the company for paying good wages to Ciskeians, Dr

Maku said it would be interesting to have a branch of the firm at Bisho (the new Ciskei capital) because it would symbolise "what patience and human trust can bring about".

He said the Ciskei Chief Minister, Chief L. L. Sebe — who said he was sorry not to have been there with him — had given an open invitation to the company to discuss future plans in the Ciskei.

Dr Maku called on the company to adopt an agricultural scheme in the Ciskei "and settle, say about 50 people in our already planned Keiskamma scheme".

He said such farmers would produce 2 000 litres of milk a day and make it possible to provide people with "one meal a day. — DDR

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# CNDC says failure rate low

DD 24/7/81 105

**MDANTSANE**— It was estimated that less than five per cent of businessmen assisted by the Ciskei National Development Corporation did not make a success of their businesses, the general manager of the CNDC, Mr Frans Meisenholl, said in a statement.

He said this low failure rate was due to several factors, among which he highlighted the use of trained personnel to conduct feasibility and viability studies into businesses being established.

"In this way we help ensure that the Ciskeian businessman is not going to lose money unnecessarily and that the

corporation is using public money discreetly," he said.

Mr Meisenholl said the CNDC's financial assistance to Ciskeian businessmen amounted to R5,87 million from which a total of 414 businessmen had been able to establish diverse ventures like hotels, bottle stores, undertaking concerns, garages, general dealerships and musical groups.

Another factor which went a long way towards sorting out problems for new businesses was the use of qualified staff as after-care officers who visited businessmen on their premises and advised them free of charge on

management, marketing, selling and promotions.

"This helps to equip the businessman better as an entrepreneur and also allows him to draw on the after-care officer's wealth of experience," he said.

These efforts were also supported by the provision of shopping and office complexes.

Mr Meisenholl also emphasised the role played by the Management Institute of Management (CIM) which runs courses for Ciskeian businessmen, covering subjects like bookkeeping, control over cash, staff stocks and other matters connected with sound business

management.

He said the CIM was supported by the CNDC with a grant of R20 000 a year.

Six complexes providing shopping and office facilities had already been built—four in Mdantsane and two in Zwelitsha — providing centralised shopping venues for the public while assuring businessmen of a reasonable volume of "traffic" through their shops.

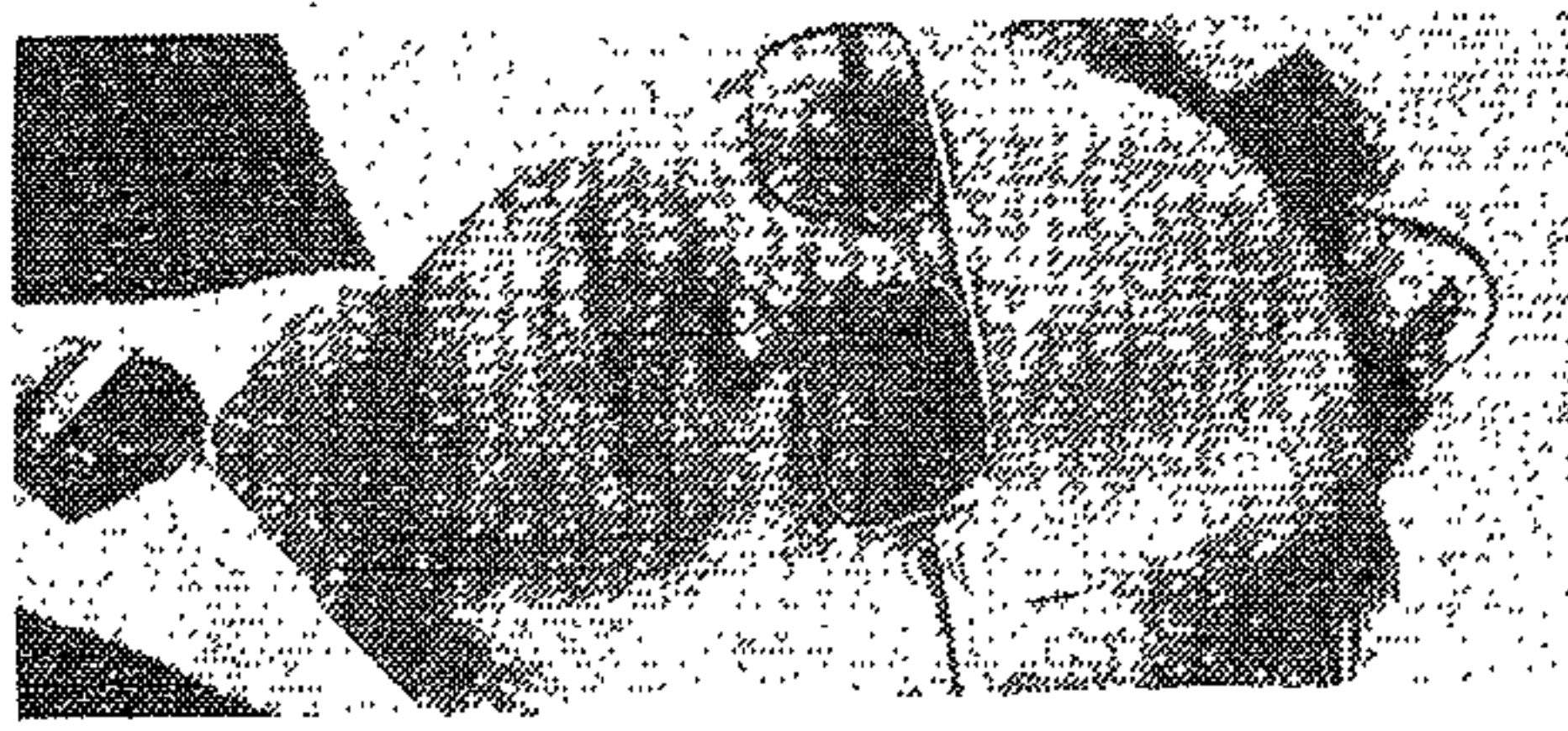
Besides establishing businessmen, the corporation was encouraging industrialists to move away from backyards to proper industrial complexes. The

same advice was also provided for industrialists as businessmen.

"The impact of establishing Ciskeian businessmen and industrialists is far reaching," Mr Meisenholl said.

"These Ciskeians employ other Ciskeians thereby reducing the tremendous unemployment and accompanying social problems.

"It is estimated that 2 500 Ciskeians are employed by the 414 businessmen who have received financial assistance from the CNDC," Mr Meisenholl said.—DDR.



MR MEISENHOLL



# Sport aid for Ciskei

105

DD  
24/7/8

EAST LONDON — The South African Government has seconded sports officials to assist in the preparations for Ciskei's independence on December 4.

Mr N. B. Gwili, Ciskei's Government sports organiser, said 80 sportsmasters were attending a four-day course in Mdantsane. The course ends today.

Officials from the Anglo

American Corporation, the South African Foundation and the South African Department of National Education's sports section lectured them on athletics, soccer, boxing and tennis.

Mr Gwili said Mr Marius Strydom, Mr Johan Bloem and Mr Frik Venter, from South Africa, would spend six months in the Ciskei as advisers in preparing sporting activities for the independence celebra-

tions.

Mr Gwili said celebrations would be held at district, regional and national level.

Dates for both districts and regional celebrations would be announced later. National celebrations would start on November 28 with the official opening of the independence stadium at Bisho, and continue until December 5. — DDR.

DD 25/7/81  
**PM: no govt role in Ciskei case**

ENGCOBO — The Transkei Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, yesterday admitted Transkei tribesmen had helped finance the Supreme Court move to forestall the independence of

Ciskei. Chief George, who declined to name the tribesmen concerned, said the Transkei Government had had nothing to do with the case, and added that Transkeians could not in-

itiate the financing of a case which belonged to Ciskei.

"This is a Ciskeian case, initiated by Ciskeians and this is Transkei, not Ciskei," he said — SAPA.



# Battle to stop independence for Ciskei 'not over yet'

By JIMMY MATYU

A DEPOSED Ciskei chief and former member of the Ciskeian Legislative Assembly, Mr Ford Mpangele, said yesterday that the battle to stop independence for the Ciskei on December 4 was not over yet.

Addressing a meeting in Kwazakele, he said new legal steps would be taken following the collapse last week of a Supreme Court action to have the granting of independence quashed.

"We have already instructed our attorneys to proceed with the matter. All we need to succeed is money. Our coffers are exhausted," he said.

He appealed to those who wished to "preserve Xhosa national unity, to support financially our noble move to meet the fees of our lawyers," Mr Mpangele said.

He denied that Transkei was behind the move and was paying for it.

In the Cape Town Supreme Court, Madam Justice Van der Heever dismissed with costs an urgent application for an interdict seeking to restrain the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha and 177 other parliamentarians from voting in favour of legislation clearing the way for Ciskeian independence.

The action was brought by Mr Mpangele, of Willowvale, and

Mr Kaizer Mnweba, another former Ciskeian politician, of Hewu near Lady Frere. Both were members of the opposition Ciskei National Party.

With the two men to the report-back held in the new Daku Hall, were Chief M Z Joyi, Transkei MP, and praise-singer Mr. Kholekile Norman Ngcongolo, both from Umtata.

"It is a lie that we have lost our case against Ciskei independence. The judge indicated that another, different application by us might have a reasonable chance of success.

"That is why we are now proceeding with our original application to block the Ciskei independence on December 4," he said.

Mr Mpangele explained that the King of Xhosas, Paramount Chief Xolilizwe Sigcau, in Willowvale, had asked him to institute the action.

"The paramount chief is most unhappy and sent me to Mr Botha to ask him why he was dividing the Xhosas into two units by creating two Xhosa states, Transkei and Ciskei.

"At this stage we are not fighting with anybody but talking. Historically we are one people, the nation of Paramount Chief Phalo, the founder of the Xhosa nation. But I see bloodshed if the children of one person are divided," he said.

GV Post 27/7/81 (105)

DD 27/7/81

# King textile workers strike for more pay

EAST LONDON — Production at the King William's Town plant of Da Gama Textiles, the largest textile factory in the southern hemisphere, was brought to a standstill this weekend when a work stoppage by loom mechanics spread to other departments.

The strike at the plant, formerly known as Good Hope Textiles, was over demands for higher wages.

In a statement yesterday, Mr C. J. Kotze, general manager of personnel at Da Gama Textiles,

said the stoppage started at midnight on Friday when 44 loom mechanics downed tools and demanded higher wages.

He said, "This took place in the wake of a wage adjustment of six per cent average, which, in the workers' opinion, was too little.

"The adjustment followed an earlier wage increase in January of 14 per cent on average. This means to date a 20 per cent increase has been granted to weekly paid staff this year.

"The July wage adjustment was given in order to iron out anomalies in the job evaluation system which was introduced and accepted by the workforce earlier this year.

"The evaluation system used is the Patison System a grading system accepted by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) as a fair system of grading jobs in a company.

"The whole weaving department has been affected because the weavers also stopped working. With production in the weaving area coming to a halt production elsewhere in the plant was affected.

"Later other departments left their place of work. It appears that, like the weavers, they were afraid to oppose the action of the loom mechanics.

"It is hoped that production will resume after negotiations."

As far as can be ascertained the majority of the 4 000 workers at the plant are not unionised, possibly, as a result of the factory being situated within the Ciskei - DDR



DD 27/7/81 (105) (S) (S)

# Union slams Ciskei independence

EAST LONDON — The African Food and Canning Workers' Union (AFCWU) yesterday became the second local trade union publicly to condemn the independence of the Ciskei.

At a public meeting at a city cinema attended by about 400 people, speaker after speaker vehemently attacked the notion of Ciskeian independence, saying the workers of East

London would suffer as a result of it. Independence has already been rejected by the South African Allied Workers' Union. (Saawu).

Mr Ernest Qwasha, local branch chairman of the AFCWU, said the union was not a political organisation, but it was opposing independence because of the Ciskei government's attitude towards trade unionism.

"We fight for better

wages and living conditions for our workers but the Ciskei government is opposing us in this aim".

It was also announced at the meeting that the AFCWU, which is unregistered, had been recognised at two more factories in the Eastern Cape.

Miss Debra Komose, local branch secretary of the AFCWU, said the un-

ion had been recognised by Land Harvest Company in Port Elizabeth and Golden Grain Bakery in East London.

The union has already been recognised by Langeberg Co-op Limited and Western Province Preserving Company in East London.

The AFCWU also pledged solidarity with the dismissed workers of Wilson-Roy. — DDR

DD 27/7/81  
**Seven detained say families**

STUTTERHEIM - Seven men from Mgwali, near here, have been detained under the Ciskei emergency regulations according to their families.

They said the men were picked up from their homes between last Wednesday and Friday and are Mr Gosa Stewart Sonquishe, 71, Mr Fezile

Nojilana, 60, Mr Mzwandile Fanti, 43, Mr 'Nonkqo' Mzukwa, 61, Mr Fiksile Kosani, 58, Mr Mlungwana Ponya, 61, and Mr S. Nobobe, 60.

The head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service, Brig Charles Sebe, was not available for comment last night. — DDR



# Textile factory stays paralysed

DD 28/7/81

105

EAST LONDON — Production at the giant King William's Town plant of Da Gama Textiles remained at a standstill yesterday as workers from the weaving department continued their strike in demand of higher wages.

Production at the plant was paralysed over the weekend when 41 skilled loom mechanics downed tools, followed by other workers in the 1 200 strong weaving department. As textile production is a continuous process, this action created a bottleneck and disrupted operations at the factory.

The factory was virtually empty by noon yesterday and workers alleged that Brig Charles Sebe, the head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service (CCIS), had met with management in the morning, following which the

entire workforce had been sent home. The plant employs 4 000 workers.

In addition, watchmen at the gate said they had been given instructions not to allow anyone to enter the factory or return to work.

However, Mr R Aspinall, the general manager production of Da Gama Textiles, said the gates were open for anyone who wished to return to work. He said the factory had not produced at all yesterday but said he hoped the factory would be back to production today.

"We have cleared the position and everything is ready to run. The bottleneck is only holding up production behind the weaving department, that is work in the spinning department. These are the people who had to return home as there was nothing for them to do.

"There is still work for people in the bleaching and dying department where no problem exists."

Mr Aspinall said there would be talks between management and the striking workers today.

Brig Sebe said the Ciskei authorities were watching the situation and blamed it on the South African Allied Workers Union (Saawu) who had "infiltrated the factory and are intimidating those who wished to return to work."

"As far as we are concerned, we know of only 44 men who were involved in the strike. The rest were advised by management to go home and as far as we are concerned it is not every worker at the factory who is on strike."

"We hope talks between management and the liaison committee will be fruitful."

A spokesman for Saawu, which claims a membership of about 1 000 at the factory, denied that the union was involved in the dispute at this stage.

Meanwhile, three workers from the plant who had travelled to East London, said they were distressed when they were sent home by management yesterday. They said they were unhappy about the role Brig Sebe seemed to be playing in the dispute. — DDR.

# Some textile DD 29/7/81

## WORKERS GO back on shift

EAST LONDON — The strike-hit Da Gama Textiles plant in King William's Town resumed production on Monday evening but only about one third of the workforce have been reporting for their shifts.

At noon yesterday a crowd of about 1 000 came to the gates of the giant textile factory and according to the general personnel manager, Mr C. J. Kotze, demanded higher wages.

"We told them we had no more money and that they had already had 20 per cent increases on average this year. Many turned around and left immediately.

"The workers committee asked to speak to management and we

agreed, but the crowd did not want them to and they were stopped.

"Brig Charles Sebe, the head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service (CCIS), arrived and addressed the workers, assuring those who wished to go to work that they should have no fear of intimidation as they would be protected.

"Only about one third of the workers arrived for work and we have managed to get production going on a restricted basis.

Brig Sebe told our King William's Town correspondent that following the meeting with the workers he would submit a report to the Ciskei Legislative Assembly concerning their grievances. — DDR.

# Sebe: I didn't blame union

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The head of Ciskei's Central Intelligence Service, Brigadier Charles Sebe, yesterday refuted a report that he had blamed the South African Allied Workers Union (Saawu) for the strike at the Da Gama Textiles plant here or had met Da Gama's management on Monday.

The strike had started last Friday, he said. He had heard about it for the first time on Sunday.

"Most of what the Daily Dispatch published yesterday about my role is incorrect.

I blamed management for the initial stand, they took on the matter, when they refused permission

to workers of the shift after the strike to resume work.

I told the Daily Dispatch, when I was interviewed about the strike, that the Ciskei authorities were observing the situation and were also investigating the possibility of infiltration by Saawu. — DDR.



# Strikers offered

# police

# protection

ABOUT 4 000 striking workers at Da Gama Textiles plant near King William's Town had their wage demands turned down yesterday. The strike was sparked at midnight last Friday when 44 loom mechanics downed tools. The stoppage later spread. A company spokesman told the workers yesterday the firm had no money and their demands for higher wages could not be met.

## Sympathy

The Ciskei Secretary for Intelligence Services, Brigadier Charles Sebe, told the strikers at the factory gates his government sympathised with their demands. He said the Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, had promised he would intervene and hold discussions with the factory management on condition the strikers returned to work. Those who did so would be given police protection and intimidation would not be tolerated. But after he had addressed them, some of the strikers booed him and most went home. — Sapa

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T . N D G Sessions

LTA Prizes  
For the best student in each of  
the courses of Building Economics I,  
II and III in the third, fourth &  
fifth years respectively.

P R Swift

The Committee of the Western  
Cape Chapter of Quantity  
Surveyors' Prize  
For the student obtaining  
the highest marks in  
Professional Practice.

P C Key

Bell-John Prize  
For the best all-round student  
in any year of study.

URBAN &  
REGIONAL  
PLANNING

QUANTITY  
SURVEYING  
(Continued)

KDM 29/7/81  
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18/7/81  
 Two detained  
 as support  
 for boycott  
 grows

Two members of the SA Allied Workers Union (Saawu) have been detained in the Ciskei, while allegedly distributing pamphlets promoting the Wilson-Rowntree consumer boycott.

Mr Malungisa Joka and Mr Gerald Mahlangeni were detained on Tuesday in the township of Mdantsane, according to a Saawu spokesman. The Ciskeian authorities could not be reached for confirmation.

**BOYCOTT**

Mr Mahlangeni, former secretary of the Saawu workers' committee at the Wilson-Rowntree sweet company in East London, and Mr Joka, a former union shop-steward at the company, were among the 500 workers dismissed from Wilson-Rowntree after the strike in February.

Their detention comes at a time when the consumer boycott of the company's products — aimed at securing the reinstatement of all the dismissed workers — is getting off the ground in East London.

The Saawu spokesman said about 400 people attended a boycott support meeting in East London at the weekend.

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 For the best all-round student  
 in any year of study.  
 P C Key

PLANNING  
 REGIONAL  
 URBAN &

QUANTITY  
 SURVEYING  
 (Continued)



(3)

The present system of medical schemes (together with other forms of social security such as provident, funeral and pension funds) can be seen to originate partly from the early mutual aid societies and partly from the private commercial insurance schemes. The mutual aid societies developed in Europe with the appearance of an unorganised mass of unskilled labourers in the towns. The formation of mutual aid clubs were often the basis for later emergence of industrial trade unions.

Medical Aid and Medical Benefit Schemes

There are two types of medical schemes in operation in South Africa which assist workers in paying for medical services, after the payment of a regular contribution. These are medical benefit and medical aid schemes. Although the most common distinction made between the two is based on the fact that medical aid schemes allow the member a free choice of doctors whereas medical benefit schemes appoint doctors on a panel basis, there are more significant differences.

The medical aid scheme is generally aimed at the more skilled, higher income workers. The contributions deducted are higher and the benefits extended generally more comprehensive from a curative perspective. This will be shown in greater detail later on. Medical benefit schemes are aimed at lower paid workers, who are usually semi-skilled or unskilled. The contributions deducted are much lower than medical aid contributions. Not all

medical benefit societies render full services, many of them operating on the principle of gratuity. Initially only doctors services and medicines are provided free but as finances are built-up benefits are extended and further benefits are included.

The medical benefit societies tend to have a more preventative bias than medical aid societies, which tend to provide straight insurance aid. This manifests itself in the establishment of clinics, free immunisation and x-ray programmes. This lack of preventative measures by medical aid societies is despite the fact that many of these schemes include amongst their aims that of promoting good health amongst their members.

The first medical aid scheme was started in 1899 by De Beers for its employees. By 1910 there were 7 schemes and by 1930 18 schemes. After World War II there was a marked increase in the number of medical aid schemes established. In 1960 there were a total of 171 schemes and in 1975, 292.

In 1967 the Medical Schemes Act was passed. The Act came 5 years after the report of the Commission of Inquiry into the high cost of medical services and medicines (The Snyman Commission report of 1962). Many of the recommendations of this commission were incorporated into the Medical Schemes Act.

(4)

This act defines medical schemes as being established with the object of making provision for:- a) rendering free of charge to members and dependents, medical, paramedical, nursing, surgical or dental

Star 29/7/8!  
 105  
 Sebe to intervene in labour dispute

Labour Reporters

Production was returning to normal today at one of South Africa's largest textile firms near Zwelitsha in Ciskei after yesterday's walk out by about 4000 workers. The dispute at the Da Gama Textiles plant, started on Friday when 44 loom mechanics downed tools over wage demands.

The strike soon spread to the rest of the plant. Workers were addressed outside the plant yesterday by the head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service. Brigadier Charles Sebe.

He said that if workers returned to their jobs they would be given police protection and intimidation "would not be tolerated."

Brigadier Sebe told The Star that the Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, would be holding a meeting with Da Gama management tomorrow to discuss a way to end the dispute.

Production was reported to be slowly returning to normal today but it was not known whether management was willing to discuss wage increases with the workers.

Da Gama Textiles is part-owned by the State's Industrial Development Corporation and is one of the country's largest textile firms.

Brigadier Sebe also said that 10 workers — whom he alleged had assaulted strike-breakers — had been detained under Ciskei's proclamation, R252, pending charges of public violence.

Despite claims that the South African Allied Workers Union (Saawu) was involved in the strike, Saawu officials in East London today denied any participation in the dispute.

The Act provides for the services, and a medical scheme for health. All registered at such times and on such the money received and assistance to members of Council. The Central Council medical or para-medical persons with medical aid schemes, hospital requirements which

Council. so far been shown only for medical insurance for whites. (See below).

# Mdantsane DD 30/7/81 a class of 105 ~~370~~ its own — Meisenholl

EAST LONDON — Mdantsane was in a class of its own if one considered the number of homes owned by the people who occupied houses in black areas, the general manager of the Ciskei National Development Corporation (CNDC), Mr Frans Meisenholl, said yesterday.

Mr Meisenholl was commenting on the assistance given to Ciskeians to buy their homes by the CNDC.

He said the CNDC had provided financial assistance to about ten per cent of the Ciskeian home owners in Mdantsane and by the end of June 2 522 Ciskeians had been assisted with a capital input of R9,4 million.

"The majority of these loans have been allocated to Mdantsane residents, a rapidly growing town with 21 000 serviced houses," he said.

"By South African standards," he said, "Mdantsane is in many ways in a class of its own because so many homes are owned by their occupants."

In this way Mdantsane was way ahead of many black urban towns, including Soweto where few people could call the houses they stayed in their own.

Mr Meisenholl said the allocation of housing loans by the CNDC had increased significantly towards the end of last

year when the Ciskei Chief Minister, Chief L. L. Sebe, announced that the Ciskei Government, in conjunction with the CNDC, had established a 100 per cent housing loan scheme for officials and government employees resident in the Ciskei.

With the introduction of that scheme the government undertook to guarantee the deposit portion of the loan and to subsidise the interest rates on such loans.

"Ciskeians living in the urban areas of the Ciskei, especially Mdantsane, have become more and more aware that home ownership does not only ensure shelter and protection but also that a house is an investment for a secure future."

He said this growing awareness could be seen in the ever increasing number of loans granted.

"In March, 1977, only 114 Ciskeians had made use of the available financial assistance compared to 2 299 by March 31, 1981."

Mr Meisenholl said there were problems, however, and the main one seemed to be a misunderstanding.

He said Ciskeians were generally under the impression that because the CNDC provided money, they must be responsible for the building.



DD 30/7/51  
105

# Back to work at Da Gama

EAST LONDON — Management at the Da Gama textile plant in King William's Town said yesterday that production at the factory was back to normal but that they were still experiencing problems in the loom mechanics area.

The four-day strike which paralysed production at the giant textile factory began on Friday night when 44 loom mechanics downed tools and demanded higher pay.

However management has insisted that, following 20 per cent pay increases on average this year, it is not prepared to consider further increases.

Mr Neville Miles, personnel manager at the plant, said about 75 per cent of the workers had reported for work yesterday and that more had been drifting in during the day.

"The only area which is still undermanned is the loom mechanics area," he said. "Nevertheless, normal production has been resumed."

"Management has had very positive discussions with black supervisors and general workers. The consensus of opinion is that the majority of workers did not wish to strike and it was only the loom mechanics who were dissatisfied."

Mr Miles added that nobody had been dismissed because of the strike but made it equally clear that management was not prepared to reconsider wages.

He said the company had not yet decided on a strategy to deal with the loom mechanics, who have remained insistent in their demands for better pay. — DDR.

5/20/7/8/105/152/172  
**Textile strikers return to work**

**Labour Reporter**

Production returned to normal today at the Da Gama Textiles plant near Zwelitsha in the Ciskei, where about 4 000 workers walked out earlier this week.

The dispute began on Friday over wage demands, and spread from the loom mechanics' area to the rest of the plant.

On Tuesday the entire work force walked out, and the Da Gama management attributed this to intimidation by some workers.

But today the plant's general manager, Mr Roy Aspinall, said production had returned to normal by mid-morning, and no-one had been dismissed.

The Ciskei's head of police, Brigadier Charles Sebe, was at the scene of the strike, and said ten workers had been detained.

They were arrested for allegedly assaulting strike-breakers, he said.

Mr Aspinall said the company would not reconsider wages at the plant — Da Gama operated under the internationally approved "Patterson system" of graded wages.

Da Gama Textiles is one of the largest textile firms in South Africa and is half-owned by the State's Industrial Development Corporation.

There were no confirmed reports of union activity during the dispute.

URBAN & REGIONAL PLANNING

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 the courses of Building Economics I,  
 For the best student in each of

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P R Swift

Professional Practice.  
 For the student obtaining  
 the highest marks in  
 Surveyors' Prize

Cape Chapter of Quantity  
 The Committee of the Western

P C Key

in any year of study.  
 For the best all-round student  
 Bell-John Prize

QUANTITY SURVEYING (Continued)



I believe our part has been to motivate our patients of the importance of family planning at such psychological times as during pregnancy and in the pre-school period, of stressing the importance of rearing this child as a healthy child, before thinking about the next one.

The present infant mortality rate for the white and coloured community which make up, nearly 90% of the population of Cape Town is 22 per 1000 and let me remind you that is in a society which only allows limited abortions. If abortions had been allowed for unwanted infants that died of slow infanticide the figure would have been lower. The T.B. rate amongst the coloured community in Cape Town is lower than amongst the equivalent group in the U.K.

I believe the enlightened new Health Act can be a catalyst to bring about dramatic changes in the health of the people of this country and to fight the enemy within disease and discontent.

What is health? There are no known direct parameters to measure health status in general use. Usually health is measured and assessed in terms of certain negative indices: "negative", because they measure the absence of health, namely disease! This may well be the most practical, although over-simplified, view to hold in the coming years.

How we hope to implement the new Health Act has evoked many suggestions, but in the long run we must measure the benefits of any system against the birth rate, or even better fertility rates, perinatal mortality rate, infant mortality rate and life expectancy and at what cost. Unfortunately the basic requirement of statistical analysis for future planning - honest reporting has not been a characteristic of hospital annual reports. This basic epidemiological flaw has been of grave concern to many members of the medical profession including the Director of Hospital Services, Dr. R. Kotze, though some people prefer information which is plausible and pleasant rather than factual. Nevertheless in spite of opposition, it is hoped that from next year hospital statistics will be standardized, meaningful and comparable.

The super specialist and specialist levels of care do not come within the context of my talk, except to state that if we wish to achieve 'health for all by the year 2000' then the secondary and tertiary levels of health services, that is in the hospitals, should invariably be designed in support of the needs of community health centres rendering primary health care at the peripheral level and not vice-versa!

The Day Hospitals Organisation was started in 1969 - to-day we have 16 centres and our health teams carry out over one and a half million items of service a year, with a referral rate of only 2% and at a cost of only 4% of the C.P.A. Hospitals Services budget for the area, in other words a small proportion of patients utilise the major portion of health care expenses.

I believe I have been privileged to have seen the effect, like a catalyst, of placing such a service as ours in our communities as the following statistics show. The birth rate which was one of the highest in the world in the coloured community, has dropped from 32 per 1000 in 1968 to 23 per 1000 today.

DD 31/7/81 105

# Textile strike over

EAST LONDON — About 95 per cent of the workforce at the King William's Town plant of Da Gama Textiles reported for work yesterday, according to the personnel manager at the factory, Mr Neville Miles.

Mr Miles said production had completely returned to normal and described the five per cent who did not turn up as a "normal absentee rate." He said management had stood by its earlier decision not to negotiate any further increment in wages.

The strike, which paralysed the factory for four days, began when 44 loom mechanics downed tools and demanded higher wages. They were joined on strike by other members of the weaving department, a situation which blocked production at the factory. — DDR.



# Dec 4: D-Day for the bosses?

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BOTH employers and unionists were taken aback last year as East London emerged as a key centre of union activity

A new union, the SA Allied Workers' Union (Saawu), which refuses to register with the Government and is seen as militant by many employers, emerged and showed startling growth, its membership jumping from about 5 000 to over 20 000 in six months.

At the same time, at least a dozen East London employers were hit by strikes — one company, Wilson-Rowntree, experiencing 17 stoppages in a matter of months.

This turbulence — coupled with the union's refusal to register and its commitment to a role outside the factory — prompted Manpower Minister Mr Fanie Botha to fly to East London and urge employers to "hold out" against Saawu.

Three companies — Chloride, Johnson and Johnson, and KSM Milling — ignored him and recognised Saawu. But others resisted it and all indications were that the conflict on the city's factory floors would continue.

## Calm

This year, however, the situation has been relatively calm

Some observers say Saawu may have over-extended itself and that the recent detentions of its two top office-bearers in the area — Mr Thozamile Gqweta, national president, and Mr Sisa Njikelana, vice-president — is affecting it adversely.

Saawu itself vehemently denies that the detentions have weakened it

Mr Sam Kikine, the union's general secretary, has been travelling to East London regularly since the detentions.

"They have made no difference," he says. "The union is not controlled by officials. They are just the tools of the workers, who are the real decision-makers. The controlling machinery of this movement is not in our offices"

Saawu officials say membership dropped from about 25 000 down to 15 000 during the period of labour unrest, mainly due to dismissals after strikes. However, since then membership has increased to over 20 000 and is growing steadily.

The union is also winning new recognition agreements. "Recently, Buffalo Timbers became the fourth company — and the first locally-owned one — to ignore Mr Botha's advice and recognise Saawu"

It has won informal recognition from two garment factories, ousting the Tucsa-affiliated National Union of Clothing Workers led by Mrs Lucy Mvubelo in the process, and more agreements may be on the way

In another interesting development, some employers with vacancies are asking Saawu to provide them with workers from its Unemployed Workers Union, starting to cater for workers fired during last year's unrest.

The union is also reaching out of East London towards industrial areas bordering on and inside the Ciskei, including Berlin, King William's Town and Zwelitsha. Saawu intends opening an office in King William's Town soon.

## Growth

Union growth in the area is not confined to

"confrontationist" and also point to recent incidents such as firebombings of non-Saawu members' homes, which they blame on the union

Scores of Saawu members have recently appeared in court on public violence and other charges, both in South Africa and the Ciskei. One has been convicted in an South African court and one acquitted. The trials of others in the Ciskei are continuing.

On the other hand, Mr Roy Lorentz, spokesman for SA Chloride, the first firm which recognised Saawu, says "Up to now, recognition of the union has been a stabilising force in the plant"

But apart from shop-floor issues, a new threat to labour stability is looming up — Ciskeian independence, due on December 4 this year.

Saawu opposes independence and has called on workers in the area to resist it.

Observers say there is a groundswell of feeling against independence building up — notably in the sprawling Mdantsane township, which provides East London with labour but falls within the Ciskei — and believe some kind of confrontation is likely over the issue.

The relationship between the Ciskei authorities and Saawu has been hostile for some time.

Saawu believes it has been subjected to a sustained attack by the Ciskeian authorities. It has been refused permission to hold meetings in Mdantsane or open offices there.

There have been about 80 arrests or detentions of Saawu members and officials by Ciskeian authorities at one time or another over the past year.

Chief Lennox Sebe, Chief Minister of the Ciskei, has told the Legislative Assembly that Saawu is a "communist front" organisation

And his brother, Brigadier Charles Sebe, head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service (CCIS), has described Saawu as a threat to both the SA Government and the Ciskei.

## Detained

Saawu's stance on the Ciskei was spelled out at a mass meeting held in the East London city hall last month, two days before Mr Gqweta was detained

He told the meeting Mdantsane workers would lose their rights in SA in an independent state, and charged that the Ciskei government was being used by the SA Government to oppress blacks.

He claimed blacks in Mdantsane were opposed to Chief Minister Lennox Sebe's rule, said Mdantsane belonged in South Africa, and called on workers to reject independence.

However, Saawu may not be the only organisation to oppose independence.

In a significant move, a new community organisation — the Border Civic Organisation — was formed at a recent mass meeting attended by residents of Mdantsane and Duncan Village and representatives of various organisations.

Residents listed numerous major grievances, called for the release of Nelson Mandela and rejected Ciskeian independence.

A steering committee was elected to head the organisation until its inaugural meeting to be held soon

The organisation has had a modest start — the meeting was attended by 400 people — but its potential importance cannot be over estimated.

The turbulent Eastern Cape has previously demonstrated the scale such an organisation can assume

In 1979, the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation, Pebco, rocketed to a membership of many

Ciskei's impending independence could rock East London's fragile labour peace reports Labour Correspondent RIAAN DE VILLIERS

thousands and was seen as one of the most important black organisations to have emerged for years.

It has declined since its charismatic leader, Thozamile Botha, fled the country after being banned.

Up to now, observers say, opposition to independence has had no real organisational outlet and the BCP may provide one for the first time

One source close to the BCO says: "There is tremendous resentment against independence. Up to now, people opposed to the Ciskei government have had no mouthpiece and have been scared to stand up"

He says the idea is to form residents' committees in townships throughout the area

URBAN REGION PLANNING

(Continued) SURVEYING QUANTITY



Saawu alone in January, the Cape-based General Workers' Union extended its agreements with employers of stevedores in Cape Town and Port Elizabeth to East London harbour.

Now, it claims to have signed up the majority of railway workers in the harbour as well, and it has approached the port manager for recognition.

No reply has been received. However, it is the first time an independent union has approached the Railways for recognition and the outcome will indicate policies potentially affecting a vast number of black railway workers.

Some employer sources are also sceptical about suggestions that Saawu is on the wane, and believe that employers who have resisted dealing with it in the past are likely to face a renewed challenge from it in the near future.

An employer source says employers who have changed their approach towards Saawu still represent a "small minority".

He claims many employers still don't understand the present situation, which he describes as a "completely new ball game".

"They are still pushing the old hard line and have no intention of institutionalising conflict."

More people are interested in a new approach — but they still find it hard to go against pressure from officialdom, he says, and adds bluntly: "Employers are dreaming if they think it's all over."

Some employers believe recognising Saawu is itself an invitation to unrest. They see the union as

— ~~including~~ King, Williamstown, Dumbaza and Zwelitsha, with the BCO serving as an umbrella body

He adds that one of the proposed aims of the organisation is to fight for Mdantsane's exclusion from the Ciskei if independence goes ahead.

It seems the organisation will enjoy close support from unions, with both types of organisations playing mutually supportive roles.

Saawu officials say it is assured of the "concrete backing" of workers

## Turbulence

One sign of growing tensions may have been provided since the weekend when about 4 000 workers at a textile factory near Ciskei's capital, Zwelitsha, struck over wage demands

The Sebes promised to assist workers — but they also urged them to return to work and were reportedly booed by workers when they did so.

Although most workers at the plant are not Saawu members, the strike may be a sign of things to come.

Against this background, a prominent employer source feels the present period of relative calm is "very much the lull before the storm".

He says workers will not accept independence "lying down", and is convinced this will affect industry.

"Between now and December 4," he adds, "all hell may break loose."

31/7/81