

HOMELANDS - CISKEI  
GENERAL

1 AUGUST 1981 - 30 SEPT. 81

# Tutu: dumping people is against Christianity

EAST LONDON — The uprooting of people from Duncan Village and dumping them into the Ciskei was an "evil and totally un-Christian act", Bishop Desmond Tutu, the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, told a crowd of about 1,000 at the St Saviour's Church Hall here last night.

Bishop Tutu, who was addressing a meeting in support of the Duncan Village community who

are threatened with removal to Mdantsane, said it was inconsistent with the gospel of Jesus Christ to treat people like furniture.

"What kind of Christianity is it to knock people's houses down and uproot them in the middle of winter? I use the terms "uprooting" and "dumping" instead of "removal" and "resettlement" because you uproot and dump rubbish, not people."

Bishop Tutu said that Duncan Village would not go away if the people there took the same action as the people of the Western Cape. There the women of Langa and Nyanga had the dignity and courage to stand up and say: "Arrest us."

"Now we are appealing to the whites to hear a cry from our hearts. We are human beings, so let us be treated that way."

Bishop Tutu said many people had accused him of being a politician who was trying hard to be a bishop.

"But let me say that God is a God who cannot be neutral. He is a God who cares and who has always taken the side of the downtrodden, like the people of Duncan Village."

Bishop Tutu said if the whites were not prepared to share their land, and took such action as booting people out of Duncan Village they should "go home" elsewhere.

Mrs Mabel Mdaka, a member of the Duncan Village Community Council pleaded with the entire East London community to support the people of Duncan Village in their wish to remain where they were.

"People of Duncan Village are not prepared to be moved to Mdantsane."



A section of the 1 000-strong crowd which heard Bishop Tutu speak against the removal of blacks from Duncan Village.

sane, which is already overpopulated. We wish to remain here for reasons such as work opportunities and proximity to places of employment.

"We request the assistance of our white fathers, mothers, sisters and brothers. Is it nothing to you that your neighbours are treated in this way?"

Mr Edison Makeba said the people of Duncan Village were to be moved despite the government's stated policy that no people would be moved contrary to their wishes.

"A unique situation is going to be created where, with East London becoming an industrial growth

point, the Africans are going to be deprived of their share in the development in the area," he said.

Mr Allister Bentley, chairman of the East London Progressive Federal Party Youth Branch, said what was happening in Duncan Village was an institutionalised violence against defenceless people which bordered on genocide.

"One wonders if, following this harsh reality of apartheid, peaceful change is still possible. We must all unite to combat the destruction of Duncan Village."

Mr Daniel Alexander, chairman of the East London Coloured Management

Committee, said the coloured people were sick of being used as a buffer by the whites against blacks. He said it was hurtful and distasteful to move people from the area where they grew up.

To loud cheers he said: "The government must not force any of you to be Ciskeians against your will."

He said the coloured people, who are being moved into Duncan Village to replace the blacks, should stand up and tell the government: "The road is ending here."

"My future has already been spoilt, but I am going to fight for the future of my child." — DDR



Bishop Desmond Tutu stresses a point during his speech in East London last night.

# Mwasa chief's ban will be invalid when Ciskei gets independence

By **Shubane Reporter**

**THE** banning order slapped on the acting president of the Media Workers' Association, Charles Ngakula, will be invalid when the Ciskei becomes independent.

Professor John Dugard, that when the Ciskei becomes independent the banning order will lose its validity.

"We have precedents of this when Transkei became independent in 1976. I cannot recall names off-hand but I think ad-

new banning order." Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Lennox Sebe, has reacted angrily to the banning. He said he was not prepared to leave matters there.

Chief Sebe said he had not been consulted about a matter affecting a

Mr Ngakula, acting head of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa was served with a 24-year banning order this week.

Asked what would happen about such a ban when Ciskei becomes independent on December 4,

Chief Sebe said: "I can assure you we won't leave such talent dormant; they have banned a brilliant and fair-minded journalist and I am not prepared to leave matters there."

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## GRIPES

- Statjob Manuals
- Statjob CROSTAB2 Manual
- Hardware/Software Summary Chapter 1
- CTS Summary
- Introduction to CTS
- CTS Programmer Reference
- STN Quick Reference
- IBM Flowchart Template
- UNIVAC Flowchart Template
- LMDP (selected chapters)
- DRIVER Manual
- Modelling with DRIVER

During the six months 7th February to 6th August Analysis of these gripes shows that once again "ten top scorer. About one quarter of gripes fell under fifth was about other malfunctions (Open Shop, Another fifth was about batching of printouts, an receiving continuous attention.

The remainder of the gripes were about a wide variety of things. We did have one objection to a class booking of the facility primarily for use by classes. Another objection was that the SMOCKING rule in the STN was not being observed. Under the circumstances it is up to the users to police it (individual bookings of STN terminals.)

Another user complained about the fact that printouts (e.g. by the RESUME,P command) enjoy priority in the batch runs even though shorter. Batch-generated printouts can stay in the busy times because the demand-generated printout priorities are controlled by the operating system considered but are not imminent. However the improvement will be marked as a result of the installation of a printer in the STN on 13th August.

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December 31, 1985. It also puts an end to his journalistic career, which began on a Cradock newspaper nearly 15 years ago.

Charles Ngakula is the third head of Mwasa to be banned in the past eight months. Zwelakhe Sisulu was banned late last year

and is in detention under security legislation. Phil Minkulu was banned last January, only weeks after he had been elected acting president.

Other members of Mwasa who have been banned are Joe Thlooe, Martinuthu Subramoney and Nathana Tsakudu.

There was hope and despair yesterday in the two households of the Governments political opponents.

In the Orlando West, Soweto home of Albertina Sisulu, wife of Robben Island political prisoner, and ANC leader Yvonne Khama, there was a ray of hope when Mrs Sisulu's fourth banning expired without renewal.

"It's the first time I am free after 17 years and I will be visiting my husband on Robben Island on Christmas and New Year Day. But I would have been a happier day if my son Zwelakhe was released from detention to share this moment with us, the 63-year-old nursing sister said.

And there was despair at the Burnwood Road, Clare Estate home of Durban sociologist, Fatima Meer who has been banned for the second time for five years.

Her daughter, Shamim Marie, wife of the banned Bobby Marie, said: "It is a blow to us which means five more years of restriction and police harassment for my mother. One of the 24 people whose banning orders were lifted is a veteran Transvaal Congress figure, Aminah Saliman Nagdee Desai of Lenasia.

# Nqakula banning 'an act of cowardice'

THE president of the Media Workers Association of South Africa (Mwasa), Mr Charles Nqakula, a journalist, has been banned for three years and placed under house arrest.

He is the second Mwasa president to be banned. His predecessor, Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, now in detention, was banned early this year. This brings the number of black journalists now banned to 13.

Two black journalists are still in detention, and several others are in exile. *Sowetan 3/8/81*

The ban on Mrs Albertina Sisulu expired on Friday, that of Mrs Fatima Meer was extended for five years.

Bishop Desmond Tutu reacted to the banning of the Mwasa president by criticising the Government on its action against black journalists.

He said: "It looks a though the authorities don't want to learn that by banning people you are

**BY LENTKALANE** (TS) not prepared to leave matters there. Chief Sebe said he had not been consulted about a matter affecting a Ciskeian.

Mr Nqakula, acting head of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa was served with a 2 1/2-year banning order this week.

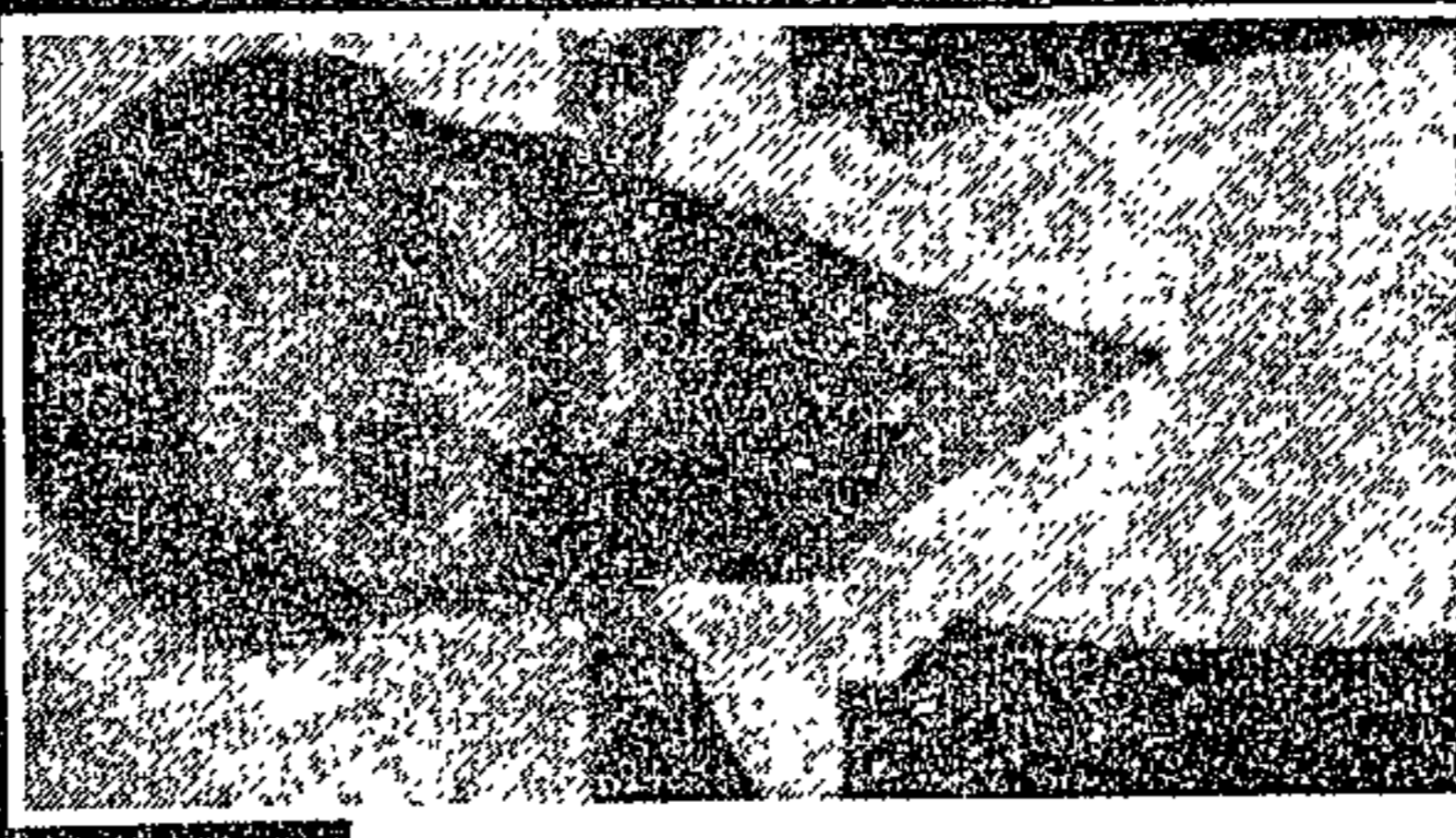
Asked what would happen about such a ban when Ciskei becomes independent on December 4, Chief Sebe said: "I can assure you we won't leave such talent dormant; they

have banned a brilliant and fair-minded journalist and I am not prepared to leave matters there

"Nqakula reported truthfully and fairly. This was especially true during the Biko affair, and the 1976 riots, which of course no black man condoned"

"He contributed to that situation by reporting correctly and factually with balanced views."

Nqakula was elected acting president of Mwasa in June after acting president Phil Munkulu was banned.



Mr Charles Nqakula.

# Zondani: let govts help stop move

DD 3/8/81  
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EAST LONDON — Mr B. B Zondani, the man who was in the forefront of the struggle to save the people of Fingo Village, Grahamstown, from being moved to Committee's Drift, has advised Duncan Village residents to use all spheres of influence to fight their removal to Mdantsane

Mr Zondani, who was to have spoken at a meeting addressed by Bishop Desmond Tutu here on Friday night, arrived late for the meeting and did not speak. He issued a statement covering what he would have said.

Mr Zondani said the first thing to do was to establish a direct contact with the South African Government.

"They must also gain the support of the Ciskei and Transkei governments," he said.

He felt it would be a good idea if the community council was not the main body fighting the removal. He pointed out that much could be achieved by the community council but advised residents to vote for men who would stand up for their cause at the next community council elections.

Mr Zondani warned against taking the government to court on the issue because such a move would be counter-productive.

He called for use of all media in fighting the case.

He recalled how both governments had helped in fighting the cause of Fingo Village residents.

Also brought into the picture in Grahamstown were influential whites who were sympathetic to their cause.

1657

# Mgwali people doubt shift to Frankfort

DD 3/8/81

105

Report photos LESLIE PINWA

**STUTTERHEIM** — More than 2 000 people, 152 of whom have freehold rights, are to be moved from Mgwali, near here, to Frankfort as part of the Ciskei consolidation scheme.

During a visit to Mgwali I found muted resistance to the move which has been in the melting pot since 1975 but which really came to a head on June 3 when the Ciskei Chief Minister, Chief L. L. Sebe, addressed residents of the four villages in the area.

People are scared. Many were prepared to criticise what was taking place but none would agree to be quoted.

Not so an admirer of Chief Sebe, and one of the oldest residents in the area, 93-year-old Mr H. Gija, who prides himself on

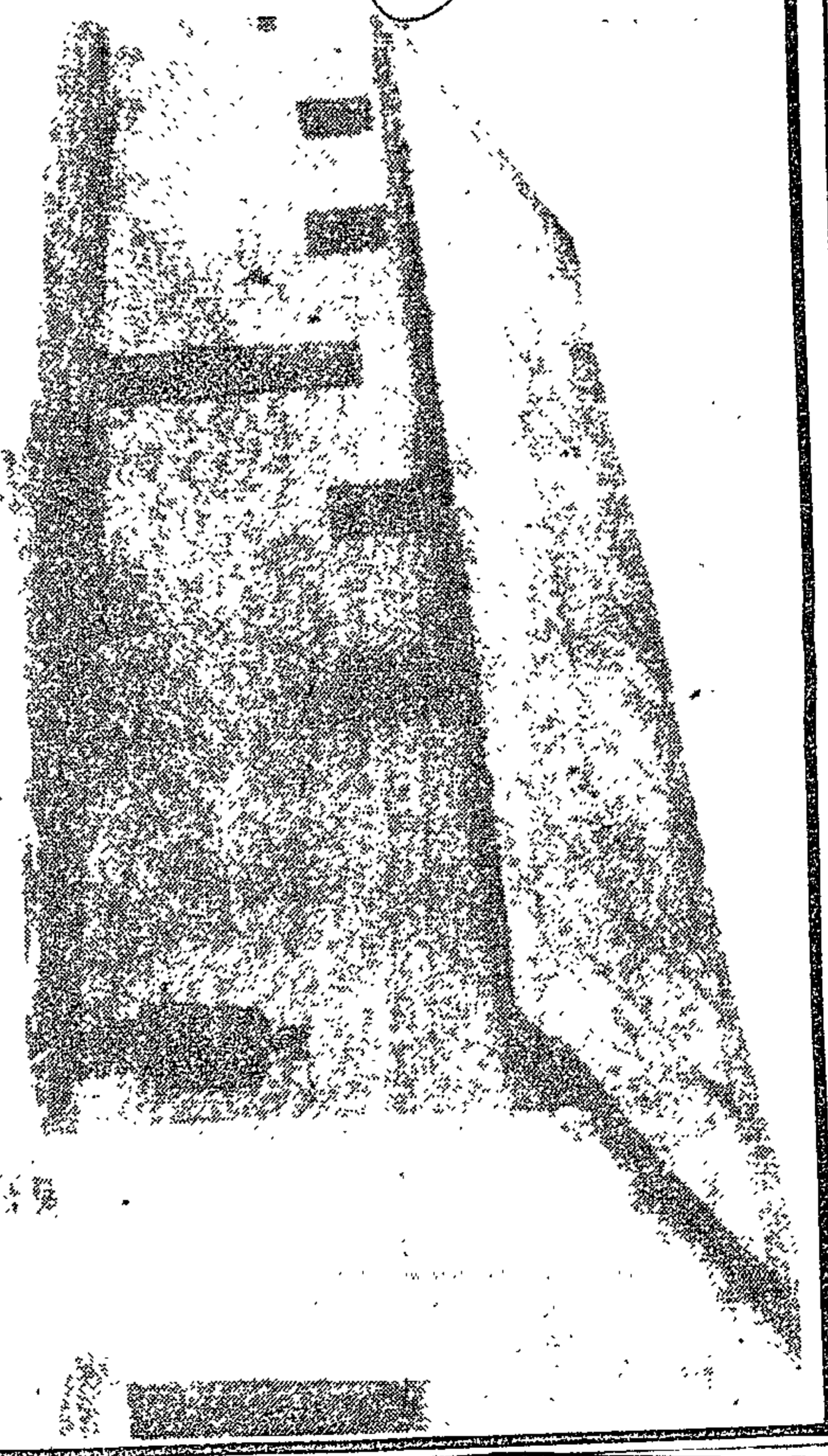
having taken over a once white-owned trading station with the help of the Ciskei Chief Minister. He told a moving story of how some farm he came to own land at Mgwali.

"It all started before a move by Scottish missionaries to start a school here," he said.

"The land had been bought for us from money we got from the government when we kept our vow not to fight against the British crown."

"Then when Tyso Soga returned from Scotland with his Scottish wife, Janet, land was given by Sandile for the building of Mgwali Institution, the church, and manse in this area."

Mr Gija said the people of Mgwali had maintained their vow not to take up



The Cumming Memorial School building, at Mgwali, once used by black and white children in the area.

arms against the government. "Even today when we are being asked to leave our land and settle where we do not know whether we will be allowed our freehold rights, we still want the matter decided at a round table."

Asked whether they did not have a chance to put their case when Chief Sebe addressed them and

pleaded with them to accept the principle ("undogo") of being moved, Mr Gija said he was told many people were not happy about the way the meeting went.

He said it had never dawned on the residents of Mgwali that they would be moved.

"When I got this shop from a white trader last year I thought it was proof this would not happen."

What would he do if he had to move to Frankfort? "All I can say is that I hope this never happens," he said.

The first intimation some people had of the intention to move them was when they were informed by the Ciskei Minister of Agriculture, Rev. W. M. Xaba, and the department's secretary, Mr Gary Godden, would address them.

Mr Xaba apparently did not attend the meeting and they were addressed by Mr Godden.

He was told people did not want to move. They wanted the area to be part of the Ciskei and be ruled by the Ciskei Government but if this could not be done without moving them, they preferred to remain under the South African Government.

One complaint is that the tribal authority has taken decisions that have surprised residents.

Several people apparently were elected to form a committee but three men, including Mr M. T. Sam — a former member of the Ciskei Legislative Assembly and one of the most respected men in the area — are said to have had their names withdrawn from the committee.

Some residents are wondering whether this was done on instruction from the government or on a decision taken by the tribal authority.

The chairman of the committee, Mr Taylor Beyu, a teacher, was not available for comment. Most members of the committee which includes a chief and headmen, are members of the tribal authority.

It is said most members of the tribal authority do not own property in the area and that some were recruited from other parts and do not stand to lose as much as the property owners if they are moved.

Also stressed was the fertility of the land in the area and the complaint is that the people moved will be giving away one of the richest areas in the Ciskei.

South Africa's Deputy Minister of Development, Mr J. J. Wentzel, had visited the area with three officials. It is claimed they were told residents did not want to move and the impression gained by the

residents was that they were satisfied and would leave the residents alone.

Some feel the issue also involves the Presbyterian Church. The land on which the Mgwali institution stands, they say, was given to the Scottish missionaries by Chief Sandile for the school and those people have been part of the community.

The church, built when Tyso Soga arrived in 1863, was a shrine to many Presbyterians in the area.

Also of great historical importance is the Cumming Memorial School building, believed to have been built round about 1863. Part of the original building is still used as a classroom.

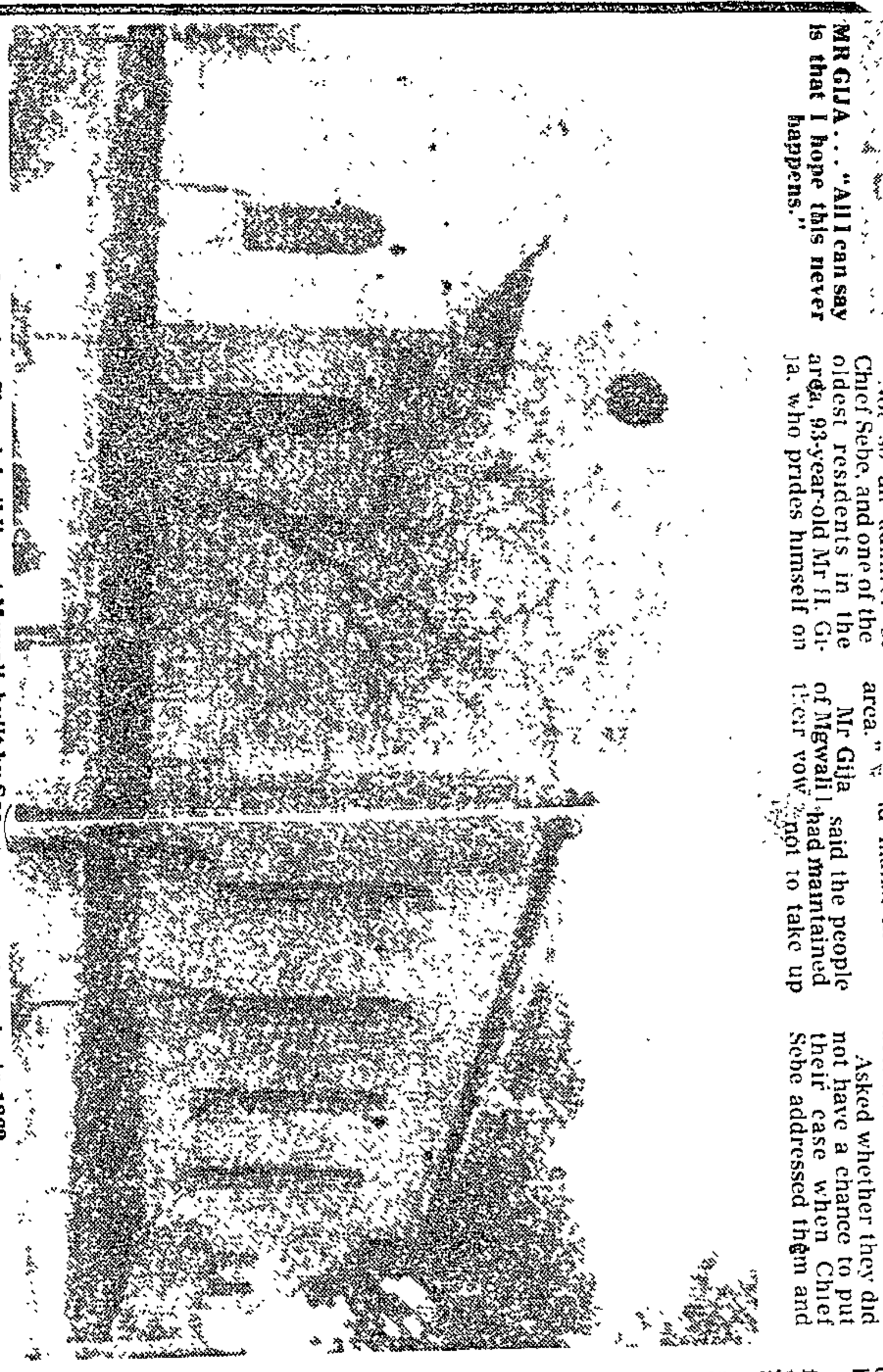
Many people, especially elderly people in that building and for many years attended classes with children of the Scottish missionaries.

Efforts to get comment from Chief Sebe, Rev Xaba and Mr Godden were unsuccessful all week.

The Secretary to the Department of the Chief Minister and Finance, Mr G. D. Maytham, said he knew little about the issue but was able to comment.

"All I know is that the removal is to take place and the only people who could help you are the Chief Minister, Rev Xaba and Mr Godden," he said. — DDK

The Presbyterian Church building at Mgwali, built by Scottish missionaries in 1863.



MR GJA... "All I can say is that I hope this never happens."

# Kei LTA <sup>105</sup> pays same

Financial Reporter

LTA Construction Ciskei, in its second full financial year, will again pay a dividend of 10c.

The chairman, Mr B E Hackney, said the company had maintained profitability in spite of difficult trading conditions and unrest among its work force.

Most of the work undertaken by the company was short term and this had made it difficult to retain trained workers.

DD 4/8/81  
175/105

# Prof urges new economic boundaries

JOHANNESBURG — A sub-regional development policy with strong trans-border co-operation was advocated for Transkei by Professor Wolfgang Thomas, head of the Economics Department at the University of Transkei in a paper presented last night to the Johannesburg branch of the Economic Society of South Africa.

The professor said recent thinking put forward by the Economic Advisory Council of the South African Prime Minister and other top level development economists suggested that new boundaries be drawn for a rational pattern of economic growth regions, with the regional boundaries possibly cutting right across nation state borders.

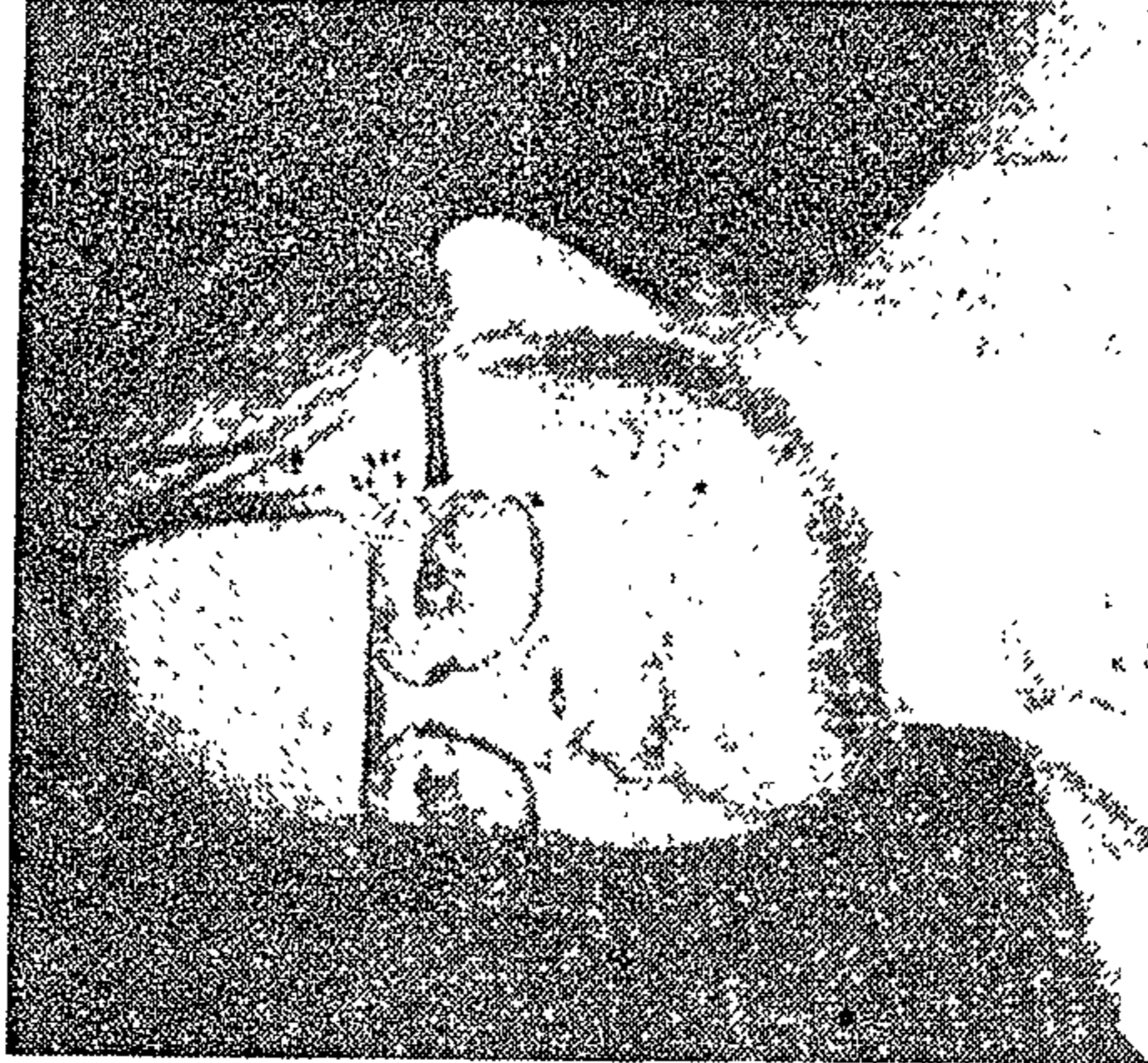
"In essence, this thinking amounts to an admission that economic demands for rational regional development should supercede political considerations of nation state sovereignty and economic nationalism, an argument long upheld by those critical of the whole strategy of homeland development."

Professor Thomas spoke of the efforts to develop West Africa on the basis of economically more rational, sub-regional strategies but said the exercise often collided with narrowly perceived national goals or was hampered by the irreconcilability of national leaders of those relatively small states.

"It is," he said, "rather ironic that sober warnings about such dangers arising in a fragmented Southern Africa — expressed in the 1960s and the early 1970s by homeland critics — earned little more than scornful remarks as to their irrelevance."

"Now a mere five years after Transkei's formal independence, the dichotomy between national sovereignty and national regional development may turn out to have become one of the most critical tests for peaceful black-white co-existence in Southern Africa."

Should trans-border co-operation not be acceptable to either Transkei or the RSA, for political or other reasons, there was a distinct possibility that Transkei would resort to the op-



Professor Wolfgang Thomas: equality of opportunity for Transkeians and Ciskeians.

posite strategy of aggressive nationalistic development. This could be based on severing economic ties with neighbouring territories, the substitution of imported products, a re-orientation towards other foreign powers and

non-co-operation with South Africa in vital spheres.

Professor Thomas said: "While such a strategy cannot succeed in the long run — that is, permanently raise living standards in Transkei due to a lack of natural

and financial resources, high population density and international non-recognition — it can result in wasteful development projects, escalating estrangement with the RSA and, in the final instance, less real material advancement for the people of Transkei."

He suggested, in giving examples of sub-regional development zones, that in the so-called white corridor of the Border area, the permanent settlement of Transkei workers, eventually with their families and with the opportunity to own property, should be allowed

Transkeians and Ciskeians should be afforded the same equality of opportunity that existed within their own territories, they should, as workers or industrialists, be free to own both residential and industrial property.

Small industries should be encouraged to cluster around larger industries, commercial enterprises by Transkeians should also be allowed and sufficient training facilities would have to be created near the places of employment. — DDR.



FRIDAY	LECTURE		
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# Ciskeians will lose SA citizenship, says Botha

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Hopes by the Ciskeian Government that its people will be able to retain some form of joint South African nationality or citizenship after independence on December 4 have been dashed by Mr P W Botha, the Prime Minister.

In his reply to the motion of censure in the Government yesterday, Mr Botha made it plain that citizens of a homeland which gained independence would lose their South African citizenship and acquire the citizenship of the independent homeland.

Agreements would be made, however, which would allow the citizen of an independent homeland to get a South African passport if he required it for countries which did not recognise the homelands.

The issue of citizenship has become of central importance to the Ciskei as the Chief Minister, Chief Lemnux Sebe, has consistently maintained in the past that he would not accept independence if it meant his people would lose their South African citizenship.

At one point there was speculation that the Government would

Ev Post 2/8/81 (105)

allow a separate citizenship for the national states and a joint southern African nationality but the Prime Minister's announcement spells the end of that concept. In effect, it means the Ciskeian citizens have no more rights than do present Transkeians, Tswanas or Vendas when it comes to use of the facilities of a South African passport.

During the same speech, the Prime Minister gave slightly more flesh to his concept of a confederal South African state — no doubt with an eye on Ciskeian independence at the end of the year — but refused to be drawn on the more pertinent issues.

Among the major features of the confederation would be the following:

- The sovereignty of the membership would be assured;
  - Equality of the membership would be guaranteed;
  - The confederation does not preclude unilateral actions by any one of the members; and
  - Any member of the confederation can pull out at will.
- Under questioning by Mr Vause Raw, leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Botha refused to be drawn on whether the consultation between states would be on the basis of a central

body with decision-making powers.

He also declined to respond to questions about whether the confederation would allow the movement of workers from the one unit to the other in search of work.

A third major aspect of the Government's confederal policy — that of economic development, also crucial to the Ciskei — was discussed by Mr Botha, with indications that the Government would significantly boost development in the Border areas. He told Parliament the cost of the development in the regional economic growth points would have to come out of general tax revenue and in the major urban concentrations, moves would have to be made as soon as possible towards economic costs being paid for services presently subsidised by the State.

Mr Botha said details of the incentives to be given to industrialists in the Border areas had not yet been finalised but would be settled before December this year. He held out the possibility of massive Government assistance in the creation of infrastructures in the regional growth points and heavy subsidies on electricity, transport and the provision of certain essential industries in the growth areas.

16	GEI	.....	Wulfel	182
16	MM	.....	Modern British Drama	27
15	GEI	.....	Contemporary British Poetry	26

MONDAY	TUESDAY
8. Introduction to Modern Drama (TJB) 9. Beckett, Ionesco (JB) 12. 'Troilus and Criseyde' (NHF) 11.15	LECTURE
1. William Blake (JM) 7. Contemporary American Poetry (JMC) 2.15	
	3.15

8	KM	.....	.....	10	*
7	BC	.....	Beckett, Ionesco	6	
7	JBI	.....	Introduction to Modern Drama	8	
7	JMC	.....	Contemporary American Poetry	7	
6	GEI	.....	Novel	6	
6	JMC	.....	The Nineteenth Century American Novel	9	
6	JMC	.....	.....	5	
6	TSB	.....	Guinn Brownson	4	
5	HHA	.....	Age Her	3	
5	MTB	.....	Victorian Poetry	2	
5	JM	.....	William Blake	1	



C M I n  
MR KOBO  
DD 5/8/81  
**Kobo held  
by police**

### — woman

EAST LONDON — A Transkei-born former Mdantsane man, Mr Joseph Zoyisile Kobo, was arrested by the Ciskei Police at Mdantsane yesterday, according to a woman at the scene.

Mrs Grace Twala said Mr Kobo had paid her family a visit. At about 7 am four uniformed policemen and one in civilian clothes arrived.

A detective made inquiries about Mr Kobo asking whether he resided in the house. After they were told he was not staying in the house the policemen entered the bedroom where they found Mr Kobo, Mrs Twala said.

She said Mr Kobo was told to dress. When he finished they took him to a police van which was parked in a street behind and drove away.

Mr Kobo was banished by the Ciskei Government in terms of Proclamation R252 in 1979.

After the deportation he came to live in Duncan Village. He had been detained for 90 days following an alleged involvement in a bus strike.

Mr Kobo, the former general secretary of the Transkei Democratic Progressive Party, was self-exiled in the Ciskei.

When he was released from detention and deported he did not return to Transkei because he said he was a Ciskei citizen.

Mr Kobo came to Mdantsane in 1976 from Transkei. He was a staunch member of the ruling Ciskei National Independence Party.

A spokesman for the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service said Brigadier Charles Sobhuze would be available for comment today only.  
DDR

# Union members seen as victims of state

DD 6/8/81  
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EAST LONDON — The state had recently intensified its actions against the black trade union movement with the detention of trade union officials and members, the General Workers' Union and the Food and Canning Workers' Union said in a joint statement.

Among the 10 trade unionists in detention, most of whom were active in East London and Port Elizabeth, was Mr Thozamile Gqweta, president of the South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu).

"A primary cause of the

state's antagonism toward Gqweta is his outspoken opposition to the forthcoming 'independence' of the Ciskei," the unions said.

Saawu, because most of its members lived in Mdantsane, was the major organisation operating in the Ciskei which remained independent of the Ciskei authorities.

"As such the union has encountered massive opposition from the Ciskeian rulers who are increasingly threatened by the substantial popular opposition to their decision to opt for independence a la Pretoria."

Referring to Mr Gqweta's frequent detentions, the statement said East London had witnessed a "phenomenal" rise in trade union organisation, much of it around Saawu, which was not a "tame compliant union."

"The union, with Mr Gqweta as its major spokesman, has fought for independent democratic trade unions and to this end, it has refused to seek registration under the unacceptable conditions offered by the South African authorities; moreover Saawu has steadfastly refused to isolate itself

from the wider community."

In doing so Saawu had shared in the causes and objectives of the African Food and Canning Union and the General Workers' Union

The statement said the state's response to the popularity of the unions had been twofold: the Minister of Manpower Utilisation allegedly requested East London employers to refuse to deal with the unions, and the state had repeatedly detained local union leaders, particularly Mr Gqweta. — DDR.

DD 6/8/81 (328) (105) (159) (240) (240)

# I'm attending to ban on Nqakula says Sebe

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN** — The banning of the Ciskei-based acting president of the Media Workers Association of SA, Mr Charles Nqakula, is receiving the attention of the Ciskei's Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe.

Mr Nqakula, a Daily Dispatch reporter, was served with a two and a half year banning order by two members of the local security police last week. Chief Sebe said he might discuss the banning

with the Minister of Justice, Mr H. J. Coetsee. He also indicated that the order would not be reimposed when the Ciskei attained independence on December 4.

The banning of Mr Nqakula without consultation with the Ciskei was "a slap in the face" for the Ciskei nation.

"It would have been just ordinary courtesy to inform our men but they did not know anything about it," Chief Sebe said.

"The Ciskei nation feels

that if the Republican government felt it necessary to take such drastic steps against this man something serious must be happening.

"This would affect the Ciskei as well as South Africa. We would be the first to suffer. Yet our intelligence knew nothing of this and were not informed.

"I will raise the matter with higher authorities in no uncertain terms. Nobody who is decent can let this go."

Brigadier Charles Sebe, head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, said the Ciskei would have no alternative but to lift the ban.

"If this man is dangerous we are not aware of his danger. If liaison between the Ciskei and South African security forces had been professional and we had been told of the reason for the banning, we would be aware of his dangers.

"The Ciskei will have no alternative but to lift the ban after independence," Brig Sebe said. — DDR  
**Editorial opinion, page 10.**

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HOMELANDS ECONOMIES

## Political 'semi-suicide'

FM 7th Aug 1981

Although government's relatively new policy of regional development across homeland boundaries is a rational economic development strategy, its political implications spell "semi-suicide" for the National Party's homeland policy and the bantustan governments.

This emerged from addresses at a Wits University Economic Society meeting given this week by Professor Wolfgang Thomas, head of economics at the University of Transkei, and Johann Graaff, senior development studies lecturer at the University of Bophuthatswana.

The only way to develop Transkei, said Thomas, is; in effect, to overcome independence. For example, the main industrial development in the eastern Cape region could, rationally, only take place in the corridor between Transkei and Ciskei, cutting across political considerations of nation state sovereignty and economic nationalism. "If we are moving away from independent homeland development to co-operation zones, on whose terms is this to be done?" asked Thomas. It had to be asked, for instance, whether Transkeians would be able to move with their families into the corridor "co-operation zone," or whether such a project would merely amount to a shortening of the distance between Umtata and Johannesburg for migrant labourers.

The white side of the co-operation (constellation) deal was not forthcoming on equal terms, he said, adding that development plans from Pretoria were remark-

ably vague. Thomas pointed to an almost total absence of reliable statistics on Transkei's economy. "Most regular time series — for example, on gdp/gnp, sectoral production, retail sales, national income, etc — virtually stop with independence . . . Even the limited information available shows that Transkei's economy is currently far from buoyant and the prospects for any dramatic improvement are rather limited."

Transkei's utter dependence on SA was also shown up in Thomas's observation that "should the RSA economy cool off considerably during 1982-83 and few new employment opportunities become available for 'outsiders,' Transkei's internal socio-political stability could be endangered seriously as a result of increasing open unemployment."

Graaff maintained that for the "independent states" to see themselves as small independent countries is misconceived and dangerous from the point of view of development. They are, rather, the outlying regions of central, economic cores. The small country model was a fruitless concept that led nowhere, since Bophuthatswana was "externally determined" and would, he claimed, one day be re-integrated into SA.

Illustrating the homeland's artificial existence, Graaff showed how most of its finances come from outside, and what

used to be called "development aid" now appears as "customs and excise" as a way of balancing the books in order to impress businessmen who are keen to invest. Two-thirds of Bophuthatswana's population live in the Moretele area just north of Pretoria in what are euphemistically called "informal settlements." Most of its labour force is employed outside the territory, thus causing social dislocation; homeland economies are orientated towards the outside in an unequal relationship; and communication between the core (PWV) and the periphery is stronger than between Bophuthatswana's seven fragments.

The problems of rural development were, however, universal and had to be faced. According to Graaff, there was now a better understanding of why rural areas have traditionally failed. Black rural areas are the most discriminated against in terms of capital injections not only because they are rural, but because they are black and, in effect, merely pools of reserve labour for the central economy.

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## Saawu's Gqweta released

EAST LONDON — The national president of the South African Allied Workers Union (Saawu), Mr Thozamile Gqweta, has been released from detention.

Mr Gqweta was detained on Friday June 26 after security police had raided the Saawu offices in Caxton Street, here.

Detained with him was the organisation's branch secretary, Mr Xolani Kota,

who was released last month.

Mr Gqweta was released without being charged. He has been detained three times before. He was detained by the South African Police last year and twice by the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services (CCIS).

On April 17, 1980 he was detained under the Riotous Assemblies Act by the CCIS and went on a hunger strike two days later.

In November he was again detained and he and the branch chairman of Saawu here, Mr Sisa Njikelana, who is still under detention in Johannesburg, went on two hunger strikes before they were released without being charged.

Mr Gqweta was not available for comment yesterday. He was reported to be away in Cape Town on trade union business. — DDR.

Have 1 Black spots 22-33 (25)

18. Mr. P. R. C. ROGERS asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

to be 10 000 units.

- (1) Whether it is the intention to remove
- (2) if the only cost of the existing machine is the annual demand (of action worth)

- a) keep the existing machine; or
- b) buy the A machine; or
- c) buy the B machine; assuming that

YOU ARE REQUIRED:

FRIDAY, 7 / 33

the Black spots in the Queenstown-East London Corridor; if so, when;

- (2) whether any development has been planned for these areas subsequent to the removal of the present occupants; if so, what is the nature of such development?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) Yes, as soon as circumstances permit.
- (2) No. As soon as all the inhabitants of the Black spots and badly situated Black areas have been removed and resettled, the land will be transferred to the Department of Community Development and State Auxiliary Services for further disposal.

straight line basis,

it will pay 50% of the cost paid in two equal parts.

Cost	Book value (now)	Market value (now)	Annual capacity (units)	Remaining life	Repairs & maintenance	- annually	Other annual fixed costs (excluding depreciation)	Residual value at end of life	Variable cost per unit	Selling price per unit
Existing Machine	R10 000	R40 000	11 000	5 years			R16 000	R1 000	R2,00	R4,00
A Machine	R40 000		11 000	5 years			R20 000	R2 000	R1,60	R4,00
B Machine	R60 000		10 000	5 years			R22 000	R3 000	R1,00	R4,00

Details are as follows:

Moody Blues Ltd manufactures only one product. They at present have a machine which produces this product, but are considering replacing it. There are two replacement machines available, the A machine and the B machine.

# Ciskei urged to block resettlement moves

105 ~~27~~ DD 7/8/81

EAST LONDON — The Ciskei should follow the example of Transkei and turn back people at its border who were being resettled in by trucks to be resettled in the homeland, Rhodes University's Mrs Nancy Charton said here yesterday.

Mrs Charton, a senior lecturer in politics, was addressing a Border Council of Churches — organised Month of Compassion seminar which focused on resettlement in the homelands and the church's response.

Mrs Charton traced the history of resettlement in South Africa from the time of the first white-black clash in the Eastern Cape through to the evolution of the government's present policy of resettling people in the homelands.

"The Ciskei is a poignant example of the negative aspects of govern-

ment policy and it is unbelievable that it should opt for independence," Mrs Charton said. "I wish to point out quite clearly I am not anti-Ciskei. I am in fact pro-Ciskei but definitely more pro-development".

"There are 700 000 de facto Ciskei citizens in the area with another one and a quarter million outside its territory.

"We want to protect the Ciskei from resettlement.

"I don't know why we are being seen as anti-Ciskei. If the Van Der Walt Commission decides that the white corridor remains white and the government goes ahead with its plan to remove all the people from Duncan Village, another half a million people will be sent back to the Ciskei.

A Cape Town community worker told clergy members the church had to stop resettlement and

to do so had to go "into the area of resistance and break the law".

Mr Romel Roberts, of the Western Province Council of Churches, who was active in Crossroads and Langa, said it was time the church went into the areas of resettlement and actively helped the people to resist removal

"Only then will the government see that we mean what we say in our statements. We cannot have change without pain, and as Christians we are called to bear the cross. The cross is in our midst and we must bear it

He said resettlement was part of the policy of separate development and attacked "the fundamental unit of the family."

"It is community bedevilment not develop-

ment and we should realise the seriousness of the situation. Laws are developed which are geared to split the family, to cut right across family ties

"It is a morality of condemning certain people to starvation and death

Comparing the country's response to the Laingsburg floods and resettlement, Mr Roberts said there was an enormous response to the Laingsburg victims and yet "there is a national disaster happening right on our doorstep and look at the pathetic response to it

Mr Roberts said Crossroads had only survived because of strong church action, which had brought the community together and motivated them to stand up and resist. —DDR



COMPULSORY SECTION

OPTIONS

TERM I : A. PERIOD OPTIONS

- 1. William Blake ..... JM 5
- 2. Victorian Poetry ..... MTB 5
- 3. George Eliot and Her Age ..... VHH 5
- 4. Tennyson and Browning ..... BSL 6
- 5. Melville ..... JMC 6
- 6. The Nineteenth Century American Novel ..... IEG 6
- 7. Contemporary American Poetry ..... JMC 7

B. LANGUAGE AND MEDIEV

- \* 10. Language and Attit
- \* 11. The Arthurian Leg
- \* 12. 'Troilus and Crise

TERM II: A. PERIOD OPTIONS

- 13. Romantic Poetry ..
- 14. Four Romantic Poet
- 15. Coleridge and Engl
- 16. Charles Dickens
- 17. The Novels of Thom
- 18. The Problem Self:D
- 19. Conrad and James
- 20. W.B. Yeats .....
- 21. D.H.Lawrence: Crea
- 22. T. S. Eliot .....
- 23. Modern Poetry: Eliot & Lawrence EJB 13
- 24. The Poetry of Frost & Dickinson RK&NF 14
- 25. Twentieth Century English Poetry MMC 14
- 26. Contemporary British Poetry ... IEG 15
- 27. Modern British Drama ..... NMC 16
- 28. Saul Bellow ..... IEG 16

	MONDAY
11.15	8. Introduction to Modern Drama (TJB) 9. Beckett, Ionesco (JB) 12. 'Troilus and Criseyde' (NHF)
2.15	1. William Blake (JM) 7. Contemporary American Poetry (JMC)
3.15	

# No finality in sight yet over Ciskei land issue

By BRIAN POTTINGER  
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Uncertainty has arisen as to whether the Government's consolidation proposals for the Ciskei — a main element in the "independence package" — will be made known before the territory accepts independence on December 4.

Mr Hennie van der Walt, chairman of the commission investigating the consolidation, said in a statement today the final proposals would not be submitted to Parliament "at this stage".

A senior official in the commission added that finalisation of the land issue was not necessarily to be paired with the granting of Ciskeian independence.

Further interim report to the Cabinet to get decisions on various issues of principle." As soon as the Cabinet had considered this report and given the necessary decisions on matters of principle, the commission would make arrangements to receive all interested parties who had not yet had the opportunity to make representations. Only after this would the proposals be made public and put before the Cabinet for consideration.

Mr Van der Walt was unavailable for comment today. But Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, said it was intended that the consolidation proposals be submitted before Ciskei independence, but he could not give an assurance in this regard.

Mr Van der Walt's statement followed an SABC report yesterday that the Government and agricultural bodies had concluded talks over the consolidation, and that a final report could be expected to be tabled in Parliament within a few days.

Mr Van der Walt said the Commission for Co-operation and Development had received a delegation from the Eastern Cape Agricultural Union earlier this week to inform them of latest developments in the commission's investigation.

"No consolidation proposals in regard to the Ciskei will be put before Parliament at this stage," he said. "The commission has instead referred a

The land issue as emerged as one of the key issues in the so-called Ciskeian "independence package".

Originally the Ciskei claimed all the land between the Stormberg mountains and the sea and the Fish and Kei rivers. Draft proposals of the Van der Walt Commission published last year made provision for the inclusion of King William's Town in the Ciskei, but the proposals were turned down by the Cabinet, apparently as too expensive.

Since then the Government has indicated that consolidation will have to take place partly on the basis of its regional growth point concept.

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# Ciskei unity plan is now yet ready for Parliament

THE Van der Walt Commission will not present Parliament with any consolidation proposals for the Ciskei at this stage, the chairman, Mr Henne van der Walt, said in a statement released in Cape Town yesterday.

However, the Cabinet had been given another interim report concerning the consolidation of the Ciskei in order to establish principles concerning certain aspects, he said.

Once the Cabinet had consid-

ered this report and the principles established, the commission would arrange discussions with interested parties who had not yet had the opportunity to give evidence.

Only after such discussions would final recommendations be presented to Parliament for consideration.

Mr Van der Walt said he wanted to correct an earlier announcement that the report's final recommendations would

soon be laid before Parliament.

The commission had summoned a delegation from the Eastern Cape Agricultural Union to Cape Town on August 5 to tell organised agriculture of the latest developments regarding the commission's investigations.

"This early consultation took place in terms of an arrangement between the commission and organised agriculture," Mr Van der Walt said. — Sapa

# Land for Ciskei DD 8/8/81 not yet 105 finalised

CAPE TOWN — The consolidation plans for the Ciskei have not been finalised by the Commission for Co-operation and Development.

The commission's chairman, Mr Hennie van der Walt, said in a statement yesterday that no consolidation proposals for the Ciskei would be tabled in Parliament at this stage.

Later, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said at a press conference that he hoped the proposals would be completed before December 4, the scheduled date of the Ciskei's independence.

In his statement, Mr Van der Walt said the commission had submitted another interim report to the cabinet for the consolidation of the Ciskei to "obtain principle decisions over certain aspects".

"As soon as the cabinet has considered this report, the commission will arrange discussions with interested parties who have not yet had an opportunity to give evidence."

Only after this would the final proposals be made known and then submitted to Parliament for consideration.

Mr Van der Walt said the commission had met the East Cape Agricultural Union and certain affiliates on August 5 here in connection with the latest developments in the commission's investigations.

This timely consultation with organised agriculture was in terms of an agreement between the commission and organised agriculture, he said. — PC.

# Border black spot pledge welcomed

CAPE TOWN — The government is to press ahead with its policy of removing "black spots" in the so-called white corridor between the Ciskei and Transkei.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said yesterday that the "black spots" would be removed "as soon as circumstances permit."

The New Republic Party MP for King William's Town, Mr Pat Rogers, who asked Dr Koornhof about the government's "black spot" policy in Parliament yesterday, has welcomed the announcement.

Mr Rogers said the depressed situation in the Border corridor had been brought about by government policy.

"Rural people in particular are still not convinced of the government's intention to retain the area from the Fish to the Kei, at all costs, as part of the Republic.

"They are probably more aware than anyone else of the economic problems of the Ciskei.

"In their logical, practical way they realise that the corridor is the easiest way out of that dilemma, whether by incorporation as tested in King William's Town and Berlin or by

the slow process of wearing down.

"The removal of the black spots, so-called, represents in their minds the first and only real step that can be taken as a definite indication of its permanence as part of the Republic of South Africa.

"Bearing in mind that the ground at Keiskammahoek was bought for this reason but that somehow the people from Humansdorp were moved there instead, the government's credibility in this area is at an all-time low.

"Apart from this aspect, from December 4, after Ciskei's independence, new friction points and strains between neighbours in the field of stock theft, and the menace to small stock of stray, marauding dogs, to mention only a couple, will be aggravated by the fact that two law maintenance authorities will exist.

"In fact, short of a new constitutional arrangement the die for the removal of these areas has long been cast," Mr Rogers said.

Dr Koornhof said in his reply that no development for the black spots had been planned yet after the inhabitants of these areas had been moved — PC.

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SAP 105  
Ciskei  
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**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN**  
— The South African police and the Ciskeian police had been working hand in hand in the hunt for those who planted a bomb that blasted a section of Central Square in East London on Thursday, the chief of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, Brigadier Charles Sebe, said yesterday.

He said both forces had the ability to arrest the perpetrators and he had no doubt in his mind that they would "crush the enemy".

Brig Sebe said members of the public should not panic. "We cannot allow the creation of security instability in this area," he said.

"Political leaders are here to bring about change but no change is to be brought about through the barrel of the gun. We shall fight the devil with the devil," he said. —  
DDR.

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KING WILLIAM'S TOWN  
— An official in the Ciskeian Government and a clerk at a furniture shop here who were detained last week by the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service (CCIS), were released yesterday and departed from the territory according to relatives.

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le solutions.

Mr Albert E. Tyulu, chief clerk at the Department of Education and senior vice-president of the King and District Rugby Union (Kadru), as well as general secretary of the Border Cricket Union, and Mr Amos Mbulaleka Nvondo, credit controller at a furniture shop here, president of the Border Rugby Union and Kadru were served with deportation orders after their release from detention yesterday.

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Relatives said the orders were signed by the Minister of Justice, Chief H. Z. Njekwoni, under Proclamation P253. According to the order the two men are prohibited from remaining in any place in the Ciskei.

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Mr Tyulu was sent to his home town of Lady Frere in Transkei. He has been in the government service since 1969. He leaves behind his wife, a teacher, and three children. The youngest is two months old.

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Earlier, two other Kadru officials, Mr Douglas Maku, general secretary, and Mr E. Mabece, treasurer, who were also detained last week and released on Monday, were also served with deportation orders.

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Mr Maku was sent to Port Elizabeth and Mr Mabece to Whittlesea.

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The head of the CCIS, Brigadier Charles Sebe, could not be contacted for comment last night.

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they are in fact using the funds to generate the future

# Sebe confrontation over anti-union stance is planned

*Sawetaw 10/8/81* *(130)* *(105)*  
A NUMBER of black trade unions decided this weekend to send a delegation to the Ciskei Chief Minister, Mr Lennox Sebe, over the detention of black trade unionists.

In a meeting attended by black unions at the St Francis Church, which included the Council of South African Trade Unions, the meeting noted the severe difficulty created for the workers in the Ciskei.

## REJECTED

"The meeting then resolves to send a delegation to see Chief Minister Sebe to discuss his anti-union stance and security of the worker after the so-called independence of the Ciskei."

The meeting also rejected: The Industrial Council system as a means of collective bargaining.

The meeting specifically agreed unions which support each other in defying restrictions on striking workers is the duty and function of union members, if that includes strike pay.

# Trade unionists to seek talks with Sebe

DD 10/8/81 ~~105~~ 105

CAPE TOWN — A delegation of trade unionists is to seek a meeting with the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief L. L. Sebe, to discuss his "anti-union stance and the security of workers in the homeland".

This was one of the resolutions adopted at a meeting attended by leaders and representatives of independent trade unions in Langa at the weekend.

Delegates were particularly concerned by the situation in the Ciskei where union members and officials were subject to severe harassment and constant detention.

They warned that the continuation of detentions and bannings would only worsen the already deteriorating labour situation.

The meeting also resolv-

ed to defy restrictions on supporting striking workers financially if such restrictions became effective when the new labour laws are passed.

Delegates from 13 unions and co-ordinating bodies, representing more than 150 000 predominantly black workers throughout the country, attended the meeting.

The meeting was held in an attempt to forge a united front against government labour legislation tabled in Parliament last week.

A spokesman for the represented unions said yesterday that the prohibition on financial support for strikers, which the new labour legislation would put into effect, would not be obeyed.

Unions would support each other in defying the

restrictions, he said

The meeting resolved it was the duty and function of the unions to stand by their members which included payment during a strike.

"Under the present conditions and legislation, strikes occur so frequently because of low wages, inadequate bargaining power and completely unworkable official dispute procedures," the resolution reads.

"Workers therefore have no alternative to strike action outside of the law", it reads.

Regarding trade union control and autonomy, the meeting rejected the present system of registration.

"We accept that trade unions are public bodies and do not object to providing information

with respect to our constitutions, finances and representativity", the resolution reads.

"However, we refuse to subject ourselves to control by anybody other than our own members", it reads.

To give effect to resolutions taken at the meeting, it was decided to establish ad hoc solidarity committees in each region, the spokesman said.

Among the unions represented at the meeting were the Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu), South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu), General Workers' Union of South Africa (Gwusa), Black Municipal Workers' Union (Bmwu), and the Motor and Assembly Components Workers Union of South Africa (Macwusa).

$$\frac{2.10}{10.500} = \text{Break even point}$$

R2.10	Contribution
4.00	Selling price
1.90	
.50	Railage
.40	Commission
1.00	Manufacturing
	<u>Variable Costs</u>

R10,500	
5,000	Travel (50,000 x .10c)
900	Motor Car
R4,600	Retainer
	<u>Relevant Fixed Costs</u>



# Govt blamed for critical PE situation

Post Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Government's failure to foresee the outcome of its homelands policy had created a potentially explosive situation in Port Elizabeth, the MPC for PE Central, Mr Edward Trent, said in Cape Town today.

Mr Trent ascribed a crisis in black housing, employment, education and transport in the city to the Government's failure to acknowledge the permanence of urban black people and the resultant lack of planning for their presence.

"Port Elizabeth is very vulnerable," he said in an interview during the current Provincial Council session.

"It is not a metropolitan area in the true sense of the word and does not sustain sufficient economic growth to cope with the problem of creating jobs for the large numbers of work-seekers streaming to the city.

"Port Elizabeth is the main centre for a huge rural hinterland, where little economic growth is taking place. It therefore draws excess labour from the platteland. It is also adjacent to the Ciskei, which has a rural agricultural economy that cannot supply sufficient job opportunities," Mr Trent said.

Because of its homelands policy, the Government had concentrated on creating bor-

der industries, in the hope that people from the homelands would be drawn there.

The Government had, however, miscalculated — it had created insufficient job opportunities and failed to plan for the inevitable stream of black people to urban areas.

Port Elizabeth was particularly hard hit by the resultant critical housing shortage.

"The Government's failure to acknowledge the permanence of the urban black people in our cities and the resultant lack of planning and action has caused a black housing crisis of such magnitude that the Government has made a desperate plea to the private sector to bail them out," Mr Trent said.

The Linde Commission report had put the current housing need in the Eastern Cape at 51 740 units.

The area was also saddled with the largest unemployment problem in the country.

Latest available figures were for 1980, when legislation stopped the mandatory registration of unemployed black work-seekers.

At that time there were 61 178 registered unemployed black people in the Eastern Cape, compared with 54 119 in the large West Rand area and 4 635 in the Western Cape.

"Surely this is an indication of the potentially explosive situation in the Eastern Cape," Mr Trent said.

DD 12/8/81 105 105

## Mtshizana held in Ciskei

EAST LONDON — A former East London attorney, Mr Louis Leo Mtshizana, who was banished to the Ludidi area of Maluti by the Transkei Government in June, was yesterday detained in the Ciskei.

Mr C. Boyce, of Mdantsane, who was present when Mr Mtshizana was detained, said two Ciskei Central Intelligence Services men entered the office of the private secretary to the Ciskei Deputy Chief Minister, the Rev. W. M. Xaba, and told Mr Mtshizana they had a warrant for his arrest.

Mr Xaba said late yesterday that his private secretary had confirmed this.

"I heard from my private secretary that Mr Mtshizana was there and wanted to see me," Mr Xaba said.

"I was surprised because I knew him to be under banishment in Transkei."

He said the secretary informed him he had been taken away by security men.

"I did not speak to him — something I was sorry about because although he had not made an appointment to see me I would have liked to speak to him."

Mr Boyce claimed Mr Mtshizana had gone there by appointment arranged through a Durban contact

He had hoped to see the Chief Minister, Chief L. L. Sebe, and the head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, Brig Charles Sebe.

"He was told Brig Sebe was busy in a meeting and when he arrived at the Chief Minister's office he was told Chief Sebe was away and was referred to Mr Xaba."

Mr Boyce claimed the men who arrested Mr Mtshizana said they were acting on instructions.

Brig Sebe was not available for comment last night.

The man alleged to have made the appointment, Mr G. M. Mxenge, would not comment last night.—  
DDR.

EAST LONDON —

Members of the Coloured Management Committee and representatives of the Duncan Village community yesterday severely criticised the East London City Council and the government for allowing people to be shifted out of homes they had occupied for years and "dumped" elsewhere.

At yesterday's meeting of the committee, the chairman, Mr D. W. Alexander, accused the city council of "having no backbone" to speak up and complain to the government about their policy of moving people from townships.

Also present at the discussion were representatives of the 499 coloured families presently occupying the area in Duncan Village earlier designated as the "Chinese Area" and who, according to indications, the city council have to move to another area as a result of government policy.

A motion put to the meeting stated that there

# Removals: city council lashed

DD 12/8/81

was confusion in the public mind as to the future of the area.

Mr Alexander said that there had been an outcry by the people of Duncan Village against the shunting out of people from homes they had occupied for a length of time.

"Somewhere in Pretoria or here in the council, their fate is decided by the flick of a pen. We tried to calm the people but they are up in arms. Our people are not resettled but dumped," he said.

He said that at a meeting held in Duncan Village about the issue last week, the residents made it very clear that they were strongly against

being moved.

"I wonder what would happen if this happened to anybody with a white skin. We would have the Border politicians here in no time because this could not happen to a white man. People of a skin colour other than white can be shifted about and yet God created us all," Mr Alexander said.

He accused the East London City Council of having no backbone to stand up against this treatment of people other than white and said the council "dropped all black people down the drain."

"I say to the city council, stop hounding my people, throwing them

about as if they were not human beings, let my people be."

A member of the Relations Committee, Mr J. H. Alexander, said all his people ever got were promises which were never fulfilled. "At the moment we have a life worse than a dog. We are tired of being kicked about and I beg the council to treat us as human beings," Mr Alexander said.

Mr D. W. Alexander interjected that one should not beg the city council but tell them what was needed.

A representative of the families affected, Mr A. Roberts, said he wondered if the council and the

government had any Christian feelings if they did nothing to prevent women and children being moved hither and thither.

The Director of Housing, Mr Ken Martinsen said it was wrong to accuse council officials of having no Christian feelings because it was a matter of government policy which they had no power but to obey.

Mr D. W. Alexander replied that he felt that the council, as a form of local government, was also to blame.

A member of the city council, Mr Rob Snodgrass, said he also felt it was wrong to hammer the council as not all council members agreed with government policy.

A resolution was adopted that the management committee, together with the representatives of the Duncan Village residents, ask for an urgent meeting with the Action Committee. — DDR

# Bombs the tip of the iceberg, says Sebe <sup>105</sup>

ZWELITSHA — The recent bomb explosions in East London and Port Elizabeth were only the tip of the iceberg, the Ciskei Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, said in Johannesburg yesterday.

In a speech released in Zwelitsha and given at a luncheon in Johannesburg, the Chief Minister said the recent strikes and bomb explosions in East London and Port Elizabeth were only the tip of the iceberg.

"Seething below the surface" was a "colossus which threatens us all".

The activities of the security forces in this country could contain the anger as long as most black people in the country saw some hope of achieving "a place in the sun".

When that hope was gone, as it was fast fading, then God ought to help everyone in South Africa.

"The only way to save us from disorder is the road I have chosen to independence — an independence which will firstly

help to restore men to their rightful place as men with self-respect. Such things are, however, of passing significance

"Emotions swell and quickly fade, and what is left depends on the willingness of South Africa to share, to help create a viable internal economy and to re-stimulate hope in African breasts.

"But my people have too often been misled by dreams and fantasy, this time it must be real. I cannot say that I am over-encouraged by events so far," Chief Sebe said.

He said King William's Town had opted out and the Berlin industrial area had been excluded from his country.

"It seems we must continue to work in white factories, stimulate white commerce and sell our labour for a pittance."

He asked how long it would be before the South African Government awakened from its dreams, before the white man realised that blacks wanted partnership — Sapa

# Ciskei furniture factory expands

DD 13/8/81 (153) (05)  
EAST LONDON — Unathi Timber, a furniture factory at Dimbaza in the Ciskei, has just completed a quarter million rand expansion project to manufacture its own blockboard and plywood requirements.

The factory, which manufactures mainly school, domestic and office furniture, was established just over a year ago in conjunction with the Ciskei National Development Corporation (CNDC) at a cost of R1-million.

Mr Piet Swart, managing director of the factory, says all their blockboard and plywood requirements had to be bought prior to

the decision to undertake in-house production.

He says the new facilities became an urgent priority following the signing of a R1-million contract with various Border and Eastern Cape furniture suppliers.

The factory draws its raw wood mainly from indigenous wood found in the area. It has also won a large order for the production of various wood products, to be sold in the National Parks Board's numerous shops.

Unathi supplies all Ciskeian schools with their furniture requirements. — DDC.

DD 13/8/81 ~~310~~ ~~328~~ ~~403~~  
**Sebe silent on Mtshizana** ~~105~~

EAST LONDON — The head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, Brigadier Charles Sebe, yesterday declined to comment on the detention of Mr Louis Leo Mtshizana, the former East London

attorney banished to the Maluti area by the Transkei Government in June. Brigadier Sebe confirmed that seven men from Mgwali, who were detained last month, had been released. — DDR

# We're in a vicious circle says Sebe

DD 13/8/81  
KS

## KING WILLIAM'S TOWN

The Ciskei's security forces had gone to extraordinary lengths to try to preserve calm in the area because a peaceful atmosphere was vital to the homeland's objectives, the Chief Minister, Chief L. L. Sebe, said yesterday.

Speaking at a ceremony in which the Ciskei took delivery of a R34 000 car from an East London car dealer, he said it was only in that way that the Ciskei would be able to attract vital industry to provide

jobs.

"We are thrust into a vicious circle in this regard," he said. "Unemployment breeds discontent, discontent leads to violence and violence discourages investment which in turn causes further unemployment."

"We are, however, determined to break this chain and to bring this area to a level of prosperity in which there will be jobs for all and I believe that it is South Africa's earnest

desire to achieve the same thing."

Chief Sebe said the links that joined the blacks and the whites in the area needed to be forged.

"We live cheek by jowl in this sector of the African continent. We have the same objectives for the future and yet frequently we are pulling against one another."

"The whites and blacks urgently need to seek to establish bonds which are more relevant than the

casual encounters which occur at the workplace."

He felt the conservative middle sector of black and white opinion, particularly here in the Border, was losing the initiative to active and vocal extremists. There had been sufficient instances of the type of activity in the past six months. The emotions stirred over King William's Town, the bomb blasts in East London — all these things had helped to create an air of tension.

The conservative middle

sector were not doing enough to give the lie to preachings of the extremists.

The result was that both blacks and whites tended to see no future in conservative interaction because it was not demonstrably achieving anything.

As a result people would experience a political drift to the white right and to the black left and for those groups the very thought of reconciliation was anathema. — DDR.

# Cape gives Lovedale hospitals to Ciskei

13/8/81  
Provincial Staff

THE CAPE'S hospitals in Ciskei have been given free of charge to the Ciskei Government, Mr P. J. Loubser, MEC in charge of hospital services, said yesterday.

The two hospitals are at Lovedale.

Although Ciskei would become independent only on December 4, the Administrator and Provincial Executive Committee had approved the transfer as from June 1, complete with the grounds, all equipment and stores.

Mr Loubser told the Provincial Council that this had

been done with the hospitals at Umtata, Butterworth and Mount Fletcher when Transkei became independent in 1976.

He said the Ciskei Government had given an assurance that all black personnel would be retained, without change in conditions of service, for six months from the date of independence.

White and coloured staff had the choice of remaining at Lovedale as seconded there by the Provincial Administration or returning to the Cape Health Department.

a large number of Jews forced to emigrate from the Transvaal during the Anglo-Boer war which brought to the city a large number of skilled and semi-skilled artisans who found themselves living in the working-class areas of the town;<sup>36</sup> and the mass migration following the pogroms in Lithuania, Poland and Latvia,<sup>37</sup> which had the same effect as the former movements. These new immigrants went to work in small factories doing manual labour in exchange for meagre weekly or monthly wages, and their situation did not improve greatly even after the first World War. Although economic and occupational mobility amongst South African Jews in general, and Cape Town Jews in particular, was evident there were still large numbers of unemployed and needy people in the community. In some cases the situation appeared to be dramatic. In 1918, for example, the Cape Town Jewish Philanthropic Society had helped financially five hundred persons, including heads of families, children and pensioners<sup>38</sup> and, during the same year, the Cape Town Jewish Ladies' Association had dealt with three hundred cases of poor people involving an expenditure of £323.<sup>39</sup> The two organisations continued their assistance during the following years, while a third one, the Cape Town Jewish Sick Relief Society, spent £37 per month on prescriptions, and more for financing 1 235 visits to doctors by sick needy Jews.<sup>40</sup> During the next ten years, these organisations kept up the work of helping hundreds of Jews.<sup>41</sup> There were 21 242 Jews in Cape Town in 1921, 11 396 males and 9 846 females.<sup>42</sup> There are no official figures showing the occupational distribution of the economically active, so the researcher has to rely heavily on sources such as naturalisation papers or city directories. The former present major difficulties, mainly due to the factor of social mobility (the stated occupation of the applicant was that of his old country). Though directories have shortcomings, "used carefully and with imagination they provide as good an approximation of the past as we are likely to find"<sup>43</sup> The division of labour amongst the professions based on an



idea that everyone upon which entitles him to read compensation. . . .

b) *Modification of pedagogy* should actually be able to reflect the legislative implications respect, there must be a demystification be enough to offer courses to them if they were free to, and that otherwise not attend would have only the point, let me say that I myself am employing absolutely new approaches

possible to lead large groups—formerly considered 'inert' when only traditional contents and methods were offered them—towards resumption of their education. In order to truly develop adult education, and thus lifelong education, new procedures must be applied bearing at once on structures and on pedagogy.

c) *Continuity in the marking system*. One solution is that of 'capitalizable units', which is derived from the American system of 'credits' through the idea of capitalization, but which is basically different from it in the following respect:

Whereas the 'credits' system is linked to time (1 credit = 1 hour weekly, for instance), the unit system is based on achievement. If a given student takes 100 hours to obtain a certification of proficiency in a given unit, another may take only 10 and another 300. Thus, each student is taken into account, and is given credit for what he knows and what he is. Groups and students follow their own rhythm, not that of the instructor. Students are not 'crammed' with something, but 'are able to do something'.

Such a measure, implemented in the last years of schooling for the young, is a factor of continuity. In addition, it has the considerable advantage of obliging the teacher to define the objectives of each unit and students to understand them, and thus makes possible a true mutual evaluation of results by both teachers and students. Whence, in addition to continuity,

- greater flexibility in regard to employment,
- more active and stimulating teaching.

BERTRAND SCHWARTZ (SERIES B.29)

## Make students precocious adults and adults lifelong students

Lifelong education is an over-all approach of formal and informal education from childhood to the third age of man. . . . The whole problem lies in turning students into precocious adults and adults into lifelong students. . . .

Restriction order: Charles Ngakula  
Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:  
Whether he consulted Chief Sebe or the Ciskeian Government before serving a restriction order on Charles Ngakula; if not, why not?  
The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES (for the Minister of Justice):  
I do not consider it in the public interest to make known whom I did or did not consult in such cases.

105  
14/8/87

D.D. 12/8/81 (105)

## Sebe to lay Xhosa shrine stone

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN**  
 — The Chief Minister of Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, will today lay the foundation stone of a shrine to the Ciskei nation on the mountain, Ntaba Kando-da.

expected to climb the slopes of the mountain which is regarded as an important symbol of the history of the Xhosas.

Among the guests will be Mr Dan Mckenzie, a Canadian Member of Parliament, and his wife.

Thousands of people are

5,000 units =

$\frac{2.10}{10.500}$

Break even point =

R2.10

4.00

1.90

.50

.40

1.00

Contribution

Selling price

Railage

Commission

Manufacturing

Variable Costs

R10,500

5,000

900

R4,600

Travel (50,000 x .10c)

Motor Car

Retainer

Relevant Fixed Costs

1415 S

### Nqakula: Minister refuses to comment

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE, Mr. Charles Coetsee, has refused to say whether he consulted the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, or the Ciskeian Government about the banning order served on Mr Charles Nqakula, the president of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa. Mr Coetsee told Parliament yesterday in reply to a question tabled by Mrs Helen Suzman (DPP, Howegton) "I do not consider it in the public interest to make known whether I did or did not consult in such an event."

This command has exactly the same effect as pressing the <EOF> key on the keyboard or <CONTROL-D> of the terminal. It must only be entered after the accounting information following an @FIN statement has been printed.

4.42. @TERM

The file F will be deleted after printing has taken place.

@SYM F. <CR>

OR

@SYM F. <CR>

Print the contents of a PRINTS file on the line-printer. The format of the command is as below:

4.41. @SYM OR @SYM

This diverts normal terminal (or printer) output to a file for later examination or printing on the high speed printer by means of the @RESUME command (see earlier section).

4.40. @SUSPND

The userid and acc-no of the started run will be assumed to be that of the of the run starting it, and no passwd will be required in the runstream of the started run (see earlier section).

@START F.F <CR>

OR

@START F. <CR>

Initiate a run whose control stream is contained in a file F or element F.F the format of this image is as below:

4.39. @START OR @START

are rejected. When n is 0 the skip count is reset from its previous value. The command is used with break procedures to avoid a lot of printing on the terminal (see 3.9). The result is that the next n lines are not printed on the screen.

Examination Equivalent	1 paper
Instruction	2 lectures
A selection from the literature	
COMPULSORY	

# Miseries caused by 'sell-outs'

*Saweta 17/8/81*



Azapo president Mthembu.

**AZAPO HAS** termed the coming "independence" of the Ciskei "another sell-out action by the notorious bantustan leaders".

**By LEN KALANE**

Chief Lennox Sebe "and those of his mentality" were drawing the wrath of the black nation to themselves, Azapo president Khehla Mthembu told a seminar yesterday.

**PEOPLE'S WRATH**  
"Stooges Muzorewa and Chirau had their share of the people's wrath," he said.

The seminar, which was also attended by people from other black consciousness movements, focused on Government-created institutions, with special emphasis on the forthcoming South African Indian Council elections and the Ciskeian "independence" in December. It also looked into resettlement and squatter problems, and ways of helping people at places like Nyanga and Kliptown.

**DISCREPANCY**  
Speaking on "independent" states, Mthembu said: "The miseries caused by Matanzima, Mangope and Mphephu to their so-called citizens are untold. One need not be a mathematician to see the discrepancy or unproportionality between 13 per cent given to over 24 million people and 87 per cent given to six million. "We recognise the fact that the entire country of Azania belongs to the black people, hence our vehement rejection of the bantustan policy. The policy of bantustans has arisen by the myth that the black people consist of separate nations."

Mthembu said this imposition of the white government was aimed at:

- Depriving the black people of their inalienable right of citizenship in the country;
- Destroying the unity and solidarity of the black people;
- Fostering the apartheid policy of divide and rule and;
- Facilitating the continued economic exploita-

The seminar, heard at Wilgespruit, near Roodepoort, heard that the South African Indian Council was another of those "diabolical" strategies the "settler"

Government was trying to create to legalise their "right" to think for everyone, as said by Prime Minister P W Botha in Parliament recently.

**NOTES:**

- Each student sits at le one half-year option an Students who do more tr in which they do be
- A long essay, written place of, and counting title is chosen in col registered with the dep than one Long Essay may
- Half options are examir Failure to submit a Lon attendance at an examir
- The Development of Lang one part at mid-year, d first term to count to
- Two essays will be rec one-third of the relev the Half-Year Options precisely how much the The Middle English es:
- A student in English provided there is spar Head of Department ap
- One option taken is t section or else to be
- Students attending to by the end of the thi asterisked seminar of
- ourses must be distr student who chooses th the first term concu TW), in the second te

THU	19. Conrad (GNC) 31. William Piers (JWDW) 35a. Shakes Trage (DGC)	17. The Novels of Thomas Hardy (LGM) 16. Charles (MTR) 28. Saul Be (REK, NMF) 29. Introduction to Old English (JWDW) 36. Dev. of the English Language (BSL)	20. W.B. Yeats (DGC) 21. D.H. La 26. Contemporary British Poetry (IRG) 22. T.S. Eli	11.15	13. Romantic Poetry (TJB) 14. Four Romantic Poets (GNC) 33. Courtly Love in Medieval English Literature (RCB) 30. Chaucer: Selected Poetry (JPC)	MONDAY
TUESDAY	23. Modern Poetry: Eliot & Lawrence (EJB) 27. Modern British Drama (MMC) 30. Chaucer: Selected Poetry (JPC)	24. The Poetry of Frost (REK, NMF) 29. Introduction to Old English (JWDW) 36. Dev. of the English Language (BSL)	20. W.B. Yeats (DGC) 21. D.H. La 26. Contemporary British Poetry (IRG) 22. T.S. Eli	2.15	32. Sir Gawain & the Green Knight (NMF) 34. The Quest (REK)	TUESDAY
WEDNESDAY	19. Conrad (GNC) 31. William Piers (JWDW) 35a. Shakes Trage (DGC)	17. The Novels of Thomas Hardy (LGM) 16. Charles (MTR) 28. Saul Be (REK, NMF) 29. Introduction to Old English (JWDW) 36. Dev. of the English Language (BSL)	20. W.B. Yeats (DGC) 21. D.H. La 26. Contemporary British Poetry (IRG) 22. T.S. Eli	3.15	18. The Problem Self: Dilemmas for Romantics (JSC) 25. 20th Century English Poetry (MMC)	WEDNESDAY

Day	11.15	2.15	3.15
MONDAY	13. Romantic Poetry (TJB) 14. Four Romantic Poets (GNC) 33. Courtly Love in Medieval English Literature (RCB)	32. Sir Gawain & the Green Knight (NHF) 34. The Quest (REK)	18. The Problem Self: Dilemmas for Romantics (JSC) 25. 20th Century English Poetry (MMC)
TUESDAY	23. Modern Poetry: Eliot & Lawrence (EJB) 27. Modern British Drama (MMC) 30. Chaucer: Selected Poetry (JFC)	17. The Novels of Thomas Hardy (LGM) 24. The Poetry of Frost & Dickinson (REK, NHF) 29. Introduction to Old English (JvdW) 36. Dev. of the English Language (BSL)	20. W.B. Yeats (DGG) 26. Contemporary British Poetry (IEG)
WEDNESDAY	31. William Langland's <i>Piers Plowman</i> (JvdW) 35a. Shakespeare's Tragedies (DGG, JEH)	15. Coleridge etc. (JB) 16. Charles Dickens (MTB) 28. Saul Bellow & the Jewish Experience (IEG) 35b. Shakespeare's Tragedies (DGG, JEH)	21. D.H. Lawrence: Creativity and Corruption (JSC) 22. T.S. Eliot (TJB)
THURSDAY	19. Conrad & James (GNC)		
FRIDAY			

Section	Instruction	Examination Equivalent
COMPULSORY SECTION	2 lectures weekly	1 paper
YEAR-LONG OPTIONS	1 lecture + 1 tutorial (June)	½ paper
HALF-YEAR OPTIONS	weekly seminar (Maximum enrolment 20)	½ paper
LONG ESSAY (either term)	consultation	½ paper

# FLEES TRANSKEI, HELD IN CISKEI

BLACK attorney Louis Mtshizana, who had been placed under house arrest in Transkei in June, was arrested last week in the Ciskei, well informed sources said.

The sources said that Mtshizana had fled Transkei and was about to ask for political asylum in the Ciskei. He had phoned a Ciskei deputy chief minister, the Rev. W. Xaba, to make an appointment, but was arrested when in his office.

The sources also said the head of the "Ciskei Central Intelligence Services", Brig. Charles Sebe, had confirmed the detention.

*105 (AS) (329) (328) sawen 17/8/8!*

**NOTES:**

- a) Each student sits at least the equivalent of one half-year option and the full-time students who do more than the minimum in which they do best.
- b) A long essay, written with help from a place of, and counting as the equivalent title is chosen in collaboration with the registered with the department at more than one Long Essay may be done each year.
- c) Half options are examined at the end of the year. Failure to submit a Long Essay by the deadline will result in a failure to attend at an examination.
- d) The Development of Language exam is one part of the mid-year, or an essay first term to count towards the final year.
- e) Two essays will be required in the second term. One-third of the relevant paper. The Half-Year Options and will count towards the final year. The Middle English essay counts on the final year.
- f) A student in English II may take a Half-Year Option offered in English III provided there is space in the seminar and the lecturer concerned and the Head of Department approve.
- g) One option taken is to be of such a nature as to back up the compulsory section or else to be a language option.
- h) Students proposing to take three years of English should note that by the end of the third year a year-long language option, or two of the asterisked seminar options in language should have been taken.
- i) Courses must be distributed equally throughout the year. Thus, a student who chooses three half-year options must take ONE of these in the first term (concurrent with the compulsory Middle English component), TWO, in the second term.

# Feast for 15 000 at Ciskei shrine site

17/8/81  
105 K101  
Mail Reporter

THE Ciskeian Chief Minister will lay a foundation stone at a proposed R1-million national monument and shrine on Friday before an expected 15 000 people. Dr Lennox Sebe will lay the stone at the rear of the building. It will later be moved into a glass-enclosed auditorium. The public ceremony will include a feast of braaied oxen and sheep. The monument, which will be completed in April next year, is being built just beyond Ntaba Ka Ndoda (Mountain of Men) — the burial place for Xhosa chiefs and leaders, including Chief Jongumsobomvu Maqomá, whose remains were moved from Robben Island in 1978.

## Significant

Ntaba Ka Ndoda is the site of the Xhosas' last stand against the British. The monument is being built by LTA (Ciskei), a company owned partly by the Ciskei National Development Corporation. A spokesman for the architects said the monument "will have the same cultural and historical significance for Ciskeians as the Voortrekker Monument has for the Afrikaners". The huge arena area will accommodate 18 000 people and the auditorium a further 2 000 people.

There will be sections on quality control and acceptance sampling in many business-oriented statistics texts. More specialised texts are:

Duncan, A.J., "Quality Control and Industrial Statistics", 4th Edition, Homewood, Inc., Irwin Inc., 1974.  
 Grant, E.L. "Statistical Quality Control", 3rd Ed, McGraw-Hill, 1964  
 Grant, E.L. & Leavenworth, R.S., "Statistical Quality Control, 4th Ed.", 1972  
 Corder, D.J., "Statistical Quality Control", Englewood Cliffs, N.J., Prentice-Hall, 1957  
 Grant, E.L. & Leavenworth, R.S., "Statistical Quality Control", McGraw-Hill, 1962.

References

CAPE TOWN — A group of nine Progressive Federal Party MPs has found conditions of extreme poverty and hunger in black resettlement areas in the Ciskei, the area from which most of the homeless blacks at Nyanga come.

They also found there were hardly any industries or job opportunities in areas to which many blacks may be forced to return.

The MPs who went to the area on Saturday were Mrs Helen Suzman, Mr F K Moorcroft, Mr Nic Olivier, Mr Ken Andrew, Mr Tiaan van der Merwe, Mr Phillip Myburgh, Mr Ray Swart, Mr Kowie Marais and Mr Andrew Savage.

Mr Moorcroft, the new MP for Albany who organised the trip, said the purpose was to see at first hand whether there were sufficient job opportunities in the resettlement areas following steps taken against "illegal" blacks in the Peninsula.

The places visited were Sada, Zwelendengi, Onton, Thornhill and one camp

# WE'RE NUMB, SAYS BLACKS IN CISKIEI

Star 17/8/81

known as the "Town of Tears," — all of them near Whittises in the Eastern Cape.

Most of the Nyanga squatters come from these parts. In all there were approximately 55 000 people in the camps, some of them Xhosas who had opted to move from Glen Grey and Herschel when they became part of the Transkei.

Mr Moorcroft said the MPs found that most of the people in these areas would starve unless they

had at least one member of a family working in the Cape Peninsula or in a Transvaal mine.

"The only local job opportunities appeared to be at Sada where a small factory complex employs women in bead and wicker work and in skirt-making.

"There is also an allotment area where some market gardening is done. "At the other camps there is nothing. "The most commonly repeated phrase among

those to whom we spoke was 'Siyalamba' — 'We are hungry.'

"A feature of the camps is the large number of children of all ages.

"Although we were heartened to see that attempts were being made to provide schooling, the question that arises is: 'Where are school-leavers to go with no job opportunities?'

"There is no law on earth that will prevent these people from trekking to town."

out that the jobless blacks came to the cities in spite of harassment and prosecution. It was impracticable to talk of sending them back.

"Nationalist politicians are indignant" because blacks who are taken back there simply come straight back again. Having seen what we did, this is no surprise.

"Those blacks with work in the urban areas should be allowed to stay and the jobless should be allowed to look for work. Simply sending them back to the Ciskei is no solution.

"The black homelands policy is breaking down. There is no industrial infrastructure in these areas and nothing to induce entrepreneurs to set up any industry there."

Mr Moorcroft said another disturbing feature was the almost total destruction of the farming potential of the resettlement areas because of gross overcrowding and overstocking.

## Hundreds wait in hope after 'new life' pledge

Ovva Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Several hundred more "illegal" residents in the western Cape flocked to the "no-name" camp in Nyanga today hoping to be included in Dr Koorhof's "new life" offer of jobs for the squatters.

This afternoon the crowd of hopeful people had grown to about 2 500 and more were arriving.

In an attempt to end the problem threatening to develop into another Crossroads, the Minister of Co-operation and Development yesterday offered more than 1 000 jobs else-

where in the country for the squatters.

At the time of going to press, the newly elected Nyanga squatter committee was still locked in debate with senior officials from the Department of Community Development and the Administration Board to discuss the latest Koorhof proposals.

The Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr G de V Morrison, today instructed a senior policeman to "show these men" (Press) out of Nyanga.

Mr Morrison said: "The directive from Dr Koorhof is that no members of

the Press are allowed in the area."

When the Press showed reluctance to move the Deputy Minister instructed the policemen to get "these men" out of the area.

When asked why the SABC-TV crew and Die Burger newspapermen were not moving and still asking Dr Morrison questions, the police officer said: "I order you to move or I will confiscate your cameras."

The pressmen, including three international television crews, left. But the SABC-TV and Die Burger teams stayed and continued to ask questions. Peter Sullivan, The

Star's political correspondent, reports that Mrs Helen Suzman today said legal charges against the Nyanga "evictees" should be withdrawn while jobs were in the country for them.

Dr Koorhof should also make it clear to them that they were now allowed to erect shelters, she said.

Last night Dr Koorhof announced that he had personally gone out of his way to find work elsewhere in the country for those who could not find employment in the Peninsula.

Mrs Suzman said the question was: what sort of jobs?

"Will these jobs allow these people to live the family lives they want to live?"

"After all, that is why they came to Nyanga in the first place."

Sapa reports that the Nyanga squatters have decided to reject any Government plan which would split their families — and fears of the States' reaction to the decision were expressed at a church service yesterday afternoon attended by about 800 people, including whites and representatives from foreign TV services.



Some of the PFP MPs who visited Ciskei resettlement camps on Saturday talk over a fence to the residents of a tribal settlement, Bullhoek, on the way to Thornhill. From Left: Mr Nic Olivier, Mr Andrew Savage, Mr Errol Moorcroft, Mr Ray Swart, Mr Tian van der Merwe, Mr Philip Myburgh and Mr Kowie Marais.

**EAST LONDON** — The South African Government was creating the worst squatter camps imaginable by dumping people in the Ciskei resettlement camps, nine Progressive Federal Party MPs stated after visiting some of the camps on Saturday.

The MPs visited the resettlements at Sada, Zweledinga, and Oxtion to investigate conditions and to establish what drove their inhabitants to places like Nyanga at the risk of arrest.

The MPs were Mrs Helen Suzman, Messrs Errol Moorcroft, Tian van der Merwe, Ray Swart, Nic Olivier, Kowie Marais, Ken Andrew, Philip Myburgh and Andrew Savage.

In a statement at a press conference after the tour the team said the government would have to accept urbanisation which meant providing housing in urban areas while developing rural areas where possible.

They said that the resettlement camps were fuelling the squatter system in the Western Cape and that the government would have to rethink its policy.

The PFP team also said that the productive potential of food in these areas was ruined forever through over-population and overstocking.

The MPs said they had been moved by the desolate areas that had no prospect of development or providing job opportunities for the hundreds of people resettled in them

## MPs condemn resettlement

and that resettlement was a hopeless solution.

"Obviously the people there are not going to be able to subsist at anything like a human level and the government has got to find a solution which includes urbanisation.

"As pastoral land continues to deteriorate the position will become worse and worse. We saw areas which were told were farms three years ago where grass stood waist high in fertile grassland but are now absolutely devastated with hardly a blade of grass, hopelessly overpopulated and overstocked.

"To expect a farm which used to support about 15 families now to support 55 000 people is clearly lunacy."

Valuable pastures were destroyed by the government and the resettled people were condemned to live lives of migrant workers while they were denied opportunities of living in the cities, they said.

Job opportunities were non-existent in these areas and factories in the bush did not develop as there was no infrastructure

The MPs said that they believed that once the Cis-

keians gained independence the South African Government would wash its hands and that if the government had any concern for human beings it would stop the dumping of people.

Because of soil erosion, overpopulation and overstocking an independent Ciskei would never be in a position to feed its people, they said.

"When one sees the plight of these people one understands what drives them to entering urban areas despite penalties to coming without permits

"In urban areas there is a chance for them to pick up work and at least they can join their husbands

"To expect women to spend their lives in lonely poverty and raising children who see their fathers once a year is surely to expect the impossible.

"One cannot imagine white voters accepting such a position. In fact, they would resist it."

They said that after independence, Ciskeians would be as dependent on South Africa as ever before. Political independence to people who were starving and who had no hope was hollow. Cis-

## We want jobs say women

**EAST LONDON** — Women surrounded nine Progressive Federal Party MPs at Zweledinga resettlement camp in the Hewu district of Ciskei and asked for jobs

The women told the visitors they were hungry

"There is no work in this area," they said.

"The people are hungry and starving here."

Zweledinga was inhabited by people from the Glen Grey district who were moved there in 1976 because they did not want to fall under Transkei at independence, they said.

At Glen Grey they had lands to plough — but had not been allotted fields at Zweledinga, the nine MPs were told.

The people said they had nothing to do but sit around in what was once good farmland.

All the able bodied men were working in the Western Cape and on the mines and there were only women, children and elderly men in the camp, they said.

In answer to questions by the PFP team, the people said their men sent them money after two months to buy food and came home only once a year to visit their families over Christmas.

Those interviewed by the parliamentarians said they were happy with health facilities. There was a clinic run by qualified nursing sisters who

treated them.

Schooling, they said, was provided for their children, although facilities at the lower primary school were poor. Children sat on the floor of the corrugated iron classrooms

All said they did not want to go back to Transkei.

Asked if they ever visited their husbands in the Western Cape they said they did so at the risk of arrest. Those arrested were normally fined R60, they said.

As the team left Zweledinga, the women shouted: "Please get work and food for us."

At Oxtion the MPs met Mrs Nontobeko Dastile who said she was an acting superintendent.

She said there were about 3 000 families at Oxtion and about 15 000 people. Oxtion was a temporary settlement and the Ciskei Government planned to establish a township near Whittlesea for permanent residency, she said

"People do not like it here," she said.

"We are preparing to go to the promised township"

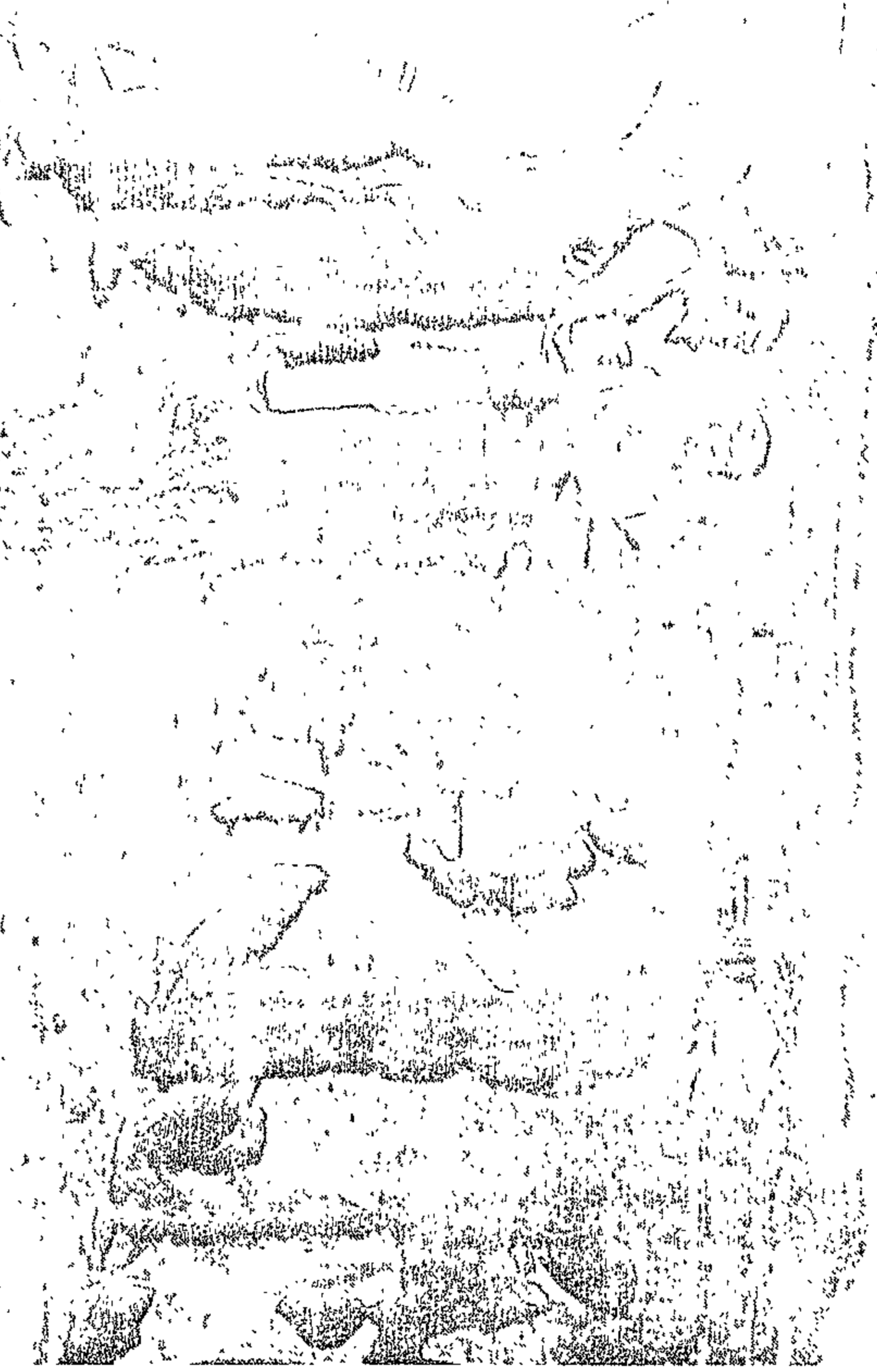
Mrs Dastile said she came from the Glen Grey district because she did not want to live in an independent Transkei

She said the Ciskei Government provided people at the camp with work to clean the streets for R40 a month paid fortnightly



# WIPPIE CISKIEI CAMPES

Massive Federal Party MPs, from left, Professor Nic Olivier, Mr Andrew Savage, Mr Errol Macrobert, Mr Andrew van der Merwe, Mr Philip Nyburgh and Mr Kwame Marais, at Bulhoek near Thornhill on Saturday during a fact-finding tour of Ciskeian resettlement camps.



### On a fact-finding tour

**EAST LONDON.** — A party of Progressive Federal Party MPs which visited Ciskeian resettlement camps at the weekend looked out at the government for the "hopeless" situation it had created by "dumping" thousands of people into impoverished rural areas.

The party, which included Mrs Helen Suzman, opposition spokesman on black affairs, Mr Ray Swart, Professor Nic Olivier, Mr Ken Andrew, Mr Andrew Savage, Mr van der Merwe, Mr Errol Macrobert and Mr Kwame Marais, described the resettlement camps at Sada, Zwebalinga and Orton as "the worst squatter camps imaginable".

Among the comments they made were: Compared to this, Crossroads has viability and entrepreneurship while these people are hopeless.

When one sees the plight of these people, one understands what drives them to entering urban areas despite the penalties of coming without permission. At least there is the chance of picking up work and joining their husbands.

To expect women to spend their lives in lonely poverty raising and rearing see their fathers for one month a year is surely to expect the impossible.

Referring to the fragmented family life of those with breadwinners away seeking contract labour in common South Africa, Mrs Suzman said: "If we are trying to create a decent society, we couldn't be doing a better job."

The MPs felt that the chronic unemployment and lack of job opportunities in the isolated camps in the far-flung homeland were fueling the squatter problem in the Western Cape.

Mr van der Merwe, Mr Macrobert and Mr Marais were desperate for work to support their families, were returning to the shanty in distressed centres in the Cape and on the coast.

They said the government would have to accept the inevitability of urbanization which entailed the provision of housing and jobs. But the prospect of meaningful industrial development in an area remote from the main markets and essential infrastructure was not plausible.

"Factories in the bush just don't take on", said one.

A first-hand experience of the plight of the thousands of resettled people had only confirmed reports of conditions in the camps, said Mr

Macrobert, organizer of the fact-finding tour.

Job opportunities are non-existent and the people appealed to us for work, saying they were hungry. By handing over scientifically farmed land to subsistence farmers, they are destroying any past forms of employment.

What is even more disturbing is that the newer resettlement camps are the worst we found a settlement at Bulhoek — an old traditional part of the Ciskei — to be pleasant in comparison.

"If reports of the relocation of about 500 000 people from Durban Village and other black spots are correct, the situation will only be aggravated."

The prospect of the situation improving with Ciskei on the brink of independence was ruled out by the visiting MPs.

"After December 4, the people of Ciskei will be as dependent on South Africa as before," Mrs Suzman said.

"They will have gained nothing and lost their South African citizenship. The government will only be too pleased to wash its hands of the whole sorry mess. Political independence must be a hollow-sounding phrase to those who are starving."

### FUND

P-7536  
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# More Ciskei-SA talks on land

DD 17/8/81 (105)

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN**  
— Further negotiations regarding the proposals of the Van der Walt Commission on Ciskei consolidation are to be held between the South African and Ciskei governments "as a matter of highest priority".

This was revealed in a statement here yesterday by the Chief Minister of Ciskei, Chief L. Sebe.

The statement followed discussions in Cape Town between Chief Sebe and the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof, earlier this month.

The statement said the consolidation proposal discussions would be to bring the matter to finality in the form of an agreement before December 4 (the date set for Ciskei independence).

In his speech to the Cis-

kei nation when he laid the foundation stone at Ntaba Kandoda on Friday, Chief Sebe reminded the audience "that it was here that I put before you the 'package deal' for independence which sought to deal effectively with the main frustrating issues of land, finance and citizenship among many others. It is sad to reflect that solutions have still not been found to these fundamental problems.

"It is said we still await the report of the Van der Walt Commission, and yet public announcements have been made in regard to two of the principal issues of that 'commission', King William's Town and Berlin, both without prior reference to our government. From this you must draw your own conclusions," Chief Sebe said. On the question of citizenship, the Cape

Town statement said this and the retention by Ciskeians of material rights and privileges in South Africa was again discussed on the basis of the convention entered into between the two governments.

Among these were:

- (a) Preferential job opportunities for Ciskeians in the sense that they will not be regarded or treated as aliens for purposes of employment;
- (b) The retention of residential rights;
- (c) Uniform and uncomplicated procedures regarding movement across future international boundaries;
- (d) Retention of social benefits;
- (e) Use of community facilities such as hospitals and schools;
- (f) Any other rights and

privileges mentioned by law or use as further agreed upon.

The statement also revealed that the process of the acquisition of the Izele Convent has been set in motion with a view to its inclusion into Ciskei territory as soon as possible, and the financing of a hotel at Bisho had been resolved in discussion between the Ciskei government and other interested parties. (No details of the hotel were given).

Also, an additional amount of R1,25m will be made available specifically for development of the settlement at Oxtown Manor. In regard to the training college at Fort Beaufort, the statement said the Minister of Education and Training has arranged a meeting with Chief Sebe and other Ciskei ministers to discuss this matter.

Agreement was reached at the Cape Town meeting on the basis on which South Africa will continue to pay over funds to the Ciskei government. An Act to provide for such arrangement will be passed by the SA government.

—DDR.

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# MPs see poverty, hunger in Ciskei

Political Correspondent

A GROUP of nine Progressive Federal Party MPs have found conditions of extreme poverty and hunger in black resettlement areas in the Ciskei — the area where many of the homeless blacks at Nyanga come from.

They also found that there were hardly any industries or job opportunities in areas to which many blacks may be forced to return.

The MPs who went to the area on Saturday were Mrs Helen Suzman, Mr E K Moorcroft, Mr Nic Olivier, Mr Ken Andrew, Mr Tian van der Merwe, Mr Philip Myburgh, Mr Ray Swart, Mr Kowie Marais and Mr Andrew Savage.

## Jobs

Mr Moorcroft, the new MP for Albany who organised the trip, said the purpose of the visit was to see at first hand whether there were sufficient job opportunities in the resettlement areas following steps taken against 'illegal' blacks in the Peninsula.

The places visited were Sada, Bulhoek, Zwelendeni, Oxton, Thornhill and one camp known as the 'Town of Tears,' all of them near Whittlesea in the Eastern Cape.

Most of the Nyanga squatters come from these parts.

## 55 000

In all there are about 55 000 people in the camps some of them Xhosas who had opted to move from Glen Grey and Herschel when they became part of Transkei.

Mr Moorcroft said the MPs found that most of the people in these areas would starve unless they had at least one member of a family working in the Peninsula or in a Transvaal mine.

The only local job opportunities appeared to be at Sada where a small factory complex employs women in bead and wicker work and in skirt-making.

## Gardening

There is also an allotment area where some market gardening is done.

At the other camps there is nothing.

The most commonly repeated phrase among those to whom we spoke was 'Siyalamba' — 'We are hungry.'

A feature of the camps is the large number of children of all ages.

Although we were heartened to see that attempts were being made to provide schooling, the question that arises is: Where are school-leavers to go with no job opportunities?

'There is no law on earth that will prevent these people from trekking to town.'

## Impractical

Mr Moorcroft pointed out that the jobless blacks came to the cities in spite of harassment and prosecution. It was impractical to talk of sending them back.

'The black homelands policy is breaking down. There is no industrial infrastructure in these areas and nothing to induce entrepreneurs to set up any industry there.'

Mr Moorcroft said another disturbing feature was the almost total destruction of the farming potential of the resettlement areas because of gross over-crowding and over-stocking.

All that was being done through this was to create conditions that compelled people to trek to the towns.

## Desolation

Mrs Suzman said there was not the slightest chance that the drift of blacks from the rural areas would be reversed.

'The poverty and desolation which we saw in the Ciskei makes it clear that the "homelands" policy has been a disastrous failure.

If people want to survive they have no option but to go to the cities, in spite of influx control, harassment by the police and officials and difficulty in finding jobs, particularly in the Western Cape with its absurd coloured labour preference policy.

'The realities of urbanisation — simply must be faced.'

Mr Olivier said that talking of sending the Nyanga homeless back to the Ciskei made no sense.

There were no job opportunities there and even the housing was rudimentary.

Rural resettlement was not the answer to the problem. People would have to be accommodated where the job opportunities were.

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KING WILLIAM'S TOWN

— Ciskeians have been advised to guard against bitterness.

Speaking at the ceremony to mark the laying of the foundation stone of the Shrine to the Ciskei nation at Ntaba Kandoda, the head of the Ciskeian Central Intelligence Service, Brigadier Charles Sebe, said blacks who had dreamed of freedom were still confined in "a prison of discrimination and poverty".

But, he asked, "must we respond with bitterness and cynicism?"

"Certainly not" said Brigadier Sebe, "for this can lead to black anger that will end in suicide."

He said the most fruitful course was to stand firm and move forward non-violently, accepting disappointments and clinging to hopes. Through this strategy Ciskeians might achieve humanity's full space in the universe.

"To guard ourselves from bitterness, we need the vision to see in this generation's ordeals the opportunity to transform both ourselves and the Ciskeian society", Brigadier Sebe said.

The Brigadier gave a report on his visit to the Republic of China, where he was decorated and given diplomas for outstanding achievements.

He said in places they visited in the Republic of China there was no time for "romantic illusions and empty philosophical debates about freedom". What was needed in Cis-

# Don't be bitter

DD 18/8/81  
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## Says Brig Sebe

kei was a strategy for change, and a tactical programme that would bring the Ciskeians into the mainstream of South Africa.

"So far, this has been offered by the non-violent

evolution to which we belong but not revolution", Brigadier Sebe said. "Without recognising this, we will end up with solutions that serve no purpose to the needs of our

He urged the thousands of Ciskeians gathered at Ntaba Kandoda to do away with "Mafia-orientated cliques" within government departments. These were intended to paralyse the government by employing

and recommending friends for promotions.

He said a mafia clique served "as a scarecrow to frighten loyal personnel in government departments and brand them as informers for the system".

Brigadier Sebe said the government and the Ciskeians knew about their activities, good or bad.

"Let us get together and shout democracy and denounce communism in toto", Brigadier Sebe said. "Let us not sit down and wonder what the government can do for us. Let us get up and think what we can do for Ciskei in order to promote stability in this area."

Ciskeians should build together and it was not only the duty of the cabinet to build. The cabinet was an executive body mandated by the nation. Ciskeians were the machinery and tools for the works and not mere followers or observers. Their duty was to perpetuate the policy of the government to the letter so as to satisfy the nation.

"Our duty is to protect the peoples' interests and to secure the individual's safety," he said. "Our duty is to live and let live."

He said were it not for the motivations from Chief Minister L. L. Sebe and his cabinet he would not be wearing decorations. Had he failed to feel the pulse of his government in his country, the Ciskei, and South Africa, he would have failed to measure up to the required codes of his profession. — DDR



Brigadier Charles Sebe, wearing the decorations he received from the Republic of China, is introduced by Ciskei's Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, the Rev W. M. Xaba, right, during the ceremony to mark the laying of the foundation stone of a shrine to the Ciskei nation.

# APP-7536 An Unsettling Look at Resettlement

On Correspondent

**PORT ELIZABETH** — The implications of the government's homeland policy are starkly evident in the impoverished Ciskei resettlement camps, where far from the public eye, mainly women and children are forced to live in "lopeloes" conditions.

Under the government's resettlement policy, nearly half-a-million people living illegally in white urban areas and in black spots in the borders "white corridor" are scheduled for relocation in an independent Ciskei within the next five years.

This massive influx of people is due to take place despite a population density of 126 a square kilometre — the all elements of the arrays since these are accounted for), format control is terminated. As soon as an I/O list items, its format control is terminated.

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average — and an economic infrastructure which is in its infancy.

With unemployment rampant in these far-flung corners of Ciskei, most resettled families are dependent on money sent back by their members who sell their labour as contract workers in the Cape or on the gold mines of the Reef.

During a fact-finding visit to the camps in the company of Progressive Federal Party MPs at the weekend, the imbalance in the numbers of men to women and children was immediately noticeable. The fibre of family life is destroyed by the necessity for the men to seek work in South Africa. Most see their families for only a month in

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the year.

These are the children who, armed with only a rudimentary education provided in the resettlement camps, will flood an already saturated labour market in the next five years, warns Mr Nic Olivier, former PFP MP.

Cut off from any form of economic activity, these communities are denied the types of fringe employment which helped the Crossroads squatter camp on Cape Town's doorstep become a viable community.

Women interviewed at the Zwelindinga camp near Whittlesea said they received money every two months from their husbands working in Cape Town. Overcrowding and over-

56.78	2.3	34.56
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gazing of the surroundings veld has stripped away the topsoil leaving behind a barren terrain incapable of supporting any form of crop.

All food — mainly mealie meal and bread — has to be bought from surrounding shops at exorbitant prices, the villagers say. Wood for cooking can be found only kilometres away from the settlement on the other side of a formidable hill.

Disease in Ciskei is rife and infant mortality high according to the Quail Report. 50 percent of children who die are under the age of five compared to seven percent for white South Africans.

Kwashiorkor and marasmus are endemic and gastroenteritis is a common

gram which reads in one data card containing:

complaint among children.

Most of the villagers have resigned themselves to the fact that the transit camps have become their permanent homes.

"We would rather starve than go back to Glen Grey where we came from — but only if we get work and live in decent homes," one said.

Their most pressing need is for work jobs at the nearby Sada agricultural project are restricted to a few inhabitants of that settlement. Living in these remote rural slums, access to jobs created at industrial growth points like Dimbaza is limited.

Medical services include a clinic staffed by nine nurses and a social worker who cares for those without the means to feed themselves.

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An ambulance ferries patients to a district surgeon at Whittlesea.

The prospects of independence for Ciskei or December 4 is of little relevance to people who live close to starvation but most are simply ignorant of the concept of independence.

"We don't know about those things," a spokesman for the Zwelindinga camp said.

They are a people who, in the words of Chief Minister of Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, have "their energies squeezed out of them in the manner that a person sucks an orange dry" — the victims of a cycle of hardship, starvation, unemployment and social disruption.

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# 'People hardest hit are dumped in the veld'

Aug 18/8/81

105 (224)

**Parliamentary Staff**  
THE PEOPLE hardest hit by the Government's inadequate subsidies on basic foods were those dumped in the veld in areas soon to become independent. Mr Philip Myburgh (PFPP Wynberg) said in the Assembly yesterday.

Speaking during the Budget debate Mr Myburgh said he had visited several resettlement camps in the Oiske at the weekend and was sickened by what he saw.

The camps had become festering sores, suffering soil erosion, poverty and despair.

### NO FOOD

Those living there had no food or firewood — there was not even any grass in evidence.

All they have is the little money sent back to them by contract workers in the cities, he said.

Mr Myburgh's remarks provoked a storm of interjections from the Government benches.

Members declared that there were factories near the camps and asked Mr

Myburgh whether he disagreed with the Government's policy on decentralisation of industries.

Mr Myburgh replied that he estimated the factories in the area could not support more than two or three families.

Decentralisation was still a thing of the future and the people living in such camps need help now.

It was pointless spending thousands of millions of rand on defence when the war against poverty and hunger was lost within the country.

The Government would be better advised to cut the defence budget by one or two percent and use the money to subsidise basic foodstuffs.

DD. 17/8/81.

# Morrison in talks over Duncan Village

EAST LONDON — The Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr George Morrison, will have talks with the East London Community Council at the city hall here tomorrow.

In a letter to the chair-

man of the council, Mr T. Matuntuta, Dr Morrison said he wished to address the full community council during his visit.

Mr Matuntuta said yesterday that talks would involve the question of retaining Duncan Village. He said the council had requested the authorities implement the 99-year leasehold scheme for the residents of Duncan Village.

The ordinary monthly council meeting will be held in the afternoon at the Duncan Village Community Centre. — DDR

# Ciskei Army may take over convent

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The Izeli Convent, established 90 years ago by Dominican sisters, closes its doors at the end of the month.

The convent would be handed to the South African Development Trust at the beginning of September, a spokesman for the Dominican headquarters in Johannesburg confirmed yesterday.

It is scheduled to be handed over to the Ciskei Government for possible use as an army base camp.

The Dominican spokesman said the 13 remaining nuns would leave the convent on either August 31 or September 1.

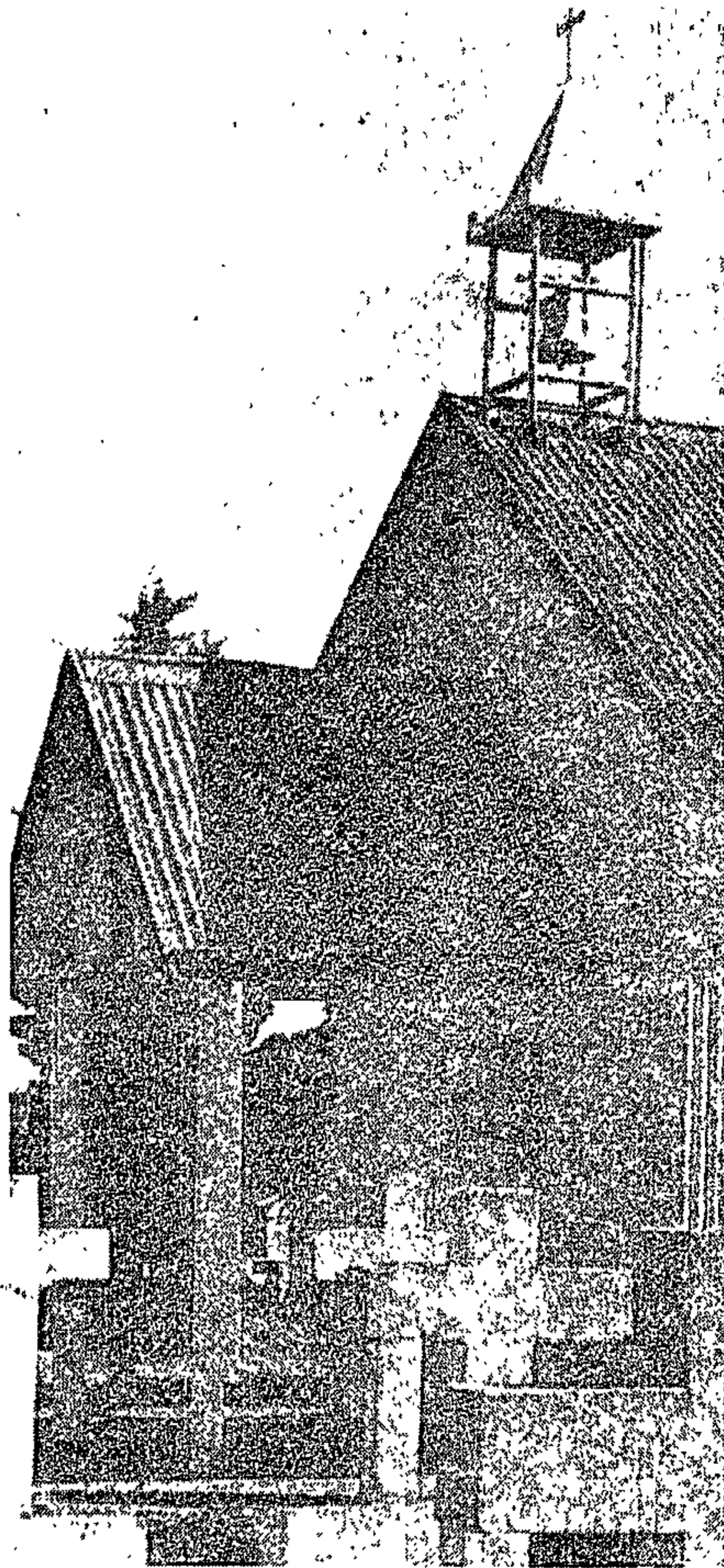
Three of these would be transferred to the Mater Informorum, an old-age home for retired nuns near the convent, five would go to King William's Town, three to the Woodlands School for the Deaf, one to East London, and one to Johannesburg.

The resident priest, Father Maggorian, will leave for Mdantsane at the end of the month.

The Mater Informorum and a small cemetery where nuns and priests from all over the country are buried, have not been sold with the convent.

There are over 50 nuns in the Mater Informorum. The eldest is 98.

Many of the convent's possessions were sold at a dispersal sale which began yesterday and continues today. — DDR.



The porch of the chapel in the cemetery where many priests and nuns from all over the country are buried. The cemetery, together with the Mater Informorum, an infirmary and old age home for retired nuns, have not been sold with the convent.



# Duncan Village DD 20/8/81 talks today

Two deputy ministers, Dr George Morrison and Mr Pire Cronje, are to visit East London today to discuss the situation at Duncan Village.

Dr Morrison, the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, and Mr Cronje, Deputy Minister of Community Development, are to meet members of the Duncan Village Community Council, the East London City Council and the East Cape Administration Board.

The MP for East London City, Mr Peet de Pontes,

said yesterday that they would be discussing the resettlement of the people living in Duncan Village.

They had been requested to visit Duncan Village at a recent meeting in Port Elizabeth with administration board officials, he said.

Mr de Pontes said he would be unable to be in East London today because of official business which would keep him in Cape Town, but he hoped the discussions would be fruitful. — PC

## Black Sash to stand

EAST LONDON — Black Sash will hold a stand this morning to support the people of Duncan Village in their efforts to retain their homes and community as a valuable and viable sector of East Lon-

don. Duncan Village residents face removal to Mdantsane under Group Areas Act planning to make way for the resettlement of people of other races. — DDR

PD 20/8/81  
**Detention**  
**denied**

EAST LONDON — Mr Nkululeko Wasa, 25, of Zone 13, Mdantsane, was taken away from his home by South African security police early on Saturday morning, his relatives claimed.

But neither the head of the security police in East London, Col A. P. van der Merwe, or the head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, Brig Charles Sebe, knew of the alleged detention.

Col Van der Merwe said he had no knowledge of such a man being detained

# Sebe: MIPs lucky I didn't detain them

## Political Staff

**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY** — The Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, has bitterly attacked those Progressive Federal Party MPs who recently visited resettlement camps in the homeland and said they were lucky not to have been detained.

In a message to the Commission General of the Ciskei, Mr J J Engelbrecht, Chief Sebe said "I despise these people for what they are — hypocrites, crawling like a snake in the night to poison the nation."

"They have exposed themselves to be enemies of the

black people. They are all rich but they do nothing for the poor black people."

"I have never seen people lacking elementary manners and yet the hope to solve the problems of the country."

"They were lucky my men were busy hunting terrorists otherwise they would have been detained," Chief Sebe said.

His message was read out in Parliament yesterday by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, who accused the PFP meeting opposition to the government's handling of the squatter controversy in

## Cape Town

The Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, said he regretted the extravagance of Chief Sebe's language and he would not respond in similar language on behalf of his party.

"I take no notice of Chief Sebe's ridiculous threat that he would have had our members detained."

"There is no law on the statute books that was broken by this visit and therefore the threat must be seen as a simple authoritarian act," Dr Slabbert said.

Mrs Helen Suzman, the PAF member for Houghton, who went on the visit to the resettlement camps, said "I do not attach much importance to the views of a man who locks up his own opposition, let alone anybody else's."

Chief Sebe's message to Mr Engelbrecht was handed over to be the Commissioner General by Brigadier Charles Sebe, the head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service, on behalf of his brother.

In it, the Chief Minister said the South African Government had shown its concern by sending the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, and as a result R125 million had been made available to relieve the situation at the Oxtou camp.

## 'Stirring'

"These people are only coming to stir up trouble and they will be held responsible for any disturbances that might occur in the area."

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, accused the MP's of not having the elementary decency of informing the Chief Minister of their visit.

They did not have to listen to him but they should listen to the chief ministers of the black states.

In his statement, Dr Slabbert said that Ciskei was part of South Africa and as the visit had not been an official one the need to contact Chief Sebe had not arisen.

"The extravagance of the language used in the letter said to be from Chief Sebe is to be regretted," he said.

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Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. —

Not enough growth had taken place in the East London area to create job opportunities for Ciskei's black population, the Nationalist MP for East London North, Mr Hendrik Coetzer, said during the Budget debate yesterday.

"There are no natural resources or minerals, electricity is expensive and as a result of these and other factors the growth is not fast enough to create enough job opportunities for surrounding Ciskei's black population."

"There is, therefore, unemployment and inevitably there is hunger among the people, which is also leading to crime."

"I will not drone on about our problems. The government is on top of the situation and knows what the situation is."

"I just want to express the hope that the government in its responsibility will institute plans to remove these obstructions and to implement them quickly and effectively," he said.

Mr Coetzer said the industrial area of Berlin was lying stagnant because the PFP members of the East London City Council were unfit to stimulate growth there because they were just interested in breaking down, not to build.

"If we want growth at Berlin, we must either take Berlin away from the jurisdiction of the East London City Council, which is dominated by the Progs, or we must convince the city council that the development of Berlin, as in the case of Queens-town, must be given to private developers to do it on a commission basis."

Earlier, Mr Coetzer said East London was surely one of the most beautiful cities in South Africa — whether to do business or for a holiday.

It was not a dead, bankrupt place, as the PFP gave out, but a living, growing city that was expanding.

"It is a paradise which must still be discovered by the rest of South Africa," Mr Coetzer said.

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It was not a dead, bankrupt place, as the PFP gave out, but a living, growing city that was expanding.

"It is a paradise which must still be discovered by the rest of South Africa," Mr Coetzer said.

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CAPE TOWN — The Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, has lashed at the Progressive Federal Party MPs who visited resettlement camps in the homeland and said they were lucky not to have been detained.

In a message to the Commissioner-General of the Ciskei, Mr. J. J. Engelbrecht, Chief Sebe said, I despise these people for what they are — hypocrites, crawling about like a snake in the night to poison the nation.

"They have exposed themselves to be enemies of the black people.

"They are all rich but they do nothing for the poor black people.

"I have never seen people lacking elementary manners and yet they hope to solve the problems of the country.

"They were lucky my men were busy hunting terrorists otherwise they would have been detained."

His message was read out in Parliament yesterday.

# Sebe calls PFP hypocrites

DD 20/8/81

day by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr. Piet Koornhof, who accused the PFP of inciting opposition to the government's handling of the squatter controversy in Cape Town.

The Leader of the Opposition, Dr. Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, said he regretted the extravagance of Chief Sebe's language and he would not respond in similar language on behalf of his party.

"I take no notice of Chief Sebe's ridiculous detention threat. There is no law on the statute books that was broken by this visit and therefore the threat must be seen as a simple authoritarian act," Dr. Slabbert said.

Mrs. Helen Suzman, the MP for Houghton, who was

in the party that visited the resettlement camps, said: "I do not attach much importance to the views of a man who locks up his own opposition, let alone anybody else's opposition."

Chief Sebe's message to Mr. Engelbrecht was handed over to the Commissioner-General by Brigadier Charles Sebe, head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service, on behalf of his brother.

The message said: "These people have entered my country, the Ciskei, illegally. They did not even have the decency of consulting with or informing the Chief Minister of the Ciskei about their visit. They should know what the correct procedures are.

"I would not have

allowed them because the Wentzel Commission is doing something positive about the situation in this sad area."

The South African Government had shown its concern by sending the

## From

## BARRY STREEK

Minister of Finance, Mr. Owen Horwood, and as a result R1,25 million had been made available to relieve the situation at Oxton, one of the camps.

"These people are only coming to stir up trouble and they will be held responsible for any disturbances that might occur in this area.

"They have never offered my people any financial support to uplift

the standard of living," Chief Sebe said.

He wanted to know where they had been during the recent crippling drought during which the South African Government gave R7,5 million in relief which had enabled his government to create 13 000 job opportunities.

Another R2 million had been granted to phase out the drought relief programme, the Chief Minister added.

Dr. Koornhof accused the MPs of not having the elementary decency of informing the Chief Minister of their visit.

They did not have to listen to him (Dr. Koornhof) but they should listen to the chief ministers of the black states.

The Transkeian Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Rev

B. Vika, had also accused people of inciting opposition to law and order at the squatter camp and of exploiting black people, Dr. Koornhof said.

Dr. Slabbert replied: "Ciskei is part of South Africa. My MPs had decided to take a one-day trip to depressed areas in the Ciskei to see at first hand how problems of rural under-development are related to problems of urban development.

"This was not an official visit and therefore the need to contact Mr. Sebe did not arise."

"The extravagance of the language used in the letter said to be from Chief Sebe is to be regretted.

"Most of the accusations therein towards us, reflect a deep ignorance as to our involvement and concern

and our responsibility as members of the sovereign Parliament that has to vote money for the depressed rural areas such as those visited."

Dr. Koornhof accused the PFP of "dirty tactics" and urged them to refrain from these as they were harming South Africa — not the National Party.

The MP for Albany, Mr. Errol Moorosi, said the PFP was not answerable to Chief Sebe.

He said it was parliamentarians' duty to visit problem areas.

Mr. Theo Aronson, National Party nominated member, criticised Mr. Moorosi for what he called "derogatory" remarks about Chief Sebe, leader of a nation.

"Chief Sebe has done more for South Africa than Dr. Slabbert did on his trip to Germany," he said.

"Why do they want to undermine the status of a man like Chief Sebe who wants a peaceful solution to South Africa's problems?"

expectancy, and the tendency to concentrate childbearing into the early years of marriage, a growing proportion of wives will have other roles to perform than keeping house and raising children. A higher incidence of divorce is also likely, at the same time as marriage, considered as a formal contract for cohabitation, loses its importance in consequence of modern contraceptive techniques.

It has been emphasized that the penchant of contemporary society for moulding 'organization men', i.e. people who present the appearance of being well-adjusted, conformist, faceless and effective workers in the firm, organization or 'movement', will impart greater strength to the family as an emotional anchorage. Because of increasing geographic mobility and because contacts with most people outside the home are bound to be superficial, and above all ephemeral, marriage provides a facility for emotional ties and role identity that other social groups cannot offer. A corollary of this observation is that the organized society and its institutions, big enterprises, the proliferating public authorities, the school etc., will become more and more impersonal and will be less and less disposed to permit the individual to 'let off steam'. In the majority of cases, critical and aggressive reactions will be directly punished by withdrawal of benefits and subtle discourages. The family can then become the place where frustrations and anxiety will find a more uninhibited outlet. In a world otherwise characterized by casual and impersonal relations, the family will thus become a forum for the sharing of emotions and the partaking of intimate solidarity. The consequence for marriage in a formalized world will be to make it more of an institution for establishing identity and promoting individual and genuine modes of expression. It will counterbalance organized life and in that way become a 'renabling' institution which generates new 'learning power'. (Pauline Wahlen).

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(Continued on Page 3, col 2)

**MONEY**  
While the letter drew noted approval from the National Party benches in the Assembly, Dr Slabbert pointed out today that it

In the letter which was read to Parliament yesterday by the Minister of Co-Operation and Development, Mr Sebe accused the MPs of entering his country illegally and said he would have had them arrested if his security people were not busy hunting terrorists.

Dr Slabbert said today he regarded Mr Sebe's letter to Dr Piet Koornhof as 'extremely presumptuous and reflecting a grave lack of understanding of what the role of the official Opposition in Parliament should be.'

**Political Staff**  
THE Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Mr Lennox Sebe, has drawn a sharp reaction from the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, for his attack on Progressive Federal Party MPs who visited the homeland last Saturday.

# PFP hits back at Chief Sebe

Aug 20/8/81

2721  
105

was not the National Party's money that was being granted to Mr Sebe's Government.

'It happens to be the taxpayers' money, and we have an obligation and a responsibility to monitor the use of such money by the Government and to call the Government to account when such money is wasted or spent in unproductive ways.'

### NO PROSPECT

'One such way is to resettle people in homeland areas with no prospect of employment and where they overstock and overpopulate the land, thereby destroying the natural resources in such a way that it makes even a subsistence existence impossible.'

Dr Slabbert pointed out, as he also did in an extensive television interview last night, that the long-term consequence of such action by the Government was to intensify urban migration which in turn led to the kind of

Sebe 20/8/81  
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(Continued from Page 1)

toxic situation which was unfolding in the Western Cape.

'It does not matter whether the people go to the Western Cape or go to Johannesburg or other metropolitan areas, the problem remains the same.'

'If Mr Sebe does not appreciate the problem or prefers to neglect it, then the independence he claims he wants is going to be a very hollow one for the people in his area.'

Dr Slabbert added that he did not intend to use the same extravagant and intemperate language which Mr Sebe seemed to enjoy using.

### MP's duty

One of the PFP MPs who visited the Ciskei was Mrs Helen Suzman. She said today she did not attach more importance to Mr Sebe's views because he did not mind locking up his own opposition.

She regarded it as the duty of MPs to find out what was happening in various parts of the country for which large amounts of money were voted by Parliament.

adjustment and soc experienced in the Communication if people more viv before. This will gi imparting a repres generally, and tele me reality to whic communication so convey, and less a directly observe. An event that is not covered by mass med a tends to be one that simply does not exist. From this it follows that the determination of what shall be communicated, for example over television, must essentially rest with the community at large and not with

34.\* THE QUEST

Lecturer : Miss R.E. Kayser Mon. 2.15 P.m.  
 The quest is an enduring and universal narrative motif which lends itself naturally to the exploration of spiritual realities and human aspiration. Students will study three fine examples of quest stories in order to appreciate the imaginative power of the genre of romance.

Prescribed Books:

Waldron, R.A. (ed): Sir Gawain and the Green Knight (Arnold) p/b  
 or Tolkien, J.R.R. & Gordon, E.V. (eds): Sir Gawain and the Green Knight. 2nd ed. rev. N. Davis (OUP) p/b

B. LANGUAGE AND MEDIEVAL OPTIONS

- \* 29. An Introduction to Old English JvdW 17
- \* 30. Chaucer: Selected Poetry ..... JFC 17
- \* 31. Wm Langland's Piers Plowman JvdW 17
- \* 32. Sir Gawain & the Green Knight NHF 18
- \* 33. Courtly Love in Medieval English Literature ..... RCB 18
- \* 34. The Quest ..... REK 19

C. GENERAL

- 35. Shakespeare's Tragedies ..... DGG&JEH 19

John Bunyan : The Pilgrim's Progress

# COMMENT

## Sebe: 'Snake in the night'

*Swela 2/18/81*  
 (105)

"THEY (Progressive Federal Party members of Parliament) were lucky my men were hunting terrorists otherwise they would have been detained". So said Chief Lennox Sebe, Chief Minister of Ciskei in a message read in Parliament this week.

The reason why Chief Sebe is bleating as he is doing is the fact that the PFP members went to the Ciskei areas to investigate the plight of those people as it relates to the squatter issue at Nyanga and other areas in the Cape.

Chief Sebe added: "I despise those people for what they are - hypocrites, crawling in the night to poison the nation."

We find it strange that Chief Sebe should feel so strong about this visit. Perhaps, as Dr Koornhof suggested, the members of the PFP should have "had the decency of informing the chief minister" of the visit. But, quite rightly, too, the PFP has pointed out that Ciskei is part of South Africa, and there is no law on the Statute Book which prevents them going there.

However, and this is far more important than the matters raised, the fact of the matter is that it is precisely because of the Government's homelands policy that situations like Nyanga and Crossroads have come about. And, in collaboration with the Government on this plan, it is people like Chief Sebe who are the "snakes crawling in the night to poison the nation".

Chief Sebe's obvious worry is that with the Nyanga situation under the international spotlight, his opting for independence for Ciskei becomes even more tragic. He set up a commission of inquiry which told him in no uncertain terms that independence for Ciskei would create Nyanga-type situations. He chose to ignore it. He is knowingly leading a whole part of this nation towards undoubted poverty and misery. Yet, he claims to be

Blake : Selected Poems, ed. Bronowski (Penguin)

Wordsworth : in Norton Anthology

Coleridge : in Norton Anthology

Tennyson : in Norton Anthology

Hopkins : in Norton Anthology

Yeats : Selected Poetry, ed. N. Jeffares (Pan)

Eliot : Collected Poems (Faber)

3.

Novels

Dickens : Dombey and Son (Penguin)

Eliot : Middlemarch (Penguin)

James : Portrait of a Lady (Penguin)

Hardy : Jude the Obscure (Macmillan)

Conrad : Nostramo (Penguin)

Lawrence : Women in Love (Penguin)

YEAR-LONG OPTION

36.\* DEVELOPMENT OF TH

First Term: Lec

The history of t to ca. 1700

Second Term: Lec

This part of the developments dur centuries.

Prescribed Books

Baugh, A.C.

2nd ed. (Routledge & Kegan Paul) p/b

His reaction is typical of the kind of reaction we have become so used to in this country. If you don't like what a person is doing, detain him. This is why he could simply lock up trade unionists. What Chief Sebe should know is that it is a matter of urgency that the problems at Nyanga are solved. They will not be solved by Dr Koornhof and his men sending those people back to Ciskei because Chief Sebe simply has no jobs for them. We are not talking here about things which can just be tossed around in an argument. People - real, live people - are involved. They have feelings, and are human. They have rights, which no government has any right to deny them. Anything that can be done to ease their lot must be done - whether Dr Koornhof or Chief Sebe like it or not.

105

2/18/81  
 Duncan Village, East London  
 \*16. Mr. E. K. MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) What is the population of Duncan Village, East London;
- (2) whether it is the intention to disestablish this township; if so, (a) for what reason and (b) where are the residents to be moved to;
- (3) whether the proposed move has received the support of the (a) local community council and (b) East London City Council?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:

(1) 37 322.

(2) Yes.

(a) As the largest part of the residential area is in a precarious state which holds serious health hazards for the community and as there is no possibility to put this precarious situation right on the present limited terrain of the residential area, housing is provided for all the residents of Duncan Village at Mdantsane.

The provision of housing for these people has been dragging on for a long time and therefore funds have been considerably increased for the present financial year to accelerate the provision of housing at Mdantsane. Every resident settled in Mdantsane is compensated for any improvements made to his place of residence at Duncan Village.

(b) Mdantsane township.

(3) (a) The decision to disestablish Duncan Village was taken before the Community Council became into existence. After originally supporting the resettlement, the Community Council now opposes this step. Discussions in regard to this matter have taken place with the Community Council yesterday.

(b) Yes.

The franchise qualifications and of Assembly were low while the qualifications of the Legislative Council were high.<sup>72</sup>

population groups in Cape Town equal, and in the process granted the unity for political participation.

on after the granting of responsible the executive came under the control of mainly at the African population in gain the growing African political to openly introducing class or racial Cape Parliament raised the franchise Parliamentary Registration Act of 1887 n regulations and clearly states that tribal tenure would not qualify the ly, the Ballot Act of 1892 raised the n property from £25 to £75; it further tion test - the voter's ability to his address and occupation.<sup>73</sup> The

also had a bearing on the political Muslims. A quick glance at the wills

and inventories filed in the Master's Office, for the period 1890 to 1900, shows that more than 70% of the Cape Muslims who would have qualified on the income and property qualifications would have been disqualified on the education test.<sup>74</sup>

Though the constitution introduced in 1853 provided scope for Cape Muslim participation in Cape politics, there appears to have been reluctance on their part to do so. Marais suggests that the 'coloured' voters, the majority of whom would have been Muslim in Cape Town, "were so much an adjunct to European

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**REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**  
**GOVERNMENT GAZETTE**

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AUGUST

[No. 7728

**PROKLAMASIE**

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

No. R. 151, 1981

CISKEI.—INSTELLING VAN 'N HOËRHOF VIR CISKEI, REGULASIES VIR DAARDIE HOF, DIE GELDIGHEID VAN PROSESSTUKKE VAN DIE HOOGGEREGSHOF VAN SUID-AFRIKA, 'N APPËLHOF VIR KOMMISSARISHOWE EN 'N EGSKEIDINGSHOF IN DIE REGSGEBIED VAN DIE HOËRHOF VAN CISKEI EN DIE AANPASSING VAN WETSBEPALINGS MET BETREKING TOT MEESTERS, ADJUNK-MEESTERS EN ASSISTENT-MEESTERS VAN DIE HOOGGEREGSHOF VAN SUID-AFRIKA

1. Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen—

(1) by artikel 34 van die Grondwet van die Nasionale State, 1971 (Wet 21 van 1971)—

(a) stel ek hierby, met ingang van die eerste dag van Oktober 1981, 'n Hoërhof in wat bekend staan as die Hoërhof van Ciskei (hieronder die Hoërhof genoem), vir die gebied bedoel in artikel 2 van die Ciskeise Grondwetproklamasie, 1972 (Proklamasie R. 187 van 1972), soos op genoemde datum omskryf, ter vervanging van 'n provinsiale afdeling van die Hooggeregshof van Suid-Afrika, 'n Appêlhof vir Kommissarishowe en 'n Egskeidingshof, wat in gemelde gebied regsbevoegdheid besit: Met dien verstande dat, by die toepassing van die bepalings van hierdie Proklamasie met betrekking tot die aanstelling van 'n Hoofregter vir die Hoërhof, die besoldiging en toelaes aan hom betaalbaar en die uitvaardiging kragtens subartikel (2B) van genoemde artikel 34 van regulasies vir die reëling van die een of ander aangeleentheid vermeld in subartikel (1) (g) van daardie artikel, die Hoërhof geag ingestel te wees met ingang van die eerste dag van September 1981; en

(b) vaardig ek hierby die regulasies in die Bylae hiervan vervat, uit vir genoemde Hoërhof;

741—A

**PROCLAMATION**

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

No. R. 151, 1981

CISKEI.—ESTABLISHMENT OF A HIGH COURT FOR CISKEI, REGULATIONS FOR THAT COURT, THE VALIDITY OF PROCESS OF THE SUPREME COURT OF SOUTH AFRICA, AN APPEAL COURT FOR COMMISSIONERS' COURTS AND A DIVORCE COURT IN THE AREA OF JURISDICTION OF THE HIGH COURT OF CISKEI AND THE ADAPTATION OF STATUTORY PROVISIONS IN REGARD TO MASTERS, DEPUTY MASTERS AND ASSISTANT MASTERS OF THE SUPREME COURT OF SOUTH AFRICA

1. By virtue of the powers vested in me—

(1) by section 34 of the National States Constitution Act, 1971 (Act 21 of 1971), I hereby—

(a) with effect from the first day of October 1981, establish a High Court to be known as the High Court of Ciskei (hereinafter referred to as the High Court) for the area referred to in section 2 of the Ciskei Constitution Proclamation, 1972 (Proclamation R. 187 of 1972), as defined on the said date, to replace any provincial division of the Supreme Court of South Africa, any Appeal Court for Commissioners' Courts and any Divorce Court which has jurisdiction in the said area: Provided that, for the purposes of the provisions of this Proclamation in relation to the appointment of a Chief Justice for the High Court, the remuneration and allowances payable to him and the making of regulations in terms of subsection (2B) of the said section 34 regulating any matter mentioned in subsection (1) (g) of that section, the High Court shall be deemed to be established with effect from the first day of September 1981; and

(b) make the regulations contained in the Schedule hereto for the said High Court;

7728—1

DD 21/8/81

# Mtshizana still in Ciskei

(105) (103) (324)  
(229)

EAST LONDON — The former East London attorney banished to the Maluti area of Matatiele by the Transkei Government in June, Mr Louis Leo Mtshizana, is still in Zwelitsha.

The head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, Brigadier Charles Sebe, would not say whether Mr Mtshizana was being detained but said they were "discussing mat-

ters".

Mr Mtshizana was arrested last week by two men in the office of the private secretary to the Ciskei Deputy Chief Minister, the Reverend W. M. Xaba.

Mr Mtshizana's wife, Mrs Gladys Mtshizana, is still living in their house in Sterkspruit and working as a nursing sister in Mlamli Hospital. — DDR

# GISKELI'S GAMPS OF MISERY

Report by David Bleazard and Bruce Gordon

THE homelands to which the Nyanqa squatters are being sent are unlikely to welcome them home. Life for too many there already is a losing struggle against poverty and unemployment in a harsh environment.

A 10-day investigation by an Argus team of reporters and a photo-walker found a land in which the lot of the old is despair and that of the young frustration.

The idyllic image of rural life, with picturesque huts, green fields, home-grown food, and a healthy family environment for the children no more.

In the district of Oxton, thousands of families live in a temporary town which defies logic. A settlement in the Whitesea area, it exists in a vacuum without agricultural or industrial base.

Prince Norman is a young man with a guitar, the son of an evangelist. He dreams of escaping from a life without hope through his music.

**Want to feel free**  
Help, help me Lord,  
I've suffered the whole of my life,  
I need somebody to help me succeed,  
I can't get a penny,  
I'm tired of living,  
I want to feel free and freshened!

At the other end of the Ciskei, in the Peddie district, is the latest camp of misery created by the policy of removing surplus people from white areas or farms — Kamaskraal.

Green-headed Mr B Mpati, 71, and his wife, Nobile, were resettled last year from a farm at Alexandria, where they had lived and worked all their lives, after the ownership of the farm changed.

**Dumped in box**  
Like many other old people, they have to rear young children. Two are the children of Mr Mpati's dead brother and three of their daughter who works in Port Elizabeth.

The family was dumped in one of the tomato box shacks, planted in their hundreds at camps like Glenmoor and Kikhanywen, with a stony garden in which to grow vegetables.



ABOVE — A street scene in the barren resettlement camp of Oxton.



LEFT — This tent is still part of the accommodation used by Mr Adam Sompoti's family after more than a year at the Kamaskraal resettlement camp. Standing are his wife, Nommen, and daughter-in-law Nobile.

APR 21/81  
1055

## 'Squatters will return'

WHEREVER the South African Government sends the squatters from Nyanqa, they will return, believes the deputy chief minister of the Ciskei government, the Rev Wilson Xaba.

If there are factories in Cape Town willing to employ our people, why don't they provide proper accommodation for them? he asked in an interview at the Government building in Zwelitsha.

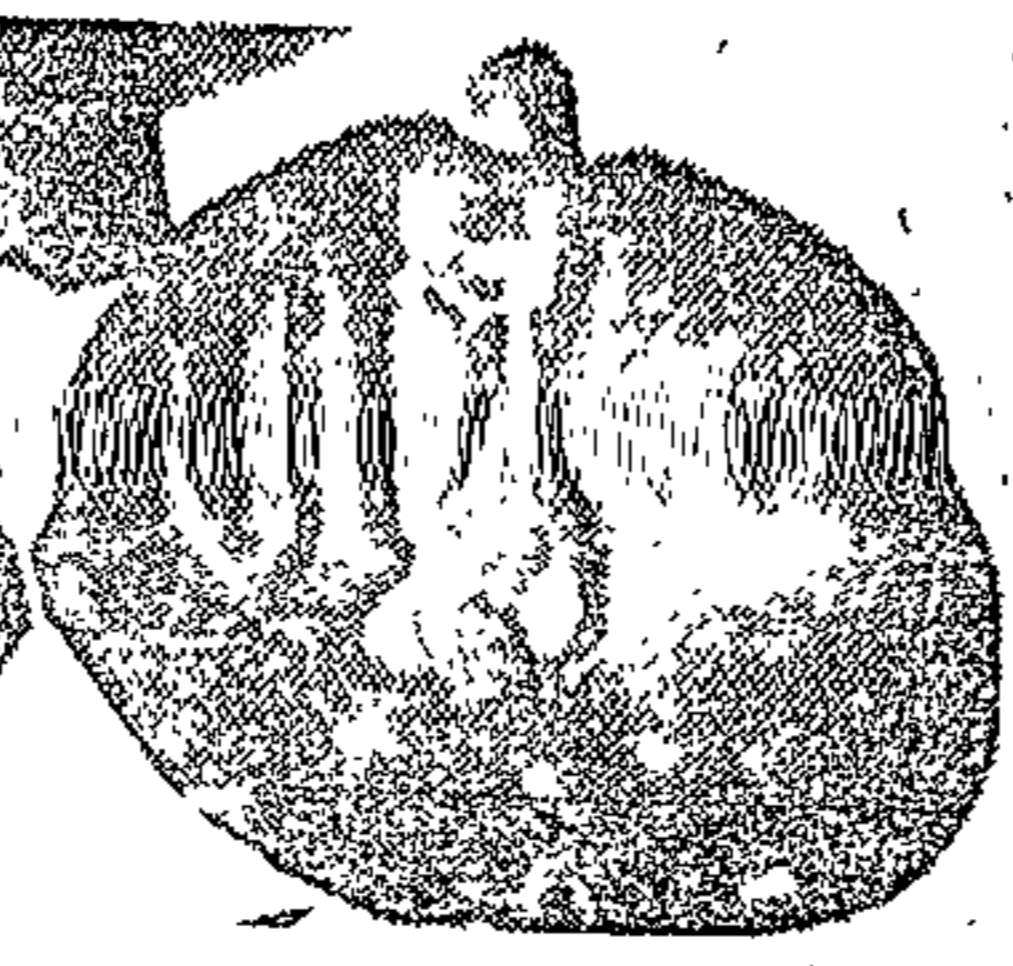
Mr Xaba, a minister of the Dutch Reformed Church and a former organising secretary of the ANC in the Eastern Cape, said the migrant labour system was an evil and un-Christian system for a Christian Government to perpetuate.

**ANIMALS**  
'They are treating people like animals. But even animals go in pairs. For people to be denied that is cruel.'

He said the policy of separate development had failed and described the coloured labour preference policy in the Cape as 'a lie'.

'They saw the Western Cape is a preference area for coloureds, while here in East London they are moving our people out of Duncan Village for the coloureds.'

**NO WORK**  
Mr Xaba said there was no work in Ciskei and people would go where there was work. Whatever the difficulties, it would be better than staying here with nothing.



THE Rev Wilson Xaba, Deputy Chief Minister of the Ciskei.

The resettlement of people in Ciskei by the South African government compounds the difficulties in the area faced.

'The Government's aim was to move all black people from the white corridor between Transkei and Ciskei so that no black man could claim to belong to the urban or white areas.'

**GIVE US LAND**  
'But the Gov't want to give us land if they give us decent land, we could develop our agriculture so these people could have job opportunities.'

Mr Xaba said 'I do not support the policy of apartheid or separate development. I do support the development of the homelands job opportunities must be created.'

Mr Xaba said to homelands is to all take independence, even if it is bitter. We can then regroup and form a federation of black states of South Africa, to speak with one voice.'

○ Pictures by Les Hammond



MRS COLLEEN MFRABANA and her daughter Nompumelelo, learning to cope on available resources at the nutrition rehabilitation centre of Nompumelelo Hospital, Peddie.



BELOW — Oxton, a temporary town existing in a vacuum.



SEVENTY-ONE-YEAR-OLD Mr. B Alhata outside his 'tomato box' home in the new resettlement camp of Kammaskraal.

# Jobless a boost for ANC

EVERY new recruit to the ranks of the unemployed is a potential recruit for the banned African National Congress. That is the spectre which haunts Ciskei, Transkei and the Border region as unemployment there reaches alarming proportions.

There is no work here, was the refrain throughout the area in a recent Azas investigation in the dry and dusty homeland plateau.

Administrators at local and homeland govern-

ment level, academics and community leaders warned that revolutionary steps were required to provide jobs and emigration had to be accepted.

The director of the Ciskei's Manpower Development centre estimates that 155 000 potential workers out of a population in Ciskei of 800 000 are not gainfully employed.

The Quail Commission report called urban unemployment 'the central feature of the economy of the Ciskei'.

Although the industrial sector has expanded from five to 46 factories in six years, they provide only 4 900 jobs.

Experts say only a small fraction of the rural population can expect to make a reasonable living from farming.

More than 15 000 people who were last year employed in work such as clearing bushes on to the labour market now that drought relief funds have dried up.

In Transkei, at least 120 000 people are estimated to be unemployed, with another 10 000 added each year.

East London mayor, Mr Donald Card, says only one out of 10 people over the age of 16 in the nearby black townships is fully employed.

It is a symptom of unemployment, according to a Ciskei cabinet minister, that schoolboys in Mdatmsane are leaving their desks for terrorist training across the border.

● To be continued

## No money for meat

The only work for some people at Kammaskraal is on the distant Tyefu irrigation scheme. Mr Mphala relies on a social pension and receives 'very little money' from his daughter.

Mr Alhata says the family eats porridge when they have mielie meal, or cooked mielies, samp, and spinach from the garden. They have no beans, fat or an open dam.

Many of the 300 families at Kammaskraal do not have wooden houses. Families resettled from the Woodridge area were given tents.

Some still live in the worn tents more than a year after their arrival, but have put up 'makeshift zinc' shacks.

According to a social worker's report on Kammaskraal, the Woodridge people were relocated after appealing to the Ciskei for land of their own.

## Will move again

All they have found so far is uncertainty.

Among them is the family of Mr Adam Sombazi, 63, who has one son working on the mines and another who has worked on contract in Cape Town, but is now out of work.

There are rumours that we will be moved again, says Mrs Noemen Sombazi, 53. If the government says we must stay, we will stay, if they say we must move, we will move. We can't force matters. But we want to be settled. At the moment we can do nothing.

In the Nompumelelo hospital at Peddie, four women with malnourished babies are learning to cope on available resources through the nutrition rehabilitation unit.

Mrs Colleen Mfabana, whose husband is on contract in Cape Town, has been admitted to hospital for the second time, her child suffering from marasmus.

Mrs Mfabana was living with her mother in a location outside Peddie when the baby was born prematurely. At the time, her husband was earning R10 a week on a poultry farm near Uitenhage.

The money was too little to feed the children, she says. At the age of eight months, the baby began to lose weight and was soon very thin.

# Sebe warns on unfair partition

DD  
22/8/81  
(105)

**BLOEMFONTEIN** — If granting independence to a national state was a ploy by the South African Government to partition the country unfairly, the consequences would be disastrous, Ciskei's Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, warned here last night.

He said some people said this ploy was being used to solve the vexing human relationship problems which plagued the country.

"Indeed, if such should prove to be the ultimate objective which God forbid, the consequences for South Africa will prove disastrous," he told a gathering when he opened the Ciskei urban representative's new residential complex here.

Chief Sebe said there could be little doubt that in the best interest of South Africa and conti-

nued economic progress and prosperity, the labour resources of Ciskeians would continue to be in great demand for decades to come.

"Obviously, alternative solutions must be found to the inhuman approach and attitude currently being displayed towards so-called work seekers such as those in the Western Cape who have suffered such brutal and inhuman treatment".

Chief Sebe said a similar situation did not occur in the Free State which had to be congratulated for the great vision and compassion showed to Ciskeians by the province's administration board.

It was true that until the national state of Ciskei had been adequately developed, so as to provide job opportunities so essential to maintenance of a stable nation, Ciskeians would need to continue

coming to South Africa to find employment and the opportunity to earn a decent livelihood.

He warned that if that provision was denied his people as in the Western Cape, "then we are headed for difficult times".

In our approach to independence we have entered into an agreement with the South African Government that will join South Africa and Ciskei into a confederation.

"I am convinced that our future well-being will be founded on the successful growth of this confederation so as to gather all the independent states of Southern Africa into a greater economic and industrial giant — with all its people finding "a decent standard of living and that quality of life human dignity that has been denied my people for so long."

Parliament

Aug 22/8/81 105

# Nat glee at Sebe's prison threat

ONE sentence from this week's stormy debates in the Assembly stands out glaringly like a neon sign on a dark wall: 'They were lucky my men were busy hunting terrorists, otherwise they would have been detained in my prison.'

The words are from Ciskei Chief Minister Lennox Sebe's message to the South African Government, as read out by Dr Piet Koorhof during the Budget debate. They sounded like words from a budding dictator and seemed to be relished and condoned by Dr Koorhof and some of his colleagues on the Government side.

The 'lucky' ones who could have been bundled into the homelands leader's prison are nine MPs of South Africa's official Opposition, including former Stellenbosch

Professor, Mr Nic Olivier, and Mrs Helen Suzman, MP for Houghton.

They visited the territory last weekend to look at conditions of extreme poverty and hunger in resettlement areas.

Chief Sebe's amazing message and the use made of it by Dr Koorhof seemed to convey volumes about prevailing political attitudes — and particularly about the state of mind of the South African Government.

It told not only of Chief Sebe's attitude but also much there was to know of the SA Government's attitude to its own opposition.

'They would have been

detailed in my prison.' The impression from the undisguised glee shown by some members on the Government side was that there could hardly have been better news than if it had happened. Even if the entire opposition had been imprisoned and kept there.

Chief Sebe would have done the Government a favour, it seemed, by setting its critical and troublesome Opposition out of the way.

Not far removed from this kind of thinking was

the attitude of some Government members during the heated Assembly debates around the Nyanga squatter issue and the official action taken against the homeless people.

Some Nationalist speakers seemed to be more worried about Opposition criticism of the Government than about the fate of the squatters.

Dr Koorhof accused the official Opposition of 'harming South Africa irretrievably.'

## Weekly review by Frans Esterhuysen

Mrs Suzman, he said, had spoken, 'in the idiom of revolution.'

Later, during exchanges about the demonstration near Parliament on the squatter issue, Mrs Suzman was accused of being 'on the side of anarchy.'

But the whole exercise disclosed volumes about the potential political climate and spirit in the constellation of states envisaged by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

It also indicated the level of the new low watermark reached in relations between the Government and the official Opposition.



Mrs Helen Suzman

wvale district of the k for the CHB and rail- £2 each) as well as CHB was concerned the per diem for a period rers were considered r the 1s rent per week e Board considered that If of the Africans who their first month's

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24/8/81

INVESTIGATIONS REVEAL THAT THE CAPE SQUATTERS DO NOT HAVE A REAL OPTION

1981 AUGUST 24 MONDAY MATWOC  
SOWETAN Monday, August 24, 1981

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# If Nyanga is hell, then so is Ciskei

SOWETAN CORRESPONDENT

THE homelands to which the Nyanga squatters are being sent are unlikely to welcome them home. Life for too many there already is a losing struggle against poverty and unemployment in a harsh environment.

A 10-day investigation by a SOWETAN team of reporters and a photographer found a land in which the lot of the old is despair, and that, of the young frustration.

The idyllic image of rural life with picturesque huts, green fields, home-grown food, and a healthy family environment for the children is out of date.

In the dustbowl of Oxtun, thousands of families continue to live in a temporary town which defies all logic. A closed settlement in the Whittlesea area, it exists in a vacuum without agricultural or industrial base.

**HELP**  
Bruce Norman is a young man with a guitar, the son of an evangelist, who dreams of escaping from a life without hope through his music.

Help, help me Lord I've suffered the whole of my life I need somebody to help me succeed I can't get a penny I'm tired of living I want to feel free and fresh-ened.

"As soon as I get some money, I will get far away from here," he says.

At the other end of the Ciskei, in the Peddie district, is the latest camp of misery to be created by the policy of removing "surplus people" from "white" areas or farms.

relies on a social pension and receives "very little money" from his daughter.

Mrs Mlata says the family eats porridge when they have mealie meal, or cooked mealies, samp and spinach from the garden. They have no beans, fat or peas, and no money to buy meat. Water they collect from an open dam.

Many of the 300 families at Kammaskraal do not have even wooden houses. Families resettled from the Woodridge area were given tents.

Some still live in the worn tents more than a year after their arrival, but most families have put up makeshift "zine" shacks.

According to a social workers' report on Kammaskraal, the Woodridge people were relocated after appealing to the Ciskei Government for land of their own.

All they have found so far is uncertainty.

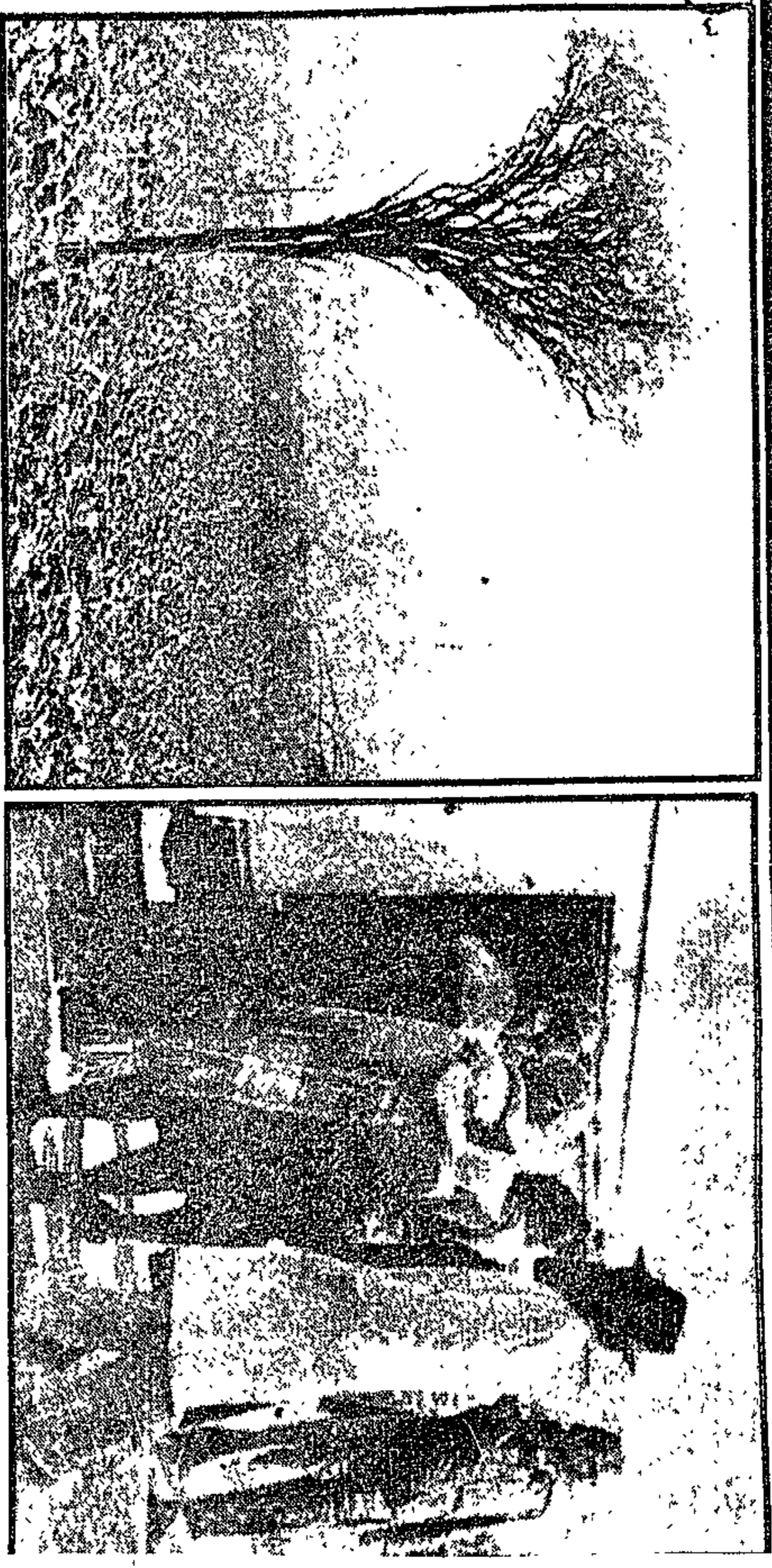
Among them is the family of Mr Adam Sombazi (63), who has one son working on the mines and another who has worked on contract in Cape Town, but is now out of work.

"There are rumours that we will be moved again," says Mrs Noamen Sombazi (53). "If the Government says we must stay we will stay. If they say we must move, we will move. We can't force matter."

**NOTHING**  
"But we want to be settled. At the moment we can do nothing."

In the Nompumetelo Hospital at Peddie, four women with malnourished babies are learning to cope on available resources through the Nutrition Rehabilitation Unit.

Among them is Mrs Gethen Mfabana, whose husband is on contract in Cape Town. It is her second admission to the hospital with her child suffering from marasmus.



No tree of hope — only the desolation of Ciskei — their future?

**Grey-bearded Mr B Mlata (71) and his wife Nokkie were resettled last year from a farm at Alexandria where they had lived, and worked all their lives, after the ownership of the farm changed hands.**

### BURDEN

Like many other old people, they carry the burden of bringing up young children. Two are the children of Mr Mlata's dead brother and three are the children of their daughter who works in Port Elizabeth.

The family was dumped in one of the "tomato box" shacks which have been planted in their hundreds at camps like Glenmore and Elukhanyweni, with a stony garden in which to grow vegetables.

On the farm they had an acre of "beautiful black land" to plough and kept cattle, goats and pigs. When they were moved they were forced to sell their livestock at low prices.

Resistance was futile. The new owner of the farm was very angry, says Mr Mlata, and told the people: "I don't want you. You must go."

The only work for some people at Kammaskraal is on the distant Tyetha Irrigation scheme. Mr Mlata

Mrs Mfabana was living with her mother in a location outside Peddie when the baby was born prematurely. At the time her husband was earning R10 a week on a poultry farm near Uitenhage.

"The money was too little to feed the children," she says. At the age of eight months, the baby began to lose weight and was soon grossly underweight.

After a month in hospital, she returned home with the baby. But while her husband searched for a new job, there was a shortage of money and food. The baby began to lose weight again.

In simulated home-conditions at the Nutrition Rehabilitation Unit, Mrs Mfabana is being taught basic nutritional cooking and gardening, and is encouraged to breast-feed her child.

She is confident that on returning home she will be able to cope.

"My husband will be earning more and he has promised to send me money," she says with a small glimmer of hope.

# Card pledge to aid Duncan Village body

EAST LONDON — The Mayor, Mr Donald Card said at the weekend he would back any realistic move by the Duncan Village Community Council to find an area other than Mdantsane for the resettlement of the 40 000 to 50 000 people living in Duncan Village.

Mr Card was approached for comment on a statement in Parliament on Friday by the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr George Morrison, that the proposal to move the Duncan Village residents had received the support of the East London City Council.

The Duncan Village issue had reached the point of no return, Mr Card said at the weekend. The main problem was the limited amount of land available in the Duncan Village area.

There was about 320 ha available to house 40 000

and possibly 50 000, according to latest estimates. This should be compared to the 720 ha used to house only between 16 000 and 17 000 coloured people.

There was no room for expansion as plans were well advanced for the development of coloured and white housing in adjoining areas.

Asked what the situation would be if the Group Areas Act did not apply, Mr Card said even then most people in Duncan Village would not be able to afford the sub-economic housing rentals in the adjoining areas because of the price of land in those areas.

"Duncan Village is not viable as a separate township. Existing services are very poor and would have to be reconstructed, but these people

would not be in a position to even think in terms of doing this."

People were living in shocking conditions there and something would have to be done, Mr Card said.

"On principle I am against people being moved around, but we have reached the stage of no return. At one time we approached the Department of Co-operation and Development and requested that an area be set aside for emergency services and for accommodating people who did not want to go to the Ciskei. We suggested flat accommodation for men and their wives in an area near Arncliffe, but this was rejected."

The community council's argument was that they did not want to go to the Ciskei, he said.

"I personally would be prepared to back them if they could find an area where there was sufficient land to accommodate them and to provide for future development."

Mr Card said the City Council, as agents for the SA Bantu Trust, had been provided with R11.5 million for the coming year for expansions. More than half of this would be spent on providing an infrastructure at Potsdam and after this they would concentrate on housing.

The plan was that Duncan Village would be cleared within two years, Mr Card said. At this stage there were no definite plans for the area once this had happened, in the light of coloured reluctance to be seen as occupying the homes of displaced blacks. — DDR



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# Ciskei high court

PRETORIA — The establishment of a high court for the Ciskei was announced in a Government Gazette published here today.

A proclamation by the South African State President establishes the court from October 1

The court will replace any provincial division of the Supreme Court of South Africa, appeal courts for commissioners' courts, and divorce courts which had jurisdiction in the area.

The seat of the court will be in Zwelitsha, but the Chief Justice may from time to time determine circuit courts. SAPA

# Squatters!

DD25/8/81

ZWELITSHA — Ciskei's Chief Minister Lehnox Sebe yesterday strongly criticised the South African Government for its handling of the Nyanga squatter problem saying "they refused to think when dealing with the Nyanga affair".

He also lashed out at a television programme dealing with the squatters broadcast on Sunday night.

"It angers me to see this cheap brainwashing type of programme which is actually dealing with serious problems."

Only the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, should have been interviewed, Chief Sebe said.

Other participants interviewed included Transkei's Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Reverend G. T. Vika, and a Rand Afrikaans University professor, Mr Ben Plek.

The Chief Minister warned that Ciskei citizens at Nyanga, believed to number about 30, could not be sent back to the Ciskei if the "formula" negotiated with the South African Government was adhered to.

"Before they are sent back to the Ciskei our urban representative in Cape Town must be consulted. Then the officials must go with the urban representative to the area to establish where these people come from and

# Sebe lashes SA

what checks they were subjected to.

"The chiefs will then be notified and they will see whether there are any more sites available for these people."

"These people will not be thrown like stones into the organised tribal villages without prior arrangement. Our tribal system won't be destroyed," Chief Sebe said.

In the event of chiefs not having additional sites, other chiefs would be consulted and the squatters would be asked whether or not they were prepared to give allegiance to another chief.

Chief Sebe said there would be no problem with the squatters as long as the "formula" was adhered to and the Ciskei was given enough time to make preparations to receive them.

Speaking at an earlier function, the Chief Minister said he had warned the South African Government in 1978 of Nyanga-type squatter problems.

"I said the lack of rural development would lead to a situation wherein men would prefer to go to jail where they would get food rather than live in starvation in the rural areas."

"We are family-orientated people, but people will make the sacrifice of leaving their families and their rural areas where they have status, and will take the

humiliation of migratory labour rather than be rural workers."

Referring to South Africa's security situation, the Chief Minister said he had been shocked to discover while on a trip to Bloemfontein last week that "people in high places do not know what is happening".

"The future is terrifying and yet moderates, like us in the Ciskei, do not have the backing that the extreme left and rightwing groups enjoy."

"On the extreme right you have whites who say: 'so far, stop', and on the extreme left there are organisations and blacks. When these forces move together, we moderate in the middle, will be pushed into the ocean by this flood. Our children will suffer."

Despite this, moderates were not given support to be able to provide an alternative.

"People tell us to wait. Even the government with its eloquency tells us to wait. That is rubbish," Chief Sebe said.

The time had come for people to tell others that the moderates in the middle needed support. People had to be told of the challenges of the present time.

"Either they accept or are pushed into the ocean by this flood," the Chief Minister said. — DDK

# New tannery at Dimbaza

ZWELITSHA — A small tannery, which will create 56 employment opportunities, is to be built at Dimbaza by Mfesane Enterprises, a non-profitmaking organisation run by the Dutch Reformed Church.

The vice-chairman of Barclays Bank, Mr Philip Sceales, yesterday presented a cheque of R20 000 to Chief Minister Lennox Sebe for the building of the tannery.

Leather from the tannery will be supplied to a leather safety products factory in Dimbaza which is a subsidiary of Mfesane Enterprises. At present 200 people, some of whom are blind or disabled, are employed at the factory.

After accepting the donation on behalf of Mfesane Enterprises, Chief Sebe said the Dutch Re-

formed Church had found a formula to assist with the unemployment problems of the Ciskei.

He was particularly pleased that the church employed disabled and blind people as this assisted the Department of Health, Chief Sebe said.

"It is an unpardonable sin to merely give money to these people (the blind and the disabled)," the Chief Minister said.

"Disabled people must contribute for what they get. They must be given the opportunity to know that they are actually contributing something to the country."

The government should subsidise non-profitmaking enterprises so that disabled people could be given work

opportunities, Chief Sebe said.

The Reverend O. A. Cloete, of Mfesane Enterprises, said the industry had been unable to acquire sufficient leather to feed the leather safety products factory, and this was why a tannery would be built.

At full production the company could manufacture over 2 000 gloves — the main commodity — a day, if it could get enough leather. It required 3 000 hides a month.

In 1978, a small finishing plant had been built at Dimbaza to supplement the leather supply, but this had been unable to keep up with demand, he said.

Leather had been obtained from a King William's Town tannery in the

past, but was not the correct grade needed for safety leather products.

Mr Cloete emphasised that the money received was a donation to the mother company which would channel the funds to the subsidiary in the form of a loan. Interest and dividends received from the loan would be reinvested to create more job opportunities.

Tracing the history of Mfesane Enterprises, Mr Cloete said it was established in 1976.

Mr Sceales said he had been impressed with the project. The turnover of more than R1 million a year showed the project was indeed a business and not a charity, he said. — DDR.

C 1 25/8/81

# Sebe says SA 'refuses to think'

Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON — Ciskei's Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, yesterday criticized the South African Government for its handling of the Nyanga squatter problem saying: "They refuse to think when dealing with the Nyanga affair."

The chief minister further warned that Ciskei citizens at Nyanga, believed to number about 30, could not be sent back to the Ciskei if the "formula" negotiated with the South African Government was not adhered to.

"Before they are sent back to Ciskei our urban representative in Cape Town must be consulted. Then the officials must go with the urban representative to the area to establish where these people come from and what chiefs they owe allegiance to."

"The chiefs will then be notified and they will see whether there are any more sites available for these people."

"These people will not be thrown like stones into the organized tribal villages without prior arrangement. Our tribal system won't be destroyed," Chief Sebe declared.

In the event of chiefs not having additional sites, other chiefs would be consulted and the squatters

would be asked whether they were prepared to give allegiance to another chief. Chief Sebe said there would be no problem with the squatters as long as the "formula" was adhered to and Ciskei was given enough time to prepare to receive them.

Speaking earlier, the chief minister said he had warned the South African Government in 1978 of Nyanga-type squatter problems. "I said the lack of rural development would lead to a situation where men will prefer to go to jail where they will get food rather than live in starvation in the rural areas."

"We are family-orientated people, but people will make the sacrifice of leaving their families and their rural areas where they have status, and will take the humiliation of migratory labour rather than be rural workers."

Referring to South Africa's security situation, the chief minister said he had been shocked to discover while on a trip to Bloemfontein last week that "people in high places do not know what is happening".

"The future is terrifying and yet moderates, like we in the Ciskei, do not have the backing that the extreme left and right wing groups enjoy."

## No signs of return at Nyanga site

LAST night there was no sign that any of the Nyanga squatters, deported last week to Transkei, had returned. This is in the face of reports of busloads of squatters seen returning to the City.

In an attempt to locate the returning squatters, the Cape Times visited the Nyanga East squatter site, where the homeless hundreds had stayed for about five weeks, and the Holy Cross Church in Nyanga, where those who escaped police raids are staying.

At the Nyanga East site several policemen, wearing overcoats, were standing around a small fire. Three police vans were parked nearby. There were no signs of squatters.

At the Holy Cross Church

about 18 tents, housing several hundred people, were pitched and a Red Cross relief caravan stood near the entrance.

People interviewed said that as far they knew, none of the deported people had arrived in Cape Town.

Contacted last night for comment on the returning squatters, the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr G de V Morrison, said. "We met some of the returning busloads of squatters on the road and tried to discourage those who have no permits and whose documents are not in order."

"My information is very scanty but we have officials on the road to watch the situation."

## 30 escape at court

Staff Reporter

ABOUT 30 men who appeared in the Langa Commissioner's Court on Friday broke away from police and escaped while being put into a prison van.

According to witnesses, more than 100 men were in the cells behind the court at the time. They had all appeared in court earlier in the day and had either been sentenced or had their cases postponed.

The witnesses said the men were being taken from their cells and put into a prison van destined for Pollsmoor Prison when some of them "broke loose and

stampeded".

"Some were already in the van and others still in the cells. About 30 of them managed to get away and ran into the location. The police managed to stop more of them escaping, but made no attempt to re-capture those who got away," a witness said.

He said there were six policemen stationed at the court. None was armed.

The Chief Commissioner of the Department of Co-operation and Development in the Western Cape, Mr Timo Bezuidenhoud, said last night. "This is the first word I hear. I'll go into the matter."

## Govt offer on squatter children

Staff Reporter

THE Department of Co-operation and Development has offered to take children separated from their mothers in the recent police raid in Nyanga back to their mothers in Transkei provided they could be contacted.

In a statement the director-general of the department Mr J H T Mills, said

that during the raids, special care had been taken to avoid separating mothers and children.

However, he accepted that children who were not at the camp during the raid could have become separated.

He offered to help mothers, who claimed that their children were still in the Cape, find their children at the expense of the department.

# THE FACE OF RURAL POVERTY

Reports by David Beazard and Bruce Gordon

Agnes 25/8/81  
A VAST

Slum of 105

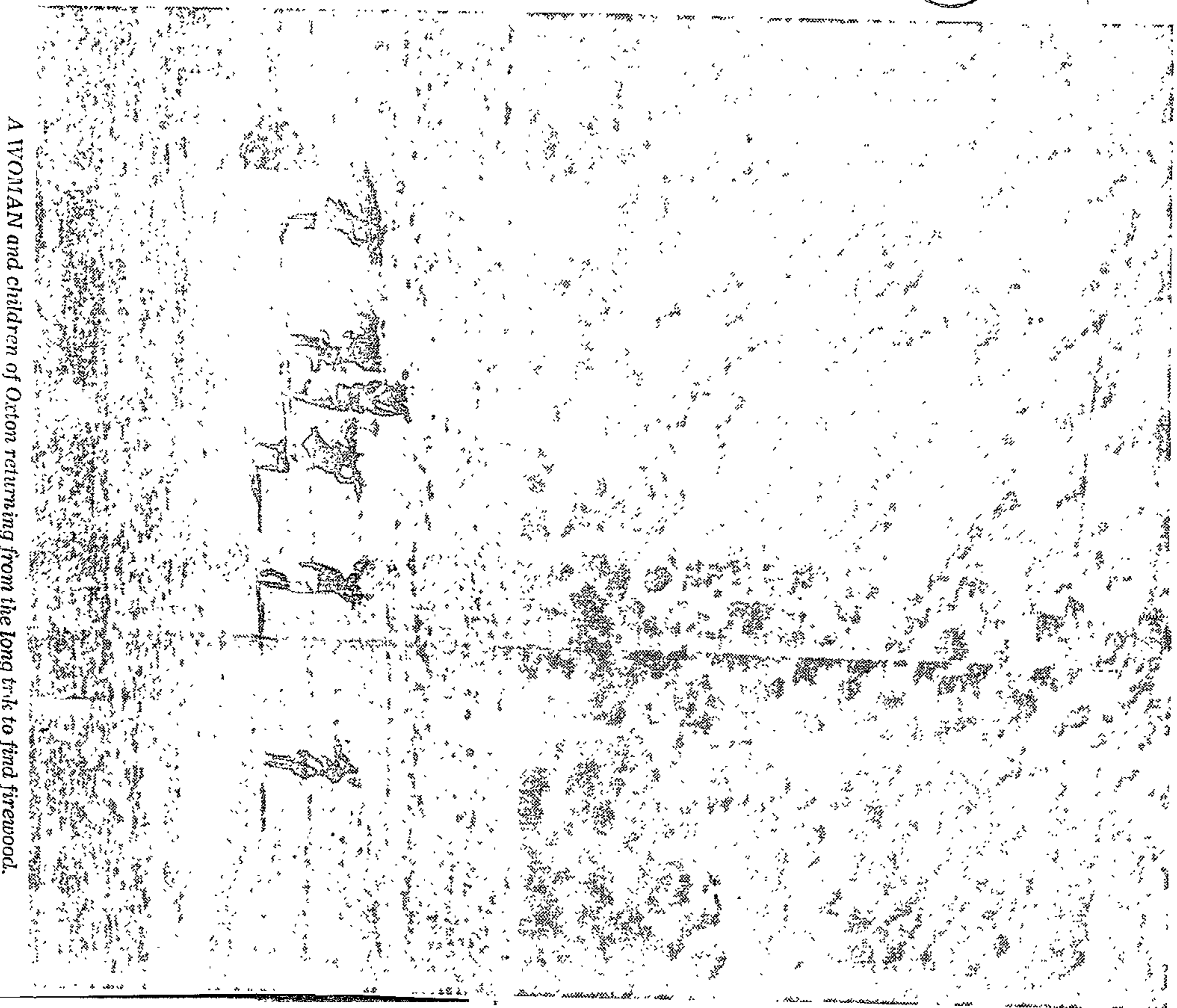
## Hunger,

## despair

THE resettlement plan to keep South Africa white has spawned a vast rural slum with appalling health conditions in the Ciskei.

The situation is worsened by the disorganisation of family life caused by the migratory labour system. The villages, teem with people — youngsters without fathers, old and wizened-looking children with not enough to eat, angry pupils who have no future, billions-thin grandmothers sharing their meagre pensions with their grandchildren, confused old men left to die without their sons.

At the Oxtom resettlement camp in the stony and desolate veldland of the Whitesa district, children barely old enough to walk rise early each morning to fetch wood from the mountains, 8 km away. 'How do I get my day to cook the meal, otherwise they would starve,' a man said. 'When the food runs out they borrow from neighbours.' The men live on samp because maize meal is too expensive.



A WOMAN and children of Oxtom returning from the long trek to find firewood.

## '50 0000 face starvation?

HALF of all two-year-old and three-year-old children in the Ciskei were malnourished, a survey conducted by doctors for the Ciskei Government has found.

The survey, done in 1978 and presented to the Ciskei maintenance symposium in Mafikeng last year, said only children who had survived were included.

Many children in the Ciskei did not reach the age of one, the survey said.

In Mafikeng, probably one of the best health areas, more than one in ten die in their first year.

The Quail Commission found that infant mortality was high and malnutrition widespread.

Two of the main malnutrition diseases were endemic. In the age group six to 23 months, the rate for marasmus was as high as 4.5 per cent and for kwashiorkor 27 percent. Health services were inadequate.

The residents of the Thorhill-Sada-Ntshatho relocation camps which had seven to eight percent of the territory's population, had no doctor.

The expenditure a head on health in the Ciskei was about a third of that in 'white' South Africa — R11 a head as opposed to R30.

A survey in a rural Transkei village found nearly 30 percent of children died before the age of two.

The secretary of health in the Ciskei, Dr P E Heston, was reluctant to give any statistics on the infant mortality rate. He said there were no reliable birth and death figures on which to base a meaningful analysis.

However, doctors who have worked in rural areas agree that disease is rife and infant mortality high.

According to figures given by doctors last year and quoted in the December issue of Race Relations News, 50 000 children were expected to die a year of malnutrition in the rural areas, with another 100 000 at risk.

# Broken homes cause malnutrition—study

THE solution to malnutrition in the Ciskei is the re-establishment of African family life, viable employment and an economic wage structure, according to a recent study.

The study, by Dr Trudi Thomas of East London investigated patients at the St. Matthew's Hospital and its outlying district clinics in the Keiskammahoek area of Ciskei. She found that the main cause of low weight for age in the Ciskei was poverty, while the main cause of kwashiorkor was the disruption of family life, which was associated with the migrant labour system.

Dr Thomas noted the following factors which tended to disrupt family life in Ciskei:

Most people in Ciskei were subsistence farmers, but as early as 1982 about 30 per cent of heads of households did not own any land.

Since then, there has been a natural increase in population as well as resettlement of people from other areas.

## FEW JOBS

There are few other jobs available and most men leave to work in the towns as migrants. They cannot take their families with them.

A woman supports his family, inadequately, the mother may also have to leave her children and seek work in the towns.

Moses-Momeland, children grow up without the day-to-day presence of fathers. Some are separated from both parents, and left with other guardians not necessarily eager or well equipped to care for young children.

Dr Thomas's study involved more than 5 000 interviews with the parents of malnourished children, and many conversations with the relatives of well-nourished children.

Children with kwashiorkor seemed to come from the most remarkably disorganised families, integrated with the stable, integrated homes of the well-nourished group.

Well-nourished and stunted children came from very similar homes, except that the stunted children were poorer. Typically they

were in the care of their own mothers and supported by their fathers.

In contrast children with kwashiorkor came from disorganised homes. Typically they had been deserted by their fathers, and less than half were in the care of their mothers. In addition, they were in

the care of unsuitable guardians.

She concluded: 'The main cause of low weight for age in the Ciskei is poverty, while the main cause of kwashiorkor is the disruption of family life, associated, in this area, with the migrant labour system and occurring in a poverty situation.'

'The solution to malnutrition in the Ciskei is considered to be the re-establishment of African family life based on viable employment with an economic wage structure which allows the members of a family to live together under one roof,' she said.

## UNMARRIED

Two young mothers, each with two children, said they were not married.

One said the father of her children used to work on the mines but had returned following a riot and was now unemployed. She depended on her grandfather for support.

The other said she used to work in a Grahamstown bakery. But since her younger child was born nine months ago, her father had been supporting her.

## SUPPLEMENT

Mrs Nonene Nuyyiso, the mother of three children, is the second wife of a pensioner. They sell chickens and pigs to supplement their income and grow maize and sweet potatoes.

Last year they had no harvest because of the drought. However, Mrs Muvuniso believes her child would not have become malnourished if she had known how to make proper use of food like milk and eggs which she did have available.

Mrs Colleen Mfabara, whose husband is a contract worker, was in the unit for the second time with her daughter Nonceba.



THE face of rural poverty. Mrs Sarah Jane Mhlantzi, 89, tries to bring up her great grand-daughter Nonceba in a small resettlement camp near Keiskammahoek. Holding the child is her neighbour Mrs Ethel Mkhopa.



DROUGHT has had a severe effect on crops and livestock in Ciskei and parts of Transkei. In the countryside near Peddie, an old man follows two boys with a team of oxen into an uncertain future.

## TIP OF ICEBERG

According to the medical superintendent of the Nompumelelo Hospital near Peddie, Dr H H Conradie, cases of kwashiorkor in Ciskei hospitals are just the tip of the iceberg.

Malnutrition is a socio-economic problem and the disruption of family life was an important factor, he said.

It contributed to other prevalent diseases such as tuberculosis, gastro-enteritis and measles.

'Children who are not well-fed are susceptible to gastro-enteritis. It is a vicious circle. They get gastro-enteritis and become more malnourished.'

TB among adults was still a major problem. Contact labourers were sent back if they had the disease.

TB is infectious, and malnutrition lowers resistance to it.

Dr Conradie said the hospital approach to treating malnutrition was to teach people to use available resources to survive.

Special training has been given to community health nurses, who serve villages where there are no clinics.

From their reports he had the impression that illegitimate children abounded, and that women were also leaving the villages to look for work, leaving children in the care of relatives.

'Often the most severe cases of malnutrition are found in these circumstances.'

Dr Conradie has been told of grandmothers supporting five children on an old-age pension — about R70, paid bi-monthly.

His main problem in coping with malnutrition are transport and money.

The matron, Mrs Stella Mhlambiso, said there had been an improvement in health services with the introduction of rural clinics and mobile units.

Most people in the area worked on the land, but the drought was taking its toll.

'Their husbands work in the cities. It's not nice. They can't do otherwise because it is the only means of getting money.'

She said conditions in the resettlement camps, like Kammasraal, were difficult.

'Some live in tents, some live in zinc houses. The tents soak through on rainy days.'

'There is starvation. There are many kwashiorkors,' she said.

# Nutrition unit teaches mothers

RECOGNISING the socio-economic causes of malnutrition, the Nompumelelo Hospital at Peddie has established a nutrition rehabilitation unit where children are admitted with their mothers.

They usually stay about three months. The mother is taught nutritional cooking and encouraged to breast feed her child. She is also taught basic gardening methods.

The Argus found four women and their children at the unit, among the rondavels which are a feature of the hospital.



MRS NONENE MUVUNISO proudly shows the good effect which three weeks in the Nompumelelo Hospital's nutrition rehabilitation unit have had on her daughter Thandazwa.

She said she wanted to live with her husband, but the law would not allow her to live with him in Cape Town where he worked.

Asked how she felt about bringing up the child without a father, she replied: 'I cannot do otherwise.'

# NO WORK, NO MONEY, NO FOOD

THE Resettlement plan to retain South Africa exclusively white, has spawned a vast rural slum with appalling health conditions.

The disorganisation of family life caused by the migratory labour system exacerbates the situation. The villages are teeming with people — young people without fathers, old and wizened looking children without enough food to eat, angry schoolchildren who have no future, biltong-thin grandmothers sharing their meagre pensions with their grandchildren, confused old men left to die without their sons.

At the Oxton Resettlement Camp situated in the stony and desolate wasteland area of the Whittlesea District, children barely old enough to walk rise early each morning to fetch wood from the mountains, 8 km away.

"They do it every day to cook the meal, otherwise they would starve, a man said. When the food runs out they borrow from neighbours."

The men live on samp because mielie meal is too expensive.

According to the medical superintendent of the Nong-pumelo Hospital near Peddie, Dr H H Conradie, the clinical cases of kwashiorkor seen in Ciskei hospitals are just the tip of the iceberg.

"For every child with a clinical picture of kwashiorkor there are probably nine others with malnutrition but not as serious as to show up clinically," he said.

Nutritional diseases such as kwashiorkor are no longer notifiable, making it difficult to estimate the enormity of the situation.

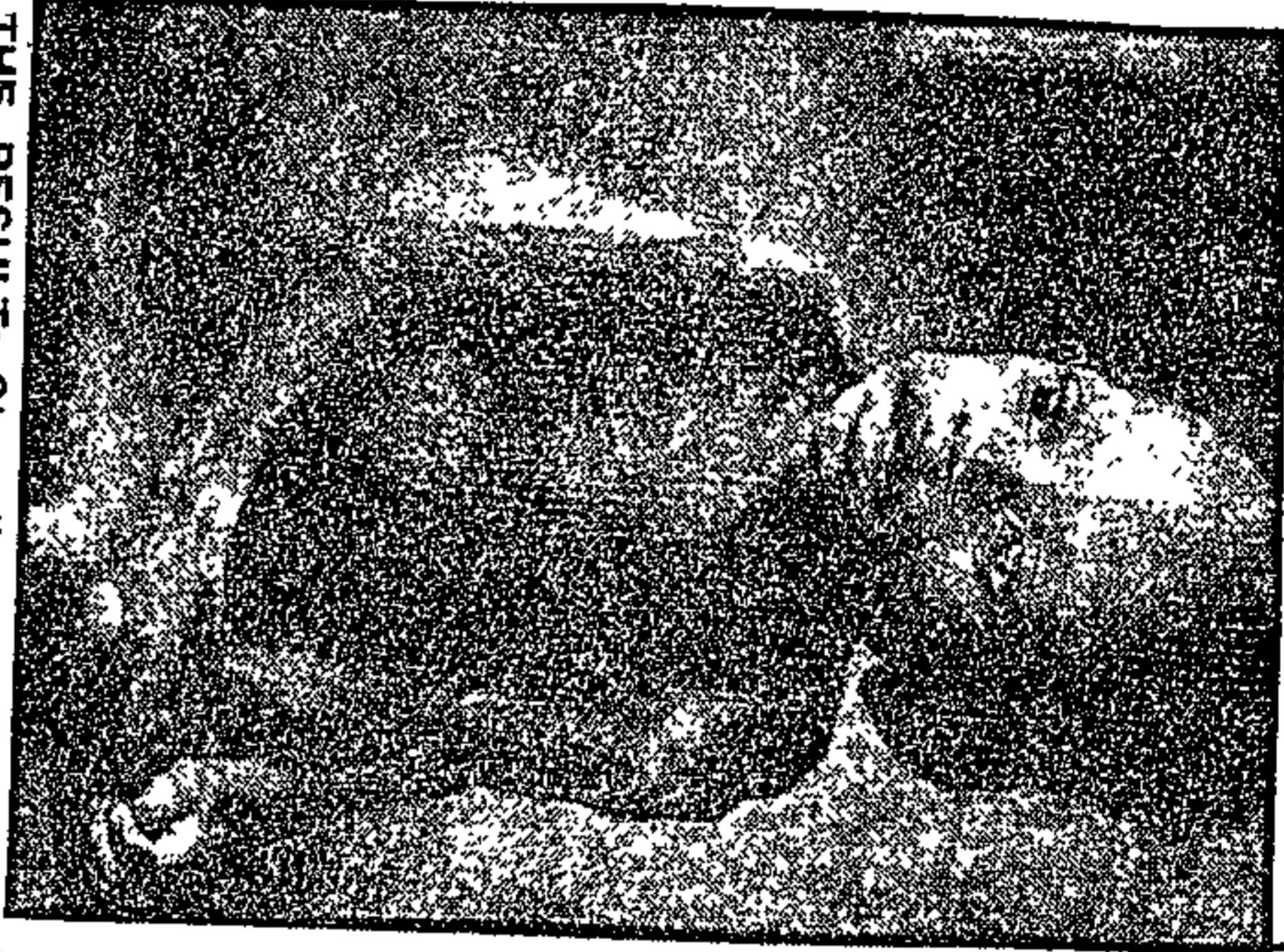
Dr Conradie said that during the severe drought last year, a lot of malnutrition cases were referred to the hospital from the outlying districts.

"A few months ago there were 60 patients in the children's ward and 30 of them were malnourished," he said.

Malnutrition is a socio-economic problem, said the important factor, he said.

It contributed to other prevalent diseases such as tuberculosis, gastro enteritis and measles.

"Children who are not well-fed, are susceptible to



THE RESULT: Starvation, kwashiorkor and malnutrition.

gastro enteritis. It is a vicious circle. They get gastro enteritis and become more malnourished.

Tuberculosis among adults was still a major problem. Contract labourers were sent back if it was found that they had the disease. TB is infectious and malnutrition lowers resistance to it, according to the doctor.

Dr Conradie said the approach to treating malnutrition at the hospital was to involve the people themselves and teach them to use available resources to survive.

Special training has been given to community health nurses who stay at villages where there are no clinics.

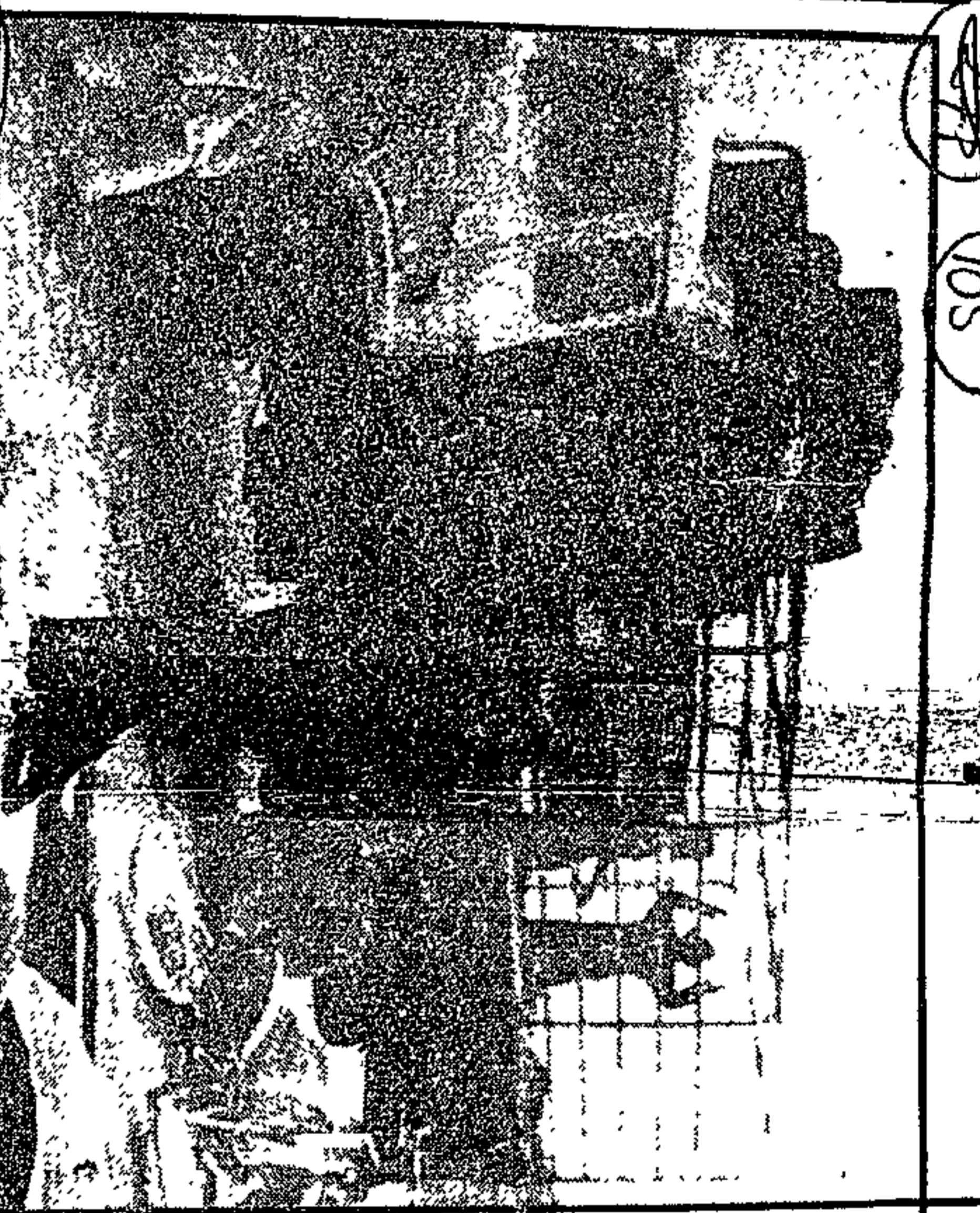
They visit homes to try and identify the problems.

From their reports he had gained the impression that illegitimate children abound and that women were also leaving the villages to look for work, leaving children in the care of relatives.

"Often the most severe cases of malnutrition were found in these circumstances," he said.

Dr Conradie has received reports of grandmothers supporting five children on an old-aged pension about R70 paid bi-monthly. The main problems in coping with malnutrition were transport and money.

Matron Stella Mhlambiso said there had been an improvement in health services in the area with the introduction of rural clinics and



THE CAUSE: Removals and resettlements.

year, various relief programmes were instituted.

A subsidised milk scheme was introduced by the Government. The hospital sold

Matron Stella Mhlambiso said there had been an improvement in health services in the area with the introduction of rural clinics and mobile units.

Mrs Mhlambiso said that most people in the area worked on the land, but the drought was taking its toll.

Their husbands work in the cities. It's not nice. They can't do otherwise because it is the only means of getting money," she said.

She said conditions in the resettlement camps were difficult.

"Some live in tents, some live in zinc houses. The tents soak through on rainy days. Water was fetched from nearby dams.

"It will never be right. It must be boiled before being drunk."

Sister Mhlambiso said there was no work in the area other than on the irrigation schemes.

"There is starvation. There are many kwashiorkors," she said. Own Correspondent.

105

105

mobile units. She said conditions in the resettlement camps were difficult. During the drought last



# Squatters: Influx control futile

GT 27/8/81 (20/8) (20/8) (105) (105)

## Chief Reporter

THE PLIGHT of thousands of rootless, illegal and officially unwanted blacks in the Western Cape has highlighted a situation in which, the facts and figures show, influx control is fast becoming a futile exercise.

A study of government and other statistics indicates that a continuing and increasing flow of black work-seekers to the cities — many of them followed by their families — is going to be unavoidable.

None of the black homelands is able to support itself economically and, in fact, each is heavily dependent, in a neo-colonial way, on Pretoria and the South African taxpayer for subsistence.

South Africa spent a massive R125 222 923 in grants and services to Transkei in 1979/80 and, in addition, South Africa's payments to Transkei in terms of customs and excise agreements totalled another R88.4 million.

## Drift to cities

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, has said the government is trying to create job opportunities for blacks in the black states to eliminate the drift to the cities and the consequent squatting problem. But in fact the government has come nowhere near achieving this objective.

Investigations have shown there are insufficient job opportunities in the homelands, all of them with high birth rates, and for years to come blacks will have to seek a living in the urban areas.

Apart from anything else, spiralling fuel prices and fuel-conservation measures are said to be having a negative effect on the desired rate of industrial growth in

the homelands

The Corporation for Economic Development — the public body responsible for co-ordinating development in the homelands — disclosed last year that R322 million had so far been invested in homeland development projects.

## Nowhere near

There were a total of 208 industrial enterprises operating in the homelands and these had created a potential of about 30 000 jobs for homeland residents. But this comes nowhere near providing sufficient employment opportunities in these areas.

Not only are the homeland governments heavily dependent on the Pretoria government, they also find themselves with little room for manoeuvre.

Research done by the SA Institute of Race Relations shows that the states of Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda, are able to generate, in round figures, only 23 percent, 33 percent and 23 percent respectively of their national revenues.

The percentage of their nationals who live permanently in South Africa and who are dependent on this country for a livelihood are 40, 44 and 24 percent respectively.

Unable to provide sufficient work for their growing labour forces, these states are dependent on South Africa to absorb their citizens as migrant labourers.

According to research done by Mr Seamus Cleary of the SAIRR, for every job created in Transkei there are 120 potential work-seekers.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, speaking at an Assocon conference in Johannesburg last year, admitted it was impossible to consolidate the geographical area

of each homeland in such a way that it would become economically viable on its own.

The harsh reality in South Africa, he said, was that economic activity was still concentrated in the four large metropolitan growth-poles — the Pretoria/Witwatersrand/Vereeniging area, Durban/Pinetown, the Cape Peninsula and the Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage area.

## 'Rural slum'

The Ciskei, which has also opted for independence in spite of the Quail Commission's advice not to do so on present terms, has been described in an Eastern Cape newspaper investigation as "a vast and teeming rural slum", with women and children forced to live in "hopeless" conditions.

A report on this probe said: "No other conclusion is possible after visits to several settlements where tens of thousands of 'redundant' people eke out an erratic existence on land as stony and barren as desolate and forbidding as a Martian landscape."

A Progressive Federal Party study group that visited resettlement areas in the Ciskei this month returned to Cape Town with much the same impression.

The situation in which Nyanga has now become a point of focus is aggravated by large-scale unemployment among blacks in South Africa — said to be as high as 25 percent by some economists.

In an article in the journal Outlook, Dr Jos Gerson, a University of Cape Town academic, says influx control has contributed to exceptionally high unemployment among black women, who are virtually "locked into" the homelands unless they migrate illegally

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# Ciskei land plans before Dec 4

CAPE TOWN — The consolidation proposals for the Ciskei would be finalised before the homeland's independence on December 4, the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, said yesterday.

He also said that he hoped the consolidation of the other homelands and independent states would be finalised within the next 12 months.

Speaking in Parliament during the debate on his vote, Mr Botha said the consolidation proposals for the Ciskei would be speeded up so that the final plans would be available before December 4.

"Before independence, the consolidation proposals will be submitted to Parliament, after the cabinet has approved them," Mr Botha said.

The process for the Ciskei would be speeded up

so that a full picture would be available before December 4 for the area.

Once the proposals had been approved by Parliament, the boundaries of the independent Ciskei would be finalised, he said.

But the Ciskei Government has made it clear that it regards these proposals as temporary.

On a number of occasions, the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, who is certain to head the independent government after December 4, has said that the historical boundaries of the Ciskei is all the land between the Fish and Kei Rivers, the Indian Ocean and the Stormberg Mountains.

The South African Government has made it clear that it does not accept these claims, but the Ciskei Government has said it will negotiate about more land after independence.

In his speech, the Prime Minister also strongly rejected a claim by the Progressive Federal Party MP for Sea Point, Mr Colin Eglin, that the government wanted to dominate independent governments.

Mr Botha said his government negotiated with the governments of these states on the basis of equality.

He gave figures for the sums of money paid to Transkei since 1977 to show his government's contribution to the development of the country.

For example, the South African Government was spending R53 million on projects in Transkei during the current financial year.

Mr Botha wanted to know why a more positive attitude was not presented to the world about the land which was being handed

over to the homelands.

Only 35 per cent of the country received 500 mm of rain a year and of this 76 per cent was in the black states. It was of the best agricultural land in the country. — PC-PS.

# New Ciskei Chief Justice

CAPE TOWN — Mr Justice D S de Wet of the Eastern Cape Division of the Supreme Court has been seconded to the Ciskei as Chief Justice of the High Court from September 1. The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said the State President had approved the appointment in terms of the National States Constitution Act.

DD 28/8/81  
Ciskei (105)  
releases

## Mtshizana

EAST LONDON — Mr Louis Leo Mtshizana, a former East London attorney, banished to the Ludidi area of Maluti by the Transkei Government in June and detained in the Ciskei three weeks ago, has been released.

The head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, Brigadier Charles Sebe, said Mr Mtshizana had been released on Wednesday on instructions from the Ciskei Cabinet.

He said his release had been unconditional.

Asked whether Mr Mtshizana had applied for political asylum in the light of his banishment in Transkei, Brig Sebe said he had not.

In any case the Ciskei Government had no authority to give political asylum to anyone, he said. This authority would come only when the Ciskei became independent.

Mr Mtshizana was arrested in the office of the private secretary to the Ciskei's Deputy Prime Minister, Rev. W. M. Xaba, on August 11 when he was reported to have asked to see the Ciskei Chief Minister, Chief L. L. Sébe, who was away in Pretoria at the time. — DDR.

# Ft Hare takes over business aid institute

DD 28.8/81  
105

ALICE — The control of the Ciskei Institute of Management has been taken over from Stellenbosch University by the University of Fort Hare and it is now called the Fort Hare Institute of Management.

No significant changes were made in the personnel structure of the institute: Mr Vuya Ngcakani and Mr Mara Mdayi are still on the staff and Professor J. Steenekamp, head of the Department of Business Economics at Fort Hare, is the acting director. The responsibility for the development and presentation of suitable business management courses rests mainly on Mr Ngcakani and Mr Mdayi but they are assisted by specialists from the private sector and academic staff of Fort Hare. In addition to the courses it provides, the institute also offers consultation services to local businessmen.

In a statement, Prof Steenekamp said experience in the United States, Western Europe, the Republic of China and South Africa had proved that individual consultation was one of the most successful methods of



PROF STEENEKAMP ...  
acting director.

management assistance to small business.

He said that generally speaking small businessmen learnt mainly through personal contact.

Since Fort Hare had taken over the institute the need for an effective consultation service to the Ciskei businessman had been realised.

In this regard Mr E. Heath from the Department of Business Economics at Fort Hare had made a study of the consultation service offered by similar institutions to small businessmen, Prof Steenekamp said. — DDC.

# Pensioner claims torture

Sapefa 31/8/87

105



A 63-YEAR-OLD pensioner told a Zwelitsha Magistrates Court how Ciskeian police used electric shocks on his private parts after his wife had been accused of witchcraft.

Mr Wilson Ntame (63) of Zwelitsha Township was giving evidence in the trial of Constable B Mavuso (44), Constable K Mgquba (28), Constable T Nophondo (33), Mr A Dyonase (no age given) and Mr K Matshekwa (63), all of Zwelitsha.

They have all pleaded not guilty to charges of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm before Mr G P Maritz.

Mr Ntame told the court that on December 16 last year a group of policemen had come to his house and asked him where an alleged "zombie" was hidden. That was after his wife had been taken to the police station the previous night after being accused of witchcraft.

Mr Ntame said when he told the policemen he had no idea about what they were asking, they assaulted him with sjamboks and batons.

One policeman ordered him to take off his trousers and a battery-operated gadget was used on his private parts to give him electric shocks.

**DOG**

Mr Ntame said on that day Constable Mavuso and Constable Mgquba in the company of other policemen came to his house with his wife and another woman.

The women were assaulted in front of his house until his wife collapsed. She was then dragged into the yard in a manner that "does not befit a dog".

He said he was told by doctors he had a bent rib as a result of the assault.

The case was postponed to September 17 and all the accused were released on their own recognisances.

— Sapa.



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DD 1/8/81 105  
R27m plan  
drafted for  
Ciskei areas

THE ASSEMBLY - The Wentzel Commission had drafted a R27 million plan for the resettlement areas of the Ciskei, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said yesterday.

He said during the debate on his vote, in which the Progressive Federal Party proposed a reduction in both his salary and that of the Deputy Minister, Dr George Morrison, that this R27 million plan was "just for the Ciskei".

The Wentzel Commission, which is chaired by the other deputy minister, Mr Grevling Wentzel, was jointly appointed by the South African and Ciskei governments to investigate the resettlement areas.

Dr Koornhof said the commission's plan was aimed at creating jobs in the Ciskei.

Already R9.5 million had been given for areas

such as Oxton -- a resettlement area in the homeland where "people had really got sore".

"Through this 13 000 job opportunities have been created in the Ciskei," Dr Koornhof said.

A R9.5 million allocation followed his visit to the areas concerned.

A further R1.25 million had been allocated after the Minister of Finance, Mr Glyn Horwood, had visited the area.

Dr Koornhof said R7.25 million had been allocated for drought relief while another R2.25 million had been "yumped" from the profits of liquor sales in the whole area for the Ciskei. This meant that some R2.25 million was being spent on relief programmes for the creation of jobs in the Ciskei, the minister said.

"Not just hundreds, but thousands of jobs will be

created as a result of this action", Dr Koornhof said.

Instead of praising the government for this action, the official opposition, particularly the F.P.P. for Houghton Mrs Helen Swain, had criticised and had been insulting.

He had been to Oxton long before P.F.P. MPs had been there, but, unlike the P.F.P., he had tried to do something about the situation, instead of just talking.

"I am concerned that we give hope to the black man and give hope to black children, because if we give hope to them, we give hope to my children and white children," Dr Koornhof said.

INCURRED DURING

the developed land,isation could lead to rred tax purposes.

capitalised on inven-

tories that are routinely manufactured on a repetitive basis, because, in the Board's judgment the informational benefits received by doing so is outweighed by the costs involved. The allocation of interest to inventories has little effect on periodic earnings because of the "roll-over"<sup>3</sup> effect, i.e. the amount of interest capitalised in a period tends to be offset by amortisation of previously capitalised interest. The Board's stand that no interest should be capitalised on inventories that require an extended maturation period, e.g. aging whiskeys, is a direct reversal of what they proposed in the ED. Their logic behind this is that it is not appropriate to capitalise interest as a holding cost.

DD 1/9/8  
Ngeeba  
denies  
lawyer  
claim

EAST LONDON — A claim by a Durban attorney, Mr G. M. Mxenge, that the Ciskei police had handed Transkei attorney Mr Louis Mtshizana to the Transkei police was denied by Transkei's Commissioner of Police, Major General Martin Ngeeba.

Mr Mtshizana, who had been banished by the Transkei Government to the Ludidi area in Transkei, was released by the Ciskei police last week. He had been arrested in the Ciskei on August 11.

Mr Mxenge said his information was that Mr Mtshizana had been driven to a border post and handed over to the Transkei police.

When Mr Mxenge's claim was put to General Ngeeba yesterday, he said: "That is not correct." Earlier he had said he did not know the whereabouts of Mr Mtshizana.

The head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, Brigadier Charles Sebe, refused to comment yesterday.

Mr Mtshizana's wife, Mrs Gladys Mtshizana, was reported by friends to have been trying to trace her husband in Mdantsane and Zwelitsha at the weekend.

However she would not comment yesterday. She said her mind was too occupied with the problem to be able to say anything.

— DDR



UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN  
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING  
TAXATION AND ESTATE DUTY II - 1981  
COURSE OUTLINE/READING LIST - 3rd & 4th QUARTER

LECTURE DATE	LECTURE NO.	TOPIC	MEYEROWITZ	ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES	TUTORIALS
		THE INCOME TAX ACT			
		Planning for acquisitions	513 - 524,		T.1319
		held	765 - 786,		T.1409
		movements	534 - 537,		T.1411
		sale or buy	1423 - 1426		
		dividends			
		share leasing			
VACATION - 5 SEPTEMBER TO 13 SEPTEMBER					
		Planning for business Acquisitions	ss.11(a), (i), (j), 12, 13, 22, 22A, 24A, 103(1), 103(2)	The relevant paras. in Chapters 9, 11, 12 and 26	16.10 T.1051 (b) and (c) T.1401

DD 1/9/81  
**Rugby chief held**

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN**  
— The president of the non-racial Border Rugby Union and King and Districts Rugby Union (Kadru), Mr A. M. Nyondo, of Zwelitsha, was detained by the Ciskei police yesterday morning, according to his workmates

Two other officials of Kadru, Mr Douglas Maku, the general secretary, and

Mr F. Mabece, treasurer, both Ciskei Government civil servants, were reported to have been called to the offices of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services yesterday morning.

The head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, Brigadier Charles Sebe, said he had no comment to make — DDR.

21 September

REVISION  
EXAMINATION - OCTOBER 1981

T.1424, T.1425  
T.1431, T.1432  
T.1525, 14.5  
16.7, 16.9

N.B. THE TUTORIALS REFER TO 'QUESTIONS ON S.A. INCOME TAX 1980' AND THE SOLUTIONS ARE PREPARED ON THE BASIS THAT THE QUESTIONS ARE UPDATED BY ONE YEAR.

CV FILE 1/9/81  
Rugby man  
detained (105)

Post Reporter

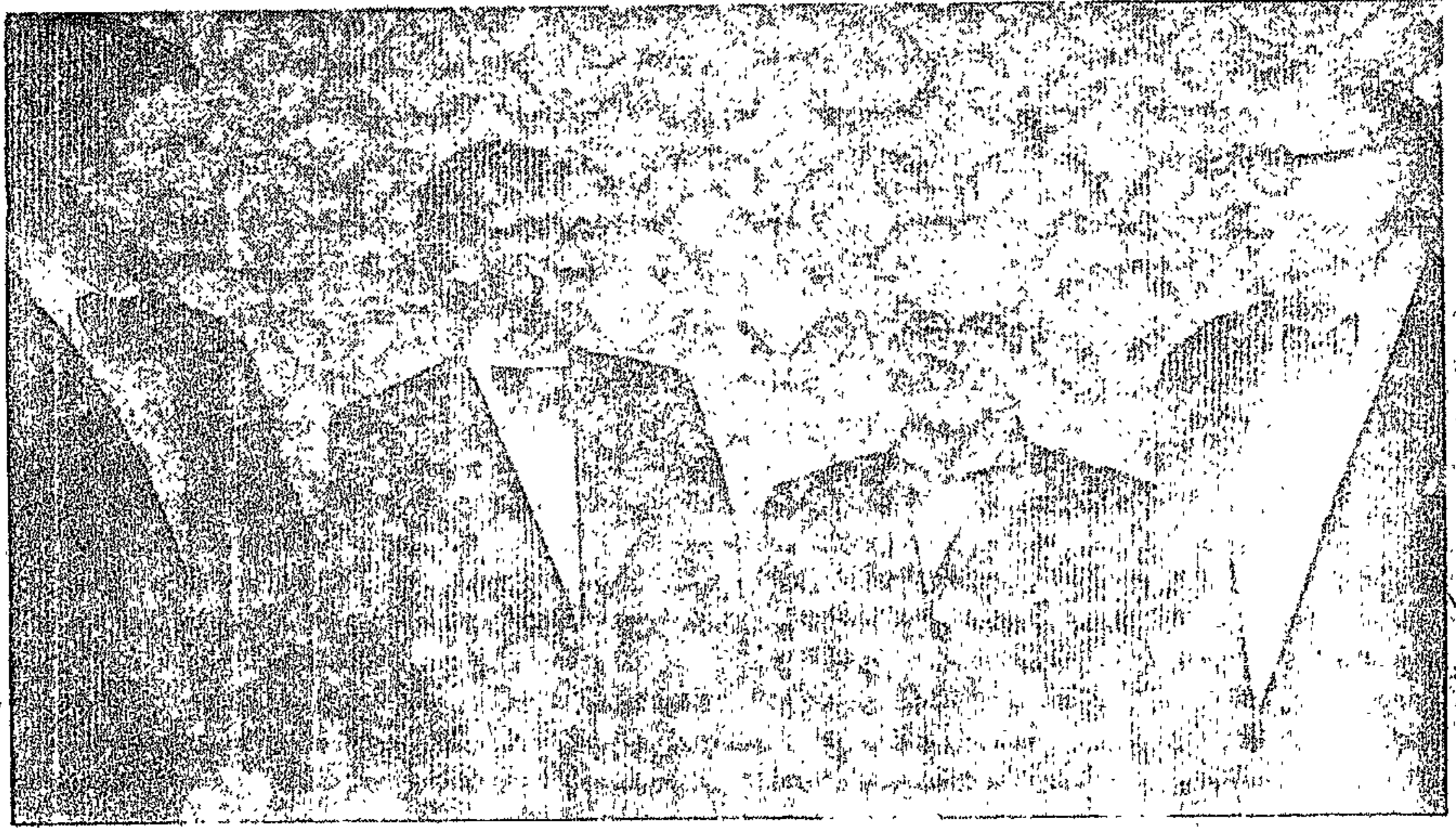
THE president of the non-racial Border Rugby Union and King and Districts Rugby Union (Kadru), Mr A M Nyondo, of Zwelitsha, and two other rugby officials were detained by the Ciskei police yesterday.

The others are Mr Douglas Maku, the general-secretary, and Mr F Mabecc, the treasurer, both Ciskei Government civil servants.

According to the spokesman for Kadru, it appeared the three officials were asked to report to the offices of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services in Zwelitsha on Saturday morning but ignored the order.

He said Mr Nyondo was detained yesterday morning and the two other officials ordered to call at the CIS offices.

The head of the CIS, Brigadier Charles Sebe, was unavailable for comment.



At the president's banquet of the East London Attorneys' Association last night were (from left): Mr John Vermaak, the immediate past president of the association, Mr John Whitehead, the incoming president, Mr Justice J. D. Cloete, Judge President of the Eastern Cape Division of the Supreme Court, and Mr Justice S. de Wet, the Chief Justice of the Ciskei.

## New Ciskei court welcomed

EAST LONDON — The Ciskei High Court will relieve much of the criminal load in East London and King William's Town, the Judge President of the Eastern Cape Division of the Supreme Court, Mr Justice J. D. Cloete, said here last night.

Speaking at the president's banquet of the East London Attorneys' Association, Justice Cloete said

careful consideration would have to be given to the adjustments that the establishment of the Ciskei High Court would entail.

The court, which is to be established on October 1, was a new development in the Eastern Cape and would affect the function of the Supreme Court in East London and King William's Town.

Justice Cloete said he was deeply disturbed by the increase in violent crime at every level in South African society, though this was not a phenomenon unique to South Africa.

"The lawyer has a duty to cope with this advance of ever-increasing anarchy," he said. "He cannot escape involvement in it."

Quoting from the British judge, Lord Tomlin, Justice Cloete said the maintenance of the intellectual honesty of lawyers was a matter of the first importance.

The new president of the East London Attorneys' Association is Mr John Whitehead who replaces Mr John Vermaak. The new vice-president is Mr Hymie Touyz. — DDR

continues as long as the investment is used. Bierman says that

"interest during construction would be no different than interest during the operating period." 13

Arthur Young & Co concur:

"Interest is both an acquisition cost and a holding cost - as an element of asset cost it neither stops nor changes its character when an asset begins or ceases to be under active development. It is continuous and unchanging as long as the asset is owned." 14

GOVERNMENT  
27/1/81  
R27m  
scheme <sup>105</sup>  
for Ciskei

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Wentzel Commission had drafted a R27-million plan for the resettlement areas of the Ciskei, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said yesterday.

Speaking at the start of the debate on his vote, in which the Progressive Federal Party proposed a reduction in both his salary and that of the deputy minister, Dr George Morrison, the minister said this R27-million plan was "just for the Ciskei".

The Wentzel Commission, chaired by the other deputy minister, Mr Greyling Wentzel, was jointly appointed by the South African and Ciskei governments to investigate the resettlement areas.

Dr Koornhof said the Wentzel plan was aimed at creating jobs in the Ciskei. R9,5-million had already been given to Ciskei for areas such as Oxton — one of the resettlement areas in the homelands — where "people had really got sore". "Through this 13 000 job opportunities have been created in the Ciskei," Dr Koornhof said.

The minister said that after his visit to the areas concerned, R9,5-million had been allocated to Ciskei.

A further R1,25-million had been allocated after the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, had visited the area.

Dr Koornhof said R7,25-million had been allocated to Ciskei for drought relief.

Another R3,25-million had been "wrung" from the profits of liquor sales in the white areas for Ciskei.

This meant that some R20-million was being spent in Ciskei on relief programmes for the creation of jobs in Ciskei, the minister said.

"Not just hundreds, but thousands of jobs will be created as a result of this action," Dr Koornhof said.

Instead of praising the government for this action, the official Opposition, particularly the MP for Houghton, Mrs Helen Suzman, had criticized and had been insulting, he said.

He himself had been to areas like Oxton long before MPs from the PFP had been there, but, unlike the PFP, he had tried to do something about the situation, instead of just talking.

Dr Koornhof said he was concerned that speeches by PFP MPs were destroying hope in South Africa.

"I am concerned that we give hope to the black person and give hope to black children, because if we give hope to them, we give hope to my children and all white

DD 2/9/87

# Another Kadru man held 327 105

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN**  
— Another executive member of the King and Districts Rugby Union (Kadru), an affiliate of the non-racial South African Rugby Union, Mr A. F. Tyulu, has been detained by the Ciskeian Police, according to Kadru's assistant general secretary, Mr Phila Ngqumba.

Mr Tyulu is the senior vice-president of Kadru and general secretary of the Border Cricket Board

Other Kadru executive members — who are also Ciskeian civil servants — detained with him are the general secretary, Mr Douglas Maku, and the treasurer, Mr F. Mabece.

The president of Kadru and the Border Rugby Union, Mr A. M. Nyondo, was arrested by the Ciskeian Police at work at a furniture shop here on Monday as well

The head of the Ciskei Security Service, Brig Charles Sebe, said he did not wish to comment. —  
DDR

# PFP bid to prevent Ciskei independence

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Official Opposition is to take the strongest possible objection in Parliament to the proposed independence of the Ciskei by opposing the bill to grant the homeland independence at the first reading tomorrow.

The Status of Ciskei Bill is to be read for the first time in Parliament tomorrow.

The bill, which is to be moved by the Minister of Cooperation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, will provide for the independence of the Ciskei and related matters.

But the Progressive Federal Party is to take the unusual step of opposing the first reading — as it did with the legislation which granted the independence of Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda.

This procedure is aimed at preventing the government from introducing the bill,

whereas the principle of independence of the Ciskei will be argued at the second reading.

The move, which resulted in an unsuccessful application in the Cape Supreme Court by two Ciskeians exiled in Transkei to prevent the legislation being discussed, will be opposed by the government and there is little doubt that the PFP bid will be defeated.

But the legislative battle is likely to be heated and lengthy.

It has already been announced that Ciskei will get its independence on December 4 this year and unless the exiled Ciskeians, Chief Ford Mpangele and Mr Kaiser Dweba, go ahead with their main application in the Supreme Court, and it succeeds, it then will be legally separated from South Africa.

(News by Barry Streek, Press Gallery, House of Assembly.)

Mgwali settlement

105

\*8. Mr. E. K. MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

17/05/51 G.C. 258

- (1) Whether the people of the Mgwali settlement near Stutterheim are to be moved; if so, (a) how many are to be moved, (b)(i) where and (ii) when will they be moved and (c)(i) what

2/9/51

259

WEDNESDAY, 2

accommodation and (ii) how many houses will be provided in the area to which they are to be moved;

- (2) whether (a) schools, (b) clinics and (c) running water will be provided in such area?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS:

(1)(a), (b) and (c) Yes. The Umgwali Reserve in the district of Stutterheim is a badly situated Black area which has been earmarked to be resettled. Negotiations have recently been conducted with the Black community concerned and the Government of the Ciskei but no survey has as yet been undertaken to determine the exact number of people involved. It is the intention to resettle the Black community of Umgwali in the Frankfort area in the vicinity of King William's Town but no fixed date has as yet been determined for the proposed resettlement project.

The type of housing and number of houses to be provided on the compensatory land are presently being discussed with the Ciskei Government and particulars in this respect are therefore not yet available.

(2)(a), (b) and (c) Yes.

# Drought

DDR 4/9/81  
hits 227 105

## garden

## scheme

### KING WILLIAM'S TOWN

— Lack of water at the Zweledinga resettlement area in the district of Whittlesea had been a problem as the area had experienced drought ever since the people from Glen Grey moved there five years ago. Mr Ray Magida, Border Council of Churches community worker, said in his report at the annual meeting here.

The community's biggest priority was improving living conditions through gardening for better nutrition, he said.

The first stage was fencing their plots as these people keep small stock that would destroy their vegetables. A local agricultural officer had been invited to demonstrate how to lay out plots and types of seeds to be used seasonally.

"It is hoped that this system among the families will provide good motivation for the people to work together co-operatively to achieve other goals," said Mr Magida.

Mr Magida said in addition to the vegetable gardens, the community had requested peach trees and 300 varieties had been ordered.

"Lack of water is their greatest problem, as the area is characterised by drought. For instance, ever since the families were resettled here five years ago there has never been a season with good rainfall.

"The situation has also been aggravated by the uneven distribution of water taps. This makes it difficult for the families to water their gardens."

— DDR.



## 21 held since June report

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN**  
— Twenty-one people have been in detention under the Terrorism Act and the Ciskei emergency regulations in the Border region since June, according to the report of the Dependents' Conference read at the annual meeting of the Border Council of Churches here yesterday.

The report said that almost all those detained under the Ciskei regulation R252 had been charged.

Of the 21 detainees, 15 were being held under

DD 4/9/81 29 105  
Section Six of the Terrorism Act, two under R252 and it was not known under which Act four detained by the South African Security Police were being held, the report said.

It said Mr Luyanda Mayekiso and Mr Joseph Kobo had been detained under the Ciskei emergency regulations.

The four detained by the South African Security Police came from Alice. They are Mr Russell Mbane and Mr Thamsanqa Dick, who were detained

on August 11, and Mr Stanford Thwani and Mr Baba Bolo, who were detained on August 11, and Mr Stanford Thwani and Mr Baba Bolo, who were detained on August 15 and 17.

Those detained under Section Six are Mr Jeffrey Keye, Mr Mabona Duma, Mr Bulelani Dyani, Mr William Moses, Miss N. Boozi, Mrs Ntombomzi Boozi, Miss Noyhose July, Mr Malusi Kunene, Mr M. Joka, Mr Nceba Mahlangeni, Mr Vuyisile Kese, Mr Dumisani Maninjwa, Mr Welile Maninjwa, Mr Mzimasi Venkile and Mr Thobile Maninjwa.

## DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE

No. 1849

4 September 1981

INSTELLING VAN 'N GEVANGENIS TE  
MNDANTSANE

Dit het die Minister van Gevangenisbeheer om kragtens artikel 20 (1) (a) van die Wet op Gevangenisbeheer, 1959 (Wet 8 van 1959), soos gewysig, sy goedkeuring daaraan te heg dat die gevangenis te Mndantsane, geleë op Perseel 3712 van Plot 6, groot 17 808 hektaar, met ingang van 1 Junie 1981 as 'n gevangenis en gevangenisperseel ingestel word en dat die inrigting as Mndantsanegevangenis bekend staan.

No. 1877

4 September 1981

VERANDERING VAN DIE PLAASLIKE GRENSE VAN  
DIE DISTRIKTE CATHCART, FORT BEAUFORT,  
KING WILLIAM'S TOWN, OOS-LONDEN, QUEENS-  
TOWN, STOCKENSTRÖM EN STUTTERHEIM

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 2 (1) (c) en (1) van die Wet op Landdroshowe, 1944 (Wet 32 van 1944) gee ek, Hendrik Jacobus Coetsee, hierby kennis dat ek—

(a) Proklamasie 138 van 1879 en Goewermentskennisgewing 991 van 1977 wysig deur die plaaslike grense van die distrik Cathcart te heromskryf soos in Bylae A uiteengesit;

(b) Proklamasie 47 van 1928 en Bylae B van Goewermentskennisgewing 1481 van 1971 wysig deur die plaaslike grense van die distrik Fort Beaufort uit te brei deur die insluiting van die gebied soos in Bylae B uiteengesit;

(c) (i) Proklamasie 21 van 1937 en Bylae C van Goewermentskennisgewing 1481 van 1971 wysig deur die plaaslike grense van die distrik King William's Town te heromskryf soos in Bylae C uiteengesit; en

(ii) Goewermentskennisgewings 2087 van 1976 en 2551 van 1979 intrek;

(d) Proklamasie 217 van 1933 en Bylae A van Goewermentskennisgewing 1481 van 1971 wysig deur die plaaslike grense van die distrik Oos-Londen uit te brei deur die insluiting van die gebied soos in Bylae D uiteengesit;

(e) Proklamasie 51 van 1930 en Bylae E van Goewermentskennisgewing 1481 van 1971 wysig deur die plaaslike grense van die distrik Queenstown te heromskryf soos in Bylae E uiteengesit;

(f) Proklamasie 47 van 1928 en Bylae F van Goewermentskennisgewing 1481 van 1971 wysig deur die plaaslike grense van die distrik Stockenström in te kort deur die gebied in Bylae F uiteengesit daarvan uit te sluit;

(g) Proklamasie 211 van 1935 wysig deur die plaaslike grense van die distrik Stutterheim in te kort deur die gebied in Bylae G uiteengesit daarvan uit te sluit.

H. J. COETSEE, Minister van Justisie.

## BYLAE A

Begin by die punt waar die verlenging noordooswaarts van die noordwestelike grens van die plaas Riversdale 1, administratiewe distrik Cathcart, die middel van die Swart-Keirivier kruis; daarvandaan algemeen suidooswaarts met die middel van genoemde Swart-Keirivier langs tot by die middel van die Wit-Keirivier; daarvandaan algemeen suidooswaarts met die middel van die Groot-Keirivier langs tot by die middel van die Thomasrivier; daarvandaan noordweswaarts met die middel van genoemde Thomasrivier

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

No. 1849

4 September 1981

## ESTABLISHMENT OF A PRISON IN MNDANTSANE

The Minister of Prisons has been pleased, in terms of section 20 (1) (a) of the Prisons Act, 1959 (Act 8 of 1959), as amended, to approve the establishment, with effect from 1 June 1981, of the prison at Mndantsane, situated on Site 3712 of Plot 6, Mndantsane, in extent 17 808 hectares, as a prison and prison site, which institution shall be known as Mndantsane Prison.

No. 1877

4 September 1981

ALTERATION OF THE LOCAL LIMITS OF THE DIS-  
TRICTS OF CATHCART, FORT BEAUFORT, KING  
WILLIAM'S TOWN, EAST LONDON, QUEENSTOWN,  
STOCKENSTRÖM AND STUTTERHEIM

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 2 (1) (c) and (1) of the Magistrates' Courts Act, 1944 (Act 32 of 1944), I, Hendrik Jacobus Coetsee hereby give notice that I—

(a) amend Proclamation 138 of 1879 and Government Notice 991 of 1977 by redefining the local limits of the District of Cathcart as set out in Schedule A hereto;

(b) amend Proclamation 47 of 1928 and Schedule B of Government Notice 1481 of 1971 by increasing the local limits of the District of Fort Beaufort by the inclusion of the area as set out in Schedule B hereto;

(c) (i) amend Proclamation 21 of 1937 and Schedule C of Government Notice 1481 of 1971 by redefining the local limits of the District of King William's Town as set out in Schedule C hereto; and

(ii) withdraw Government Notices 2087 of 1976 and 2551 of 1979;

(d) amend Proclamation 217 of 1933 and Schedule A of Government Notice 1481 of 1971 by increasing the local limits of the District of East London by the inclusion of the area set out in Schedule D hereto;

(e) amend Proclamation 51 of 1930 and Schedule E of Government Notice 1481 of 1971 by redefining the local limits of the District of Queenstown as set out in Schedule E hereto;

(f) amend Proclamation 47 of 1928 and Schedule F of Government Notice 1481 of 1971 by decreasing the local limits of the District of Stockenström by the exclusion of the area set out in Schedule F hereto;

(g) amend Proclamation 211 of 1935 by decreasing the local limits of the District of Stutterheim by the exclusion of the area set out in Schedule G hereto.

H. J. COETSEE, Minister of Justice.

## SCHEDULE A

Beginning at the point where the prolongation north-eastwards of the north-western boundary of the farm Riversdale 1, Administrative District of Cathcart, intersects the middle of the Zwart Kei River; thence generally south-eastwards along the middle of the said Zwart Kei River to the middle of the White Kei River; thence generally south-eastwards along the middle of the Great Kei River to the middle of the Thomas River; thence north-westwards along the middle of the said Thomas River to the point where it is

## 21 detained in Border area since June

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN -- Twenty one people had been detained under the Terrorism Act and the Ciskei emergency regulations (R252) in the Border region since June, according to a report read at the Annual General Meeting of the Border Council of Churches in King William's Town yesterday.

The report said almost all those detained under R252 had been charged.

Of the 21 detainees, 15 were being held under Section Six of the Terrorism Act, two under R252 and four detained by the South African Security Police, but the Act under which they had been detained was not known, the report said.

Also at the meeting, the executive of the Border Council of Churches passed unanimously a resolution rejecting an allegation by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, that the council was part of a concerted effort to

challenge law and order.

The resolution further condemned the "inhuman treatment" of forcibly removing people from Nvanga.

The resolution was in reaction to Dr Koornhof's statement last week accusing the council of being part of a concerted effort to challenge law and order by assisting deported Nvanga squatters to return to Cape Town.

The resolution read: "The Border Council of Churches, which is the representative body of churches in this area, refutes categorically the accusation that the BCC is part of a concerted effort to challenge law and order".

It further expresses grave concern at the inhuman treatment of people abducted forcibly from Nvanga to the Border where there is no hope of immediate employment.

"This has created misery, stress and uncertainty."

~~Mitchuzana convicted~~

Mitchuzana - The former Stockport attorney, Mr. Louis L. Mitchuzana, who has been assigned to the Federal administrative area, was convicted in the magistrate's court here for breaking his banning order.

The magistrate, Mr. M. J. Dasha, fined Mr. Mitchuzana \$100 or 30 days imprisonment and the whole sentence was suspended for three years.

Earlier before court was Mr. G. H. Haskins, who was punished by a fine of \$250 or 30 days of the terms of Section 11 of the Federal Quality Act of 1937. He was without the written permission of the Commissioner of Prisons.

White - JDR.

PRACTICAL

ING

Once the decision to capitalise has been made, certain practical problems have to be considered. In this chapter I have studied the major controversial areas, and where I have thought necessary, have suggested feasible solutions.

#### 4.1 Qualifying Assets

##### 4.1.1 Self-Constructed Assets

FASB 34 defines qualifying assets, i.e. those assets on which interest may be capitalised, as

- a) "Assets that are constructed or otherwise produced for an enterprise's own use (including assets constructed or produced for the enterprise by others for which deposits or progress payments have been made)", and
- b) "Assets intended for sale or lease that are constructed or otherwise produced as discrete projects (e.g., ships or real estate developments)."<sup>1</sup>

Therefore, with regard to assets constructed in the above circumstances, there is no problem, and such assets, e.g. Plant and Machinery, qualify for interest capitalisation. This is logical - if the cost of funds used to construct an asset is expensed, it would create the impression that management is not optimizing its return on capital, whereas they are in fact using the funds to generate the future

DD 7/9/81

# Crime blitz thwarts tipplers

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105

EAST LONDON — Ciskei Police carried out a blitz on crime at Mdantsane, Zwelitsha and Dimbaza over the weekend.

And the people most affected were tipplers, who found every shebeen they went to being visited by police and parabats who told them only residents of the houses could be allowed to stay.

The head of combined services in the Ciskei, Brigadier Charles Sebe, said this was normal police routine crime prevention activity.

Asked whether the move had anything to do with the move to legalise shebeens, he said the move was not directed at shebeens specifically.

"We have had no instruc-

tion from our government to do anything on shebeens," he said.

"All we were doing was clearing up any places we thought could possibly lead to crime being committed"

Brig Sebe said the operation was successful and had ended in a few arrests.  
— DDR

# UPE students do welfare research for Ciskei Govt

EV post 7/9/81

(105) (37)

By SANDRA SMITH

THE University of Port Elizabeth's Sociology Department is involved in two projects in the Ciskei — the first involving research which will lead to the drawing up of a proposed Welfare Act for the area, and the second an education programme, involving more than 2 000 children in the Ciskei.

The head of the Sociology Department, Professor H L Crause, outlined the projects in an interview.

The research project, which was started two years ago, is being conducted at the request of the Ciskeian Government, and has six parts.

Prof Crause said students and professors in various subjects including education, geography and welfare assisted with the field work.

In the first section, researchers collected information on the history, social organisation and constitutional development of the Ciskei. The second section looked at geography, agricultural development and economic realities.

The third covered demography and the quality of life, mainly in the urban area of Mdantsane.

The fourth and fifth sections looked at education and the Department of Health and Welfare, and the sixth at welfare legislation. From this, Professor Crause will draw up a proposal for a Welfare Act for the Ciskei.

He hoped to present the final report to the Department of Co-operation and Development at the end of this month.

"The education programme developed as a spin-off of the initial research," Prof Crause said.

"In rural areas there is a shortage of teachers, especially in the science subjects, and the Department of Co-operation and Development requested that we institute an education project."

The Sociology Department advertised at UPE for students to teach once a fortnight at four centres in the Ciskei, and last year about 12 "well-qualified" students started the programme.

The students leave Port Elizabeth on Friday afternoons, spend the night at King William's Town, and teach on Saturday mornings.

"As well as teaching, they assist with extra-mural activities, such as athletics, in the afternoon," Prof Crause said.

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Star 8/9/81

# Union condemns police swoop on Ciskei workers

105

## Labour Reporter

The mass detention by the Ciskei police at the weekend of 205 workers near Mdantsane township has been condemned by trade union leaders.

And in Durban, the Secretary of the South African Allied Workers Union, Mr Sam Kikine, told our correspondent today that he would be lodging an appeal to the Minister of Manpower and Utilisation, Mr Fanie Botha, asking him to stop the Ciskeian police from detaining his members.

"It is in the interests of the Government to stop the Ciskeians from interfering with its workers. With the continual harassment of our members following recent detention of key officials, it appears quite clear that the Ciskeians are out to crush our organisation," Mr Kikine said.

The workers, members of several unregistered trade unions in the East London area, were detained after the three buses in which they were travelling were stopped by Ciskei police.

They are being held

under the homeland's Proclamation R252 which provides for three month's detention without trial.

Among those detained are shop stewards and branch secretaries of the Saa we, the General Workers Union and the African Food and Canning Workers' Union.

The general secretary of the GWU, Mr Dave Lewis, said the union was appalled by the detentions. This was an "hysterical police action," he said.

The GWU's East London branch secretary, Mr David Thandani, was among the detained.

## BLACK POWER

The workers had gone to East London to hear a report-back on last month's conference in Cape Town at which the unions had condemned the Ciskei's attacks on unionists.

The head of the Ciskei's security police, Brigadier Charles Sebe, has said the detained workers had shouted black power slogans and given black power salutes.

He said the charges would be under the Riotous Assemblies Act.

8/1/81  
Ciskei  
bans  
Kadru  
105  
officials

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN  
— Two Ciskeian Government officials and executive members of the King and Districts Rugby Union (Kadru) detained by the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services (CCIS) last week were released yesterday and banned from Zwelitsha, according to their relatives.

Mr Douglas Maku, general secretary of Kadru, and a Border cricketer, has been banished from the Ciskei. He was taken to Port Elizabeth by police, according to a relative.

Mr F. Mabece, a Kadru treasurer, was apparently driven to Whittlesea where he originally came from.

The fate of the other two detainees, the president of the Border Rugby Union and Kadru, Mr A. M. Nyondo, and the senior vice-president of Kadru, Mr A. F. Tyulu, was not known last night.

Mr Tyulu is also a government official and Mr Nyondo worked for a furniture shop here.

Mr Maku was served with an expulsion order signed by the Minister of Justice, Chief H. Z. Njokweni, under Proclamation R252.

According to the order, Mr Maku is prohibited from being or remaining in any place whatsoever in the Ciskei.

A tenant at the government flats where Mr Maku lives said Mr Maku was brought there by Ciskeian police and told to pack his belongings.

He said Mr Maku told him he was being taken to Port Elizabeth.

Mr Maku, a senior Ciskei Government clerk, had been in the civil service since 1977.

Mr Mabece's relatives said he was taken home yesterday afternoon and told he should pack his personal belongings. Mr Mabece said he was being taken to Hewu.

Mr Mabece left behind his wife, a clerk at the Zwelitsha magistrate's offices.

The head of the CCIS, Brigadier Charles Sebe, was not available for comment. — DDR.



# 205 held in huge Ciskei blitz on unionists

ROM

8/9/81

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN

IN THE biggest swoop so far on South African trade unionists, the Ciskeian authorities have detained 205 people from three unions in East London under the territory's security legislation.

The unionists, who are all active in East London companies, were held on Sunday night while returning to Mdantsane township in three buses from a union meeting in East London.

Although Mdantsane is only a short distance from East London, it is formally part of Ciskei. Most East London black workers live in Mdantsane.

The detentions have shocked unionists, who yesterday described them as "outrageous" and have also angered several East London companies, some of whose skilled workers have been held in the swoop.

The detained unionists are members of the SA Allied Workers Union, the General Workers' Union and the African Food and Canning Workers Union. The GWU's branch secretary in East London is among those held.

Unionists have been repeatedly detained by the Ciskeian authorities and at one stage earlier this year 57 were in detention.

Brigadier Charles Sebe, head of the Ciskeian Central Intelligence Service, said yesterday that the unionists were being held under Proclamation R252, which provides for three months' detention without trial.

## Special court

He added, however, that police were investigating charges under the Riotous Assemblies Act "and, perhaps, public violence".

Brig Sebe said a special court would be convened in Mdantsane to hear charges under the Riotous Assemblies Act against the 205 "within three weeks".

He later told the Rand Daily Mail correspondent in East London that the detained unionists had been "singing freedom songs, denouncing the present system of Government, upholding a Mandela-type government and waving black power salutes".

It is understood that several East London employers reacted to the detentions by telephoning Brig Sebe and requesting that the unionists be released.

Several of those detained are skilled workers who hold key positions at their companies.

Saawu president Mr Thozamile Gqweta described the arrests as "yet more outrageous harassment and intimidation of trade unionists from the Ciskeian authorities".

He added: "There is nothing illegal about singing freedom songs - this is clearly another crackdown on unionists".

In a statement yesterday the GWU said the detentions were "the actions of frightened people who, realising the deepening opposition to their rule, resort to constant and hysterical police action".

# Heath says SA unwise to hold up fuel

## Heath says SA unwise to hold up fuel

By DAVID FORRET  
SALISBURY. — Former British Prime Minister Mr Edward Heath said yesterday SA was unwise to hold up Zimbabwe's fuel supplies.

Mr Heath told a Press Conference in Salisbury that he had discussed the fuel supply issue both in Salisbury and SA.

Zimbabwe — dependent at this stage on SA routes for its fuel supplies — is facing a severe shortage of diesel and petrol which could seriously affect the country's economy.

Pretoria is not accused in singling down supplies.

Asked whether action was Health replied things like happen important more.

## Sanctions

"I would have would change there and can do good countries at this would advantage".

Mr Heath also should have United Nations calling on

# Ciskeian police detain 205 unionists

DD 8/9/81

BRD 1488 105

By PHILIP VAN NIEKERK

were arrested as they alighted from the buses for "singing freedom songs, denouncing the present system of government and waving black power salutes." He said the detainees would be charged within three weeks.

One worker, who claimed to have witnessed the event, said Ciskeian police were waiting at the bus terminus when a bus loaded with workers arrived. As they were getting off they were ordered by armed Ciskeian police to board again and the bus was driven to the Mdantsane police station where the passengers got off.

He said that another two buses were stopped en route and also directed to the police station.

Mr Thozamile Gqweta, the national president of Saawu, said the workers of East London were sick and tired of harassment and intimidation by the Ciskei police and the time was coming when they would not tolerate such actions any more.

"The workers had been waiting for some time at the Lower Braeside bus stop, singing songs and enjoying themselves. Yet no action was taken against them by the South African Police.

"What are the rulers of Ciskei up to?"

"We once again appeal

Mr Dave Lewis, the general secretary of the General Workers Union, said this type of action was the action of frightened people who, realising the deep-seated opposition of people to their rule, had resorted to increasingly hysterical police action.

"This is further evidence of why trade unions are so utterly appalled by the actions of the Ciskeian authorities."

Several employers contacted yesterday said they could not comment on the detentions until they knew more about the situation. They said that absenteeism was always high on a Monday and it was impossible to tell what effect the detentions had had on production.

The unions claimed that the detained workers work at the following firms: Chloride SA, Johnson and Johnson, KSM Milling, Meadow Feeds, Golden Grain Bakery, Epol, WP Preserving Company, CDA, Escom, Agbro, Hoover, Dunlop Flooring and Wilson-Rowntree, as well as stevedores at the docks and railway workers.

Among those detained are Mr Lulamile Matti and Miss Nomvuse Tshetu, who work for Saawu, Mr David Thandani, the branch secretary of the GWU, and Mr Bangumzi Sifingo, the secretary of the Chloride workers' committee.

**EAST LONDON — Ciskeian police arrested and detained 205 trade union members in Mdantsane on Sunday night as they returned from a union mass meeting here.**

Brigadier Charles Sebe, the head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service (CCIS), yesterday confirmed the arrests and said the detainees would be charged under the Riotous Assemblies Act.

The mass arrest has drawn sharp condemnation from the three unions involved — the South African Allied Workers Union (Saawu), the African Food and Canning Workers Union (AFCWU) and the General Workers Union (GWU) — who see it as a further attempt by the Ciskei Government to interfere with the activities of trade unions.

The arrests occurred as three busloads of workers returned from a joint union meeting at a cinema in Braelynn.

Brig Sebe said that they

to them to stop these unwarranted attacks on workers. The workers of East London are not fighting the Ciskei Government but if the Ciskei continues to provoke them then Saawu cannot be held to blame for any action that the workers may take."

Mr Jan Theron, the general secretary of the AFCWU, called on all employers of East London "immediately and in no uncertain terms to distance themselves from this brute intimidation."

"Clearly they must be affected by the fact that these are their workers and not just union leaders. They must have something to say about that."

Mr Theron said the detentions were nothing less than a full-frontal attack on trade unionism.

# Anger mounts in wake of Ciskei detentions

EV Post 8/9/81

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## Post Reporters

THE massive Ciskei police swoop on 205 Mdantsane trade unionists has been condemned by black and white politicians, one of whom said it seemed that Chief Lennox Sebe's government had "declared war" on unions.

And in his first reaction to Sunday's detentions, Chief Sebe said the unionists had been taken into custody "to ensure their own safety".

He accused them of a serious breach of security in that they allegedly sang songs "about killing policemen on the very spot where a bomb exploded on Friday".

He was referring to the blast of a Russian-made bomb at an Mdantsane bus terminus which killed the man who planted it.

"Feelings are running high about that bomb. It could have killed innocent people on their way to work. People who felt that their lives and the lives of their families could have been endangered might have attacked the trade unionists.

"And I fail to see what the killing of policemen has to do with better conditions in factories," Chief Sebe said.

The singing of freedom songs could have led to "nasty clashes".

The official Opposition's chief spokesman on labour matters, Dr Alex Boraine, condemned the detentions, saying it seemed the Ciskei government had "declared war on trade unionism and this can only lead to increased conflict and further disruption of labour peace".

The action of the Ciskei authorities was also condemned by the chairman of the Soweto Committee of 10, Dr Nthatho Motlana, as "an arrogant misuse of dictatorial powers by these sellouts".

Blacks had been watching "with increasing apprehension and disgust the burgeoning development of this type of government in the homelands", Dr Motlana said in accusing the South African Government of cleverly removing the responsibility for the control of blacks "to the puppets it has created".

Chief Sebe was to have addressed the biennial congress of the South African Institute of Housing in Port Elizabeth today but cancelled his appearance and nominated his Minis-

ter of Health, Mr Maku, to deliver his speech on his behalf.

The 205 unionists detained were held on Sunday night on their return to Mdantsane from a union meeting in East London.

Dr Boraine said: "Trade unions are here to stay and they should be left to negotiate with management for the best possible deal for all workers.

"In acting against trade union leadership, the Ciskei government is doing great harm to the interests of thousands of workers.

"I call on the Minister of Manpower to dissociate himself from this further harassment because it is crystal clear that the 205 people involved have been picked up because of their trade union activities and for no other reason."

The Ciskei police have said that the detainees would probably be charged under the Riotous Assemblies Act. They are members of the South African Allied Workers' Union, the African Food and Canning Workers' Union and the General Workers' Union.

UJGT

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# Mass detentions hit <sup>DD 9/2/81</sup> ~~EL~~ <sup>(451)</sup> <sup>(227)</sup> <sup>(105)</sup> factory ~~(S)~~

EAST LONDON — A spokesman for an East London firm yesterday expressed concern at disruption caused by the detention of 205 trade union members by the Ciskei police on Sunday night.

Several other firms which are said by the unions to employ the detainees could not ascertain whether any of their employees were involved.

Mr Wayne Monro, the personnel manager of Johnson and Johnson, said he was concerned with the disruption the detentions had caused at his factory.

"We are currently endeavouring to establish which Johnson and John-

son employees are involved, what charges are to be brought against them and when they are to be charged.

"With regard to pay, we will treat each individual case on its merits; generally, however, we will pay employees who are being detained without charges being brought against them.

"We will, however, be obliged to employ temporary labour for as long as necessary and until the situation is resolved."

A spokesman for Chloride SA said the company did not wish to prejudge the situation and if any of those involved were

charged and found guilty they would be treated the same as any other offenders. He was uncertain of what the company policy was with regard to paying workers detained without trial.

A spokesman for Car Distributors Assembly (CDA) said that by agreement with the National Union of Motor and Rubber Workers, workers at the plant were paid according to the time worked. He said it was an academic question as to whether detained workers would be paid because he did not know of any detainees from his firm. — DDR

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investors, creditors and other analysts are able to compute certain fixed-charge coverage ratios (e.g. times interest earned) and other ratios that will enable them to assess an enterprises periodic performance. For this reason it is imperative that the amount of interest capitalised in a period be disclosed, although such disclosure will not by itself enable the effects of capitalised interest to be gauged. It has also been suggested that the estimated portion of depreciation representing amortisation of previously capitalised interest be disclosed.<sup>40</sup> A combination of these two would then place all necessary information in the hands of users and they could interpret this as they wish. However, this will entail a lot of extra bookkeeping.

The SEC recommended disclosure of

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# Detention anger

The mass detention by the Ciskei police at the weekend of 205 workers near Mdantsane township has been condemned by trade union leaders.

Sharp condemnation has come from the three unions involved -- the South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWU) the African Food and Canning Workers Union (AFCWU) and the General Workers Union. (GWU).

They are being held under the Homelands Proclamation R252 which provides for three months detention without trial.

The arrests occurred as three buses carrying workers returned from a joint union meeting at a cinema in Braelyn.

Brigadier Sebe said they were arrested, as they alighted from the buses, for "singing freedom songs, denouncing the present system of government and waving black power salutes." He said the detainees would be charged within three weeks.

One worker, who claimed to have witnessed the event, said as the workers were getting off they were ordered by armed Ciskeian police to board again, and the bus was driven to the Mdantsane police station where the people inside were ordered to disembark. He said that another two buses were stopped en route and also directed to the police station.

Mr Thomazile Gqweta, the national president of Saawu, said the workers of East London were sick and tired of being harassed and intimidated by the Ciskei police, and the time had come when they would no longer tolerate such actions.

Mr Jan Theron the general secretary of the AFCWU, called

led on all employers of East London to "distance themselves from this brute intimidation."

Among those detained are Mr Lulamile Matti and Miss Nomvuse Ishetu, who work for SAAWU; Mr Melvin Mapunye, the treasurer of Saawu and a worker at Johnson and Johnson; Mr David Thandani, the branch secretary of the GWU; and Mr Bangumzi Sifingo, the secretary of the Chloride Workers Committee.



CONDEMNED: Chief Lennox Sebe.

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# Unions discuss detention of 205 Ciskei members

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THE Ciskei government's swoop on 205 members of three trade unions active in East London may be challenged in court, according to unions who were to have met in Cape Town last night.

In another development, unions in Cape Town were to meet last night to discuss action in the light of the detentions, which have caused widespread shock among unions and some employers.

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The meeting follows a decision by independent unions last month to hold inter-union "solidarity meetings" on important issues and will be the first such inter-union meeting held.

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN

He said it was not yet clear whether Ciskei, as a homeland which was not yet independent, was entitled to exercise detention powers.

And the president of the SA Allied Workers Union, Mr Thozamile Gqweta, has warned that the detentions may further inflame passions in the East London area.

If it was decided to take action, the three unions involved — Saawu, the General Workers Union and the African Food and Canning Workers Union — would support a legal action jointly, he added.

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Union Carbide

United Technologies

"Workers are already extremely angry with the Ciskeian government and we have been urging them to adopt a low-profile approach. This sort of action will only make them more angry," he said.

By late yesterday, none of the 205 workers had been released.

Saawu's general secretary, Mr Samuel Kikine, said yesterday that the union would be meeting its lawyers in Johannesburg today to decide whether there were grounds for a legal action on behalf of the detained unionists.

The source pointed out that independent unions had decided at their recent summit meeting in Cape Town to convene "solidarity" committees to take joint union actions in cases where unions were "under attack."

According to union sources, the decision taken at the summit meeting to seek an urgent meeting with the Chief Minister of Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, to discuss detentions of unionists by the Ciskei authorities, would still go ahead.

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Data: Lee J. Seidler - Bear, Stearns & Co. (based on 1978 data)

A different survey carried out in the U.S.A. found that if companies had to expense their previously capitalised interest, the result would range from a decrease in EPS of 296,83%, to a minimum decrease of less than 1%.<sup>51</sup> Obviously,

# Housing crisis DD 9/9/81 fought from rear — Maku

PORT ELIZABETH — The South African Government was fighting a rearguard action instead of launching a frontal attack on the housing crisis, the Minister of Health and Welfare of the Ciskei, Dr B. R. Maku, said here yesterday.

The battle to provide housing was being lost and some aspects of government policy were hampering the solution, he told the congress of the SA Institute of Housing.

Dr Maku called for a fresh approach, a definite housing policy and the financial and political commitment to implement it.

Co-ordinated action, in which all states were included was needed.

Hundreds of people had been moved recently from Alexandria to Glenmore, on the Ciskei border. "There they still sit housed in appalling shacks erected at a cost of thousands of rands. I cannot believe that they are better off than before."

Serious conflict between the Departments of Co-operation and Development and Community De-

velopment emerged on the issue of low-cost housing.

The Secretary-General of Community Development, Mr Louis Fouche, spoke out strongly against site-and-service schemes, while the Deputy Minister of the department, Mr Pierre Cronje, rejected the scrapping of the present housing strategy and replacing it with a new system of lower standards.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, recently announced a plan to develop site-and-service schemes in certain parts of the country.

Mr Fouche said if South Africa wanted to survive, it would have to pay the financial price for proper housing. The so-called "new" housing strategy — site-and-service schemes — had first been approved in 1954 and had led to some of the worst slums in the country.

Mr Cronje warned against a new system of lower standards.

"No country can develop to its full economic potential when its workers are living in sub-standard conditions," he said. — DDC.

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Find the U.P.I. What ion?

Labour Reporter  
Local and international pressure is mounting against the Ciskei as a result of the weekend detention of 205 workers.

Protest against the detentions by Ciskei's security police came from the international arena yesterday when Australia's Council of Trade Unions decided at its congress in Sydney to boycott handling of South African goods for a week.

The Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu) in a statement attacked the detentions by the "tin-pot state" which had no resources other than its labour.

Fosatu would put demands for the release of the workers to the factories where it had representation; the statement said.

Mr Phiroshaw Camay, the general secretary of the Council of Unions of South Africa (Cusa), said the federation "abhorred" detentions, especially as the processes of law were being "ignored" by the Ciskei authorities.

This week a team of lawyers for the detainees will fly to East London from Johannesburg to try to secure their release.

Among those detained on Sunday were members of the South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu), the General Workers' Union and the African Food and Canning Workers' Union.

Saawu's general secretary, Mr Sam Kikine, has called on international and local union support in condemning the detentions.

4. The Putter Bakery Company specialized in making square doughnuts carried on 6 days a week from 5 A.M. to noon. Any unsold stock is eaten by the employees or destroyed at essentially no cost in lots of 200 dozen. After considerable study, the vice president estimates the following probabilities for various levels of

Lots (of 200 Dozen)	
DEMAND/DAY	PROBABILITY
0	.01
1	.02
2	.04
3	.07
4	.11
5	.16
6	.20
7	.18
8	.10
9	.07
10	.04

Doughnuts are sold to retail bakers and grocery stores for \$5 cost per lot is estimated by the company cost accountant and decisions are made on the basis of expected monetary value

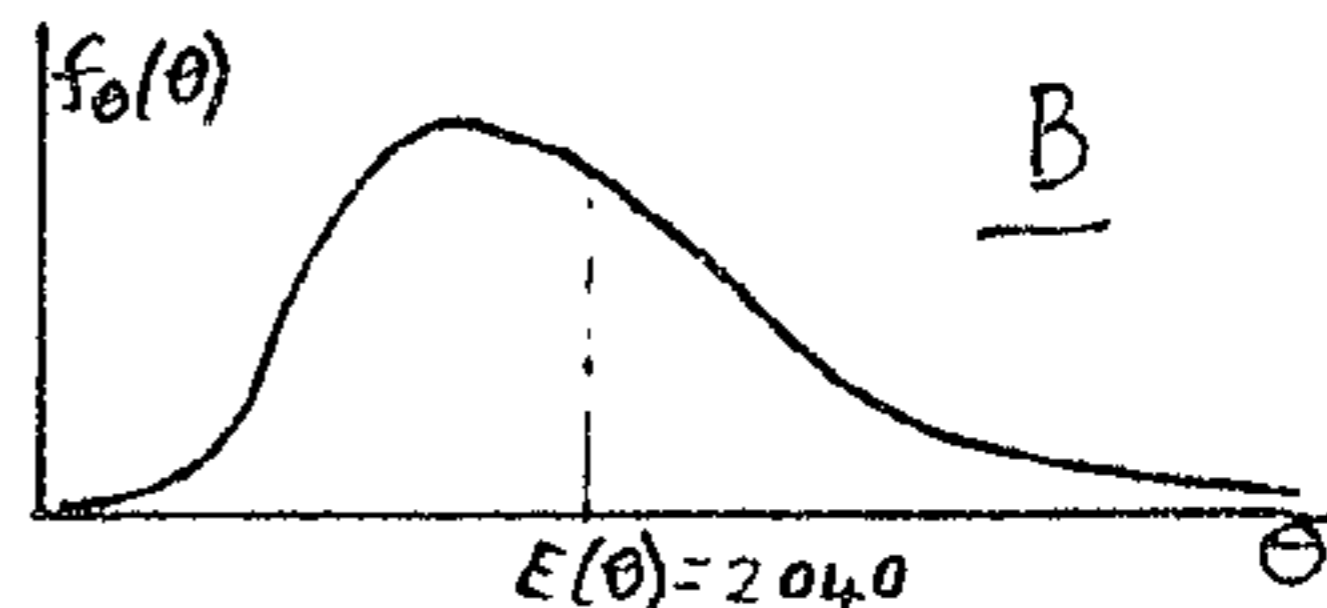
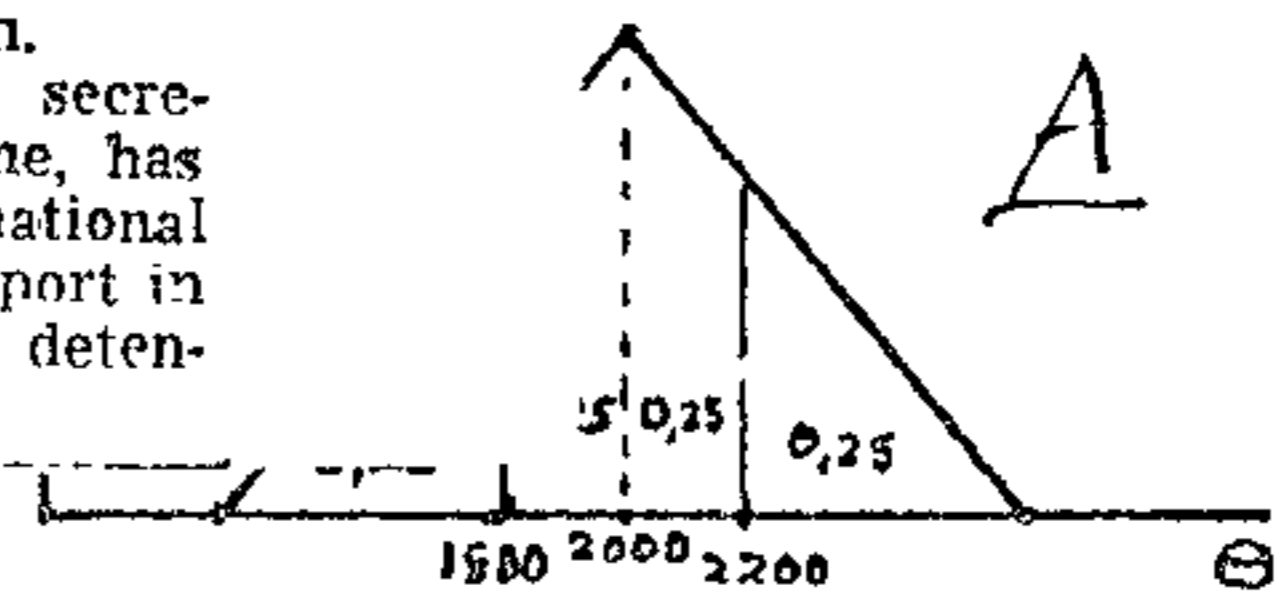
- Set up an opportunity-loss matrix
- What is the minimax loss solution? The solution using criterion?
- What is the most that they would be willing to pay to know will be on a given day?
- Suppose that the company is not now producing these doughnuts considering doing so. If the necessary equipment will cost per week, should they go into the square doughnut business costs except those discussed so far.)

5. The United Machine and Foundry Company is considering sharpening a machine which will obviate a good deal of expensive machine costs \$11,400, has a life of 1 year, and can be sold for \$1,000 costs at that time

The production vice president estimates that each labor hour (the incremental labor cost per hour) and that he expects to save over the year. After some questioning, the vice president's comment to say that he is 50 percent sure that the number of hours saved will exceed 1,800 hours, but that there is also a 50:50 chance the number of hours saved could be less than 1,800 or more than 2,200

- Assuming that the production vice president's figures are accurate and a normal density function can be used to describe his subjective feelings, what are the probabilities of the various labor savings, should the machine be purchased?
- Should a sample that would cost \$500 be taken to provide more information before a final choice is made?

c. Suppose a density function of the form shown in i) A; ii) B were relevant to c). How would this change the decision in part a)?





# Brig: officials not Ciskeians

KING WILLIAMS TOWN  
— The four officials of the King William's Town and District Rugby Union who were detained last week and when released served with deportation orders were not Ciskeians, said the head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service (CCIS), Brigadier Charles Sebe.

He said Mr Amos Mbulaleko Nyondo, president, Mr Albert F. Tyulu, senior vice-president, Mr Douglas Maku, general secret-

ary, and Mr F. Mabece, treasurer, "did not behave in a manner which conformed with the standards of Ciskeian citizens and for that reason they do not deserve to be among the community of Ciskei".

The four officials were detained on August 31 by the CCIS and on Monday Mr Maku and Mr Mabece were released and served with deportation orders. Mr Maku was escorted by members of the CCIS to Port Beaufort with his belongings and Mr Mabece to Whittlesea.

Mr Nyondo and Mr Tyulu were released on Tuesday and also served with deportation orders. Mr Nyondo was taken to Port Elizabeth with his furniture and Mr Tyulu to Cacadu location, Lady Irene, in Transkei.

The deportation orders were signed by the Minister of Justice, Chief H. Z. Njokweni, under Proclamation R252. According to the order the four men are prohibited from remaining in any place in the Ciskei. — DDR.

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activities during the pre-construction phase. In other words, due to the broad definition of "activities", the capitalisation period begins in the planning stage. Mr T.K. Woolley of AECI Ltd believes the capitalisation period should begin when board approval for the project is granted. 12

This would mean that all those interest costs incurred before Board approval is obtained, would need to be expensed.

These costs should not be material, and no problem should exist here. It is submitted that the planning stage is the correct time to begin capitalisation. The end of the capitalisation period gives rise to much more discussion and thought.

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THE PUBLIC SERVICE

Chief Sebe said members of the public service had spent the period from the announcement of independence to the present time preparing for the takeover of new functions after independence.

He said it was necessary now to bring all the future departments into order in a "shadow" career in order that difficulties which might be experienced with internal

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and external relations could be worked out before independence. For this purpose it was necessary to identify the future heads of the various departments as they would exist after independence.

Chief Sebe said the list of post independence departments with the designated heads were: Mr. P. D. Williams, Posts and Telecommunications (pending); Mr. A. Engardner, X. C. Sebe, Air; Mr. I. Muli, Director General, Mr. I. Muli, Internal Affairs; Mr. E. B. Tabaka, Welfare; Mr. C. Atwan, Education; Mr. A. Emond, Agriculture and Forestry; Mr. G. F. Godson, Justice; Mr. D. Bouchereau, Health and Welfare; Dr. Pilsa (acting), Finance and Economic Affairs; Mr. P. Karremaker, Transport and Utilization; Mr. A. P. Coetzee, Transport; Mr. P. Wellman, Posts and Telecommunications (pending); Mr. A. Nyikena.

In making this announcement my Government wishes to reiterate the stand which it has adopted all along and that is that it is not our intention to make large scale promotions of Ciskeians simply in order to create an image of blackness. Chief Sebe said "Ciskeians will be promoted into top posts when they have shown their dedication and ability."

Chief Sebe sounded a warning to some of the younger men "Public service to us is seen as a calling requiring young men of talent and application with a particular feeling for the needs of the people. Promotion should be of secondary importance to service. He said there was nothing which distressed him more than to see men trying to redesign structures to secure a niche for themselves. "I sound another warning. We are not prepared to have our ranks harbored within the ranks of public servants those members of organisations which seek to bring our downfall even if they are underground organisations which engage in pseudo political activity."

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into use but is still undergoing minor finishing touches e.g. paintwork and other non-productive activities of a marketing nature. These lead to problems. One idea is that the capitalisation period should begin when the first interest change appears in the ledger, and end the date the asset is

Sebe: PUBLIC SERVICE  
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DD 10/9/81

# Protest grows over unionists in detention

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN

THE row surrounding the detention of 205 unionists by the Ciskei escalated yesterday as independent unions announced they were to launch a public campaign against Ciskei independence and some East London employers said they would pay workers who are in detention.

In another move, Australian trade unions have voted to ban the handling of goods to and from South Africa for one week from Monday.

Other developments yesterday, as reaction against the East London detention on Sunday night of the 205 unionists from three unregistered unions grew, were:

- The general secretary of the South African Allied Workers' Union, Mr Samuel Kikine, said the union was going ahead with legal action on behalf of the detainees. Lawyers acting for the union said they would be flying to the Eastern Cape tomorrow to institute an action against the Ciskei authorities;

- A joint union statement drew the Minister of Manpower, Mr Fanie Botha, into the controversy, blaming the Government for the arrests and calling on him to order the Ciskeian authorities to release the detainees;

## Decision

- A leading East London employer told our East London correspondent that the detentions had "disrupted" operations at the factory and that detainees would "in general" be paid by the company;

- The Federation of South African Trade Unions said its member unions would ask employers who employed Ciskeian workers to demand the unionists' release.

The Australian decision to ban the handling of exports to and imports from South Africa came yesterday in a unanimous motion at the biennial congress of the Australian Congress of Trade Unions.

The unions said they would implement the ban on Monday and that it would last a week.

NIC VAN OUDTSHOORN reports from Adelaide that the ban may be extended.

In a statement released after an inter-union "solidarity meeting" in South Africa this week, unions said they would convene a public meeting in Cape Town later this month to start an "active campaign aimed at exposing our members and the general public to what 'freedom' in the Ciskei really means".

## Campaign

The statement was signed by the SA Allied Workers' Union, the Federation of SA Trade Unions, the General Workers' Union, and the two Cape food unions.

It accused the Government of "orchestrating a campaign" against the East London unions.

In East London, Mr Wayne Munro of Johnson and Johnson told the Mail's correspondent that the detentions had "disrupted" activities at the company.

He said the company would treat each case on its merits, but that as a general rule all workers detained without charge would be paid while in detention. It is understood that at least one other company will follow suit.

# PEP slams 205 Ciskei arrests

THE Progressive Federal Party's chief spokesman on manpower, Dr Alex Boraine, today condemned 'in the strongest terms' the actions taken by the Ciskei authorities against trade union officials.

His statement in Cape Town follows the arrest of more than 200 East London trade union members by the Ciskei authorities on Sunday.

'It would appear that the Ciskei government has declared war on trade unionism and this can only lead to increased conflict and further disruption of labour peace.

'Trade unions are here to stay and they should be left to negotiate with management for the best possible deal for all workers.

'In taking action against trade union leadership, the Ciskei government is acting against the best interest of thousands of workers.'

Dr Boraine said to detain and arbitrarily arrest was indefensible and counterproductive.

'I will call on the Ministry of Manpower to dissociate himself from the further harassment, because it is crystal clear that the 205 people detained have been picked up because of their trade union activities and for no other reason.'

He wished to condemn in the strongest terms the further actions taken by the Ciskei authorities against trade union officials. — Sapa.

CT. 10/9/81  
Union campaign  
to expose Ciskei  
Staff Reporter

TRADE unionists are to launch a campaign in Cape Town this month aimed at exposing the true meaning of "freedom" in the Ciskei.

This follows the arrest of 205 East London trade union members by the Ciskeian authorities on Sunday — the biggest swoop ever on South African trade unionists

Four trade unions yesterday issued a joint statement accusing the South African Government of "orchestrating the campaign being waged against trade unions in East London".

The unions called on the Minister of Manpower Utilization, Mr Fanie Botha, to issue instructions for their release.

In a joint statement the General Workers' Union, the Federation of South African Trade Unions, the Food and Canning Workers' Union and the South African Allied Workers' Union, announced that a meeting would be held in Cape Town on September 26 to mark the beginning of "an active campaign to expose to our members and the general public what 'freedom' in the Ciskei really means".

Representatives of the unions met on Tuesday night and expressed their "strongest condemnation" at the arrest of the trade unionists, who were returning to Mdantsane in the Ciskei after attending a report-back meeting on the recent trade union summit in Cape Town.

# Held unionists to be charged soon - Sebe

THE 205 trade unionists detained by Ciskei police are to be charged "very, very soon" said Chief Minister Lennox Sebe yesterday in an interview.

The machinery to charge them was in motion "right now" and he was not interested in discussing the issue with trade union leaders, said Chief Sebe.

"The unions must stop their bluffs. You cannot tell me they are more interested in the welfare of my people than I am. The unions just seek publicity . . .

"I wish the sympathisers with these unionists could know who is sitting behind them. They are being misused."

The detained unionists were singing songs about killing policemen "on the very spot" where a bomb exploded on Friday, he said.

"I fail to see what killing policemen have to do with better conditions in factories. They are not interested in labour. But when they are charged, it would come out who was sitting behind their actions."

Chief Sebe implied that the unionists were being misused by the same people responsible for the bomb blast at Mdantsane bus terminal on Friday.

"The police are working round the clock tracing those terrorists. That man who was killed was not acting alone. Another chap was seen scout-



SEBE: 'They're being misused'

ing around the place.

The head of Ciskei's Central Intelligence Service, Brigadier Charles Sebe, meanwhile attacked the South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWU).

## Mandela

"Why do you call them trade union members?", he asked. He alleged that they were singing songs about Mandela being their leader and against the independence of Ciskei.

Brigadier Sebe said SAAWU must conform to the standards of a trade union and be interested in conditions in factories.

He said the detained men would be brought to court within the next three weeks

— a special court in Mdantsane to face various charges under the Riotous Assemblies Act.

Meanwhile three unions are seeking legal advice about the detention.

The African Food and Canning Workers Union, the General Workers Union and SAAWU decided yesterday to seek joint legal aid against the Ciskei authorities.

The workers, who had attended a report-back meeting dealing with last month's union summit in Cape Town, were taken off three buses by the homeland police and detained.

They are being held under the Ciskei's Proclamation R252 which provides for detention without trial.

The general secretary of SAAWU, Mr Sam Kikine, said the unions were seeking legal advice to determine whether or not a non-independent homeland had the authority to detain the workers.

Among the detained are several branch union secretaries and shop stewards of the three unregistered groups.

At the August union conference in Cape Town, the Ciskei was singled out for its unfair treatment of trade unions.

SECTION B: Managerial Perspectives on Black Relations in South Africa

SOCIOLOGY (INDUSTRIAL): COURSE II (continued)

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DD 10/9/81

CAMPAIGN

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**JOHANNESBURG** — The row surrounding the detention of 205 unionists by Ciskei escalated yesterday as independent unions announced they were to launch a public campaign against Ciskei independence.

But speaking from Zwellitsha, the head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service, Brigadier Charles Sebe, denounced the South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu) and said it was a front for certain organisations.

In another move, Australian trade unions have voted to ban the handling of goods to and from South Africa for one week, starting on Monday.

Other developments yesterday as reaction against the East London detention on Sunday night of the 205 unionists from three unregistered unions grew were:

• The general secretary of Saawu, Mr Samuel Kikine, said the union was going ahead with legal action on behalf of the detainees.

• A joint union statement drew the Minister of Manpower, Mr Fanie Botha, into the controversy, blaming the South African Government for the arrests and calling on him to order the Ciskeian authorities to release the detainees.

• The Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu) said its unions would ask employers who employed Ciskeian workers to demand the unionists' release.

The Australian decision to ban the handling of exports to and imports from

Prove you are a trade union  
Bing Sebe telle Saawu

**EAST LONDON** — The head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service, Brigadier Charles Sebe, last night challenged the South African Allied Workers Union (Saawu) to prove to the world they had the optimum requirements to conform with the norms and standards of trade unions.

He also accused Saawu of being a front for certain organisations which he did not specify.

"To sing freedom songs about Mandela being their leader and also calling upon the police to be killed has got nothing to do with the workers whom they are supposed to look after."

"What training has Thami Gqweta got to run the affairs of a trade union?"

South Africa came yesterday in a unanimous motion at the congress of the Australian Congress of Trade Unions (ACTU).

The unions said they would implement the ban on Monday and that it would last a week. Nic van Oudtshoorn reports from Adelaide that the ban may be extended.

Local sources pointed out that the dockers' union was one of the most powerful in the ACTU and that a ban on the handling of goods at harbours was likely to be implemented.

In a statement released after an inter-union "solidarity meeting" in Cape Town on Tuesday night, the unions said they would convene a public meeting in Cape Town later this month to start an "active campaign aimed at exposing our members and the general public to what 'freedom' in Ciskei really means."

It added: "As unions we have always rejected the policy of separate development. The detention of ordinary union members on no grounds

"Saawu must prove they have the money to maintain those people who have been sacked from their employment as a result of strikes," Brigadier Sebe said.

He said that was the work of a trade union.

"They have collected money from the workers and the information I have is that they scrounge around the country for monies from certain organisations. I am not prepared to mention."

"Mr Gqweta used to fix to Cape Town but now he visits it in a bus which proves they have no money," he said.

Brigadier Sebe said Saawu must register like any other trade union. They must also prove that

they had the optimum requirements to conform with the norms and standards of trade unions

"They can bluff other people, but they cannot do so with the CCIS and the South African security service."

He said the people who had been detained by the Ciskeian police would appear in court within the next two or three weeks.

"I am sorry for the industrialists who might have some people detained and who are of importance in their factories in so far as production is concerned."

"However it is equally important that the stability of the country be maintained so that the industrialists should not ease," Brigadier Sebe said. — DDC

whatsoever now forces us as unions to campaign actively against separate development and in particular the fraud of Ciskei independence."

The statement was signed by Saawu, Fosatu, the General Workers' Union, and two Cape food unions.

The statement rejected the "pious attitude of the South African Government that the Ciskei authorities are independent of it", saying this was "as hollow as its claim to uphold trade union autonomy".

It accused the government of "orchestrating a campaign" against the East London unions.

In a separate statement yesterday, Fosatu condemned the detentions as "a grotesque example of what a tinpot state with no resource other than its labour can do when trying to control that labour to the tune of its bosses".

Fosatu and other unions would present demands for the unionists' immediate release "to employers who have benefited from the migrant labour system". — DDC

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# Saawu to challenge detentions in court

DD 11/9/81

JOHANNESBURG — The SA Allied Workers Union (Saawu) will ask the East Cape division of the Supreme Court to order the release of the 205 trade unionists detained by Ciskeian authorities — the first time Ciskei detentions have been challenged in court.

But the action, due to begin today, is likely to be delayed by the snow which fell here yesterday.

By late yesterday, Saawu's Johannesburg-based legal team, had been unable to leave for the East Cape as the snow-

~~329~~ (105) ~~71524~~  
storm had closed Jan Smuts airport.

Saawu's lawyers said if the team was unable to leave, the action would probably be heard in Grahamstown tomorrow.

A motion to be filed by Saawu asks the court to declare the detentions "null and void" and to order the release of the unionists.

It cites the Ciskeian ministers of police and Justice as respondents and asks the court to order them to pay the costs of the action.

The unionists are being held under Proclamation R252, which provides for 90 days' detention without trial, according to Major-General Charles Sebe, head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service.

An affidavit claims that the detentions are invalid because the Ciskeian security authorities have not followed the correct procedure in detaining the unionists.

The papers claim that the unionists are being held at Mdantsane, Keiskammahoek and Dimbaza.

Saawu's lawyers claim that, as Ciskei is not yet independent, it still falls within the Western Cape Province and that the Eastern Cape Division of the Supreme Court therefore has jurisdiction to hear the case.

The detentions have sparked a threatened week-long refusal by the Australian Congress of Trade Unions to handle goods going to and from South Africa as well as an announcement by the independent union movement in Cape Town that it will launch a public campaign against Ciskei independence. — DDC.

Sebe statement, Card's plea, page 11.



## UNIONISTS' ARRESTS

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# Crackdown forges unity

FM 11/9/81

The Ciskei government may have made a serious error if it thought that by launching one of the biggest crackdowns on trade unions in SA's history it could halt the increasing unity between black unions.

Its detention of 205 union members has provoked trade unions representing about 100 000 black workers to embark on a campaign of action likely to result in serious conflict between them and the SA and Ciskei governments.

In a joint statement, representatives of the General Workers' Union (GWU), the Federation of SA Trade Unions (Fosatu), the Food and Canning Workers' Union, the African Food and Canning Workers' Union, and the SA Allied Workers' Union (Saawu) say the detentions force them to campaign actively against the policy of separate development and Ciskei independence. They are to convene a meeting in Cape Town on September 26 to mark the beginning of this campaign.

This will inevitably worsen relations between the unions and the SA and Ciskei governments, both of which are strenuously opposed to unions becoming involved in "political" issues. The Ciskei government, which is set to accept independence from SA in December, has detained scores of union members during the past year. It is clearly afraid that unions could gather enough support to challenge its authority.

The detained unionists are members of Saawu, the GWU and the African Food and Canning Workers' Union. They were held on Sunday when returning to Mdantsane township, in the Ciskei, from a union meeting in East London. The meeting they had attended was the first to be held in the region to promote greater unity between unions. The foundations for this were laid at a conference in Cape Town last month (Current Affairs August 14). Leaders of 29 unions representing the vast majority of SA's black workers agreed at the conference to try to resolve their differences.

### Proclamation R252

The unionists are being held under Proclamation R252, which provides for three months' detention without trial. The action against them by the authorities is being seen by many unionists as a deliberate attempt by the Ciskei government to prevent increasing co-operation between the unions.

The unions' joint statement also accuses the SA government of orchestrating the campaign against trade unions in the East London area — a charge which is strongly denied by senior officials in the Depart-

ment of Manpower as well as by a SA Police spokesman.

Some well-placed sources maintain that the SA government is concerned about the scale of the detentions, an assertion that is unlikely to be believed by some unionists. "The pious attitude of the SA government that the Ciskei's activities are independent of it is as hollow as the SA government's claim to uphold trade union autonomy," says the joint statement.

Businessmen in the East London area are perturbed about the detentions. Operations at some companies are being hampered by the detention of skilled workers who hold key positions. Businessmen the FM spoke to said they had no reliable information yet about why the union members were detained. "Some rumours I have heard lead me to believe that the authorities did the right thing, but then some other things I have been told indicate that the men (union members) were unfairly treated," says one. "We just don't know what is going on."

Brigadier Charles Sebe, head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service, says the men sang "freedom songs" and flour-

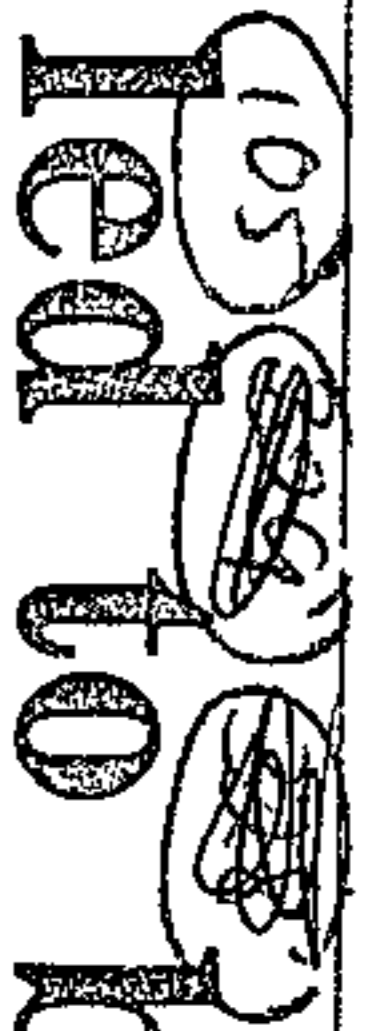
ished black power salutes. He says police are investigating possible contraventions of the Riotous Assemblies Act and possibly even public violence. He hopes that court hearings will be held within the next three weeks.

The Ciskei government's past promises of a speedy trial for detained unionists have seldom been fulfilled, however. In the short term, it may well succeed in curbing black trade unionists in the East London area. But already its actions have had the effect of forging greater unity among unions which in the past have been divided over key labour issues. There are also indications that international union movements will back the detained unionists. Inevitably, the degree of the Ciskei's autonomy will be questioned.

The fact that a group of unions have formulated a statement together on the detentions and are to embark on a campaign against separate development and Ciskei independence is significant. The many managements who fear the strengthening of bonds between black unions have little reason to be grateful to the Ciskei government.

# Maku: Rugby issue led to bans

DD 11/9/81



EAST LONDON — The King and District Rugby Union's refusal to participate in Ciskei independence celebrations and a decision to bar police or army members resulted in four union officials being deported from the Ciskei, one of the officials said yesterday.

He is the union's general secretary, Mr Douglas Maku, who was detained on August 31 by Ciskei police with Mr Amos Mbulaleko Nyondo, president of Kadru and the Border Rugby Union. Mr Albert F. Tyulu, senior vice-president of Kadru and general secretary of the Border Cricket Union, and Mr F. Mabece, Kadru treasurer.

On Monday Mr Maku was escorted to Fort Beaufort with his belongings and Mr Mabece to Whittiesea.

Mr Nyondo and Mr Tyulu were released on Tuesday.

Mr Nyondo was taken to Port Elizabeth and Mr Tyulu to Cacadu location near Lady Frere in Transkei.

Deportation orders prohibiting the men from any place in the Ciskei were signed by the Minister of Justice, Chief H. Z. Njoku.

Mr Maku said three clubs from the Tshatshu area, Flying Stars, Morning Stars and Black Eagles, had told Kadru they had been approached by a man who said the head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services (CCIS), Major-General Charles Sebe, wanted them to prepare a team for the independence celebrations.

He told the clubs in no uncertain terms there was no way we could allow that to happen because Kadru, a sub union of Border, was affiliated to the South African Rugby Union (Saru).

The man had also told them that Major-General Sebe wanted a reply soon as he wanted to know who was against them playing in the celebrations, Mr Maku said.

Later there had been a

dispute between a rugby player, who is also in the Ciskei army, and another Border player.

"We decided to discuss the matter at a general meeting of Kadru, but a member of the CCIS said he would take up the matter."

"At that meeting the general body decided not to allow any policeman or army member of the Ciskei to join any club in the Kadru fold," Mr Maku said.

He said it was felt that rugby players could not be threatened with arrest.

"We were then told to call at the offices of Major-General Sebe on August 27. I went the following day and told a security policeman I had been unable to contact Mr Nyondo and Mr Mabece."

"That same afternoon a security policeman accompanied me to the furniture shop where Mr Nyondo worked. Mr Nyondo was also told to report at the CCIS offices. Mr Nyondo, Mr Tyulu, Mr Mabece and

myself went there on August 31 at 8 am. Major-General Sebe then confronted us with a letter which was one of several we had written to all our clubs to inform them of the union's decision regarding army members and policemen.

"We told him how it had come about that we had to take that decision. Major-General Sebe then accused us of trying to overthrow the government. He was very rude to us."

He said they had been taken by surprise by Major-General Sebe's attitude towards them. He instructed his men to take them to an office until he had decided what to do with them.

"Before we left he told us he would deal professionally with us. We waited until 5 pm when he told his men to remove us to the Mdantsane Police Station, where we were kept until our release," Mr Maku said.

He said their names were not written on the

detention warrant which showed only the signature of the Minister of Justice, Chief Njokuweni. They had to supply their names to the police on their arrival at Mdantsane.

Mr Maku said while in detention they refused to eat any food supplied to them until their release, after which the deportation orders were issued against them.

The secretary of Saru, Mr S. F. Patel, expressed his disappointment with the Border Rugby Union's executive for not informing them of the detentions.

Mr Patel said the Saru executive would be in Port Elizabeth this weekend and would have discussions with Mr Nyondo and his colleagues who had also been detained.

Mr Patel also requested that members of the Border executive meet the Saru executive in Port Elizabeth to thrash out the matter. — DDR

# Court bid to free the union men

**By STEVEN FRIEDMAN**  
 IN AN unprecedented court action, the SA Allied Workers' Union will ask the East Cape division of the Supreme Court to order the release of the 205 trade unionists detained by Ciskeian authorities — the first time Ciskei detentions have been challenged in court.

But the action, due to begin today, is likely to be delayed by the snow which fell in Johannesburg yesterday.

By late yesterday, Saawu's legal team, which is based in Johannesburg, had been unable to leave for the Eastern Cape as the snowstorm had closed Jan Smuts Airport.

Saawu's lawyers said yesterday that, if the team was unable to leave, the action would probably be heard in Grahamstown tomorrow.

A motion to be filed by

Saawu in the East Cape Supreme Court asks the court to declare the detentions "null and void" and to order the release of the 205 unionists.

It cites the Ciskeian Ministers of Police and Justice as respondents and asks the court to order them to pay the costs of the action.

The unionists are held under Proclamation R252, which provides for 90 days' detention without trial, according to Brigadier Charles Sebe, head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service.

An affidavit to be filed before the court alleges that the detentions were invalid because the Ciskeian security authorities did not follow the correct procedure in detaining the unionists.

The papers allege that the unionists are being held at Endantsane, Keiskammahoek and Dimbasa.

Unionists have repeatedly been detained by the Ciskeian Central Intelligence Service under proclamation R252 — at one stage earlier this year there were 57 unionists in detention under this clause.

However, this is the first occasion the detentions have been challenged in court.

Saawu's lawyers allege that, as Ciskei is not yet independent, it still falls within the Cape Province and that the Eastern Cape division of the Supreme Court therefore has jurisdiction to hear the case.

## Campaign

The detentions have sparked a threatened week-long refusal by the Australian Congress of Trade Unions to handle goods going to and from South Africa, as well as an announcement by the independent union movement in Cape Town that it will launch a public campaign against Ciskei independence.

Meanwhile the Progressive Federal Party's chief spokesman on manpower, Dr Alex Boraine, yesterday condemned "in the strongest terms" the actions taken by the Ciskei authorities against trade union officials.

- Capitalisat
- 30. Martin, D. Capitalisat page 26.
- 31. FASB DM: O
- 32. Ibid, parag
- 33. Ibid, parag
- 34. Ibid, parag
- 35. Ibid, parag
- 36. Deloitte, H proposed St 'Capitalisa'
- 37. Arthur Youn Memorandum
- 38. FASB DM: Op
- 39. Gray, O. Ronald: "Implementation of FASB Statement No. 34 : Capitalisation of Interest Cost", The National Public Accountant, April 1980, page 24.

h 20(6).

ndents to my questionnaire.

Mr T.K. Woolley.

reys, of Deloitte, Haskins

h 1.

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in Response to Discussion Interest Cost".

Interest Cost", December

Reporting Developments : ost", January 1980, page 13.

ng New in Accounting : nancial Executive, May 1980,

h 61.

His statement in Cape Town said: "It would appear that the Ciskei Government has declared war on trade unionism and this can only lead to increased conflict and further disruption of labour peace. "Trade unions are here to stay and they should be left to negotiate with management for the best possible deal for all workers. "In taking action against trade union leadership, the Ciskei Government is acting against the best interest of thousands of workers," Sapa reported him as saying.

cit, paragraph 16.

Star 11/9/81  
Fanie  
rejects  
union  
plea

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — Minister of Manpower Mr Fanie Botha will not involve himself in the massive swoop by Ciskei police on 205 Mdantsane trade unionists.

Alleging that Chief Lennox Sebe's Government was trying to wipe out the trade union movement in Ciskei, Mr Sam Kikine, general secretary of the SA Allied Workers, appealed yesterday to Mr Botha to intervene on behalf of the trade unionists.

But, in an interview today, Mr Botha said he had no power to intervene.

Any appeal should be directed to the Minister of Police, Mr le Grange, Mr Botha said.

Mr le Grange could not be contacted for comment.

Chief Sebe told a Press conference in Zwelitsha yesterday that it was a developing country's priority to safeguard itself against pressure groups that tried to disturb the labour system.

Obviously referring to the detained trade unionists, Chief Sebe said it was clear they belonged to a "pressure group" — the South African Allied Workers' Union.

The union was supposed to improve the lot of its members but he wondered whether it was not a political-front in disguise.

Chief Sebe said he was not surprised at the anti-independence stand taken by trade unions or by newspaper reports that they intended disrupting Ciskei's forthcoming independence celebrations.

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Vol. 195]

PRETORIA, 11 SEPTEMBER 1981

[No. 7776

## PROKLAMASIES

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

No. R. 168, 1981

**WYSIGING VAN DIE CISKEISE GRONDWET-PROKLAMASIE, 1972 (PROKLAMASIE R. 187 VAN 1972)**

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 2 (3) van die Grondwet van die Nasionale State, 1971 (Wet 21 van 1971), wysig ek hierby die Ciskeise Grondwet-proklamasie, 1972 (Proklamasie R. 187 van 1972), ooreenkomstig bygaande Bylae.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die Dertiende dag van Augustus Eenduisend Negehonderd Een-en-tagtig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

P. G. J. KOORNHOF.

(Lêer R203/2)

### BYLAE

Artikel 3 word hierby gewysig—

(a) deur die syfer "58" deur die syfer "59" te vervang; en

(b) deur die invoeging van die volgende subparagraaf na subparagraaf (xiv) van paragraaf (bA):

"(xv) die Rarabe-stam in die distrik Keiskammahoek;"

## PROCLAMATIONS

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

No. R. 168, 1981

**AMENDMENT OF THE CISKEI CONSTITUTION PROCLAMATION, 1972 (PROCLAMATION R. 187 OF 1972)**

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 2 (3) of the National States Constitution Act, 1971 (Act 21 of 1971), I hereby amend the Ciskei Constitution Proclamation, 1972 (Proclamation R. 187 of 1972), in accordance with the accompanying Schedule.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Cape Town this Thirteenth day of August, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-one.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

P. G. J. KOORNHOF.

(File R203/2)

### SCHEDULE

Section 3 is hereby amended—

(a) by the substitution of the figure "59" for the figure "58"; and

(b) by the insertion of the following subparagraph after subparagraph (xiv) of paragraph (bA):

"(xv) the Rarabe Tribe in the Keiskammahoek District;"

ARE PREPARED ON THE BASIS THAT THE QUESTIONS

T.1424, T.1425  
T.1431, T.1432  
T.1525, 14.5  
16.7, 16.9

The relevant paras. in Chapters 9, 11, 12 and 26

16.10  
T.1051 (b) and (c)  
T.1401

RTER	MEYEROWITZ	ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES	TUTORIALS
513 - 524,	-	-	T.1319
765 - 786,	-	-	T.1409
534 - 537,	-	-	T.1411
1423 - 1426	-	-	-

# Ciskei detentions condemned

Political Staff 10/03  
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.  
The Progressive Federal Party yesterday strongly condemned the detention of trade union officials in the Ciskei.

The party's labour spokesman, Dr Alex Boraine, said in a statement. "It would appear that the Ciskei Government has declared war on trade unionism and this can only lead to increased conflict and further disruption of labour peace."

Trade unions, he said, were here to stay and they should be left to negotiate with management for the best possible deal for all workers.

"In taking action against trade union leadership, the Ciskei Government is acting against the best interests of thousands of workers

"To detain and arbitrarily arrest is indefensible and counterproductive.

"I call on the Minister of Manpower to dissociate himself from the further harassment, because it is clear that the 205 people detained have been picked up because of their trade union activities and for no other reason," Dr Boraine said.

He wanted to condemn the actions of the Ciskei authorities against the union officials "in the strongest terms".

# SAAWU to challenge Ciskei in court over unionists' detention

~~SV 102~~ ~~Post Republic~~ ~~45~~ ~~11~~ ~~11~~  
THE South African Allied Workers' Union intends taking legal action against the Ciskei Government over the detention of 205 trade unionists.

This will be the first time the Ciskei Government is challenged in court over its controversial detentions, and is part of a major confrontation developing between the Ciskei and the independent trade union movement.

The head of the Ciskei Intelligence Service, Brigadier Charles Sebe, said today that his government had received a telex message from a firm of Johannesburg attorneys notifying them of their intention to seek a court order for the release of the detainees.

The case will be heard in the Grahamstown Supreme Court.

Brig Sebe said the names of the detainees

had not been mentioned and he believed the unions did not have a list of names.

"I tell you they are not prepared. If they ask us for the names, we shall not supply them. They do not keep proper records," he said.

The detainees would continue to be held until September 22, when they were due to appear in court, said Brig Sebe.

The detainees, who were arrested at the weekend when they were returning from a union meeting, are to be charged under the Riotous Assemblies Act of the Ciskei.

A spokesman for the South African Allied Workers' Union, one of three unions whose members are being held, said from East London that instructions had been given to the union's attorneys to institute court action.

See Page 3

Industry in Border  
concerned about  
union detentions

BY KEITH ROSS

EAST LONDON — Concern about the effect on labour relations of the Ciskei's detention of 205 trade unionists has been expressed by the president of the Border Chamber of Industries, Mr John Rich.

The detentions, by the Ciskei's security police, were carried out in Mdantsane last Sunday. Three busloads of trade union officials were held after they attended a union meeting in East London.

Mr Rich said labour unrest in the area could have an adverse effect in the short term on the industrial growth that was expected when the Government announced concessions to boost the economy of

the region. These are expected within months.

"I hope it will not", he said. "We have been looking anxiously for this development and the job opportunities it will bring."

"I do believe industrialists realise that this is not the only area that has been affected by labour unrest and it should not, therefore, have a long-term effect on development."

Mr Rich did not want to comment on the detentions.

"There are a lot of rumours going round, but the detentions seem to have been made for political reasons."

"My chamber does not involve itself in politics."

Cl P. 11/7/81

105  
3



# Union to sue Ciskei in bid to free workers

Star 12/9/87

329  
105  
145

## Labour Reporter

The Government of Ciskei is being taken to court by the South African Allied Workers Union (Saawu) in a bid to secure the release of 205 detained workers.

An appeal is to be lodged this weekend at the Eastern Cape Supreme Court Division at Grahamstown declaring the detentions "null and void."

The legal action by Saawu, the General Workers Union and the

African Food and Canning Workers Union follows the detention of the 205 workers by Ciskei police after they left a union meeting in East London last weekend.

They were held under the Ciskei's Proclamation R252 which allows for up to three week's detention without trial.

The lodging of the application was delayed by Thursday's snowfall which prevented unionists from flying to the Eastern Cape.

The motion is directed at Ciskei's Minister of Police as first respondent and the Minister of Justice as second respondent.

The application details that the workers, when arrested, were still about union affairs as they were being transported back to Mdantsane in buses hired by the union.

It questions police chief Brigadier Charles Sebe's detaining the workers under R252 as it was unlikely that the passengers of the three buses were all involved directly in actions against Ciskei.

Brigadier Sebe has said the workers were singing freedom songs, raising clenched fists as well as advocating a change of government in Ciskei.

The application also notes that in terms of the proclamation it was unlikely that the Minister of Justice with the Ciskei Cabinet's approval had issued warrants for the workers' detention.

The action is being brought before a South African court because Ciskei is not an independent homeland, legal advisers for the workers said.

● The detentions have sparked widespread protest by other South African unions and Saawu has called for international support for the detainees.

Star 12/9/87  
Sebe won't say if  
105 (329) 1254  
union men are free

EAST LONDON — Some of the 205 workers detained in the Ciskei last weekend have been released, a spokesman for the South African Allied Workers Union said yesterday.

The spokesman said he had been informed of their release by one of the former detainees but been unable to establish how many had been released.

Major-General Charles Sebe, the head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service, has refused to confirm that any of the workers have been released. He said the detainees would be appearing in court from next week.

Meanwhile, the African Food and Canning Workers Union, the General Workers Union and SAAWU have convened a meeting for tomorrow — Sapa.

DD 12/9/81 (S) (105)  
**CCIS trio promoted  
to rank of lieutenant**

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN**  
— Further promotions of members of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services were announced by the Chief Minister, Chief L. L. Sebe, yesterday.

The announcement said that when the recently promoted officers went to an officers' course this year, three warrant officers attached to the CCIS could not attend because of the amount of work in their respective fields.

"These three men sacrificed a lot of their time at the height of disturbances in the Ciskei, and they wil-

lingly volunteered to suffer by losing a chance of being with the others at the course," the statement said.

The trio who have been promoted from warrant officer to lieutenant are M. W. Potwana, M. M. Genda and Z. B. Nxele.

The former member of the Rhodesian Selous Scouts who has joined the CCIS as an adviser to Mr R. Dlabantu, Major-General Sebe's private secretary, is Lieutenant Rob Wilson and not Lt A. Hyndes as reported yesterday. —  
DDR.

DD 12/9/81  
105

# Live by justice Sebe tells magistrates

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN**  
— The Ciskei Chief Minister, Chief L. L. Sebe, has called on Ciskeian magistrates to be guided by the principles of justice in their tasks and private lives.

He was speaking at a promotion ceremony for four Ciskeian magistrates who have been elevated to principal and senior magistrates.

They are Mr D. M.

Takane, Mr M. R. J. Qetuka and Mr W. T. Qinisile who have been promoted to principal magistrates and Mr D. M. S. Jali, to senior magistrate.

Chief Sebe said a magistrate not only has to administer justice but also had to serve as an administrator in district offices where he had to serve the needs of all the people living within their respective areas of jurisdiction.

— DDR.

# SOME Saawu detainees released

DD 12/9/81

~~USA~~

165

**EAST LONDON** -- Some of the 205 workers detained in the Ciskei last Sunday have been released, a spokesman for the South African Allied Workers Union (Saawu) said here last night.

The spokesman said he had been informed of their release by one of the former detainees but by yesterday evening had been unable to establish how many had been released.

Major-General Charles Sebe, the head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service, refused to confirm or deny that any of the workers had been released. He said the detainees would be appearing in court from next week.

General Sebe said investigations into the case were well advanced.

A team of six specially selected men from both the Ciskei and South African security forces were working hand in hand with the South African security forces.

The Ciskei had been an anti-communist country from the time of the forefathers who upheld nationalism and patriotism which was naturally an enemy of communism.

"The present leader of the Ciskei, Dr L. L. Sebe, has already embarked on revitalising the spirit of nationalism and patriotism among his people," General Sebe said.

Meanwhile, the three unions involved in the mass detentions -- the African Food and Canning Workers Union, the General Workers Union and Saawu -- have convened a mass meeting for tomorrow to discuss the detentions with their general membership. -- DDR.

DD 12/9/81  
TASA (105)

# Gqweta replies: who recognises Ciskei?

EAST LONDON — Mr Thozamile Gqweta, the national president of the South African Allied Workers Union (Saawu), yesterday challenged the leaders of the Ciskei to tell the world who recognised them as a government other than South Africa.

Responding to a call by Major-General Charles Sebe, the head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service, for Saawu to prove to the world that they had the optimum requirements to conform with the norms and standards of trade unions, Mr Gqweta asked: "Does the Ciskei have the optimum requirements to conform with the norms and standards of being a government?"

Mr Gqweta said Saawu was an internationally-known organisation. "Who else then must we prove ourselves to?" he asked.

"We can apply for affiliation to any international labour organisation today because we have proved ourselves to be truly representative of the interests and aspirations of the workers. But who recognises the Ciskei as a government other than Pretoria?"

Mr Gqweta said Saawu was directly and solely responsible to its members to whom it had proved its representativeness, credibility and selfless devotion and dedication.

"We are striving for the eradication of all forms of worker exploitation and oppression in all spheres of their lives in order to create a happy and stable industrial community in our country, free of racial hatred, job insecurity, strife and poverty.

"We shall seek these freedoms irrespective of the colour of the government of the day. We shall never condone or tolerate the exploitation of workers only because it is perpetrated by a black government like the Ciskei or others."

Referring to General Sebe's allegation that Saawu was a front for certain organisations, Mr Gqweta said these accusations had been made for a long time but not a shred of evidence had been produced to back them up.

"We challenge General Sebe to produce proof of these allegations in a court of law," he said.

Mr Gqweta asked why

General Sebe objected when people sang songs about Mandela. "People have been singing songs about Mandela for a long time, even during the rule of Mr Vorster and his Minister of Police, Mr Jimmy Kruger.

"No one has ever been detained by the South African Police for singing songs about Mandela. They have even sung songs about the Prime Minister himself.

"As far as my trade union training is concerned, do I have to be trained and told by someone about the suffering of workers in this country, which I myself have suffered as a worker?"

"Concerning my alleged flights to Cape Town, I have never travelled to Cape Town by air. Even if I had done so it would be none of his business. I am solely responsible to my executive and the workers.

"General Sebe can also go to all the fired workers of Wilson-Rowntree and other factories to see what Saawu has done for them, in spite of our limited resources. Saawu is a union of poor people — we are not a gold mine." — DDR

# Trade unions

S. Tribune. 13/9/81

## oppose Ciskei

By Maureen Griffin

THE Ciskei government is being challenged on two fronts by workers and trade unionists.

Legal representatives of three trade unions are preparing to bring an urgent Supreme Court application in Grahamstown seeking the immediate release of 205 trade unionists detained by the Ciskei government, and in Durban workers resolved at a meeting to oppose Ciskei's independence and to call on the United Nations to assist them.

Sam Kikine, general secretary of the South African Allied Workers' Union, (Saawu), told the Tribune about 2,000 workers attended the Durban meeting yesterday.

This will also be the first time the Ciskei government is challenged in court over its controversial security detentions, and it is part of a major confrontation developing between the government and the trade union movement.

Meanwhile, it has been learnt that the Ciskei police have released six of the detainees whom they aim to use as state witnesses against the others to be brought to court on Wednesday.

The president of Saawu, Thozamile Gqweta, said yesterday the court application had been intended for Friday morning but had been delayed by the traffic disruptions from snowfalls. The Johannesburg attorneys acting on behalf of the three unions involved were to have arrived in East London yesterday to prepare the case.

DD 124/9/81 (105)

# Independence: Sebe's call

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN** — Ciskeians were looking forward to what independence would do for them instead of committing themselves to what they would contribute towards the independence of the country, said Chief Minister, Chief L. L. Sebe.

Chief Sebe conducted the official robing of Chief Phakamisa Tshatshu of the Amantinde tribe at a ceremony held near here, and attended by the Ciskeian cabinet, official chiefs, Ciskeian Legislative Assembly members and

the Amantinde tribe. He paid glowing tribute to the contribution made

by Chief Tshatshu in improving his tribe. Chief Tshatshu was in-

strumental in introducing Christianity and a bus service in the area.

"People were having their baggage ready for the move to Bisho," Chief Sebe said. "There are those who made no contribution who will find themselves on the unfortunate side".

The highlight of the ceremony was the robing of Chief Tshatshu by Chief Sebe and the handing over of a knobkerrie and a spear.

Chief Tshatshu was installed as chief of the Amantinde in 1960. DDR.



# Ciskei is challenged

T.F. MR THOMAZILE Gqweta, the national president of the South African Allied Workers Union, has challenged leaders of the Ciskei to tell the world who recognised them as a government other than South Africa.

of ti Responding to a call by Major-General Charles Sebe, the head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service, for Saawu to prove to the world that they had the optimum requirements to conform with the norms and standards of trade unions Mr Gqweta asked "Does the Ciskei have the optimum requirements to conform with the norms and standards of being a government?"

Mr Gqweta said Saawu was an internationally-known organisation. "Who else then must WE prove ourselves to?" he asked

tion approach

ing

If the user desires to calculate net income to sales or group earnings power, there would be a distortion because associated company net income is not correlated to any associated company turnover. Along with the proprietary approach, only the investor's share of turnover should be incorporated into consolidated turnover if inclusion of turnover is considered necessary. Compliance with Schedule 4 would be necessary, (24) thus the basis thereof must be disclosed. Illustrative of this is note 1.4 of the 1980 Annual Report of Metro which states:

"Turnover comprises sales to customers and includes the total sales of associated companies in which the group holds 50% of the equity share capital." (25).

This approach is a contradiction of the proprietary theory, however, a close scrutiny of Metro's annual financial statements reveals that the said company pursues the parent company approach in respect of associated companies. The disclosure of total associated turnover is thus consistent with the said company's philosophy.

If users are to predict and evaluate their respective risks, there should be some source of information to which can be referred. While annual financial statements seldom convey

12/11/78  
14/11/78

# Unions condemn Ciskei action

105

By RIAAN DE VILLIERS

LABOUR organisations in the Transvaal have added their voice to protests against the detention of 205 trade union members in the Ciskei last weekend.

In a statement issued on Saturday, they condemned the detentions as "outrageous and completely unjustified" and warned they were a "real threat to labour peace".

The statement was issued by the Transvaal divisions of two unions whose members have been detained — the SA Allied Workers' Union and the African Food and Canning Workers' Union — as well as the Transvaal region of Fosatu, the General and Allied Workers' Union, the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union and the Hotel, Liquor and Catering Association.

They said it was "unheard of" that workers returning from a union meeting be arrested for singing freedom songs, and it was clear that this could not have been the reason for the detentions.

The real reason lay in the refusal of the Ciskeian authorities to acknowledge the growth of a democratic union within a "Bantustan", they said.

"They do so because this represents a real challenge to the rulers of the Ciskei who were elected not according to the wishes of the people, but in terms of apartheid policy," the statement said.

## Ciskei debate postponed (05)

CT 4/9/87  
Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The expected first reading debate row between the official Opposition and the government over the scheduled independence of the Ciskei has been delayed.

It had been expected that the first reading of the Status of Ciskei Bill would have been held in Parliament yesterday.

The Progressive Federal Party has already indicated that it will take the unusual step of opposing the bill at the first reading — the strongest form of parliamentary opposition possible.

The PFP is to fight the measure at every stage, as it did with the legislation which granted Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda independence.

Although the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, has given notice that he intends moving the bill, and although it has appeared on the order paper, the first reading debate is now expected only towards the end of next week.

(Report by B Streek, Press Gallery, House of Assembly.)

# Unionists defy Ciskei Govt to arrest them

EAST LONDON — About 400 trade union members boarded buses after a mass meeting here yesterday as a direct challenge to the Ciskei authorities.

This action follows the detention of 205 workers who were detained on buses as they returned from a similar meeting at the same venue last week.

At yesterday's meeting, workers resolved to drive into Mdantsane in buses singing songs and defying the Ciskei authorities to arrest them.

Union officials said later there were no incidents when they arrived back in Mdantsane.

Meanwhile, the South African Allied Workers Union (Saawu) is pressing ahead with its bid to challenge the detentions in court and it is understood that the action will be heard in Grahamstown today.

Saawu has confirmed that about 20 people were released from detention last Friday and one of the former detainees, Mr L. Matti, said that a number of those being held had

been on a hunger strike in protest against their rations from the day they were detained until Thursday.

The trade union members who boarded the buses yesterday did so after a fiery mass meeting in which the action of the Ciskei government was attacked. A number of speakers from the floor slammed the detentions but could not agree on what course of action to take.

In the end they decided to board the buses and defy the Ciskei government to arrest them as well. An exuberant crowd gathered at the bus stop at 6.30 pm, singing songs and chanting the slogan: "A detention to one is a detention to all."

Workers who addressed the meeting said the detentions showed why they opposed Ciskei independence and they were compelled to retaliate against the detentions. Officials of the three unions involved — Saawu, the African Food and Canning Workers Union and the General Workers Union — said they did not wish to tell the workers what to do, but that the workers must decide among themselves what action to take.

DDR.  
Detentions condemned,  
page 2.

# Union anger over arrests

DD 14/9/81 105  
JOHANNESBURG — Labour organisations in the Transvaal have added their voice in protests against the detention of 205 trade unionists in the Ciskei last weekend.

In a statement issued yesterday, they condemned the detentions as "outrageous and completely unjustified" and said they were a "real threat to labour peace".

The statement was issued by the Transvaal divisions of two unions whose members have been detained — the SA Allied Workers' Union and the African Food and Canning Workers' Union — as well as the Transvaal region of Fosatu, the General and Allied Workers' Union, the Commercial, Catering and

Allied Workers' Union and the Hotel, Liquor and Catering Association.

They said it was "unheard of" that workers returning from a union meeting be arrested for singing freedom songs, and it was clear that this could not have been the reason for the detentions.

The real reason lay in the refusal of the Ciskeian authorities to acknowledge the growth of a democratic union within a "bantustan".

"They do so because this represents a real challenge to the rulers of the Ciskei who were elected not according to the wishes of the people, but in terms of apartheid policy", the statement said. — DDC.

# Ciskei's detention of unionists is condemned

By MOKONE MOLETE

THE Motor Assemblies and Component Workers' Union of SA (Macwusa) has strongly criticised the Ciskeian Government's detention of 205 trade unionists and called for their "unconditional" release.

In a statement today, Macwusa said the continued detention of workers would increase their anger and that was something that could cause "further complications in the labour field generally".

The detentions were also criticised in a joint statement issued by several unions in Johannesburg today.

It was reported last week that some of the unionists had been released, but this was not confirmed.

Macwusa called the actions of the homeland's Chief Minister, Mr Lennox Sebe, a "big threat to the economy in the Eastern Cape region" and said they would bring about a worsening of the situation.

In a separate statement, Macwusa described the verbal attack in Parliament on Bishop Des-

mond Tutu by the Minister of Police, Mr Le Grange as "unwarranted".

"To us the bishop is not a politician," the statement said. "All he does is speak out against injustice perpetrated against his people."

The statement called on all churches in South Africa to "come out clear" on the attack on Bishop Tutu because he was "the ambassador of peace".

The Johannesburg statement said the detentions in Mdantsane represented "the most serious threat to the democratic union movement for some time".

The statement was issued by the Federation of South African Trade Unions, the African Food and Canning Workers' Union, the Glass and Allied Workers' Union, the South African Allied Workers' Union, the Commercial Catering and Allied Workers' Union and the Hotel, Liquor and Catering Association.

It said "We condemn the outrageous and completely unjustified detention," which it described as an act of intimidation.

# Ciskei SP chief says Ston. 15/9/81 (1/5) Mrs. RRA detainees to be charged

About 200 East London trade union members currently detained in the Ciskei are to appear in court tomorrow, the Ciskeian Security Police chief, Major-General Charles Sebe has told The Star.

If the men are charged the Supreme Court action by the SA Allied Workers Union challenging the detentions, is likely to fall away. "In all likelihood, only costs will be argued," a lawyer commented.

The action was yesterday postponed to next Friday by Mr Justice Howie in the Eastern Cape Division of the Supreme Court.

Saawu has alleged that, in detaining 205 unionists on September 6, the Ciskeian authorities failed to observe proper procedures. The detentions — in terms of the Ciskei's Proclamation

R252 — are therefore "null, void and without effect," it was contended.

In an interview yesterday, Major-General Sebe said "about 200" members of Saawu, the African Food and Canning Workers Union and the General Workers Union would appear in a special court in Mdantsane.

They would be charged under Proclamation R252 with holding an unlicensed gathering and under the Riotous Assemblies Act.

He dismissed as "a bunch of lies" reports that several East London companies had made representations to him on the detentions.

The latest Ciskeian crackdown on unions has provoked widespread protest in South Africa and the Australian Congress of Trade Unions has decided to black South African goods for a week in protest.

# Closed sittings over Ciskei land

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Van der Walt Commission is to hold closed sittings in two Border towns this month on consolidation proposals affecting land in the Queenstown and Stockenström areas.

Areas under scrutiny in the Queenstown district include farms in the Lahmansdrift-Warley Keyport areas as well as the farms Vrispewagel, Patience and Perseverance, together with parts of the farms Thrift and Energy.

The Stockenström proposals include the balance of the Stockenström magisterial district which was not earmarked for incorporation into the Ciskei by Parliament in 1975.

Mr Henrie van der Walt, chairman of the Commission for Cooperation and Development, announced yesterday the commission would sit at 10.30 am on September 23 in Queenstown.

The next day the commission will be at the Grey Church Hall, Balmour, at 9.15 am to inquire into the Stockenström proposals.

Mr Van der Walt said the evidence would not be heard in public and advised anybody wishing to get further information or to testify before the commission to contact the secretary of the Eastern Cape Agricultural Union at Queenstown 26033.

The holding of further hearings into the Ciskei consolidation proposals was presaged on several occasions during the current session of Parliament when Cabinet Ministers promised that consolidation proposals would be discussed with all interested parties.



# Mother says son detained

DDR 15/9/81  
105  
10 pm after brother is unemployed.

EAST LONDON — Mr Jekwa Kweza, 25, of Zone 5 A, Mdantsane, has been detained by the security police, his sister says.

Mr Kweza is a younger brother of Mr Justine Mhleli Kweza, who was shot dead during an argument with a policeman stationed at Duncan Village police station, last month.

His sister, Miss Nambitha Kweza, said security police came to her home in Zone 5 and took her brother away last Wednesday. She was at work at the time and when the security police returned later that evening with the key of their house, she was told her brother was at work and would be back at

employed.

His distraught mother, Mrs Kate Kweza, who lives at Engwali, Stutterheim, said eight security policemen came to her kraal in two cars a day after Jekwa had been detained.

"They told me that they had arrested my son because he was harbouring terrorists at his house in Mdantsane," she said.

"They then searched my home and asked me to hand over the clothes of my dead son, Mhleli, which I had fetched from Mdantsane. They did not find anything," she said.

Mrs Kweza said her son Jekwa was seen in one of

the two police cars, which went to Engwali, by a Mrs Nosayini Pikoko of Engwali.

"They probably took him with them to show them the way," she said.

"Mrs Pikoko, who lives in my kraal, was called by one security policeman, who remained in the car to bring him water. There the woman saw Jekwa handcuffed and his body swollen and hunched in the seat. When we wanted to go near the car, the police did not allow us," she said.

Mrs Kweza said she then decided to go to Mdantsane on Friday to see for herself.

She said she was very

concerned about her son because he was sickly and had chest problems and had undergone a bladder operation.

She said her daughter told her their Mdantsane house had also been searched.

Miss Kweza said she and her younger sister, Kholisa, were taken to Cambridge police station, where they were asked if they had had any visitors in their house in May.

"We were asked to explain how our brother Mhleli was shot by the policeman," she said.

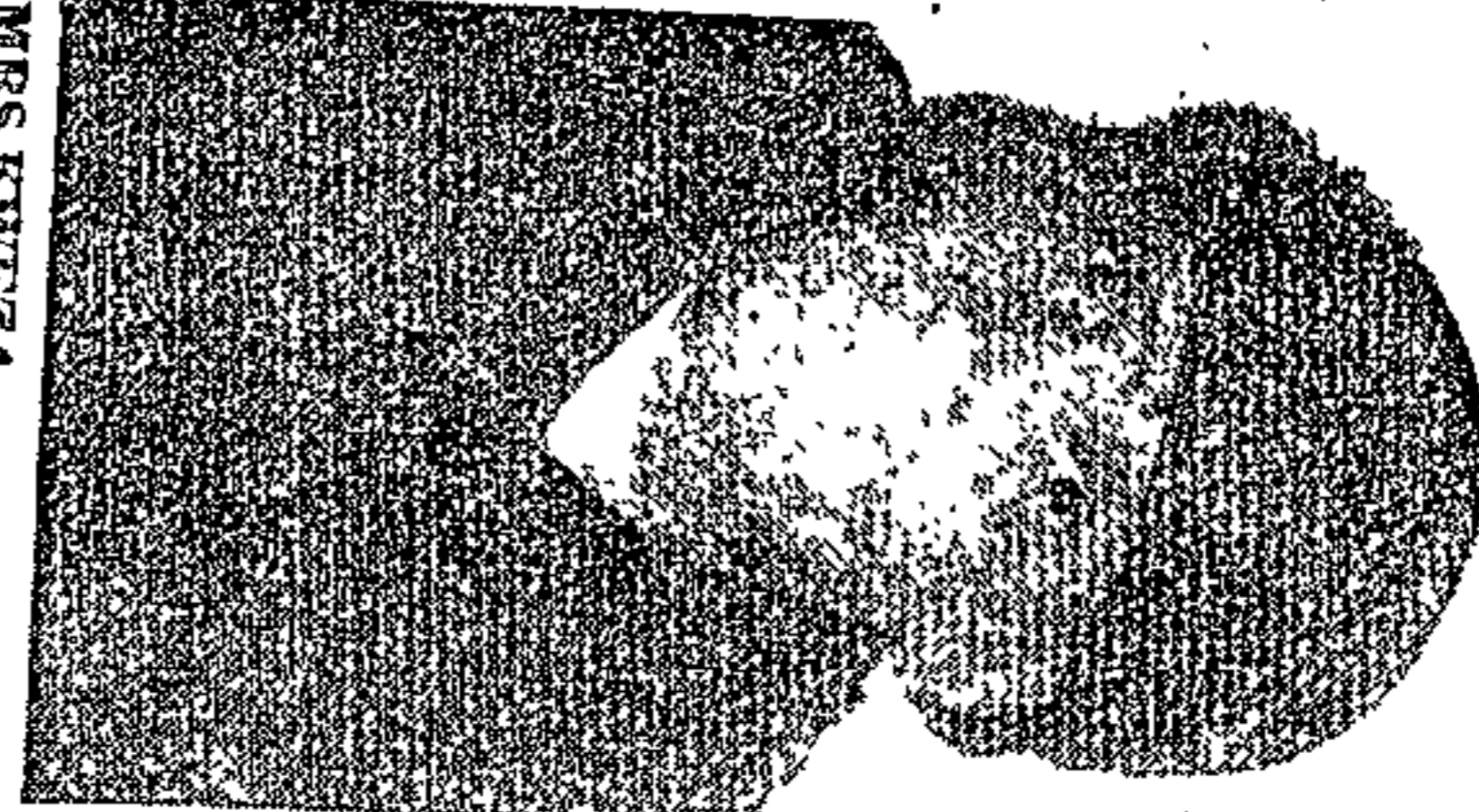
"We were also shown a number of photographs and were asked if we ever saw any of them in our

house, I did not know the men in the photographs," she said.

She said they had taken clothes for Jekwa on Friday but were told he was not there.

"Yesterday we took him clothes again and the security police took them and we asked for the dirty ones. They told us that we would only get them today because Jekwa was in some offices," Miss Kweza said.

Colonel A. P. Van der Merwe, Chief of the South African Security Police in the Border, said the man had not been detained by them and referred inquiries to the Ciskei Government.



MRS KWEZA... concerned because of son's health.

Major General Charles Sebe was not available for comment. — DDR

In an affidavit supporting the application, the president of Saawu, Mr Thozamile Gqweta, said that although Saawu and its activities were entirely legitimate, the Ciskei Government had regarded the union for some time as an opponent and had been taking steps "to subvert and oppress it."

This objective had been pursued by detaining union leaders and by publicly criticising the union, Mr Gqweta said.

They were detained as they returned home from a Saawu report-back meeting in East London on September 6.

Mr Gqweta said nearly 1 000 had attended the meeting and Saawu had provided transport home afterwards. Three buses had travelled to Mdantsane with more than 200 union members.

So far as he had been able to ascertain, the buses never reached their destination — the Mdantsane bus terminus — but were intercepted by police

If there was such conduct it was inconceivable that all the occupants of the three buses were involved and the respondents were not competent to detain them indiscriminately.

The detentions could also not have been authorised with the approval of the Ciskei Cabinet as contemplated under Proclamation 252.

Three union members who travelled in one of the buses after the Saawu meeting but were not detained said in affidavits that the conduct of those on the buses had been entirely orderly.

Members had been singing union songs and had given "the solidarity salute," which took the same form as the black power salute.

Another affidavit describes how a woman at the Mdantsane bus terminus, who was wearing a union sticker reading "We don't eat Wilson-Rowntrees," was allegedly slapped in the face by a Ciskeian policeman before being detained.

One of the detainees who was released a few days later said in an affidavit that the only song members sang on the bus as it travelled through Mdantsane was one entitled "Saawu is our union," part of which went: "We will follow it in factories, in jails, at home."

Mr Gqweta's affidavit claimed that Gen Sebe had stated soon afterwards to two reporters, Mr Steven Friedman of the Rand Daily Mail and Mr Phillip van Niekerk of the Daily Dispatch, that the union members had been detained under the Riotous Assemblies Act. Gen Sebe also told Mr Friedman that "in the meantime" they were being held under Proclamation 252.

Affidavits by Mr Friedman formed part of the Saawu application yesterday. Among the documents filed was a request for a third reporter, Mr Phillip Hayton, of the British Broadcasting Corporation, to be subpoenaed to testify about an interview he conducted with Gen Sebe.

Notice of the application was served yesterday morning on Mr Njokweni and Gen Sebe through the deputy Sheriff in King William's Town.

The respondents have until Thursday to file replying affidavits, which will be reported in the Daily Dispatch when they come before the court. — DDC.

# Saawu applies for release of detainees' relatives

DD 15/9/81

~~1454~~

~~214~~

105

GRAHAMSTOWN — The South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu) and relatives of union members detained nine days ago by the Ciskei police brought an urgent application in the Supreme Court here yesterday for the release of the detainees.

The application, which cites the Chief Minister of Ciskei, Chief L. Sebe, the Ciskei Minister of Justice, Chief H. Z. Njokweni, and the head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, Major General C. Sebe, as respondents, also calls for an order declaring the detentions null and void and of no effect.

The matter came before Mr Justice Howie in chambers yesterday afternoon and was immediately postponed until Friday to allow the respondents to file opposing affidavits and the applicants to reply to these.

Saawu is also claiming the costs of the application from Chief-Njokweni and Gen Sebe.

"In my submission, the latest detentions are no more than part and parcel of this settled policy of anti-union activity."

According to the affidavit, Saawu and relatives of the detained unionists do not know why they have been detained and contend that their detention is unlawful.

Mr Gqweta said it appeared that 205 Saawu members had been detained under Regulation 8 of Ciskei Proclamation 252, which covers security offences. Most of them were still being held in police stations and lock-ups in Mdantsane, Keiskamrathoek and Dimbaza.

and the drivers ordered to take the occupants to the Mdantsane police station.

There they were detained and had not been seen since, his affidavit said. The union did not know the identities of all those detained but had submitted a list of 25 names with the application.

Mr Gqweta said the conduct of the people on the buses was not the sort of conduct referred to in the security regulations under which they had been detained.

Unionists  
behaved  
says  
Sebe

EAST LONDON — Ciskei police did not take any action against bus loads of about 400 trade unionists on Sunday because they were "behaving themselves," Major General Charles Sebe said yesterday.

Reacting to a report yesterday that the unionists had defied the Ciskei government to arrest them, Gen Sebe, head of Ciskei's Central Intelligence Service (CCIS), said the unionists had not sung revolutionary songs in Mdantsane.

The report stated that the 400 unionists had planned to sing songs and chanted the slogan: "A detention to one is a detention to all."

The unionists were responding to the detention of 205 South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu) members after they had been singing songs said by Gen Sebe to have been incitement to violence.

"It is not true that they (the 400 unionists) had been singing revolutionary songs," Gen Sebe said.

"The buses passed through our roadblocks into Mdantsane and they were not singing and were not behaving in a manner which was detrimental to law and order.

"I must highlight the fact that the Ciskei police do not arrest people for singing, but one thing the police will not tolerate is any crowd singing revolutionary songs which are intended to incite the population of Mdantsane to violence.

"This is the kind of thing that the police will act on," Gen Sebe said. — DDR

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN  
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING  
TAXATION AND ESTATE DUTY II - 1981  
COURSE OUTLINE/READING LIST 3rd & 4th QUARTER

Large tracts of land for Ciskei

105

Angus 15/9/87

LECTURE DATE	LECTURE NO.	TOPIC	THE INCOME TAX ACT	MEYEROWITZ	ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES	TUTORIALS
10 August	17	Source	s.1 'gross income' definition paras. (GA), (k), (n); s.9, s.10(1)(w), s.22A(2), s.24A(3)	Chapter 7	-	10.4 10.6 T.1523
		Double Tax	s.108 and peruse double tax	Chapter 27	Summarised table on D.T.A.	8.10 8.11 8.12
24 August	19	Tax Planning Foreign Companies/ Foreign Transactions	S.1 definition of 'South African Company', 'Republic', 'territory'; definition of 'permanent establishment' in various DTA's; ss.28bis, 37A, 30, 31, 24B.	1294A, 864A, 193, 1637, Chapters 25, 25A, 847B.	Handout on U.K. Imputation System	T.1423 T.1430 8.9
		- S.W.A. Income				
		- Walvis Bay Residents				
		- N.R.S.T.				
		- N.R.T.I.				
		- Foreign Exchange				
		- U.K. Imputation System				

**Political Staff**

THE Government has announced proposals for the incorporation of large tracts of farming land into the Ciskei which becomes independent on December 14.

The announcement came almost simultaneously with the introduction of the Ciskei Independence Bill in Parliament today.

The announcement was condemned today by Mr Pat Rogers MP (NRP King William's Town).

Neither the Government nor the homeland leaders could have any illusions as to the effective use of such land and both acknowledge the far more urgent priority of employment opportunities in joint ventures and confederal agreements in the economic and political fields.

The announcement was made by Mr Hennie van der Walt, chairman of the Consolidation Commission.

Mr van der Walt did not give details of the extent of the land being bought for consolidation, or the anticipated cost.

However the proposals are not yet final and hearings, which will be held behind closed doors, are scheduled for later this month in Queenstown and Balfour.

The areas earmarked for consolidation are the rest of the Stockenström magisterial district which was not included in Ciskei under the 1975 proposals and the farms in the Lehmansdrift - Waverly - Keypoint area, the farms Vrisgewaagd, Patience, Perseverance and portions of the farms Thrift and Energy.

(Foreign companies)

1294A

SOCIOLOGY (INDUSTRIAL)

SECTION D: Video Res

In a separate book,

12. Briefly describe method of social participation that you have participated in and other aspects to other

13. Choose one aspect of the study. Discuss the theoretical issues that you have participated in and other aspects to other

14. What major issues are raised in the study? Discuss the theoretical issues that you have participated in and other aspects to other

# Opposition objects to self-rule for Ciskei

August 15/9/81

705

Simon Burton  
Bill Cowan

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ed, and why?  
in the area

### Political Correspondent

THE Opposition today opposed the granting of independence to the Ciskei when a Bill providing for this came before the Assembly.

The Progressive Federal Party took the unusual step of opposing the Status of Ciskei Bill at first reading, although the Bill has not yet been published.

The Leader of the Opposition, Dr. F. van Zyl Slabbert, said the opposition of such a measure at first reading was a weighty

matter which had required serious consideration.

He pointed out that in the past the PFP had opposed first readings of Bills to give independence to Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda.

### REASONS

To a large extent the Opposition's objections this time were based on the same grounds.

These were:

- The involuntary loss of South African citizenship or nationality by people affected by such a step;
- The lack of economic potential and viability of the territories concerned;
- The lack of proper consultation with the people involved in the taking of independence.

### CITIZENSHIP

The South African Government, when granting independence to Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda, had retained the legal ability to expel from South Africa all their citizens. This was the nub of losing citizenship or nationality.

In the censure debate, the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, again made it clear that independence meant losing citizenship.

Many surveys and reports attested to the impoverishment of the Ciskei as well as its economic dependence on the Republic.

Referring to the manner of consultation that had been used, Dr. Slabbert said it would appear on the face of it that Ciskei independence differed from that of the other territories because a referendum had been held.

### CONFUSION

There was considerable confusion about what the referendum had proved. The result certainly did not mean unqualified support for independence.

Certain preconditions formulated which had to be adhered to if independence was going to be accepted.

(News by T. Wentzel, Press Gallery, House of Assembly, Cape Town.)

# CISKEI CHALLENGED

ABOUT 400 trade union members boarded buses after a mass meeting in East London on Sunday as a direct challenge to the Ciskei authorities.

This action follows the detention of 205 workers on buses as they returned from a similar meeting at the SAMF venue last week.

At the meeting, workers resolved to drive into Mdantsane in buses singing songs and defying the Ciskei authorities to arrest them.

Meanwhile, the South African Allied Workers Union is pressing ahead with its bid to challenge the detentions in court and it is understood that the action will be heard in

Grahamstown today.

SAAWU has confirmed that about 20 people were released from detention on Friday and one of the former detainees, Mr L. Matti, said a number of those being held had been on a hunger strike in protest against their rations from the day they were detained until Thursday.

After the meeting an exuberant crowd gathered at the bus stop at 6.30 pm, singing songs and chanting the slogan "A detention to one is a detention to all."

Workers who addressed the meeting said the detentions showed why they opposed Ciskei independence, and why they were compelled to retaliate against the detentions.

2/11/81 15/10/81

# Unionist

## arrests

## a blow to

## workers

LAST week's detention by Ciskeian authorities of 205 trade unionists in East London represented the most serious threat to the democratic union movement for some time, several unions said in a joint statement yesterday.

The statement was issued in Johannesburg by the Federation of South African Trade Unions, the African Food and Canning Workers Union, the Glass and Allied Workers Union, the South African Allied Workers Union, the Commercial Catering and Allied Workers' Union and the Hotel Liquor and Catering Association.

It said: "We condemn the outrageous and completely unjustified detention by the Ciskeian authorities of 205 trade unionists in East London.

"These detentions, and the shallow reasons given for justifying the detentions are the most serious challenge to the democratic union movement for some time.

"It is unheard of that workers returning from a trade union movement meeting be arrested for singing freedom songs. It is clear that this could not have been the reason for the detentions.

"The real reason lies in the refusal of the Ciskeian authorities to acknowledge the growth of a democratic union within a bantustan. They do so because this represents a real challenge to the rulers of the Ciskei who were elected not according to the wishes of the people, but in terms of apartheid policy.

"Basically the detentions are an act of intimidation.

"These detentions strike at the root of establishing a democratic strong trade union movement which will be able to work within an effective labour relations system. Nobody who wishes to establish an effective labour relations system can tolerate mass arbitrary detentions for stupid reasons.

"We call on other unions and employer groups to condemn this action, which is a real threat to labour peace and to call for the immediate release of the 205 detained.

"We also condemn the management of Cobra Brass in Krugersdorp for refusing to negotiate with GAWU, and call for the reinstatement of those workers, and immediate discussions between the union and management to resolve the problem."



# CT Detainees Union 15/9/81 (105) (327) (1154) takes court action

## Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — The South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu) and relatives of union members detained nine days ago by the Ciskei police, yesterday brought an urgent application in the Grahamstown Supreme Court for the release of the detainees.

The application, which cites the Chief Minister of Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, the Ciskei Minister of Justice, Chief H Z Njokweni, and the head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, Brigadier Charles Sebe, as respondents, also calls for an order declaring the detentions to be null, void and of no effect.

The matter came before Mr Justice Howie in chambers yesterday afternoon and was immediately postponed until Friday to allow

the respondents to file opposing affidavits and the applicants to reply to these.

Saawu is also claiming the costs of the application from Mr Njokweni and Brigadier Sebe.

The union's president, Mr Thozamile Gqweta, said in his affidavit that although Saawu and its activities were entirely legitimate, the Ciskei Government had for some time regarded the union as an opponent and had been taking steps "to subvert and oppress it".

"In my submission, the latest detentions are no more than part and parcel of this settled policy of anti-union activity."

Mr Gqweta said it appeared that 205 Saawu members had been detained under Regulation 8 of Ciskei Proclamation 252 covering security offences. Most of

them were still being held in police stations and lock-ups in Mdantsane, Keiskammahoek and Dumbasa.

They were detained by Ciskei police as they returned home from a Saawu report-back meeting in East London on September 6.

Mr Gqweta said nearly 1 000 had attended the meeting and the union had provided transport home afterwards. Three buses had travelled to Mdantsane with more than 200 union members but appeared to have been intercepted by police and the occupants detained. They had not been seen since.

Mr Gqweta contested the possibility that those on the buses had behaved in a manner justifying detention in

To page 2

CT 15/9/81 (105) (327) (1154)  
From page 1

terms of the security regulations, or that all the occupants could have been involved.

Beyond this, Mr Gqweta maintains the indiscriminate detentions were unjustified, and could not have been authorized by the Ciskeian cabinet as demanded in terms of Proclamation 252.

Notice of the application

was served yesterday morning on Mr Njokweni and Brigadier Sebe through the deputy sheriff in King Williams Town.

The respondents have until Thursday to file replying affidavits.

Mr Martin Brassey, instructed by Priscilla Jana and associate of Johannesburg and Esplanade of Grahamstown, is appearing for Saawu and relatives of detainees. Mr J F J van Rensburg, SC, instructed by Whitesides of Grahamstown is appearing for the respondents.

Argus 15/9/81  
**Sebe under  
fire for  
detentions**

Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH. —  
The Chief Minister of the  
Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe,  
had declared 'a total  
onslaught' against  
workers, the organising  
secretary for the Motor  
Assembly and Component  
Workers' Union of South  
Africa (Macwusa), Mr  
Government Zani, said  
here yesterday.

He said Macwusa  
strongly condemned the  
continued detention of  
trade union members 'held  
arbitrarily' in Ciskei  
police cells.

The 'puppet' Govern-  
ment of the Ciskei should  
release all the workers  
unconditionally.

'If this is not done soon,  
I fear that the detentions  
will continue to increase  
worker anger

15/9/81

(105)

Status of Ciskei Bill - introd.

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Steyn said.

Star 16/9/81 (32) (105) (329) (1457)  
Ciskei workers on bail

A total of 183 members of three trade unions who were detained by the Ciskeian authorities 10 days ago appeared in the Mdantsane district court today.

The men are members of the SA Allied Workers Union, the African Food and Canning Workers Union and the General Workers Union.

They were remanded until October 7, pending a report from the Attorney-General.

Bail was set at R50, according to legal sources.

A total of 43 unionists appeared on three charges: incitement to violence, violations of the Riotous Assemblies Act and the Ciskei's Proclamation R-252. The other men appeared on the first two charges.

Lawyers also say the Supreme Court action by Saawu challenging the detentions will proceed in Grahamstown on Friday, but only to settle the matter of costs.

DD 16/9/81 (105) *workshop*

3.5 Disclosures

Schedule 4 of the Companies Act 1985 requires "the amount on any loan or overdraft to be shown separately"

to be shown separately. However, as the requirement for information capitalised.

However, as the information supplied about a company, it is necessary that the total interest cost incurred in a period is disclosed, so that investors, creditors and other analysts are able to compute certain fixed-charge coverage ratios (e.g. times interest earned) and other ratios that will enable them to assess an enterprises periodic performance. For this reason it is imperative that the amount of interest capitalised in a period be disclosed, although such disclosure will not by itself enable the effects of capitalised interest to be gauged. It has also been suggested that the estimated portion of depreciation representing amortisation of previously capitalised interest be disclosed.<sup>40</sup> A combination of these two would then place all necessary information in the hands of users and they could interpret this as they wish. However, this will entail a lot of extra bookkeeping.

The SEC recommended disclosure of

- i) the amount of interest capitalised;
- ii) the reason for the policy, and the way in

# Detained unionists in court today?

16/1/81  
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- 40. Ernst & Whinney:
- 41. Arthur Young & Co: Memorandum - Accou
- 42. FASB DM: Op. cit.
- 43. Ibid, paragraph 12
- 44. Ibid.
- 45. FASB Technical Bul Cost to be Capital February 6, 1981.
- 46. Included here are:  
Mr T.K. Wooll  
Mr D.C. Arnold  
Mr J. Vermoot
- 47. Mr N. Blackshaw of
- 48. Arthur Young & Co: Statement of Financi sation of Interest
- 49. \_\_\_\_\_: Business Week, Dec
- 50. Lockett, Peter P.: "Capitalisation of Interest in the Light of Recent SEC Developments", The CPA Journal, January 1975, page 34.
- 51. Ibid.
- 52. Ibid.
- 53. Ibid.
- 54. FASB 34: Op. cit., paragraph 15.
- 55. Arcady, Alex T. and Baker, Charles E.: "Interest Cost Accounting : Some Practical Guidance - How to Implement the Controversial FASB Statement No 34", Journal of Accountancy, March 1981, page 69.
- 56. Ernst & Whinney: Op. cit., page 42.
- 57. Ibid, page 49.
- 58. Ibid.  
Also Deloitte, Haskins & Sells: Op cit.
- 59. Ernst & Whinney: Op. cit., page 49.

**Labour Reporter**  
**THE** trade unionists held by the Ciskei authorities in the biggest swoop ever on unionists are expected to appear in a Ciskei court today, charged under the Riotous Assemblies Act.  
 About 20 of the 205 unionists held in the swoop have been released, but all those still in detention are expected to appear in court.  
 If the unionists do appear in court, an action against the Ciskeian authorities by the SA Allied Workers Union (Saawu) asking the Eastern Cape Division of the Supreme Court to order the detainees' release will fall away. The action was scheduled to be heard on Friday after being postponed in a brief hearing on Monday.  
 Lawyers representing Saawu said, however, that the action would proceed as the union would attempt to win the costs of the action from the Ciskeian Government.  
 Major-General Charles Sebe of the Ciskeian Central Intelligence Service originally said the unionists would be held for up to three weeks.  
 Their detention has elicited a wide range of protest from local unions.

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Offsetting Interest  
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page 98.

# Row in Parliament over Ciskei independence

DD 16/9/81

105

CAPE TOWN — The first legislative moves to grant the Ciskei independence later this year ended in a fullscale parliamentary row yesterday.

The Progressive Federal Party, which, as expected, took the strongest possible form of parliamentary opposition by opposing the first reading, accused the government of forcing independence on more than two million Ciskeians, two-thirds of whom lived outside the homeland.

The Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, said the Ciskei was ruled by "a very powerful one-party government over people of whom more than two-thirds do not actually live in the territory."

The opposition spokesman on homeland affairs, Mr Ray Swart, MP for Berea, said the Ciskei was "in every sense an underdeveloped and impoverished area" which was totally dependent for its economic existence on the Republic of South Africa.

Government speakers hit back at the PFP, accusing it of ignoring the national will of the Ciskei nation and imposing its own values on the people of the homeland.

From BARRY STREEK  
Parliamentary correspondent

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koorhof, who wound up the government case, also accused the opposition of aiding subversives and terrorists by opposing the Ciskei's independence.

"Does the Leader of the Opposition not realise that this attitude is strengthening the hand of subversives and terrorists?" Dr Koorhof said.

The minister added that if there was ever an expression of the nation's will it was the expression of the will of the Ciskeian people at the referendum on independence when 98.5 per cent voted for independence in a 60 per cent poll.

Dr Koorhof said the opposition did not even have enough tolerance to discuss the concept of independence for the Ciskei or to see the terms of the package deal negotiated with the Ciskeian Government before opposing the Bill.

Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP, Houghton): "That is because we know you."

Earlier, the New Republic Party leader, Mr Vaise Raw, said his party would support the first reading of the Bill — and was later praised for his positive stand by Dr Koorhof.

Mr Raw said his party was prepared to wait and see the details of the legislation, the Statutes of Ciskei, and the treaties signed between the two governments before it decided whether or not to support the move.

"We want the details of the bill debated here so that we can see what happened to this deal and what the treaties are that make it up.

"If these conditions have been met, we will support the measure and if not, we will oppose it," Mr Raw said.

During the one-hour debate, the chairman of the Commission for Co-operation and Development, Mr Henrie van der Walt, denied that the Ciskeian people had voted for the package deal during the referendum.

The Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, had made it clear that the people were voting for independence without pre-conditions, he said.

"They did not vote over the package deal,"

The Ciskei was a bastion against the African National Congress today and he urged that the issue of its independence be kept out of politics.

"For the Ciskei this date is very important. A hundred years ago their freedom was taken away — and now they want their freedom back," Mr Van der Walt said.

Another member of the commission, Mr Val Volker, MP, asked whether the PFP was opposed to the Ciskei's independence because the homeland's government had taken a strong stand against the ANC.

"It is highly improbable that the Ciskei Government will call in the Cubans and Russians. Is this why the PFP is opposed to its independence?" Mr Volker asked.

After a division, the PFP move was defeated by 127 votes to 27, with the NRP crossing the floor to vote with the government.

This means that Dr Koorhof has now received the permission of the House to introduce the measure. At the second reading, the principle of granting Ciskei independence will be discussed. The details of the proposed package are expected today.

183 Union members in Ciskei court

Argus Correspondent  
EAST LONDON. — Two groups of trade union members — a total of 183 people — detained by the Ciskeian police 10 days ago, appeared in the Mdantsane District Court today.

All 183 were remanded until October 7 pending a report from the Attorney-General.

Bail was to be set by the court today.

A group of 43 trade unionists appeared on three charges: incitement to violence, violations of the Riotous Assemblies Act, and of Ciskei's Proclamation R252.

The rest of the unionists appeared on the first two charges.



# People of Ciskei betrayed — Slabbert

## Political Staff

THE people of Ciskei had been 'betrayed and ignored', Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, Leader of the Opposition, said today on the publication of the Ciskei Independence Bill.

The Bill, which was opposed in the first reading yesterday by the Progressive Federal Party, is virtually the same as the legislation giving independence to Transkei and Venda and gives no indication of any special package deal being granted to the Ciskeians.

It is also seen as retrogressive — the Bophuthatswana independence legislation had a clause giving South African citizens who became citizens of Bophuthatswana the right to renounce Bophuthatswana citizenship under certain stringent conditions.

### THE BASIS

The PFP and the New Republic Party both pointed out in the first reading yesterday that it was on the basis of a package deal that the Ciskei Government and the people of Ciskei, through a referendum, accepted independence.

The deal was supposed to include the right of Ciskei to be part of a South African confederation with overriding South African citizenship, the right of Ciskeians to employment anywhere in that confederation, and the right of Ciskei to more land.

Dr Slabbert said in an interview today that if 'everything is the same as the legislation for the independence of the other homelands the people of Ciskei have been ignored and betrayed

### NO CONSEQUENCE

'It also means that the referendum held in Ciskei is of no consequence.'

Dr Slabbert said it would also justify his party's opposition to the Bill at first reading. The PFP would now press its opposition even more strongly.

Mr Vause Raw, leader of the New Republic Party, whose party supported the first reading of the Bill, said he was still withholding judgement on whether his party would support or oppose the second reading of the legislation.

### ANY CHANGES

Mr Raw conceded that

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**Detained  
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 R50 bail**

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**By STEVEN FRIEDMAN**  
 THE unionists detained by Ciskeian authorities last week in the biggest swoop on South African unionists ever, were all released on R50 bail yesterday after appearing in court in Mdantsane.

Originally 205 unionists from three unions were detained, but about 20 were released late last week.

In another development, an official of the SA Allied Workers Union, Mr Eric Mntonga, leader of the workers dismissed after a strike at Wilson Rowntree, was yesterday acquitted with another member on charges of arson and damage to property. Mr Mntonga and other Wilson Rowntree workers were detained by Ciskeian authorities for several weeks earlier this year. The others are due to appear in court next month.

The release of the unionists on bail follows sustained protest from local and international unions in which the Australian Trade Union Congress called a week-long refusal to handle exports to and imports from South Africa.

In addition, Saawu brought a court action against the Ciskeian authorities for the detainees' release.

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4.8 Consolidated Annual Financial Statements

4.8.1 Group Accounts

What happens to the interest that has been capitalised when consolidation takes place? If no practical guidelines exist, it is possible for management of the holding company, by virtue of their position of control, to manipulate the profits of the group by merely borrowing funds from outside the group, and then lending these funds to their subsidiary



## Parliament

# 'Nats tearing SA apart'

Apr 16/9/07

105

### Parliamentary Staff

A BILL to grant independence to Ciskei was read a first time in the Assembly yesterday in the face of the strongest form of parliamentary opposition from the Progressive Federal Party.

During a one-hour debate the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, accused the official Opposition of playing into the hands of subversive elements and terrorists by opposing the measure.

The Status of Ciskei Bill was supported at first reading by the New Republic Party which voted on the Government side in a division.

### SAME GROUNDS

The Leader of the Opposition, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, said his party opposed the introduction of the Bill on much the same grounds as it had opposed the first readings of previous Bills to grant independence to Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda.

These grounds were:

- The involuntary loss of South African citizenship or nationality by people affected by such a step.
- The lack of economic potential and viability of the territories concerned.
- The lack of proper consultation with those in-

involved in the taking of independence.

During yesterday's debate Mr Ray Swart (PFP Berea) said the Bill was clearly another move by the Government further to dismember the South African body politic 'by tearing it apart limb by limb.'

It was a move to excise yet another portion of the Republic from the control and sovereignty of the South African Parliament and from the rest of South Africa.

Mr Swart accused the Government of being afraid to face the fact that South Africa was a nation of 25-million people and to accept the consequences of that fact.

The Government was afraid to pull down the barriers which divided the South African people or to dismantle discriminatory laws.

It was also afraid to abandon its outmoded desire to preserve white

supremacy, or to contemplate the sharing of power with all sections of the population.

National Party speakers defended the Bill on the grounds that independence for Ciskei was the will of the Ciskei people, as expressed in a referendum, and that Ciskei had a contribution to make towards stability in Southern Africa.

The leader of the New Republic Party, Mr W Vause Raw, said his party would not oppose the first reading of the Bill as it wanted to see from the later debate what had happened to the 'package deal' with the Ciskei Government.

If the debate showed that the South African Government's undertakings with Ciskei had not been honoured, then the NRP would oppose the legislation.

Mr Raw said his party supported the confeder-

ation concept and understood that this had been part of the 'package deal.'

Mr Hennie van der Walt (Nat nominated) said the Ciskei Chief Minister had made it clear that no conditions had been attached to the territory's independence. The Ciskeian people had therefore not voted for a 'package deal' but for independence as such.

Replying to the debate, Dr Koornhof said that in the Ciskei referendum 98,5 percent of those who voted supported independence.

If ever there was an expression of the will of the people this was it.

### WRECKING

All kinds of elements, including the African National Congress (ANC) and terrorists, were trying to wreck Ciskei's independence.

Dr Koornhof asked whether Dr Slabbert did not realise that his party's attitude against the Bill was strengthening the hand of subversive elements.

The Minister said the Government had agreed to a package deal with Ciskei, which included such matters as citizenship, resettlement aid and the establishment of a confederation.

## PFP opposes Ciskei independence Bill

EROWITZ	ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES	TUTORIALS
524, 786, 537, 1426	-	T.1319 T.1409 T.1411
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		T.1424, T.1425 T.1431, T.1432 T.1525, 14.5 16.7, 16.9

**The  
House  
in  
brief**

# Koornhof backs Bill

August 16/9/87

105

IN considering giving independence to this territory (Ciskei), one has to consider the manner and quality of independence of the three territories that have taken it so far — Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda. — Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, Leader of the Opposition.

\* \* \*  
"IT seems that the PFP think freedom is a good thing for everyone except South Africa's black races." — Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development.

\* \* \*  
"CISKEI is not economically independent by itself — but neither is the Republic, or even Britain for that matter. However, in co-operation with its neighbouring states Ciskei is economically viable." — Mr V A Volker, NP, Klip River.

THE Leader of the Opposition and his party were playing into the hands of subversives and terrorists by opposing Ciskei's independence, Dr Koornhof said yesterday.

Liberalism in its ugliest form had emerged from the Opposition, he said.

They did not show enough tolerance even to discuss the concept of independence for Ciskei.

"Today the 155th state is becoming a member of the United Nations. A little island called The Hebrides," Dr Koornhof said. How could the viability of this small island be compared with Ciskei?

In Africa revolutions had been waged over the past 15 years or more for uhuru (independence).

"If it happened in Africa or in The Hebrides, independence is right, but in South Africa it is totally unacceptable," he said.

This time the debate centred on the temerity of

the opposition which knocks its head against the same pole for the fourth time like a stupid donkey.

"Does the Leader of the Opposition not realise that this attitude is strengthening the hand of subversives and terrorists?"

The Government negotiated with Ciskei — it did not force independence on it.

After the Quail Commission investigated independence, Ciskei's leaders had come to negotiate about a package deal that affected further consolidation, removal of hurtful discrimination, citizenship, confederation and resettlement aid.

"This Government agreed with Ciskei on these matters and that is why and the basis on which a referendum was held," the Minister said.

The answer had been clear — Ciskei wanted its independence. — Sapa.

# Govt and NRP team up on Ciskei bill

Political Staff

THE GOVERNMENT and the New Republic Party teamed up yesterday against the Official Opposition to support the introduction of legislation to give the Ciskei independence. Earlier, the Progressive Federal Party had taken the unusual step of opposing the measure at first reading and the "toenadering" between the NP and NRP has revived speculation that the two parties are moving closer together.

After yesterday's short sharp debate on the measure, members of the Official Opposition said there now appeared to be little difference between the major thrusts of the government and the NRP. They said the two parties agreed on the principle of homeland independence, on a confederal system and on a operating in the President's Council.

The Opposition dismissed the reasons given by the leader of the NRP, Mr Vause Raw

for supporting the legislation at this stage as "nit-picking" because he agreed with the principle.

Mr Raw said the NRP would wait until it had seen the terms of the independence agreements between the governments of South Africa and Ciskei before deciding whether or not to support independence. In the meantime, his party would support the introduction of the legislation.

The Minister of Co-oper-

# Govt and NRP team up on Ciskei bill

tion and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, praised him for his stand.

Members of the Opposition have remarked that the government has praised the NRP on several occasions for its "loyalty" its "patriotism" and its "responsibility" on certain issues.

On the other hand, both the government and the NRP have gone out of their way to criticize the PFP and to question its motives.

During the debate on his

department, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, praised the NRP for participating in a new constitution for the country.

Mr Botha said he gave the NRP credit for having acted "honourably" and "patriotically" for which they deserved credit, even though they differed with the government on some things.

(Report by O Pollock, 77 Burg Street, Cape Town.)

# Row in House over Ciskei independence

Political Staff

**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.** — The first legislative moves to grant the Ciskei independence later this year ended in a fullscale parliamentary row yesterday.

The Progressive Federal Party, which, as expected, took the strongest possible form of parliamentary opposition by opposing the first reading, accused the government of forcing independence on more than 2-million Ciskeians, two-thirds of

whom lived outside the homeland.

The Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, said the Ciskei was ruled by "a very powerful one-party government, over people of whom more than two-thirds do not, actually live in the territory".

And the opposition spokesman on homeland affairs, Mr Ray Swart, MP for Berea, said the Ciskei was "in every sense an underdeveloped and impoverished area" which was totally dependent for its economic existence

on the Republic of South Africa.

But government speakers hit back at the PFP, accusing it of ignoring the national will of the Ciskei nation and imposing its own values on the people of the homeland.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, who wound up the government case, also accused the Opposition of aiding subversives and terrorists by opposing the Ciskei's independence.

"Does the leader of the Opposition not realise that this attitude is strengthening the hand of subversives and terrorists?" Dr Koornhof asked.

Earlier, the New Republic Party leader, Mr Vause Raw, said his party would support the first reading of the bill.

Mr Raw said his party was prepared to wait and see the details of the legislation, the Status of Ciskei Bill, and the treaties signed between the two governments before it decided whether or not support the move.

After a division, the PFP move was defeated by 127 votes to 27, with the NRP crossing the floor to vote with the government.

This means that Dr Koornhof has now received the permission of the House to introduce the measure but at the second reading the principle of granting Ciskei independence will be discussed.

During the one-hour debate the chairman of the Commission for Co-operation and Development, Mr Henrie van der Walt, denied that the Ciskeian people had voted for the package deal during the referendum.

● Govt and NRP team up on Ciskei bill, page 6

CV Post 16/9/81  
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**Detained  
unionists  
in court**

**Post Reporter**

EAST LONDON — Two groups of trade union members — a total of 183 people — who were detained by the Ciskeian police 10 days ago, appeared in the Mdantsane District Court today.

All 183 were remanded till October 7, pending a report from the Attorney-General. Bail will be set by the court today.

A group of 43 appeared on three charges — incitement to violence and violations of the Riotous Assemblies Act and Ciskei's Proclamation 252.

The others appeared on the first two charges.

# Ciskeians betrayed says Slabbert

DB 17/9/89 105

CAPE TOWN — The publication of the Status of Ciskei Bill showed that the people of the Ciskei had been "betrayed and ignored", the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, said yesterday.

Commenting on the bill, published yesterday, he added that the referendum held last year in the Ciskei had been proved to be of no consequence by the bill.

In terms of the bill, all people who are citizens of Ciskei in terms of any law at the commencement of the Act will cease to be South African citizens.

Citizenship of Ciskei would apply to people born in or outside Ciskei, before or after independence, of parents, one or both of whom were citizens at the time of their birth, and who were not citizens of a territory within the Republic of South Africa or a territory previously part of South Africa.

People who had lived lawfully in Ciskei for at least five years and who

were granted citizenship by the Ciskeian authorities would cease to be South African citizens.

The South African and Ciskei governments would establish a board to decide on specific cases where citizenship rights of individuals were in question.

A schedule to the bill says the boundaries of Ciskei will include the magisterial districts of Hewu, Keiskammahoek, Mdantsane, Middeldrift, Peddie, Victoria East and Zwellitsha.

The Progressive Federal Party spokesman on homeland affairs, Mr Ray Swart, commented: "I think Chief Sebe has been sold a pup because nowhere in this bill do we see any evidence of the package deal about which we heard so much.

"It differs no way from the Transkei legislation and I wonder how the Chief will reconcile his earlier statement that his preconditions were different from the other states", Mr Swart said.

The PFP's veteran spokesman on civil liberties, Mrs Helen Suzman, said: "Our worst fears are realised by this bill."

The New Republic Party leader, Mr Vause Raw, said he would not comment on the details of the bill at this stage and that his party's position would be outlined during the debate on the legislation.

The seven-clause bill provides for the independence of the Ciskei, the passing of laws, the continued application of treaties, conventions and agreements, the negotiation of treaties between the Ciskei and South African governments and citizenship.

The Daily Dispatch's political correspondent reports that no evidence of any special "package deal" for the Ciskei is contained in the legislation.

Other than a few technical details, the Status of Ciskei Bill is the same as the laws which granted Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda independence. The Ciskei bill comes as a surprise because the

Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, said explicitly on a number of occasions that the independence of the Ciskei would be very different from that of the other three states.

In October last year, shortly after his talks with the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, when the independence issue was negotiated, the Chief Minister said: "Anybody who says our inde-

pendence will be the same as the independence of the others is a clown, to put it in polite language."

However, according to the Daily Dispatch political correspondent, the Ciskei legislation is no different from that of the other three states.

In contrast to the Transkei and Venda laws, and the proposed Ciskei bill, the Bophuthatswana status bill made provision for people to renounce

their Bophuthatswana citizenship — although a later law required these people to take out citizenship of another territorial authority.

The definition of Ciskei citizenship is virtually identical to that in the other three laws and it will mean that over two million people will lose their South African citizenship and become Ciskeians. — P.C.S.A.P.A.



# Ciskei Bill has no special package deal

105  
17/9/81 12:00 PM

Political Staff

NO EVIDENCE of any special "package deal" for the Ciskei is contained in the legislation aimed at granting the homeland independence.

Other than a few technical details, the Status of Ciskei Bill is the same as the laws which granted Transkei, BophuthaTswana and Venda independence.

The Ciskei Bill, tabled in Parliament yesterday, comes as a surprise because the Chief Minister of the homeland, Chief Lennox Sebe, said explicitly on a number of occasions that the Ciskei's independence would be different from that of the other three states.

In October last year, shortly after his talks with the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, when the independence issue was negotiated, Chief Sebe said: "Anybody who says our independence will be the same as the independence of the others is a clown, to put it in polite language."

But the Ciskei legislation is no different from the other three states.

In contrast to the Transkei and Venda laws, and the proposed Ciskei Bill, the BophuthaTswana Status Bill makes provision for people to renounce their BophuthaTswana citizenship — although a later law required these people to take out citizenship of another territorial authority.

## 'Betrayed'

Yesterday, the Progressive Federal Party spokesman on Homeland Affairs, Mr Ray Swart, said: "I think Chief Sebe has been sold a pup because nowhere in this Bill do we see any evidence of the package deal, about which we heard so much."

"It differs no way from the Transkei legislation and I wonder how the chief will reconcile his earlier statement that his preconditions were different from the other states," Mr Swart said.

The Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, said the people of Ciskei had been "betrayed and ignored".

He added that the referendum held last year in the Ciskei had been proved by the Bill to be of no consequence.

The PFP's veteran spokesman on Civil Liberties, Mrs Helen Suzman, MP for Houghton, said: "Our worst fears are realised by this Bill."

The New Republic Party leader, Mr Vause Raw, said he would not comment on the details of the Bill at this stage and that his party's position would be outlined during the debate on the legislation.

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## Definition

The seven-clause Bill provides for the independence of the Ciskei, the passing of laws, the continued application of treaties, conventions and agreements, the negotiation of treaties between the Ciskei and South African Government, and citizenship.

The definition of Ciskei citizenship is virtually identical to that in the other three laws and it will mean that over two million people will lose their South African citizenship.

They include those who were Ciskeians in terms of any law at present, those born with at least one parent who was Ciskeian, people who have been domiciled in the Ciskei for five years, people who speak the same language as the people in the Ciskei and people who have identified themselves with the Ciskeians.

A schedule to the Bill says the boundaries of the Ciskei will include the magisterial districts of Hewo, Keiskammahoek, Mdantsane, Middeldrift, Peddie, Victoria East and Zwelitsha.

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# 181 unionists appear in court

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middlemen and ultimate consumers and in so doing achieve the firm's sales and profit objectives.

Physical distribution abroad entails a number of aspects. The first is that of facility location. Where should plants, warehouses and depots be located for optimal distribution.

Inventory control is another aspect. Where should inventories be located and in what quantities? Material handling is also included here. Procedures for processing orders must be laid down too.

Modes of transport must also be decided on. Should vehicles be leased or purchased for an optimal return? Air freight is generally much more expensive than shipping, but has various advantages. The economies of air freight may infact be very attractive. This fast means of transport can reduce stock levels and consequently capital tied up and warehouse space required. Unfortunately 90% of goods cannot be transported by airfreight.

DD 17/9/81  
MDANTSANE — A total of 181 trade unionists appeared briefly before Mr B. M. Gabada in the magistrates court here in two separate trials on charges under the Riotous Assemblies Act and the Ciskei's Proclamation R252

Forty two appeared on three counts and 139 on two counts. They were not asked to plead and no evidence was led.

They were arrested by the Ciskei Police on their return to Mdantsane on September 6 from a report-back union meeting in East London.

The accused sang trade union songs and shouted "Amandla" with clenched fists as police vans and trucks ferried them to the court cells yesterday.

Police with rifles and quirts kept relatives and wives of the accused away from them. There were no incidents.

Benches in the courtroom were put aside to make enough room for the

accused. Spectators were not allowed inside.

Mr J. H. Steenkamp, for the state, asked for a postponement to October 7 and asked that bail be fixed at R50 per person.

Bail was paid.

The following face three counts:

Mr Thozamile Maneli, Mr Benjamin Tyali, Mr Morrison Sindapi, Mr Thobile Manqina, Mr M Goduka, Mr G Mbiza, Mr S Sivaya, Mr J Matikinca, Mr V Camagu, Mr M. Mati, Mr M Thobezweni, Mr Si Sityebi, Mr D Tshaba, Mr W. Makhiya, Mr D Ludziya, Mr M. Madlanga, Mr N Jubati, Mr G Yelani, Mr N. Mtumani, Mr M Gogotya, Mr M. Landani, Mr B Ndzungu, Mr P Mfikile, Mr M Mbangela, Mr D Thandane, Mr L. Dyani, Mr B Kema, Mr M Malahle, Mr N. Kolisi, Mr W Luthuli, Mr Z. T Zinyusile, Mr A. Vellem, Mr E Manyano, Mr J. Sobophu, Mr T Mapasa, Mr Z. Maneli, Mr N Thobigunya, Mr N. Mtyeku, Mr M. Mathungana, Mr B Kunjulwa, Mr Z Gosa, Mr S Mvuni.

The following face two counts Mr M Thndapi, Mr R Joka, Mr M. Dekeda, Mr M Bishuti, Mr M Nongwe, Mr T Ngqongwa, Mr M. Kati, Mr M Siwisa, Mr M Gxekilali, Mr M Sinoko, Mr N. Mgatyelwa, Mr Z. Nkuhlu, Mr J Nkafu, Mr B. Soci, Mr M Sumaza, Mr M. Ndileni, Mr M Komani, Mr H Maxhegwana, Mr T Gibson, Mr J Mkuma, Mr S Mgxathe, Mr M. Ntambekwana, Mr V Lmdiedle, Mr S. Mncotsho, Mr E. Ngqaleni, Mr M Yofa, Mr M Mpinga, Mr F Sithole, Mr M Noko, Mr B Mkunqwana, Mr D Kilani, Mr

N. Maxhegwana, Mr N. Siyobi, Mr W Tshetu, Mr P. Maxhongo, Mr N Totolo, Mr M Noxoko, Mr D Dyakopu, Mr S Gxothani, Mr A Mtsi, Mr V Gwemi, Mr D Rayi, Mr M Mbhotoli, Mr P Slotile, Mr B Mandungwane, Mr S. Kube, Mr L. Yengile, Mr M. Bani, Mr M Lento, Mr S Bambele, Mr T. Dikani, Mr M Patho, Mr M Mgokozo, Mr A. Mpungutya, Mr S. Plaatjie, Mr S Tokwe, Mr M Williams, Mr N Beja, Mr L. Bam, Mr M Melani, Mr S Mantyi, Mr M. Mkunjulwa, Mr X. Mbete, Mr W. Singcayi, Mr M Mpongoshe, Mr T Velapi, Mr S Sidindi, Mr M Vukile, Mr M Xovana, Mr Z Majiki, Mr A Mkize, Mr F Nkohl, Mr T Morhi, Mr R. Roji, Mr M Nyembezi, Mr T Kwababana, Mr F. Nduluka, Mr F Ntantiso, Mr P. Ninzi, Mr M. D Tutani, Mr N Kobese, Mr S. Mpakati, Mr N. Nongwe, Mr N. Magxala, Mr N. Thandiwe, Mr N. Tshetu, Mr C Mfengu, Mr N Mnyabiso, Mr N. Mbovane, Mr X. Koka, Mr M Mbinda, Mr L. Sitywantsi, Mr N Brown, Mr N Mahlangeni, Mr S Mpahlwa, Mr Z Mangesane, Mr G Rubushe, Mr M. Mnikina, Mr N Sigingqi, Mr F Bonga, Mr W Maweni, Mr B Melithafa, Mr S. Maqholo, Mr W Gobinca, Mr T. Luxhomo, Mr Z Kolo, Mr J Mabheba, Mr P Veteke, Mr Z Tayi, Mr R. Gqweta, Mr Z Gobintsiqa, Mr G. Sizani, Mr D. Xinwa, Mr T Nontenja, Mr N Nibe, Mr N. Mndi, Mr N Ngumani, Mr N. Snobolo, Mr S. S. Petani, Mr B. Ntozini, Mr M. Mzileni, Mr B Sifingo, Mr R. Rwezu, Mr P. Njili, Mr V Mtyolo, Mr M. Ngcayi, Mr W. Matutu, Mr P. Kaas, Mr B Tutuma, Mr K. Mlungisi, Mr M Mshweshwe, Mr L. Joni, Mr M Bishoti, Mr M. Ndarana, Mr Z. Ntlabati, Mr M Joka, Mr S Ndevu and Mr M. Higa

— DDR

# Ciskeians to lose SA citizenship

17/11/81  
Sapa  
105

ALL PEOPLE who are citizens of the Ciskei when it becomes independent will lose their South African citizenship, in terms of a Bill introduced in Parliament yesterday.

Citizenship of Ciskei would apply to people born in or outside Ciskei, before or after independence, of parents, one or both of whom were citizens at the time of their birth, and who were not citizens of a territory within the Republic of South Africa or a territory previously part of South Africa.

The South African and Ciskei governments will establish a board to decide on specific cases where citizenship rights of individuals are in question once the Ciskei becomes independent state.

The Status of Ciskei Bill

introduced by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, was read a first time, despite being opposed by the Progressive Federal

Party. Once the Bill has been passed, all laws presently in force in the Ciskei will continue to be in force until repealed or amended by the

Ciskei government. Provision is made for the legislative assembly of Ciskei to draw up a constitution and make laws. — Sapa.

# No new deal in bill for Ciskei

## Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY --  
No evidence of any special 'package deal' for Ciskei is contained in the legislation aimed at granting the homeland independence.

Other than a few technical details, the status of the Ciskei Bill is the same as the laws which granted Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda independence.

The Ciskei Bill, tabled in Parliament yesterday, comes as a surprise because the Chief Minister of the homeland, Chief Lennox Sebe said explicitly on a number of occasions that the independence of Ciskei would be very different from that of the other three states.

## A clown

In October last year, soon after his talks with the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, when the independence issue was negotiated the Chief Minister said: "Anybody who says our independence will be the same as the independence of the others is a clown, to put it in polite language."

However, the Ciskei legislation is no different from that of the other three states.

Yesterday the PFP spokesman on homeland affairs, Mr Ray Swart, MP, said: "I think Chief Sebe has been sold a pup because nowhere in this bill do we see any evidence of the package deal, about which we heard so much."

The Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, said the people of Ciskei had been "betrayed and ignored".

Citizenship is virtually identical to that in the other three laws granting homelands independence and it will mean that more than two million people will lose their South African citizenship and become Ciskeians.

They include those who were Ciskeians in terms of any law at present, those born with at least one parent who was Ciskeian, people who have been domiciled in Ciskei for five years, people who speak the same language as the people in Ciskei and people who have identified themselves with the Ciskeians.

A schedule to the bill says the boundaries of Ciskei will include the magisterial districts of Hewo, Keiskammahoek, Mdantsane, Middeldrift, Peddie, Victoria East and Zwelitsha.

Although it is possible for the bill to be amended during the debate in Parliament, it is likely that it will remain the same as the other three laws.

(Report by B Streek, 77 Burg St, Cape Town)

DD 18/9/81 145 237  
**Assault: 5 in court**

ZWELITSHA — Three Ciskeian policemen and two Zwelitsha residents appeared briefly in the Magistrate's court here yesterday on charges of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

Constable Bonisile Vuso, 44, Constable Khawulezile Mgquba, 28, Constable Thembisile Nophondo, 33, Mr Albert Dyonase and Mr Willie Matsheketwa, 63, pleaded not guilty before Mr G. P. Maritz.

They are alleged to have assaulted Mrs Lucy Ntame and Mr Wilson Ntame after accusing them of witchcraft here on December 15 last year.

Evidence before the court was that the five came to Mrs Ntame's house and demanded that she produce a "zombie" which was allegedly hidden in the house. When she failed to do so she was assaulted with sjamboks and batons.

Police allegedly also assaulted Mr Ntame with batons and used electric shocks on his private parts after his wife had been accused of witchcraft.

The hearing was postponed until October 15 and the five were released on their own recognisances. — SAPA.

# Transport board planned for ETL area

**EAST LONDON** — The metropolitan area of East London was among five areas earmarked for the second phase of the introduction of Metropolitan Transport Advisory Boards, the assistant chief engineer for the Department of Transport, Mr T. C. Mackey, said here yesterday.

Mr Mackey was speaking at a Chartered Institute of Transport seminar on the Co-ordination of the Future of Passenger Transport in the Ciskei and Border areas.

He said that in terms of the Urban Transportation Act, the first five areas were already working and that the next phase would include East London, Pietermaritzburg, Bloemfontein, the Vaal Triangle and the East Rand.

The first MTAB areas were formed in Johannesburg, Cape Town, Pretoria, Durban and Port Elizabeth.

"The intention at this stage is that the area should comprise local authorities in East London, Beacon Bay, Gombie and

the divisional council," he said.

He added that it was important there should be co-operation with the people of the Ciskei when the scheme got going.

If such an arrangement were reached, the area would include Mdantsane, Berlin, King William's Town and Dimbaza.

Mr Mackey said consulting engineers were already at work formulating possible ways to operate the plan — especially as regards organisation of transport from the black

areas to the city centre.

The engineers would also undertake studies for urban transport in metropolitan area.

Mr Mackey explained that the MTAB was responsible for a metropolitan transport area declared by the Minister of Transport in consultation with the National Transport Commission and the province concerned.

"This metropolitan transport area consists of a number of local authorities as well as adjoining areas."

"One of these local au-

## Better planning called for

**EAST LONDON** — Duplication of infrastructure, facilities, plant and equipment, coupled with time wastage associated with unco-ordinated regional transport planning was causing a heavy drain on resources, the general manager of the Ciskei Transport Corporation, Mr Hans Kaiser, said at the transport seminar.

Mr Kaiser, who delivered a paper which stood out among outstanding contributions, said this duplication did not only affect the level of bus fares but affected every property-owner and salary-earner through rates and taxes, income tax, late-ness, absenteeism and inefficiency.

He emphasised that passenger transportation was not an end in itself but rather a means to an end.

He emphasised that passenger transportation was not an end in itself but rather a means to an end.

Listing problems created by a lack of forward planning in the past, Mr Kaiser said his company required road transportation permits from both South Africa and the Ciskei even for unbroken single routes.

"The one transportation board grants authority up to the Ciskei-South African border and the other in respect of Ciskeian au-

thority," he said.

"Besides burdening the operator with double costs — which in turn affects the level of bus fares — disagreement between the boards causes problems."

"It has happened that a particular board has granted its part of a route while the other has refused the section within its jurisdiction. The unenviable position of the operator is that he is left with half or 75 per cent of a route, which is useless."

He called for a regional transportation board which would see to uniformity.

On subsidisation of passenger fares he said as soon as a passenger crossed the border, for example from Mdantsane to the West Bank, the subsidy he paid came under the administration of the National Transport Commission.

However, the same passenger, travelling on a bus route which was wholly within the Ciskei, for example the Mdantsane in-

ternal feeder service, found himself subsidised by the Department of Co-operation and Development.

This lack of co-ordination also affected passenger fares and general public relations.

He gave an example of subsidies being levied on internal services after a fares increase when a similar subsidy was not forthcoming for the service between Mdantsane and East London.

He felt a single subsidising authority would be an answer to the problem.

His company subscribed to the idea of "one ticket and one bus per journey" but this was not always feasible when other factors were taken into account.

Mr Kaiser also raised the question of bus shelters which he insisted should be provided by local authorities, who always claimed they did not have the money. — DDR.

## Plea to channel money to transport

**EAST LONDON** — A suggestion that revenue from parking meters be channelled towards supporting and encouraging the use of public transport was made at the transport seminar here.

The suggestion was made by the City Mechanical Engineer, Mr C. K. Vndreas, who is also in charge of the municipal transport system here.

After painting a grim

picture of the municipal bus service, which has run at a loss since 1946, Mr Vndreas said since the parking meter's gain was suffered by the municipal bus service was common in many major areas in South Africa and had been so for many years.

In East London the loss had risen from R12 596 in 1946 to R672 193 in 1980.

Mr Vndreas said

aged to use cars rather than public transport.

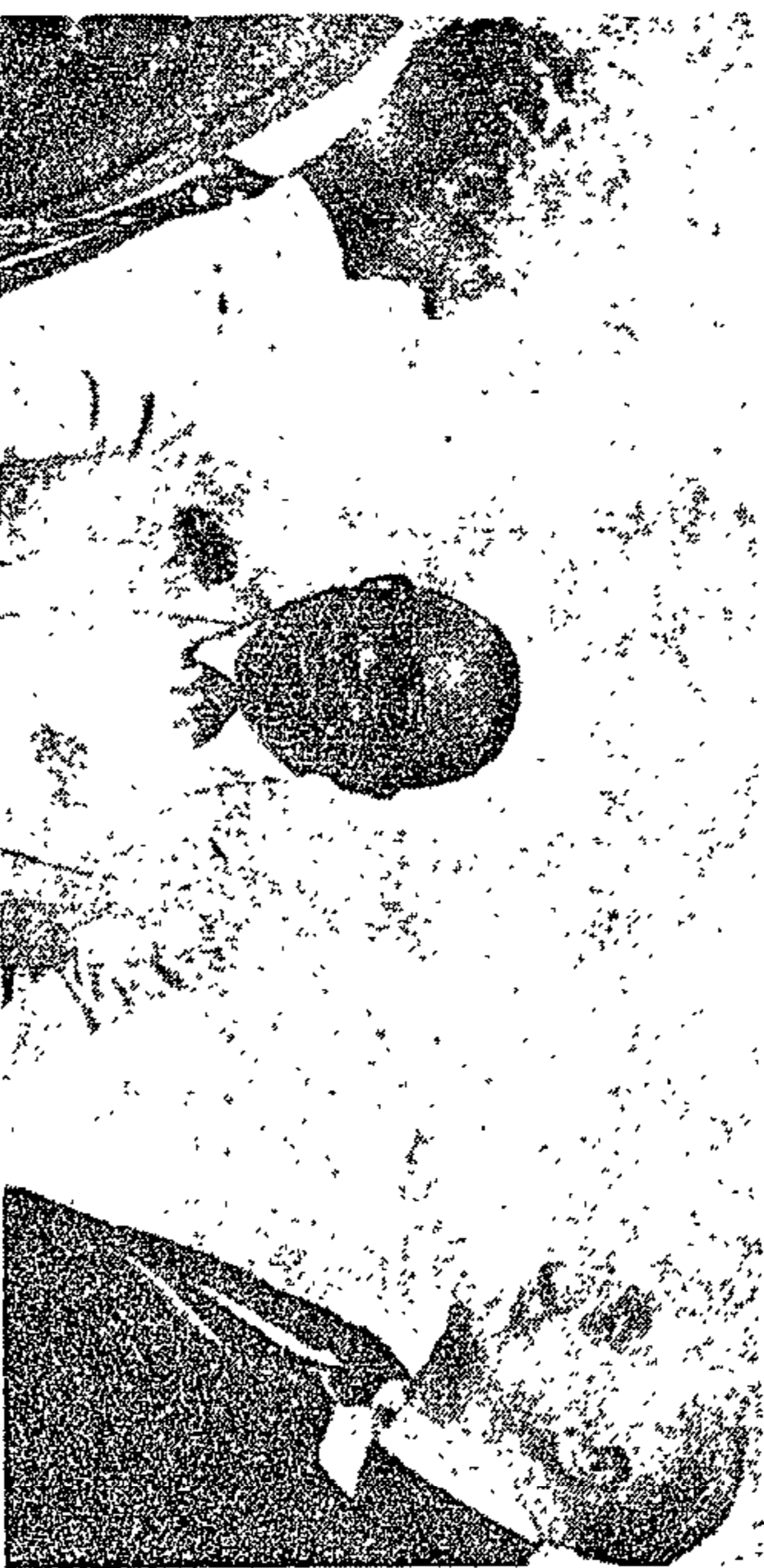
Mr Vndreas also pointed out that the general loss suffered by the municipal bus service was common in many major areas in South Africa and had been so for many years.

In East London the loss had risen from R12 596 in 1946 to R672 193 in 1980.

Mr Vndreas said

opening up of bus services for all races in the municipal area in 1980 had not yielded much in revenue but had made a marked contribution to tolerance between man and man.

Other speakers included the Town Clerk, Mr J. J. Human, The Chief City Engineer, Mr G. Keppie, and the man in charge of transport in the Border Chamber of Trade, Mr N.



The chairman of the seminar, Mr C. Moore, the Ciskei Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs, Mr A. P. Tapa, and Mr T. C. Mackey of the Department of Transport at the seminar.

## Mdantsane-Potsdam rail link investigated

**EAST LONDON** — Forward planning for possible future rail links for the Mdantsane-Potsdam area had been done by the Railways in co-operation with the Department of Co-operation and Development, a senior transport planner in the Department of Transport, Dr J. P. van der Voort, said at the Institute of Transport seminar here.

Dr Van der Voort said if undertaken the plan would mean the introduction of train services within Mdantsane.

He warned however, that no railway facilities would be provided unless a full transportation study had been carried out with a full economic analysis proving the use of trains to be the best suitable for the situation.

Dr. Von der Voort said

and one member each nominated by the National Transport Commission, the Railways, the Secretary for Community Development, the Secretary for Planning and the Environment and three members representing commerce and industry but appointed by the administrator.

The main functions of the MTAB are:

- To promote collaboration between local authorities within the metropolitan transport area and to promote co-ordination of transport in the area;
- To formulate goals and objectives for transport in the area;
- To cause transport studies to be undertaken and to assist in the formulation of transport programmes;
- To make recommendations to the administrator in regard to transportation matters in the area and their associated financing, and to direct the implementation of the approved transport programme. — DDR

had shown that for a demand larger than 40 000 passengers a day per direction along a route, rail became the cheaper mode of transport.

He added that this could be higher on mountainous terrain where considerable earthworks would be necessary.

Dr Voort assured the commuters of Mdantsane and East London that the Railways had done everything to ensure that the correct transport solution for the needs of the area would be offered.

The Mayor of Mdantsane, Mr W. Lubisi, said public transport was the link between the average Mdantsane resident's home and place of employment.

Mr Lubisi called for the introduction of an internal train service in Mdantsane.

He said the need for people or goods to transfer from one vehicle to another was wasteful and should be avoided even if the point of origin lay outside the Ciskei.

He said the transfer of goods from motor transport of one state to that of the other would be costly.

His government felt that goods conveyance for both rail and road services should remain in the hands of the South African Railways.

Mr Tapa said all internal passenger services should be transferred to the Ciskei Government so that they could be integrated into the existing network in the region.

He said three criteria guided the reasoning of the Ciskei Government on these issues. The criteria were participation, personal comfort and punctuality and reliability.

Answering a question later Mr Tapa said a regional arrangement within this framework would be acceptable to the Ciskei Government — DDR

Mr Tapa was giving the Ciskei Government's view on Co-ordination and the Future of Passenger Transport in the Ciskei and Border Areas.

Spelling out what he called some basic principles on which his government would insist during the negotiations, he said it hoped the principle of "one person, one journey, one vehicle" would be upheld.

He said the need for people or goods to transfer from one vehicle to another was wasteful and should be avoided even if the point of origin lay outside the Ciskei.

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# Assault charge - police in court

THREE Ciskeian police-  
men and two Zwelitsha  
residents appeared briefly  
in the Zwelitsha Magi-  
strates Court yesterday on  
charges of assault with  
intent to do grievous bodily  
harm.

Constable Bonisile Vuso,  
44, Constable Khavulezile  
Mgquba, 28, Constable  
Thembisile Nophondo, 33,  
Mr Albert Dyonase and Mr  
Wilho Matshekwa, 63,  
pleaded not guilty before  
Mr G P Maritz.

They are alleged to have  
assaulted Mrs Lucy Ntame  
and Mr Wilson Ntame after  
accusing them of witch-  
craft at Zwelitsha on

December 15 last year

Evidence before the  
court was that the accused  
came to Mrs Ntame's house  
and demanded that she  
produce a "zombi" which  
was allegedly hidden in the  
house. When she failed to do  
so she was assaulted with  
stunbats and batons.

Police allegedly also  
assaulted Mr Ntame with  
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The hearing was post-  
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Basic description - Companies which have excess marketing capacity  
or they feel that they can gain by having a broader product line,  
take on additional lines for international distribution. This is  
called either piggybacking or complementary marketing.

Primary criteria for selecting products are

- Is the product related to the product line and does it contribute to it
- Does the product fit the sales and distribution channel presently employed
- Is there an adequate margin to make the undertaking more worthwhile
- Will the product find market acceptance and profitable volume.

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## Witch, whipped, court told

the lower the report will be the effect of tially significant ef earnings yield and di upon the earnings figu ratio.

Ratios such as return o ability ratios, for exam will also be affected by such a great extent.

total amount of the investment in assets is larger in amount than income, and accordingly, the amount of interest capitalised bears a smaller proportion to those assets than it does to income.<sup>52</sup> The same survey also indicated that the ratios of investment turnover and the book value of the assets per share changed by less than 3% if interest were expensed rather than capitalised.<sup>53</sup>

### 4.8 Consolidated Annual Financial Statements

#### 4.8.1 Group Accounts

What happens to the interest that has been capitalised when consolidation takes place? If no practical guidelines exist, it is possible for management of the holding company, by virtue of their position of control, to manipulate the profits of the group by merely borrowing funds from outside the group, and then lending these funds to their subsidiary

enterprise, the larger erest. This poten- n turn affect the s, as they are based e price earnings , and other profit- n owners' equity, erest, but not to fact that the

ZWELITSHA. — Three Ciskei policemen and two civilians appeared in the Zwelitsha Magistrate's Court yesterday on charges of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm. Constable Bonisile Vuso, 44, Constable Khawulezile Mgquba, 28, Constable Thembisile Nophondo, 33, Mr Albert Dyonase and Mr Willie Matsheketwa, 63, pleaded not guilty before Mr G P Maritz. Evidence was that on December 15 they assaulted Mrs Lucy Ntame with sjamboks and batons when she failed to produce a "zombie" which was allegedly hidden in her Zwelitsha house. The police allegedly also assaulted her husband, Mr Wilson Ntame, with batons and used electric shocks on his private parts after accusing his wife of witchcraft. The hearing was postponed to October 15. — Sapa.



# Maku: don't interfere with buses

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EAST LONDON — The Ciskeian Minister of Health, Dr B. R. Maku, said yesterday that there should be no interference with the running of buses to and from the Ciskei, as this was a service for the benefit of passengers.

Dr Maku was guest speaker at a dinner held after a one-day seminar organised by the Chartered Institute of Transport in East London.

The theme of the seminar was "Co-ordination and Future of Passenger Transport in the Ciskei and Border Areas."

The aim of the seminar was to ensure continued co-operation and co-ordination in the field of passenger transport between the Border area and the Ciskei, now and after independence.

Dr Maku said that Ciskei would become independent on December 4 but that there was a difference between the Xhosa ver-

sion of independence and the common version.

The Xhosa version of independence meant that one had the ability to do one's own thing and the Ciskei would apply the Xhosa version of independence.

Dr Maku said there should be no interference by anyone in the running of buses to and from Ciskei as it was for the benefit of the passengers that the buses were running.

The transport committee elected at the seminar will consist of representatives still to be nominated by various bodies.

The chairman of the committee will be a representative of the Chartered Institute of Transport, and among the bodies that will be represented on the committee will be the Ciskei Government, the South African Railways, Organised Transport Organisations and local authorities. Seminar reports, page 4.

# Minister of Justice alleges

# Trinitists

# Arrested

# Over 1000 Released

GRAHAMSTOWN — East London trade unionists detained in Mdantsane nearly two weeks ago had been chanting that the Ciskei Commissioner of Police, Major-General Charles Sebe, should be put to death.

DD 19/7/87

They had also been protesting the overthrow of the Ciskei Government. This is alleged in an affidavit by the Ciskei Minister of Justice, Mr. Hammond Njokuweni, opposing an urgent application for the release of the detainees which was brought by the South African Allied Workers' Union (SAWU) in the Supreme Court here.

A hearing of the matter scheduled for yesterday morning was postponed until next Thursday by Mr. Justice Rowe, who saw legal representatives of SAWU and the Ciskei Government in chambers. The SAWU application claims the detentions were unlawful and performed indiscriminately without proper warrant.

The trade unionists have since been released on bail of R50 each after appearing in the recent same Government's Court on Tuesday.

In an opposing affidavit filed late this week, Mr. Njokuweni denied that the detentions were unlawful or performed indiscriminately. The occupants of the buses were detained following information received by the Ciskei police. They were later formally served with warrants of arrest signed by himself following a meeting of the Ciskei cabinet which was specially convened the same night.

Mr. Njokuweni said information received by him indicated that the people detained were guilty of subversive conduct on the buses and that their behavior was in contravention of regulation 8 (1) of Proclamation 532.

They had subsequently been charged under this proclamation as well as under the Riotous Assemblies Act. The unionists had been chanting that General Sebe be put to death and giving the black power salute, Mr. Njokuweni said. They had also shouted "Amandla" and "up with Mandela" and were protesting the overthrow of the Ciskei Government. Mr. Njokuweni denied in his affidavit that the Ciskei Government regarded SAWU as an opponent.

that it had taken steps to subvert or oppress the union.

He denied a Saawu claim that union leaders had been detained as part of this policy and said no leaders had been detained simply by virtue of the positions they held.

"Union leaders who were detained were detained in connection with illegal activities and not in connection with their legal activities as union members."

A Ciskei police officer, Major Mvuye Pakade, said in an affidavit that passengers on the first of the three buses were in "a riotous mood" when they arrived at the Mdantsane bus terminus, where they formed a gathering and continued shouting subversive slogans.

After they refused to obey an order to disperse, he instructed police to remove them to the Mdantsane police station and, on the basis of further information received, he ordered the other two buses to be intercepted.

Major Pakade said the words being chanted could be clearly heard outside the buses.

General Sebe said in an affidavit that he and Mr Njokweni attended the

special cabinet meeting on September 6, after he had been contacted by the Mdantsane police station with the names of those held and the acts they were alleged to have committed.

The warrants were later prepared by members of his staff for each of the 205 people being detained.

General Sebe denied having told two newspaper reporters the unionists were being held under the Riotous Assemblies Act.

He said in his affidavit that he told Mr Steven Friedman of the Rand Daily Mail and Mr Phillip van Niekerk of the Daily Dispatch that charges under the Riotous Assemblies Act were being investigated but that the detainees were being held under security legislation.

An affidavit from the Ciskei Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, said the union members were being charged with incitement to public violence or alternatively contravening regulation (4)a Proclamation 252.

They are also being charged with contravening section 2 (6a) of the Riotous Assemblies Act, with an alternative charge under proclamation 252. — DDC.

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# Sebe greets chief justice

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN**  
— The Chief Minister, Chief L. L. Sebe, and his cabinet last night welcomed the newly appointed Chief Justice of the Ciskei, Mr Justice D. S. de Wet, and other Supreme Court officials at a reception at the Legislative Assembly.

In his speech, copies of which were released to the press, Chief Sebe said Mr Justice De Wet was no stranger to the Ciskei. As a judge of the Supreme Court in the Eastern Cape Division for many years he had adjudicated on many civil and criminal matters relating to Ciskeians. Before his elevation to the Bench he practised as an advocate in the same division of the Supreme Court and Ciskeians could not have wished for a more suitably qualified and equipped chief justice.

"I can liken our chief justice to a person who has been born again, where in his capacity as one of the pillars of our constitution, he will share with us the responsibility of building a new nation," Chief Sebe said.

"We will lean heavily upon him, and the wealth of his knowledge and experience over the years will be invaluable to us."

Chief Sebe said the chief justice's duties would not only be judicial. He would also fill the rôle of an all-rounder as a father to the nation and ambassador for Ciskei.

"Ciskei is a developing national state and, as is the case with other similar states, many cases which

appear on the roll will stem from social problems. Justice must always be done, and seen to be done, and standards and principles should never be lowered.

"Working within this framework the chief justice will also have to call upon his skills as a social worker to unravel some of the matters which will be presented to him."

Chief Sebe said glory had befallen the chief justice to be appointed to his position when the Ciskei nation was rising from the dust.

History would show that his name would figure high on the roll of honour of those who helped with the development of Ciskei.

"The judiciary in our country rates with the highest in the world and as an independent Ciskei we aim to be included in this bracket. Ciskeians in the Department of justice have accepted the challenge and it will be found that most of the judicial posts are filled by Ciskeians — some of whom have already reached the level of principal magistrate.

"Through the assistance and guidance of our chief justice we hope to build on this foundation and rise to greater heights."

Chief Sebe also welcomed the attorney general, Mr W. F. Jurgens, the state advocate, Mr L. J. Langeveld, the registrar and master of the supreme court, Mr W. F. Galloway, and the personal clerk to the chief justice, Miss F. Kruger. — DDR.

DD 19/9/81

# Varsity bursaries for Ciskei villagers

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN**  
— The Ciskei Education Department was launching a rural education scheme to produce more graduates, the Minister of Education, Chief D. M. Jongilanga, announced yesterday.

He said the department was offering bursaries to two students from each village to study for a degree at the University of Fort Hare. The students would enter into a contract with the department to work for it for 10 years. In

this way it was hoped to produce more graduates.

Every chief and headman wanted a high school in his area and these needed qualified teachers.

"We must improve and upgrade the quality of our teachers", he said.

Chief Jongilanga appealed to parents to send their children to the Lennox Sebe Training College to take a new three-year teacher's diploma. —  
DDR.

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Op 19/9/81  
Ciskei  
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US acts

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WASHINGTON - The United States is "discussing" Ciskei's arrest of over 200 trade unionists with the Republic through diplomatic channels, a State Department spokesman said yesterday.

In line with Washington's revision of the Carter administration's policy of outspokenly criticising human rights violations, the official was careful in his statement not to condemn the arrests in public.

The department which had declined to comment on the issue when it was first raised, was asked if the US regarded the right to organise unions as a fundamental human right.

"We believe that independent trade unions are an integral element of a democratic society", said yesterday's reply.

The right to organise labour unions and to bargain collectively is part of the United Nations universal declaration of human rights. - DNR.

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# Buthelezi will boycott Ciskei independence

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Mall Correspondent

THE Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, has turned down an invitation to attend the Ciskeian independence celebrations in December this year.

Addressing a meeting of the SA Black Alliance at Ladysmith yesterday, Chief Buthelezi said he had told Chief Lennox Sebe, Chief Minister of the Ciskei, that he found it difficult to associate himself in any way with celebrations connected with "so-called independence".

He said it would not be right for him to criticise Chief Sebe's decision to take independence. Nevertheless, he felt the decision was a "mistake".

Chief Buthelezi told the meeting that, when people like Dr Sebe walked into this "farce" with both eyes open and in broad daylight, they gave a moral base to the "farce".



CHIEF GATSHA BUTHELEZI slams independence'

## 'Trophies'

"The South African regime is enabled to get away with murder, because they are in these circumstances enabled to say that it is black people themselves who want to be fragmented and who do not want to be part and parcel of one South African nation," he pointed out.

The fact that the Government had Chiefs Matanzima, Mangope, Mphahlele, and very soon Sebe as "trophies of success" on their walls in their "wicked plans" of fragmenting blacks did not mean they were likely to succeed in "fooling all blacks into falling for such fraudulent plans".

Chief Buthelezi said most whites and all blacks in the Natal-KwaZulu region were opposed to the idea of fragmenting this region into two areas or separate regions.

## Kingdom

"Those few blacks who might be inclined to want an independent state of KwaZulu would not accept anything short of what was King Shaka's kingdom, which means Natal plus areas which are today beyond the borders of Natal," he said.

Those who were political realists knew this was nothing short of "asking for the moon".

# Buthelezi: Santos Ciskei

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CHIEF BUTHELEZI

DURBAN — The Chief Minister of Kwazulu, Chief Gatscha Buthelezi, has turned down an invitation to attend the Ciskeian independence celebrations in December this year.

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"fooling all blacks in falling for such fraudulent plans".

Chief Buthelezi said most whites and all blacks in the Natal/Kwazulu region were opposed to the idea of fragmenting this region into two areas or separate regions.

"Those few blacks who might be inclined to want an independent state of Kwazulu would not accept anything short of what was King Shaka's kingdom, which means Natal plus

areas today which are beyond the borders of Natal," he continued.

"Those of us who are political realists know perfectly well that there is such interdependence between all the population groups here that such a thing is no more than "asking for the moon". — DDC.



CHIEF SEBE



# Buthelezi turns down Ciskei invitation

NM 21/7/81

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## Mercury Reporter

THE Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gat ha Buthelezi, has turned down an invitation to attend the Ciskeian independence celebrations in December this year.

Addressing a meeting of the South African Black Alliance at Ladysmith yesterday, Chief Buthelezi said he had told Chief Lennox Sebe, Chief Minister of Ciskei, that he found it difficult to associate himself in any way with celebrations connected with so-called independence.

He said it would not be right for him to criticise Chief Sebe's decision to take independence. Nevertheless he felt the decision

was a 'mistake'.

Chief Buthelezi told the meeting that, when people like Dr Sebe walked into this 'area' with both eyes open and in broad daylight, they gave a moral base to 'the face'.

## Trophies

'The South African regime is enabled to get away with murder, because they are, in these circumstances, enabled to say that it is black people themselves who want to be fragmented, and who do not want to be part and parcel of one South African nation,' he said.

The fact that the Government had Chief Matanzima, Chief Mangope, Chief Mphophu and, very soon, Chief Sebe as 'trophies of success' on their walls in their 'wicked plans' of fragmenting blacks, did not mean they were likely to succeed in 'fooling all blacks in falling for such fraudulent plans'.

Chief Buthelezi said most whites and all Blacks in the Natal KwaZulu region were opposed to the idea of fragmenting this region into two areas or separate regions.

'Those few blacks who might be inclined to want an independent State of KwaZulu would not accept anything short of what was King Shaka's kingdom, which means Natal plus areas today which are beyond the borders of Natal,' he said.

'Those of us who are political realists know perfectly well that there is such interdependence between all the population groups here that such a thing is no more than asking for the moon.'



Major General Charles Sebe, head of Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, (right) congratulates Ciskei police officers, Lt Col L. B. Madolo (left), Lt Col M. F. Tele and Lt Col M. G. Pakade on their promotions from the rank of major.

## Ideals vital says Sebe

ZWELITSHA — Discipline without an emphasis on ideals was useless, the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief L. L. Sebe, said here yesterday.

Chief Sebe was announcing the promotion of four police officers from the rank of major to lieutenant-colonel.

They are Lt-Col L. B. Madolo, who is stationed at the head office here and who will become director of police at independence, Lt-Col M. Takane, who is head of the CID in the Ciskei, Lt-Col M. G. Pakade, the station commander in Mdantsane, and Zwelitsha's station commander, Lt-Col M. F. Tele.

Chief Sebe explained that he had said promotions would be dealt with in a manner which would show that those who got them had not only achieved them as part of normal assessment, but also for contributing something to the nation.

He said the four men had not only done well in courses they had attended, where they were given above-average ratings, but had also risked their lives in the performance of their duties.

He added that it was not unusual for members of the cabinet to be present when promotions were announced, but four ministers — the Deputy Chief Minister and Minister of Agriculture, the Rev W. M. Xaba, the Minister of the Interior, Chief L. W. Maqoma, the Minister of Education, Chief D. M. Jongilanga, and the Minister of Justice, Chief Z. Njokweni, had all broken other appointments to attend. — DDR.

## Madolo groomed for top job

ZWELITSHA — A man who joined the South African Police in Duncan Village, East London in 1969 will be the Director of Police when the Ciskei attains independence on December 4.

He is Lieutenant Colonel L. B. Madolo, one of four policemen promoted from the rank of major to Lieutenant-Colonel yesterday.

Lt Col Madolo is already at the head office of Ciskei Police here and is being groomed to take over from Colonel J. Gerber.

Lt Col Madolo, who was born at Bulembu in the Zwelitsha district, joined the police after completing the junior certificate at Gasela Secondary School.

From police college he was sent to Jeppe, Johannesburg where he served for a few years before being transferred to Stutterheim in 1973. He also served as station commander at Keiskammahoek and Dimbaza. Lt-Col Madolo became a sergeant while serving at Stutterheim, where he also wrote and passed examinations before becoming a warrant officer.

While at Keiskammahoek he completed a course and was promoted to a lieutenant. He became a captain in 1980 and rose to the rank of major after going through another course towards the end of last year.

Lt-Col Madolo has just

returned from a station commander's course in Queenstown.

He is married with two sons and two daughters.

Colonel M. G. Pakade, who has been station commander at Mdantsane since last year, joined the SAP in Zwelitsha.

From training college he went to serve at Bellville in 1965. He became a sergeant in 1967, a senior sergeant in 1967, a warrant officer in 1975.

In 1978 he became the first Ciskei police station commander in Zwelitsha. He was transferred to the Ciskei police headquarters the next year and was promoted to the rank of lieutenant. He became a captain early last year and a major last September.

Lt-Col Pakade has also served at Fleet Street, East London, Virginia in the Free State and Kwazakhele, Port Elizabeth.

For Lt-Col M. A. Tele the promotion means he has gone from warrant officer to lieutenant-colonel in just over three years.

His career started at King William's Town in 1962 and through the years he served at Zwelitsha, Keiskammahoek, Punzana and Zwelitsha where he became station commander in 1978.

From lieutenant he rose to the rank of major.

Ciskei Chief Minister, Chief L. L. Sebe said all three men would be promoted to the rank of colonel at independence. — DDR.

## Secretaries to be directors

ZWELITSHA — Ciskei civil servants who head departments will be called directors and not secretaries from Independence Day, December 4.

This was explained yesterday by the Secretary to the Chief Minister, Mr. Graham Maytham.

He said the three heads of departments under the presidency would be called directors-general. They will head the Depart-

ment of the Presidency, the Department of State Security and the Department of the Auditor-General.

The respective heads of the departments will be Mr Maytham, Major-General Charles Sebe and Mr I. Mullins.

Mr Maytham said all the heads of departments of state for the post-independence government had

already been appointed and the terms of directors-general and general were being used in internal correspondence between the departments.

This could not be done on external correspondence as the new designations would only have constitutional status on December 5.

Officials who will become directors on that date will be Mr K. Tabata

(Interior), Mr C. Attwell (Works), Mr O. S. Bimela (Education), Mr G. Godden (Agriculture), Mr D. Boucher (Justice) Dr L. Piliso (health acting) Mr P. Karremaker (Finance and Economic Affairs), Mr A. P. Coetzee (Manpower Utilisation), Mr A. Nyikana (Foreign Affairs) and a pending appointment for the Department of Posts and Telecommunications. — DDR.

DD 22/9/81 (1/5) ~~(1/5)~~  
**Paris agent to visit Ciskei**

ZWELITSHA — The Paris agent for the Ciskei Government, Mr Leon Delbecque, will visit the homeland on October 5 and 6.

The Director-General designate to the Ciskei presidency, Mr Graham

Maytham said yesterday the main purpose of the visit was for Mr Delbecque to get a personal view of the Ciskei's potential for industrial development.

Mr Maytham said Mr Delbecque would meet the

cabinet on October 5 and would have dinner with selected cabinet members the same evening.

On October 6 he would travel around the Ciskei examining its industrial potential, Mr Maytham said. — DDR.

Asset Acquisitions	ss. 1 'Gross Income' definition paras. (g), (h);		TUTORIALS
- Leasehold Improvements	11(f), 11(g), 11(h), 12, 13, R(4), R(5)	513 - 524, 765 - 786, 534 - 537, 1423 - 1426	T. 1319 T. 1409 T. 1411

# UNIONISTS RETURN STATE fired detainees

**EAST LONDON** - Black grade union members here have demanded that all workers dismissed after being detained in the Ciskei be reinstated.

The call was made at a public meeting on Sunday attended by about 800 members of the SA Allied Workers Union, the African Food and Canning Workers Union and the General Workers Union. At the meeting it was alleged that seven workers had been dismissed because they had been among the 205 unionists detained in the Ciskei two weeks ago.

The meeting resolved that all workers committed at the various unionised factories approach their managements and call on them to put pressure on employers who have dismissed workers, particularly the management of the SATV Manufacturing Company where it was claimed three workers were fired.

The other employers who were alleged to have fired their employees were the Ciskei Transport Corporation, the South African Railways and the East London Airport.

At the meeting workers claimed that the dismissals were pure victimisation.

Other workers claimed to have been fired are: Miss Doreen Kileni, Miss Thandiwe Ngqondele and

Miss Sylvia Tavéla (all from SATV), Mr Sandiso Vani and Mr Malekeli Bishoji (of the East London Airport) and Mr Barington Mandongana of the South African Railways.

Mike Bosworth, the managing director of SATV, said it was not the policy of his company to fire people merely because they had been detained. He said he would check up on the cases named, but by yesterday evening had not replied.

Mr H. G. Kaiser, group manager of the CTC, said Mr Soci was dismissed after failing to report for duty after a consecutive seven-day absence period. "It is a standing rule that all employees who absent themselves from duty should inform the company within seven days.

"However, each case is treated on its merits and Mr Soci is welcome to utilise the normal grievance channels of the CTC if he is in any way dissatisfied with his treatment."

A spokesman for the SAR said he would check up on the allegations and issue a statement today. A spokesman for the East London Airport refused to discuss the issue saying staff matters were confidential. - DDR

EXAMINATION - OCTOBER 1981

THE TUTORIALS REFER TO 'QUESTIONS ON S.A. INCOME TAX 1980' AND THE SOLUTIONS ARE PREPARED ON THE BASIS THAT THE QUESTIONS BE UPDATED BY ONE YEAR.

22/9/81 Ciskei's status

105

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Ciskeians will not lose their existing rights, privileges and benefits after the homeland's independence in December, a Government White Paper said yesterday.

"Other than the loss of citizenship, the existing rights, privileges and benefits of Ciskeian citizens who reside in the Republic are not affected," the White Paper said.

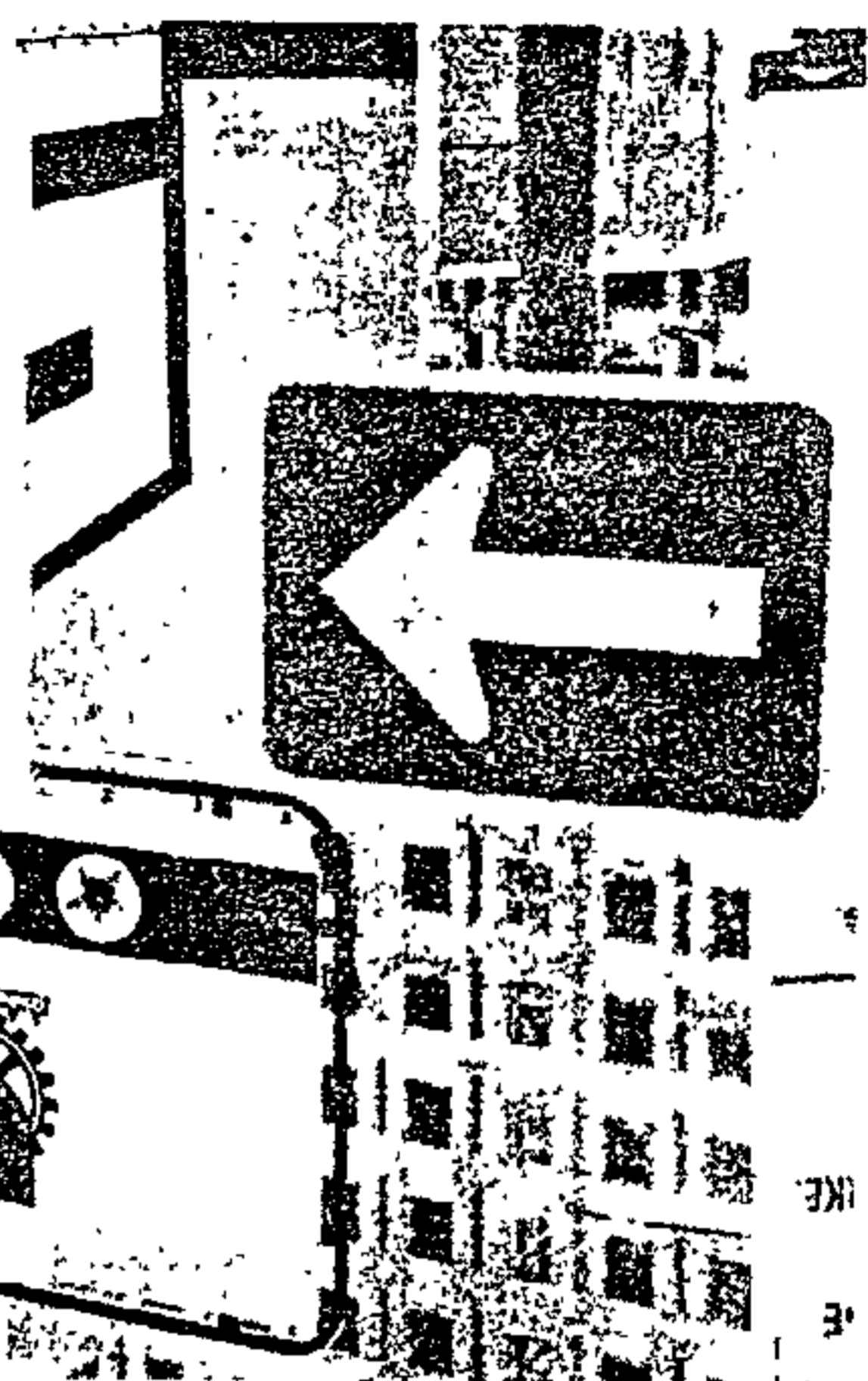
The report, tabled in Parliament, said that simulta-

neously with the transfer of sovereignty over the area of the Ciskei, "sovereignty over the people of Ciskei must be transferred and people who become citizens of Ciskei will in the process cease to be citizens of the Republic".

It also said the Status of Ciskei Bill would make provision for the identification of citizens of Ciskei.

The White Paper confirmed that the existing laws in South Africa would apply in Ciskei until amended or repealed.

standards of safety on a must from time to time you have attained. NOSA for all industry and the expressed in a star rating



It is encouraging to note that progress is being made. One of the measurements which indicates this progress, is the rates which employers have to pay for Workmen's Compensation insurance. Despite the increase in compensation claims and medical expenses the Workmen's Compensation Commission has, over the last three years, been able to lower the insurance premiums payable in 59 out of 112 classes of industry. This is a direct saving for management and the economy. The Commission has also been able to pump close on R14 million back into the economy in the form of rebates to those firms which have kept their claims on the State Accident Fund below a certain limit.

Conclusion

At university level great strides have been made at most of the universities. Pretoria University requires training for all their engineering students, those following the building management course and the occupational nurses course. Stellenbosch university has embarked on a Loss Control Programme for the university campus. At the supervisory level NOSA yearly trains some 6 000 Whites and 4 000 other races at courses lasting from six hours to forty hours duration. At the safety professional level, NOSA in conjunction with the Steel and Engineering Industries Federation of South Africa was instrumental in getting a Diploma Course introduced by the Department of National Education. The Diploma in Safety Management is a three year course and is offered by the correspondence section of the Witwatersrand College for Advanced Technical Education. (12)

Training

By virtue of NOSA's objective it is only natural that great emphasis must be laid on safety training. The training starts at school level where Technical High Schools have introduced safety into the curricula based on NOSA's booklet Questions and Answers on safety. (11) This covers the Department of Bantu Education as well as the Education Department of South West Africa. At colleges for advanced technical education level all aspirant teachers in the technical fields are required to pass a NOSA examination, as also do occupational nurses.

One of the best motivations in any business situation is to give recognition for reaching certain high standards. Therefore to meet this need a further development of NOSA's Five Star Grading system has evolved. A Safety Competition which is run on a national basis for Five Star firms has proved to be the answer. The best firms in each of NOSA's regions go forward to national competitions. There are various classes, for instance, the large factories, the smaller factories, the lumber millers, the metal industry and the like. The remarkable success of the winners shows what can be achieved when management take up NOSA's challenge. Firms which have won NOSA's highest safety award for large factories have achieved outstanding records. Take for instance the Phosphate Development Corporation (FOSKOR) at Phalaborwa. They have recently worked 9.2 million manhours without a disabling injury. This is a southern hemisphere record for an opencast mine. Highveld Steel Works at Witbank is another firm which has shown dramatic improvement. They have won the Metal Industries Safety Trophy two years in succession. Many men at Highveld Steel have attended the full range of NOSA's safety training courses in recent years, a factor to which they attribute an injury frequency rate of 9 compared with the national average for the Iron and Steel industry of 29.9. Years ago their lost-time injury rate was 65.

Recognition

The mark allocation for the Safety Programme which covers some 100 items including the premises, machine guarding, electrical protection, personal protective equipment, safety organisation and propaganda methods must correlate with the drop in injury frequency rate. Therefore, a further criterion has been introduced before awarding a firm a Five Star Grading. The injury frequency rate for a firm with a Five Star Grading must be no greater than 5, that for a Four Star Grading must be no greater than 10 and that for a Three Star Grading no greater than 15 and so on. Therefore, if for instance the Safety Committee system is not effective, if the training methods are poor, if the communications are weak, and the selection is incorrect, it will be reflected in the injury frequency rate.

landowners mentioned above in Stock Certificates.

Hans S Black spots  
 Q.C. 461 22/9/81 (OS)  
 342. Mr. D. J. N. MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) (a) How many Black spots still exist in the Queenstown-East London Corridor and (b) what is the population of each such Black spot;
- (2) whether it is the intention to move the population of each such Black spot; if so, when in each case?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1)(a) and (b) and (2) The farm Alsatia in the district of Cathcart is the only Black spot. There are, however, also seven badly situated Black areas (released and scheduled areas) in the districts of Queenstown, Cathcart, Stutterheim, Komgha and East London namely, Lesseyton, Goshen, Umgwali, Wartburg, Mooiplaats and Kwelera.

It is the intention to resettle the Black communities of the said Black spot and other badly situated areas but no fixed date has as yet been determined for the proposed resettlement projects.

Surveys to determine the exact number of people involved will only be conducted shortly before the resettlement actions take place.

Hans S Peddie district: consolidation (OS)  
 Q.C. 460-61 22/9/81  
 253. Mr. E. K. MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(a) How many farmers affected by consolidation were bought out in the (i) Peddie district and (ii) Republic under the scheme in terms of which 60 per cent of the purchase price was paid in Government Internal Registered stock and (b) what was the total amount of money involved in the (i) Peddie district and (ii) Republic?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a)(i) and (ii) and (b)(i) and (ii) It is unfortunately not possible to furnish separate figures in respect of the district of Peddie and the Republic of South Africa without performing a considerable volume of work, which is deemed to be unjustified. A total number of 1 675 landowners in the Republic of South Africa were affected under the scheme in terms of which 60% of the purchase price was paid in long term internal Registered Stock. A total amount of R118 077 540 was paid to the 1 675

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DD 23/9/81  
V d Walt  
hearing today (105)

QUEENSTOWN - The Van der Walt Commission on consolidation will sit here today and will also have a session at Balfour later in the week.

Both sessions will be private and closed to the press.

The deputy Town Clerk of Queenstown, Mr T. White, said he did not know what would be discussed or how many people would give evidence but he believed the session would deal with the Hogsback, and Klipplaat-Waterdown dam area.

The secretary of the commission, Mr Venter, was unavailable for comment, and the commissioner of the Department of Co-operation and Development in Queenstown, Mr A. J. Mathee, refused to disclose any details about the commission's sessions. - DDR

- |   |         |
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Development Trust, it shows amounts allocated and spent and reasons for underspending. It covers the years 1970/71 to 1976/77; after the latter date, the accounts were reorganised and expenditure specifically on resettlement is no longer identifiable.

Two points are worthy of notice: (a) the very low amount spent on compensation and infrastructure in relation to the number of people moved. From 1971 to 1974, the total expenditure was R1,18 million; in the same period about 78 000 people were moved (see Table I) so per capita cost of removal was as little as R15;

(b) the substantial increase in spending after 1975; from 1975 to 1976 total expenditure was R10,49 million and removals were 85 000 so per capita cost jumped to R123. It is not clear why this jump should have taken place but it probably reflects both increased amounts payable in compensation and increased development costs for the resettlement sites. Whether the latter represents increasing average standards or not would form an interesting topic for further study.

Table 12 Expenditure on resettlement by the S.A. Development Trust, 1970/71 - 1976/77

Date	Allocated (R)	Spent	Reasons for underspending
70/71	310000	163051	Delays in provision of services and adequate housing for the resettlement of Bantu, so less spent on compensation.
71/72	220000	174721	Certain basic services could not be provided, which resulted in delays in the settlement of Bantu
72/73	151000	37536	As 70/71
73/74	392000	371480	Compensation paid for the removal of Bantu less than expected.
74/75	813000	595884	Unavoidable delays in development of farms for settlement
75/76	7374500	4438267	Development of newly purchased farms and removal of black spots delayed as a result of economy measures
76/77	6660000	6052528	Claims in connection with removals not submitted timeously





DD 23/9/81

# Director tells why detained three sacked

EAST LONDON — Three workers had been fired from the SATV Manufacturing Company here because of normal company policy and not because of their trade union activities, Mr Mike Bosworth, the managing director said yesterday.

Mr Bosworth, who was referring to three workers who were dismissed following their detention by the Ciskei police two weeks ago, said workers who absented themselves without contacting the company within three days were automatically dismissed.

"We can't bend the rules for employees every time they stay away for more than three days. We merely applied the rules of our company to them and their dismissal had nothing to do with Saawu," he said.

Workers resolved at a public meeting on Sunday

to approach their managements in an effort to get the three workers reinstated as they had not been convicted of any offence. The names of the workers are Miss Sylvia Tayela, Miss Thandiwe Ngqondele and Miss Doreen Kileni.

Mr A. Jonker, systems manager of the SA Railways in the Eastern Cape, said two railway workers had been fired following the detentions but this was mostly due to their poor record. He said two other railway workers who had been involved had been allowed to recommence duties.

"These two men were regarded as having absconded when they only showed up for work on Friday after having been released on Wednesday. This coupled with their work record convinced the superintendents on what action to take" — DDR

# Border blacks to be moved, says Koornhof

Political Staff

**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.** — The government still intends to move black people from eight areas of black-owned land in the white Border corridor between Ciskei and Transkei.

But it does not know how many people live in these areas, nor has any timetable been set for the removal from these areas.

This emerged from the reply given in Parliament yesterday by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, to a question tabled by Mr John Malcomess (PFP, Port Elizabeth Central).

Dr Koornhof said only one of these areas — a farm called Alsatia in the Cathcart district — was a black spot.

There were, however, seven "badly-situated black areas" — released and scheduled areas — in the Border corridor.

Dr Koornhof said it was "the intention to resettle the black communities of the said black spot and other badly-situated areas, but no fixed date has as yet been determined for the proposed resettlement projects".

"Surveys to determine the exact number of people involved will only be conduct-

ed shortly before the resettlement actions take place," Dr Koornhof said.

These "badly-situated" black areas were Lesseyton in the Queenstown district, Goshen in the Cathcart district, Umgwali in the Stutterheim district, Wartburg in the Komga district and Mooiplaats and Kwelera in the East London district.

• More than 1 600 landowners in areas purchased for the consolidation of the homelands received registered government stock in part payment of the land.

The stock scheme was now being disbanded and property-owners are now being paid in cash but the stock scheme was introduced when there was a shortage of funds for consolidation purposes.

"A total amount of R118 077 540 was paid to the 1 675 landowners in stock certificates," Dr Koornhof said.

He gave this information when he replied to a question tabled by Mr Errol Moorcroft (PFP Albany).

1053 KADRU (105)  
20 466 7 28/9/81  
3. Mr. D. J. DALLING asked the  
Minister of Co-operation and Development:

Whether the Ciskei Government has recently evicted from the Ciskei certain sports administrators of KADRU, whose names have at Mr. Dalling's request been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purposes of his reply; if so, (a) where were they evicted to, (b)(i) when and (ii) on what grounds were they evicted, (c) what is the nationality of the persons concerned and (d) what arrangements have been made for their accommodation?

467

WEDNESDAY, 2

†The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION  
AND DEVELOPMENT:

This is a matter for the Ciskeian Government and that Government is not prepared to reply to the question.

# Mdantsane cell hunger strike claim

DD 24/9/81  
328  
105

ZWELITSHA — The four King and Districts Rugby Union (Kadru) executive members who were deported early this month from the Ciskei, went on a hunger-strike for five days while they were in detention.

This was revealed in a report submitted to Kadru by its president, Mr Amos Nyondo, one of the deportees. He was taken to Port Elizabeth by members of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services (CCIS), after being served a deportation order on September 9.

Mr Nyondo's report was tabled at a Kadru meeting here, where it was decided the union still recognised as its executive members Mr Nyondo and other deportees, Mr Albert Tyulu (senior vice-president), Mr Douglas Maku (general secretary) and Mr Fungile Mabece (treasurer), who were detained with Mr Nyondo.

Mr Tyulu was deported to Lady Free, in Transkei, Mr Maku to Port Elizabeth while Mr Mabece was removed to the Whittlesea area in the Ciskei.

Mr Nyondo said in his report the four Kadru offi-

cial were detained by the CCIS on August 31, and Mr Maku and Mr Mabece were released on September 8, and the two others the following day.

"From noon on September 3 until our release from detention we refused to eat the food they served us, believing that that was the only form of protest we could launch against our detention," Mr Nyondo reported.

He said while they were in detention, a letter came through for Mr Maku from the Ciskei Department of Finance (where he worked as a personnel officer) which terminated his services. The letter was delivered to Mr Maku's cell on September 3, but Mr Nyondo did not say what date it bore.

Letters of termination of services for Mr Tyulu (Department of Education) and Mr Mabece (Department of Justice) were received after the men had been released.

Mr Nyondo said the four men were kept in the same cell — "after we had requested it" — at Mdantsane police station. — DDR.

# Deportations: Dalling slams govt silence

## Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, ran into a new storm yesterday when he refused to answer questions in Parliament about the deportation of Ciskeian rugby officials.

Dr Koornhof said the matter fell under the jurisdiction of the Ciskei Government, and the homeland government "is not prepared to reply to the question"

But the chief opposition spokesman on sport, Mr David Dalling, hit back at Dr Koornhof, accusing him of trying to wipe his hands of the whole issue and of bringing politics into sport contrary to government policy.

"By persistently refusing to face up to the fact that there are millions of black South Africans who are not, and will never be, citizens of any homeland, Dr Koornhof is driving South Africa into yet another crisis.

"These rugby officials have now been kicked out of their alleged homeland, but Dr Koornhof, the responsible minister, refused to answer any questions about their rights and citizenship.

"Will they just remain a constitutional problem to be debated by academics and lawyers, but ignored by the government?"

Mr Dalling asked Dr Koornhof whether the Ciskei Government had recently

evicted from the Ciskei sports administrators of the King William's town and District Rugby Union (Kadru) whose names Mr Dalling supplied to the Department of Co-operation and Development.

If this had been the case, Dr Dalling asked where they had been evicted to, when and on what grounds.

He also asked the minister to give the nationality of the persons concerned and whatever arrangements had been made for their accommodation?"

Dr Koornhof's full reply was: "This is a matter for the Ciskeian Government and that government is not prepared to reply to the question."

Mr Dalling said: "The Ciskei is legally part of South Africa until December 4 and this government can never get rid of its responsibility for that area until then.

"Not only that, but South African taxpayers, through Parliament, will be spending millions of rands not only for that independence but for ever to keep that government system going.

"Dr Koornhof and his government have a duty to those taxpayers to explain if their money is being spent properly in the Ciskei.

"By refusing to answer questions like this the minister is conveying the impression that he and the Ciskei Government have something to hide."

4033 3  
503  
Ciskei 195  
1952. MR. P. A. MYBURGH asked the  
Minister of Co-operation and Development

- (1) How many citizens of Ciskei are employed (a) within and (b) outside its borders;
- (2) what is the (a) gross domestic product and (b) per capita income of Ciskei?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) (a) 21 307  
(b) Migrant Workers: 47 000.  
Commuters: 37 100.
- (2) (a) Gross Domestic Product:  
R39 243 000.  
Gross National Product:  
R159 591 000.  
(b) Gross Domestic Income per capita: R132.  
Gross National Income per capita: R308.

The above-mentioned figures have been furnished by BENSO.

TRANSKEI

# Arab cash for Matanzima?

Transkei is within weeks of finalising a R320m, multi-faceted industrial development package believed to be backed by Arab funds.

Details are still secrecy-shrouded and PM George Matanzima refuses to comment. But the *FM* understands that the plan involves:

- A hydro-electric scheme,
- An ethanol plant;
- A 40 000ha sugar cane plantation; and
- A residential township to house 15 000 workers.

Although aspects may be changed, either the PM or his brother Kaiser, the president, are expected to announce the project during Transkei's fifth anniversary celebrations next month. The site is in Pondoland in the east.

The Arab financing, in which a Swiss bank is involved, is reputed to take the form of a R400m loan from a Middle East financier group to a company set-up (and 100% owned) by the Transkeian government. According to *FM* sources, the Transkeian government does not know the identity of the Arab lenders. It is working instead through Swiss intermediaries and will do its own underwriting.

The loan was arranged after the SA government apparently refused earlier this month to back the project.

The idea originated in July, 1979, when the Transkeian government authorised a consortium of Dutch and Italian consulting firms to do a \$100 000 feasibility study. The findings were handed to the government in or around May, 1980.

In January this year, the Transkeian cabinet accepted the principle of the scheme and asked the SA Department of Foreign Affairs to arrange a loan. Sometime last month SA government refused.

Why the backing was not forthcoming remains a mystery. Some say SA thought the plan was not adequately thought through. It has also been whispered that the SA government is quietly displeased with the persistent rumours of corruption in the Transkei government, in particular the financial fiascos resulting from Transkei's association with at least two outside financiers since "independence."

Nor is it clear why the Transkei Development Corporation (TDC) is apparently not involved with the project. Instead, a Pretoria economist is said to be heading the programme for the Transkei government.

The preliminary financial arrangements involve:

- R118m for one or two ethanol plants designed primarily to boost Transkei's attractiveness to foreign chemical manufacturers. The belief is that they would want to

buy the ethanol and further develop it into other organic compounds for use in industry. The aim is apparently not to produce an alternative energy source for SA, as ethanol is usually considered low in yield productivity. The plants would take two to three years to develop.

- R50m for the planting of up to 40 000 ha of sugar cane to supply to the ethanol plant. At present, the area is largely crusty grazing land and at least this amount will be needed to clear and fertilise the land, irrigate and plant. Matanzima has reportedly been invited to Swaziland to see how that country runs its sugar plantations.

- R100m for infrastructure development of roads, communications, a new township for 15 000, and other irrigation schemes. This figure does not include any spin-off development in the area, which will presumably be handled by the TDC. The entire infrastructure development leg of the plan could take more than five years to complete.

- R30m-R80m for the hydro-electric dam on the Tsitsa River and nearby generating plant that will supply power to the ethanol manufacturing project and the sugar cane operations. Hopefully it will also spur further development in the area. The final decision on the size of the proposed dam is said to be awaiting a report from civil engineers.

But with such funds, the dam will be relatively small and probably designed for

the immediate area. By comparison, Escom alone is spending about R400m on constructing the Drakensberg dam site.

If the plan materialises, it will undoubtedly be a political coup for the Matanzimas. Not only would it help pacify the troubled Pondo region, where opposition to Matanzima rule is said to be unabating, but would help Transkei's international credibility.

But Transkei has talked grand schemes before. And although the current project looks reasonably firm, no one will be sure until they see the colour of that money.

**CISKEI INDEPENDENCE** 105  
**From pillar to post**  
 FM 25/9/81

When the Ciskei becomes "independent" later this year, more than a million blacks will have their destinies irretrievably locked to the future of that overcrowded and impoverished homeland. All talk of "common citizenship," or special arrangements which would favour Ciskeians above people of the other independent homelands, have been nullified by the tabling of the Status of Ciskei Bill.

The key to the homelands strategy — whereby there will ultimately be no black South Africans — is the stripping of evermore blacks of their SA citizenship in terms of the Status Acts.

The fine print of Schedule B of the Ciskei Bill sets out the categories of people who at independence will become Ciskei citizens, and cease to be SA citizens:

- (a) Every person who was a citizen of Ciskei in terms of any law at the commencement of the Act.
- (b) Every person born in or outside Ciskei, either before or after the commencement of the Act, of parents one or both of whom were citizens of Ciskei at the time of his birth, who is not a citizen of a territory within the RSA or a territory that previously formed part of the RSA and is not a citizen of Ciskei in terms of paragraph (a).
- (c) Every person who has been lawfully

**Agreements**

and peruse double tax agreements noted below with emphasis on articles listed -  
 United Kingdom Art. 1, 3, 4, 6, 9, 10, 11, 14, 22.  
 United States Art. IV, V, VI, VIII.  
 Germany Art. 4, 7, 8, 9, 12, 20.  
 Switzerland Art. X, XI, XII, XIV, XXII.

a citizen of a territory within the RSA and is not a citizen of Ciskei in terms of paragraph (a), (b), (c) or (d) and who is related to any member of the population contemplated in paragraph (d) or has identified himself with any part of such population or is culturally or otherwise associated with any member or part of such population.

Many blacks who were able to escape becoming Transkeians on the grounds that their links were with the Ciskei will now inexorably tread the familiar path into the diplomatic wilderness, with poverty at home and stringent influx control barring them from work in the urban areas.

domiciled in Ciskei for a period of at least five years, irrespective of whether or not such a period includes any period prior to the commencement of the Act, and, on application in the prescribed manner, has been granted citizenship of Ciskei by the competent authority in Ciskei.

(d) Every South African citizen who is not a citizen of a territory within the RSA, is not a citizen of Ciskei in terms of paragraph (a), (b) or (c) and speaks a language used by members of any tribe which forms part of the population of Ciskei, including any dialect of such language.

(e) Every South African citizen who is not

Planning	S.1 definition of 'South African Company', 'Republic', 'territory';	1294A, 864A, 193, 1637,	Handout on U.K. Imputation System	T.1423
Foreign Transactions	definition of 'permanent establishment' in various DTA's;	Chapters 25, 25A, 548J - K, 847B.		T.1430
W.A. Income	ss. 28bis, 37A, 30, 31, 24B.			8.9
Valvis Bay Residents				
R.S.T.				
R.T.I.				
Foreign Exchange				
U.K. Imputation				
System				

P.T. (including  
 reign companies)

ss. 48 - 53, 28bis, 37A

1252 - 1294  
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Handout on  
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JTY II - 1981			
3rd & 4th QUARTER			
ACT	MEYEROWITZ	ILLUSTRATIVE	TUTORIALS
		EXAMPLES	
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(n); s.9,			
22A(2), s.24A(3)			
			10.4
			10.6
			T.1523

Chapter 27  
 (skim)

Summarised  
 table on D.T.A.



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"Assets are probable future economic benefits obtained or controlled by a particular entity as a result of past transactions or events." (33)

Gilberton & Roux claim that if a capital market is efficient, as contemplated by the efficient market hypothesis, then "the market prices of securities at any time fully reflect all available information." (34). Professor A. Money stated in an interview that "the Johannesburg Stock Exchange represents

**New court bid on Ciskei independence**

A DEPOSED Ciskei chief and another man applied today in the Supreme Court, Cape Town, for an order restraining Parliament from debating and voting on any Bill which would grant independence to Ciskei on December 4.

Former chief Mr Ford Mpangale and Mr Kaizer Mabweba brought the application against the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, and the 177 members of the House of Assembly.

Earlier this year, Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Internal Affairs, announced he intended to introduce legislation to amend Section 114 (A) of the Constitution by a simple majority.

It was stated today that such an amendment was pending in the House of Assembly.

In an opposing affidavit Mr Heunis challenged the right of the courts to interfere with Parliament.

Mr Mpangale and Mr Mabweba claimed in an affidavit that Mr Heunis stated intention was a direct and real threat to the independence of the Ciskei.

The court found that Parliament was entitled to amend Section 114 (A) of the Constitution by a simple majority.

On July 17, 1981, this court found that Parliament was entitled to amend Section 114 (A) of the Constitution by a simple majority.

It was stated today that such an amendment was pending in the House of Assembly.

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ndents claimed that, values were anomalous t investment. Is such ag market values for ined in Chapter 1, the ate to yield a fair

market price existence of ly indicative han temporary." (32).

Accounting Concepts manner:

# Nqakula not allowed to ferry his wife

ARE UPDATED BY ONE YEAR.

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN** — An application by the banned acting president of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa), Mr Charles Nqakula, for permission to ferry his wife between Stutterheim and Mount Coke at weekends had been refused, his wife said yesterday.

He would however be permitted to attend church at Zwelitsha on Sundays.

Mr Nqakula, a former Daily Dispatch reporter, was served with a two-and-a-half-year banning order on July 31 restricting him to the King William's Town and Zwelitsha magisterial areas and to his Mount Coke home at weekends.

Mrs Gertrude Nqakula, a teacher at Mgwali Secondary School, Stutterheim, said in a telephone interview yesterday permission had been sought for her husband to pick her up at school on Friday afternoons and take her back on Sunday afternoons to enable her to join her husband at weekends.

It had also been requested that her husband be allowed to attend services at St John's Anglican Church at Zwelitsha on Sundays.

She said a reply had been received on Wednesday from the King William's Town magistrate, Mr J. P. Seaman. The letter said:

"Your request for permission to fetch your wife every Friday afternoon from Mgwali location in Stutterheim district and take her back on Sundays, can unfortunately not be acceded to and is accordingly refused."

Mrs Nqakula said the request that her husband be allowed to attend morning

church services at Zwelitsha was approved, on condition that Mr Nqakula left the premises to which he was restricted for the sole purpose of attending the morning service not more than 30 minutes before the commencement of the service and that he returned immediately after the service.

Mrs Nqakula said that since the ban of her husband she had had to rely on friends to fetch her in her husband's car.

"The problem in this arrangement has been that friends have not always been available to assist as

they are workers," Mrs Nqakula said. "I cannot rely on public transport, or on getting lifts".

"This problem is compounded on Sundays when we have to run around looking for people who will drive me back to school." Even if I possessed a driver's licence there would still be problems as it would mean taking the car with me to Mgwali and leaving those at home without transport, especially for cases of emergency."

Mr Seaman could not be contacted yesterday. — DDR.

PAGE 8

IN 1980 AND THE SOLUTIONS ARE PREPARED ON THE BASIS THAT THE QUESTIONS

VISION		T.1424, T.1425 T.1431, T.1432 T.1525, 14.5 16.7, 16.9
ON - OCTOBER 1981		

The relevant paras. in Chapters 9, 11, 12 and 26	16.10 T.1051 (b) and (c) T.1401
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UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING ATTION AND ESTATE DUTY II - 1981 ONE/READING LIST - 3rd & 4th QUARTER	
THE INCOME TAX ACT	MEYEROWITZ
ss.1 'Gross Income' definition paras. (g), (h); 11(f), 11(g), 11(h), 12, 13, 8(4), 8(5)	513 - 524, 765 - 786, 534 - 537, 1423 - 1426
	ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES
	TUTORIALS
	T.1319 T.1409 T.1411

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN

DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING

TAXATION AND ESTATE DUTY II - 1981

COURSE OUTLINE/READING LIST - 3rd & 4th QUARTER

LECTURE DATE	LECTURE NO.	TOPIC	THE INCOME TAX ACT	MEYEROWITZ	ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES	TUTORIALS
31 August	20	Tax Planning for Asset Acquisitions - leasehold improvements - lease or buy decisions - leverage leasing	ss.1 'gross income' definition paras. (g), (h); 11(f), 11(g), 11(h), 12, 13, 8(4), 8(5)	513 - 524, 765 - 786, 534 - 537, 1423 - 1426	-	T.1319 T.1409 T.1411

(b)

DD 25/9/87

**Club silent on expulsion**

EAST LONDON - The Secretary for Mother City, the Zwelitsha rugby club expelled by the King and District Rugby Union, refused to comment yesterday on the expulsion of his club.

Mr M. Delihlazo said he was not prepared to say anything on the matter until it had come before his club for discussion.

Mother City, one of the oldest clubs in Zwelitsha, was expelled from Kadru this week following allegations about the part played by its members in factors leading to the detention and banishment of four Kadru officials - Mr A. Nyondo, Mr D. Maku, Mr A. Tyulu and Mr F. Mabece.

DDR.

VACATION - 5 SEPTEMBER TO 13 SEP

14 September	21	Tax Planning for Business Acquisitions - partnerships and joint ventures (briefly) - acquiring assets and liabilities - acquiring shares - interest payable on acquisition	ss.11(a), (i), (j), 12, 13, 22, 22A, 24A, 103(1), 103(2)			
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21 September						
						T.1424, T.1425 T.1431, T.1432 T.1525, 14.5 16.7, 16.9

EXAMINATION - OCTOBER 1981

N.B. THE TUTORIALS REFER TO 'QUESTIONS ON S.A. INCOME TAX 1980' AND THE SOLUTIONS ARE PREPARED ON THE BASIS THAT THE QUESTIONS ARE UPDATED BY ONE YEAR.

# Judgment Reserved in Saawu Application

DD 25/9/81 105  
#1764

GRAHAMSTOWN — The Ciskei Minister of Justice and Ciskei police, who detained 205 trade unionists in Mdantsane three weeks ago, had overreacted to "a fairly excited group of people returning from a union meeting", the Supreme Court here heard yesterday.

Mr Martin Brassey, appearing for the South African Allied Workers Union, (Saawu), which brought an urgent application last week for the release of the unionists, told Mr Acting Justice Mullins that while the over-reaction might be understandable, it was not reasonable.

The unionists have since been released on bail of R50 each after appearing in a magistrate's court in Mdantsane.

Mr Brassey said in view

of this development, the application had become a state issue, except as far as costs were concerned.

He asked that the two respondents cited in the application, the Ciskei Minister of Justice, Chief Hammond Njokweni, and the Commissioner of Police, Major-General, Charles Sebe, be ordered to pay the costs on the grounds that the detentions were unjustified.

Chief Njokweni claimed in papers before the court that the detentions were properly organised and approved by the Ciskeian Cabinet. They had followed information received by him which gave him grounds to believe those detained had been guilty of subversive conduct in contravention of Regulation 8 (1) of Ciskei Proclamation 252.

according to Chief Njokweni, been chanting that General Sebe should be put to death, had given the black power salute and shouted "amandla" which meant "power".

They had also shouted "Up with Mandela" and "Down with the Ciskeian Government" and were propagating the overthrow of the Ciskeian Government.

In an affidavit before the court, the president of Saawu, Mr Thozamile Gqweta, said the salute given was the "solidarity salute", internationally recognised by the trade union movement.

Mr Brassey told the court it was common cause that the detainees had given a clenched fist salute, but the significance to be attached to this gesture was in dispute.

Mr J. F. van Rensburg, SC, who appeared for Mr Njokweni and General Sebe, said that on the information received by Chief Njokweni about the conduct of the people on the buses, there were reasonable grounds for him to suspect contraventions of Regulation 8 (1).

The slogans shouted had definite political connotations and though taken individually, they might be capable of an innocent interpretation, together they fell under the provisions of Regulation 8 (1).

If they did not constitute contraventions under this regulation, he said Chief Njokweni had reasonable grounds for suspecting that they did. He asked for costs to be awarded to the respondents.

Mr Acting Justice Mullins reserved judgment. — DDC.



CHIEF NJOKWENI

The detainees, who were travelling on three buses from a union meeting at an East London cinema, had,

How 8 Gwalana Lagoon area  
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\*4. Mr. E. K. MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) Whether the (a) Ciskei Development Corporation and (b) South African Development Trust have purchased (i) land and (ii) houses in the Gwalana Lagoon area of the Ciskei belonging to a firm whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purposes of his reply; if so, when were the properties offered for sale;
- (2) whether the transaction has been concluded; if not, (a) why not and (b) when will it be concluded?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:

(1) (a)(i) and (ii) No.

(b)(i) and (ii) Yes. The properties were offered during 1974.

(2)(a) and (b) Portion 2 of Begha Mouth 193, district of Peddie has been acquired on 21 April 1980 from Bushbuck Park Estates (Pty) Ltd. The said property has been registered in the name of the S.A. Development Trust on 7 May 1980.

Portion 1 of the farm Hamilton 195 has been acquired from Gwalana Lagoon Estates on 29 May 1980 and

515

FRIDAY, 25 SE

it has been registered in the name of the S.A. Development Trust on 13 June 1980.

The farms Gusha Mouth 192 and Portion 3 and the Remainder of Hercules 174, district of Peddie which belong to Gusha Mouth Estates and Umtana Lagoon Estates respectively, were also offered during 1974. The offers made in respect of the various properties have, however, been rejected by the owners and the offers have been withdrawn on 18 August 1981.

No indication can be given when the said properties will be purchased by the S.A. Development Trust.

# Forced removals: Priest calls for strategy

AN ANGLICAN priest working in a resettlement area of the Ciskei has called on all churches to form a common strategy to fight unjust legislation in South Africa.

The Reverend Alfred Dhlamini, rector of St Peter's parish in the Peddie district, was speaking yesterday at the fifth anniversary of the Women's Movement for Peace.

He said all groups opposed to the legalised separation of humankind should unite to expose what was happening in resettlement areas.

'All forces have to be involved. Our differences in faith are not a criterion at this point,' he said.

Mr Dhlamini said action against resettlement should take place at all levels within the church.

## PIOUS

'The church in this type of situation should not confine itself only to passing pious resolutions which leave church resources tied in the hands of those who have, while the poor lack the good news of Christ,' he said.

The church had to adopt a practical approach to the problem and cater for people at grassroots level.

'We must expose unflinchingly what is occurring and minister effectively to the needs of those who are suffering. There has to be a radical renewal,' he said.

Mr Dhlamini said the biggest problem facing people who were moved against their will was unemployment.

People were crudely and unceremoniously dumped in areas where there was

no work. He urged people to go to resettlement areas and see for themselves the appalling conditions that people lived in.

Mr Dhlamini said most resettlement was done without the consent of the people involved. They were made to move by force and dumped like bags of potatoes, he said.

'From my experience, I have found that people who are said to have consented to being resettled will vehemently deny it,' he said.

Some people were deceived with false promises.

'They are promised pie in the sky but arrive and there is nothing.'

Resettlement also included people released from Robben Island, he said. They were endorsed out of their place of birth when they were released from prison.

In other cases families who had lived and worked for generations on farms were resettled when the farm changed hands.

## MOVE

People who had spent all their lives on a farm were given seven days to leave. They had to sell their cattle cheaply and move from a viable and stable community to a strange environment.

Mr Dhlamini condemned the removal of blacks from 'white corridors' surrounding the homelands. In some cases this had resulted in viable farms becoming redundant.

'Instead of facing reality we hide behind culture,' he said.

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# Terror

DD 26/9/8

# Warning

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ZWELITSHA — Providing and improving facilities will counter any inroads terrorists try to make in the Ciskei.

This was said by the acting Chief Minister and Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Reverend W. A. Kaba, when he took over the new automatic telephone exchange which came into operation at 1 pm yesterday.

The exchange was officially opened yesterday by the South African Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Mr H. H. Smit.

There are other forces at work in this area of which I am sure you are aware. Evidence of the presence of these forces has been demonstrated in the shootings and shootouts between the Ciskei Police, the Ciskei security forces and the terrorists who are operating in this area. Mr Kaba said.

Ciskeians had also not been free of the type of bomb explosion which has rocked the country. "We need make no secret about it. These terrorist forces seek to bring the downfall of the government of South Africa as well as the government of the future Republic of Ciskei."

They were employing their various agencies to do all they could to disrupt Ciskei's future. In this climate it was necessary to demonstrate to the public in Ciskei that it was to their advantage to cooperate with forces of law and order.

It was through the provi-

sion of development aid that Ciskeians would come to realise that the objective which the Ciskei government sought to achieve had meaning for the people and the only way in which they could be convinced was by witnessing the provision and acceptance of assistance across future international boundaries.

If we allow the current situation to persist in which the black man sees himself as a deprived group compared with the white man who forms part of a privileged group, then we are lost.

"I think you should take the message back to your government that you and ourselves have limited time in which to rectify this before the forces engulf us."

Mr Kaba said the Ciskei nation had decided to cooperate with the South African government and had sought its independence.

Mr Smit, who officially opened the exchange, said the exchange was a symbolic pointer to the coming independence of the territory.

"Your government and private telephone subscribers in this area will therefore, on the date of independence, have at their disposal one of the basic facilities for sound and reliable communication," Mr Smit said.

He added that his department was doing everything to extend the telecommunication network and raise the standard of service. — DDB.

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Were interest to be imputed to equity funds as discussed in Chapter 5, there would be no deduction for income tax purposes. The cost of any equity funds would be 100% of the pre-tax cost, as opposed to after-tax cost of debt being only (1-tax rate) of pre-tax cost.

# Bid to block independence

DD 26/9/81

105

Block INDEPENDENCE

**CAPE TOWN —** Two Ciskeians applied for a Supreme Court order yesterday to make the homeland's independence invalid if it was passed by Parliament before the constitution was amended.

A former acting chief of the Ama-Xhosa tribes in the Ciskei who is now living in Transkei, Chief Fort Mpangele, and a Transkei resident, Mr Kaizer Mnweba, said the independence would be invalid if passed before Parliament amended the Constitution Act of 1961.

Respondents are the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha and 177 Members of Parliament.

In papers before court, the two men submitted that their South African citizenship and nationality were threatened by plans to confer independence on the Ciskei, as well as their right to

## *Ciskeians seek court order*

immovable property presently within the Cape of Good Hope.

These property rights would be transferred to "a foreign state" if the Ciskei became independent.

In July, the Supreme Court refused an application by the two men for an interdict preventing Parliament from voting in favour of legislation which would clear the way for Ciskei's independence. The court found it could not interfere with Parliament's right to debate and vote on an issue.

Mr D. A. Gordon, SC, appearing for Mr Mpangele and Mr Mnweba, asked the court to order the independence of Ciskei invalid if it was passed by Parliament before Section 114 (a) of the Republic of South Africa Constitution Act 32 of 1961 was amended.

This section states that Parliament may not alter the boundaries of a province without first being petitioned to this effect by the provincial council.

In an affidavit before the court, one of the respon-

dents, Mr Chris Heunis, the Minister of Internal Affairs, said it was intended to amend the section.

Mr H. C. Nel, SC, submitted on behalf of Mr Botha and the other respondents, that Section 114 (a) had already been amended "by implication".

He referred to the annexations of Prince Edward Island and Marion Island, the extension of South Africa's territorial waters in 1972, and the granting of independence to Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda.

All of these, he said, had involved the changing of boundaries, and this had taken place without provincial petitioning of Parliament.

Mr Gordon submitted that the proposed amendment to Section 114 (a) was still in its first reading stage, and the fact that it was intended to amend the section did not justify the court not granting the order requested in this application.

Judgment was reserved.  
— DDC.

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# Court bid to thwart planned Ciskei uhuru

Staff Reporter

TWO CISKEIANS yesterday applied for a Supreme Court order which would make the independence of Ciskei invalid if it was passed by Parliament before an amendment was made to South Africa's Constitution Act of 1961.

The application was brought by Mr Ford Mpangele, a former acting chief of the AmaXhosa tribes in the Ciskei now living in Transkei, and Mr Kaizer Mnweba, also resident in Transkei.

The respondents are the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and 177 members of Parliament.

In papers before court, the two men submitted that their South African citizenship and nationality were threatened by plans to confer independence on the Ciskei, as well as their rights to immovable property at present within the Cape of Good Hope.

## Refused

These property rights would be transferred to "a foreign state" if the Ciskei became independent.

In July, the Supreme Court refused an application by the two men for an interdict preventing

## Our SA rights will be threatened, say two

Parliament from voting in favour of legislation which would clear the way for Ciskei's independence. The court found it could not interfere with Parliament's right to debate and vote on an issue.

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## Reserved

Judgment was reserved.

Mr Nel, assisted by Mr J P van Niekerk and instructed by De Klerk and Van Gend, appeared for the Prime Minister and other respondents. Mr Gordon, assisted by Mr P C Combrinck and Mr J D Pickering, and instructed by Dichmont and Dichmont, appeared for Mr Mpangele and Mr Mnweba.

CT 26/9/81 (103) 11  
**Mass union  
rally today**  
Staff Reporter

FOUR City trade union organizations have joined to convene a public meeting today to protest against continuing Ciskeian security police activity against Eastern Cape unionists.

The General Workers' Union, Food and Canning Workers' Union, Cape Town Municipal Workers' Association and the Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu) announced yesterday that the rally would be held at 2pm in the St Francis Cultural Centre, Langa

26/9/81 (103)  
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# Ciskeians in second bid for interdict

CT 26/9/81  
105

Staff Reporter

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In papers before court, the two men submitted that their South African citizenship and nationality were 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.

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In an affidavit before the court, one of the respondents, Mr Chris Heunis, the Minister of Internal Affairs, said it was intended to amend the section.

Mr H C Nel, SC, submitted on behalf of Mr P W Botha, the Prime Minister, and the other respondents, that Section 114(a) had already been amended "by implication".

He referred to the annexations of Prince Edward Island and Marion Island, the extension of South Africa's territorial waters in 1972, and the granting of independence to Transkei, Bophutatswana, and Venda.

All of these, he said, had involved the changing of boundaries, and this had taken place without provincial petitioning of parliament.

Mr Gordon submitted that the proposed amendment to Section 114(a) was still in its first reading stage, and the fact that it was intended to amend the section did not justify the court not granting the order requested in this application.

Judgement was reserved.

Mr Nel, assisted by Mr J P van Niekerk and instructed by De Klerk and Van Gend, appeared for the Prime Minister and other respondents. Mr Gordon, assisted by Mr P C Combrinck and Mr J D Pickering, and instructed by Dichmont and Dichmont, appeared for Mr Mpangele and Mr Mnweba.

# Ciskei pays record price for lavish PE home for consul

By CLIFF FOSTER

THE Ciskei Government has just bought the biggest property in Port Elizabeth's elite beachfront suburb of Summerstrand to house its future consul. The price paid was a record R150 000.

The house on Strandfontein Road has five bedrooms, five bathrooms (including a lavish en suite bathroom with two of everything), pool and grounds of 3 066m<sup>2</sup>.

It has been bought from one of the country's top bookmakers, Mr Hardy van der Vyver. Mr Van der Vyver had no intention of selling when approached by the Ciskeian representative and a leading Port Elizabeth estate agency, but the Ciskeians refused to be satisfied with anything less.

Mr Van der Vyver refused to sell until they met his price.

The R150 000 paid by Ciskei makes Transkel's Summerstrand acquisitions in nearby Bournemouth Road and Bradley Road (for the consul and vice consul) look modest by comparison.

In other respects, Ciskei expenditure in Port Elizabeth has been on a conservative scale.

The Strandfontein Road sale is the biggest house sale the Port Elizabeth estate agency has ever

put through its books and is a record price for Summerstrand.

Mr Van der Vyver, who built the Moroccan-style house in Strandfontein Road six years ago, said: "My house wasn't on the market; they approached me.

"I said I wasn't interested in selling, but they carried on and I said if they had R150 000 I would sell. You don't turn this sort of money away. You don't find a buyer with this sort of money coming along every day."

The property includes a separate flatlet, pool, and pool room set in spacious grounds. The five-bedroomed house contains a study, family room with bar, lounge with separate dining

room, kitchen with breakfast room, pantry, washroom with all facilities, and maid's room with separate bathroom.

The property is encircled by a 1,8m wall.

"It's the biggest plot in Summerstrand," said Mr Van der Vyver.

Asked why the Ciskeians were determined to have it, Mr Van der Vyver replied: "I don't know. The estate agent just said their bloke was fascinated by the place. However, I gather he's not the bloke who's going to move in anyway."

The Ciskeian officials concerned could not be contacted this week.

# Minister opens <sup>Star</sup> Ciskei <sup>28/9/81</sup> exchange <sup>105</sup>

ZWELITSHA — The Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Mr. Henrie Smit, opened the first automatic telephone exchange in Ciskei on Friday and said his department is prepared to continue training technical and administrative staff for Ciskei.

In reply, the Acting Chief Minister, the Reverend W. Xaba, said Ciskei had decided to cooperate with the Government to seek its independence. However, he said, there were ugly incidents reported in the homeland such as the shooting between police and "terrorists."

"These terrorists seek to bring about the downfall of the governments of South Africa and Ciskei. They are employing their various agencies to do all they can to disrupt Ciskei's future independence."

"If we allow the current situation to persist then we are all lost, and I think the Ciskei and South African Governments have limited time to rectify this situation before the terrorist engulf us," the Reverend Xaba said. — Sapa.

28/9/81

105

Status of Ciskei Bill - 2nd reading

House 9<sup>28+</sup> 29 Sept 1981

col 4933 + 5094

Committee stage

30/9/81 col 5192

1/10/81 col 5346

R150 000

home for

Ciskei

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PORT ELIZABETH -  
Government representa-  
tives from Transkei and  
the Ciskei seem to enjoy  
living near the sea, if the  
sale of houses in Summer-  
strand is anything to go by.

A Summerstrand house  
has just been bought by  
the Ciskei Government for  
its future consul here,  
making this the third  
house in the area to be  
bought by the two states.

The house, on the largest  
plot in the suburb, fetched  
a record R150 000.

It has five bedrooms and  
bathrooms, a pool with  
tiled patio and inter-  
leading pool room, and a  
separate flatlet in the  
grounds. The house is sur-  
rounded by a high wall.

The owners, Mr and  
Mrs Hardy van der Vyver,  
are away but their 21-year-  
old son, Daryl, said yester-  
day the house had been  
built nearly six years ago  
and cost his father about  
R80 000.

His father had been sur-  
prised by the offer as he  
had no plans to sell the  
house.

"But he accepted be-  
cause he said he would  
have sold the house in a  
few years time anyway,"  
Daryl said.

"Only four members of  
the family of seven live at  
home now and it was get-  
ting too big for us."

A friend of the owners  
and a member of the Insti-  
tute of Estate Agents said  
she believed it was also a  
record price for any house  
here.

"I've been in the game  
for nearly 25 years and  
cannot recall a house  
being sold for more," she  
said yesterday.

The house and garden  
were "fabulous and  
beautifully kept" and it  
was one of the best homes  
in Summerstrand.

"I think it's a fair price,  
taking inflation into  
account."

She said the family  
would vacate the house at  
the end of October.

The Transkei Govern-  
ment already owns two  
houses in Summerstrand.

- DDC.

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DD 28/9/81 (105)

# Ciskeians in new court bid

UMTATA — Another court bid to stop the Ciskei gaining independence is being made by two Ciskeians living in Transkei.

Judgment was reserved in a hearing in the Cape Town Supreme Court on Friday in which Chief Ford Mpangele and Mr Kaizer Mnweba applied for an order which would make Ciskei's independence invalid if it was sanctioned by Parliament before the constitution was amended.

In the second action, Chief Inkie Hoyi and Dr Harris Sivuyile Kakaza have initiated proceedings in the Grahamstown Supreme Court in which they seek a stay of the granting of independence to the Ciskei. Members of the Ciskeian cabinet are cited as respondents.

No date has been fixed for the hearing but members of the cabinet have been given until October 5 to indicate whether they will oppose the motion.

The basis of the action is the alleged wrongful act of separating the Xhosa unit by giving separate independence to people who

are one and the same by way of custom, tradition and common ancestry.

The two men allege the granting of independence would divide the Xhosa nation, comprising the Gcalekas, Rarabes and Thembus.

They ask that the respondents be ordered to hold a referendum of the Xhosas in the Ciskei to test their acceptance of the division of the Xhosa nation and that they be ordered to comply with the provisions of the Promotion of Black Self-Government Act No. 46 of 1959, as amended.

They ask that, in the event of any of the respondents opposing the application, they be ordered to pay costs occasioned by such opposition.

In an affidavit Chief Hoyi says the application is concerned with the intention of Chief Minister L. L. Sebe and his cabinet to accept independence for Ciskei on December 4.

Chief Hoyi says: "My interest in bringing the application is the following: "I am a citizen and national of the Republic of South Africa, I am a member of

the Hleke royal house, subjects of the Rarabe royal house which tribe is part of the Xhosa nation under the lawful authority of Paramount Chief Xolizwe Sigcau of the Gcaleka section of the Xhosa nation.

"I am the holder of a certificate granting me permission to occupy certain immovable property in Mdantsane, a township which would form portion of the territory of an independent Ciskei state.

"As a consequence of historical circumstances, the vast majority of Xhosa-speaking people within the Republic of South Africa reside in and regard as their home that area comprising the state of Ciskei and Transkei."

Chief Hoyi says it is inevitable that, as a Ciskeian citizen, he will be separated from the main stream of Xhosas, notwithstanding the provisions of the Promotion of Black Self-Government Act No. 46 of 1959, as amended.

Paramount Chief Xolizwe Sigcau has also made a sworn statement,

in which he says the purpose of his affidavit is to demonstrate that historically there is only one Xhosa nation. He gives a genealogical table of the Xhosa kings.

He says the Xhosa nation was united until the 18th century when it was divided into two great sections by quarrels between Gcaleka and Rarabe, the sons of Chief Phalo.

The portion of the Xhosa tribe under Gcaleka occupied the land east of the Kei River, while the portion under Rarabe moved across the Kei River and occupied land west of the Kei.

Chief Sigcau contends that despite the geographical boundary separating the various groups, historically there is and always has been only one Xhosa nation, that the South African legislature envisaged one Xhosa national unit when it launched the concept of self-governing black states and that the creation of a further Xhosa state is ultra vires the Promotion of Black Self-Government Act. — DDR.

~~problems. One accounting firm believes that,~~

LIFO concept is to match current costs against current sales, the best manner in which to treat the interest charge would be to expense it.<sup>7</sup> They reason that it would be inappropriate to capitalise interest on prior year LIFO layers, as it would result in a "one-time artificial credit to income",<sup>8</sup> and furthermore, if interest were to be capitalised only on LIFO inventories to the extent that new layers are added, it would mean that some interest would be capitalised, and some expressed, depending on the enterprises quantity changes. I disagree with this. There should be no difference in the cost of inventory merely because of the manner chosen to account for it. If interest is capitalised on all the inventory that qualifies, then in the long-run, even interest capitalised on the base layers will be taken through

Post Reporter

GENERAL agreement  
ed by a working commit-  
comprising South African  
and Ciskeian civil servants is  
apparently a carbon copy of  
earlier agreements with  
already-independent  
homelands.

The agreement still has to  
be submitted to a joint Cabinet  
committee for approval, but in  
its present form it is under-  
stood the terms of the agree-  
ment are almost exact repli-  
cas of the pre-independent  
agreements signed between  
Pretoria and the governments  
of Transkei, Venda and  
Bophuthatswana.

The agreement between Pre-  
toria and Zwellitsha is believed  
to include a provision that all  
Ciskeian citizens resident in  
South Africa will have to get  
Ciskeian travel books within  
two years of the date of inde-

pendence, or within such fur-  
ther time as is prescribed.

The agreements with  
Transkei, Bophuthatswana and  
Venda stipulated that no citi-  
zens from an independent  
homeland or South Africa  
could cross borders except at  
designated border posts, and  
all would be subject to the  
laws of the country they were  
entering.

Once issued with the travel  
document, the citizen is con-  
sidered to be lawfully ad-  
mitted for continued residence

in South Africa for such times  
and under such conditions as  
applied to him before the  
homeland accepted independ-  
ence.

Any homeland citizen wish-  
ing to enter or remain in  
South Africa for any purpose  
must get the permission of a  
duly authorised South African  
official.

Provision is made for a citi-  
zen in transit through South  
Africa or staying in South Af-  
rica for less than 14 days to be  
exempt from having to get the

permission.  
The Government of South  
Africa and homeland govern-  
ments also reserve the right to  
withdraw these rights from  
any person when it is consid-  
ered to be in the public or  
national interest.

The travel document of any  
citizen who wishes to enter  
into or "sojourn" in South Af-  
rica for longer than 14 days  
has to be endorsed by an  
authorised South African offi-  
cial that the bearer is  
permitted to enter into and so-

permitted to enter into and so-  
journ in South Africa subject  
to the conditions in the  
endorsement.

Citizens may apply for a ex-  
tension of the period of  
employment.  
No homeland citizen em-  
ployed in South Africa can en-  
ter South Africa unless in ad-  
dition to fulfilling all the other  
requirements, he also fulfills  
the agreement between the  
homeland government and the  
Government of South Africa  
relating to the employment of  
citizens in South Africa.

In the case of the Ciskei,  
there is no indication at  
present about what the em-  
ployment agreements between  
the two governments will be,  
though Chief Lennox Sebe,  
Chief Minister of the Ciskei,  
has hinted various measures  
will be taken to entrench and  
give preference to Ciskeian  
employment rights in South  
Africa.

# Ciskei agreement said to be 'carbon copy' of those with other homelands

Ev. Post 28/9/81 (105)

DD 28/9/87  
Nqakula  
attends

## Service

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN**  
— The banned acting president of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa), Mr Charles Nqakula, yesterday joined the congregation at St John's Anglican Church at Zwelitsha to attend Mass for the first time since his banning.

Mr Nqakula, a former Daily Dispatch reporter, was served with a two-and-a-half-year banning order on July 31, restricting him to the King William's Town and Zwelitsha magisterial areas and to his Mount Coke home at weekends.

However, last week he received a letter from the magistrate of King William's Town, Mr J. P. Seaman, informing him that he could attend services on Sunday mornings at St John's church on condition that he left the premises to which he was restricted for the sole purpose of attending the morning service not more than 30 minutes before the start of the service and that he returned home immediately afterwards.

The Rev Patrick Ncanca, who celebrated Mass, blessing Mr Nqakula with holy water and incense and laid his hands on his head as well as on the heads of other members of the congregation.

Mr Nqakula's application to ferry his wife between Stutterheim and Mount Coke at weekends to join him was refused last week. — DDR.

# Trade unionists attack Ciskei independence

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105 115 145 175 205

Staff Reporter

BLACK people who accepted the independence of the Ciskei were "accepting national suicide", the general-secretary of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organization (Pebco), Mr Sandile Manasse, said at a rally in Langa at the weekend.

The meeting was held in protest against the detention and alleged harassment of trade unionists by the Ciskei security police. About 300 people attended. It was organized by four City trade union organizations and held in the St Francis Cultural Centre.

Mr Manasse said people in Port Elizabeth had decided to ignore the Ciskei independence celebrations on December 4 and hold a morning church service instead. No buses would leave Port Elizabeth for the Ciskei.

"The Sebes and Matanzimas are the extension of our oppression. They are the puppets of the Pretoria regime. The so-called indepen-

dence of the Transkei and Ciskei has been completely and totally rejected by the majority of the people.

## 'Oppression'

"The winds of liberation are blowing in our favour. We are prepared to pay the price, no matter how great; to liberate our country. Nelson Mandela has paid the price. Steve Biko has paid the price. Only the black man can now liberate himself from the chains and shackles of oppression," Mr Manasse said.

Several speakers described harassment of trade unionists and workers in the Ciskei and called for a united front to oppose the actions of the Ciskei authorities. The detention of 205 trade unionists was condemned.

Mr Leon Mqhakayi, general-secretary of the Catering and Allied Workers' Union, said: "We are appealing to frustrated workers not to go to the polls to vote for

the Ciskei independence. By voting, you are supporting this government."

Mrs Zora Mehlomakulu, an organizer of the General Workers' Union, said: "The government of Sebe will not mean freedom to us, but death."

## 'Choked'

She said working class people were being "choked" by homeland leaders.

● Journalists were shown copies of a pamphlet distributed throughout Cape Town's black townships on Friday night indicating that the venue had been shifted to a Wynberg cinema.

The notice was signed African Food and Canning Workers' Union and General Workers' Union, but the general-secretaries of both unions denied any knowledge of the leaflet. The secretary of the Food and Canning Workers' Union, Mr Jan Theron, said a number of people had been turned away from the cinema.

# Ciskei<sup>CT</sup> buys PE mansion

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — Government representatives from Transkei and Ciskei seem to enjoy living by the sea, if the sale of houses in Summerstrand is anything to go by.

A house has just been bought by the Ciskei Government for its future consul to Port Elizabeth, making this the third house in the area to be bought by them.

The house fetched a record R150 000. It has five bedrooms and bathrooms; a pool with tiled patio and interleading pool room, and a flatlet in the grounds.

The owners are away at present, but their son Daryl, 21, said yesterday that the house had been built six years ago and cost about R80 000. He said his father had been surprised by the offer, as he had had no plans to sell.

But he accepted because he said he would have sold the house in a few years anyway. Only four members of the family of seven live at home now and it was getting to big for us.

A friend of Mr and Mrs Hardy van der Vyver, the owners, and a member of the Institute of Estate Agents, said it was a record price for Port Elizabeth. She said the property was "fabulous and beautifully kept".

The Transkei Government already owns two houses in Summerstrand, but these are modest by comparison.

# COMMENT

## Disaster

*Bewer 29/9/81*  
105  
SLOWLY and inexorably another homeland is about to be given its so-called "independence".

The Ciskei is set upon this odious course in the face of all opposition. The lessons of the past and of the present are being swept smartly under the rug by men who are more concerned with political expediency than justice for their people.

The lessons, the bitter lessons of the Transkei and even of the more seemingly successful Bophuthatswana, are falling on deaf ears and no amount of pleading even in the courts is going to stop these men.

As it seems impossible to persuade the Government from deviating one iota, especially when all around them are telling them to do so, we might as well take it for granted that many more Xhosas are about to lose their citizenship by December.

What is most amazing is the manner in which homeland chiefs seem so determined to lead their countries and their people into the mess so dramatically typified by the Transkei, Vendaland and Bophuthatswana.

Both Transkei and Bophuthatswana have been trying almost desperately to get international recognition. It has been all down-hill. Surely Chief Sebe should at least have cocked his eye at this minor problem.

Many blacks have suffered bitterly because of the clandestine way in which they were declared citizens of these homelands. Nobody was consulted but their birth-right was taken from them by the most devious stealth.

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The present debate in Parliament vis-a-vis the Ciskei is fought in the light of a so-called "mysterious package" the two governments have agreed on. We see no mystery anywhere, and in fact can tell those men in Parliament that the Transkei and the South African Government Nicodemusly passed a pact that declared all Xhosas, some indeed with antecedents in the Ciskei, citizens of the Transkei.

We are almost sure the same tired kind of devious scenario is being played out now. It does not even smack of the respectable term "expediency," but is sheer hypocrisy.

It is a waste of time to appeal to our government. It is also a waste of time and breath to appeal to our black leader, Chief Sebe. Still, for the record, be it known that we have warned Chief Sebe and the SA government they will be held accountable by history for all the misery and hardship, in fact for the grave fragmentation of our lovely land, into overpopulated, not viable pieces of land where thousands die of starvation.

The fact that the Ciskei already feels the pangs of this disastrous course in the miseries of the various squatter problems will only be more evidence compiled by history against these men.

# Ciskei donations: no comebacks

DD 29/9/87 (105)

EAST LONDON — The chief information officer for the Ciskei, Mr A. Conradie, yesterday assured Ciskei businessmen that there would be no comebacks on those who did not respond to an appeal for donations towards the independence celebrations.

Some businessmen had expressed concern about a paragraph in a circular letter which said the independence celebrations office intended supplying a list of donors to the Ciskei Cabinet. It said donors could state whether they wished to remain anonymous.

Mr Conradie said yesterday the mention of the cabinet in the letter had been prompted by businessmen who had asked if they were going to get any mileage out of what they gave.

"In fact they were the first people to give something towards the independence celebrations

and, being what they are, businessmen, wanted to know if the fact that they had given something would end up in our office," Mr Conradie said.

This was even before they had sent out the letters.

"We can't approach every businessman in the Ciskei and we have concentrated on areas that are not far from our offices — Zwelitsha and Mdantsane."

He assured those businessmen who did not give anything that there would be no comebacks.

"When you ask for donations you do not expect everybody to give. What happens is that some people will give and others won't for various reasons.

"No one is forced to do so. It is up to the individual to decide," Mr Conradie said.

But yesterday businessmen approached in Mdantsane

felt that since he names of donors would be supplied to the cabinet, it left them no choice.

Many of those contacted yesterday had already given something. Figures ranging from R10 to R600 were confirmed.

They also pointed out there was another letter from Ciskei Small Industries, signed by a Mr D. J. D. Hawkins but bearing the telephone number of the independence celebrations office.

The letter called on Ciskeian business friends to buy decorations from the company. All profits from the sale of decorations for independence would be reinvested in Ciskei industries.

One businessman said he had felt he was obliged to buy the decorations but had told the sellers he would not put them up in his shop for reasons he had furnished to the sellers. — DDR

# Chief: people must be trained

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN**  
— The accent today was on technical and agricultural training and there could be no progress in a country unless its people had the basic technical knowledge, Chief D. M. Jongilanga, Ciskeian Minister of Education, said yesterday.

Chief Jongilanga was the guest speaker at a function held at the Lennox Sebé Teacher Training College, where Mr J. P. F. Gerryts, senior training manager of the Economic Development Corporation, handed over 33 bursary cheques on behalf of the corporation.

Chief Jongilanga said industries needed suitably trained technical workers and technicians. To be trained properly for a successful career should be the aim of every Ciskeian. Eighteen bursaries would be in the technical field and 15 in the agricultural field.

"Unfortunately, in the present financial climate the education of our children has become expensive and parents with large families find it almost impossible to give their children proper education", Chief Jongilanga said.

The population of the world was increasing at an alarming rate and people were dying of hunger every day. "The aim, therefore, is to produce the maximum amount of food per hectare all over the world."

He hoped the bursaries would be made available every year.

Mr Gerryts said white South Africa alone could not meet the development demands of the national states. Essential manpower was just not available and it was thus most important that trained manpower be found within these states.

He said that apart from initiating, financing and promoting balanced economic development in the national states, the Economic Development Corporation had been involved in various bursary schemes over the past 10 years.

"The serious shortage of skilled manpower and the consequent effect it has on future economic growth and inflation is well-known to all of us" Mr Gerryts said. "Without trained manpower the agricultural, mining and industrial potential of these states may remain only a potential asset." —  
DDR.





Parliament

# Uproar

# as

# Eglin

# slams Nats



Mr Colin Eglin

Parliamentary Staff  
THE official Opposition clashed sharply with the Government on issues affecting the future of the people of Ciskei after independence.

Mr Colin Eglin (PFP Sea Point) caused an uproar among National Party members when he asked whether the Status of Ciskei Bill was introduced to absolve the Government from its moral responsibility in respect of Ciskeian South Africans.

There were interjections of 'scandalous' from the Government side. Mr S P Barnard (NP Langlaagte) was ordered to withdraw the word 'renegade' which he had used in an interjection.

**OPTIONS**  
In a fiery speech Mr Eglin put a series of questions to Dr Kooonhof. Referring to Government claims that the Ciskei had a free choice, Mr Eglin asked the Minister what alternatives Ciskeians had been offered.

'Was the option put to them of freedom in Ciskei or continued oppression in the rest of South Africa,' Mr Eglin asked. Dr Kooonhof reacted angrily when Mr Eglin asked 'When this Bill is passed will be Minister be able to do with Ciskeians in the Peninsula what he did to homeless Transkeians in the Peninsula?'

Mr Eglin said there was no law at present which permitted the Government to 'dump' people in Ciskei. What the Government was doing to the Ciskei people was 'one of the shabbiest actions in the political history of South Africa.'

How many Ciskeians realised they were re-

nouncing their South African citizenship and their fundamental rights to live and work in South Africa? The Government was holding Ciskeian South Africans hostage in apartheid South Africa. In effect the Government was saying to them: 'We will release you from apartheid and liberate you from discrimination, but you must pay a ransom — the renunciation of your South African citizenship and of any claim to a share in South Africa as a whole.'

Mr Eglin asked whether the Minister really believed South Africa's social problems would be solved by confining millions of South Africa's citizens to overcrowded and impoverished homelands. Far from finding a solution to the race problems of South Africa the Government was playing with fire. It was trying to divide white South Africans into believing that by cutting off black South Africans from the political process in South Africa, white South Africans would be secure. Nothing could be further from the truth, Mr Eglin said.

Mr B H Wilkens (NP Ventersdorp) rejected Mr Eglin's argument and said Ciskei had a free choice to decide on its political independence. Reacting to an opposition interjection that Ciskei had no option, Mr Wilkens asked Mr Eglin what options the official Opposition would offer Ciskei.

Parliamentary Staff  
THE thorny issue of Ciskei independence came under discussion in the Assembly yesterday with the Progressive Federal Party and the New Republic Party joining in a strong stand against the second reading of the Bill aimed at granting independence to the territory.

Introducing the Bill, Dr Piet Kooonhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, told grim-faced opposition members that he regarded the occasion as a day of fulfilment — a day to be proud of and thankful for.

Ciskei was to be the fourth homeland to be granted independence in the past five years. The road to independence for Ciskei had followed a 'unique route'. First the Qual Commission had been appointed by Ciskei itself to investigate the possibility of independence and then a referendum had been held to test the will of the people.

Dr Kooonhof said the people of Ciskei had taken impressive numbers and 98.5 percent of them had voted in favour of independence. This had been followed by negotiations between the South African Government and that of Ciskei, resulting in the so-called 'package deal' acceptance of independence by Ciskei.

Mr Eglin asked whether the Ministers really believed South Africa's social problems would be solved by confining millions of South Africa's citizens to overcrowded and impoverished homelands.

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Nothing could be further from the truth, Mr Eglin said.

Mr B H Wilkens (NP Ventersdorp) rejected Mr Eglin's argument and said Ciskei had a free choice to decide on its political independence.

Reacting to an opposition interjection that Ciskei had no option, Mr Wilkens asked Mr Eglin what options the official Opposition would offer Ciskei.



Dr Piet Kooonhof

## Ciskei Bill — thorn that pricks deep



Dr van Zyl Slabbert

# PFP, NRP reject plan

Independence would be accompanied by a convention between South Africa and Ciskei, setting out the details of agreements reached in the 'package deal'.

In terms of this bilateral convention citizens of independent Ciskei would retain certain rights and privileges, including the following:

- In the event of national emergency, the citizens of either South Africa or Ciskei finding it impossible to travel to other states on travel documents issued by their country, such nationals may, after consultation, be issued with travel documents by the other country.
- In addition, Dr Kooonhof said: 'Should it appear necessary to indicate the details of one party as nationals of the other in the travel documents of the other party, it will be done.'
- Ciskeians would have the right to work preferentially in South Africa, and would not be treated as aliens for employment purposes.
- Ciskeians would have residential rights in the Republic.
- There would be uniform and uncomplicated procedures regarding movement across the future international boundaries.

Dr Kooonhof said none of these matters was contained in the Bill itself. An important element in the 'package deal' was Ciskei's wish to retain the essence of South African citizenship, in terms of employment opportunities for Ciskeians in the Republic, and residential rights.

Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, Leader of the Opposition, expressed his party's strong objection by invoking one of the strongest forms of parliamentary protest against a bill, proposing that it be read three times in the course of the session.

Dr Slabbert said the Bill was a 'frustration of the promises to and the expectations of the people of Ciskei'. The main reasons for his party's opposition to the Bill were contained in just two of its clauses — one said simply that Ciskei would no longer be part of the Republic, and the other said Ciskeians would no longer be citizens of the Republic.

Dr Slabbert said the Chief Minister of Ciskei, Mr Lennox Sebe, had accepted the Government's 'package deal' as envisaged by Ciskei it would have taken the people of Ciskei with them. The intent to move towards an eventual confederation of Southern African states was not written into the Bill, and his party would move an amendment in the committee stage to add this declaration of intent in the form of a preamble.

Mr Lennox Sebe, had himself said after receiving the Qual Commission report that Ciskeians rejected independence if they had to forfeit their South African citizenship. In terms of the 'package deal' the people of Ciskei would retain South African citizenship after independence and Mr Sebe and his people had pledged not to deviate from this. 'The referendum that was held in Ciskei was also part and parcel of the package deal. The expectation was created that independence of Ciskei would be different from that of the other homelands, but it is not going to be,' said Dr Slabbert.

There were a minority of Ciskeians in favour of independence because they saw it as an 'escape from the rigours of apartheid'. The leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Vause Raw, objected to the Bill's lack of clarity and content. He said that if the Government had accepted the confederal 'package deal' as envisaged by Ciskei it would have taken the people of Ciskei with them.

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# Pursuit of 'impossible pipe-dream'

Parliamentary Staff  
THE real reason for granting independence to Ciskei and other black homelands was to ensure that there would ultimately be no black South African citizens, the Assembly was told yesterday. Mr John Malcomess (PFP, Port Elizabeth Central) said this was the reason spelled out to the Assembly in 1978 by the then Minister of Bantu Administration, Dr Connie Mulder. Dr Mulder had said that under the Government's policy, when concluded, there would not be a black man with South African citizenship. Speaking in yesterday's second-reading debate on the Status of Ciskei Bill, Mr Malcomess said that 1.4-million

Ciskei Xhossas were suddenly going to find themselves foreigners in South Africa — the land in which they lived and in which most of them were born. Dr Mulder had spelled it out, and that was what the Bill was about. It was the purchase of a pipe-dream. Mr Malcomess quoted from a letter which, he said, had come from a black man who wrote that his people were dying from hunger in Transkei. They had been forcibly moved to Keiskammahook from the Humansdorp area where they had been working as contract labourers. 'That is the reality of the policy pursued by this Government,' Mr Malcomess said. Another reality was seen last month when busloads

of blacks were transported back to Transkei and dumped there. They were being treated as non-citizens by the South African Government. Mr Malcomess suggested that Chief Minister Lennox Sebe of Ciskei should have bus stations built on his borders to receive back his people. They would be sent back as aliens from the land of their birth. Ciskei would be a very poor country after independence. Its dependence on South Africa's economy would rob it of any political independence. It would always be subject to economic coercion. Mr Malcomess asked what the cost to the South African taxpayer would be of pursuing this impossible

dream. Blacks were aware of their 'otherness' (and-ers-held) and wanted the opportunity to fulfil their aspirations in their own countries for their own people. The black man was not satisfied with just having a roof over his head, a job and food in his stomach. Like the whites the blacks wanted to be people in their own right.

# Nats want blank cheque but...

THE Government was asking Parliament to sign a blank cheque by voting for independence for Ciskei without saying how much land it would be given, Mr Errol Moorosi (PFP Albany) said yesterday. Speaking during the second-reading debate on the Status of Ciskei Bill, he said he did not know what to tell his voters in the Border area. 'We've to answer them by saying that we don't know whether or not they will be taken over, but that we voted for independence all the same,' he said.

**INSECURITY**  
'The situation of massive insecurity which has been created and maintained by the Government must not be allowed to continue. Mr Moorosi also wanted to know whether the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Kooonhof, agreed with Chief Minister Sebe that 'East London is living on borrowed time and it is inevitable that it be incorporated into Ciskei.' It both to the whites in the area claimed for Greater Ciskei, and to Ciskeians themselves who gave Chief Sebe the non-negotiable mandate, to oppose this Bill until the true facts have been exposed. — Sapa.

**PARLIAMENTARY REPORTS**  
The reports by the PFP's Errol Moorosi and the NRP's Vause Raw, both of the Press Gallery, House of Assembly.

10.10.4.4 DESIGNED EXPERIMENTS

It may very well happen that the analysis of mean the source of the variability or of the process in an attempt to provide a procedure which will of the process.

In designing experiments in an attempt to provide variability or alter the level of the process, four

- 1 Ability to Separate the Effect of Changing other Conditions

Suppose that the raw material is of different quality, and consequently two sources of machines on which this material could be used. If one source is used on one machine and another source on another machine. If there is a real difference between the machines. It would be difficult to determine if the difference is due to either a real difference between the machines or to the material source. It would be difficult to determine if the difference is due to either a real difference between the machines or to the material source.

The procedure which must be adopted is to divide each batch in half, and to use material from each source on each machine.

MACHINE			AVERAGE
MACHINE A		$\bar{x}_a$	$\bar{x}_a$
MACHINE B	$x_{1b}$	$x_{2b}$	$\bar{x}_b$
AVERAGE	$\bar{x}_1$	$\bar{x}_2$	$\bar{x}$

If  $x_{1a}$  denotes the test results from Machine A using source 1,  $x_{2a}$  denotes the test result for Machine A using source 2, etc., then the test results are shown above in tabular form.

The difference between the sources is measured by  $\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2$ . Since both machines were used to determine these average values, any bias due to machines is eliminated. (For example, if Machine B always gave 10 units above Machine A,  $\bar{x}_1$  and  $\bar{x}_2$  would both be 5 units above the value obtained if all the tests had been done on Machine A. The difference  $\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2$  would consequently be unaltered). Similarly  $\bar{x}_a - \bar{x}_b$  gives the difference between the machines - independent of the effect of changing the material source.

# Contract

DD 29/9/81

## for Bisho

(105) (2/2/81)

### Hotel

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN  
— Southern Suns has been granted a contract to build a hotel for the Ciskei at its capital site, Bisho, near here.

A spokesman for the Ciskei National Development Corporation said yesterday that work on the hotel had already begun and it would be complete by December 4 when the Ciskei becomes independent.

"There is feverish activity at the site. It has to be finished by December 4 as a banquet is scheduled then," he said.

The hotel is being constructed near the Independence Stadium which also has to be completed by December 4.

The spokesman refused to reveal how much the hotel would cost, saying that Southern Suns would issue a statement today.

He also disclosed that a casino would not be built at Bisho. "There won't be a casino on the hill." Asked whether a casino would be built at Hamburg, the spokesman said: "We have a better site than Hamburg."

A casino would not be built before the Ciskei became independent, as the homeland first had to pass an act legalising its operation.

The process will not indicate that a source must be had to experiment with variability or alter the level of the process.

to further reduce the process variability

ion from the Effect

the drop in product compared on the two machines. If the material from one source on the second machine, it could be due to a real difference between the machines or to the material source. It would be difficult to determine if the difference is due to either a real difference between the machines or to the material source.

variability is to divide each batch in half, and to use material from each source on each machine.

CAPE TOWN — An agreement to sign a convention on the rights of Ciskeians after the homeland's independence in December was disclosed in Parliament yesterday by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

The opposition, however, immediately rejected the agreement, claiming that it had no force in law and that it was incomplete.

The treaty agreeing to sign a convention between the South African and Ciskeian governments also included a provision that it may become a constituent instrument of the "envisaged confederation of Southern African states".

The treaty between the two governments has already been signed but the bilateral convention

still has to be negotiated. It is intended that the bilateral convention will include provisions on travel documents, preferential job opportunities, residential rights, travel and other rights.

But the Leader of the Opposition, Dr van Zyl Slabbert, said a convention had no force in law and the aspirations of the Ciskeian people were being frustrated by the law.

The leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Vause Raw, said the agreement was "incomplete and unsatisfactory".

Mr Raw also demanded

to know why the agreement was only tabled in Parliament yesterday, the day of the second reading debate.

"It seems strange that nowhere was there any mention of this agreement which was signed months ago," Mr Raw said.

In the preamble to the treaty disclosed yesterday, it is stated that the Ciskei "desires that its citizens, after independence, should continue to enjoy, on a reciprocal basis, rights and privileges that they presently enjoy in South Africa" and that both governments desired "that all future participants in a confederation of

states should co-operate on an equal basis".

Because the South African Government "is willing and prepared to entertain Ciskei's aspirations",

**FROM BARRY STREEK**

as set out, the two governments agreed "that a bilateral agreement/convention be concluded between the Ciskeian and South African governments" in terms of which Ciskeian citizens would retain rights and privileges "which arise out of their South African

# SA-Ciskei agreement outlined

none of these matters would be found within the bill itself.

The unique road to Ciskei independence had not ended with its referendum. The Ciskeian Government had continually kept its people informed and involved with the negotiations through meetings and the people's sanction of its government's actions had repeatedly been obtained.

Seventy agreements had been approved by the joint works committee on independence and, of these, 33 had already been approved by the joint cabinet committee.

"There are an additional 12 agreements being worked on, one of which concerns the establishment of a future confederation," Dr Koornhof said.

If "either party is not in a position to protect its nationals when they travel abroad, the other party shall accord such protection to such nationals, provided it is in a position to do so."

Other issues included:

- The right to work preference within South Africa, Ciskeians not being treated as aliens.
- Residential rights.
- Use of community facilities.
- Social benefits.
- Any other rights and privileges sanctioned by law or usage, as further agreed upon.

Dr Koornhof said that it provides for the issuing of travel documents if, as a result of circumstances beyond the control of one of the parties, it is impossible for its citizens to travel to other states on its travel documents.

It also says that "should it appear necessary to indicate the nationals of one party as nationals of the other party in the travel documents of the other party, it will be done."

# DECISION SOON ON BORDER CORRIDOR

**THE ASSEMBLY — The Government would decide before the end of the year what steps should be taken to prevent the corridor between East London and Queenstown from becoming an economic problem area.**

• 5 co-operation projects

• More land for Ciskei

• 36 000 migrant workers

This was announced yesterday by the chairman of the Consolidation Commission and nominated Member of Parliament, Mr Hennie van der Walt.

During the second reading debate on the Status of Ciskei Bill, he said five co-operation projects were planned in the area which was situated between Ciskei and Transkei.

The commission and the government had accepted that something would have to be done to step up the economy of the corridor, and white farmers were being encouraged to farm there.

Mr Van der Walt said it was no secret that more land would have to be given to the Ciskei.

In terms of the bill, the Ciskei would become an independent state, a move which had been requested by the Ciskei Government and supported by the vast majority of Ciskeians in a referendum.

ions, by doggedly sticking to their immediate ends and to be captured and exploited by any political party, have been transformed society. Only not according to the sacredly transformed society. That they may be right in preferring the dialectical laws! That they may be right in preferring to revolution and unity to discord never crosses the mind of those whose theory tells them all the answers.' (Allan Flanders)

this assertion of Flanders, paying special attention to Perry's writing, and drawing on your knowledge of the sociology of unions and industrial relations.

He rejected suggestions by the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, that the bill would not grant the Ciskeian Government and people the form of independence they required.

"I believe the Ciskeians today know exactly what they voted for and what this independence is about".

In the past, the Progressive Federal Party had opposed independence being granted to Transkei and Venda because the issue had not been put to the people in a referendum.

This had been done in the Ciskei, and the opposition was still opposed.

The opposition had also demanded that the territory being granted independence should be made up of a single region, which the Ciskei was, and that the area should be economically viable, which the Ciskei also was.

"The Ciskei is today one of the new areas in South Africa where commuter workers can live in their own fatherland and earn their salaries in another state.

"About 36 000 Ciskeians are migrant workers who can earn their money in South Africa and spend it where they live in their own state.

"No other homeland has this advantage."

Mr Van der Walt said the debate on the bill before the House was extremely important as it heralded the independence of the fourth national state.

"Ciskei is a proud nation which is part of Southern Africa. It is a nation which shares the concern of others about the dangers of communism," he said. — SAPA.

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# Independence called suicide

CAPE TOWN — Black people who accepted the independence on the Ciskei were "accepting national suicide," the secretary of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation (Pebco), Mr Sandile Manasse, said at a rally in Langa.

The meeting was held to protest against detention and harassment of trade unionists by the Ciskei security police.

Three hundred people attended the meeting, which was organised by four city trade unions.

Mr Manasse said people in Port Elizabeth had decided to ignore the Ciskei independence celebrations on December 4, and would hold a morning church service instead. No buses would leave Port Elizabeth for the Ciskei.

"The Sebes and Matanzimas are the extension of our oppression," he said. "They are the puppets of the Pretoria regime. The so-called independence of the Transkei and Ciskei have been completely and totally rejected by the

majority of the people," Mr Manasse said.

He said it was time for blacks to stand up for their rights and appealed for unity among organisations.

Several other speakers alleged harassment of trade unionists and workers in the Ciskei and called for a united front to oppose the actions of the Ciskeian authorities. The detention of 205 trade unionists on September 8 was strongly condemned.

Mr Leon Mqhakayi, general secretary of the Catering and Allied Workers' Union, said: "We are appealing to frustrated workers not to go to the polls to vote for the Ciskei independence. By voting, you are supporting this government."

Mrs Zora Mehloakulu, an organiser for the General Workers' Union, said: "The government of Sebe will not mean freedom to us." She said working class people were being "choked" by homeland leaders. — SAPA.

# Govt has plans for corridor

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY —

The government would decide before the end of the year what steps should be taken to prevent the corridor region from East London to Queenstown from becoming an economic problem area. Mr Hennie van der Walt, (NP nominated) chairman of the Consolidation Commission said yesterday.

He said during the second reading debate on the Status of Ciskei Bill, that five co-operation projects were planned in the area which is situated between Ciskei and Transkei.

The commission and the government had already accepted that something would have to be done to step up the economy of the corridor, and white farmers were being encouraged to farm there.

Mr Van der Walt said it was no secret that more land would have to be given to Ciskei.

In terms of the bill, Ciskei would become an independent state, a move which had been requested by the Ciskei Government and supported by the vast majority of Ciskeians in a referendum.

He rejected suggestions by the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert that the bill was not the form of independence desired by the Ciskei Government and people.

"I believe the Ciskei people today know exactly what they voted for and what this independence is about."

In the past, the Progressive Federal Party had opposed independence being granted to Transkei and Venda without the issue being put to the people in a referendum.

This had been done in Ciskei, and they were still opposed to it.

Other demands of the Opposition were that the territory to get independence should be a single region, which the Ciskei was, and that the area should be economically viable, which the Ciskei also was.

"The Ciskei is today one of the new areas in South Africa where commuter workers can live in their own fatherland and earn their salaries in another state."

"About 36 000 Ciskeians are migrant workers who can earn their money in South Africa and spend it where they live in their own state."

"No other homeland has this advantage."

Mr Van der Walt said the debate on the bill before the House was extremely important as it heralded the independence of the fourth national state.

He said he was sure that others would follow suit and a climate was being created to assist them.

## 'Proud nation'

"Ciskei is a proud nation which is a part of Southern Africa. It is a nation which shares the concern of others on the dangers of communism."

"It is strongly and actively opposed to communism and it is not just paying lip service."

"We will do what we can to help such a state to its feet economically speaking and to be an ally of South Africa."

"Ciskei will never be our enemy." Mr Van der Walt said. — Sapa

# Opposition attacks bill on Ciskei independence

CT 29/9/81

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**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.** — Both opposition parties yesterday attacked the Status of the Ciskei Bill, which provides for the independence of the territory.

The Leader of the Opposition, Dr Fredrik van Zyl Slabbert, said the bill was a frustration of the promises to and expectations of the people of Ciskei, while the leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Vause Raw, said the measure lacked both clarity and content.

Expressing one of the strongest forms of parliamentary protest against a bill, Dr Slabbert proposed that it be read "this day six months".

The main reason for his party's opposition to the bill was that the citizenship of the people involved would be affected as they would lose South African citizenship.

"The so-called 'package deal' was an attempt by the Ciskei Legislative Assembly to marry the recommendations of the Quail Commission report and the expectations of the people of the Ciskei.

"The events surrounding independence as envisaged by this bill are a betrayal of the Ciskeian people."

## Pledge

In terms of the package deal, the people of Ciskei would retain South African citizenship after independence and Mr Sebe and the people of Ciskei had pledged not to deviate from this.

"The referendum that was held in the Ciskei was also part and parcel of the package deal.

"The expectation was created that independence of the Ciskei would be different from that of the other homelands but it is not going to be."

On the key issue of citizenship, there was still no clarity and for this reason the referendum could not be seen as the agreement by the people of Ciskei to independence.

It could also not be seen as being "loose" from the package deal regarding independence.

The key conditions of the package had not been met and Chief Lennox Sebe had admitted it as citizenship of South Africa was the essence of the deal.

Ciskei was getting exactly the same kind of independence as Transkei, Venda and

Bophuthatswana. If this was the case, the referendum had no consequence.

"The aspirations of the people of the Ciskei are being frustrated by this bill.

"A minority in the territory are in favour of this kind of independence because they see it as a move away from apartheid."

One had to ask what the motivation of South Africa was in granting the homelands independence.

It was mainly external pressure and the retention of white domination in South Africa itself.

## Question

The question that had to be asked was whether white domination had been affirmed outside the national states and whether greater safety had been created for everyone.

"This bill offers no solution to this problem," Dr Slabbert said.

Mr Raw said that because of the bill's "lack of clarity and content" his party was obliged to oppose the legislation.

He said that if the government had accepted the confederal "package deal" as envisaged by the Ciskei Government it would have taken the people of Ciskei with them.

Ciskei would be taken to independence, but with reservations.

The establishment of a South African confederation had to be real, powerful and strong enough to provide an alternative to the Westminster system of government.

● The PFP member for Port Elizabeth Central, Mr John Malcomess, said that a million-and-a-half Ciskeian Xhosas were going to find themselves foreigners in the land of their birth through the measure.

Thousands were waiting to be resettled and uprooted from their ancestral homes.

The real reason for granting independence to Ciskei was not to give effect to a nation's need for independence, Mr Malcomess said.

Dr Connie Mulder had given the real reason when, as minister of Bantu Administration in 1978, he had said the ultimate result of the government's policy was that there would be no black South Africans. — Sapa

# Treaty on Ciskeians' rights disclosed

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Political Staff

## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

An agreement to sign a convention on the rights of Ciskeians after the homeland's independence in December was disclosed in Parliament yesterday by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

The Opposition, however, immediately rejected the agreement, claiming that it had no force in law and that it was incomplete.

The treaty agreeing to sign a convention between the South African and Ciskeian governments also included a provision that it may become a constituent instrument of the envisaged confederation of Southern African states.

The treaty between two governments has already been signed but the bilateral convention still has to be negotiated.

It is intended that the bilateral convention will include provisions on travel documents, preferential job opportunities, residential rights, travel and other rights.

But the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, said a convention had no force in law and in any event the aspirations of the Ciskeian people were being frustrated by the law.

The leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Vause Raw, said the agreement was "incomplete and unsatisfactory".

In the preamble to the treaty disclosed yesterday, it is stated that the Ciskei "desires that its citizens, after independence, should continue to enjoy, on a reciprocal basis, rights and privileges that they presently enjoy in South Africa".

The treaty then lists a number of these rights. It provides for the issuing of travel documents if "as a result of circumstances beyond the control" of one of the parties it is impossible for its citizens to travel to other states on its travel documents.

It also says that "should it appear necessary to indicate the nationals of one party as nationals of the other party in the travel documents of the other party, it will be done".

If "either party is not in a position to protect its nationals when they travel abroad, the other party shall accord such protection to such nationals, provided it is in a position to do so".

The bilateral convention will provide for preferential job opportunities "in the sense, for example, that Ciskeians will not be regarded as or treated as aliens for purposes of employment", "uniform and uncomplicated procedures regarding movement across future international boundaries", "use of community facilities", "social benefits" and "any other rights and privileges sanctioned by law or usage, as further agreed upon".

It will also make provision for "the necessary means of arbitration" and lays down that "the terms of the agreement must be incorporated in the national laws of the parties".

It adds that "it is agreed that the provisions of the proposed convention could be re-negotiated or re-enacted in the convention which may become the constituent instrument (charter) of the envisaged recommendations of the two governments".

The convention will also provide "for a formal consultative body which shall, on the basis of consensus, make recommendations to the two governments".

The agreement concluded by saying that the governments believed "it will greatly contribute towards the creation of a prosperous and peaceful Southern Africa region".

Germany Art. 4, 1, 0, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

TUTORIALS

10 August

10.4  
10.6  
T.1523

17 August

8.10  
8.11  
8.12

U.P.T. (including foreign companies)

ss.48 - 53, 28bis, 37A

1252 - 1294  
1294A

Handout on s.50(d)

24 August 19

Tax Planning  
Foreign Companies/  
Foreign Transactions  
- S.W.A. Income  
- Walvis Bay Residents  
- N.R.S.T.  
- N.R.T.I.  
- Foreign Exchange  
- U.K. Imputation System

S.1 definition of 'South African Company', 'Republic', 'territory', definition of 'permanent establishment' in various DPA's; ss.28bis, 37A, 30, 31, 24B, 847B.

Handout on U.K. Imputation System  
T.1423  
T.1430  
8.9



## Govt wants 'blank cheque'

ET 29/9/81  
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. —

The government was asking Parliament to sign a blank cheque by voting for independence for the Ciskei without saying how much land it would be given Mr Errol Moorcroft (PFP Albany) said yesterday.

Speaking during the second reading debate on the Status of Ciskei Bill, he said he did not know what to tell his voters in the Border area.

"Are we to answer them by saying that we don't know whether or not they will be taken over, but that we voted for independence all the same?"

"The situation of massive

(105)  
insecurity which has been created and maintained by the government must not be allowed to continue."

Mr Moorcroft also wanted to know whether the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, agreed with Chief Lennox Sebe that "East London is living on borrowed time and it is inevitable that it be incorporated into the Ciskei".

"We owe it both to the whites in the area claimed for Greater Ciskei, and to the Ciskeians themselves who gave Chief Sebe the non-negotiable mandate, to oppose this bill until the true facts have been exposed." — Sapa



Parliament

10 August

# Moves to boost corridor region

THE Government would decide before the end of the year what steps should be taken to prevent the corridor region from becoming an economic problem area.

This was said in the Assembly yesterday by Mr Hennie van der Walt, chairman of the Consolidation Commission and National MP.

Speaking during the second-reading debate on the Status of Ciskei Bill, he said five co-operation projects were planned in

the area situated between Ciskei and Transkei.

The commission and the Government had already accepted that something would have to be done to step up the economy of the corridor, and white farmers were being encouraged to farm there.

Mr van der Walt said it was no secret that more land would have to be given to Ciskei.

In terms of the Bill, Ciskei would become an independent state, a move which had been requested by the Ciskei government

and supported by the vast majority of Ciskeians in a referendum.

He rejected suggestions by the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, that the Bill was not the form of independence desired by the Ciskei government and people.

'I believe the Ciskei people today know exactly what they voted for and what this independence is about,' Mr van der Walt said.

In the past, the PFP Party had opposed inde-

pendence being granted to Transkei and Venda without the issue being put to the people in a referendum.

This had been done in Ciskei, and the PFP was still opposed to it.

Other demands of the opposition were that the territory to get independence should be a single region, which Ciskei was, and that the area should be economically viable, which the Ciskei also was.

The Ciskei is today one of the new areas in South Africa where commuter workers can live in their own fatherland and earn their salaries in another state,' Mr van der Walt said.

About 36 000 Ciskeians are migrant workers who can earn their money in South Africa and spend it where they live in their own state. No other home-land has this advantage.

The debate on the Bill

before the House was extremely important as it heralded the independence of the fourth national state. He was sure that others would follow suit and a climate was being created to assist them.

'Ciskei is a proud nation which is part of Southern Africa. It is a nation which shares the concern of others on the dangers of communism.

'Ciskei will never be our enemy,' Mr van der Walt said. — Sapa.

C.I.L  
8.12

24 August 19

Tax Planning

Foreign Companies/

Foreign Transactions

- S.W.A. Income

- Walvis Bay Residents

- N.R.S.T.

- N.R.T.I.

- Foreign Exchange

- U.K. Imputation

System

S.1 definition of 'South African 1294A, 864A, 193,

Company' 'Republic', 'territory'; 1637,

definition of 'permanent

establishment' in various DTA's; 548J - K,

ss.28bis, 37A, 30, 31, 24B.

Handout on U.K.

Imputation

System

T.1423

T.1430

8.9

TUESDAY, 20 SEPTEMBER 1931

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

Persons from Transkei resettled in Ciskei  
139. Mr. E. K. MCORCROFT asked the  
Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(a) How many people from the Herschel-Glen Grey area of Transkei were resettled in the Thorahill-Zwelenkings-Oxton area of the Ciskei, (b) how many head of livestock were transported from the Herschel-Glen Grey area to this area and (c) what area of land was made available to them?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION  
AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (a) According to available records 82 000 people were resettled.
- (b) 3 386.
- (c) 40 000 hectares.

# Parties fight Ciskei bill

OT 29/9/81

105

Political Staff

**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.** — The Status of Ciskei Bill, which prepares the way for the independence of the territory on December 4, came under sharp attack from the opposition yesterday.

The Progressive Federal Party exercised the strongest form of condemnation, proposing that the bill be read "this day six months", while the New Republic Party accused the government of failing to incorporate the real essence of the concept of confederation.

The Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van zyl Slabbert, said the bill had frustrated the expectations of the people of Ciskei who had clearly spelt out their insistence that the promised "package" deal of citizenship rights, consolidation and confederal partnership must be

agreed to by South Africa if independence was to be accepted.

Dr Slabbert said that it was understandable that many people had opted for independence because of the desire to break away from the system of apartheid, despite the failure of the South African Government to guarantee South African citizenship to Ciskeians living outside the territory.

The leader of the NRP, Mr Vause Raw, attacked the government over an agreement, announced in the Assembly yesterday in which the Ciskei and South Africa had agreed to issue travel documents on behalf of citizens of either state if one found difficulty in cementing travel links with foreign countries.

The bill also made Ciskeians aliens in South Africa, said Mr Raw.

Mr Hennie van der Walt, chairman of the government's consolidation commission, said more land would have to be given to Ciskei if it was to become fully viable. The exact borders of Ciskei would be known by the end of the year.

In terms of the 1975 land consolidation proposals, Ciskei was approaching the stage where it would be comprised of a single land area. It had immense potential in that thousands of Ciskeians commuted daily to jobs in South Africa, returning each day to the Ciskei and taking their pay with them.

"We will recommend to the government that Ciskei get more land. But the most important factor is that Ciskei has pledged itself to fight communism. If we can help a state like this achieve independence, it is an important factor for South Africa," said Mr Van der Walt.

(Report by R. Nuttal, Press Gallery, House of Assembly.)

● More Parliamentary news, page 6

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ST - 104

The paradox of that occurs  
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now will results  
111

# 'Land is not the only factor'

LAND was not the only factor in determining the economic viability of Ciskei and the Government acknowledged it had other obligations to the territory, Mr J J G Wentzel, Deputy Minister of Development and Land Affairs, said yesterday.

Speaking during the second-reading debate on

the status of Ciskei Bill he said the so-called 'package deal' referred to by the PFP had never been the final word on Ciskei's independence.

It had merely been the basis of negotiations over a long period.

'We are placing the Government and the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Dr

Lennox Sebe, in a very difficult position if we try to hold them to the determinations of this package deal only,' he said.

'There are many bilateral agreements and deals which form part of an ongoing process of negotiations. Opportunities for co-operation in the development of natural resources

are being created, opportunities which never existed before.

'The Ciskei' wants to negotiate on these projects as an equal and independent state and that is why they are going for independence. It is a process which you will in no way be able to stop.' — Sapa.

## Parliamentary Staff

OFFICIAL Opposition speakers yesterday accused the Government of 'over-reacting' to incidents involving the desecration of the South African flag by introducing a Bill which allows for a maximum fine of R10 000 to be imposed on offenders.

Desecration of the flag is to be outlawed in terms of the Republic of South Africa Constitution Second Amendment Bill, which was presented for its second reading yesterday by the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis.

The Progressive Federal Party indicated they supported the Bill in principle, but objected to the severe penalties to be imposed on offenders.

Mr Heunis referred to the flag-burning incident at this year's Republic Festival celebrations.

He said the Government could not ignore such incidents and therefore had decided to introduce legislation to protect the flag — the highest symbol of the nation.

## Excessive

On one hand there are deep-seated emotions among the majority of people against this reprehensible action, and on the other the Government cannot allow the flag to be exploited by the protagonists of anarchy as yet another instrument to fan the fires of conflict in the Republic, he said.

While no law could change the personal convictions of individuals and enforce a specific ethnic and moral code of conduct, such law could be the manifestation of the will of the majority of people.

Mr Tian van der Merwe (PFP Green Point) said the penalties provided for in the Bill were 'excessive and grossly unwarranted'.

This is an emotional issue and we must remain calm and not create the impression that these incidents of desecration have assumed epidemic proportions, said Mr van der Merwe.

He and his party were as shocked as the rest of South Africa at the recent flag burning incidents, but overreaction would be counter-productive.

# 'Autonomy' is suicide

*Sawetan 30/9/81*

BLACK people who accepted the independence of the Ciskei were "accepting national suicide," the general secretary of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation (Pebco), Mr Sandile Manasse, said at a rally in Langa at the weekend.

The meeting was held to protest against the continued detention and harassment of trade unionists by the Ciskei Security Police. About 300 people attended the meeting, which was organised by four city trade union organisations.

Mr Manasse said people in Port Elizabeth had decided to ignore the Ciskei independence celebrations on December 4 and hold a morning church service instead. No buses would leave Port Elizabeth for the Ciskei.

"The Sebes and Matanzimas are the extension of our oppression. They are the puppets of the Pretoria

regime. The so-called independence of the Transkei and Ciskei had been completely and totally rejected by the majority of the people," Mr Manasse said.

He said it was time for black people to "stand up and fight for our rights" and appealed for unity among organisations.

"The winds of liberation are blowing in our favour. We are prepared to pay the price, no matter how great, to liberate our country. Nelson Mandela has paid the price Steve Biko has paid the price. Only the

black man can now liberate himself from the chains and shackles of oppression," Mr Manasse said.

Several other speakers described harassment of trade unionists and workers in the Ciskei and called for a united front to oppose the actions of the Ciskei authorities. The detention of 205 trade unionists on September 8 was strongly condemned.

Mr Leon Mqhakavi, general secretary of the Catering and Allied Workers Union, said: "We are appealing to frustrated workers not to go to the

polls to vote for the Ciskei independence. By voting, you are supporting the Government."

Mrs Zora Mehlomakulu, an organiser for the General Workers' Union, said. The government of Sebe will not mean freedom so us, but death." She said working class people were being "choked" by homeland leaders.

"The Ciskei is still a part of South Africa. Now they are tearing the country apart. People like Sebe are puppets of South Africa," she said.



# Dilemma of old baasskap

Aug 30/9/87

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THE Status of Ciskei Bill was a further determined effort by the Government to ensure white domination over the largest possible area, Mr Ray Swart (PFP Berea) said yesterday.

He said it was part of the grand plan of the National Party to excise areas like the Ciskei from the common area of South Africa.

The Government was doing this to give national states a form of independence which the Government claimed would satisfy the aspirations of the people concerned.

The fact is that the Government is locked into its own ideology of trying to ensure that white domination survives over the largest possible area of South Africa, and that it therefore cannot, and will not, entertain any thought of sharing power and pri-

vileges with people other than white in that area.

The Government was, however, caught in the dilemma that the naked baasskap philosophy of the past was no longer a tenable position in the last quarter of the twentieth century.

Separate independence provided a useful and convenient escape from its dilemma and its inability to face up to the facts flowing from the plurality of the South African society.

All Ciskeians are at present citizens of the whole of South Africa and they have, in theory, as much claim to share in the benefits, the wealth and the opportunities offered by the whole country, as any other section of our population, Mr Swart said.

After independence they will lose that right.  
— Sapa.

Parliamentary Staff  
THE Minister of Co-  
operation and Develop-  
ment, Dr. Piet Koornhof,  
disclosed that Ciskei Chief  
Minister Lennox Sebe had  
conceded to the loss of  
South African citizenship  
by Ciskeians after inde-  
pendence.  
Replying to the second-  
reading debate on the  
Status of Ciskei Bill, Dr.  
Koornhof said: 'Of course  
Dr. Sebe wanted citizen-  
ship, but there are cer-  
tain things that are not  
attainable.  
'These were matters that  
were handled by way of  
agreements and this was  
an on-going process.  
'Dr. Koornhof quoted  
from a letter which, he  
said, had received from  
Dr. Sebe saying: 'We have  
done much heart-searching  
in the citizenship issue  
and have conceded it (the  
loss of South African  
citizenship) because we

saw no relative alterna-  
tive.'  
The leader of the New  
Republic Party, Mr. Vause  
Raw, then asked the  
Minister whether the re-  
luctant acceptance re-  
flected in Dr Sebe's letter  
meant that South Africa  
was not prepared to give  
way on the citizenship  
issue.

Dr. Koornhof said this  
was not so. He sincerely  
believed it was because  
both he and Dr Sebe had  
decided that the best way  
to deal with the issue was  
by way of a convention.  
It was true that initially  
the Ciskeians had opted for  
'something more.' But Dr  
Sebe had gone to his  
people to inform them of  
clear what he meant.

What Ciskei had not  
agreed to was Section Six  
of the Bill saying that  
every Ciskei citizen shall  
cease to be a South African  
citizen.  
'They rejected this. It  
is not true to claim that  
Ciskei accepted this,' Mr  
Pitman said.

'There was, in fact, a  
false misrepresentation of  
Ciskei. Even if it was not  
a fraudulent misrepresen-  
tation it was a fraudulent  
non-disclosure.'  
Mr Pitman then asked  
Dr Koornhof whether he  
would repudiate a claim  
by Dr W D Kotze (NP,  
Parys) that Ciskeians in  
South Africa would have  
the same rights as West  
Germans.

# CISKEIANS LOSE OUT

'Will they (the Ciskei-  
ans) be able to buy land  
and property anywhere in  
South Africa? Will they be  
able to live anywhere in  
South Africa and go to  
schools anywhere?' Mr Pit-  
man asked.

He also asked the Min-  
ister: 'Will Ciskeians after  
five years of residence in  
South Africa be entitled  
to South African citizen-  
ship and be entitled to  
the franchise in South  
Africa?'

'Will the Minister tell  
us whether he repudiates  
the former Minister of  
Bantu Administration, Dr  
Connie Mulder, who said  
that in the end there  
would be no black citizens  
in South Africa?'

Mr Pitman added: 'We  
want the truth to emerge  
in this debate. In this Bill  
you cannot claim secrecy  
on the grounds of national  
security. In this Bill you  
must come clean.'

Earlier in his speech Mr  
Pitman rejected Govern-  
ment claims that Ciskei's  
decision to opt for inde-  
pendence was an expres-  
sion of 'the will of the  
people (volkswil)'.  
Mr Pitman said he re-  
jected this claim on two  
grounds:

- That any agreement reached when one party was under duress from the other was not a valid agreement.
- Both parties had to be clear on the essential

terms of an agreement.  
Neither of these require-  
ments for a valid agree-  
ment had been met by the  
Government.

When Dr Koornhof re-  
plied to the debate he dis-  
missed virtually all the  
other issues raised by op-  
position speakers, as well  
as their questions on key  
aspects of the Bill.

Quoting from a state-  
ment by Chief Minister  
Lucas Mangope of Bophu-  
tatswana on its 'new era'  
of good relations with  
South Africa, Dr Koornhof  
said that was the answer  
to all the questions asked  
during the debate.  
'The Government's policy  
was based on solid founda-  
tions.'

Dr Koornhof's main ar-  
gument was that Ciskei  
independence was the will  
of the Ciskei people.

'This matter is laid on  
solid and sound founda-  
tions and nobody will stop  
it,' he said.

But the black people  
rejected racial integration  
as strongly as the whites  
of South Africa rejected it.

Dr Koornhof said the  
Government had decided  
in August that the process  
of land consolidation  
would be speeded up — to  
present the full extent of  
the land picture to Ciskei's  
people before independ-  
ence on December 4.

Dr Koornhof gave an  
assurance that South  
Africa would never leave  
Ciskei in the lurch.

tive to independence the  
Ciskei had been offered.  
Dr Koornhof said it was  
simply a case where the  
Ciskei people had been  
inspired by the will of the  
majority.

He asked why it was that  
the will of the majority in  
other countries was accept-  
able to the opposition, but  
when it came to the Ciskei  
it was wrong in their eyes.

An opposition member  
interjected: 'Who is the  
majority in South Africa?'

Dr. Koornhof said the  
only alternative he could  
think of for Ciskei to have

Parliamentary Staff  
BOTH opposition parties  
yesterday opposed the sec-  
ond reading of the contro-  
versial Status of Ciskei  
Bill.

The Bill was read a sec-  
ond time after a fiery  
debate.

In his reply to the  
debate Dr Koornhof said  
that every time a nation  
became independent it  
proved that the Progres-  
sive Federal Party's policy  
of 'one man, one vote in a  
unitary state' was unaccept-  
able.

Reactions to opposition  
questions on what alterna-

# PFP, NRP say 'No' to Bill in a fiery debate

105  
Ryans  
30/9/87



No. R. 163, 1981

VERKIESING VAN LEDE VAN DIE CISKEISE WETGEWENDE VERGADERING.—KIESAFDELINGS VICTORIA-OOS, ZWELITSHA EN NTABETHEMBA

Nademaal die setels van drie verkose lede van die Ciskeise Wetgewende Vergadering ten opsigte van die kiesafdelings Victoria-Oos, Zwelitsha en Ntabethemba vakant geraak het;

So is dit dat ek,

(i) kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 23 (1) van Proklamasie R. 194 van 1972, hierby—

(a) Woensdag, 30 September 1981, bepaal as die dag waarop nominasiehowe sitting sal hou om nominasies te ontvang van kandidate vir verkiesing tot lede van die Ciskeise Wetgewende Vergadering ten opsigte van die kiesafdelings Victoria-Oos, Zwelitsha en Ntabethemba; en

(b) bepaal dat nominasiehowe ten opsigte van die verskeie kiesafdelings sitting sal hou by die plekke soos hieronder uiteengesit:

*Victoria-Oos.*—Jabavu Hoërskool, Mavuso Lokasie.

*Zwelitsha.*—Kantoor van die Magistraat, Zwelitsha.

*Ntabethemba.*—Kantoor van die Beampte wat aangestel is om die Ntabethemba-gebied te administreer, wat geleë is langs die kerkgebou op die plaas Thornhill in die distrik Queenstown;

(ii) indien 'n stemming ingevolge die bepalings van artikel 27 (c) van genoemde Proklamasie R. 194 van 1972, moet plaasvind—

(a) kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 8 (2) van genoemde Proklamasie R. 194 van 1972, die registrasie van burgers van die Ciskei as kiesers ten opsigte van die kiesafdelings Victoria-Oos, Zwelitsha en Ntabethemba opskort met ingang van 11 Desember 1981; en

(b) kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 23 (1) van genoemde Proklamasie R. 194 van 1972, hierby die datum waarop stemming moet plaasvind vir die verkiesing van drie persone as lede van die Ciskeise Wetgewende Vergadering ten opsigte van die kiesafdelings Victoria-Oos, Zwelitsha en Ntabethemba en die ure wanneer stemming op stemdag moet begin en eindig ooreenkomstig bygaande Bylae bepaal.

No. R. 163, 1981

30/9/81

ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE CISKEIAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF VICTORIA EAST, ZWELITSHA AND NTABETHEMBA

Whereas the seats of three elected members of the Ciskeian Legislative Assembly in respect of the electoral divisions of Victoria East, Zwelitsha and Ntabethemba have become vacant;

Now, therefore,

(i) under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 23 (1) of Proclamation R. 194 of 1972, I hereby—

(a) fix Wednesday, 30 September 1981, as the day on which nomination courts shall sit to receive nominations of candidates for election as members of the Ciskeian Legislative Assembly in respect of the electoral divisions of Victoria East, Zwelitsha and Ntabethemba; and

(b) determine that nomination courts in respect of the various electoral divisions shall sit at the places as set out hereunder:

*Victoria East.*—Jabavu High School, Mavuso Location.

*Zwelitsha.*—Office of the Magistrate, Zwelitsha.

*Ntabethemba.*—Office of the Officer appointed to administer the Ntabethemba area, situated next to the church building on the farm Thornhill in the District of Queenstown;

(ii) if, in accordance with the provisions of section 27 (c) of Proclamation R. 194 of 1972, poll is to take place—

(a) under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 8 (2) of the said Proclamation R. 194 of 1972, I hereby suspend the registration of citizens of the Ciskei as voters in respect of the electoral divisions of Victoria East, Zwelitsha and Ntabethemba with effect from 11 December 1981; and

(b) under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 23 (1) of the said Proclamation R. 194 of 1972, I hereby fix, in accordance with the accompanying Schedule, the date on which poll shall take place for the election of three persons as members of the Ciskeian Legislative Assembly in respect of the electoral divisions of Victoria East, Zwelitsha and Ntabethemba and the hours at which poll shall commence and close on polling day.



Mr. Colin Eglin

# Eglin condemns Ciskei bill

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The illusion of sovereignty and self-determination among Ciskeians would soon be overtaken by the realization that they were internationally ostracized and controlled by white South Africa, Mr. Colin Eglin, (PFP, Sea Point), said on Monday night.

Speaking during the second reading of the Status of Ciskei Bill, he condemned the government for forcing Ciskei into independence, charging that the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, was separating white South Africa, the richest nation in Africa, from Ciskei, one of the poorest in Africa.

Mr Eglin warned that Ciskeians living within South Africa would become a new source of instability because they were cut off from effective political rights.

He drew a parallel between Ciskei and Transkei, which he said had taken independence in far better circumstances than Ciskei was in.

Yet what have we seen over the past five years? In Transkei we have seen less rather than more economic development, a reduction in per capita income, more overcrowding, more unemployment, more social tension, more coercion, more banning, imprisonment, restriction and more oppression.

The government was trying to delude white South Africans into believing that by cutting black South Africa from the formal political process in the country white South Africa would be secure.

The granting of independence to Ciskei was a cynical act of coercion designed to reinforce white political control in South Africa.

The National Party holds Ciskeian South Africans hostage in apartheid South Africa. I say they hold them as hostages and tell Ciskei we shall release you from apartheid, from discrimination and from bondage but there is a price you have to pay," said Mr Eglin.

The price was the renunciation of their South African citizenship. What had been done to Ciskeians was one of the shabbiest and most cynical actions ever perpetrated in the political history of South Africa, he said.

What is more, is that it is made even worse because it is perpetrated by a group that is economically strong and politically powerful against a group of fellow South Africans who are poor, weak and powerless.

# Yesterday in Parliament

## Ciskei not given all it wanted — Koornhof

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Ciskei had not been given everything it wanted in the package deal that led to the decision to grant the territory independence, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said yesterday.

Replying to the second reading debate on the Status of Ciskei Bill, he pledged, however, that all the agreements reached between Ciskei and South Africa would be honoured.

The Deputy Minister of Co-operation, Mr Greyling Wentzel, said the package deal had been only "a basis of negotiation".

Opposition MPs continued their attack on the bill, which prepares the way for Ciskeian independence on December 4, basing their criticism on the loss of South African citizenship by

Ciskeians and on Nationalist ideology which, they said, saw the policy of independent black states as a way to guarantee white dominance in South Africa.

Dr Koornhof accused the Opposition of missing the vital and "beautiful" significance of the bill.

"The Russians can come because we will be partners who will fight for the survival of the Christian civilization in Southern Africa," he said.

Dr Koornhof said the issue of continued South African citizenship for Ciskeians would be more fully debated in the committee stage of the bill.

At this stage, he would like to point out that independence was not possible for a state without a separate citizenship.

The Chief Minister of Ciskei, Dr Lennox Sebe, had written to him saying: "We have done much heart searching on citizenship and have conceded it (the loss of South African citizenship) because we see no relative alternative."

The leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Vause Raw, then rose and asked the minister: "Did not the reluctant acceptance reflected in that letter come about because of

the South African Government's refusal to give way on this point?"

Dr Koornhof said no, he sincerely believed it was because both he and Dr Sebe had decided that the best way to deal with the issue was by way of a convention.

Mr Wentzel said the package deal, which incorporated the demands for retention of South African citizenship, consolidation and economic development, had never been the final word on independence.

It had merely been the basis of negotiations between South Africa and the Ciskei Government over a long period.

"We are placing the government and the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Dr Lennox Sebe, in a very difficult position if we try to hold them to the determinations of this package deal only.

"There are many bilateral agreements and deals which form part of an ongoing process of negotiations.

"The Ciskei wants to negotiate on these projects as an equal and independent state and that is why they are going for independence.

"It is a process which you will in no way be able to stop." — Political Staff and Sapa

# Referendum 'was not majority will'

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Ciskei referendum on independence did not represent the majority will of the people, Mr Ray Swart, chief opposition spokesman on the homelands, said yesterday.

Speaking at the end of the Ciskei Status Bill which will give the homeland independence on December 4, he said that there were about 2.1-million Ciskeians, of whom about one million were eligible to vote.

However, only 299 000 did in fact vote for independence and most of them lived in the Ciskei, he said.

Mr Swart also questioned the value of the referendum because a so-called "package deal" had been attached to independence which the territory had not received.

The terms for independence were the same as those for Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda.

This was not the sort of independence the Ciskei people had voted for. Even Chief Lennox Sebe had said in the past that "only a clown would accept that type of independence."

There was no doubt that the referendum which had been held had been identified with the "package deal". Now the Ciskei had a "convention" of doubtful value to the territory.

Mr Swart questioned whether the people who had voted in favour of independence would have done so knowing that they would forfeit their South African citizenship and their right to share in South Africa's benefits, wealth and opportunities.

With the sort of independence the Ciskeian was now getting, "he restricts his citizenship rights to an impoverished State which will be no more than an independent dependency of the Republic."

The territory had no hope of gaining any international recognition and it was clear that the South African Government had accepted that this would not happen.

The convention which was to accompany independence made it possible for Ciskeians to travel on South African passports when necessary.

# Govt's grand illusion

150/9/87 (105)

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY  
The government was creating a grand illusion by granting independence to the Ciskei. Mr Ron Miller (NRP, Durban North) said yesterday.

Speaking in the second reading debate on the Status of Ciskei Bill he said his party did not believe the position of the Ciskei would be improved by its taking independence.

"The referendum that was held in the territory raised the expectations of the Ciskeians regarding the land issue and also their South African citizenship.

"The question that one has to ask is how independent will the Ciskei really be?"

His party recognized the right of homeland areas to have their own political options.

Confederation, as the NRP saw it, consisted of a number of units undertaking self-government with local option, but not total independence.

But if an area insisted on independence the NRP would not deny that right. — Sapa

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# The 'golden key'

## Parliamentary Staff

INDEPENDENT states with equal status were the 'golden key' to the establishment of a confederation of Southern Africa states. Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, told the Assembly yesterday.

Dr Koornhof was speaking during the committee stage of the Status of Ciskei Bill, which will grant independence to the Ciskei.

The main point at issue in the debate on the first, and main, clause of the Bill was the question of the true sovereignty of Ciskei as an independent state.

Dr Koornhof said a confederation as envisaged by the Government was not possible unless all the associated states had equal status. Without this equality it was not possible to sit round a table to make decisions.

Speakers in both opposition parties called into doubt the true sovereignty and equal status of an independent Ciskei.

Mr Vause Raw, leader of the New Republic Party, said several agreements had been entered into which would entitle the Republic to continue to administer, assist or take part in the territory's administration.

Ciskei was therefore ceding certain elements of its sovereignty to the Republic.

Mr Colin Eglin (PFPP Sea Point) said although the South African Government could excise Ciskei from its body, it could not confer sovereignty on the territory. This could only be done by a multilateral international agreement.

'We are playing games. In reality this state (Ciskei) has not the same sovereign status as the Republic,' said Mr Eglin.

Another point raised in the debate was the fact that the whole independence issue lacked clarity.

# Challenge to status of Ciskei legislature

Argus 1/10/81

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**Parliamentary Staff**  
THE present Ciskei Legislative Assembly was not an appropriate body to receive the powers to be handed over by the South African Government for Ciskei's independence, Mr Colin Eglin (PFP Sea Point) told Parliament yesterday.

His argument, on the grounds that the Ciskei was in effect a one-party state with a legislature not elected for the purpose of independence, drew sharp reaction from the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

Accusing Mr Eglin of 'boundless arrogance', Dr Koornhof said the Ciskei Legislative Assembly was an appropriate body and the territory's leaders were fully capable of exercising authority over their own people.

The issue was raised by Mr Eglin during the committee-stage debate on Clause Three of the Status of Ciskei Bill. The clause

provides for full legislative powers for the Ciskei Legislative Assembly, not subject to approval by the South African State President.

Mr Eglin asked Dr Koornhof to say whether he thought the assembly was an appropriate body to which the South African Government could surrender power.

The assembly had been elected 'way back in 1978' for purposes other than independence.

Three-fifths of its members were, in fact, appointed chiefs and only two-fifths of the members were elected.

Mr Eglin asked whether Ciskei's independence should start off with what the Quail Commission had described as a one-party state in effect.

And why did the Government believe in free and fair elections for South West Africa and not for Ciskei?

The leader of the New Republic Party, Mr W

Vause Raw, said his party believed it was for Ciskei to determine how it would run its affairs.

Dr Koornhof said his reply to Mr Eglin was 'a resounding yes' — the Ciskei Legislative Assembly was the appropriate body for handing power to.

The territory's constitutional development towards independence had begun as long ago as 1951 when the South African Government passed the Bantu Authorities Act. Now, after 30 years, Mr Eglin was asking whether the Government was satisfied that Ciskeians could handle their own affairs.

The members of Ciskei's legislature were capable and dignified people. They were the real leaders of their communities and were widely respected.

The clause was opposed by the PFP in a division. The NRP voted on the side of the National Party in support of the clause.



# Opposition objects to CLA role

DD 1/10/81  
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**THE ASSEMBLY** — The government would have postponed legislation granting Ciskei independence if it had had a choice, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said yesterday.

Replying to points raised in committee on the Status of Ciskei Bill, Dr Koornhof said the government would have postponed the legislation to solve certain practical problems.

The Bill had, however, been introduced on the insistence of the Ciskei Government which wanted independence by December 4.

"This the opposition does not appear to understand. They must accept that the Ciskei is desirous of independence."

The Progressive Federal Party objected to the Ciskei being given independence while being governed by a legislative assembly which was not fully elected.

It opposed a clause in the bill which provided for a Ciskei constitution to be drafted by the Ciskei legislative Assembly, not subject to approval by the South African State President.

Mr Colin Eglin (PFP Sea Point) asked Dr Koornhof whether he thought it appropriate that the Ciskei became independent when only two-fifths of its legislative assembly was elected and three-fifths were appointed chiefs.

"Should the Ciskei's independence start off with what the Quail Commission described as a one-party state?"

Parliament was being asked to surrender power and sovereignty on the basis of an old constitution which was not appropriate for independence and gave a non-elected legislature carte blanche for the future.

Mr Vause Raw, leader of the New Republic Party, said his party recognised the plural nature of Southern Africa and it followed that it was up to the Ciskei itself to determine what method of government it wished to follow.

Earlier he said independence should have taken place simultaneously with the establishment of a confederation.

Dr Koornhof said Mr Eglin was a Rip van Winkle and a stranger in Africa.

He asked whether he was aware that for the past 30 years since the passing of the Bantu Authorities Act, the chieftainship was the basis of constitutional development for the black national states.

"Now, after 30 years, the opposition asks whether

these people are fit to rule," Dr Koornhof said. The Ciskei had a cabinet which was reliable, responsible and inspired to give the best for their people.

"They are real leaders in their community and recognised as such."

The Chief Minister was so democratic that he did not only obtain the support of his cabinet and the legislative assembly for independence, but, throughout, summoned his people for consultation and briefing on progress.

"Is this member a stranger in Africa? Does he not know that Africa is strewn with one-party states?"



**MR EGLIN** ... constitution inappropriate.

But the opposition applied double standards like the United Nations. "They want independence for SWA but not for the Ciskei. One party states are fine elsewhere in Africa but not in Ciskei."

Mr Errol Moorcroft (PFP Albany) said the borders of the Ciskei, as defined in the bill, created a false impression of the extent of the territory. A considerable amount of land still had to be added in terms of the 1975 land proposals.

The chairman of the Consolidation Commission and nominated Member of Parliament, Mr Hennie van der Walt, said much of the land provided in the proposals had to be bought before it could be given to Ciskei.

"We know, however, exactly what land has been earmarked."

"The opposition does not realise that we are trying to give independence to a people and not to a territory."

After independence, the Ciskei would be as free as Lesotho, but as bound as Lesotho to the economy of the rest of Southern Africa.

"In terms of National Party policy, sovereign independence means the freedom of a nation and not the severing of economic agreements with other countries." — SAPA.



**MR GREEFF** ... talked to Ciskeians.

## Ciskei knew what it opted for — Greeff

105

From **BARRY STREEK**

**THE ASSEMBLY** — There was no doubt that the people of the Ciskei wanted to be independent, the MP for Aliwal North, Mr Johan Greeff, said here.

Mr Greeff also said that the Ciskei had studied the issue of independence thoroughly before deciding.

Speaking during the second reading debate, Mr Greeff, who is a member of the Co-operation and Development Commission and chairman of the southern regional committee, said the Ciskei was not just asking for independence because a certain group wanted it.

"There was a referendum in which an overwhelming majority decided in favour of independence."

Mr Pierre Cronje (Greytown) "Just a third".

Mr Greeff: "I hear that the member there talks about a third but that is definitely not the case; 98,5 per cent voted in favour of independence in a referendum in which 60 per cent participated."

As chairman of the southern regional committee, he had made a point of travelling round the Ciskei.

"We crisscrossed the Ciskei. We did not just talk to government officials or dignitaries, but we made a point of talking to the average citizen."

"We did not go there as propagandists although they were aware that we were there. They were also aware of what we were doing there."

"We talked to these people, because we wanted to know what their national soul and national will was."

"I say there can be absolutely no talk of them being opposed to independence. Everyone wants to be independent," Mr Greeff said.

Dismissing opposition criticisms of the package deal, he said the fundamental issue was independence and nothing else and the people of the Ciskei had decided that they wanted to be independent.

The Quail Commission report had been put under a microscope by the Ciskei and had been studied intensively before any decision was made.

From his discussions with the Ciskeian representatives on the southern regional committee, it had become clear that the Quail report had been studied thoroughly as the Ciskei had not decided to become independent quickly as many other countries had done.

"Ciskei asked for independence knowing full well what was involved and, above all, knowing full well that as long as the National Party was in power in South Africa, they could rely on our help, co-operation and support," Mr Greeff said.

## MP: spell out Border plans

**CAPE TOWN** — The government should give more details of the five co-operation projects in the Border region, Mr John Malcomess, MP for Port Elizabeth Central, said yesterday.

Speaking during the committee stage of the Status of Ciskei Bill, Mr Malcomess said the chairman of the Commission for Co-operation and Development, Mr Hennie van der Walt, had said there were five joint projects being planned in the corridor.

"Where are these co-operation projects? Are they going to be situated at Berlin or King William's

Town or in the independent Ciskei?" he asked.

Mr Malcomess said the minister should explain where these projects would be and when more details of these projects would be given.

Before he could continue his plea, Mr Malcomess was ruled out of order and the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, did not reply to him.

Mr Malcomess said later he would be tabling questions to the minister on the co-operation projects and he hoped greater detail would emerge then. — PC.

# Xaba: we DD 1/10/87 (105) are happy with bill

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN**  
— Ciskei's Acting Chief Minister, the Reverend W. M. Xaba, said yesterday the Ciskei Government was happy with the Status of Ciskei Bill.

Mr Xaba, who was in Parliament for the second reading of the bill on Monday, accused the opposition parties of trying to "buy popularity and impress their admirers" by opposing the bill.

The opposition parties had also opposed the bills granting other homelands independence, he said, "because they did not want South Africa divided".

The Acting Chief Minister denied that the Ciskei had not been granted what had been demanded in the package deal.

"We will be taking independence within South Africa and this is what the package deal is about. We will not be divorced from the wealth of South Africa which has been created by the labours of black people. "We will enter into a confederation with South Africa."

Referring to opposition criticism in Parliament that Ciskeians would lose citizenship privileges of South Africa by taking independence, Mr Xaba said: "Citizen privileges won't be lost. No black is a citizen of South Africa and therefore these privileges cannot be lost."

Ciskeians would be nationals of South Africa and citizens of the Ciskei.

Asked about land consolidation, a major point

of the package deal, Mr Xaba said the Ciskei would get all the land it wanted. "The land earmarked in the 1975 proposals will be handed over by the end of December 1982 and negotiations will continue until 1985. December 4 is not the end of the road."

The Acting Chief Minister said he was pleased with the bilateral convention — which will outline rights of Ciskeians in South Africa after independence — being negotiated with the South African authorities.

The convention would be law and would be open to arbitration he said.

Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, said on Monday that none of the rights of the convention would be included in the Ciskei Bill.

Both leaders of the Progressive Federal Party and the New Republic Party have criticised the convention.

Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, Leader of the Opposition, said a convention had no force in law and the aspirations of the Ciskeian people were being frustrated by the law.

The leader of the NRP, Mr Vause Raw, described the convention as "incomplete and unsatisfactory".

The convention will include provisions on travel documents, preferential job opportunities, residential rights, travel and other rights. —DDC

Ciskei debate, page 11.

Plea to West, page 13.

# MP pleads border fence

DD

1/10/81

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**CAPE TOWN — A Border Nationalist MP has pleaded for the erection of fences between the borders of the Ciskei and South Africa, strong police stations on both sides and financial support for border farmers.**

Mr Thys Louw, MP for Queenstown and former president of the Eastern Cape Agricultural Union, said that for border farmers the independence agreements were of vital concern.

He also said the people in his constituency, which borders northern Ciskei, were "undoubtedly very thankful that the independence of Ciskei was being confirmed through the introduction of this legislation.

"When I talk about the people of my constituency, I don't think just about white voters, but also all the other race groups.

"For many years there has been a spirit of deep uncertainty in that region and at times it almost reached breaking point.

"This was as a result of a Prog and NRP ghost which went around Queenstown and made people uncertain about the future and over everything which the National Party tries to do, by sowing doubt," Mr Louw said.

He stressed that his plea was being made within the guidelines of the government's policy, and for all

groups on both sides of the border.

"The fundamental requirements for good neighbourliness is in the first place a good borderline with a good border fence.

"I do not want to expand on how high such a fence should be but if the minister does not know, he can just ask the farmers. We can tell him.

**From  
BARRY STREEK**

"To make such a border effective, border posts must be established on both sides. There must be effective control over the border posts.

"In that region there are hundreds of footpaths and subordinate entry points which unfortunately must be closed if peace in that area is to be maintained," he said.

Provision would have to be made for cattle to be driven over the land of black farmers, for practical farming.

Another matter which concerned farmers was

the prevention of crime on the borders.

"We want to see strong police stations on both sides of the border, and there should be a clearly defined extradition agreement. The police on both sides must have the right to launch a hot pursuit if they are looking for a criminal," Mr Louw said.

He asked the government to ensure that border farmers were compensated for acting as a buffer and security measure. They were indispensable and the authorities should examine their needs to ensure that their credit worthiness and value of their ground were not reduced because they were border farmers.

Another problem was the planning of black cities which might have to be constructed.

"I want to ask that these black cities please not be constructed on the border of the white area.

"Every member should consider what the position of a farmer will be if they live just the other side of the border next to a black city and must farm there.

"It will be an untenable position."

It was possible that as the industrial area of Queenstown expanded commuters from the Ciskei would work there and that railway lines would have to be constructed to convey them.

These lines should run in the black area, not the white area.

Agreements should also be reached between the two countries when sewerage works were constructed.

The independence agreements should contain provisions for the control of disease, particularly animal disease, as sheep diseases had become a danger, Mr Louw said. — PC

# S for nce

# Sebe's plea to West: don't reject Ciskei

DD 1/10/87  
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EAST LONDON — The separate development of "homelands" in South Africa was often confused with the South African Government's "abhorrent apartheid philosophy," Ciskei's Chief Minister Chief Lennox Sebe, told a West German conference on Tuesday.

Chief Sebe told the Haus Rissen conference, attended by European politicians and members of the European Community Commission, that the confusion of the policy of separate development with apartheid led Western nations to "a position of prejudicial rejection of the concept of homeland development."

In a speech defending the decision of Ciskei to opt for independence and appealing for the territory to be given the same recognition as other Third World countries, Chief Sebe said the homeland policy gave Ciskei an opportunity to re-establish its historical nationhood and find "true economic and political freedom."

"We see the concept as offering a golden opportunity for the re-establishment of our nationhood and ultimately to further regional constitutional development for the benefit of all in South Africa," he said.

Chief Sebe said he found it difficult to envisage a unitary South African state in which "all South African people belong and will owe allegiance, not to national ideologies, traditions, cultures, customs and histories, but to a geographical sub-continent known as South Africa."

Presumably people will abandon their individual identities as Xhosas, Zulus, Tswanas, Afrikaners, etc., and become South Africans.

"I find it difficult to envisage as a practical alternative to homeland development.

Those who stand opposed to homeland development and reject a federal or confederal solution to the problems of South Africa invariably offer no workable alternative solution.

"Apart from the old adage of 'one man, one vote,' which will not be acceptable to the Afrikaner or to Ciskeians, they offer no

other practical alternative which will continue to cater for economic advancement, stability and avoid confrontation," he said.

Chief Sebe singled out "the esteemed Chief Gathsha Buthelezi", Chief Minister of KwaZulu, as one of those "who as their goal seek the ultimate unitary South African state."

Defending Ciskei independence as a return to the territory's historic national identity, Chief Sebe said the "Ciskeian people" had lived and occupied the land of the eastern seaboard of South Africa for "well over 400 years".

"We are not participating and co-operating in homeland development for any reason other than for restitution of our former national identity.

"On the basis of our origins, on the basis of our history, is it fair play that we Ciskeians, as a nation of people, should be denied the fundamental right, not previously denied to any single Third World country, to exercise self-determination in finding our own national and political identity?"

Chief Sebe said that unlike the Third World nations of Africa Ciskei had not "resorted to confrontation and guns to achieve 'independence' and freedom."

He said Ciskei had taken an evolutionary, constitutional path and had carefully evaluated and assessed all aspects of independence.

"My government saw fit to appoint a commission, the Quail Commission, to inquire into and report and make recommendations on the practical feasibility considering all political, economic and social aspects of independence for Ciskei."

The commission had included men with international reputations, such as Mr Peter Kilby, professor of economics at the Wesleyan University, US; Mr Robert Rotberg, professor of political science and history, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, US; and Sir Arthur Smelling, former British ambassador in South Africa.

Chief Sebe said the commission's report was widely acclaimed for its comprehensive and factual content and the professional and competent

manner in which all options open to Ciskei were examined in "great breadth".

"On the basis of the report the Ciskei Government then compiled a 'package deal' proposal for submission to the South African Government for the independence of Ciskei."

The package deal proposals were given to the SA Government after a national referendum in Ciskei "at which the nation unanimously accepted independence as the next fundamental evolutionary step for Ciskei's constitutional advancement."

Chief Sebe said the package deal embraced a number of significant issues relating to meaningful political advancement of Ciskeian nationals within a South African confederacy.

"The concept of the formation of a confederation in itself is a significant step towards an ultimate base for power sharing in South Africa," he said.

"In terms of the confederal agreement and the package deal, an independent working committee has since been established with representatives from both governments examining and drafting independent agreements, which will all be consolidated into a comprehensive confederal agreement.

"The process of formulation of this agreement is currently underway and it is confidently anticipated that the final agreement will incorporate many, if not all, of the issues raised in the package deal proposals."

Chief Sebe said if the homeland policy was to succeed and provide answers to the problems and disparities of life in South Africa, effective and meaningful development programmes would have to be implemented "without further delay."

"It is vitally necessary that development aid be multiplied many fold to hasten change and standards of living for the man in the street.

"It is only the financial capital and technical manpower that we need to put these programmes into action. In this respect we need your help and assistance." — DDR

# Unions pushed into politics

## Theron

EAST LONDON — Anti-trade union actions by the Ciskei authorities had drawn the unions into a political issue, speakers told a crowd of about 1 500 in the city hall last night.

Mr Jan Theron, the general secretary of the African Food and Canning Workers Union, said it was the first time the independent unions had decided to speak out on a political matter.

"It has become clear as daylight that, by the actions and words of the Ciskei authorities against unions, Chief Minister Sebe is seeking a fight with the unions."

Mr Theron said the forthcoming independence of the Ciskei was one extreme of the policy of

apartheid whose aim was to set people against each other. This policy had created a group of people in the Ciskei who would be used after December 4 as a tool for smashing worker organisations.

"With no unions or tame unions in East London, the bosses will once again be free to pay as they like and do as they like with no organised workers to hinder them."

Mr Thozamile Gqweta, the national president of the South African Allied Workers Union (Saawu), said workers joined trade unions to fight for better working conditions, wages and social conditions. He asked how the workers could improve their lot if an independent Ciskei

acted against unions.

"Workers want to be left in South Africa where they can join trade unions and fight for their rights on the shop floor."

Mr Gqweta said the workers of East London had helped create the wealth of South Africa, but now they were forced to become citizens of a country with virtually no economy.

"There are few industries, poorly developed agriculture, and not a single mine in the Ciskei. Must we willingly subject ourselves to starvation?"

"Do you think a few bicycle factories in Dimbaza will employ the thousands of unemployed people who have been dumped in the



Mr Thozamile Gqweta, national president of the South African Allied Workers' Union, and Mr Jan Theron, general secretary of the African Food and Canning Workers' Union, address a union meeting in the City Hall last night.

Ciskei?"

Mr Gqweta said the Ciskei was different from Transkei in that it was not purely rural. He said the people of Mdantsane were urbanised and sophisticated and it was ridiculous to incorporate the second largest township in South

Africa into an underdeveloped homeland.

"We know that even if we reject this independence it will be imposed on us. But we must nevertheless make our opposition known to the public so that we don't suffer in silence or grumble in private." — DDR

# Call to allow Ciskei optional citizenship

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The people of the Ciskei should be given an option whether they wished to retain their South African Citizenship after independence, Mr Ray Swart (PFP Berea) said last night.

Speaking in committee on the Status of the Ciskei Bill, Mr Swart said the government should stop to think about the fact that there could be Ciskeians who were proud of being South Africans.

"Nothing compensates for the loss of citizenship. Why not grant people an option to decide for themselves what citizenship they want to adopt?"

Speaking on the same subject, Mr Vause Raw (NRP Durban Point) said the South African Government placed a non-negotiable tag on the issue of Southern African confederal citizenship.

His party saw communal citizenship as binding in a Southern African confederation.

Replying, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said the government had tried to handle the citizenship issue with great circumspection.

"After numerous discussions with the Ciskei, Chief Minister Lennox Sebe, wrote to me and said that after much heart-searching regarding the citizenship issue he did not see any relevant alternative."

One of the main issues of the "package deal" had been the one of citizenship and the government had never said this was non-negotiable.

"The problem is a practical one and we have gone into it very carefully and with much circumspection."

Several proposals had been considered and these included associated citizenship, Southern African citizenship and the retention of the South African nationality after independence.

In view of these points, of

departure it was the considered opinion that these would not meet with the expectations of the Ciskei Government.

Earlier, the minister had said the government, if it had had a choice, would have postponed legislation granting independence to the Ciskei in order to solve certain practical problems.

Replying to points raised in committee on the Status of Ciskei Bill, Dr Koornhof said the government would have postponed the legislation in order to solve certain practical problems.

The bill had, however, been introduced on the insistence of the Ciskei Government which wanted independence by December 4.

"This the Opposition does not appear to understand. They must accept that the Ciskei is desirous of independence."

## 'Too loose'

The bill itself was concerned with independence and not a confederation, which was not possible unless everyone enjoyed equal status. Without that, it would be impossible to get everyone round a table.

Both opposition parties objected to the independence clause, the NRP spokesman describing it as "too loose, ill-considered and too vague". Mr Colin Emlin (PFP, Sea Point) questioned the advisability of granting independence to a "one-party state".

He raised the objection that the Ciskei should not be granted independence while being governed by a legislative assembly which was not fully elected.

● A political correspondent reports that Mr Emlin was prevented from amplifying his argument by the chairman of committees, Mr Tom Langley, who ruled that this should have been dealt with when the principle of the bill was being discussed during the first and second reading debates. — Sapa

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Status of Ciskei Bill -  
Committee Stage Resumed

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# Trying to talk Dr Munnik into Ciskei citizenship

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HOW do you tell if you qualify for Ciskeian citizenship, thus enabling you to cease being a South African citizen?

Easy! You just read Schedule B of the Status of Ciskei Bill and see if you fall into any one of the five listed categories.

Yesterday the official Opposition thought it detected a clause which would even force a well-known South African Cabinet minister to become a Ciskeian. This was the clause that included language as a way of identifying Ciskeians.

'Does the Minister of Health speak Xhosa?' asked Mr John Malcomess of Port Elizabeth Central.

'Yes, I do,' replied Dr L A P A Munnik.

## Cheerfully

'Well, that minister had better go and live on his R20 a month in the Ciskei,' said Mr Malcomess. 'He will have more than most.'

'He can eat mielie-meal,' suggested Mrs Helen Suzman, cheerfully.

Nationalist members objected that there was no onus on Dr Munnik to do any such thing, but Mr Malcomess persisted with his theme — almost, one might say, with dietary relish.

'If the Minister of Health becomes a citizen of the Ciskei, that's the first reason we have for supporting this clause,' he cried.

'I don't think the Minister of Health has anything to do with this clause,' ruled the Acting Chairman, Mr Tom

Langley.

'Yes, he does, he speaks Xhosa,' chirped the Member for Houghton.

Dr Piet Koornhof, however, refused to be amused.

And when Dr Alex Boraine of Pinelands expressed the hope that he was going to reply to Mr Malcomess's question, Dr Koornhof remarked grumpily: 'No, I'm not. Because he's making a fool of this House.'

The committee stage of the Ciskei Bill lasted two days, with the PFP opposing every clause, every schedule and even the preamble. Mr Langley had to keep calling members to order for repeating arguments or discussing the principle.

But Mr Harry Schwarz occupied the Chair temporarily yesterday, coincidentally while Mrs Suzman was speaking.

The Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr F W de Klerk, objected to one of her statements, on a point of order. Mr Schwarz overruled him.

A Nationalist Whip, Mr Jan Hoon, then leapt to his feet, and asked if one Member were allowed to make gestures at another Member.

Mrs Suzman thought she had better explain her triumphant face-pull at Mr de Klerk.

## Sorrowfully

'That, Sir,' she said, pulling it again for demonstration purposes, 'was a friendly grimace'.

Dr Koornhof sorrowfully announced he would have to

disturb the pleasant atmosphere. He couldn't allow Mrs Suzman to say the Ciskei referendum, run by the Ciskei Government, had been held under false premises.

'The Xhosa people have for the past three days been abominably insulted,' he declared, now more in anger than in sorrow. 'They are not here to defend themselves.'

'Why not?' cried Mr Tian van der Merwe of Green Point. It was the best question of the week.

In case there is still confusion about the ability of independent Ciskeians to travel the world without international recognition of their passport, this is the position as agreed between South Africa and Ciskei and as read by Dr Koornhof:

'In the event of the nationals of the one party, as a result of circumstances beyond the control of such party, finding it impossible to travel to certain other States on the travel documents issued by that party, the other party shall in consultation with the first-mentioned one issue its travel documents to such nationals of such other party as if they were nationals of the one issuing the travel documents, provided that such travel documents are accepted travel documents in such other State.'

'So it's very clear,' added Dr Koornhof.

But Mrs Suzman had been lost somewhere among the aforementioned parties.

'It's as clear,' she said, 'as mud.'



# Ciskei package different

During the white election in April this year, there were a lot of people in the Eastern Cape who were cynically calling the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, a smart operator.

How on earth, they said, could he organise things so that when some black people who had been classified as Ciskeian went to vote in the independence referendum on December 4, 1980, the key area of King William's Town was going to go into the Ciskei.

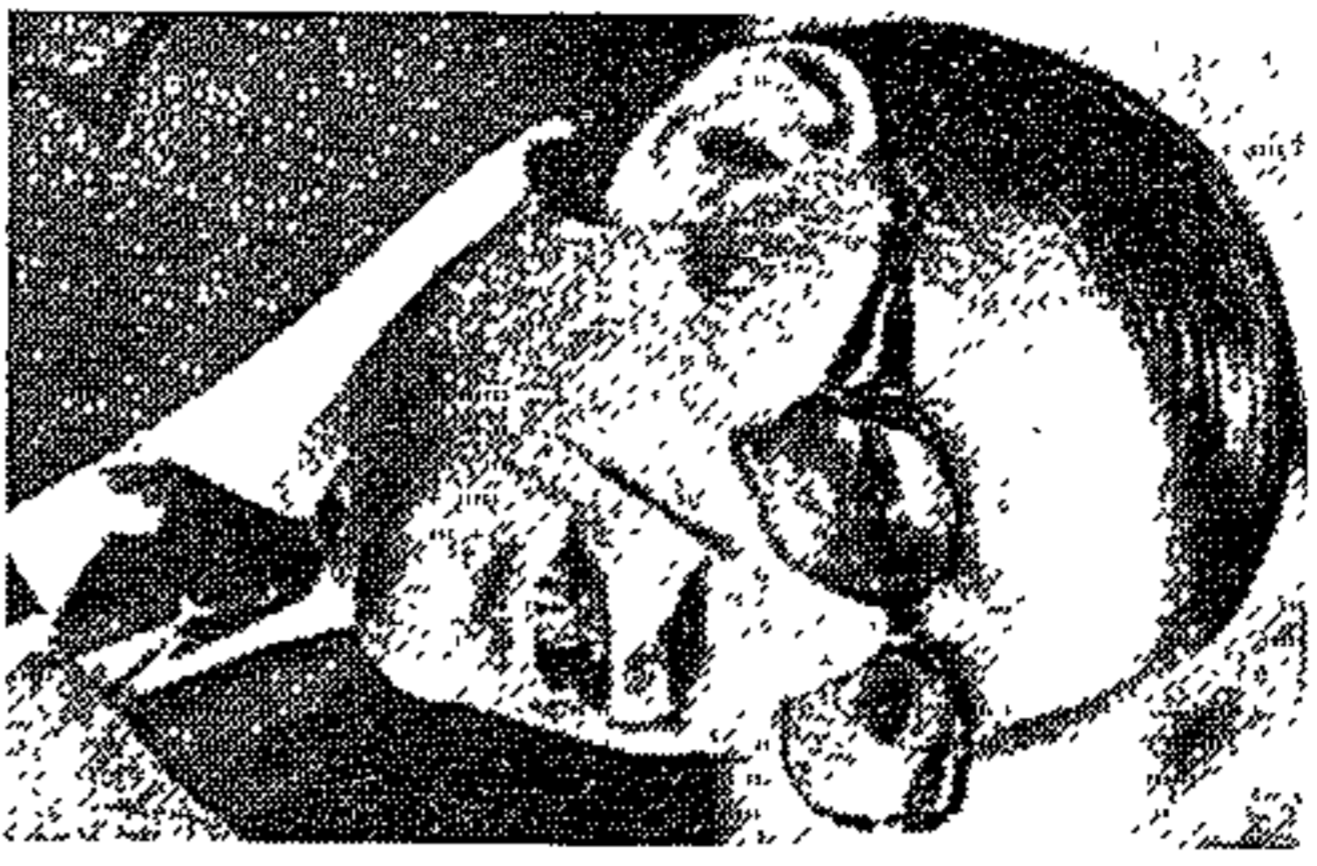
But when the white people of South Africa went to vote in the election at the end of April this year, King William's Town, the sleepy town that symbolises so much of the conflict over land in the Border area, was going to remain in South Africa.

It is probable that Dr Koornhof, as smart an operator as he can be, was not quite as smart as the cynics in the Eastern Cape thought he was.

But the King William's Town debacle not only symbolises the land conflict; it symbolises also the fact that the Ciskei independence package deal, as it initially appeared last year, has become a very different parcel now that the wraps have been taken off in the all-white South African Parliament.

This week's debate on the Status of Ciskei Bill has indeed removed the pretty wrapping and exposed exactly what the deal for the overcrowded homeland's independence is all about.

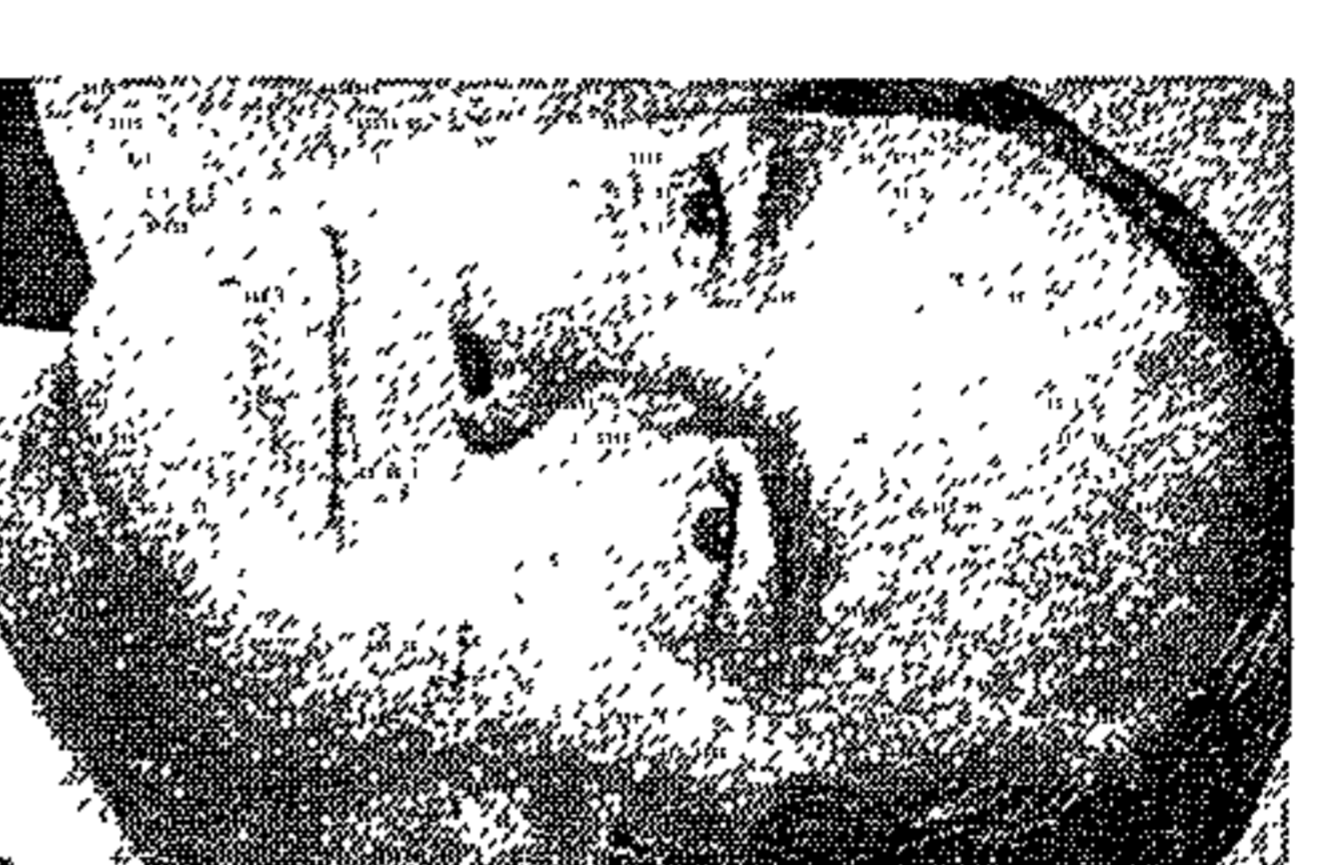
For the National Party MPs, there has been no



**DR PIET KOORNHOF**... I've got to know and love the black people.



**MR HARRY PITMAN**... were the Ciskeians clear about the agreement?



**MR JOHAN GREEFF**... everyone wants to be independent.

doubt that not only was the policy of separate development the only answer for white people in South Africa, but that the Ciskeians, as shown in last year's referendum, had voluntarily and enthusiastically voted for the homeland's independence.

For 32 years, Dr Koornhof explained to Parliament at the end of the second reading debate in a remarkable speech of generalities, he had been in close contact with black people and "I have got to know them and love them as people who love this country just as much as we do, as people who in their own area have built up this country and, if it is necessary, helped defend

it with the last drop of blood."

A senior Border MP, Mr Johan Greeff of Aliwal, who is a member of the Commission for Co-operation and Development and who headed its investigations into the consolidation of the Ciskei, took this approach further.

It is possible with an extremely enthusiastic speaker and able politician, like Dr Koornhof, that some exaggeration or over-statement could enter the heat of the debate. But with someone like Johan Greeff this could not be said. A straightforward attorney from Aliwal North, much of whose constituency borders on

Transkei, he speaks from the heart and straight.

He explained that the commission had criticised the Ciskei during its investigations and "we made a point of talking to the average member of the population."

As a result of these discussions, "I say there can be absolutely no talk of them being opposed to independence. Everyone wants to be independent," he said.

With this approach, it was easy for Nationalist MPs, Dr Koornhof included, to dismiss the opposition fight against the bill. Regardless of the details, the Ciskeians

now that wraps are off

wanted their independence which had been taken away from them by British colonialists a hundred years ago.

Indeed, it often seemed during the debate as if the government MPs simply could not understand what the debate was about.

It did not seem to matter that the package deal looked different once the wraps were off, or that people could reject the deal whatever the content and whatever the packaging.

It was a position that led to an absurd debate and, at times this week, it has been difficult to believe that the MPs were talking on the same bill, so divergent were their views.

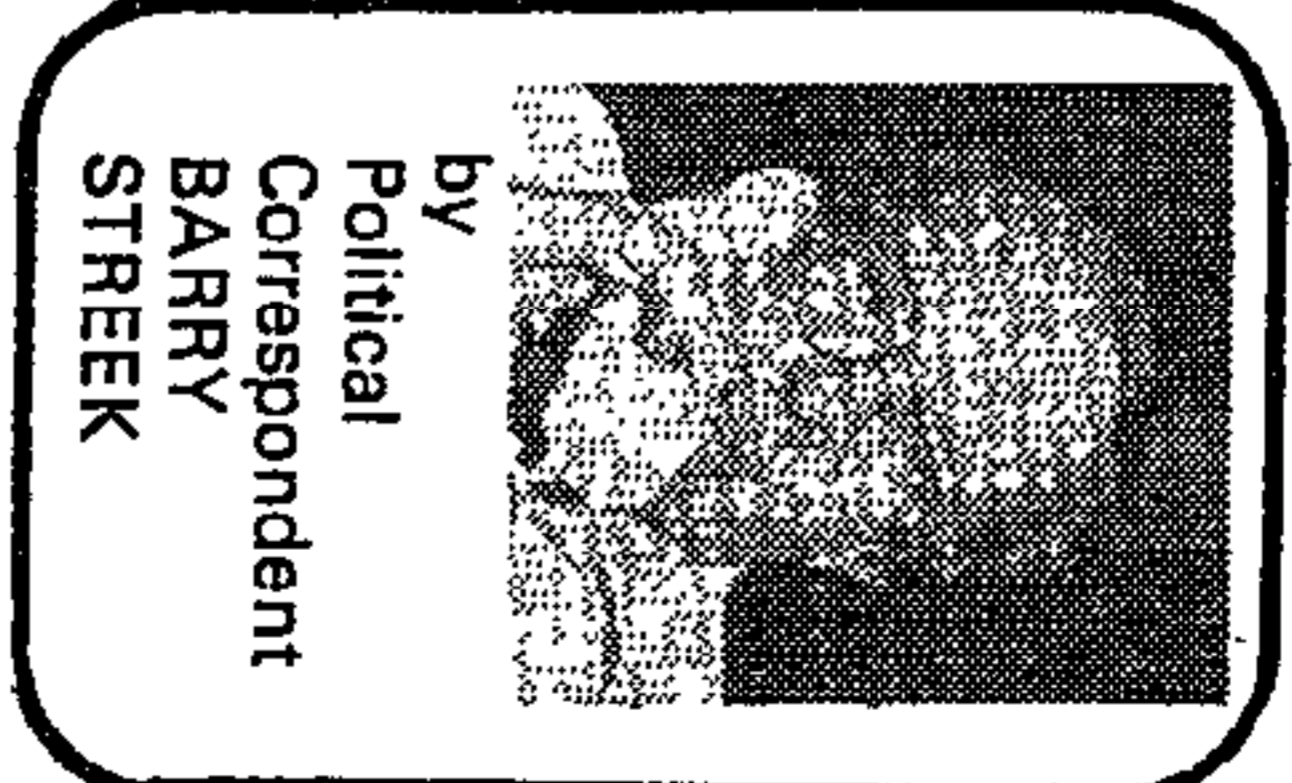
For the Progressive Federal Party, the package deal was a fraud and the people classified as

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The MP for Pinetown, Mr Harry Pitman, an advocate, used legal analogies to make the opposition point effectively.

"When the one party to a purported agreement is under duress from the other party, his consent has not been given freely, because it is implicit in any agreement that both parties must exercise their will freely and voluntarily. Here, however, as the hon member for Pretoria Central (Mr Louis Nel) has conceded, Ciskei gave its consent in order to escape oppression from the other party—the other party being the South African Government.

"In that situation one does not obtain the consent of the party under duress. What one does in



by Political Correspondent **BARRY STREEK**

da before they became independent. For the PFP, this is a romantic pipedream that cannot succeed and which is unfairly depriving people of their citizenship.

Essentially, this is what it is all about. By December 4 another 2.1 million black South Africans will, as far as South African law is concerned, no longer be citizens of the Republic.

They will join more than three million people regarded as Transkeian, the approximately two million regarded as citizens of Bophuthatswana and half a million regarded as citizens of Venda — and they will lose any political claim to the rest of South Africa, at least as far as the South African Government is concerned.

That has been the cornerstone of Nationalist policy ever since the days of Dr Verwoerd; and it has been a non-negotiable.

When the possibility of Ciskei's independence was first announced in 1980 a very different impression was created. Along with the euphoria about the incorporation of King William's Town — if ever there was any logic to separate development theory its exclusion from the Ciskei destroyed that impression — it was explicitly stated time and time again that Ciskeians would not lose their South African nationality and that the independence of Ciskei would be very different from that of the other three countries.

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It is no use members repeating ad nauseum that the Ciskeians accepted this Bill because no matter how often one continues to repeat it, it does not make it true.

"It is simply not true. It is false. There was in fact no concursus animorum between the parties. There was no meeting of the minds."

"There was in fact a misrepresentation to the Ciskeians, a false representation to the Ciskeians."

Mr Nel: "You are again insulting the black people."

Mr Pitman: "If it was not a fraudulent misrepresentation, it was at least a fraudulent non-disclosure before the Ciskeians exercised their vote in the referendum."

"They were in fact not destined to retain their South African citizenship."

His speech showed that he, and someone like Mr Greeff are in completely different worlds. They were not ad idem even on the boundaries of the debate. Neither was playing politics. They just see the situation very differently.

For the NP, the only solution is for black South Africans to become citizens of an independent homeland to fulfil the dream of Dr Verwoerd and Dr Mulder that there will be no black South Africans. And the day of white minority rule in South Africa will end.

In this sense, it was convenient that there was a referendum in the Ciskei, but not essential. After all, referendums were not held in Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Ven-

for example, in November last year, the Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, said in Port Elizabeth people would have Ciskeian citizenship and South African nationality.

A month earlier he told a mass meeting at Zwelitsha: "Anybody who says our independence will be the same as the independence of the others is a clown, to put it in polite language."

After the referendum, the reality, as shown in Parliament this week, has been very different. The Status of Ciskei Bill is very similar to the laws which granted Transkei, Venda and Bophuthatswana independence.

The agreement between the South African and Ciskeian governments to negotiate a convention discloses no change in government policy on citizenship.

Indeed, the differences in the nature of independence of the four black states is fundamentally technical.

The day-to-day realities for Ciskeians after December 4 will also not change. They will still be subject to pass laws, even though they will technically be foreign, and the economic situation of the Ciskei will not alter.

In November last year, Chief Sebe said: "The Ciskeian lives on a lonely island of poverty in the midst of a vast ocean of material prosperity."

That island will have a different legal status after December 4, but it will still supply labour to white South Africa. With the wraps off, Ciskei's package deal has not revealed significant change from the other three black states. Life for the average Ciskeian will still be harsh.

# Ciskei: Raw offers his confederate alternative

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The unique situation of South Africa required a unique confederal solution, the leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Vause Raw, said here yesterday.

Speaking in committee on the party's alternative to the preamble to the Status of Ciskei Bill, Mr Raw said the debate on the Ciskei's independence over the past three days had brought the clearest exchanges of view and had highlighted the differences of basic political philosophies between the parties in Parliament.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, had defined clearly what the government saw as a confederation.

"We have a different vi-

sion. What we envisage as being right for the future of South Africa is a unique solution.

## 'Western concept'

"For South Africa's unique situation and problems we need a unique South African solution. One cannot superimpose a Western concept taken from the book on confederation.

"The minister has defined the loosest form of the classic concept of confederation which goes no further than basic consultation," Mr Raw said.

"We believe the one we should aim for is the content of the package deal and the objectives the Ciskei set for their independence," he said.

These were three basic goals — shared citizenship, more land and a structured system. Mr Raw said his party would like to see a council of ministers start working now on the details of such a confederation.

He moved an amendment which he said would include the aim of a confederation as the basis for granting independence to the Ciskei. This goal should be included as motivation for an independent Ciskei, he said.

Mrs Helen Suzman (PFF Houghton) said her party would not vote for Mr Raw's amendment as it did not believe that what Mr Raw anticipated was a real confederation.

"But mostly we will vote against this preamble because it contains a clause saying that it is deemed expedient that Ciskei becomes independent to this purpose."

The real situation would be best described if the two phrases were interchanged.

The preamble read that "whereas the government of the Ciskei is desirous that Ciskei become an independent State" and "the Republic of South Africa deems it expedient to grant independence".

It should rather read that the Ciskei deemed it expedient to become and the SA Government was desirous to grant.

"That is the truth of the situation," Mrs Suzman said. "That would put the two positions in the right perspective.

"They were made an offer they could not refuse. It was not the people's wish to be independent, it was the wish of the Ciskei cabinet," she said.

There were more reasons for opposing independence. "There was no clear expression of the will of the Ciskeian people in this matter. The referendum was held under false pretences and there is going to be deprivation of existing rights for many Ciskeians living outside the border of Ciskei."

Their future participation in the political process in South Africa was being removed, she said.

"This measure is also going to deprive them of sharing in the economic fruits of the Republic of South Africa and, finally, they will become foreigners in the land of their birth.

Dr Koornhof, replying to the debate on the preamble, said it was unbelievable that Mrs Suzman could say the referendum was held on false premises.

## 'Insult'

"She argues as if we had arranged that referendum. It was an all-Xhosa matter and we had nothing to do with it whatsoever.

"I get hurt every time I see how you (the PFF) insult the Xhosa nation these past three days. They cannot defend themselves here," he said — Sapa

Reports on this page by political correspondent, M P Acott. Political staff reports by R Nutall, O W Pollok, B Streek, and H Zille. Sapa reports by A Brand, C L. Brown, F Uidun, J W Lordan, S Moller and D Powell, all of the Press Gallery, House of Assembly.

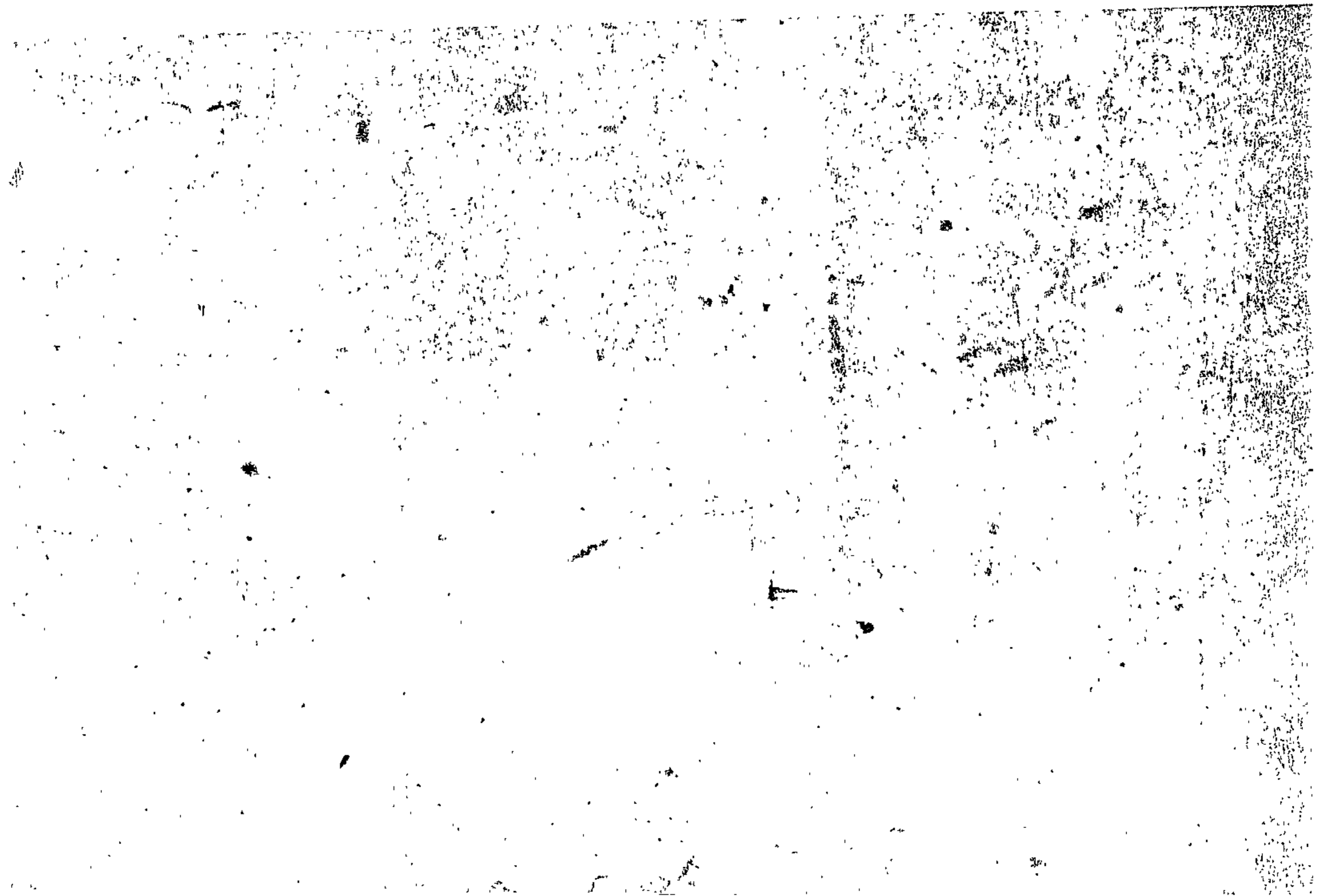
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 court cases are to resume one today and another next Wednesday. The long-delayed case at the Maritzburg Supreme Court today involves 180 former employees of the Union Co-operative Sugar Mill at Dalton, Natal. The workers challenged management's right summarily to evict them from their hostel compound after they had been dismissed earlier this year.

# Important cases to be heard in court

and under Ciskei's Proclamation R252. The detentions sparked widespread protest against the Ciskei authorities both locally and overseas.

The Ciskei Government's case against 185 workers detained at the beginning of September resumes next Wednesday at the Mdantsane Magistrate's Court. The workers are charged alternatively with incitement to violence, violations of the Riotous Assemblies Act



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An appeal  
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for clothing

The South African Red Cross has launched an appeal for clothing for the Nyanga children and mothers recently repatriated to the Transkei.

A spokesman for the Red Cross in Johannesburg said the appeal was not a political issue but a human one.

Anyone wishing to donate clothing for the children and mothers is asked to send it to Red Cross House, 77 de Villiers Street, Johannesburg.

# Ciskei independence: another parcel now the wraps are off

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Port Elizabeth that people would have Ciskeian citizenship and South African nationality.

By BARRY STREEK, Political Correspondent of the Daily Dispatch, East London

DURING the white election in April this year, there were a lot of people in the Eastern Cape who were cynically calling the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, a smart operator.

How on earth, they said, could he organize things so that when some of the black people who had been classified as Ciskeian went to vote in a referendum on December 4, 1980, the key area of King William's Town was going to go into the Ciskei? But when the white people of South Africa went to vote in the election at the end of April this year, King William's Town, the sleepy town that symbolizes so much of the conflict over land in the Border area, was going to remain in South Africa.

It is probable that Dr Koornhof, as smart an operator as he can be, was not quite as smart as the cynics in the Eastern Cape thought he was.

But the King William's Town debacle not only symbolizes the land conflict but also symbolizes the fact that the independence package deal, as it initially appeared last year, has become a very different parcel now that the wraps have been taken off in the all-white South African



Chief Sebe ... promised a different kind of independence

Parliament.

This week's debate on the Status of Ciskei Bill has indeed removed the pretty wrapping and exposed exactly what the deal for the overcrowded homeland's independence is all about.

For the National Party MPs, there has been no doubt that not only was the policy of separate development the only answer for white people in South Africa, but the Ciskeians, as shown in last year's referendum, had voluntarily and enthusiastically voted for the homeland's independence.

For 32 years, Dr Koornhof explained to Parliament at the end of the second-reading debate in a remarkable speech of generalities, he had been in close contact with black people and "I have got to know them and love them as people who love this country just as much as we do, as people who in their own area have built up this country and, if

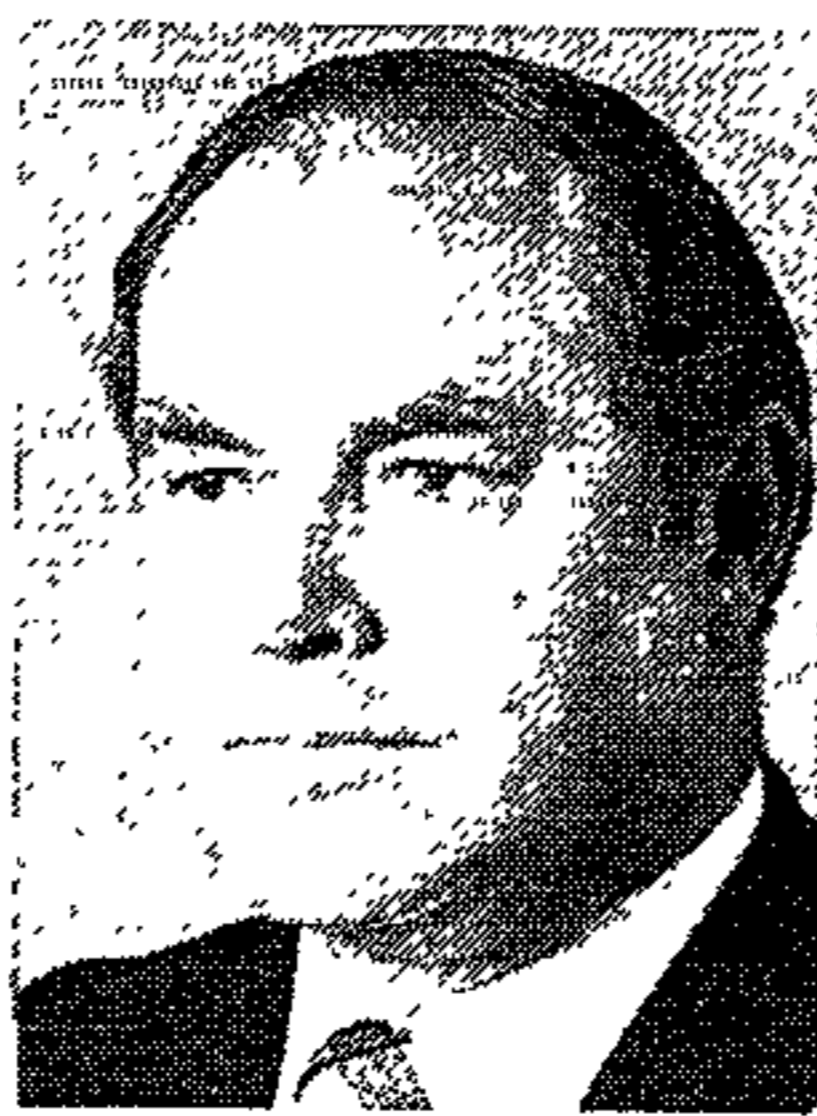
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It is possible with an extremely enthusiastic speaker and able politician, like Dr Koornhof, that some exaggeration or over-statement could enter the heat of the debate. But with someone like Johan Greeff this could not be said; a straightforward attorney from Aliwal North, much of whose constituency borders on Transkei, he speaks from the heart and straight.

He explained that the commission had criss-crossed the Ciskei during its investigations and "we made a point of talking to the average member of the population".

As a result of these discussions, "I say there can be absolutely no talk of them be-



Mr Johan Greeff ... "everyone wants to be independent."

ing opposed to independence; everyone wants to be independent," he said.

With this approach, it was easy for Nationalist MPs, Dr Koornhof included, to dismiss the opposition fight against the bill; regardless of the details, the Ciskeians wanted their independence which had been taken away from them by British colonialists 100 years ago. Indeed, it often seemed during the debate as if the government MPs simply could not understand what the debate was about.

It did not seem to matter that the package deal looked different once the wraps were off, or that people could reject the deal whatever the content and whatever the packaging.

not present in this matter. The first essential element of any agreement is that both parties are clear on what the fundamental terms of the agreement will be.

"The parties have to be clear about the subject matter of the agreement. The parties have to *ad idem* as to what it is upon which they are to agree. But what did the Ciskeians understand the subject of this matter to be?" Mr Pitman said.

He went on to say that the Ciskeians had not only not agreed to the bill but "they expressly rejected the terms in this bill.

"It is no use members repeating *ad nauseam* that the Ciskeians accepted this bill, because no matter how often one continues to repeat it, it does not make it true.

"It is simply not true. It is false. There was in fact no *concursum animorum* between the parties. there was no meeting of the minds.

"There was in fact a misrepresentation to the Ciskeians, a false representation to the Ciskeians."

Mr Nel: You are again insulting the black people.

Mr Pitman: If it was not a fraudulent misrepresentation, it was at least a fraudulent non-disclosure before the Ciskeians exercised their vote in the referendum. They were in fact not destined to retain their South African citizenship.

His speech showed that he and someone like Mr Greeff are in completely different worlds. They were not *ad idem* even on the boundaries of the debate. Neither was playing politics. They just see the situation very differently.

## Only solution

For the NP, the only solution is for black South Africans to become citizens of an independent homeland to fulfil the dream of Dr Verwoerd and Dr Mulder that there will be no black South Africans. And the day of white minority rule in South Africa will end.

In this sense, it was convenient that there was a referendum in the Ciskei, but not essential. After all, referendums were not held in Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda before they became independent.

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Mr Harry Pitman ... used legal analogies

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It was a position that led to an absurd debate and, at times this week, it has been difficult to believe that the MPs were talking on the same bill, so divergent were their views.

### Betrayed

For the Progressive Federal Party, the package deal was a fraud and the people classified as Ciskeian had been betrayed.

The MP for Pinetown, Mr Harry Pitman, an advocate, used legal analogies to make the opposition point effectively.

"When the one party to a purported agreement is under duress from the other party his consent has not been given freely, because it is implicit in any agreement that both parties must exercise their will freely and voluntarily. Here, however, as the Hon Member for Pretoria Central (Mr Louis Nel) has conceded, Ciskei gave its consent in order to escape oppression from the other party, the other party being the South African government.

"In that situation one does not obtain the consent of the party under duress. What one does in fact do is to extort his acceptance by duress.

"There is another ground in which the simplest elements of an agreement are

Essentially, this is what it is all about. By December 4 another 2.1 million black South Africans will, as far as South African law is concerned, no longer be citizens of the Republic.

They will join more than three million people regarded as Transkeian, the approximately two million regarded as citizens of Bophuthatswana and half a million regarded as citizens of Venda — and they will lose any political claim to the rest of South Africa, at least as far as the South African government is concerned.

That has been the cornerstone of Nationalist policy ever since Dr Verwoerd and that has been a non-negotiable.

### Nationality

When the possibility of Ciskei's independence was first announced in 1980 a very different impression was created. Along with the euphoria about the incorporation of King William's Town — if ever there was any logic to separate-development theory its exclusion from the Ciskei destroyed that impression — it was explicitly stated time and time again that Ciskeians would not lose their South African nationality and that the independence of Ciskei would be very different from the other three countries.

For example, in November last year, the Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, said in

## THE CISKEI DEAL

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1981

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AS the Ciskei girds itself for the dubious privilege of becoming the fourth South African homeland to be granted independence, perhaps the only certainty about its immediate future is that its newly won status will go unrecognised by all except Pretoria.

As far as the outside world is concerned, an independent Ciskei will be seen as no more than the fourth child of apartheid — for much the same reason that Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda were greeted as the first, second and third infants respectively. Ciskei, like the other homelands, will carry the unmistakable stamp of separate development, embodied in what is loosely termed 'the citizenship issue'.

By forcing Ciskeians to accept an independence deal in which even those nationals living and working in South Africa will be compelled to relinquish their South African citizenship, the Government is being seen once more to be promoting the policy spelled out in 1978 by the then Minister of Bantu Administration, Dr Mulder. Effectively, this policy would ensure that when the whole independence exercise was completed, there would be no blacks with South African citizenship.

The extent to which the Ciskeians themselves have co-operated towards this ideal is now a subject of hot debate. The Government points with some justification to a referendum in which some 98 percent of

Ciskeians voted in favour of independence in a 60 percent poll. But whether they fully understood at the time the ramifications of what they were voting for is something which the Opposition has rightly questioned.

The Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Mr Lennox Sebe, who once spoke of there being only a minority of Ciskeians in favour of independence because they saw it as an 'escape from the rigours of apartheid', has since conceded 'after much heart-searching' that there is no relative alternative to the loss of South African citizenship.

Meanwhile the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, has revealed that there is an agreement between the South African and Ciskeian governments to sign a convention on the rights of Ciskeians after the homeland's independence. This move to put the cart before the horse has understandably been rejected by the Opposition.

In effect the Ciskeians are being asked to barter their birthright for an unidentifiable parcel of goods, and on principle alone the Opposition is right to oppose such a deal. However, there is precious little likelihood that it will persuade the Government to have second thoughts on the citizenship issue. The Government can hardly be expected to give special dispensation to the Ciskei and leave the other independent states to labour on with a different set of rules.



# TRADE UNIONIST

Argus 3/10/81 (145A) (105)

# ASSAULT CLAIM

Weekend Argus Bureau

**FORT ELIZABETH.** — An interim interdict was issued by a Supreme Court judge in Grahamstown yesterday restraining certain Ciskeian departmental heads from further alleged assaults on a detained trade unionist.

The detained man, Mr Boyboy Mpulampula, a member of the South African Allied Workers' Union (SAAWU), is being held under proclamation R252 at the Dimbasa police station.

His father, Mr Kaiser Mpulampula, of Mdant-

sane, brought the urgent application asking Mr Justice Mullins to issue the interim interdict to prevent further alleged assaults on his son.

The Ciskei Minister of Justice, the Commissioner of the Ciskei Police and the head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services were named as respondents.

### REPLY

Mr Justice Mullins, who presided in his chambers, also issued a rule nisi calling on the respondents to reply to the allegations on October 22. The respondents were given until

October 12 to file opposing affidavits to those submitted yesterday and Mr Kaiser Mpulampula was given until October 19 to reply.

Mr Robert Gqwetha, one of six SAAWU members who submitted affidavits said that when he was detained with 205 members of SAAWU while returning from a union meeting in East London on September 6, he met Mr Boyboy Mpulampula, who had also been detained and who alleged

he had been assaulted by policemen on a number of occasions.

On September 9 he saw Mr Mpulampula have a fit and then fall unconscious for about five minutes. He was later treated by a doctor.

Before Mr Gqwetha and the five other unionists were released on September 24, Mr Mpulampula asked them to tell his father to take legal action.

Mr T L Skweyiya, instructed by Esplin and Esplin of Grahamstown and the Brahm partnership of Mdantsane, appeared for Mr Mpulampula. Mr J J Noppen, instructed by Whitesides of Grahamstown, represented the respondents.

# Rugby men booted out of Ciskei

C. Herald 3/10/87 105 #A

**FOUR officials of the King William's Town and District Rugby Union have been deported after having been detained and interrogated by the Ciskei Government. And attempts to obtain a proper explanation in Parliament in Cape Town have failed because the Ciskei Government has refused to answer questions put to it by Minister Piet Koornhof.**

The matter revolves around the decision by the Union to expel all policemen from its membership because players who were policemen were using their positions to intimidate opponents, or threaten arrest.

A union meeting attended by eight of the 11 affiliated clubs decided to expel all policemen who belonged to the union. However, before this could be put into effect, the president, secretary and treasurer were summoned to police headquarters.

They did not go, but three days later they and

the vice-president appeared before the Ciskei Police Chief of Security, Brigadier Charles Sebe.

Vice-president Albert Tyulu said that the union officials were accused of inciting the community against the police, of being 'communist inspired, ANC orientated and black power proponents.'

Mr Tyulu, president Amon Nyondo, secretary Douglas Maku and treasurer Fungile Mabece were then locked in an office while Brigadier Sebe discussed the matter with an adviser — a white South African.

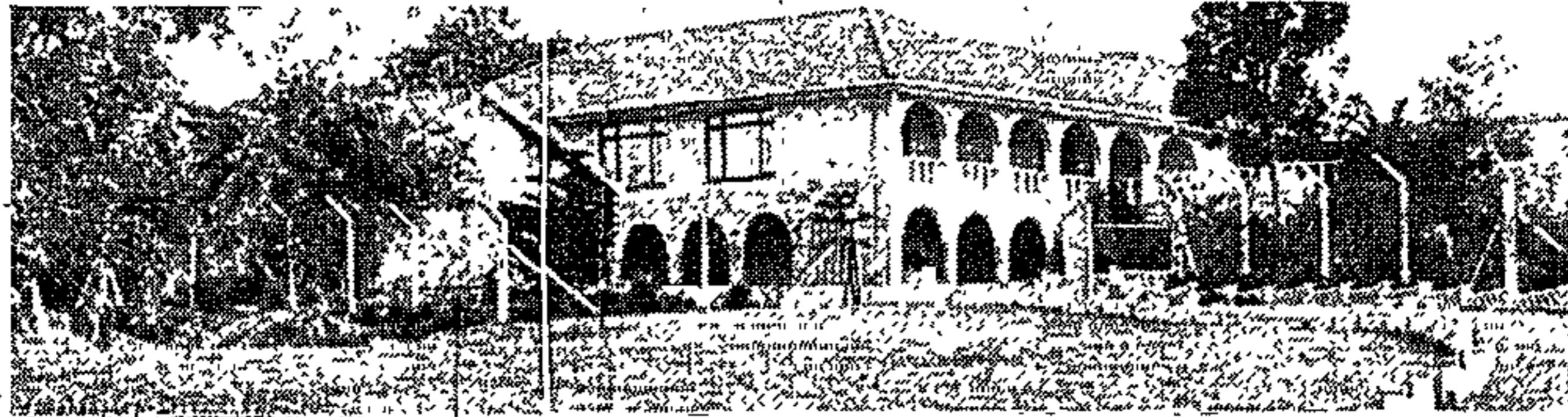
Later that day the four men were transferred to a lock-up in Mdantsane, where they were detained under blank detention orders signed by the Ciskei Minister of Justice, Mr Z Njokweni.

The detainees themselves had to provide the information required on the detention orders.

After being detained for four days, the men went on a hunger strike. After another four days they were taken to Zwelitsha, where they were deported by order of the Ciskei Government.

The men, all Ciskei residents, were banned to Port Elizabeth (Nyondo), Fort Beaufort (Maku) and Lady Frere (Tyulu) and the Whittlesea district of Ciskei (Mabece).

Mr Nyondo was the only one of the four who was not in the employ of the Ciskei Government. His firm has transferred him to Port Elizabeth, so that he is the only one of the four who is in steady employment.



One of the luxury homes in King William's Town's Balassi Estate that may be used to accommodate Ciskei cabinet ministers.

DD 3/10/81 (105)

## Ciskei offer for homes

EAST LONDON — A luxurious, prestige housing development within the municipal boundaries of King William's Town has attracted an offer from the Ciskei Government.

The Ciskei government have offered to buy seven houses at Balassi Estate to accommodate Ciskei's Cabinet Ministers while the official ministerial houses at Bisho are being built.

The offer was confirmed by the chairman of Pino Construction, Mr Giuseppe Flavio, who together with Roberts Brothers, are developing the exclusive estate.

However, the mayor of King William's Town, Mr Eric Weyer, said yesterday that until special diplomatic clearance was given to Balassi Estate by the Department of Co-operation and Development, no Cis-

kei government ministers would be able to live within the municipality.

"We have already asked the department if the estate will be getting diplomatic status, but we have not had any response.

Until that clearance is given, I cannot comment at all on the possibility of Ciskei ministers living in King William's Town because it does not concern us."

Mr Flavio said his company had been approached by the Ciskei government on the possibility of taking over seven luxury homes, which are near completion, but denied that the estate would become Ciskei's ministerial estate.

"The Ciskei government have expressed an interest in Balassi Estate, but I think they would like the

seven houses as temporary accommodation until their official houses have been built at Bisho.

"I believe that 14 houses will be built near the old drive-in cinema, but of course this will take a bit of time and they would like somewhere to stay until they are built," Mr Flavio said.

The old drive-in cinema is adjacent to the new Ciskei Independence stadium and across the main Umtata road from Ciskei's new legislative assembly and government office complex.

Balassi Estate is some distance from Bisho and is about three kilometres from the built-up area of King William's Town, although it is still two kilometres within the King William's Town municipal boundaries. — DDR.

GRAHAMSTOWN — A Supreme Court judge here yesterday ordered the Ciskeian Minister of Justice and two others to stop further alleged assaults on a detained East London trade unionist.

In an urgent application the detainee's father, Mr Kaizer Mpulampula, of Mdantsane, asked Mr Justice T. M. Mullins to issue an interim interdict to prevent further alleged assaults on his son.

Mr Boyboy Mpulampula, a member of the South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu), is being detained under Proclamation R252 at Dimbaza police station.

Six members of Saawu said in affidavits they saw Mr Mpulampula suffer an epileptic fit in their cell at the police station on Wednesday, September 9.

The respondents were given as the Ciskei Minister of Justice, the Commissioner of the Ciskei Police, and Major-General Charles Sebe, head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service (CCIS).

The judge, who presided in his Chambers, issued a rule nisi calling on the respondents to reply to the allegations on October 22.

He issued an interim interdict restraining them from "either directly or indirectly through their own actions, or those of anyone under the command or control of one or other of them from:

- Assaulting;
- Interrogating in any manner other than that prescribed or permitted by the law;
- Employing any undue or unlawful pressure on;
- Subjecting any form of unlawful duress on Boyboy Mpulampula, the son of the applicant."

In papers before the court Mr Kaizer Mpulampula said his son was detained on the Qumza Highway, Mdantsane, on September 2 by four members of the CCIS.

In an affidavit, a member of Saawu, Mr Robert Gqwetha, says he and five

# Court acts on alleged assaults on Saawu man

others met Mr Mpulampula in the police cell at Dimbaza.

He was detained, with 205 members of Saawu, while returning from a union meeting in East London on September 6.

He, Mr Jeffrey Wabhena, Mr Zintsika Qubintsika, Mr Gogwana Sizwani, Mr Patrick Vetyeka and Mr Vumile Gweni, were later detained at Dimbaza. Ten people were in the cell.

On September 7, he and his five unionist cellmates met Mr Boyboy Mpulampula at the cells. They noticed his right eye was bloodshot and he limped slightly to the right.

Mr Gqwetha said Mr Mpulampula alleged he was assaulted by police. Mr Mpulampula said when he was arrested they hit him with open hands and dragged him into their car. At the time he had in his possession a document — a commentary on the Industrial Workers' Union. The CCIS men demanded to know where he got the document.

"When he said he got it from the Saawu offices as he was a member, the men questioned him about his union membership. Then they took him home and questioned his brother about his activities.

At Mdantsane police station they told him to write down his knowledge of Saawu and the African National Congress (ANC). While writing they accused him of being stubborn and assaulted him, he alleged.

In detention he was kicked, hit with clenched fists,

had his right foot twisted while being pinned to the floor, and forced to stand for hours.

The alleged assaults took place in front of uniformed members of the Mdantsane police station.

At 6.30 p.m. he was taken to the offices of the CCIS in Zwelitsha, near King William's Town. Later he was detained at the Dimbaza police station.

Mr Gqwetha said on the evening of September 9 he and his five cellmates saw Mr Mpulampula have a fit. He was unconscious for about five minutes. Mr Mpulampula was later treated by a doctor.

Before their release on September 24, Mr Mpulampula asked them to tell his father to take legal action on his predicament, the affidavit said.

Five other former detainees submitted a joint affidavit in which they said they supported the contents of Mr Gqwetha's affidavit.

In another affidavit his mother, Mrs Nonceba Mpulampula said she did not notice any injuries on her son after his arrest. Before then he was "certainly in good health to my knowledge," she said.

The respondents were given until 5 p.m. on October 12 to file opposing affidavits, and Mr Kaizer Mpulampula until 5 p.m. on October 19 to reply.

The Rule would operate as an interim interdict pending the return day, October 22. The question of costs was reserved. — DDC.

# Court order on Ciskei minister

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — A Grahamstown Supreme Court Judge yesterday ordered the Ciskeian Minister of Justice and two others to prevent assaults on a detained East London trade unionist.

In an urgent application the detainee's father, Mr Kaizer Mpulampula, of Mdantsane, asked Mr Justice T M Mullins to issue an interim interdict to prevent further assaults on his son.

Mr Boyboy Mpulampula, a member of the South African Allied Workers Union (Saawu), is being detained under Proclamation R252 at Dimbasa police station.

Six members of Saawu said in affidavits they saw Mr Mpulampula suffer an epileptic fit in their cell at the police station on September 9.

The respondents were the Ciskei Minister of Justice, the Commissioner of the Ciskei Police, and Major-General Charles Sebe, head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service (CCIS).

He issued an interim interdict restraining them from "either directly or indirectly through their own actions, or those of anyone under the command or control of one or other of them, from:

- assaulting;
- interrogating in any manner other than that prescribed or permitted by the law;
- employing any undue or unlawful pressure on;
- subjecting any form of unlawful duress on.

Boyboy Mpulampula, the son of the applicant"

In an affidavit, a member of Saawu, Mr Robert Gqwetha, says he and five others met Mr Mpulampula in the police cells at Dimbasa.

He was detained, together with 205 members of Saawu, while returning from a union meeting at the Springbok Hall in East London on September 6.

Mr Gqwetha says Mr Mpulampula alleged he was assaulted by police.

In detention he was kicked, hit with clenched fists, had his right foot twisted while being pinned to the floor, and was forced to stand for hours.

The respondents were given until 5pm on October 12 to file opposing affidavits, and Mr Kaizer Mpulampula until 5pm on October 19 to reply.

The rule will operate as an interim interdict pending the return day, October 22. The question of costs was reserved.

1-10-77

DD 5/10/87 (105)

# Kadru deportations slated

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN** — The vice-president of the South African Council of Sport (Sacos), Mr Frank van der Horst has condemned the detention and deportation of the executive members of the King William's Town and Districts Rugby Union (Kadru) by the Ciskeian Government, and said the men were dedicated to the struggle for non-racial sport in South Africa.

Mr Van der Horst was the guest speaker at a

function at which trophies were presented to winning rugby teams affiliated to Kadru, at the Breidbach community centre outside here at the weekend.

The president of Kadru, Mr Amon Nyondo, vice-president, Mr A. F. Tyulu, secretary, Mr Douglas Maku, and Mr Fungile Mabece, were detained by members of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service at the end of August, and on release early in September were served

with deportation orders signed by the Ciskeian Minister of Justice, Chief H. Z. Njokweni.

Mr Van der Horst said these officials were harassed and deported from the place where they lived and worked.

"We have no political rights, we are not in the law-making machinery, we have no political power, we provide cheap labour and are herded into locations and homelands," he said.

Non-racial sport was the struggle for complete change in South Africa, he said.

In a speech read on his behalf, Mr Nyondo said Kadru remained united with all who sought to have non-racial sport in South Africa.

Mr Nyondo said: "People of Kadru are striving for this noble cause at a difficult time and under trying circumstances."

Kadru had recently discovered dangerous elements within its camp who had since been expelled from its ranks, he said.

Mr Tyulu, in a speech read on his behalf, said Kadru could not rest in opposing separatism in sport, a practice which was anathema to the rest of the world.

"I need not remind you that the recent racist tour by the Springbok team which was window-dressed with Tobias, could not succeed in hoodwinking the world," Mr Tyulu said.

"It is on record that the tour has been a dismal failure. Why then should we rest when we have the whole world behind us? The struggle for non-racialism must be stepped up." — DDR.

DD 5/10/81 (105)

# Call for an improved Ciskei

**MDANTSANE**—The Land Act of 1913, which deprived blacks in general and Ciskeians in particular of most of their land rights, was passed by General Hertzog to stop black farmers competing with Afrikaner farmers, a director of the Ciskei Transport Corporation, Mr C. H. T. Lalendle, said here.

Mr Lalendle, a Fort Hare University lecturer, who served on the Quail Commission on options for the Ciskei, was speaking at a congratulatory function in honour of two CTC employees, Mr Mcebisi Mavuya and Mr Thompson Gazo, who were recently promoted by the company.

Mr Lalendle called for the "re'economicisation" of Ciskeians.

He said the Ciskei was a land of mystery and majesty. Many issues remained mysterious but there was a lot that was majestic about the country and its people.

He said Gen Hertzog, a former Prime Minister was responsible for the passing of seven labour laws, including the Industrial Conciliation Act, between 1924 and 1930. Gen Hertzog

went so far as to label jobs according to the colour of the people who did the work.

All Gen Hertzog was concerned with was who did the work to determine the wage paid. If the work was done by blacks, regardless of the skills required, low wages would be paid and the opposite would be true of work done by other groups, Mr Lalendle said.

He called for the training of Ciskeians in order to improve their productivity and living standards and to take their economy back to where it was before Gen Hertzog interfered.

He said the Apprenticeship Act of 1944 had not included any clause intended for discrimination against black workers but discriminationists had used it until 1979 when the Wiehahn Commission came to put matters right.

Mr Lalendle called on Ciskeians to shed the blanket of inferiority, to stride forward and forget about critics who talked about balkanisation "as if it was something that happened here only."

"Let us look around at avenues that can improve



**MR LALENDLE**

us."

There was no nepotism in the Ciskei, and it was people who underwent training who were promoted.

He called for the introduction of crash courses because "it is late and if we concentrate on full-time training we will never meet the backlog."

"Whether you like it or

not the 21st century is the century of the black man and if he is untrained when that century dawns he is going to be disgruntled against the whole world."

The Ciskei of 1982 onwards would reject all people who took up positions and did not work.

The Ciskei Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs, Mr A. M. Tapa, said South Africa had resources and potential to introduce an efficient transport system into all areas but this was not done.

The correct rationale would be to work on the basis of meeting the needs of the people.

Many transport systems were wasteful, chaotic and even dangerous. The failure of buses was a symptom of the rot of a sick city.

He suggested a new approach to transport problems. Such a system would have to look into a reduction of costs, improved marketing, operating with a subsidy from a public authority and cutting down on many unnecessary problems created by men. — DDR.

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# Police order funeral procession off road

MDANTSANE — Ciskei police in 15 vehicles intercepted the funeral procession of Mrs A. Pati in Zone Eight here yesterday afternoon and ordered mourners, most of whom were trade unionists, to disperse and not block traffic in the street.

A Daily Dispatch reporter on the scene said the order to stop the march, which would have taken the several hundred mourners through a distance of more than 5 km from Zone Eight to the graveyard, was given by the station commander here, Lt Col M. G. Pakade.

With him were the director designate of Ciskei Police, Lt Col L. B. Madolo, and the Zvelitsha station commander, Lt Col M. F. Tele.

The reporter said some of the mourners shouted they would walk on the pavements and side streets to the graveyard, but the leaders of the procession took the coffin to a hearse nearby and ordered the mourners to get into the buses.

Police then instructed the driver of the hearse to drive "quickly to the graveyard".

After an argument in which the driver insisted he had to give the funeral the dignity accorded others, he drove off steadily to the graveyard.

Police then pulled off some mourners from buses which appeared overloaded. Police vehicles drove in among the buses to the graveyard, the reporter said.

The head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, Major-General Charles Sebe, said the police intervened in the funeral procession because it was blocking the main tar road through Mdantsane.

"Police had to move in to maintain law and order," he said.

Explaining the police action, Gen Sebe said

members of the South African Allied Workers Union (Saawu) had gone to an earlier funeral in Zone Three of Mr Daba Labala, a worker who died in a car crash.

He said the Saawu people had wanted to take over the funeral, but the relatives of the dead man, who wanted to carry on the funeral in a dignified manner, refused to let the unionists participate.

"The Saawu people left the funeral at the Mdantsane bus terminal, where they boarded a bus to another zone, and to another funeral" — the funeral of the wife of an "ex-Robben Island statutory offender" — Mrs Pati.

The unionists joined the funeral — "and by the looks of things they were not accepted by the mourners".

However, they pushed their way into the funeral

"and assimilated with the members of that funeral".

"At some other time" the funeral became a procession down the main tar road in Mdantsane. The Saawu people were carrying the coffin shoulder-high, instead of putting it in a hearse.

He said the police moved to clear the road and to put the coffin in the hearse — "which is the normal procedure".

Instead of walking in the road, the people now had to travel on the buses, and were thus moving quickly to the cemetery "in a normal, dignified, religious way".

"Everything was in order thereafter." Before, there was turmoil and commotion, and the police had to put it right," Gen Sebe said.

He said police would impose a clampdown in Mdantsane in "no uncertain terms."



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RPM 5-10-81 (105)  
**Independent Ciskei: SA gets rid of 2-million**

DURING the white election in April this year, there were a lot of people in the Eastern Cape who were cynically calling the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koorhof, a smart operator.

How on earth, they said, could he organise things so that when blacks classified as Ciskeians went to vote in an independence referendum on December 4, 1980, the key area of King William's Town was going to go into the Ciskei.

But when the white people of South Africa went to vote in the General Election five months later, King William's Town, the sleepy town that symbolises so much of the conflict over land in the border area, was going to remain in South Africa.

It is probable that Dr Koorhof, as smart an operator as he can be, was not quite as smart as the cynics in the Eastern Cape thought he was.

The King William's Town debacle symbolises not only the land conflict but also the fact that the independence package deal, as it initially appeared last

year, has become a very different parcel now that the wraps have been taken off in the all-white South African Parliament.

This week's debate on the status of Ciskei Bill, which paves the way for independence, has indeed removed the pretty wrapping and exposed exactly what the deal for the overcrowded homeland's independence is all about.

For the National Party MPs, there has been no doubt that not only was the policy of separate development the only answer for the white people in South Africa, but the Ciskeians, as shown in last year's referendum, had voluntarily and enthusiastically voted for the homeland's independence.

He explained that the commission had crisscrossed the Ciskei during its investigations and "we made a point of talking to the average member of the population."

As a result of these discussions, "I say there can be absolutely no talk of them being opposed to independence: everyone wants to be independent," he said.

With this approach, it was easy for Nationalist MPs, Dr Koorhof included, to dismiss the opposition fight against the Bill: regardless of the details, the Ciskeians wanted their independence which had been taken away from them by British colonialists 100 years ago. Indeed, it often seemed during the debate as if the Government MPs simply could not understand what the debate was about.

It did not seem to matter that the package deal looked different. The package deal looked different. The package deal looked different.

It did not seem to matter that the package deal looked different. The package deal looked different. The package deal looked different.

helped defend it with the last drop of blood." A senior Border MP, Mr Johan Greeff of Aliwal, who is a member of the Commission for Co-operation and Development and who headed its investigations into the consolidation of the Ciskei, took this approach further.

It is possible with an extremely enthusiastic speaker and able politician, like Dr Koorhof, that some exaggeration or overstatement could enter the heat of the debate. But with someone like Johan Greeff this could not be said: a straightforward author from Aliwal North, much of whose constituency borders on Transkei, he speaks from the heart and straight.

because it is implicit in any agreement that both parties must exercise their will freely and voluntarily. Here, however, as the Hon Member for Pretoria Central (Mr Louis Nel) has conceded, Ciskei gave its consent in order to escape oppression from the other party, the other party being the South African Government.

"There is another ground in which the simplest elements of an agreement are not present in this matter. The first essential element of any agreement is that both parties are clear on what the fundamental terms of the agreement will be.

He went on to say that the Ciskeians had not only agreed to the Bill but "they expressly rejected the terms in this Bill."

"It is no use members repeating ad nauseam that the Ciskeians accepted this bill, because no matter how often one continues to repeat it, it does not make it true.

"There was in fact a misrepresentation to the Ciskeians, a false representation to the Ciskeians."

Mr Nel: "You are again insulting the black people" Mr Pitman: "If it was not a fraudulent misrepresentation, it was at least a fraudulent non-disclosure before the Ciskeians exercised their vote in the referendum.

South Africa, at least as far as the South African Government is concerned.

That has been the cornerstone of Nationalist policy ever since Dr Verwoerd and that has been non-negotiable.

When the possibility of Ciskei's independence was first announced in 1980 a very different impression was created. Along with the euphoria about the incorporation of King William's Town — if ever there was any logic to Separate Development theory the town's exclusion from the Ciskei destroyed that impression — it was explicitly stated time and time again that Ciskeians would not lose their South African nationality and that the independence of Ciskei would be very different from the other three countries.

For example, in November last year, the Chief Minister, Elizabeth Lennox Sebe, said in Fort Elizabeth that people would have Ciskeian citizenship and South African citizenship.

Anybody meeting at Zwelishana: "Anybody who says our independence will be the same as the independence of the others is a clown, to put it in polite language."

After the referendum, the reality, as shown in Parliament this week, has been very different. The Status of Ciskei Bill, is very similar to the laws which granted Transkei, Venda and Bophuthatswana independence.

The day-to-day realities for Ciskeians after December 4 will also not change: they will still be subject to pass laws, even though they will technically be foreigners, and the economic situation of the Ciskei will not alter.

In November last year, chief Sebe said: "The Ciskeian lives on a lonely island of poverty in the midst of a vast ocean of material prosperity."

That island will have a different legal status after December 4 but it will still supply labour to white South Africa. With the wraps off, Ciskei's package deal has not revealed significant change from the other three black states. Life for the average Ciskeian will still be harsh.

CT 5/10/81

# Sacos condemns deportations

Own Correspondent

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN.** — The vice president of the South African Council of Sport (Sacos), Mr Frank van der Horst, condemned the detention and deportation of the executive members of the King William's Town and Districts Rugby Union (Kadru) by the Ciskeian Government and said the men were dedicated to the struggle for non-racial sport in South Africa.

Mr Van der Horst was the guest speaker at a gathering at the Breidbach Community Centre near here here at the weekend, at which trophies were presented to winning rugby teams affiliated to the King and District Rugby Union.

The president of Kadru, Mr Amon Nyondo, the vice-president, Mr A F Tyulu, the secretary, Mr Douglas Maku, and Mr Fungile Mabece were all detained by members of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service at the end

of August and on release in early September were served with deportation orders signed by the Ciskeian Minister of Justice, Chief H Z Njokweni.

Mr Van der Horst said sport became part of the struggle for equality and that links would be built with trade unions and youth organizations for a common goal.

"We are committed to build one nation and one Azania," Mr Van der Horst said. "As the struggle continues, bannings and deportations will never destroy the idea of liberation and equality."

He said non-racial sport was the struggle for complete change in South Africa.

Paying tribute to the deported officials of Kadru, Mr Van der Horst said: "The struggle continues; all officials of Sacos condemn the deportation."

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6 October 1981

**REÛLS WAARBY DIE VERRIGTINGS VAN DIE  
 HOÛRHOF VAN CISKEI GEREÛL WORD**

**RULES REGULATING THE CONDUCT OF THE  
 PROCEEDINGS OF THE HIGH COURT OF CISKEI**

Die reëls in die aanhangsel vervat (hierna die reëls genoem), waarby die verrigtings van die Hoërhof van Ciskei gereël word, word hierby kragtens artikel 34 (2B) van die Grondwet van die Nasionale State, 1971 (Wet 21 van 1971), gelees met regulasie 35 van die Proklamasie op die Hoërhof van Ciskei, 1981 (Proklamasie R. 151 van 1981), deur die Hoofregter van die Hoërhof van Ciskei uitgevaardig.

The Chief Justice of the High Court of Ciskei hereby, in terms of section 34 (2B), of the National States Constitution Act, 1971 (Act 21 of 1971), read with regulation 35 of the High Court of Ciskei Proclamation, 1981 (Proclamation R. 151 of 1981), makes the rules (hereinafter referred to as the rules) contained in the Annexure whereby the conduct of the proceedings of the High Court of Ciskei is regulated.

**AANHANGSEL  
 INHOUDSOPGAWE**

**ANNEXURE  
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Hans 10 6/10/31 Ciskei  
QC 639

105  
225

423. Mr. A. SAVAGE asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

What is the estimated number of unemployed (a) male and (b) female Ciskei citizens between the ages of 16 and 60 (i) within and (ii) outside the borders of this national state?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

The required information is not being kept in the form of a special register and the Ciskei Government is not desirous to disclose particulars in respect of the number of workseekers within the Ciskei. The figures given below reflect the number of registered workseekers outside the Ciskei.

Males	Females
7 177	5 006

How many Ciskei: manufacturing industry (105)  
0 7/10/81 Q1662-3  
\*21. Mr. E. K. MOORCROFT asked the  
Minister of Co-operation and Development:


How many establishments in the manu-  
facturing industry are in existence in Ciskei  
(Region 1301)?

663

WEDNESDAY,

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION  
AND DEVELOPMENT:

54 as at 6 October 1981.

PARS 10 Ciskei: resettlements (05)   
7/10/91 Q.C. 662  
20. Mr. M. A. TARR asked the Minister  
of Co-operation and Development:

(a) How many persons have been resettled in Ciskei by his Department during the latest specified period of 10 years for which figures are available and (b) in terms of what statutory authority have these resettlements been carried out?

†The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION  
AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) 40 691.

(b) Section 5 of the Black Administration Act, 1927 (Act 38/1927).

Hans IO  
7/10/81 Ciskei: unemployment (105)  
QC 661  
\*17. Mr. H. H. SCHWARZ asked the  
Minister of Statistics:

- (1) What methods are employed by his Department to establish unemployment figures in Ciskei;
- (2) what is the (a) registered and (b) estimated level of unemployment in Ciskei?

†The MINISTER OF STATISTICS:

- (1) At this stage, only Population Censuses.
- (2) (a) Not available.  
(b) Preliminary total number unemployed as at 1980 Census 33 780.

How many Ciskei: manufacturing industry  
10 7/10/81 DC 662  
\*19. Mr. A. SAVAGE asked the Minister  
of Co-operation and Development:

How many establishments in the manufacturing industry in Ciskei (Region 1301) ceased to exist during the latest specified period of five years for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION  
AND DEVELOPMENT:

1976-'77	Nil.
1977-'78	1.
1978-'79	1.
1979-'80	Nil.
1980-'81	1.



# Sebe: we need SA's help to build dams

DD  
7/10/87  
105

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN** — It was time now for South Africa to come to terms with the great imbalances in the living standards of its people, the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief L. L. Sebe, said yesterday.

Chief Sebe was addressing South African Government officials in Pretoria after viewing a model of a dam for the Ciskei.

He said: "We have a great need for water, both in the Swartz-Kei river basin as well as in the great Fish River.

"We have shown what we can do to create development, prosperity, jobs and income at Tyefu (in a semi-desert) at Shiloh, at Keiskammahoek and elsewhere."

He said that on this record Ciskeians could not be denied the natural resources they needed to create a viable state.

Chief Sebe said the model he had viewed was of the Bushmankrautz Dam to be constructed on the Oukraal River.

"The model has been constructed by the Department of Water Affairs,

which has also designed the dam, and this co-operation and assistance from Water Affairs has been forthcoming via the Department of Co-operation and Development.

"This harmonious co-operation spells hope for the future and the successful construction of the dam. However, it would be well to review the events leading up to the construction of the dam."

"They reveal an unhappy situation of interminable delays in the implementation of the rehabilitation programme for the immigrants of Glen Grey and Herschel."

Chief Sebe said that at Ntabethemba it was possible for his Department of Agriculture and Forestry to alleviate the suffering of the ex-Herschel people by constructing some dams and developing some irrigated agriculture.

At Zweledinga, however, for five years the people had been unable to cultivate any land or grow any food. They had been entirely dependent on the breadwinner, if they were fortunate to have one with

a job.

"In the semi-arid area of Zweledinga and Ntabethemba it is only irrigated agriculture that will stand between my people there and starvation.

"You will appreciate how important this dam is and the many other dams yet required to be constructed in Ciskei. We will need your assistance with all of them."

His government was playing a vital role in this process of development of these semi-arid undeveloped areas. It was really the task of the South African Government, but the responsibility seemed to have fallen on "our shoulders." — DDR.

## Salisbury mayor for Peking

**SALISBURY** — The Mayor of Salisbury, Dr Tizirai Gwata, and four city council officials leave on Saturday for a two-week official visit to Peking.

Dr Gwata and his team will look at low-cost housing, reconstruction programmes and housing co-operatives. — SAPA.

# 40 691 resettled in the Ciskei

DD 8/10/81 (105)

THE ASSEMBLY — The government has officially resettled more than 40 000 black people in the Ciskei over the last 10 years.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, told Parliament that 40 691 had been resettled by his department in the Ciskei over the last 10 years.

Replying to a question tabled by Mr Mike Tarr (PFP, Pietermaritzburg South), the minister said they had been resettled in

terms of the black Administration Act of 1927

Replying to another question, the Minister of Statistics, Dr Andries Treurnicht, said the preliminary total number of unemployed in the Ciskei, according to the 1980 census, was 23 780

Dr Treurnicht told Mr Harry Schwarz (PFP, Yeoville) that the registered unemployment figure in the Ciskei was "not available". — PC

EAST LONDON — It is believed that the possible incorporation of Berlin and pineapple lands in the white corridor into the Ciskei was again being considered by the Van der Walt Commission, the city councillor in charge of the industrial portfolio, Mr Donald Card, said yesterday.

Mr Card said the area was sure of government announcements soon on great incentives for industrial development, but certain observations worried him and could also be deterring developers from investing in the Border area.

"Recently Mr Hennie van der Walt announced in Parliament that there would be five co-operative projects in the East London area and that further land within the corridor was required for Ciskei," he said.

It was made clear to

## Land for Ciskei: Card concerned

Van der Walt Commission, when they recorded evidence in East London, that the Border corridor should remain intact and that land should be found outside the corridor to satisfy Ciskei's demands.

"Very recently I heard that Berlin and our pineapple lands are again being considered by the commission. If this is so, then I believe it is about time we of the corridor stood together and spelt out our disapproval and demanded an immediate answer.

"Also, should our boundary be altered in any way, we should call on our Nationalist MP to resign immediately. I believe

that for too long we have sat back and waited for answers and this is no longer acceptable," Mr Card said.

Referring to the switching of the venue for a speech by the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, from East London to Queenstown during the general election, and the announcement this week that Mr Botha would not be able to address the Federated Chambers of Industry Congress here on October 21, Mr Card said:

"I often wonder whether we are recognised as part of South Africa. If so, then surely the government should prove it now." —  
DDP

## R5,8m Bisho contract for EL builder

DD 8/10/81  
105

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN**  
— The director of an East London construction company confirmed yesterday that the firm had been awarded a multi-million rand contract to build the ministerial complex at Bisho, the Ciskei capital near here.

Mr G. M. van Zummeren said the company, trading as G. M. van Zummeren (Pty) Ltd, would start the R5,8 million project next Thursday, but said he

could not give the exact date of completion.

He said the ministerial complex would consist of 14 houses, including the presidential palace. His firm would also be providing all the subsidiary facilities for the project, such as roads and fences.

Ciskei Government officials, including the Chief Minister, Chief L. L. Sebe, could not be contacted for comment yesterday. —  
DDR.

# Projects in Ciskei urged

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The Chief Minister of Ciskei, Mr L. L. Sebe, urged businessmen to take a project in the Ciskei and "adopt it as your baby and as a symbol where black and white meet."

During the minting ceremony of the official Ciskei independence medallions in Pretoria, Chief Sebe said unless businessmen adopted that attitude "these perishable medals will form a bitter cloud that bursts into an untold storm instead of bringing success".

Chief Sebe said he "trembled" when he realised the medals were sym-

bols that represented the weapons that killed "the nation" during the economic wars waged by Sir George Grey in 1857.

A total of 500 medals will be struck, and although others might be issued, the issue struck on Tuesday this week was the official independence medallion, Chief Sebe said.

The medals will consist of 100 made of gold, 200 of silver and 200 of bronze.

Chief Sebe said "a restricted number of these will be distributed to VIPs. The balance will be on sale at a point we will announce later."

— DDR

# Public removed as unionists appear

DO. 8/10/86

105

148

MDANTSANE — Ciskei Police removed members of the public from a court room here yesterday as two groups of 181 trade unionists appeared before magistrate Mr B. Gabada on charges under the Riotous Assemblies Act and the Ciskei emergency regulations.

The removal was later raised by the defending attorney, Mr B. Nettleton, who said he was not starting an argument but merely bringing it to the notice of the court.

He said there were large numbers of police in court while the public was barred.

"I just want to have it on record," he said.

"I do not think it is proper that the public be stopped from coming into court."

Mr Gabada asked if it was not because of the large number of people appearing.

"It is a principle of justice that the public be

allowed," Mr Nettleton said.

The prosecutor, Mr N. R. Ndyamara, said the State had no objection to the public being in court.

"It is only because we were still arranging matters and trying to avoid any confusion in checking out which of the accused were here," he said.

Two of 42 men and women who appeared first — Mr Mboneli Landani, 28, of Zone Four, and Mr Tanana Mbingo, 24, of Zone Eight — were not in court. Warrants for their arrest were ordered but these would be stayed for 14 days pending their appearance in court. The others were not asked to plead and no evidence was led.

Mr Gabada also ordered that their bail of R50 be estreated provisionally.

The 40 men and women were warned to appear in a special regional court in the Zwelitsha Communal Hall on November 19. Con-

ditions of bail were extended.

Later another 131 men and women appeared on three charges involving public violence, the Riotous Assemblies Act and the Ciskei emergency regulations. They were not asked to plead.

Of those charged eight failed to appear and warrants for their arrest were ordered but would be stayed for 14 days pending their appearance in court. Bail was also provisionally estreated against the eight.

They are Mr Stanley Magolo, of Zone 10, Mr Thembisile Nontenja, of Zone 13, Mr Vumile Gweli, of Zone Three, Mr Barrington Mandongane, of Zone Four, Mr Mthandeki Pato, of Zone 13, Mr Alfred Mputshungana, of Zone 10, Mr Ndoyisile Beja, of Zone 10, and Mr Alfred Mkize, of Zone 13.

The second group was warned to appear in the same court on December 8. Bail was extended.

# Police remove public at unionists' trial

Own Correspondent

MDANTSANE. — Ciskei police removed members of the public from a courtroom here yesterday as 163 trade unionists appeared before magistrate Mr B Gabada on charges under the Riotous Assemblies Act and the Ciskei emergency regulations.

The removal was later raised by the defending attorney, Mr B Nettleton, who said he was not starting an argument but merely bringing it to the notice of the court.

He said there were large numbers of police in court but the public was barred from it. "I just want to have it on record," he said. "I do not think it is proper that the public be stopped from coming into court."

Mr Gabada asked if it was not because of the large number of people appearing "It is a principal of justice that the public be allowed," Mr Nettleton said.

The prosecutor, Mr N R Ndyamara, said the State had no objection to the public being in court. "It is only because we were still arranging matters and trying to avoid any confusion in checking out which of the

accused were here," he said.

First, 40 men and women appeared. Another two — Mboneli Landani, 28, and Tanana Mbinqo, 24 — were not in court. Warrants for their arrest were ordered but these would be stayed for 14 days pending their appearance in court. The others were not asked to plead and no evidence was led.

Mr Gabada also ordered that their bail of R50 be estreated provisionally. The 40 men and women were warned to appear in a special regional court in the Zwelitsha communal hall on November 19. Conditions of bail were extended.

Later, another 123 men and women were charged with public violence, under the Riotous Assemblies Act and under the Ciskei emergency regulations. They were not asked to plead.

Eight failed to appear and warrants for their arrest were ordered but would be stayed for 14 days pending their appearance in court. Bail was also provisionally estreated against the eight. The second group was warned to appear in the same court on December 8. Bail was extended.

Ciskei: 40 000  
resettled 8/10/81

277 (105)  
Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. —  
The government has official-  
ly resettled more than 40 000  
black people in the Ciskei  
over the past 10 years

The Minister of Co-opera-  
tion and Development, Dr  
Piet Koornhof, told Parlia-  
ment that 40 691 people had  
been resettled by his depart-  
ment in the Ciskei in this  
period.

Replying to a question  
which had been tabled by  
Mr Mike Tarr (PFP Maritz-  
burg South), Dr Koornhof  
said they had been resettled  
in terms of the Black  
Administration Act of 1927.

In reply to another ques-  
tion, the Minister of Statis-  
tics, Dr Andries Treurnicht,  
said the preliminary total  
number of unemployed in  
the Ciskei, according to the  
1980 census, was 33 780.

Dr Treurnicht told Mr Har-  
ry Schwarz (PFP Yeoville)  
that the registered unem-  
ployment figure in the Cis-  
kei was "not available".

political staff

in 2000 employment

income distribution

status of individuals

employment



# Courses aimed at developing Ciskei resources

THE Ciskeian National Development Corporation (CNDC) has introduced three special week-long courses aimed at developing human resources in the homeland.

The courses, which are to be attended by 19 Ciskeians and eight white CNDC employees, are geared towards training selected supervisors in management principles and are also intended to provide a sound basis for scientific and efficient management.

The CNDC's general manager, Mr F S Meisenholl, said: "The total efficiency of workforce rests, in the final analysis, with the supervisors. If they have been well-

trained the efficiency of one's workforce must improve".

These courses, he said, were part of the CNDC's on-going training programme which had in the past included courses in marketing, management for both senior and middle management, as well as secretarial and communication courses.

He said these courses were not the only means of encouraging the development of the human potential but that the corporation had established its own inhouse training section that provides bursaries.

The courses are being held at the Hamburg and Grosvenor hotels in Ciskei.

8/10/81  
105

Haus 10  
 8/10/87  
 Border area/Ciskei: manufacturing industry  
 QC 697  
 466. Mr. H. H. SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Statistics:

What is the total number of persons in each race group employed in the manufacturing industry in (a) the Border area (Region 0602) and (b) Ciskei (Region 1301)?

The MINISTER OF STATISTICS:

	(a)	(b)
Whites .....	5 459	25
Coloureds ...	2 137	6
Asians.....	194	0
Blacks.....	28 650	690

Latest available information—1976 Census of Manufacturing.

903

KENNISGEWING 782 VAN 1981

DEPARTEMENT VAN WATERWESE, BOSBOU EN OMGEWINGSBEWARING

Hierby word vir algemene inligting bekendgemaak dat die Minister van Waterwese, Bosbou en Omgewingsbewing kragtens artikel 109 van die Waterwet, 1956 (Wet 54 van 1956), mnr. A. P. Derrick as plaasvervangende lid vir mnr. P. E. Hyland, 'n dienende lid, in die Springbok-waterraad aangestel het vir die tydperk 2 September 1981 tot 3 Februarie 1984.

(9 Oktober 1981)

NOTICE 782 OF 1981

DEPARTMENT OF WATER AFFAIRS, FORESTRY AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

It is hereby notified for general information that the Minister of Water Affairs, Forestry and Environmental Conservation has in terms of section 109 of the Water Act, 1956 (Act 54 of 1956), appointed Mr A. P. Derrick as alternate member for a serving member, Mr P. E. Hyland, on the Springbok Water Board for the period 2 September 1981 to 3 February 1984.

(9 October 1981)

KENNISGEWING 783 VAN 1981

DIE SUID-AFRIKAANSE GENEFSKUNDIGE EN TANDHEELKUNDIGE RAAD

KENNISGEWING KRAGTENS REGULASIE 14 VAN GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWING R. 2268 VAN 3 DESEMBER 1976

Die onderstaande besonderhede rakende geregistreerde persone wat kragtens die bepalinge van die Wet op Geneeshere, Tandartse en Aanvullende Gesondheidsdiensberoep, 1974 (Wet 56 van 1974), deur die Suid-Afrikaanse Geneeskundige en Tandheelkundige Raad skuldig bevind en gestraf is, word hiermee vir algemene inligting bekendgemaak:

NOTICE 783 OF 1981

THE SOUTH AFRICAN MEDICAL AND DENTAL COUNCIL

NOTICE IN TERMS OF REGULATION 14 OF GOVERNMENT NOTICE R. 2268 OF 3 DECEMBER 1976

The following particulars concerning registered persons who have been found guilty by the South African Medical and Dental Council and upon whom penalties have been imposed in terms of the Medical, Dental and Supplementary Health Service Professions Act, 1974 (Act 56 of 1974), are published for general information:

<i>Naam van persoon</i>	<i>Aard van aanklag waaraan skuldig bevind</i>	<i>Straf wat opgelê is</i>
Dr. H-M A. Bober	Skandelijke gedrag indien sy beroep in aanmerking geneem word. (In hoër skuldig bevind aan handel met ongeslypte diamante).	Geskors vir drie maande
Dr. E. C. Boegman	Skandelijke gedrag. (Te hoe gelde pees en reël 16 van Goewermenskennisgewing R. 2278/1976 oortree)	Geskors vir vier maande
Dr. W. A. Coetzer	Skandelijke gedrag. (Gepraktiseer as geneesheer terwyl nie as geneesheer geregistreer was nie).	Geskors vir ses maande wat voorwaardelik opgeskort is vir drie jaar
Dr. G. M. Immelman	Skandelijke gedrag. (Te hoe gelde gevorder)	Berispe en gewaarsku.
Dr. J. J. de K. Kruger	Skandelijke gedrag. (Te hoe gelde pees).	Berispe en gewaarsku
Dr. T. N. Mkula	Skandelijke gedrag. (Gepraktiseer as geneesheer terwyl nie as geneesheer geregistreer was nie)	Geskors vir drie maande wat voorwaardelik opgeskort is vir drie jaar.
Dr. C. I. van Z. Strauss	Skandelijke gedrag. (Handelinge verrip wat by die beroep van 'n tandarts tuishoort en vals mediese sertifikate uitgereik).	Geskors vir drie maande
<i>Name of person</i>	<i>Nature of charge on which found guilty</i>	<i>Penalty imposed</i>
Dr. H-M A. Bober	Disgraceful conduct when regard is had to his profession (Found guilty in Court for illicit diamond buying).	Suspended for three months.
Dr. E. C. Boegman	Disgraceful conduct. (Charged fees which were too high and contravened rule 16 of Government Notice R. 2278/1976).	Suspended for four months
Dr. W. A. Coetzer	Disgraceful conduct. (Practised as medical practitioner whilst not registered as a medical practitioner)	Suspension of six months, conditionally suspended for three years.
Dr. G. M. Immelman	Disgraceful conduct. (Charged fees which were too high)	Reprimanded and cautioned.
Dr. J. J. de K. Kruger	Disgraceful conduct. (Charged fees which were too high)	Reprimanded and cautioned.
Dr. T. N. Mkula	Disgraceful conduct. (Practised as medical practitioner whilst not registered as a medical practitioner)	Suspension of three months, conditionally suspended for three years.
Dr. C. I. van Z. Strauss	Disgraceful conduct. (Performed acts pertaining to the profession of a dentist and issued false medical certificates)	Suspended for three months

KENNISGEWING 784 VAN 1981

DEPARTEMENT VAN SAMEWERKING EN ONTWIKKELING

HOËRHOF VAN CISKEI.—SITTINGS

Die Hoofregter van die Hoërhof van Ciskei het, kragtens reël 2 (1) van die Reëls waarby die Verrigtings van die Hoërhof van Ciskei gereël word, afgekondig by Goewermenskennisgewing R. 2136 van 1981, bepaal dat 1 Oktober 1981 tot 12 Desember 1981 die eerste termyn van die Hoërhof van Ciskei is.

(9 Oktober 1981)

NOTICE 784 OF 1981  
DEPARTMENT OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

HIGH COURT OF CISKEI.—SESSIONS

The Chief Justice of the High Court of Ciskei has, in terms of rule 2 (1) of the Rules regulating the Conduct of the Proceedings of the High Court of Ciskei, promulgated under Government Notice R. 2136 of 1981, determined that 1 October 1981 to 12 December 1981 shall be the first term of the High Court of Ciskei.

(9 October 1981)

903

Trans 10 Ciskei: manufacturing industry ~~115~~ 105  
9/10/81 QC 6984  
2. Mr. A. SAVAGE asked the Minister  
of Co-operation and Development:

(a) How many establishments in the manufacturing industry in Ciskei (Region 1301) employ more than 10 Blacks and (b) into which manufacturing groups do they fall?

~~The~~ DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND OF LAND AFFAIRS:

(a) 23.

(b) Slaughtering, preparing and preserving of meat.  
Grain mill products.  
Bakery.  
Malt liquors.  
Spinning and weaving including Goodhope Textiles.  
Manufacture of carpets, rugs, wearing apparel, leather products, footwear, paints, furniture, pottery, mineral products, radio and T.V., motor vehicles, parts, accessories, motor-cycles and bicycles.  
Fabricated metal products.  
Sawmills and other mills.  
Printing and publishing.

East London/Border/Ciskei area: <sup>(2)</sup>  
Hansid co-operative ventures

9/10/81 QC 236-7 <sup>(105)</sup>

460. Mr. D. J. N. MALCOMESS asked  
the Minister of Co-operation and Develop-  
ment:

- (1) Whether any co-operative ventures are being planned for the East London, Border and Ciskei area; if so, (a) how many, (b) what will be the cost of each, (c) where will each venture be located and (d) when is it intended to implement each venture;
- (2) whether any governments have been consulted in respect of such ventures; if so, what governments have been consulted in each case?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION  
AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1)(a), (b), (c) and (d) and (2) The Commission for Co-operation and Development has identified a number of possible Co-operation projects

FRIDAY, 9 C

737

situated in and adjacent to the Ciskei. The potential of these projects will be investigated as soon as possible. Activities of existing Co-operations which might be affected by the consolidation proposals will therefore also be investigated as possible Co-operation projects.

Ciskei: *per capita* domestic product

Hans 109/10/87 RC 741 (105)

469. Mr. H. H. SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) What was the *per capita* domestic product of the *de facto* population of Ciskei as at the latest specified date for which statistics are available;
- (2) what would be the amount of such product (a)(i) including and (ii) excluding commuter revenue and (b)(i) including and (ii) excluding migrant workers' remittances?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) R132.
- (2) (a) (i) R259.  
(ii) R132.  
(b) (i) R200.  
(ii) R259.

The above information has been supplied by BENSO.

HQMS 10  
 9/10/81 Ciskei  
 EC 715-6 (105)  
 360. Mr. P. A. MYBURGH asked the  
 Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) (a) How many houses were built in Ciskei during each of the past five years by (i) his Department, (ii) the national state government and (iii) private builders and (b) what (i) school, (ii) clinic and (iii) shop facilities were provided during this period;
- (2) whether running water is being supplied to all the resettlement camps in Ciskei; if not, why not;
- (3) how many (a) hospitals, (b) clinics, (c) doctors and (d) nurses are there in Ciskei?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) (a) (i) 1976—734  
1977—326  
1978—921  
1979—378  
1980—530

(ii) The required information is not readily available.

- (iii) 1976—Unknown  
1977—321  
1978—648  
1979—330  
1980—417

(b) (i) 12

(ii) and (iii) The responsibility for health services has been transferred to the Ciskei Government and the acquired information is otherwise not readily available.

- (2) There are no resettlement camps in the Ciskei. All the townships are, however, provided with suitable water systems.
- (3) The responsibility for health services has already been transferred to the

Ciskei Government and the required particulars are therefor not readily available.

#### Ciskei

361. Mr. P. A. MYBURGH asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) What is the present size, in hectares, of the Ciskei national state;
- (2) (a) how many hectares of land were added to Ciskei (i) from 1975 to 1979 and (ii) subsequent to 1979 and (b) what was the total cost;
- (3) whether it is the intention to add more land to this national state; if so, what is the projected cost of such future additions of land?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) 533 000 hectares.

(2)(a)(i) and (ii) and (b) The required information is not readily available due to the fact that it is not being kept in the form of a special register. It should however be kept in mind that in terms of the provisions of the Development Trust and Land Act, 1936, (Act 18 of 1936), land is being acquired on a provincial basis and that where there are more than one National State in a province, the land acquired must be divided between the various National States. For practical and other reasons it is not possible to give a more decisive reply at this stage.

- (3) Due to the fact that the investigation of the Commission for Co-operation and Development in connection with the consolidation of the Ciskei has not yet been completed, it is not possible to furnish the required information.

in Ciskei during each of the past five years and (b) from what places were they moved;

- (2) what was the total population of Ciskei (a) in 1975, (b) in 1979 and (c) at the latest specified date for which figures are available;
- (3) (a) how many resettlement areas are there in Ciskei and (b) how many persons are living in each such area;
- (4) how many persons remain to be moved to Ciskei in terms of the Government's resettlement programme?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) (a) 1976—4 048  
1977—1 261  
1978—3 580  
1979—6 525  
1980—2 525

(b) From Hershell, Glen Grey, Duncan Village, Klipfontein, Coega and Colshester.

(2)(a), (b) and (c) No official census figures are available in respect of the Ciskei for the respective years as requested.

(3) (a) 1.

(b) Due to the fact that this is a matter which falls under the jurisdiction of the Ciskei Government and that it is the policy of the said Government not to divulge the information, the required particulars can therefore not be furnished.

(4) The required particulars are not readily available and surveys to determine the exact number of people involved will only be conducted before the resettlement actions take place.

Y Hunsid  
9/10/81  
359. Mr. P. A. MYBURGH asked the  
Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) (a) How many persons were resettled

Ciskei

(105)

Qc 713-4



Ciskei National Development Corporation  
Hans 10 9/10/81 QC 739-40 (105)  
467. Mr. H. H. SCHWARZ asked the  
Minister of Co-operation and Development:

What was the total amount invested in Ciskei through the Ciskei National Development Corporation in (a) 1976, (b) 1977, (c) 1978, (d) 1979, (e) 1980 and (f) 1981 as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION  
AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f)

Statistics of the total amount invested by the Ciskei National Development Corporation have only been kept for the following years and include a projection for 1981-'82.

OCTOBER 1981

740

1978-'79—R 46 378 770  
1979-'80—R 67 841 485  
1980-'81—R 93 223 150  
1981-'82—R108 364 150

**Ciskei**  
Star 9/10/81  
**unionists**  
105 ~~229/1484~~  
**in court**

**Labour Reporter**

The case against 183 trade unionists who were detained by the Ciskei security police last month was this week postponed at the Mdantsane District Court.

The workers were being held on various charges, including incitement to violence and violations of the Riotous Assemblies Act and Ciskei's Proclamation R252.

The accused were divided into two groups. Forty will appear at the Zwelitsha communal hall on November 19 and the other 131 at the Mdantsane District Court on December 8.

Ten of the accused did not appear in court and arrest warrants were granted but will be held for 14 days pending the next court appearance.

The 183 workers originally appeared in court on September 16 and were released on bail of R40 each.

Ciskei police detained the unionists on September 6 when they were returning to Mdantsane from a union meeting.

Leather products .....	36	182
Footwear .....	—	162
Paints .....	—	26
Sawmills and other .....	120	349
Furniture .....	20	268
Printing and Publishing .	18	29
Pottery .....	—	31
Mineral Products .....	—	60
Metal Products .....	157	208
Radio and T.V. ....	—	137
Motor Vehicles etc. ....	—	159
Other Industries .....	5	164

Border area/Ciskei: manufacturing  
 flows to industry ~~47150~~  
 9/10/81 Qc 740-1 106  
 468. Mr. E. K. MOORCROFT asked the  
 Minister of Co-operation and Development:

How many Blacks were employed in (a) the Border area (Region 0602) and (b) Ciskei (Region 1301) in each specified major manufacturing group in (i) 1976 and (ii) 1980?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) Food processing	6 699
Wood and Cork Industry	1 257
Furniture	455
Printing and Publishing	220
Non Metal Industries	1 250
Fabricated Metal Products	901
Other Industries	17 867

The above figures are in respect of the year 1976 which is the latest available information.

(b)(i) and (ii)

Manufacturing Group	1976	1981
Slaughtering, preparing and preserving of meat	150	660
Grain Mill Products .....	—	95
Bakery Products .....	10	48
Malt liquors .....	88	133
Spinning and Weaving ..	3 827	4 613
Knitting Mills .....	68	178
Carpets and Rugs .....	310	652
Wearing apparel .....	28	212

# Ciskei through goes Bill

DD

10/16/87

105

## Projects still in planning stage

CAPE TOWN — The possible establishment of co-operation projects in the Ciskei and Border area is still in the planning stage.

Although the chairman of the Commission for Co-operation and Development, Mr Hennie van der Walt, said in Parliament recently that five co-operation projects were to be established in the region, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said yesterday their potential was still being investigated.

gated as soon as possible.

"Activities of existing co-operations which might be affected by the consolidation proposals will therefore also be investigated as possible co-operation projects", Dr Koornhof said.

Afterwards, Mr Malcoms attacked the government for making premature and dubious statements about the co-operation projects.

From

BARRY STREEK

CAPE TOWN — Parliament finally passed the legislation to grant the Ciskei independence on December 4 yesterday — but without the boundaries of the new state being defined.

The Progressive Federal Party fought the Status of Ciskei Bill to the end and the New Republic Party also opposed it at the third reading.

The PFP's Mrs Helen Suzman said that both the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, and the chairman of the Commission for Co-operation and Development, Mr Hennie van der Walt, had said the boundaries of the Ciskei would be finalised before inde-

Replying to a question in Parliament by Mr John Malcomess (PFP, Port Elizabeth Central) Dr Koornhof said: "The commission has identified a number of possible co-operation projects situated in and adjacent to the Ciskei.

"The potential of these projects will be investi-

"The fact, contained in the answer, that the potential of any prospective co-operative ventures has not yet been investigated, makes the statement in the House by the Nationalists that five co-operative ventures were to be initiated totally premature and highly dubious. "If they haven't been investigated, how can we know whether they will be proceeded with?" — PC.

They had also stressed that only Parliament had the authority to finalise the boundaries.

But Parliament was being asked to approve Ciskei independence without the boundaries being defined.

"Is Hogsback going to be included in the Ciskei? Are the pineapples in the Kidd's Beach area to be included in the Ciskei?"

"Are parts of Berlin to be included in the Ciskei?"

"We are busy creating an independent country with no boundaries," Mrs Suzman said.

Speaking after her, Mr Van der Walt said, however, that the government had pledged to announce the borders after the cabinet had approved consolidation proposals.

"No finality can be reached until the cabinet decides this."

The government had a problem with funds. It would cost between R45 and R50 million to buy the land needed for consolidation by 1982.

"There are also other areas where we need to buy land. Ciskei is not the only priority."

Dr Koornhof did not reply to Mrs Suzman's questions.

Afterwards, Mrs Suzman said: "Dr Koornhof has now made a borderless country for people whose state is not recognised by anyone."

At the start of the debate, Dr Koornhof said the consolidation of the Ciskei would be speeded up "so that the government could present a full picture of consolidation plans for the area before the Ciskei became independent. We shall implement that resolution."

# Council will still work in Ciskei

80 10/18/81  
25  
100

**EAST LONDON** — In his annual report delivered to the Divisional Council of Kaffraria yesterday, Chairman B. P. Bursey said that although the council would lose about 60 per cent of its area after Ciskei independence, this would have little effect on the council's activities.

At present the Division of Kaffraria comprises 10 114 square km of land and includes 12 municipal areas, 10 local areas, and the rural area.

"With the independence of the Ciskei scheduled for December 4 1981, the council will shed some 60 per cent of its area which will be within the Ciskei, and some adjustment of the boundaries of certain wards will become necessary."

Discussing the council's future, Mr Bursey said the loss of so much of its present area of jurisdiction would have little effect on the council's activities "for the next few years." This was because the council would "continue to maintain and improve roads within the independent Ciskei on an agency basis, and with funds to be provided by the Ciskeian Government."

Mr Bursey said the council's main activity was the maintenance and improvement of a total of over 3 000 km of road. "Unfortunately these funds are strictly limited by the Provincial Administration and have not been sufficient to maintain the roads to the standard we would have liked."

He said the council's road unit was reconstructing a portion of the East London to Kei Road road. "The council has, through various channels, brought the importance of this

road, which together with Main Road 14, between Kei Road and Stutterheim, forms the only road link between East London and the rest of the Republic which will not pass through the Ciskei."

These two roads were soon to be proclaimed provincial roads.

Turning to health services, Mr Bursey said the council now had a fully equipped ambulance service, following the delivery of four more ambulances during the last month. He said this was a goal for which the council had striven for the past five years.

"Due to lack of funds, all posts in the Health Department falling vacant are automatically frozen until the financial position of the State Health Department improves. No relief staff can be appointed either for sisters on leave, and council has requested all sisters to co-operate in arranging their leave during times when the health services are least affected."

The council is still waiting for permission from the State Health Department to appoint a replacement for a sister at the King William's Town clinic who had been transferred. Mr Bursey said public facilities along the coast were in great demand and the council had adopted a programme of systematic upgrading of facilities at picnic spots along the "beautiful coastline under council's control".

He suggested that more funds be provided to "speed up the provision of more and better facilities and at the same time to protect and preserve our seashore for future generations". — DDR

CT  
10/10/81

# Ciskei bill passed

105

Political Staff

**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.** — Parliament yesterday finally passed the legislation to grant Ciskei independence on December 4 — but without the boundaries of the new state being defined.

The Progressive Federal Party's Mrs Helen Suzman (Houghton) said yesterday that both the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, and the chairman of the Commission for Co-operation and Development, Mr Hennie van der Walt, had said that the boundaries of Ciskei would be finalized before independence.

They had also emphasized that only Parliament had the authority to finalize the boundaries.

But Parliament was being asked to approve the independence of Ciskei without the boundaries being defined.

"Is Hogsback going to be included in Ciskei? Are the pineapples in the Kidd's Beach area to be included in Ciskei?" she asked.

Speaking after her, Mr Van der Walt said, however, that the government had pledged to announce the borders of Ciskei only after the cabinet had approved consolidation proposals.

**BAD  
NEWS  
FOR  
E. CAPE  
GAMBLERS**

*S. Tribune  
11/10/81*

*(105)*

**GAMBLERS** in the Eastern Cape were dealt a bad hand with the news that no casino is planned at the R6-million hotel being built at Bisho, the new Ciskei capital.

**Sol Kerzner's** Southern Suns group, who are building the hotel, say that a casino will not be incorporated in the Amatola Sun.

**Willie Kaba**, Ciskei's Deputy Chief Minister, announced in March that a casino would be built somewhere along the coast.

It was first believed that the casino would be built at Hamburg — Ciskei's prestige sea resort — but the Ciskei National Development Corporation said last week they have a better site than Hamburg.

There is feverish activity at the Amatola Sun Hotel site. The hotel is scheduled to open during May 1982 but State bouquets for independence celebrations will be held in the partially completed structure in December.

The Amatola Sun, as its name suggests, overlooks the Amatola mountain range. It is being constructed near the Independence Stadium and the Legislative Assembly building.

The hotel will consist of 62 rooms and suites which will accommodate 130 people and an a la carte restaurant, an entertainment bar, a cocktail bar, a lounge and conference facilities for 750 people.

The hotel will employ 130 Ciskeians.

When Sol Kerzner held talks with the Ciskei Government in March, he said his group would not be able to complete work on the hotel by December.

Guests attending the celebrations will be accommodated in hotels in King William's Town and East London.

A tent village to accommodate the thousands of Ciskeians who are expected to attend the independence celebrations, will be erected near the stadium during the next few weeks, a spokesman for the Ciskei Government said.



# Ciskei wants houses in King

S. Tribune 11/10/81  
Tribune Correspondent

105  
THE Ciskei Government could make history if their request to have a diplomatic place created within the boundaries of the King William's Town municipality is granted.

Ciskei's acting Chief Minister, Willie Xaba, said last week that the South African authorities had been asked to declare Balasi Estates — which falls under the jurisdiction of the King William's Town borough council — a diplomatic place so that the President and some Ministers could live in seven houses there.

Professor John Dugard, of the Centre For Applied Legal Studies, described the move as very interesting. He said it had never occurred before. There may be a precedent for this in the 19th Century but I do not think it has happened before, he said.

Mayor Eric Weyer said he has not been approached by the Department of Co-operation and Development about possible diplomatic immunity in the area.

Mr Xaba said the area would remain under the jurisdiction of the borough council but by being made a diplomatic place blacks would be allowed to live there.

The President and Ministers would live in the houses until their official residences at Bisho, Ciskei's capital, had been completed.

The houses would probably be sold to secretaries after this, he said.

Mr J. J. Engelbrecht, Commissioner General of the Ciskei and go-between for the South African and Ciskei Governments, was not available for comment.

Mr Weyer said he had heard rumours that Ciskei Ministers had been viewing houses at Balasi Estates.

Town Clerk Henry Hutten refused to comment on the possibility that a black community may be established within the boundaries of the municipal area.

FM 13/11/81  
INDEPENDENCE CAMPAIGN 105  
Sam Kikine, general secretary of Saawu,  
calls for a nation-wide campaign against  
Ciskeian independence similar to the  
campaign against the SAIC elections.

CISKEI

FM 13/11/81

106

329

139

# Fears of confrontation

Businessmen who have links with the Ciskei are awaiting December 4 with some trepidation. The shots fired by the homeland's police at a crowd in Mdantsane township near East London on Sunday have dispelled any hopes that Ciskei will achieve its "independence" next month with a minimum of controversy.

The bitter rivalry between the Ciskei government and the rapidly growing black trade union movement in the East London area has entered a dangerous new phase. One union in particular has earned the special enmity of the Ciskei authorities — the SA Allied Workers' Union (Saawu), the largest and most influential union in the area. Sunday's violence, in which a woman died, occurred when a group of mourners returned from the funeral of the mother and uncle of Saawu president Thozamile Gqweta.

As the conflict between unionists and the Ciskei government intensifies, John Rich, president of the Border Chamber of Industries, expresses fears about the effects that the strife may have on labour relations. East London mayor Errol Spring is also extremely concerned, but he hopes that businessmen can play a constructive role in reducing tensions.

Few businessmen believe that this will be easy. "We're all waiting to see what will happen after December 4," says one. "We are caught in the middle and it would be extremely dangerous for industry to come out in support of one side or the other."

Some union leaders appear to be trying to prevent further clashes at the moment. But there have been calls from workers for a general strike and there is a very real danger of a sudden flare-up. A joint statement issued by Saawu, the General Worker's Union, and the African Food and Canning Workers' Union this week warned that legislative reforms and progressive initiatives by managements are being seriously undermined by detentions and continued police harassment of workers.

It also warned that the power of Mdant-



Chief Minister Sebe ... 'I will have no mercy'

sane workers resides in the factories of East London and that if the SA authorities want to avoid full-scale confrontation in these factories they should curb the Ciskei government. In the wake of Sunday's clash, Saawu general secretary Sam Kikine has called for a campaign against Ciskeian independence similar to that against the SA Indian Council.

Hostility between the Ciskei government and unions such as Saawu has been simmering for more than a year. Union members have been repeatedly detained by the Ciskei authorities and at one stage recently more than 200 were held in one of the biggest crackdowns ever on SA trade unionists.

Gqweta himself has been detained four times: twice by the SA police and twice by the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service headed by Major-General Charles Sebe, brother of Chief Minister Lennox Sebe.

Radically opposing points of view have caused the impasse. The Ciskei government views Saawu as a serious threat to its authority. Indeed, Saawu is the only mass organisation in the Ciskei outside the control of the Ciskei authorities. The Ciskei government sees Saawu's opposition to independence as a sign that the union wishes to assume a political role.

When questioned about the arrest of Saawu members recently, Chief Minister Sebe said bluntly: "I will have no mercy for them."

## Opposition

Saawu's opposition to independence stems largely from its role as a community-based organisation and the fear that Sebe's government will increase efforts to suppress the union after independence, when Saawu will be much more vulnerable.

Despite strong support for independence in a referendum last year, opposition to this appears to be growing in townships such as Mdantsane. Sebe has insisted in the past that Ciskei independence will be more meaningful than that obtained by Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda. However, it is now clear that when Ciskei becomes independent, 2.1m people, more than half of whom live in white-designated SA, will lose their South African citizenship. In addition, hopes that independence would result in the overcrowded, poverty-stricken territory obtaining large additions of land have not yet been fulfilled.

Any large-scale unrest involving Ciskeians — whether in or out of the homeland — will hardly encourage investment of the kind the territory desperately needs. But, judging by the Sebes' recent statements, "independence" will be marked by iron rule rather than conciliation. The prospects are bleak.

Argus 14/10/81 (105)

# Maties see Ciskei deprivation

A LEADING Stellenbosch University theologian and four of his senior students have returned from a three-day visit to the Ciskei dedicated to make the powerful NG Kerk more aware of the deprivation in the homeland.

Problem areas they intend to focus on include the need for Government policies to be applied humanely, the dehumanisation stemming from idleness, inactivity and overcrowding, and the 'cancer' of migratory labour.

Following their impressions and observations of the squatter removals at Crossroads and Nyanga during past months, Professor Nico Smith, professor of missionary science, Mr Benjamin Kock (sixth year), Mr Adolf Joubert (fifth year), Mr Jaco Coetzee (a doctoral student)

and Mr Bossie Minnaar (sixth year) decided to visit the Ciskei 'to see for themselves.'

They have reported back to the theological faculty and this week the group — with the exception of Mr Minnaar — spoke to The Argus.

Professor Smith said the State had a big responsibility when it shifted people to bear in mind human considerations and to guard against acting 'totalitarianly.'

'The church has also to keep itself informed and speak up when it sees people suffering deprivation,' Professor Smith said.

The question arose whether the authorities had the right to move people. It was natural that people would themselves move to any place where

there were better opportunities for a better life.

Professor Smith said he had been struck by the 'tremendous idleness and inactivity' in the Ciskei.

'You find people in the villages with nothing to do and this becomes dehumanising. They are taught to do nothing. They should be given creativity in their lives,' he said.

He had once again been made aware of the 'reality and problem' of migratory labour.

It led to men running two homes and to the 'one

baby a year' syndrome.

He was more aware than before of a lack of sensitivity among South Africans to the fate of other people, especially those of a different race.

Although 'separateness' had to be accepted, the policy of separation had isolated and estranged the various population groups from each other.

Mr Coetzee emphasised it was acknowledged that the Ciskei could not continue to survive without the migratory labour system.

# Ciskei consolidation: report with cabinet

DD 14/10/81 (105)

CAPE TOWN — The final proposals for the consolidation of the Ciskei are now with the South African Cabinet.

This was announced yesterday by the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Mr Greyling Wentzel, at the Cape congress of the National Party.

He said the Commission of Co-operation and Development had now completed its investigations into the consolidation of the Ciskei and it had submitted its report to the cabinet.

Mr Wentzel was responding to a number of criticisms by delegates of the government's handling of the consolidation of the Ciskei.

They called for the borders to be finalised, the purchase of land to be completed as soon as possible and for the removal of black spots in the white corridor between East London and Queenstown.

Replying, Mr Wentzel said that although the cabinet would make its recommendations for the

consolidation, the final decision rested with Parliament.

The government hoped to have all the land scheduled for incorporation into the Ciskei in terms of the 1972, 1973 and 1975 proposals bought out by the end of 1982.

The costs would be considerable because it had been estimated that between R48 million and R50 million was needed to complete the purchases in the Victoria East district alone.

Mr Wentzel also empha-

sised that the South African Government had stressed in its negotiations with the Ciskei Government that production in the pineapple farms in the Chalumna/Kidd's Beach area would have to be maintained during its transfer to the Ciskei and this had been fully accepted by the homeland's Minister of Agriculture.

If production fell it would have an adverse effect on factories and the pineapple industry, but, on the other hand, continued production could be developed as a co-operation project.

"This provision will be strictly applied in the Chalumna area," Mr Wentzel said.

Mr Wentzel said the government was aware that consolidation created problems and uncertainties among the people, but in the case of the Ciskei it was hoped that the purchases would be completed by next year. — PC

# Moorcroft: independence won't solve problems <sup>60 16/10/81</sup> (705)

**EAST LONDON** — Granting independence to the Ciskei and other homelands would in no way solve the real political problems facing the country, the PFP MP for Albany, Mr Errol Moorcroft, told a meeting at the Clifton Hall here last night.

Mr Moorcroft said it had been calculated that by the turn of the century, 75 per cent of all black people would be living in so-called white South Africa and the homeland policy was trying to "accommodate the political aspirations of black people where they won't be."

He said the PFP had vigorously opposed the Status of Ciskei Bill for this reason and also be-

cause:

- It was opposed in principle to the fragmentation of South Africa;

- The non-negotiable package deal for independence for which the Ciskei people had given a mandate had been violated. This had included citizenship rights and a vastly increased land area;

- Parliament had been asked to grant independence to a territory whose boundaries had not yet been defined.

Giving a review of the Parliamentary session, Mr Moorcroft described the Government's embargo on the De Lange report on education until the last day of Parliament as "poli-

tical cynicism."

Mr Moorcroft also described as "political cynicism in the extreme" the attitude of the Minister of Police, Mr Louis Le Grange, to the problems farmers in the Chalumna area were having with large-scale theft of pineapples.

He said the farmers had been given an assurance they would not suffer as a result of being bought out for consolidation purposes or by becoming border farmers.

However, Mr Le Grange had replied to a question on the problems there by saying the Chalumna area was part of the Ciskei and not the responsibility of the South African Police. **DDR**

# 'Struggle must go on' — Sacos 'chief'

C. Herald 17/10/07 #100

**WESTERN PROVINCE**  
hockey boss Frank van der Horst lashed out strongly at the Ciskei Government's recent deportation of four top sports officials at a rugby function in King William's Town last week. He labelled the deportations as 'sheer harassment and intimidation.'

Four seats were left vacant at the head table symbolising the deportation of the four officials when the King and Districts Rugby Union (Kadru) held its trophy presentation function at Briedbach near King William's Town.

Speaking in his capacity as vice-president of Sacos, Mr van der Horst urged sportsmen not to give up the struggle.

'Non-racial sport will struggle for complete change in South Africa,' he said and paid tribute to the deported men. 'The struggle continues in spite of this harassment.'

#### CHEAP LABOUR

'We have no political rights, we are not in the law-making machinery, we have no political power, we provide cheap labour and are herded into homelands and locations,' he said.

'Liberation must come,' Mr van der Horst said and

pledged that Sacos would link up with trade unions, youth organisations and other liberation movements for the common goal of freedom.

Border and Kadru president, Mr A Nyondo, vice-president Mr A Tyulu, secretary Douglas Maku and treasurer Fungile Mabece were deported from Ciskei last month after their union allegedly had refused to allow members of the Ciskei police force and army to join teams affiliated to the union.

They are also refusing to participate in Ciskei independence celebrations on December 4.

# Strike-hit PE bans

## Union meetings

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN

ALL meetings by members of two trade unions in Port Elizabeth this weekend have been banned, and yesterday there were unconfirmed reports that more striking workers in the city had been detained.

In other developments:

- Seven workers appeared in court in Port Elizabeth in connection with a recent strike at the General Post Office
- 36 workers who were detained by the Ciskeian Central Intelligence Service earlier this year in a dramatic swoop in Mdantsane township near East London yesterday had Riotous Assemblies Act charges against them withdrawn

The Ciskeian authorities had maintained they were holding a "riotous assembly" in an unruly manner while alighting from a bus in the township. All 36 were fired from Wilson-Rovantree after a strike at the plant some months ago.

They had been held under Ciskeian Proclamation R252, which provides for three months' detention without trial

In Port Elizabeth, the Chief Magistrate has banned all weekend meetings by members of the Motor Assembly and Compnents Workers Union (Macwusa) and the General Workers Union of SA (Gwusa), whose members have been involved in several strikes recently, including one at the General Post Office.

### Order

Brigadier S J van Rensburg, Divisional Commissioner of Police in the Eastern Cape, told Sapa the order had been issued in terms of Section 2 of the Riotous Assemblies Act.

A Mail correspondent in Port Elizabeth reported that both Macwusa and Gwusa officials said they had no meetings planned for the weekend.

Meanwhile, seven Gwusa members appeared in court in Port Elizabeth yesterday on charges connected with the strikes. Two other union members appeared in court earlier this week.

They are among 23 union members detained by Port Elizabeth police this week. A union organiser, Mr Thembu Dusa, was also detained but has since been released.

A Gwusa spokesman said yesterday that the nine workers who appeared in court were still being held in police custody.

He added that there had been more detentions of General Post Office strikers and that the union was trying to establish how many were being held.



# Union men freed in crackdown on strikes

STW 17/10/81

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By Drew Forrest

The Ciskeian authorities have withdrawn charges against 59 members of the SA Allied Workers Union (SAAWU) in two separate hearings in the Mdantsane district court this week.

But in the countrywide crackdown on illegal strikes, more than 30 workers have appeared in

court this week either to be charged or for remand, and another 23 are expected to face charges shortly.

On Monday, the Ciskeians dropped charges of public violence against 24 SAAWU members who were among the 500 workers dismissed after the February Wilson-Rowntree strike in East

London. The 24 were held for two months under Ciskeian security laws.

And yesterday, charges of attending an illegal gathering against another 35 SAAWU members were dropped. They were arrested in May after attending an East London court case involving a colleague

On the East Rand two more former employees of Telephone Manufacturers of SA in Springs appeared in the KwaThema magistrate's court on Wednesday on assault charges.

Nine former Temsa employees were charged with assault on Monday after the recent strike at the plant, which resulted in the dismissal of 1 600 black workers. All the cases were postponed.

Our Port Elizabeth correspondent reports security police as saying that 15 of the 180 workers dismissed after last week's strike at two post office yards would appear in court shortly, together with eight of the 250 workers who struck recently at SA Bottling.

And according to Sapa, the Port Elizabeth chief magistrate, has imposed a weekend ban on meetings of the General Workers Union of SA and the Motor Assemblers and Component Workers Union (Macwusa).

Meanwhile, after last month's strike at Cobra Brassware in Luipaardstroom, on the West Rand, 13 workers appeared in the Krugersdorp magistrate's court for formal remand yesterday.

EAST LONDON - A threat that sales tax would be dropped in Ciskei and South African merchants blocked from repossessing goods in Ciskei when hire purchase instalments were not paid was made at the weekend by a Ciskei cabinet minister.

The startling suggestions were made in a statement issued by the Ciskei's Minister of Agriculture, the Rev W. M. Xaba.

Although the statement is marked "secret," it was specifically issued to the Daily Dispatch by Mr Xaba.

Outlining his reasons for wanting to withdraw sales tax, he said: "The Ciskei Government has clear intentions of building Bisho as a prosperous capital of Ciskei where large business concerns will be set up to enhance economic prosperity.

"Bisho will not only be a seat of government, consisting of offices and government residences, but will be a place where provision will be made for private residential areas, public facilities and industrial sites

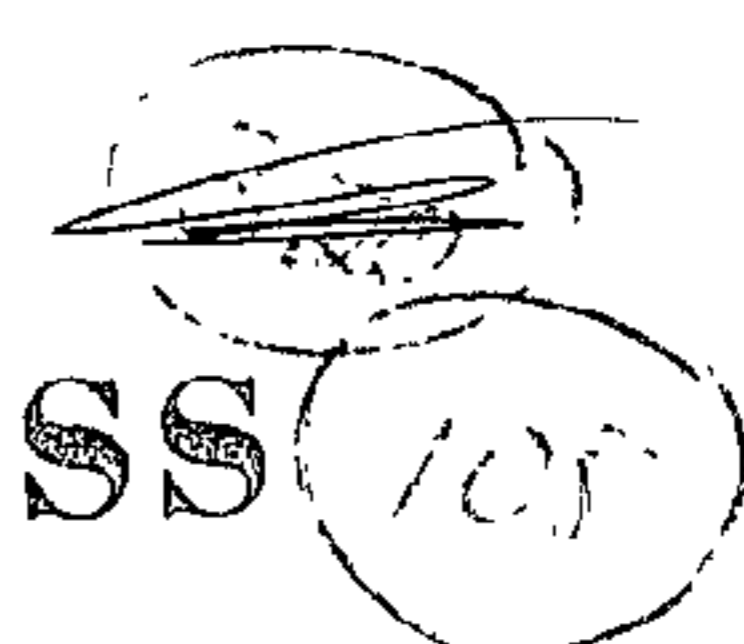
"Industry and commerce will need to be encouraged to the extent that the question of economic concessions has been investigated because it is such concessions that will encourage entrepreneurs from far and wide to set themselves up in Bisho.

"The 4 per cent sales tax will have to be dropped in Ciskei and this will encourage consumers to support Bisho businesses."

Turning to HP transactions, he said there were many other areas the gov-

# Ciskei plan may hit SA business

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ernment would probe to assist economic growth in Ciskei, entrepreneurs at Bisho and Ciskei in general

"There is, for instance," he said, "the issue of hire-purchase which will most likely turn out to be a thorny one

"I cannot visualise a situation where a resident in Ciskei enters into a hire purchase agreement with a shop in the Republic (of South Africa) and, when that customer fails to pay, the shop owner simply enters Ciskei to repossess his property

"Such transgressions will not be allowed by the Ciskei state.

"Ciskeians must gear themselves to support this economic growth of their new capital; entrepreneurs will not be encouraged by concessions only, but also by consumer support and a climate of tranquil business progress that is not prone to upheavals.

"The man in the street will also benefit in that

such prosperity is geared to alleviate unemployment," he said.

Mr Xaba said blacks in the Ciskei, and indeed in many parts of South Africa, were not defeated by whites on the battlefield, but on the economic front.

"Since the time of their defeat, which followed the Nongqause cattle-killing episode, the economic war has continued without a pause," he said.

Ciskeians always had been subjected to white domination because of the need to earn a living... " And what they earned was a mere pittance, thus subjecting them to endless subjection, generation after generation.

"It is expedient that Ciskeians should be clear on the question of their priorities before we go to Bisho."

As in the days of old, the present battle was the same economic battle and Ciskeians had to work for economic upliftment if they were to win that battle -- DDR.

# Warning on Ciskei sales tax forecast

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By SANDRA SMITH

EAST LONDON — If sales tax was dropped in the Ciskei, South African taxpayers would lose out and it would be detrimental to the economy of the Border area.

This was said today by a member of the East London City Council, Mr Donald Card, in response to a statement by the Ciskei's Minister of Agriculture, the Rev W M Xaba.

In a statement issued at the weekend, Mr Xaba suggested that sales tax might be dropped in the Ciskei and that South African merchants could be blocked from repossessing goods in the Ciskei when hire-purchase instalments were not paid.

"The 4% sales tax will have to be dropped in the Ciskei" and this would encourage consumers to support black businesses, Mr Xaba said.

A UPE report on the Border area pointed out that problems in the region included the fragmentation of economic resources, Mr Card said.

"This is why we were looking at co-prosperity zones in the Ciskei, Transkei and the Border

— and then we get a statement like this," Mr Card said. "This can only be detrimental to us all."

"They throttled Mafeking by doing the same thing in Bophuthatswana. Mafeking was forced to seek incorporation into the homeland, and the same thing will happen in King William's Town."

The reason why sales tax was introduced in South Africa was to recover further taxes from the country, and it was obvious that the Ciskei would be subsidised by South Africa.

"The less money the Ciskei brings into their coffers, the more money the South African taxpayer will have to subsidise them by," Mr Card said.

There was a flourishing hire-purchase business in the Border region and the blocking of repossession would be detrimental to businessmen.

"I have warned against this before. If black businessmen were allowed to move into the Central Business District, this would not happen, because it would hit them as well," Mr Card said.

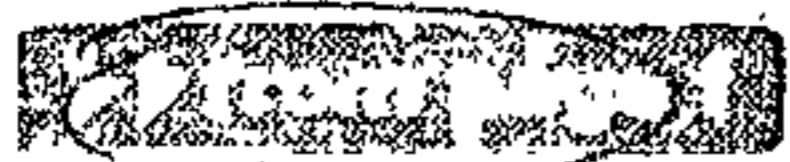
# TV film shocks Press

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Dr Koornhof in a later programme.

The South African Ambassador, Mr Marais Steyn, has complained to the Independent Broadcasting Authority about the "wilfully unethical methods" of the camera crew which made the film.

The embassy said in a statement today that Mr Steyn had been invited to participate in the programme last Thursday but had declined because:

• "World in Action" had not applied for work permits before filming in South Africa which put their motives "under suspicion."

• The embassy would have tried to obtain an interview for the crew with the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, in South Africa had they followed "laid-down procedures" and approached the embassy "in an ethical way."

• Mr Steyn's request to see a preview of the film before participating in the programme was refused. In any case, according to the statement, participation would have implied approval of the filming methods "which appear to be wilfully unethical."

These reasons were conveyed to the producers of "World in Action" and Lord Thomson, chairman of the Independent Broadcasting Authority.

to produce an absolute element for execution, thereby relieving the user of the responsibility. The user may execute his program by the use of the @XQT control statement.

## 2.7.1 THE @XQT STATEMENT

The @XQT (execute) statement is used to initiate execution of an absolute program prepared by the collector. In the absence of an absolute element, the relocatable elements in TPF\$ will be collected and the resulting absolute element will be executed.

Format:

@XQT,OPTIONS FILENAME.ELTNAME/VERSION

### 2.7.1.1 OPTIONS

The options field may be used to contain options for use by the program by means of the ER OPT\$ function.

Option letters generate a 26 bit mask with bit position 25 set to a 1 bit for an A option letter, bit 24 for a B, etc. This mask may then be tested by the executing program. See the 1100 Operating System Programmers Reference Manual.

### 2.7.1.2 FILENAME.ELTNAME/VERSION

This parameter names the specific program file and element (absolute element only) to be executed.

If this parameter is blank, the Operating System assumes TPF\$, the temporary program file, to be the user's program file. This file will be searched for an absolute element. In the case where no absolute element is found, the Operating System will call the collector which

# Harrowing Ciskei scenes on British TV

LONDON. — Harrowing scenes of diseased children and starving people in South Africa's dustbin — Ciskei — have been shown on TV here in a programme entitled 'The Discarded People'.

Journalists at a Press preview were visibly moved as the camera swept over the rubble of deserted settlements, their occupants herded away in buses. It then focused on crying, stunted and starving babies and the graves of many of their brothers and sisters.

Last night's programme was shown during prime time in the documentary series World in Action. It

was a sequel to 'The Dumping Grounds' filmed 10 years ago.

This time the film had to be shot in secret and the reels smuggled out of South Africa. The crew were arrested and held for three days.

Their aim had been to test claims by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, that there will be no more forced removals.

They visited the ruins of District Six. A family wept as they were forced to move to a coloured township.

The crew filmed as hundreds of rain-drenched squatters were herded into vans near Gugulethu and taken under armed guard back to the homelands earlier this year.

'There are no signs of Dr Koornhof's reforms here,' said the commentator.

Viewers saw the 'black spot' of Mbulwani. According to the documentary, officials moved into the township only one month after Dr Koornhof's widely-reported promise of no more forced removals.

Numbers were painted on houses and later bulldozers all but demolished them, leaving, in many cases, one room where there had formerly been six.

The film crew also visited resettlement camps in the Ciskei where they

found hospitals were full of children suffering from malnutrition.

Independent Television has asked the South African Government to comment on the documentary. It hopes to interview Dr Koornhof in a later programme.

# Sebe: bill will halt youths' lawlessness

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**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN** — Parents and guardians of mischievous boys in rural locations will be forced in future to have their boys circumcised when the Ciskeian Authorities Amendment Act introduced in the assembly yesterday, is passed.

Introducing the second reading of the act, the Chief Minister, Chief L. L. Sebe, said the purpose of the bill was to legalise the customary practice to punish boys who were causing problems.

Giving a brief description of the provisions of the bill, he said it had always been the practice of chiefs and headmen to order the parents or guardians of lawless boys of or above the age of circumcision to have these boys circumcised.

"The reason is that a male invariably puts away his childish and wild ways once he is circumcised and reaches man's estate," he said.

"By this means it has often been possible to contain faction fighting and to prevent stock theft."

The bill provided that the order of a chief of headman remained lawful even if such order was given through the agency or with the advice of a tribal authority, he said.

Supporting the bill Chief

N. D. Mavuso said there had been a number of cases of old bearded men with families who had not been circumcised.

"It is difficult to circumcise them by force because they could take legal action," he said.

"Some of them were full of mischief and stole sheep." Chief A. M. Mqalo said all nationalities had their customs. To blacks circumcision was important. A boy was never respected until he was circumcised.

"We have many evils perpetrated by boys. Boys are getting fat while sheep are decreasing in numbers. They eat pieces of meat usually ascribed for men."

Chief Mqalo warned mischievous men who grew up in the cities and never went to the "Bakhwetha School" that they would be made to comply.

At present chiefs and headman had no final say on the matter because of fear of legal action. This had led to the breakdown of cultural heritage. With the bill the government was trying to keep laws and custom intact.

Mr. W. F. Ximiya who described the bill as a fine piece of legislation, said he would like to correct the impression that urban dwellers were not initi-

ated.

He assured the house that the custom was observed strictly in urban areas to such an extent that coloureds who used to live in New Brighton, Port Elizabeth, attended the initiation schools before they were removed from the township.

When Mr Ximiya said some members were asking about the people who went to hospital for circumcision, the chairman, Chief J. T. Mabandla, said: "That is circumcision. This is no time to play. That is circumcision."

Amid laughter Mr Ximiya stressed that people should go to the bush for circumcision and not to hospital.

Chief S. M. Burns-Ncamashe who introduced himself as "Duke of Gwali" of his tribe said circumcision was no solution to stock thefts, faction fighting and burglary.

The custom had a religious significance among the Xhosas. What constituted custom was what people believed their ancestors were directly involved in and that was characterised by ritual ceremonies and killings of beasts.

Chief Ncamashe said blacks did not necessarily follow the same or exact

procedure in their customary or traditional practice.

Chief Sebe explained to him that the government was not introducing a new bill as it was an old practice but a technical flaw had been found by legal experts.

The Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs, Mr M. A. Tapa, said the new bill was meant for lawless boys and law abiding males could remain uncircumcised for 80 years.

The Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, the Reverend W. M. Xaba, said the bill was going to be of great help in rural areas. It was going to be a deterrent to misbehaving boys, stockthieves and those who liked to engage in faction fights.

Previously mischievous boys would be surrounded by men and circumcised. This practice was known by magistrates fully conversant with custom. When boys were brought before them they would sentence them to cuts and order them to be circumcised.

"Law and order prevailed and people could go about freely in the villages. Boys were aware that should they be mischievous they were liable for circumcision," Mr Xaba said. The bill was read the second time.—

DDR

The people of Tyefu, read the official Ciskei report, are recalcitrant and difficult, unco-operative and resisting betterment schemes. "Cutting down stock control fences," complained agricultural officers, "as fast as they were being put up..."

They were a hostile people, 50 000 souls, starving in a wasteland of barren black shale and gutted soil, defying, decade upon decade, the burning droughts of the Fish River Valley. Their valley was hot, windy and arid in summer, and cold and frosty in winter. The rainfall about 450 mm a year and extremely erratic, the vegetation markedly xerophytic.

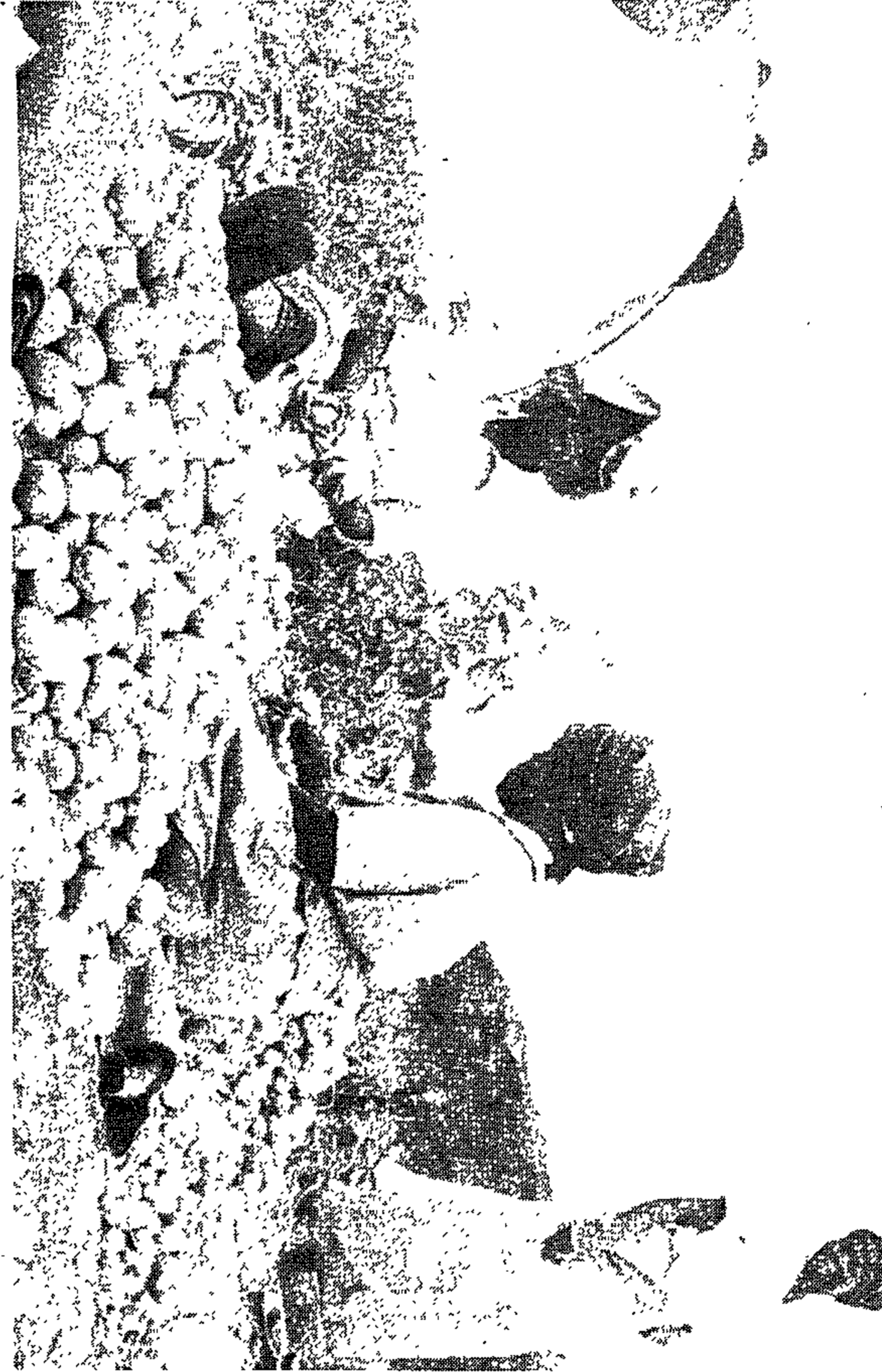
Dryland cropping potential of maize was exceeding one ton a hectare only once in six years, and only once in 16 years exceeding three tons a hectare. If Free State farmers do not get at least three tons a hectare every year, they would simply stop planting maize. Fortunately the 'farmers' of Tyefu — women, children and men, for some reason unable to sell their labour on the open market — were unaware of these objective standards of reasonable reward.

Their isolation sustaining their grim will to survive, they just hung on, and on, against all odds.

Even their river — the ultimate bitter quirk of nature — was against them. Fed from and flowing through geological formations rich in salts the Fish River was highly saline for the greater part of the year. Only when the river was in spate was the water suitable for salt-sensitive crops.

Such was life at Tyefu, whose people hated their distant government, blaming something, somebody, somewhere for their plight. Tyefu, that had spawned the Pogo of the early Sixties, the brutal killers of the Bashee, who murdered five holidaymakers at their riverside camp... Tyefu, a hobbed still in 1976, the year of the miracle.

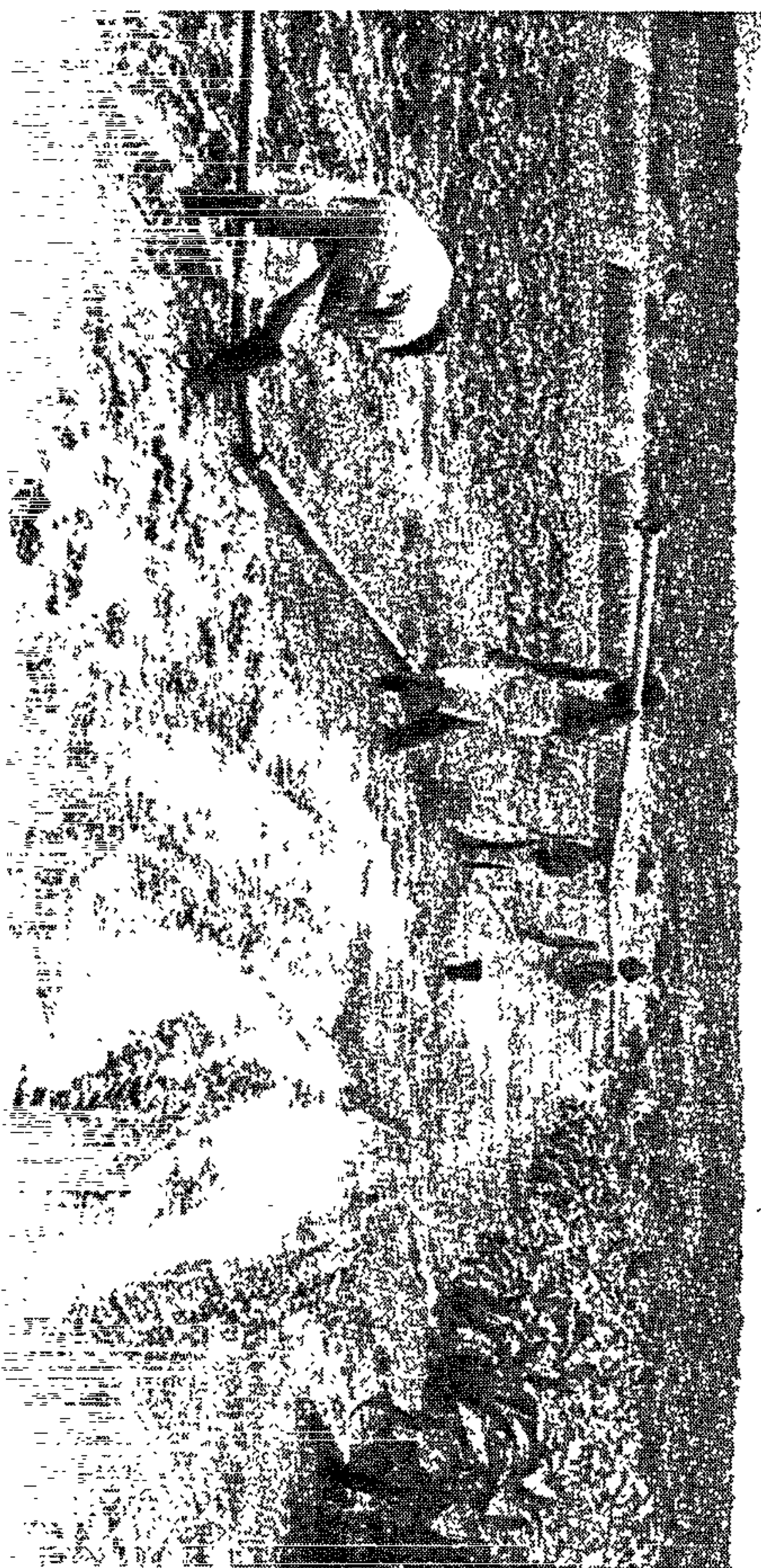
# Tyefu — Green revolution in the Ciskei



**ABOVE:** Women sorting the potato crop at Tyefu.

**RIGHT:** Irrigation pipes and sprays being moved at Tyefu. The crop on the right is tobacco.

Two problems remained: the shortage of money, and the saline water. The answer lay either in large-scale storage or the use of the Orange River water via the Orange-Fish tunnel. The idea was to use Orange River water to 'flush out' the brack water of the Fish — through opening the Verwoerd dam's giant sluices for just a few minutes and sending some of this man-made flood down the Fish — while also filling up the storage dams at Tyefu.



prising the chief and some of his councillors, the headmen with advisers, the Department, the consultants, management and representatives of the farmers, under the chairmanship of the tribal authority.

Only three whites serve on the committee, with 20 blacks. Says Martin Uhlig, the project manager: "We can only argue, we can't decide."

While Tyefu's commercial farms are a system in many ways similar to the Israeli moshav, it differs principally in retention of tribal authority. In a very real way it has increased the power of the chief and the headmen, while directing that power for the benefit of the people.

That benefit was evident, to detractors and beneficiaries alike, within

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**CHRIS VAN DER MERWE writes about TYEFU, 50 km north-east of Grahamstown in the Fish River valley, transformed from poverty to a development showpiece.**

quarter hectare food plots, as well as three tribal farms and a research farm of 349.5 ha under irrigation."

Some of the market gardeners, while feeding themselves and their families are making a R300 net profit. The target set at the start of the scheme was R100.

The commercial farmers are making on average between R2 500 and R3 000 clear profit, and one man has made nearly R5 000. "Unsuccessfully" farmers making as little as R500 have so far numbered only three. Two of them, 'called on the carpet' by the management committee, were fired. Everyone was getting the same soil, the same climate, the same water, the same seeds, the same fertiliser, the same insecticides, the same equipment, the same advice, so if one man was making ten times more than the other, it was felt, there could be no excuse. The third man resigned of his own free will.

Tyefu's farmers must understand the workings of money, credit and debt and profit. Few Ciskeians have up to now looked upon farming as a business; most of its farmers still look at the land simply as a means of subsistence.

been spent on the development of less than 400 ha. It has created 1 000 jobs, supporting perhaps five times that number of people. Those still against the scheme say it is not worth the money. But the planners disagree.

In an area where five years ago there were almost no jobs and no money generated, the scheme is paying out R200 000 a year in wages. The land use plan has proved a satisfactory compromise, argue the consultants. There is no loss of land rights. A new 'middle class' farmer firmly entrenched in the cash economy is being born. Services and facilities that otherwise could not be justified now exist. There are 'triple effects'. The profits of the tribal farm are being used to improve the quality of life for all of the tribe, which now has its first secondary school and clinic, new roads and a bus service to towns like Peddie and Grahamstown. Now sports fields are on the list.

What started as a small farming experiment has already become a way of life.

Of course Zwelitsha's planners would like to see all of Tyefu's 1 800 ha of land developed. But at 100 ha a year, the pace up to now, that would take much longer than anyone is prepared to wait. Zwelitsha wants a 'five-year plan', as an investment in good 'race relations' for the area. There is around 2 000 ha of white land across the river from Tyefu, and the farmers would need the canal Ciskei wants if their land is to be properly exploited. Already, some of the farmers on the South African side have swallowed their smiles and started to plant the same crops that they saw growing for the first time, in Ciskei.

Government advisers have also changed their tune. Now they encourage the starting of schemes like Tyefu all over Southern Africa.

Unfortunately several blocks of irrigable soil had remained intact. These had been seen to offer irrigation development opportunities — the subject of official correspondence and studies for 15 years before 1976, when the Department of Agriculture and Forestry decided that too much emphasis had been laid on the problems and that action was overdue.

Consultants were commissioned to plan the Tyefu irrigation scheme. Investigations revealed that around 1 800 ha of good land in the valley could be brought under irrigation from a canal, 35 km long on the Ciskei side of the Fish River. By means of siphons such a canal could also irrigate large areas of land owned by white farmers on the right bank.

This concept was taken to the Tyefu tribal authority which after being won over, was suddenly impatient. "Enough of talk," it said. "The people are starving, we want action."

Whichever way things went, of course, Tyefu had absolutely nothing to lose. Developing the first 1 500 ha would cost R5 million. Developed, the first 350 ha could earn net cash incomes of R500 000 a year. The return per unit of land, water and invest-

In the meantime a pilot project was mounted, based on the pumping and off-river storage of flood waters of acceptable quality.

But government officials had doubts: could the people of Tyefu be persuaded to give up their land for something nobody but the planners themselves yet believed in? "Never, Middle with land rights in Africa, and you had very big problems," it was felt.

Nowhere else had this been done.

By 1976 they had been proved wrong by the Ciskei government and its consultants, if only because the people of Tyefu had their backs up against the wall.

The land had been made available in a unique 'deal' with the tribe. Land rights had been voluntarily alienated and redistributed to create a 65-hectare commercial tribal farm, a 400-ha commercial farm, and 100-odd subsistence and market gardening plots of a quarter hectare each for those tribespeople who had formerly enjoyed land rights in the area.

This principle of redistribution of land rights af-

ter development is now an acceptable strategy. However, when the pilot project was started no-one entertained such dramatic hopes for it. Certainly not across the river, where the white farmers were chuckling away as they were looking at the 'new' Tyefu.

The main objectives of the tribal farm are threefold: to provide a comprehensive range of services to the producers, to meet the cost of competent management and to generate profits to be used for community development purposes.

The range of services includes availability of seed, fertiliser and pesticides, irrigation water, mechanisation and markets, expert management backed up by local research facilities and disseminated by continuous training of producers and employees.

The 4 ha commercial farms are allocated to local men who are prepared to make a living from full-time, arduous irrigation farming. They are selected through traditional channels and undergo a one-year probationary period, during which the aspirant farmers are employed by

the tribal farm to operate a 4 ha plot. After successful completion of 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 ha foodplots, all under sprinkler irrigation, must yield sufficient food for each occupier and his family, while earning 'pocket money' through the production of winter vegetables.

Food-plot holders may grow what they wish, but they are encouraged to participate in organised production programmes featuring a package deal of services, details of which are announced each season. Each package comprises a standard area of crop, produced by standard methods, with a standard range of services provided by the tribal farm, at standard cost, a predetermined target price for produce and predetermined target net income.

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 and packages all produce, selling at local re-

gion markets, urban produce markets such as East London and Port Elizabeth, the Ciskei Marketing Board) and a freezing factory near Port Elizabeth.

Traditionally, Tyefu farmers had grown, or attempted to grow, mealies and pumpkins. Today, under irrigation, they grow maize, cotton, sweet corn, cauliflower, brussels sprouts, broccoli, cabbage, baby carrots, potatoes and onions. It is farming of the highest sophistication, which implies an important training function for management. Commercial farmers must grow approved crops according to explicit instructions, which serve to safeguard the highest possible production level, maximum individual income and maximum employment.

Management is a unique mix of private, government and tribal elements. Recognising the limitation imposed by civil service conditions and procedures, managing agents were used right from the outset to develop and operate the project under the control of the Ciskei Marketing and Development Board. In charge overall is a management committee com-

the first year of Tyefu's existence.

Dams and roads had been built. The first 150 ha of land had been shared out, ploughed, fertilised, planted and watered.

As usual the rain had come, and gone. As usual the dry-land crops had grown, withered, and died. As usual, nature had left the people little else but the scorched earth and a taste of bile.

Except for the new farm, here all kinds of strange plants, growing in the rich, moist earth were challenging the cruel climate. Man was using nature to control nature and the people of Tyefu, gazing in disbelief at 'the miracle', were looking also at the heart of their own future...

Soon enough they realised this.

Recalls Uhlig: "When the first crop was only half way to harvesting they asked for a second development, and while the irrigation pipes for this second 'farm' were being laid other people came, asking for a third. Today we have four sites with a total of 30 four hectare commercial farms, 198

ing centres. Farmers are shown a very different picture of their work and their economic importance.

Says Uhlig: "They are taught to be professional farmers, and no professional farmer can afford not to be a businessman as well. It's not always easy. Some have never left the land, have never worked for cash, let alone personal profit. But the courses are repeated till the management committee is satisfied that every farmer understands his job from top to bottom..."

Tyefu has been 'expensive', and it continues to be so. Water is still the crucial issue. It is pumped, at high cost, to main storage dams which also trap run-off. Second-stage pumping brings the irrigated fields under command, some under sprinkler irrigation and some under flood.

In a strict sense, the pilot project is not economically viable, but because it is to be superseded by the main gravity scheme in due course, and because of its proven benefits the expense is still acceptable to Zweifstsha.

So far R2,3 million has

ready has a 'second Tyefu', Shiloh, near Queenstown. Transkei has Ncora, a 2 200 ha scheme near Umata also modelled, says Uhlig, on Tyefu, and Tyefu regularly hosts private and government-level rural development men keen to transplant the Ciskeian idea.

Chief Sebe views Tyefu as proof of his boast that Ciskeian farmers, given the best advice and financial support, can hold their own with whites. Tyefu sells its goods in direct competition with white farmers, to a freezing factory which — because it exports its produce — will throw out a whole load of vegetables if it shows as little as two per cent infestation by insects.

Recently Tyefu won third prize over 300 Eastern Cape competitors for the full range of its vegetables.

But for Chief Sebe Tyefu's greatest victory is perhaps the winning over of its enemies, the once 'recalcitrant and difficult' people who are now asking for the rehabilitation not only of their valley, but of all their 50 000 ha of land.

With acknowledgment to Growth magazine.



KING WILLIAM'S TOWN  
— Five bills were introduced at the special session of the Ciskei Legislative Assembly yesterday.

The Ciskeian Authorities Second Amendment Bill was read the first and second time.

The other bills which were read the first time were the Ciskeian Public Holidays Bill, Ciskeian Constitution Bill, Ciskeian Public Service Bill and Ciskeian Deed Registries Amendment Bill.

The Ciskeian Law Enforcement Bill and the Ciskeian Defence Bill were not read although they were on the order paper.

The Ciskeian Registration of Persons Bill, which was introduced at an earlier session and postponed, was read the

# New CLA bills procedure

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third time.

Moving the third reading, the Minister of Interior, Chief L. W. Magoma, said the third reading was postponed because of his unavoidable absence from the assembly and also because of a misunderstanding of the bill.

In his introductory speech the Chief Minister, Chief L. L. Sebe, said not all the bills would be read the third time during the present session. Some would be read the third time at a short session on December 4.

"In other cases you will see that we are dealing with matters which we are constitutionally not able to consider.

"One of these matters is the Ciskei Constitution Bill and the Ciskeian Defence Bill.

"Now it is obvious Mr Chairman that you cannot allow this House to consider legislation which it cannot pass, but at the same time we are faced with the difficulty that we have to deal with it because on December 4 the Ciskei will become a newly independent country and we must

have a constitution and also certain other legislation.

"It is obvious that on December 4 we will not have time to have a lengthy session of Parliament.

"To overcome these difficulties I therefore propose that this House takes advantage of the fact that in a debate it can consider any matter.

"With the agreement of the house therefore I intend to propose that, in relation to those bills which I have mentioned, we debate them fully and in detail at this session and then, at the short session on December 4, we simply consider them as amended by this House and dispense with first and second readings," Chief Sebe said. — DDR

See also page 3.

# Call for uniformity on sales tax

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**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN**  
— If sales tax were to be dropped in Ciskei, then it would have to be dropped in the King William's Town area as well to enable businesses to remain competitive, the president of the Kaffrarian Chamber of Commerce, Mr Bob Stanford, said yesterday.

He was reacting to a weekend statement by the Ciskei Minister of Agriculture, the Reverend W. M. Xaba, that the four per cent general sales tax would have to be dropped to encourage business at the new capital, Bisho.

Mr Xaba also said he could not visualise a situation where South African shopowners simply entered Ciskei to repossess hire-purchase goods. Such transgressions would not be allowed.

Mr Stanford said the chamber felt Ciskei was entitled to take any steps for its own economic development.

However, if Ciskei did drop sales tax, the South African government should allow the abolition of the tax at King William's Town and East London.

"We have been given an assurance that we will not be prejudiced in any way," Mr Stanford said.

On the issue of reposses-

sions, he said he was quite sure complex agreements between the two governments would provide for reciprocal enforcement of legal obligations through the South African and Ciskei courts.

There would be so much development in the whole area that the provision of amenities and services would not be able to keep up with demand.

"Both Bisho and King will be needed to cope with the astronomical demand," he said.

The chairman of the industrial portfolio of the East London City Council, Mr Donald Card, said if sales tax were abolished, it would mean the end of King and it would have to be incorporated in the Ciskei to save itself.

"We would then be supplying money to cut our own throats," Mr Card said.

On hire purchase, he said blacks would suffer because most blacks did not have money to buy larger articles such as TV sets and cars cash and bought these on HP.

"All we require is to work as a team in the interest of all the people in the area," he said.

Sales tax was introduced

to bring further income into the coffers of the state and if the Ciskei abolished it, it would mean that they would have to get more financial assistance from the South African government.

A lawyer said yesterday he would hate to think of the consequences of Ciskei preventing repossession of goods.

Mr G. Moolman was replying to a question at a debate on the granting of credit to Transkei and Ciskei which was organised by the East London branch of the Institute of Credit Management.

Mr Moolman said he understood Mr Xaba to be referring to "voluntary repossession".

Asked what the legal position would be in terms of the South African Credit Agreements Act where goods remain the possession of the seller until paid for, Mr Moolman said in terms of the Act a plaintiff was obliged to go into the magisterial district of the debtor.

He hoped Ciskei, as was the case with Transkei, would adopt much of the South African legislation.  
— DDR.

# Saawu ordered to pay costs

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EAST LONDON — The South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu) and relatives of union members detained when they returned from a meeting here on September 6 have been ordered to pay the costs of the action they brought against the Ciskei Minister of Justice and the head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services.

The order was made by Mr Justice Mullins in the Supreme Court, Grahamstown.

The hearing arose from an application by Saawu and relatives of detainees that the Supreme Court make an order for the release of the men and women detained under the Ciskei emergency regulations.

The respondents were the Ciskei Minister of Justice, Chief H. Z. Njokweni, and the head of the CCIS, Major General Charles Sebe.

When the final judgment was passed on the matter other issues had been settled as the detainees had either been released or charged. — DDR

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# Ciskei teachers to be upgraded

## KING WILLIAM'S TOWN

— The incessant clamour for higher education in the Ciskei had led to the phenomenal rise in the enrolment in secondary schools, the Ciskei Minister of Education, Chief D. M. Jongilanga, said at the weekend.

Speaking at the prize-giving ceremony for final year students at the Lennox Sebe Teachers' College, he said this had had far reaching implications as the Ciskei had had to search high and low for better trained teachers to man these schools, lest schooling degenerate into a disfunctional exercise.

"The main fault with our secondary education has been that it was designed to train a small percentage of the nation to perform clerical and other odd administrative jobs and to inculcate into these few people values and aspirations alien to those of the Ciskei nation," he said.

"Consequently education for rural development is looked upon as a mere illusion. In the new Ciskei much of its economic viability will depend pri-

marily not only on urban and industrial development but also largely on agricultural and rural development."

Secondary education was not only an agency for the development and realisation of the people's economic aspirations, it was also a moral enterprise.

Chief Jongilanga said that since teacher training was so vital in the development of the nation, his department had adopted the following priorities to upgrade teachers:

- From the beginning of 1981, the primary teachers' course would be phased out and the entrance qualification would be raised to Std 10
- In order to train teachers in buildings that befitted their professional status, this year a start had been made on the building of the Dr Rubusana Training School at Mdantsane.
- To avert the acute shortage of qualified teachers in the secondary area, the department had started a Junior Secondary Teachers' Course at the Zwelitsha Training School. — DDR.

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN**  
— The Ciskei Cabinet will be able to monitor the functioning of the public service according to the new Ciskeian Public Service Bill.

The Chief Minister, Chief L. L. Sebe, said in a statement read in the Ciskei Legislative Assembly in the second reading of the bill by the Minister of Health and Welfare, Dr B. R. Maku, that the new bill enabled the cabinet, through the public service advisory council, to be aware of the conditions of service of officers and employees and to "therefore participate more effectively therein."

He added that in line with the constitutional development of the Ciskei, it had been found that the present Ciskeian Public Service Act had some inadequacies that hampered the progress of a developing country. "Consequently we have to get rid of these restraints and substitute something more acceptable to our needs," Chief Sebe said.

"If a comparison is made between the bill and the existing act, it will nevertheless be found that the Public Service Commission has been eliminated

# Bill gives cabinet say in public service

and that general administrative control has been vested in the Minister of Manpower Utilisation.

"Provision has also been made for the establishment of an advisory council whose chairman shall be an expert in staff matters."

Chief Sebe said the advisory council included an appellate division in cases of misconduct of junior officers. The appeals of senior officers would come to the advisory council which would make a recommendation to the president-in-council which would in turn either allow or dismiss the appeal.

"The punishment to be

meted out to offending officers will be determined by the president in cases regarding senior officers and the minister concerned in cases regarding junior officers.

The existing act has been streamlined while its fabric has been preserved. There are however, certain innovations such as the fining of employees instead of dismissing them.

The Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, the Rev W. M. Xaba, said members of the combined forces should not be defined as public servants.

Teachers, headmen and chiefs were not included in the list of public servants and that should app-

ly to members of the combined forces.

He moved that the second reading of the bill be postponed or that the combined forces should be excluded from a certain clause that defined them as civil servants.

Dr Maku supported Mr Xaba and called for the postponement of the discussion of the second reading bill until Chief Sebe was present in the assembly.

Before the postponement the Chief Whip, Mrs F. F. Matiyase, welcomed the introduction of a fine in the place of dismissals.

To dismiss a person did not solve the problem but made that person a liability instead of an asset, she said. Chief S. M. Burns-Ncamashe said he was happy that there was going to be an inquiry when civil servants were accused of misconduct.

He criticised governments that dismissed public servants without the appointment of an inquiry.

The bill would remedy what was happening in other countries like drunkenness, corruption and misappropriation of funds, he said. —DDR.

## Ciskei bill on holidays

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN**  
— The Ciskeian Public Holidays Bill, which provides for the establishment of public holidays in the Ciskei, was ready for the second time in the Legislative Assembly yesterday.

In a statement read by the Minister of Interior, Chief L. W. Maqoma, the chief minister, Chief L. L. Sebe, who left the assembly early, said the bill prohibited unsuitable activities on certain days.

"As a Christian state the bill also stipulates that a

Sunday will be a non-business day," he said.

"The president-to-be also has the power to declare any day to be a public holiday by inserting the necessary proclamation in the gazette," he said.

Supporting the Bill, the Chief Whip, Mrs F. F. Matiyase said: "One would be surprised to see that the public holidays are almost the same as those in South Africa. We must remember we are not divorced from South Africa. We are taking these as provisional and we will later

see which to delete or keep.

"I hope Ciskeians will do nothing untoward to spoil these holidays. There must not be that false sense of freedom to say I am going to do as I like because we are free".

Chief S. M. Burns-Ncamashe queried why April 5 was called Warriors' Day instead of Heroes' Day. He said a warrior was an active combatant.

Chief Maqoma said the defenders of this area used to be called warriors

in the early days. Forefathers had a duty to defend their land against people who wanted to grab it hence the decision by the Ciskei Government to remember these warriors.

The list of days earmarked as public holidays are: New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Ascension Day, Warriors' Day (5 April), Republic of South Africa Day (May 31), and President's Day (October 10), Independence Day (December 4), Day of the Vow (December 16), Christmas Day and Boxing Day. — DDR.

# Ciskei president to be head of state

By OWEN VANQA 105

ZWELITSHA — The head of state in the new Republic of Ciskei would be an executive president, the Chief Minister, Chief L. L. Sebe, announced here yesterday.

Speaking in the Legislative Assembly during the second reading of the Ciskei Constitution Bill, he said the president would be the head of government and commander in chief of the armed forces.

The president would be conferred with certain powers which he was entitled to exercise on behalf of the nation.

The constitution described the manner in which the executive government would work.

"This is not the same situation as found in the Republic of South Africa where the State President is the ceremonial head of state and the executive duties are vested in the prime minister," Chief Sebe said.

"The Republic of Ciskei proposes that these two offices be combined in one person. This is not an infrequent device and this situation obtains for example in France and America.

The legislature or parliament will be known as the National Assembly and will consist of the president, paramount chief, ex-officio chiefs and 22 elected members and five members nominated by the president for their special knowledge, qualifications or wide experience in matters of state and administration.

The chiefs' majority in the assembly has been preserved. After independence the term chair-

man of the legislative assembly will be dropped in favour of the term speaker and deputy speaker.

The constitution's preamble say Ciskei is a Christian state.

"We acknowledge our humble awareness of our responsibility before Almighty God and our nation and our consciousness of the destiny of our nation in close constitutional, political and economic co-operation with peace-loving nations in the southern part of Africa, Chief Sebe said.

Ciskei would be an independent republic in a confederation of Southern African states.

He said a chapter containing the Declaration of Fundamental Rights arose out of the content of a section in which it was stated that all human beings were born free and equal in dignity and rights and that everybody was entitled to equal treatment by the law.

In the same section it was reaffirmed that people might not be discriminated against because of sex, dissent, race, language, origin or religious belief, he said.

"You will notice that in common with other democratic countries, we have preserved the right of parliament, where necessary, to curb the unrestricted rights of the individual where this is desirable for example in order to protect the interests of society, national security and public safety.

"Freedom in modern times unfortunately acquires a new connotation and is sometimes seen as being the same as undisci-

plined. Freedom without discipline is freedom of lawlessness in which an individual is given rights which can damage society. That we cannot permit and we have made adequate provision in this chapter to ensure that it does not occur."

Full constitution reports, page 8.

# Ciskei independence deal 'different'



By Anthony Duigan

The million-odd Ciskeians will lose nothing when they forego their South African citizenship on December 4, the day Ciskei gains its independence, the Rev W N Xaba, Deputy Chief Minister of the homeland, said in an interview.

"I throw aside the assertion that we are losing our citizenship of South Africa by taking independence," said Mr Xaba in an interview in the Ciskei government offices at Zwelitsha, outside King Williams Town.

"There is no black man in South Africa who is a citizen of South Africa. Blacks in the Republic are living on privileges and have no rights.

"A man who is a citizen of a country has a right to vote. Blacks cannot vote for the government of South Africa. So we in the Ciskei are losing what we do not have by getting Ciskei citizenship."

### PRIVILEGE

But in negotiating Ciskeian independence the homeland government believed it had retained one important privilege for Ciskeians, he said,

"Our people will become citizens of the Ciskei where they have the right to vote but will remain nationals of South Africa, giving them the right to travel on a South African passport," Mr Xaba said.

This has also been stated in Parliament by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr P Koonhof.

This "privilege" is what sets Ciskei's package deal for independence apart from that negotiated by Transkei,

property and other rights protected. There would be no moves to redistribute property or shift whites out, he said.

"The main emphasis of development in our first five years will be on agriculture," said Mr Xaba who is also Minister of Agriculture.

When various schemes still in the pipeline were underway at least 13 000 Ciskeians would be employed in agriculture.

The main farming area was in southern

of the tribes.

In an effort to upgrade the standard of cattle in the territory the Ciskei has set up a livestock marketing board to handle the stock fattened by the tribes or by the individual farmers, according to Mr Xaba.

"We have been given a quota on the Port Elizabeth abattoir and will also attend stock auctions to buy up young cattle to pass on for fattening to the tribes," he said. "In this way we are trying to change old ways and raise the standard of the breed."

To try to introduce modern farming methods to tribesmen the Ciskei Government had a scheme to plough lands for farmers, supply seed and fertiliser and even help reap the crop.

"We then take our share when a man brings his mealies to the milling centre at Fort Jackson," said Mr Xaba. "The way we have figured it out — its no use going to a rural man and saying here's land and a tractor, now plough and produce food. If he does not have the proper seed, advice and fertiliser then he is going to get nowhere."

"Take the Tefu irrigation scheme (in the

south-west Ciskei). There we have given farmers 2-ha plots and they are now producing first-class vegetables and cotton which is sold as far afield as Port Elizabeth.

"Our farmers have done so well they won a prize for producing the best vegetables in the Eastern Cape."

### DIFFERENCES

On the political front relations between Ciskei and Transkei have become exceedingly strained after Ciskei's decision to go for independence.

Transkei's Prime Minister, George Matanzima, has called on the South African Government not to give Ciskei independence and his Government has been behind several legal attempts to bar the coming independence.

Says Mr Xaba: "When Transkei says we should not take independence our question of them is: 'Why did you go it alone first? Why did you not come to us, if we are brothers, and say, we intend doing this?'"

"Now that we start our independence they say no, we must merge with them. I say let us take our independence so that then we can talk as equals, man to man."

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## 'We're still within SA,' says Minister

Bophuthatswana and Venda, Mr Xaba believes.

"We take our independence within South Africa — this is what we stated in our package deal — so that we can continue to share in the wealth of the country," he added.

Whites who remained in the Ciskei after independence would have their

Ciskei, in the Peddie area where 250 000 ha had been set aside.

"A portion of this land has been set aside for tribal authorities to use for the fattening of their cattle."

The Ciskei Government, like that of other homelands, faced an uphill battle to transform the land tenure system whereby farming land was held in the traditional grip

# Blacks will be DD23/10/81 reborn — Chief Whip 105

ZWELITSHA — Anybody reading the Declaration of Human Rights in the Ciskei constitution would feel reborn, the Chief Whip, Mrs F. F. Matiyase, said yesterday during the discussion of the Draft Constitution Bill.

Human dignity was something blacks in South Africa had not known. She welcomed the inclusion of the declaration in the bill.

Regarding the retention and promotion of the culture of Ciskeians, she said they had been done away with intentionally by those who were in power.

The importance of the national anthem and the flag should be taught to children. It was always heartbreaking at meetings to see people did not know what to do when the national anthem was sung. Ciskeians would be judged by other nations on how they behaved during the singing of the anthem.

Chief S. M. Burns-Ncamashe said the constitution demonstrated to the world how Ciskeians proposed to tread the freedom path.



CHIEF NCAMASHE ... the freedom path

In the past land was held in trust by the governor-general or President and did not belong to the people. It was now being returned to the people on God's will.

He believed in evolution and not revolutionary change but accepted that others differed with his belief.

Ciskei's freedom was not merely Western freedom involving voting for competitive parties but freedom in the Xhosa and standard sense which meant freedom from colonial rule to which they had been subjected for many years.

Chief Ncamashe said the draft constitution established the Ciskei as a sovereign democratic state in a confederation of Southern African states.

This meant that from the start the Ciskei did not seek an isolated statehood for black racists.

He welcomed the retention of liberty to individuals and certain groups. This was characteristic of all modern constitutions since it included a list of rights, the enjoyment of which was guaranteed to the citizens.

"One hopes no individual or groups among Ciskeians will take advantage of the constitutionally guaranteed rights to subvert the existing order."

"In all countries there are always threats to political order and accordingly most modern constitutions try to anticipate such by providing emergency powers."

Chief Ncamashe said liberties could be curtailed in the interest of security and to the credit of the Ciskei constitution this had been provided.

Regarding the economy he said Ciskei had a good start with the small factories in the territory.

Economic advance should not be identified with large steel factories or large textile mills. The Japanese economy was founded on small factories.

The Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, The Rev W. M. Xaba, thanked Chief Minister L. L. Sebe for his contribution in the compilation of the constitution.

He hoped copies of the constitution would be placed in school libraries so that the children could read the work done by their parents, particularly the declaration of human rights.

Children from Sub Std A to Std 6 should memorise it, he suggested.

The bill was read the second time. — DDR  
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# Military service for all in Ciskei

ZWELITSHA — The draft Defence Bill tabled in the Ciskei Legislative Assembly provides for compulsory military service by every Ciskeian citizen between the ages of 18 and 65.

Any person who refuses to report for duty or, having reported, refuses to undergo training faces between 12 and 15 months' detention.

The Ciskei forces will consist of a special force, comprising the permanent force and citizen force, and a reserve, comprising an officers' reserve, an active reserve and a national reserve. The reserve forces will consist mainly of soldiers who have completed either their permanent force or citizen force training.

The national reserve will, however, comprise all citizens living in the Republic of Ciskei. This also applies to any citizen from another country.

Any person who deserts from the permanent force or citizen force faces a prison sentence of up to 10 years, while those guilty of malingering, maiming themselves or anyone else in order to avoid military service face up to five years' imprisonment.

Anyone who conspires to mutiny or joins in a mutiny, or is present when a mutiny takes place and

fails to do his utmost to suppress it, will be jailed for up to five years. This sentence also applies to any soldier, who hearing of a conspiracy, fails to report "without delay" to his superior, giving all the facts at his disposal.

The draft bill also provides for any member of the special force to be employed in the defence of the republic, the preservation of life, health or property and the maintenance of essential services. They will also be expected to carry out the duties of the Ciskeian police "as prescribed."

While employed on police duties, members of the special forces will be vested with all the powers and functions lawfully conferred upon members of the Ciskeian police force.

The draft bill also provides for the protection of people called up for service and details the duties of employers towards those employees called up to serve in any arm of the forces. Employers will not be allowed to dismiss anyone who is called up, reduce that person's wages or alter the positions they held, thus penalising or placing them at a disadvantage for carrying out their military commitments.

Members of the perma-

nent force who serve for more than a year, but resign before the expiry of their contracts, will be liable for service in the Ciskeian police "as may be prescribed".

Following service in the citizen force or permanent force, soldiers, depending on their rank and age, will have to serve in the reserve forces until the age of 65.

The Chief Minister, Chief L. L. Sebe, said during the second reading debate on the Defence Bill yesterday, that a sovereign state must be in a position to defend itself not only against an aggressor from without but also against an enemy from within.

Chief Sebe said the bill was one of the most important measures ever to be discussed in the assembly, providing the means whereby the safety and independence of Ciskei could be preserved and guaranteed by the Ciskeian nation itself.

The deputy whip, Chief N. D. Mavuso, said any independent country ought to be able to defend itself. No state could expect another state to come and defend it.

Chief Mavuso said it was incumbent upon all citizens to know it was their duty to defend their country. — DDR.

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# Defence matters in hands of the President

Ciskei Government. There will be traditional dancing in the stadium during the evening.

Thursday has also been set aside for the arrival of dignitaries and guests of honour who will then visit the show in the afternoon. Sports will be held in the stadium during the evening.

A state banquet, as well as a finger supper, will be hosted by the President of South Africa during the evening. Traditional dances and gymnastics displays will take place in the stadium.

The State President of South Africa will then address the people. The singing of the South African national anthem will follow and the South African flag will be lowered. The flag of the Republic of Ciskei will then be hoisted.

The dignitaries and guests of honour will leave on Saturday, December 5.

The independence celebrations will be rounded off with a military parade, traditional festivities and a reception by the Ciskei Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Most festivities will take place in the Independence stadium, or at Bisho. — DDR.

ZWELITSHA — The draft Defence Bill empowers the president of the republic of Ciskei to establish a defence council to assist him in matters relating to the defence force and the defence of the republic.

The President will also be allowed to appoint a defence staff council, consisting of officers of the defence force or any other officers in the public services, to deal with and make recommendations to him concerning defence. Rules, the regulating of procedure and the conduct of the business of the defence staff council will also be determined by the President.

The president will also have the authority to do anything, which in his opinion, is necessary for the efficient defence and protection of the country.

He will also be empowered to establish and designate military commands, areas and districts throughout Ciskei as well as corps and units of both the permanent force and citizen force, or members of both forces.

The director-general of

the Ciskei, using money appropriated by parliament, would be allowed to acquire or hire land and buildings and construct and maintain defence works, ranges and training areas.

The director-general would also be responsible for establishing, maintaining and operating factories for the manufacture or repair of equipment needed by the armed forces.

He would also be responsible for acquiring such arms if they were not available in the republic of Ciskei, and for the sale of land and equipment no longer needed by the armed forces.

The director-general would also be allowed to establish training institutions and also to appoint staff for these institutions, subject to presidential approval and provision stated in the draft defence bill.

The expropriation of land for defence purposes and also for training areas, would also be handled by the director-general.

The salaries, pay and

allowances of men and women serving in either the special forces or a volunteer nursing service would be controlled by the President.

The President would have the authority to confer rank on any member of the special force and also the power to terminate the services of any member of the special force. Termination of services will not, however, free the person concerned with the obligations pertaining to the reserve forces.

Any officer resigning from any branch of the armed forces would have to give three month's notice, unless he gains permission from the director-general to terminate his services less than three months after he resigns.

The bill also provides for compulsory military service for all Ciskeian citizens between the ages of 18 and 65.

Any person who refuses to report for duty or, having reported, refuses to undergo training, faces between 12 and 15 months detention. — DDR.

## Military sentences

ZWELITSHA — The draft Defence Bill provides for any offenders sentenced to death to be shot by firing squad.

However, any death sentence imposed by a court martial would have to be endorsed by the defence council and the President of the Republic of Ciskei.

The death sentence would also not be carried out until the entire matter had been reviewed. After confirmation, the offender would be executed as soon as

possible.

However, power would, be vested with the President to remit, mitigate or commute any sentence imposed by a military court.

Regarding imprisonment, it would be up to the commander of the special force to decide whether the whole or any portion of a sentence would be served in the detention barracks. The establishment of detention barracks would rest with the President. — DDC

## Pineapple farmers send tractors to Ciskei

ZWELITSHA — The Chief Minister, Chief L. L. Sebe, announced in the Ciskei Legislative Assembly that local members of the Pineapple Growers' Association had agreed to send tractors to the Ciskei to assist the Department of Agriculture.

"Following my challenge to the English-speaking farming community in the Eastern Cape, I am very pleased to inform you that the Pineapple Growers' Association has been motivated to come to our assistance in the agricultural field, he said.

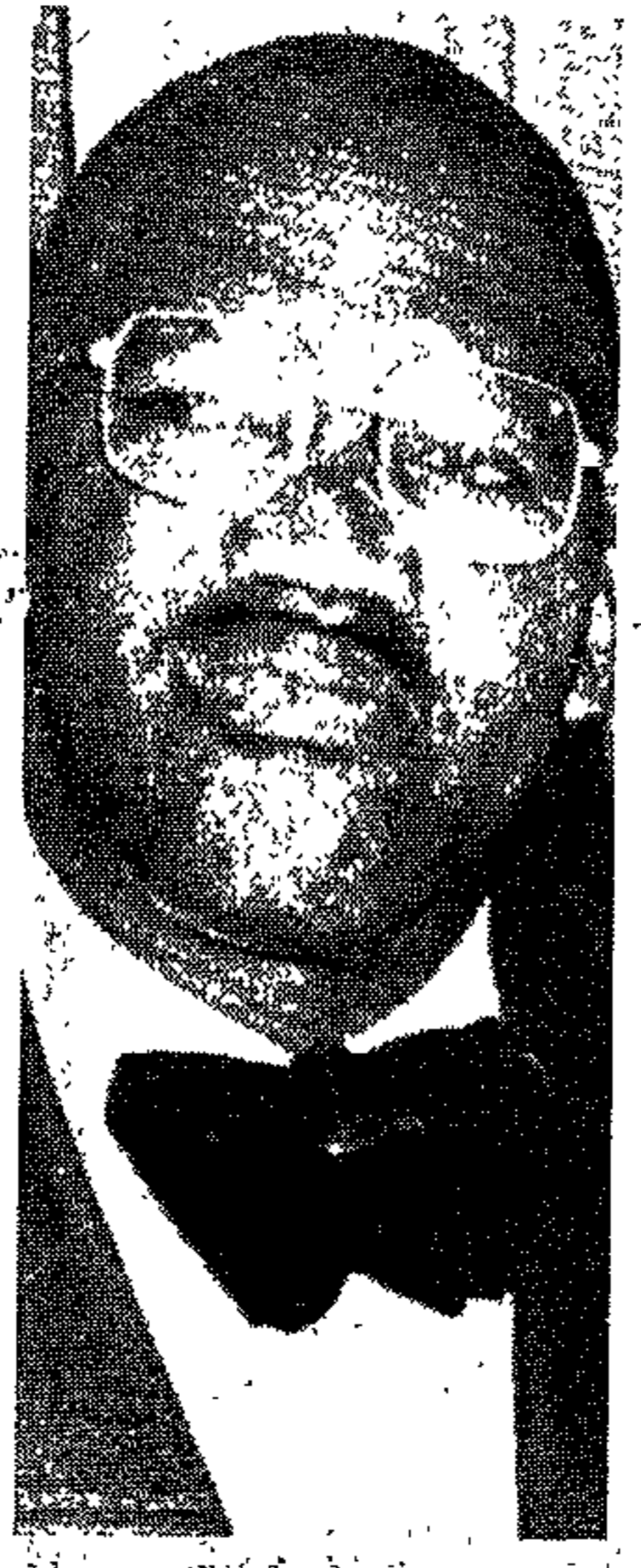
"Mr Bruce Randell, chairman of the association, has advised that local members of his association have agreed to send on of their tractors each to help meet the huge demand for mechanical ploughing services."

Chief Sebe said it was proposed that four tractors be sent to Mooiplaas in Chief D. M. Jongilanga's area, four to Chief Pato's area in Chalumna and another four to assist with the ploughing requirements on the 500 ha maize project at Moyeni.

An additional large tractor would be made available for the Moyeni/Chalumna area.

"This gesture of our white friends is deeply appreciated and will help to foster genuine and sincere co-operation between our independent Ciskei and the White community in the Border.

"We sincerely hope that this example of the Pineapple Growers' Association will help motivate other organisations to come to our aid," Chief Sebe said. — DDR



CHIEF SEBE

## Bill gives President power to mobilise

ZWELITSHA — In the event of internal disorder the President of Ciskei would, in terms of the Defence Bill, have authority to order the mobilisation of the citizen force and the reserve forces.

The President would also be permitted to call out the citizen force and reserve forces to prevent or suppress internal disorder, preserve life, health and property and also to maintain essential services.

In the event of war the President would also be permitted to mobilise the armed forces. If such action was taken while the National Assembly was in session, the president would be obliged to notify the assembly immediately. If the assembly was not sitting members would be summoned by the President and a sitting convened as soon as possible, but not later than 30 days.

Members of the citizen force and reserve forces who were mobilised would be notified by their commanding officers, and failing this, by letter, radio, telephone, the press or word of mouth.

Members who formed part of a mobilisation force would have to serve until the President announced in the gazette that their unit had been

released from service.

The only people who would be exempt from service in the event of mobilisation would be those who were medically unfit, an officer of Parliament, a judge in the supreme court or a court official, a minister of religion of a prescribed denomination, a member of the Ciskei police or Ciskei Intelligence Service, a member of the prison service or those who were secretaries or heads of departments of state.

Anyone else claiming exemption would have to prove their claims before the commander of the special forces.

The President would also be empowered to issue orders and instructions relating to the security of harbours and aerodromes and would also have authority to censor, in

times of war, any postal, telegraphic, telephonic, press and radio matters or reports. These included drawings and photographic material.

In times of war, the President would be allowed to authorise any officer in the special forces to assume control of all transport systems in the Republic.

During a war, emergency regulations would also be decided upon by the President. These would involve the maintenance of law and order, the safety of the public and the effective prosecution of offenders as well dealing with any circumstances which might have arisen because of the war. — DDR

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## CLA SESSION

# 101-gun salute will herald independence

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN** — A 101-gun salute will herald Ciskei's independence on December 4.

The salute, fired during the early morning, will be accompanied by the ringing of church bells and beating of drums.

Kindling of the independence flame, lighting of the independence fires and lighting of a beam at the national shrine, Ntabakandoda, will also be performed during the early hours of the morning, as will the scripture reading and prayers and singing of the independence song.

This will be followed by the Chief Minister's address. The national anthem will then be sung.

Later in the morning, a flag hoisting ceremony will be held in front of the Parliament building. The state Bibles would then be handed over and Parliament would assemble.

Once Parliament is assembled, members will

be sworn in and the constitution of the Republic of Ciskei will be adopted, followed by the election of the first President and the announcement of the Vice-President and cabinet. All other legislation will then be adopted.

The inauguration of the President will take place in the Independence Stadium during the afternoon, followed by the swearing in of the Vice-President and the cabinet. The President will then address the nation.

The state banquet, hosted by the President, will take place in the evening. The President will also host an ox-braai. There will be sports and gymnastic displays in the stadium during the evening.

The independence festi-

vities will start on Saturday, November 28, with the official opening of the Independence Stadium and the start of the sports programme. An interdenominational church service will be held at the stadium on Sunday.

Monday will see the handing over of authority by the South African Defence Force to the Ciskei forces, as well as sports at the stadium.

Tuesday, December 1, will be Youth Day. The national show will be opened during the afternoon and in the evening, there will be a choir festival at the stadium.

Dignitaries and guests of honour will arrive on Monday and on Wednesday the Ciskei Parliamentary hall will be handed over to the

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## Ciskei HP move shocks chamber

UMTATA — The president of the Transkei Chamber of Commerce, Mr A. N. Gadi, said yesterday his chamber had received "with shock" the news that Ciskei was planning to deny non-resident or non-citizen creditors the protection customarily afforded them in suspensive sale agreements all over the world.

Mr Gadi said the Border, Ciskei and Transkei had been regarded always as economically indivisible and the flow of trade from one point to another had been unimpeded.

"The intention of the Ciskei to break away from this tradition, whatever the motivations, is to be

deplored in so far as it will result inevitably in adversely affecting the economic development of the whole region.

"The Transkei Chamber of Commerce is constrained to point out that such action cannot do much good to the economic development of a region which, despite all political differences, must be seen as one economic entity," Mr Gadi said.

The chamber wished to reassure all suppliers that it would continue to try to influence all authorities against any form of restriction on trade, in favour of increasing economic co-operation. — DDR.

ZWELITSHA — Designated members of the President's Executive Council to take over after Ciskei independence were announced by the Chief Minister, Chief L. L. Sebe, in the Legislative Assembly yesterday.

He said they had an in-depth discussion at caucus level to decide upon Ciskei leadership after independence.

All the members of the present cabinet had been included in the council, which had eight additional members. Two were still outstanding, he said.

"Portfolios for all these gentlemen will naturally not be announced at this time and the announcement is intended to over-

# Chief Sebe names his new team

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come certain difficulties."

The designated members, starting with the present cabinet, were the Rev W. M. Kaba (Agriculture and Forestry), Mr M. A. Tapa (Finance and Economic Affairs), Chief L. Maqoma (Interior), Dr B. R. Maku (Health), Chief D. M. Jongilanga (Education), Chief Z. P. Siwani (Works), Chief M. N. Njokweni (Justice), and new members, Chief Justice Mabandla, Chief M. E. P. Malefane, Chief Zulu, Chief S. M. Burns-Ncamashe, Mr L. B. Williams, Mr R. Mali, Dr J. T. Hermanus and Mr M. N. Sebe.

The members would meet in the cabinet room on October 28 to attend to certain matters, Chief Sebe said.

Bills that had not been read the third time would be finalised at a short session on December 4.

Chief Sebe said he was struck by the fine spirit which had prevailed in the Assembly and by the responsible manner in which the members had approached their task.

The Ciskei Constitution Bill was the most important measure considered

by the Assembly.

"When one considers this document and the peaceful progress we have made towards its final acceptance, one is reminded forcefully of the blood which has spilt in other parts of the world in producing just such a document," he said. — DDR.

Pictures, page 14.

# Ciskei builds up to big day

DD 14/10/91  
105  
KING WILLIAM'S TOWN  
— With two months to go before Ciskei attains independence on December 4, regional celebrations preceding the big day have been announced by the office of the Chief Minister.

Regional festivities will be held this month and in November throughout the Ciskei.

Various activities scheduled to take place in the regions include cadet and band displays, choirs, traditional dancing, drum majorettes, sport activities and feasting, according to the announcement.

In each of these regions a cabinet minister will be guest speaker.

The following dates have been set aside for regional celebrations:

On October 24, the Chief Minister, Chief L. L. Sebe, will deliver the main address at the Zwelitsha stadium.

On October 31, the Minister of Education, Chief D. M. Jongilanga, will speak at the Lovedale Sports Ground at Alice in the Victoria East region.

On November 1, the Minister of Interior, Chief L. Maqoma, will speak at the Kama High School grounds in Middeldrift.

At Mdantsane, the celebrations will be held on November 6 and 7 at the Sisa Dukashe Stadium. The Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Rev. W. M. Xaba will give an address at these festivities on November 7.

On November 8, the Minister of Works, Chief Z. P. Siwani, will speak at the Keiskammahoeck Sports Ground.

The Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs, Mr A. M. Tapa, will speak at the Peddie Sports Ground on November 14.

On November 15, the Minister of Justice, Chief H. Z. Njokweni, will speak at the Thembisa Sports Ground, at Zweledinga.

On November 21, the Minister of Health and Welfare, Dr B. R. Maku, will speak at the Sada Stadium, Hewu.

Mr Tapa will address celebrations at the Kopano High School grounds at Ntabethemba.

The statement said that regional inter-denominational church services had also been arranged.

In the following districts church services have been combined with regional festivities — Middeldrift, Keiskammahoeck; Zweledinga, Ntabethemba, Hewu and Peddie.

The following districts will hold regional inter-denominational church services on a Sunday:

On October 25, the Zwelitsha district will hold a regional service at the Zwelitsha Stadium.

The service in the Victoria East district will be held at the Lovedale Grounds on November 1.

The Mdantsane regional inter-denominational church service will be held at the Sisa Dukashe Stadium on November 8. —  
DDR.

# Bill gives Ciskei full power to negotiate loans

ZWELITSHA — The Ciskeian Exchequer and Audit Bill will repeal the Loans Act that confines the Ciskei to seeking loans for capital works only.

The Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs, Mr M. A. Tapa, said during the reading of the bill that after independence the Ciskei would have the same powers as the Republic of South Africa to negotiate loans.

The bill also provides for the repayment of the loans.

The bill was read for the second time and the final and third reading was postponed to December 4, Independence Day.

Mr Tapa said the bill provided for appointment of an Auditor-General to head the new department

to be created at independence.

The bill allowed the President of the Republic of Ciskei to appoint, suspend or remove an Auditor-General, who was impartial and who reported annually to the assembly, he said.

In order to ensure that moneys passed were spent only on the services for which they had been appropriated, the Auditor-General was charged with the duty of examining, inquiring into and auditing the accounts of all accounting officers and of all persons entrusted with the receipt, custody, or issue of public moneys, stamps, securities or stores, and of satisfying himself that all reasonable precautions had been taken to safeguard the

proper collection of moneys, that the laws relating thereto had been duly observed, and that the issues and payments were properly authorised and vouched.

Chief S. M. Burns-Ncamashe said the bill aimed at checking the embezzlement of state funds. He hopes there would not be cases of embezzlement as had happened in other countries.

The Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Rev W. M. Xaba, said the appointment of an Auditor-General in Ciskei was welcomed. He believed that the duty of the Auditor-General was not only to expose how the state used its money, but also to encourage the departments to keep books in order. In developing countries

there was sometimes the tendency to use money slowly so that the year ended before the money budgeted was all used and it went back to the treasury.

In self-governing states in South Africa, secretaries of departments got together to list what they thought was good for the state that year. Their budget then went to Pretoria or Cape Town where it was cut.

In other developing states one found that if an Auditor-General exposed the misuse of funds he was kicked out and the minister became an auditor-general himself but he hoped things would go well and that Ciskei would set high standards. — DDR.

PD 24/10/87 (105) French senators for Ciskei

ZWELITSHA — French senators would be among international visitors who would attend the Ciskei independence celebrations on December 4, the Chief Minister, Chief L. L. Sebe, told the Ciskei Legislative Assembly yesterday. He said the senators

were influential and important decision-makers in their country. One of them was a former adviser to the late President De Gaulle.

Some of the Frenchmen had visited the Ciskei before, he said. — DDR.

[Faint, mostly illegible text, possibly a teletype or newspaper page with significant noise and bleed-through.]



# How can they call THIS independence?

Sunday Times 25/10/81

(105)

ON DECEMBER 4 yet another still-born offspring of separate development will be delivered as Ciskei receives its "independence".

More than 2-million Ciskeians will summarily lose their South African citizenship and become instead citizens of an impoverished backwater whom no one apart from South Africa and BophuthaTswana, Transkei and Venda will recognise.

At the same time the racial lines of division will be hardened and entrenched, and black alienation will be heightened.

Let there be no mistake about this: every homeland that takes the spurious kind of independence that is offered contributes to the strengthening of racial domination in the rest of the country.

The trappings of independent statehood will, in the case of Ciskei, be bestowed on an authoritarian oligarchy headed by Chief Lennox Sebe.

Even before independence his track record suggests a man who is intolerant of opposition and dedicated to the entrenchment of dictatorship.

## The crucial factor

If the example of other independent black states is anything to go by few citizens of Ciskei, apart from members of the ruling oligarchy and their retinues, will benefit from independence.

The embryonic ruling classes of the independent homelands do rather well out of the increased South African aid and other perquisites that come with independence.

In explaining Chief Sebe's abandonment of key principles in his "non-negotiable" package deal of prerequisites for taking independence it seems to me most likely that these new benefits are the crucial factor.

As the Quail Commission report on Ciskei noted, inde-

pendence brings substantial benefits in terms of grants from South Africa, and this is obviously an attractive carrot to dangle in front of homeland leaders.

The "freedom" that is offered to the ordinary homeland citizens is of questionable value.

Although the abolition of racial discrimination within the individual territory is widely welcomed (even by staunch opponents of independence), the deprivation of South African citizenship is both a symbolic affront and a means of making the non-citizen even more vulnerable within South Africa.

One of the crucial questions about the effect of independence was raised by Mr E K Moorcroft, the PFP member for Albany, who, in a thorough-going critique of the Ciskei Bill, asked whether the Ciskei foreigner in South Africa would have the same status as a West German foreigner in South Africa.

When a Nationalist backbencher replied "why not?", Mr Moorcroft correctly pointed out that many blacks would be interested to hear this as it lets them out of a lot of discriminatory legislation.

## Discriminatory legislation

The hypothetical West German can bring his family with him, he can attend better schools and universities, and use the best facilities.

He doesn't have to contend with the Blacks (Urban Areas) Act and the whole mass of discriminatory legislation.

Even more striking is that after five years he and his family can apply for South African citizenship and thereafter become registered voters for the only effective legislature in the country.

These discrepancies in status show just how hollow the Government's pretensions are and they underline the fact that the basis of the South African system is plain and simple racism.

The independence that Ciskei will enjoy is more formal than real.

It remains inherently and indissolubly an economic hostage of its patron, the Republican Government.

As the Report found, it lacks virtually all the attributes of a viable economy; it cannot grow sufficient food to feed its own population; it cannot provide employment for all of its resident population (which is one-third of its de jure population); and it does not have control over the collection of four-fifths of its own public revenue.

Moreover, Ciskei's prospects for both agricultural and industrial growth are modest.

Independence changes none of this, and gives Ciskei no significant leverage to change the asymmetrical nature of its power relationship with South Africa.

Any one of the BTV (Bo-



## The DAVID WELSH Column

phuthaTswana-Transkei-Venda) governments could testify to this.

The essence of the relationship was captured by Transkei's Prime Minister, George Matanzima, in a recent pithy comment arising out of dealings with South Africa over the squatter problem: "When you deal with a person who is stronger than you and will not listen, it becomes very difficult."

## Facade for domination

The establishment of a confederation of the independent black states and South Africa will not have any significant effect in changing this inherent inequality, even though the confederating states are supposed to be formally equal.

It will remain South Africa that in practice calls all the shots.

The entire policy can be seen as a facade whereby white South Africa continues to enjoy domination over the whole political economy of South Africa.

The test of any constitutional and political initiative is whether it serves to reduce conflict and make it more manageable.

By any such yardstick the granting of independence to homelands, and including them in the confederation fails.

The fundamental source of conflict in South Africa is the unequal distribution of political and economic power and, unless policy addresses itself to that issue, it is not just irrelevant but actually contributes to the exacerbation of the conflict.

One hopes that the businessmen who assemble in Cape Town next month for the Carlton Conference Mark Two will put some searching questions to the Prime Minister.

The first conference resulted in what can only be described as an orgy of mutual goodwill between the private sector and the State.

So anxious were the assembled businessmen to demonstrate their desire to co-operate that they seemed to take leave of their critical senses.

Let them ask Mr Botha if homeland independence or confederation, apart from possibly opening up some more lucrative opportunities for investment, will cope with the problems of black urbanisation, housing and so on?

Do they really believe that the current formula of economic-interdependence-but-political-division will make South Africa a more secure and stable society?

# 10-point plan for Ciskei

ZWELITSHA — Ciskei's Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, spelt out his 10-point plan for Ciskei's future at the regional independence celebrations held here at the weekend.

The celebrations were held at the Zwelitsha Stadium and ended with an interdenominational church service.

Tribesmen and women from the surrounding rural areas as well as urban Ciskeians attended the celebrations, which were marked by a traditional dance and dress competition.

"We approach the future with certain fundamental principles in regard to our

independence," Chief Sebe said.

He said his basic 10-point plan for the future was:

To work for the creation of a viable state of Ciskei.

To establish a free society "in which Ciskeians can live in safety with self-respect and dignity."

To establish friendly international relations with "all countries of like mind throughout the world".

To establish a confederation of states among the countries of Bophuthatswana, Venda, Transkei, South Africa, Ciskei and "any other countries on this continent which

would seek to identify themselves with such a cause". 26/10/87 (105)

To establish jobs and a home in Ciskei for Ciskeians wherever they might be. To continue the struggle in the Republic of South Africa "to achieve equality for our people with the people of other races." To provide each Ciskeian a meal a day.

To establish a sound economic base in the Ciskei based on agriculture.

To establish sound democratic government "giving expression to the will of the people not in terms of Western concepts of democracy but in terms

of our traditional concepts".

To work for justice and peace.

Chief Sebe stressed the need for work if these goals were to be achieved.

He said independence would not bring economic or other benefits raining down from heaven.

Help might come from outside, "but in the final instance the future of Ciskei depends on its people".

"The bravery and dedication of our forefathers provide us with a fine example of the manner in which one should strive to secure one's future.

"If we build our nation on those precepts then we cannot help but succeed, and succeed we will against whatever odds

Ciskei's new constitution would seek to preserve the traditional values of society and to maintain the chiefs in their honoured and respected position among the people," Chief Sebe said. — DDR

## Sebe slates organisers

ZWELITSHA — The organisation of Ciskei's coming independence celebrations was in "chaos," Ciskei's Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, said here when he officially opened the Zwelitsha regional independence celebrations at the weekend.

Chief Sebe warned that if the bad organisation continued the organising committee would have to be disbanded and new people elected to the committee.

He attacked the committee for failing to explore the latent talent among the children.

Chief Sebe, pounding the table, said there had been a hue and cry about strikes caused by children at school, and now the teachers and sports organisers were unable to make use of the talent among the children.

Chief Sebe delivered his address to an audience made up mostly of children. The adults arrived immediately after this important address to the nation.

Reverend W. M. Xaba said the organisation was faltering because the nation had missed the speech, and emphasised the "chaos" mentioned by

Chief Sebe.

Mr Xaba ordered the members of the organising committee of the Zwelitsha region to meet the cabinet in the public service commission hall tomorrow.

The celebrations were

preceded by sporting events and followed by music rendered by choirs, displays by drum majorettes and a gymnastic display.

The highlight was the traditional dance and dress display. — DDR

# CCIS denies alleged assault on unionist

DD 27/10/81

USA 329

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GRAHAMSTOWN — Members of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service had not assaulted a detained trade unionist and fears for his safety were groundless, according to papers filed at the Grahamstown Supreme Court.

The papers oppose an application by the detainee's father, Mr Kaizer Mzoli Mpulampula, of Mdantsane, for an interdict restraining the Ciskei police from assaulting his son, Mr Boyboy Mpulampula, who is being held under Proclamation R252 of the Ciskei.

The court has also been asked to order that the CCIS be restrained from interrogating Mr Mpulampula in any manner other than that prescribed by law, that no undue or unlawful pressure be employed and that he not be subjected to any form of unlawful duress.

A rule nisi, to serve as an interim interdict, was granted on October 2 and the case will be argued next Thursday.

Mr Kaizer Mpulampula claimed in his application that he had reason to fear

for his son's safety and health as people who had seen him in Dimbaza police cells reported that he had been assaulted and had a fit as a result.

An affidavit from a member of the South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu), said that when he met Mr Mpulampula in the Dimbaza cells the detainee told him he had been assaulted when he was arrested on September 2.

Later, at the Mdantsane police station, he had been kicked, hit with clenched fists, had his right foot twisted while being pinned to the floor and forced to stand for hours.

Mr Gqwetha and other unionists detained said that on September 9 they saw Mr Mpulampula have a fit which left him unconscious for five minutes.

The application cited the Ciskei Minister of Justice, Mr Hammond Zolile Njokweni, and Brig-Gen Charles Sebe, who is cited in his personal capacity and as Commissioner of the Ciskei Police.

In opposing affidavits,

WO Mabandla Wellington Mbejeni said neither he nor any of the police who had arrested Mr Mpulampula assaulted him.

When he was arrested he was carrying a parcel containing pamphlets distributed by the banned African National Congress and the South African Congress of Trade Unions.

The parcel also contained a bottle of liquid which Mr Mpulampula said was medicine he required because he suffered "fits."

WO Mbejeni said Mr Mpulampula gave conflicting versions of where he had obtained the pamphlets.

Later that night just after arriving at the Mdantsane police station, Mr Mpulampula collapsed in the parking bay and appeared to have a fit.

WO Mbejeni denied that Mr Mpulampula was assaulted by anyone during the night and said the next morning his father was in the charge office where he could see his son and would have been able to observe for himself any injuries. A district

surgeon, Dr Gulam Muhamed Peer, said in an affidavit that he personally examined Mr Mpulampula on five occasions after he was detained and that he had at no stage complained of an assault, nor did he have any injuries to indicate one.

After the fit in the Dimbaza cell, Dr Peer said, he gave Mr Mpulampula anti-epileptic medication.

On October 2, after the application had been brought, he asked the detainee whether he had been assaulted and was told that he had been hit with a fist but that it was only a minor assault and "nothing serious."

A magistrate, Dr Denzil William Crossman, said he had visited Mpulampula five times before October 2 and that apart from saying once that he wanted to be released as his health was not good, had no complaints and made no representations.

The applicant was last week given until yesterday to file a replying affidavit before the case is heard on Thursday.

**R60 000**  
DO 28/10/81  
**for Ciskei  
disabled  
centre** 105

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN**  
— Ciskeians had donated more than R60 000 towards the establishment of a rehabilitation centre for the disabled, Mrs V. N. Sebe, wife of the Chief Minister and president of the welfare organisation for mentally retarded and disabled, said here.

Mrs Sebe started the fund-raising campaign in 1979 after she returned from visiting Japan in 1976. While there she had visited a rehabilitation centre for the disabled.

"I was moved when a 14-year-old boy, who had both lower arms amputated from the elbow, made an engraving with instruments hanging around the neck and by using the upper stumps", Mrs Sebe said.

"So you can understand why Ciskei women have been busy raising funds for the rehabilitation centre."

Earlier, Mrs Sebe told an audience at a choral music competition held here to raise funds for the project that the Japanese centre treated, trained and ultimately placed all its inmates in various jobs.

— DDR.

# Chieftainess fails to attend Mgwali meeting

STUTTERHEIM. — The head of the Rarabes, Chieftainess Nolizwe Sandile, did not turn up for a meeting of Mgwali residents near here yesterday.

She was to have addressed her subjects on their proposed removal to Frankfort, according to members of the Mgwali planning committee.

People flocked to the Zibula tribal authorities from 9 am and waited until 2 pm.

The chairman of the planning committee, Mr T. Bevu, told the people the meeting called by Chief-

tainess Nolizwe would not take place as she had not turned up.

He then asked the people what they thought of a two-roomed prefab house that would be a temporary structure at Frankfort when people moved there.

Mr M. Kosani said: "We had resolved in our last meeting that we did not want to leave this place. If we are going to discuss anything connected with the removals, we should read the minutes of the last meeting".

Mr S. Faba, a committee member, said the question of going or not going to

Frankfort was beyond the powers of the committee. He said the planning committee's duty was to see to the smooth trek to Frankfort.

A resident, Mr N Mnyute, said in an interview it was strange that there should be another removal when problems in other resettlement areas like Thornhill and Oxtan had not been solved.

The removal from Mgwali to Frankfort was going to create misery to the people. Mgwali was a well-established and stable rural village, he said.

DDR.

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29/10/81  
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# Seymour for Ciskei — farmers

**BALFOUR**—About 50 farmers were apparently told here last night that land in the Balfour-Seymour area was earmarked for incorporation into the Ciskei.

A farmer who attended the meeting said the Deputy Minister of Co-operation Dr G. Morrison, had told them the entire Stocken-stroom area would be ceded to the Ciskei.

The spokesman said this would affect about 300 farmers. He added that the minister had said the Hogsback area would remain in South Africa.

"Most of the Stocken-stroom farmers expected this decision. Nevertheless, we all feel uptight. This is good farming country, and no black will be able to handle it."

He said farmers were reluctant to accept the option of retaining their farms once the land was incorporated into Ciskei, however. A handful of farmers had asked for a government valuation of their land and rejected the government offers because they were too low. Their farms were currently being re-valued.

"We are also concerned about the time it will take for us to be paid out."

The farmers would not elaborate on the meeting, which they said was cor-

dial, because Dr Morrison had asked them not to speak to the press. — DDC

## Press barred from meeting as

ZWELITSHA—The South African Government's final decisions regarding land consolidation of the Ciskei were outlined at a meeting here yesterday by the Deputy Minister of Development, Mr J. J. Wentzel.

The press was asked to leave the meeting, attended by the Ciskeian Cabinet, Secretary-generals, members of the Legislative Assembly, chiefs and headmen, after it had been opened by the Rev W. M. Xaba, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr Wentzel said a press statement would be released today.

However, it was said last night by people who attended the meeting that several of the Van der Walt Commission's proposals had been rejected, and much of the land Ciskei bargained for had not been ceded.

According to these people, Mr Wentzel listed those areas to be incorporated. Some 88 000 ha will be handed over, including land in the Stockenstrom and Chalumna areas. However, no mention was made of Hogsback, Seymour, Berlin or King William's Town.

After the 90-minute meeting, Mr Wentzel emphasised that today's statement would detail Pretoria final decisions

# Ciskeian land plans outlined

DD 29/10/81  
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regarding Ciskeian land consolidation.

"However, their implementation will cause much discussion," he said.

Mr Xaba urged those at the meeting "not to be disappointed" with the announcement. "Negotiations will continue, and several proposals will be fulfilled by the end of next year.

"Unfortunately our forefathers' land was taken by the British. Now we are bound to negotiate with the Nationalist Government for the return of that land," he said.

Notice of the meeting was broadcast on Radio Xhosa yesterday, and chiefs, headmen and Ciskeians were urged to attend.

Mr Wentzel said afterwards he had requested that the press be excluded because Dr G. Morrison, Deputy Minister of Co-operation would be addressing farmers in Bal-

four district last night.

The Van der Walt Commission's original recommendation that King William's Town be included in the Ciskei was rejected after King residents voted against incorporation in a referendum.

The commission's other draft proposals made in November last year also affected the following areas:

- Black Kei-Winterberg (Tarkastad district);
- Waterdown Dam-Klipplaat-Hogsback (Cathcart district);
- Berlin-King William's Town;
- Kidd's Beach-Chalumna (East London district); and
- Proposed excisions of the Gubu Dam and a part of the Peelson location.

This proposed extra land was in addition to the 100 000 ha yet to be acquired in terms of the 1975 recommendations. — DDR

Seymour for Ciskei?

# Ciskei to get additional land at Queenstown

105

Star 29/10/87

Political Staff  
Own Correspondent

The Ciskei is to get additional land in the Queenstown area.

This was announced in Pretoria today by the Deputy Minister of Co-operation, Dr G de V Morrison, who said the decision had been conveyed to the Ciskei Cabinet.

About 22 000 ha would be added to the Ciskei in the Chalumna area. This would include an area south of the road between Kidd's Beach and King William's Town and west of the road between Glenfields and Fort Pato.

However, the Kidd's Beach township will not be included.

The area given to the Ciskei will be used to resettle people from Newlands, Kwelera and Mooiplaats. It includes pineapple farms and the

Kayser's Beach township.

In the Berlin area the Ciskei is to get the agricultural holdings south of the town's residential area, and the stretch of land east and west of the holdings and south of the East London-King William's Town highway.

This is about 2 000 ha but does not include the Breidbach township, the industrial and residential areas of Berlin and the Cyril Lord factory.

The Braunschweig municipal area of about 2 274 ha will also be added to the Ciskei, with the Balazi

River as the southern boundary.

It has been decided not to include the Hogsback-Waterdown Dam area, but to add the remainder of the Stockenstrom district, which was not scheduled for inclusion in 1975, to the Ciskei.

This is about 25 000 ha, and includes the Kat River tobacco and citrus co-operatives, a number of highly developed farms and the Langfield and Upper Blinkwater State forest reserves.

In the Queenstown and Tarkastad districts about 24 000 ha will be added to the Ciskei.

Apart from these areas, the inclusion of 13 000 ha in the Pirie-Kubusi area has already been sanctioned. It is mainly State forest reserve.

Dr Morrison said the Ciskei would also lose certain areas.



DD 29/10/81 (105)

## Chieftainess Sandile calls new meeting

STUTTERHEIM — The Regent of the Rarabes, Chieftainess Nolizwe Sandile, has called another meeting of residents of Mgwali near here today.

A meeting scheduled for Tuesday was postponed because she did not turn up by 2 pm.

Chieftainess Nolizwe said yesterday she had arrived late for the meeting

at Mgwali because she had to take children to a doctor. The people had already dispersed by the time she had arrived.

She said yesterday's meeting was a report back of the planning committee's progress on arrangements for the removals. The residents already knew they were going to be removed from Mgwali to Frankfort. — DDR

# Ciskei to

ARGUS 30 10 87

# ask for

105

# more land

Mr. Xaba said the Government would visit the tribal authorities and chiefs — "the people who are really affected by the land issue" — to console them and encourage them to take heart on our road to independence.

He went on: "We will tell them to leave the matter in our hands and will continue to negotiate with the South African Government. Even Transkei, which has been independent for five years, is still negotiating for land."

## DAMS

The Deputy Chief Minister said his Government was particularly unhappy about the dams which had been excluded.

"We need those water sources, such as the Waterdown Dam at Hogsback. The South African Government has the financial resources to build other dams. We don't.

Few of our proposals have been accepted. We

also wanted Hogsback and Kidds Beach, a seaside resort, for tourist purposes.

"We also asked that the boundary with East London be the Buffalo River and that the West Bank, an industrial area, be ceded to us."

He said the land added to the Ciskei, over and above that earmarked in the 1975 land proposals, which measures 88 874 hectares, was less than the ground the Ciskei would lose when the black spots in the white corridor between East London and Queenstown had been removed.

"This new area is far smaller. I don't know how all the people now living in the so-called black spots will be accommodated in the new area — unless they are put into locations," Mr Xaba said.

Chief Sebe was not available for comment. He is in Bloemfontein.

# Ciskei borders

DD 30/10/81 105

**PRETORIA —** The Deputy Minister of Co-operation, Dr G. de V. Morrison, announced full details yesterday of the consolidation of the Ciskei.

## Collapse of pine industry feared

DD 30/10/81 105

**EAST LONDON —** The pineapple industry may face a collapse if there are insufficient controls on the planned resettlement of thousands of people in the highly productive pineapple growing area around Kidd's Beach.

This was the fear expressed by prominent farmers, businessmen and political and civic leaders following the announcement yesterday by Dr George Morrison, Deputy Minister of Co-operation, that pineapple farming land was to be included in Ciskei and that people from Newlands, Kwelera and Mooiplaats would be resettled in the area.

The biggest pineapple farmer in the Border, Mr Gordon Tilney, warned of increased crime, unemployment and the collapse of the lucrative pineapple industry.

Mr Tilney, who owns 5 500 acres, including 6 km of land bordering the new boundary, said the South African government should provide farmers who opted to remain in the area with adequate protection and compensation for the devaluation of their land.

"The resettlement proposals mean thousands of unemployed people. The government is duty-bound to protect farmers who stay in the area from marauders, who will seriously threaten the fruit industry, and consequently thousands of jobs.

"The new boundaries should be patrolled and afforded international status.

"Alternatively, the entire area up to East London should be ceded to Ciskei if the pineapple industry faces strangulation," he said.

The Mayor of East London, Mr Errol Spring, said the possibility of productive pineapple growing land being used for resettlement would be a threat to the pineapple industry.

"It is incumbent on the white corridor and the Ciskei Government to ensure the pineapple industry is not threatened," he said.

Mr Spring said the industry was one of the major regional industries.

"This offers the opportunity for both regions to get together and work for mutual benefit," Mr Spring said.

Mr Peet de Pontes, MP for East London City, said there was no need for concern.

"The idea is that the present productive land will not be used for resettlement."

Mr De Pontes said that the Ciskei Government was equally committed to ensuring the industry did not fail.

Mr Ray Radue, MPC for King William's Town, said there was "substantial land" in the area which was not used for pineapple production which could be used for resettlement.

However, he said it would be extremely difficult to remove the people from Mooiplaats, Kwelera and Newlands into the area.

Mr Ivor Sparg, Border regional chairman for the Progressive Federal Party, said that if production on the land could not be maintained, the economy of the Border would suffer, "and the efforts of past and present generations would be wasted."

"This is a tremendous industry going for us, and unless it can be kept that way, everyone is going to suffer," he said.

He said an agreement would now be negotiated with the Ciskei about the new land to be added which would complete the consolidation process.

The government's decisions were:

**The Chalumna area:** It was decided that, irrespective of the area approved for addition to Ciskei in 1972, the areas situated south of the road between Kidd's Beach and King William's Town, and west of the road between Glenfields and Fort Pato, would be added to Ciskei. The extent of the area is approximately 22 000 ha.

The Kidd's Beach township would not be added and the 22 000 ha to be added would be used to resettle people from Newlands, Kwelera and Mooiplaats.

Dr Morrison said the entire area included, among others, highly productive pineapple farms and the Kayser's Beach township.

**Berlin and adjacent areas:** The Berlin agricultural holdings to the south of the Berlin residential area and the stretch of land to the east and west of the holdings and south of the East London-King William's Town highway would be added to Ciskei. This area is about 2 000 ha in extent. It does not include Breidbach, the industrial and residential areas of Berlin and the Cyril Lord factory.

**The Braunschweig municipal area:** This area of approximately 2 274 ha would be added to Ciskei with the Balazi River as the southern boundary.

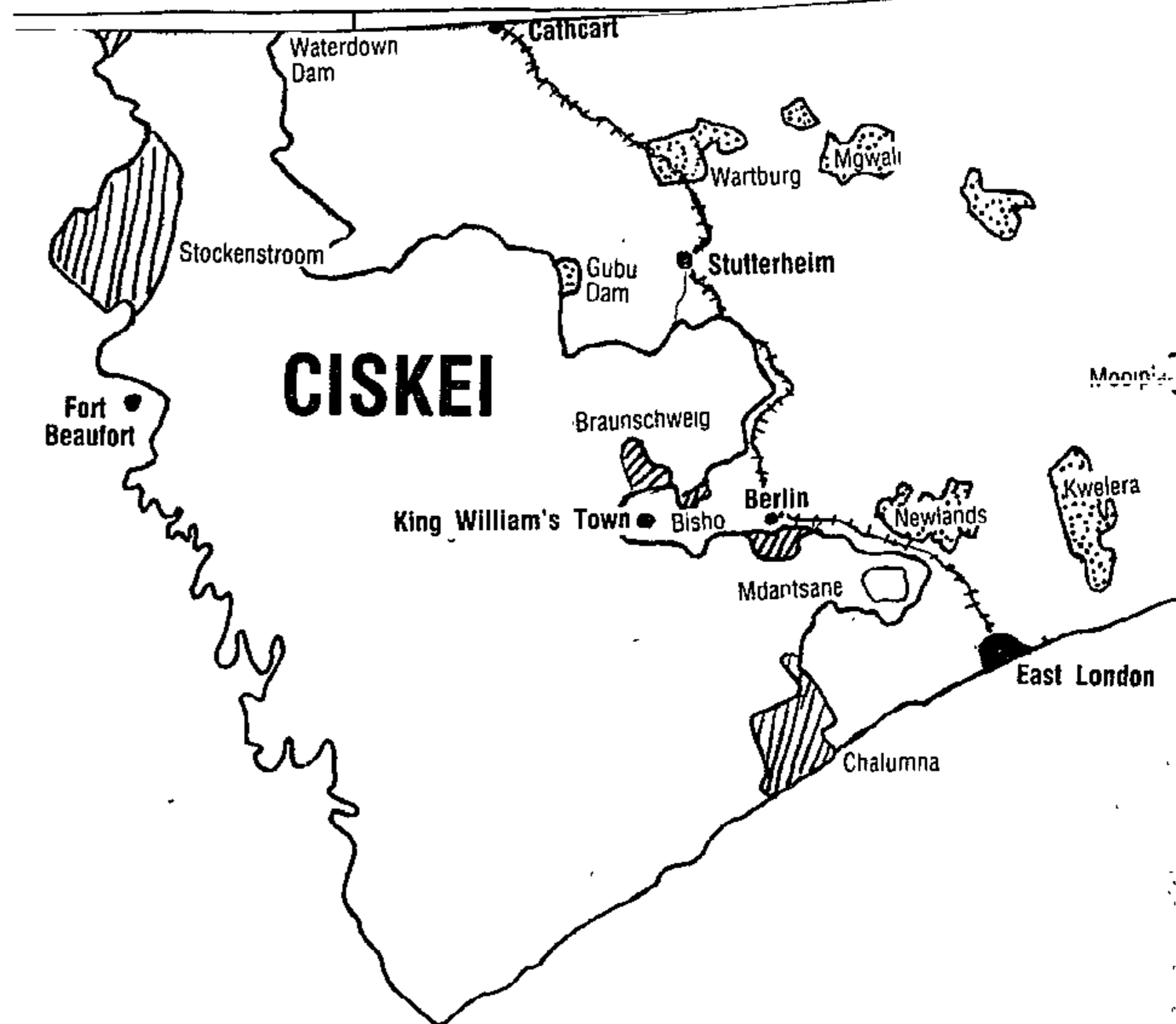
It had been decided not to include the Hogsback-Waterdown Dam areas, but to add the remainder of the Stockenström area, which had not been scheduled for inclusion in further proposals in 1975, to Ciskei.

This area, about 25 000 ha in extent, included the Kat River tobacco and citrus co-operatives, and a number of highly-developed and productive farms, as well as the Lengfield and Upper Blinkwater state forest reserves.

The only portion of the remainder of the Stockenström district not included is a small area of land situated to the west of the Post Retief-Endwell road.

**Queenstown and Tarkastad districts:** An area of about 24 000 ha would be

# drawn



The consolidated area of Ciskei with new additions shaded while the dotted areas have been excised from Ciskei and will be returned to South Africa.

added to Ciskei. This area is adjacent to the Ntbatheba district. A portion of the area is situated to the west and to the north of the Swart Kei River as far north as the Queens-town-Tarkastad tarred road between Waverley and Lehman's Drift.

To the south of the Ntbatheba district, the following farms would be included:

Vrisgewaagd, Patience, Perseverance, and portions of Thrift, Energy and Industry north of the Devil's Bellows-Tarkastad road. The Thrift Dam will not be included.

Dr Morrison said it had been decided to add to Ciskei portions of the farms Langedraai and Waterdown to the west of the Klipplaat River and the tarred road to Queens-town in the districts of Cathcart and Queenstown. The portions of the farms total about 1 200 ha.

Irrespective of these areas, the inclusion of the Pirie-Kubusi area in Ciskei's area of jurisdiction, had already been sanctioned, he said. This area

was about 13 000 ha and consisted mainly of a highly-developed state forest reserve.

It had been decided to excise the following areas from Ciskei's area of jurisdiction:

The Gubu Dam area, the eastern portion of Peeltion location, and the badly-situated areas of Lesseyston, Goshen, Wartburg, Umgwali, Newlands, Kwelera, Mooiplaats and Alsatia.

The cabinet had decided that the future use of the areas to be added would be acquired for agricultural purposes on an economic - productive basis by individual farmers and may be used for settlement purposes.

The Chalumna area was excluded from this, he said.

White farmers who preferred to retain ownership of their properties would be allowed to do so, but with the approval of the Ciskeian authorities.

White farmers who wished to sell their prop-

erties, would, as in the past, be adequately compensated by the South African Government, Dr Morrison said.

The Department of Co-operation and Development was preparing detailed descriptions of the areas to be added to Ciskei, Dr Morrison said.

These would be made available as soon as possible.

The decisions had been conveyed to the Ciskei Cabinet on Wednesday night. — SAPA.

**Reaction**  
**page**

GRAHAMSTOWN — A community councillor here has appealed to the authorities to reconsider the removal of people from Duncan Village in East London.

Mr J. G. Jadi, a senior councillor, said: "We know what it feels like to tackle something of this magnitude where sometimes officials have the impression they are dealing with people suffering from slow thinking processes."

Mr Jadi said Grahamstown people had been fortunate in their efforts to save Fingo Village.

"We were helped by the Ciskeian Government, the Grahamstown City Council, prominent members of

DD. 30/10/81

# Rethink plea on Duncan Village move

the white community and members of the official opposition."

He said blacks hated being uprooted

"Whenever this happens the community council in the area appears to be nothing but a bunch of jabaases."

Mr Jadi praised the Gra-

hamstown Community Council, who in conjunction with the East-Cape Administration Board, upgraded the townships.

"Starting with Makana's Kop this upgrading and filling in vacant ground will continue down to Tanyti, Fingo Village, the old location right up to A

Street where people in Sunnyside will be given suitable accommodation within the new replanning scheme."

He said by reconsidering the position of Duncan Village the authorities would do a lot of people a lot of good by bearing in mind the credibility of the Duncan Village Community Council and the sincerity of the Central Government which were at stake.

"This applies especially to overseas' speeches of high-ranking ministers which imply that South Africa is doing all it can to move away from hurtful legislation." — DDC.

# Court told fear may have silenced detained

DD 30/10/81 (229) 105  
GRAHAMSTOWN — A young detainee who had a fit after he was allegedly assaulted by Ciskeian police yet told a magistrate he had no complaints about his detention might have believed the magistrate was part of the system under which he was being detained, the Supreme Court here heard yesterday.

Mr Andrew Wilson, SC, told Mr Justice Howie that no significance could be attached to the statements of the magistrate, Mr Denzil Crossman, that Mr Boyboy Mpulampula had not complained of ill-treatment or assault on any of the five occasions on which he had visited him. Mr Wilson was appearing for Mr Mpulampula's father, Mr Kaiser Mzoli Mpulampula, of Mdantsane, who is seeking an interdict restraining police of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service from assaulting his son while they hold him under Proclamation R252 of the Ciskei.

He was granted a rule nisi on October 2, to serve as an interim interdict which remains in force until judgment is given on yesterday's hearing.

Mr Mpulampula has also asked the court to order that a person entitled to access to his son obtain from him a power of attorney so that he can institute legal proceedings and that his son's evidence be taken on affidavit or commission while he is in detention.

Alternatively, the matter should be postponed until his son is released and able to give evidence in court himself.

While he reserved judgment, Mr Justice Howie said that on the face of it, oral evidence in open court with cross-examination of witnesses seemed to be the only way of resolving the matter.

Other detainees have claimed in affidavits that Mr Boyboy Mpulampula told them he had been assaulted on September 2, the day he was arrested. He had allegedly been kicked, hit with clenched fists, his right foot twisted while he was pinned to the floor and forced to stand for hours.

The other detainees said that seven days later, in the Dimbaza police cells, Mr Mpulampula had a fit which left him unconscious, and that he later told them it was the first time he had had a fit.

Cited as respondents in the application are the Ciskei Minister of Police, Mr Hammond Zolile Njokweni, and Major General Charles Sebe, Commissioner of the Ciskei Police, who is also cited in his personal capacity.

Members of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service have denied assaulting Mr Mpulampula. They claim he had a fit on the night he was arrested, and that a bottle of medicine had been found on him which he described as medicine for fits.

Mr Wilson said yesterday that if Mr Mpulampula had in fact had a fit on September 2, it was extraordinary that he received no medical attention and that no mention was made of it to the district surgeon until September 10 — the day after the fit described by the other detainees.

According to the district surgeon, Dr Gulam Peer, no one had reported a fit to him until Mr Mpulampula was brought to him by police on September 10, Mr Wilson said.

He told the court that although Mr Mpulampula was a detainee in terms of Proclamation R252, he was still entitled to the protection of the court and it was important that he be properly treated while in detention.

It was inevitable in cases under security laws that much of the evidence would be hearsay, Mr Wilson said.

However, it was impossible to obtain direct evidence of assault on detainees as the majority of laws under which they were detained prohibited such access. If there was a strict adherence to the hearsay rule, such persons would be deprived of the protection of the courts to which they were entitled.

Opposing the application on behalf of the respondents, Mr J. J. Nepgen said Mr Mpulampula's complaint of a "minor assault" to Dr Peer could in no way be reconciled

with his description of the alleged assault to the other detainees.

Commenting on an affidavit from one of the detainees, claiming that on September 7 Mr Mpulampula had a bloodshot eye and walked with a limp, Mr Nepgen said that if there were still signs of such an assault on September 7, these signs would have been visible on September 3, 4 and 5 as well.

On these days Mr Mpulampula had been seen by Major-General Sebe, Dr Peer and the magistrate, Mr Crossman, and none of them had noticed any injuries or signs of assault.

He said there was no reason to doubt Mr Crossman's evidence that Mr Mpulampula had not complained to him although he had had five opportunities to do so.

It was not important whether Mr Crossman had interviewed him alone, as he had claimed, or in a group of 10 detainees, as alleged by another detainee. What was important was that there was no suggestion of a police presence during the interview.

Because of conflicting evidence produced by the applicants and the denials of the police, the court could not accept that Mr Mpulampula had been assaulted, he said.

He asked for the rule nisi to be set aside and the application dismissed with costs.

\* Mr Justice Howie reserved judgment. — DDC.

# Residents told removal certain

STUTTERHEIM — Mgwali near here was to be removed, whether the residents liked it or not, the regent of the Rarabes, Chieftainess Nolizwe Sandile, told residents at a meeting yesterday.

Meanwhile a group opposed to the removals have threatened to take legal action to try and stop them.

Chieftainess Nolizwe said the removals were orders from the South African Government.

She warned those who were opposed to the move to keep quiet and stay in their houses and not

attend meetings called by the planning committee.

She reminded the residents that they had told the Chief Minister, Chief L. L. Sebe, that they accepted the removals in principle.

After emphasising that Mgwali was to be removed to Frankfort, Chieftainess Nolizwe said she would not allow the people to discuss whether they wanted to go or not. She said they could only discuss the mechanics of the removals and asked if they liked a two-roomed wooden pre-fab house that had been put up as a sample of the temporary

houses to be built at Frankfort.

After speaking to the chairman of the planning committee, Mr T. Bevu, Chieftainess Nolizwe said the 'lioness' had spoken and that her word was final.

The Ciskei Legislative Assembly member for the Zwelitsha constituency, resident in Stutterheim, Mr T. W. Molesane, told the meeting that of the 152 title deed holders, 135 had accepted the principle of the removal and gave the planning committee a go-ahead to negotiate the mechanics of the removals.

He assured the people their properties would be evaluated by a committee that would include one of the residents and that they would be fairly compensated. He said they would be provided with temporary prefabs at Frankfort until they built permanent houses of their choice.

"The removal of people from Mgwali to Frankfort is the directive of the South African Government, which has said that the residents are lucky because they are going to be conducted in an orderly manner with residents being given a chance to negotiate for smooth removals", Mr Moletsane said.

"The Ciskei Government has nothing to do with the directive."

A committee member, Mr S. Faba, said his committee had asked the South African officials to build four-roomed prefabs but was told the government was not prepared to build four rooms for people who usually lived in one room and had small families. People with small families would be allotted two-room prefabs. Those with big families would get up to eight-room temporary structures.

Mr M. Ponya said after the meeting that people opposed to the removals were not given a chance to air their views.

"People are going to take legal action in a bid to stop the removals", he said. — DDR.

DRS 30/10/81 105 ZW

# SA Govt details Ciskei land addition

THE Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr G de V Morrison, announced details yesterday of the consolidation of Ciskei involving Queenstown and Stockenstrroom.

In a statement in Pretoria he said an agreement would now be negotiated with the Ciskei Government to the effect that the land to be added to Ciskei in terms of the South African Government's decision would complete Ciskei's consolidation.

The decisions taken by the Government were:

- The Chalumna area. Irrespective of land approved for addition to Ciskei in 1972, the areas south of the road between Kidd's Beach and King William's Town, and west of the road between Glenfields and Fort Pato, would also be added to Ciskei. The area is about 22 000ha.

## Berlin

The Kidd's Beach township would not be added to Ciskei.

- Berlin and adjacent areas. The Berlin agricultural holdings south of the Berlin residential area and the stretch of land to the east and west of the holdings and south of the East London-King William's Town highway would be added to Ciskei. This, about 2 000ha, does not include the Breidbach township, the industrial and residential areas of Berlin and the Cyril Lord factory.
- The Braunschweig municipal area. This (about 2 274ha) would be added to Ciskei with the Balazi River as the southern boundary.

The Hogsback-Waterdown Dam areas would not be included, but the remainder of the Stockenstrroom area, not scheduled for inclusion in further proposals in 1975, would. This area, of about 25 000ha, included the Kat River Tobacco and Citrus Co-operatives, and a number of farms as well as the Lengfield and Upper Blinkwater State Forest reserves, Dr Morrison said.

Of the rest of the Stockenstrroom district only a small area to the west of the Post Retief-Endwell Road would not be added to Ciskei.

## Queenstown

- Queenstown and Tarkastad districts. An area of about 24 000ha next to the Ntabathemba district would be added to Ciskei.

A portion of the area is to the west and to the north of the Swart Kei River as far north as the Queenstown-Tarkastad tarred road between Waverley and Lehman's Drift.

To the south of the Ntabathemba district, several farms would be included.

To the west of the Klippaat River portions of the farms Langedraai and Waterdown and the tarred road to Queenstown, in the Cathcart and Queenstown districts are to be added to Ciskei.

Inclusion of the Pirie-Kubusi area had already been sanctioned.

Excised from Ciskei would be the Gubu Dam area, the eastern portion of Peilton Location, and the areas of Lesseyton, Goshen, Wartburg, Umgwali, Newlands, Kwe-lera, Mooiplaats and Alsatia. — Sapa.

# Farmers are uncertain about losing their land

By SANDRA SMITH  
MANY farmers bordering the Ciskei are uncertain whether they are to be incorporated into the homeland while residents at the popular Hogsback resort are delighted that they are to remain part of South Africa.

Some farmers in the Queenstown area believe their land might be nationalised soon after independence on December 4.

The secretary of the East Cape Agricultural Union, Mr K P Odendaal, said from Queenstown today it was not yet

clear which farms in the Queenstown/Tarkastad district would be incorporated.

A total of 24 000 hectares from the region is earmarked for transfer.

"The Department of Co-operation and Development has given me the assurance that they will make available the final definition as soon as possible," Mr Odendaal said.

Unhappiness among farmers about the possibility of their land being incorporated into the Ciskei had nothing to do with the fact that "their neighbour would be a black man".

It was caused rather by uncertainty about the possibility of a Ciskeian land-nationalisation programme.

"People will obviously not be happy to lose farms which, in some cases, have been in the family for more than a hundred years," Mr Odendaal said.

There was also uncertainty about the forms of land ownership that would exist in the Ciskei, and the Government's policies.

"When you have a vested interest like fixed property — which these farmers have — you need some form of

security," he said.

Mr L. Price, who with his brother owns six farms in the Tarkastad district, found out yesterday that two of the farms, Industry and Perseverance, were to be incorporated in the Ciskei.

Mr Price said today there was still uncertainty over whether the South African Government would buy out farmers.

"One just carries on farming as though nothing has happened," he said.

"If this is the solution to the country's problems, it is a

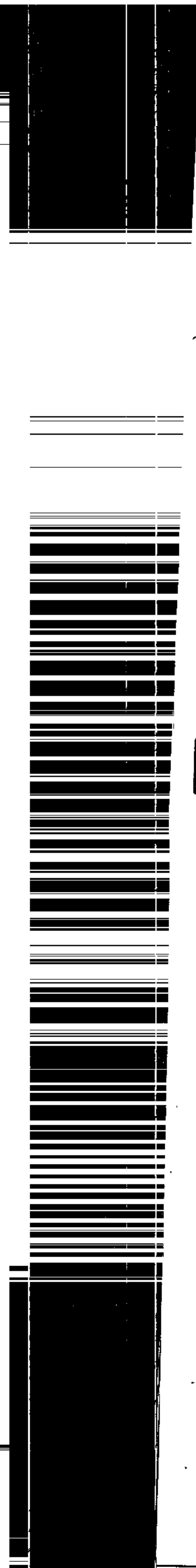
sacrifice one has to make, and I'll do it willingly."

The chairman of a committee founded in Hogsback to fight incorporation into the Ciskei, Mr J P Stephenson, said today the response to the news that it was to remain in South Africa was one of relief.

The committee submitted evidence to the Van der Walt commission this year, "pointing out the fallacy of the idea of incorporation", and received "off the record" assurances that the area would remain in South Africa. Sapa reports that a prominent pineapple farmer in the

# Ciskei may call off independence

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By KEITH ROSS

## EAST LONDON — The Ciskei Government may call off independence because it is desperately unhappy with the land consolidation deal, the homeland's Acting Chief Minister, the Rev W M Xaba, said today.

The Evening Post political correspondent, Brian Pottinger, reports from Cape Town that the chairman of the Commission for Co-operation and Development, Mr Hennie Van der Walt, said today he felt the Ciskeian consolidation deal was equitable if one considered the land involved.

Mr Van der Walt said the

To achieve this it was giving away highly developed and productive white farms, State forest reserves and the Kat River tobacco and citrus co-operatives.

Mr Marais said this decision forced white farmers to take a painful decision, namely to sell out or find themselves to the mercy of the Ciskei.

He said in an interview that not a single piece of land demanded by the Ciskei as a precondition for independence had been granted.

The land offer made by South Africa yesterday had "stripped naked the package deal demanded by the Ciskei," he said.

"The nation will now have to decide whether we will go ahead with independence."

The Ciskei is due to become independent on December 4.

"All the Cabinet Ministers have been out since yesterday holding meetings with the rural chiefs about the land deal," he said.

Mr Xaba, chairman of the ruling Ciskei National Independence Party, is acting as Chief Minister while Chief Lennox Sebe is in Bloemfontein on undisclosed business.

He spoke with bitterness of the way the South African Government had "dictated terms" to the Ciskei.

"We are most unfortunate that our forefathers were robbed of their land by the British and that we must now negotiate with Afrikaners who are speaking from a position of power," he said.

"But what can we expect from the whites when they are dealing with the black man in South Africa? A white man will always favour himself.

"We have learnt never to expect anything under the apartheid system."

Mr Xaba said "not a single piece" of land in the package deal requested by the Ciskei had been granted by the South African Government.

"Greater Ciskei stretches from the Fish River to the Kei and from the Indian Ocean to the Stormberg mountains," he said.

"If money was not available to buy out this land whites could have stayed on after independence.

"We wanted this land so that we could liberate ourselves from the yoke of bondage under which we have been living for 150 years.

"We felt that if all the homelands took independence they could then re-group and speak with one voice."

Mr Xaba said the South African Government had not even negotiated the package deal. It had merely dictated

land provided was good, productive agricultural land and well suited for settlement. There were large tobacco and pineapple lands which would be ideal for use in co-prosperity development projects.

The commission believed the main emphasis for the economic development of the area would be the use of joint development projects in the border region of the Ciskei.

Mr Van der Walt confirmed that the suggestion that white farmers be allowed to retain occupation of their farms under Ciskeian Government approval was a new policy and would ensure productivity during the transition.

Opposition parliamentary spokesmen for the area were unavailable for comment today.

Sapa reports from King William's Town that the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief Sebe, shares Mr Xaba's disappointment over the land consolidation decision.

This was confirmed by the Commissioner-General of the Ciskei, Mr J J Engelbrecht, who said Chief Sebe had hoped Berlin and Hogsback would be among the areas allocated.

Mr Engelbrecht said there was still room for negotiation over land in the Swart Kei area, comprising a few farms.

"One of the most positive aspects of this dispensation is that the Ciskei will be truly consolidated in one piece of land, unlike other homelands," he said.

King William's Town's Town Clerk, Mr Henry Hutten, said he did not think the new boundaries would affect the town.

"We knew Braunschweig would be incorporated. Farmers in that area have already approached the South African Government about being bought out," he said.

Mr Hutten said the decision to exclude the Breidbach coloured area had been taken in April, when King William's Town residents also opted for exclusion in a referendum.

A Pretoria message says the leader of the HNP, Mr Jaap Marais, has attacked the consolidation proposals.

Mr Marais said it appeared the Government was trying desperately to make the Ciskei economically viable.

Chalumna area has warned of increased crime, unemployment and the collapse of the lucrative pineapple industry.

Land in the area is to be incorporated in the Ciskei, and people from Newlands, Kwelera and Mooiplaats (which will be retained by South Africa) resettled there.

Mr C Tilney, who owns 5 500 acres, including 6km of land bordering the new boundary, said it was the South African Government's duty to provide farmers who opted to remain in the area, with adequate protection and compensation for

devaluation of their land.

"The resettlement proposals mean thousands of unemployed people. The Government is duty-bound to protect farmers who stay from marauders who will threaten seriously the fruit industry, and consequently thousands of jobs.

"The new boundaries should be patrolled and afforded international status. Alternatively, the entire area up to East London should be ceded to Ciskei if the pineapple industry faces strangulation."

# Ciskei is unhappy with new land deal

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More than 188 000 hectares of land is to be added to the Ciskei during the next few years to consolidate it into a single entity, but the homeland's government is dissatisfied over what has been excluded from the deal.

The consolidation plans, which will cost an estimated R187-million in land, were announced to the Ciskei Cabinet on Wednesday.

Yesterday a terse statement was issued by the office of the Chief Minister, Dr Lennox Sebe.

The Chief Minister has studied the consolidation proposals and is preparing a memo on them for the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha. He has no further comment, his spokesman said.

The Ciskei's disappointment centres on the exclusion of two areas, the Hogsback farming and forest lands, and the Berlin industrial area.

The Berlin area, outside East London, has caused controversy since millions of rands were spent in the early 1970s to set up its infrastructure to sustain dozens of factories.

Only a handful of factories have actually been sited there, and dozens of hectares of serviced land and roads are lying unused.

Dr Sebe has long had his eye on the Berlin industrial area because of his territory's enormous shortage of jobs and because thousands of Ciskeian families are likely to be resettled in the area.

It is understood that dissatisfaction over the consolidation plans runs deep in the Ciskei Cabinet, which has a huge unemployment problem and little in the way of industrial development.

The homeland's Commissioner-General, Mr J J Engelbrecht, said that the South African Government would provide an industrial infrastructure

unused in the present Berlin industrial area.

It is also understood that businessmen in King William's Town — excluded from the Ciskei after white residents voiced strong opposition to inclusion moves — are reconsidering their original refusal.

Their belief is that King William's Town is economically part of Ciskei and could face stagnation if it is not included in the territory as the main town.

The Ciskei Cabinet is convinced the town will ultimately be ceded to the homeland, and is building its new capital, Bisho, on the outskirts.

The consolidation will leave the town completely surrounded by the Ciskei, except for a narrow strip of land to the east which will link it to the white corridor running from East London to Queenstown.

Eight black spots, sited mostly in this corridor, including Ginsburg Location, home of the late black consciousness leader, Steve Biko, are to be removed.

Balfour, Seymour, the Katberg tobacco and citrus co-operatives, and fertile farming land to the north of King William's Town are being incorporated into Ciskei.

Farmers in the Stockenstrom district (where Balfour and Seymour are situated) will be allowed to retain their farms and become Ciskeian citizens, if they wished, Mr Engelbrecht said.

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# Ciskei Unhappily

DD 31/10/81 105

Our claim is land from Fish to Kei and ocean to Stormberg says Xaba

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Ciskei was extremely unhappy with its new boundaries, the acting chief minister, Rev W. M. Xaba, said yesterday.**

"Our claim involves the land between the Fish and the Kei Rivers and the Indian Ocean and the Stormberg Mountains.

"We had at least hoped Hogsback, Berlin and Kidd's Beach would be ceded to Ciskei. But what

with independence and that all the cabinet ministers had been holding meetings with the rural chiefs about the land deal.

Mr Xaba could not be contacted yesterday afternoon for comment on the report.

**By JUDY PARRYTT**  
King William's Town bureau

can we do? We have to swallow this because we have no power. It is obvious that the South African Government favours white voters.

However, Mr Xaba said Ciskei would continue negotiating "until we get what we want. Land consolidation will not be finalised until the end of next year".

In his interview with the Daily Dispatch, Mr Xaba made no reference to a possibility, reported in a Port Elizabeth afternoon newspaper, that the Ciskei Government might call off independence.

The report quoted Mr Xaba as saying the nation would now have to decide

He dismissed as nonsense fears that the pineapple industry in the Chakama area would collapse after incorporation.

Those lands are already worked by Ciskeians. They will eventually be divided into small farms, which will create employment opportunities.

The sole problem is that there are thousands of squatters in the area. I don't know where they come from, but it is the South African Government's responsibility to find alternative land for them before people from Newlands, Kwelela and Moo flats are resettled.

# Resort area to fall under new flag



**ABOVE:** A corner of the beautiful Kat Valley, showing the Katberg Hotel, which has just been included in proposals for the consolidation of Ciskei

# Farmers prefer a takeover to being on the border

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By CLIFF FOSTER

CLEAR evidence of the way in which the homelands policy is sterilising the white farmlands on the borders of the new states was available this week around Balfour, in the Stockenstrom district.

Here the rich farming lands of the beautiful Kat Valley are included in the latest proposals for consolidating the Ciskei, it was officially announced this week.

Yet the proposal has raised barely a murmur of dissent among the farmers involved.

They would much prefer to be incorporated into Ciskei, and paid out for their farms, rather than left on the border.

Farms left on the border are a target for stock theft and owners find it difficult to interest a buyer if they want to sell out.

"You can accept that as the general opinion here," Mr Roddy Tremeer, who farms close to the Katberg Hotel and in other places in Stockenstrom, told Weekend Post.

"If you are left on the border you are stuck in a precarious position. You can be sure there will be stock theft and the value of your property will decline."

The first choice of the farmers was that they should have been left alone completely. But after that their choice was to be included in the consolidation.

Mr Tremeer's properties were in the 1975 proposals which drew the boundary line along the dirt road leading through Balfour past the Katberg Hotel.

The new proposals now ex-

tend the boundary to include the whole of the Kat Valley right up to the foothills of the mountain range.

Into this area fall farming land and a timber mill owned by Mr Peter Green who also prefers to be incorporated rather than left just outside the border.

His view: "What would our properties be worth if we were on the border? And who is the best payer? I would rather be paid out now, and I think this is the general opinion."

Although this part of the Kat Valley was not included in the 1975 proposals, most farmers seemed to accept its inclusion this week without surprise.

Had it been left out, six tobacco farmers who belong to the tobacco co-operative would have been isolated from the rest within the Ciskeian border.

"With six we could never keep the show going," said Mr Green.

One voice of dissent is that of Mr Charles Frederichs who farms 420 hectares right beneath the mountain.

He said that if the boundary had been drawn along the road past the Katberg Inn the road could then have been patrolled to minimise stock thefts. In some places it will now run along farm fences.

Mr Frederichs is 28 years old with a wife and two children and has been in the valley for five years. Everyone Weekend Post met spoke about the hard work he had put into his farm.

Said one: "He's broken his back for five years creating

that farm and you can only sympathise with him."

Mr Frederichs said: "I don't think giving away land is going to solve a thing. The problem lies in giving people work. In a few years' time 75% of the blacks are going to be urban blacks, we are told."

"These are some of the best farming lands we have in the country. They are irreplaceable and we are never going to get back what we have put into them."

"What we need to be creating is industry to provide jobs for the blacks."

Of the border problem, he said: "No matter where the border is you are always going to have border farms."

"People in Post Retief, where the border will now lie, are terribly up in arms about this. How long are these farms going to be there — because of the stock theft problem?"

He added: "People tell me that what I have done to my farm in five years no single farmer in this valley has done in a lifetime."

"I could never ask to lease my farm back. When you work a farm and build it up you can never take it over on a lease."

"I haven't a clue where to go, but if I have to start again I will rather take the money and invest it in a house in town and work there, because you could never go through all this again."

Aside from the farms, hotels and other businesses were this week busy assessing the future.

Mr Neville Higgs, who bought a garage close to the Kat Tavern three years ago,

said the consolidation proposals have already affected his business.

"Three years ago I put everything I had into this business. In the last six months my turnover has dropped because farmers have just kept their farms ticking over."

"I'm worried about the affect this is going to have on the valuation they give me because assessors look at the turnover in your books."

"My contention is that I should be valued on the turnover of a year or two back because it's the Government's action that's been responsible for the situation."

At Katberg Hotel, Mrs Rosemary Fuller, running the hotel while her husband was away, said: "When my husband bought this hotel he was told it would not be included in the consolidation."

At Highlands holiday centre nearby, the owner, Mr Cliff Boyle, and his wife, Jean, were prepared to view the future with optimism.

"I am philosophical about it because there is nothing we can do about it and I have accepted the inevitable. In many ways we can gain by it," said Mr Boyle.

"I am going to stay, I am determined in that respect," said Mr Boyle. "We are just going to meet the situation as it comes. We feel we have worked this place up and we are not going to give it up easily."

Mrs Boyle said: "The truth is we are happy here. We live with the blacks now and quite honestly we might as well carry on."

ON Sunday, the simmering confrontation between the soon-to-be-independent Ciskei Government and the East London area's growing trade union movement finally became fatal.

Ciskeian police opened fire on a crowd of workers at a bus terminus in Mdantsane township, killing a woman worker, identified as Diliswa Roxisa, and wounding several others, according to eye-witnesses. Ciskei security chief Major-General Charles Sebe has refused to comment.

The workers were mourners, returning from a King William's Town funeral.

They had just buried the mother and uncle of Mr Thozamile Gqweta, president of the SA Allied Workers Union — the biggest union in the area. The two had died when their house near King William's Town caught fire.

South African Police are investigating but have told East London Pressmen they do not suspect arson.

The shooting has once again raised tensions in an area which is already on a knife-edge as Ciskei independence — due on December 4 — draws nearer.

There are fears, not only for the fate of unionists in the area once Ciskei becomes independent, but for the turmoil which Pretoria's fourth experiment in separate development may bring in its wake.

### Angered

"Between now and December 4", an East London employer told the Rand Daily Mail in the middle of this year, "all hell may break loose". That possibility became a little more real this weekend.

SAAWU officials say workers in East London are angered by the prospect of independence and by continuous Ciskeian action against unionists. Local observers say the atmosphere among workers is "tense" with some calling for a general strike.

And now, in the aftermath of the shootings, a SAAWU official says workers will meet later this week to discuss "further action". While unionists will be urging cool heads, the prospect of a serious flare-up is ever-present.

Relations between the Ciskei Government — in particular Major-General Sebe and his Chief Minister brother Lennox — and East London unions have long been uneasy.

The first signs of tension emerged early in 1980, when workers struck at the Ciskei Government-owned Mdantsane Special Organisation.

That led to the first of four detentions for Mr Gqweta, two by Major-General Sebe's Ciskei Central Intelligence Service and two by SA police.

It also coincided with attacks on unionism by the Ciskeian authorities. They have prevented SAAWU from holding meetings in Mdantsane and Chief Lennox Sebe said unions were not "appropriate" to the Ciskei.

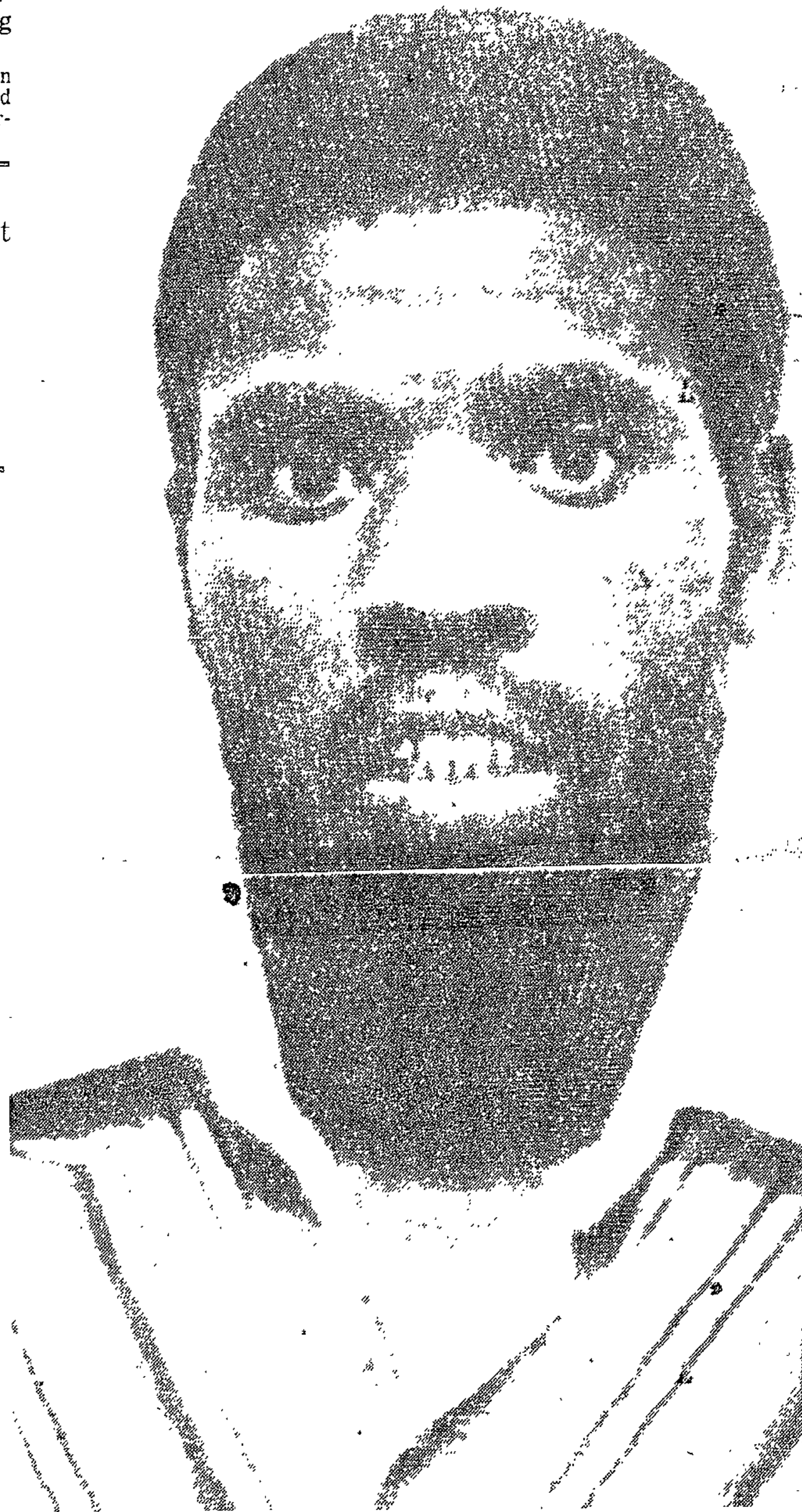
Since then, the Ciskei Government's attempts to curb SAAWU have proceeded apace. Union members have repeatedly been detained under security legislation by Brig Sebe and his men in large numbers.

Two swoops earlier this year netted nearly 60 members of SAAWU and other unions in the area — 36 were held while alighting from a bus at the same terminus at which Miss Roxisa died.

This action culminated recently in the biggest swoop so far on South African trade unionists, 205 being held in Mdantsane by

Ciskei police opened fire on union members at the weekend, killing at least one person. The incident has highlighted the growing tension in the East London area as Ciskei independence approaches. Labour Reporter STEVEN FRIEDMAN reports

# Death in the Ciskei: the clash that had to happen



MR THOZAMILE GWETA ... a symbol of opposition to independence

Each time Maj-Gen Sebe has charged unionists under the Riotous Assemblies Act or with public violence. But there have been few, if any, convictions — the accused have either been acquitted, had charges against them withdrawn, or are still awaiting trial.

## Tension

And then, union officials like Mr Gqweta or SAAWU vice-president Mr Sisa Njikalana have been detained for weeks at a time.

The tension between the unions and the Ciskei has, however, grown as independence approaches. The Ciskeian authorities have made it clear that they do not want unions in an independent Ciskei.

One reason may be a fear that the unions control an independent power base which poses a threat to the Ciskeian Government.

On the other hand, Ciskei is a desperately poor area with little to sell but labour. A Ciskeian manpower plan drawn up last year makes no bones about the authorities' belief that worker militancy is an obstacle to marketing labour in the "white" areas.

And the plan promised SA employers tough disciplinary action against strikers in an attempt to make Ciskeian labour more attractive to them.

Only this week, Ciskei's Minister of Agriculture, Rev W M Xaba, was recruiting strike-breaking labour for the Dunlop factory in East London where SAAWU members struck recently.

He asked prospective job-seekers to report to ... the offices of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service.

## Determination

For their part, the unions make it clear they do not want an independent Ciskei. Besides

ideological opposition to independence, they say that they fear for their future after independence.

They claim the Ciskei authorities have already shown themselves to be "ruthless" in their determination to crush unionism and that this will worsen when Ciskei becomes formally independent — a fear shared by some employers.

Despite a pro-independence vote in a referendum last year, the unions claim widespread worker support for their anti-independence stance.

Most unions active in East London support this stance.

But it is Mr Gqweta's SAAWU, with its more than 20 000 members, which has been the focus of much of the resistance.

And Mr Gqweta himself, who lost his mother and uncle in that as-yet-unexplained fire, has emerged as a symbol of resistance to independence.

A former furniture salesman, he became involved in unionism as an official of the Black Allied Workers Union, which supports the black consciousness idea.

## Breakaway

But, like some other BAWU officials, he broke away to form the SA Allied Workers Union, which, as its name suggests, is a nonracial organisation.

The commitment to nonracism was the reason behind the breakaway. "We believe South Africa has a nonracial future. We must prepare for that future by operating nonracially ourselves," Mr Gqweta said last year.

The union is also committed to a community link. Workers, he argues, do not stop being workers when they leave the factory — it is therefore a union's job to take up community, as well as factory-floor, issues.

Indeed, Mr Gqweta's first foray into organising people came

when he took up the plight of Mdantsane flower-sellers, who had grievances against the local authority in the township — a community, not a labour issue.

A tireless worker, whose day usually begins in the early morning and ends way after nightfall, he set about building up the union in an area which had never been in the forefront of unionism.

It was a struggle, according to Mr Gqweta, until the union found offices (it has since been evicted from them, but has found others)

## Experience

Then SAAWU's membership jumped from 5 000 to more than 20 000 in about six months and, despite dips, as workers have been fired, it remains above 20 000.

Since then, Mr Gqweta has been joined by workers fired from various factories, who have slotted into full-time jobs in the union.

Certainly, he lacks bargaining and union experience. His union is still only recognised by a handful of East London employers and he has had little opportunity to gain experience.

And the many East London employers who are hostile to him and SAAWU see the recent strike at Johnson and Johnson, the second company to formally recognise the union, as evidence of SAAWU's inexperience and/or mala fides.

The company claimed SAAWU had broken the recognition agreement (although SAAWU claimed the company had).

But rival unionists, who predicted SAAWU would disappear in a matter of months, have grudgingly had to change their ideas as the union's organising strategies and bargaining techniques have grown in sophistication.

It was recently revealed that

SAAWU under Mr Gqweta's leadership, had signed a unique productivity-linked wage deal with Chloride (SA), which has won wage increases for union members, while boosting productivity at the company.

And, whatever their views about his abilities as a negotiator, critics and detractors alike do not dispute his ability as a mobiliser of people.

Mr Gqweta's organising style has always had a strong community emphasis. In SAAWU's early days, he would, for example, travel on buses, rallying the passengers, leading the singing of union songs and urging them to join SAAWU.

SAAWU's offices over weekends are as much a gathering place for the local workers and community as they are a trade union centre.

## Organisation

There are no strong black community organisations in the region — a recently formed Border Civic Organisation has foundered in the face of detention of its leaders by Major-Gen Sebe's CCIS.

At the same time, as David Lewis and Jan Theron of the General Workers' and Food and Canning Workers' unions have pointed out, SAAWU is the only mass organisation in Ciskei totally outside the control of the Ciskeian authorities.

It was thus inevitable, both because of the union's style and the lack of other platforms — that SAAWU, and Mr Gqweta in particular, would emerge as the rallying point for opposition to independence.

Ironically, the events before Sunday's shooting, once again gave an insight into Mr Gqweta's role in the community.

When Ciskei police arrived at the Gqweta funeral, eye-witnesses say, they attempted to ar-

rest one of the mourners. Workers gathered round and began jostling a Captain Nonono, Maj-Gen Sebe's "right-hand" man.

## Survival

It was chief mourner Mr Gqweta who was called in by both sides to calm the crowd, which he did — securing the arrested man's release at the same time. The shooting occurred later, when workers returned to Mdantsane.

This community role and the threat it sees to its own survival have prompted SAAWU to take up an uncompromising stance against independence.

At a meeting in the East London city hall shortly before his most recent detention, Mr Gqweta spelt out reasons for opposing independence.

He said Mdantsane workers would lose their South African citizenship and rights once Ciskei became independent and that the Ciskei Government was "being used by the South African Government to oppress blacks".

He said blacks in Mdantsane were opposed to Chief Minister Sebe's rule and that Mdantsane belonged in South Africa, not in an independent Ciskei.

Mr Gqweta and his union have thus been singled out for special attention by the Ciskeian authorities and action against union members has escalated as independence draws nearer.

At the same time, worker disaffection has also increased as independence draws nearer — and in reaction to incidents like the detention of the 205

## Materials

Calls for a general strike have been made at worker meetings and the situation has been exacerbated by long-running disputes

such as that at Wilson Rowntree where a consumer boycott against the company in support of workers fired after a strike has been in operation for the past eight months.

A SAAWU official said this week workers were now calling for a "blacking" of Wilson Rowntree goods in which railway workers would refuse to load the company's products and other workers would "black" raw materials destined for it.

And some employers in the area fear the shootings can only increase the possibility of major turmoil before independence.

If that occurs, the grim likelihood is that Dilisa Roxisa will not be the only victim of Pretoria's determination to grant independence to a Government which is increasingly resorting to police action to maintain control.

'12 100

Ciskei jobs

Ev Post

in past <sup>105</sup>

5 years <sup>2/11/81</sup> ~~106~~

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN —

The Ciskeian National Development Corporation (CNDC) has, in the past five years, stimulated an investment of about R100 million, according to an announcement today by Mr. Frans Meisenholl, general manager of the CNDC.

He said the corporation began its activities in April 1976, with an investment of some R12 million already made in the Ciskei through the Xhosa Development Corporation.

"Today, the activities of the CNDC have already stimulated an investment in the Ciskei of R113 million," he said.

This investment, he said, had created 12 100 jobs. This meant that the cost per job opportunity was R9 363 — "low by any standards".

Mr Meisenholl said that by applying a multiplying factor of 1½ jobs created outside industry for every one created in industry, and multiplying this by six, the average of a Ciskeian family, it meant that 96 000 people had directly benefited from an improved standard of living because of the CNDC's activities.

"This is what development is all about — improving standards of living, creating a strong middle class, curbing the outflow of capital from the Ciskei and training the people," Mr Meisenholl said.



# Ciskeians will suffer Tutu warns Sebe

DD 2/11/81

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## KING WILLIAM'S TOWN

Bishop Desmond Tutu attacked the Ciskei's Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, at the weekend for accepting independence.

"Ciskeians will suffer. People are being dumped and left to starve in the Bantustans as if they were rubbish," the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, said at a meeting here.

"For his own good, I must warn Sebe that his people will get angry one day. The homeland leaders who have accepted independence are to blame for a lot of our troubles. We are damned in these Bantustans."

Bishop Tutu said political opposition was not tolerated by homeland governments, who succeeded in retaining power by jailing the opposition during elections.

He attacked the division of blacks into ethnic groups.

"By some strange alchemy, all South African whites, whether they be English, Afrikaans, French, Dutch or German can cohere together, while Xhosas alone are divided into two groups."

The Bishop said homeland independence was spurious and fraudulent.



BISHOP TUTU

The core of the economy remained in white South Africa, and blacks were sent to the periphery.

He spoke of unemployment and migrant labour, and their destructive effect on black family life.

"This is deliberate policy — the South African Government's final solution resembles the Nazi's elimination of the Jews. South Africa boasts of feeding starving Zambia while people within her boundaries starve."

He said the government feared black uprisings in the urban areas, but the explosion would come from rural areas where there was hunger and un-

employment.

As aliens, homeland citizens would not be able to claim political rights or any of the prosperity their parents had helped produce.

"If we are going to fight, it will be over the crucial issue of a common citizenship. All our leaders, in exile and on Robben Island, have called for a non-racial South Africa.

"We want political power sharing, not crumbs of concessions from the master's table. Apartheid is totally evil and whites still have time to dismantle this abhorrent system."

Bishop Tutu said he advocated peaceful change, although it was argued that the response to non-violent negotiations was bullets, teargas and detention without trial.

He urged blacks not to despair, because they were already victorious. "Our liberation is certain, but we must be patient."

Bishop Tutu called on churches in South Africa to stand up and be counted. "Neutrality maintains the status quo and is therefore tantamount to siding with the oppressor. The church must be the voice of the voiceless, and support the oppressed and the poor."

— DDR.

# Communism is suffocating humanity—Sebe

DD 2/11/81

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EAST LONDON—Humanity was being suffocated by a frightening and contagious disease called communism, the head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, Major-General Charles Sebe, told a school gathering at Tshatsu, near King William's Town, at the weekend.

Addressing pupils and parents at the Mgcawezulu High School after pre-independence celebrations, General Sebe said communism purported to be concerned with man's liberation from poverty and bondage.

"Their programme in this so-called liberation is based on the barrel of a gun. This is crime, and not an effort to free you from poverty, crime with all the murderous atrocities involved therein.

"Those attracted by this evil ideology should know very well they are playing with a hand grenade, like the one handled by the man who destroyed himself with a time bomb while he thought he was planting it for workers, your mothers and fathers,

commuting from Mdantsane to East London.

"Marxism, communism or Leninism are all dragons, an effort to mislead your children and to deprive you of occasions of this nature. This today is an educational venture, in the process of evolution, but not revolution, which I curse with all the contempt it deserves," General Sebe said.

A communist would give people guns to kill their fellow blacks, but he would not provide food, while the liberation of Ciskei promised a meal a day.

Communism was a poisonous medicine which, if administered, might mean destroying the country's economic institutions, as had been seen during school riots.

"We will destroy poverty through correct economic strategies based on the needs of the people," General Sebe said.

Referring to the strike at the Dunlop factory in East London, General Sebe said it had been initiated by members of the South African Allied Workers'

Union (Saawu) who said the workers should be given back their pensions because, when Ciskei became independent, the Ciskei Government would gain possession and control of this money.

"They said this, knowing full well this was a fallacy of the first order. They knew that no government, whether Ciskeian or South African, is legally entitled to pension money which is meant purely for the financial benefit of workers in their later years of life.

"They also know that the pension is one of the conditions of employment, and that another condition is that the employer will contribute more than each worker towards the worker's pension," he said.

General Sebe said the sole aim was to cause chaos in the country, even if this meant people being destitute as a result of losing the means to make a living. The Ciskei would not allow people to be treated like this because it had a government of the people, for the people and by the people themselves, he said. — DDR



Major-General Charles Sebe seen addressing school children at Tshatsu, near King William's Town, at the weekend.

# Ciskei may call off independence

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**CISKEI may call off its planned independence in view of the land consolidation deal offered by the South African Government, says the homeland's Acting Chief Minister, the Reverend W M Xaba.**

Mr Xaba said the land offer made by the South African government had "stripped naked" the package deal demanded by Ciskei as a pre-condition to independence.

"The nation will now have to decide whether we will go ahead with independence," he said in a weekend interview.

"All the cabinet ministers have been out holding meetings with the rural chiefs about the land deal."

Mr Xaba, who is chairman of the ruling Ciskei National Independence Party, is Acting Chief Minister while Chief Lennox Sebe is in Bloemfontein on undisclosed business.

He spoke with bitterness of the way the South African Government had dictated terms to Ciskei.

"We are most unfortunate that our forefathers were robbed of their land by the British. We must now negotiate with the Afrikaners, who are speaking from a position of power," he said.

"What can we expect from the whites when they are dealing with the black man in South Africa? The white man will always favour himself.

"Under the apartheid policy we have learnt that we can never expect anything from the whites while they are in a position of power."

Mr Xaba said: "Not a single piece of the package deal demanded by the Ciskei had been granted by the government.

Greater Ciskei stretches from the Indian Ocean to

the Stormberg Mountains," he said.

"If money was not available to buy up this land, whites could have stayed on after independence," he said.

"We wanted this land so that we could liberate ourselves from the yoke of bondage under which we have been living for 150

years.

"We felt that if all the homelands took independence they could then regroup and speak with one voice."

Mr Xaba said the South African Government had not even negotiated the package deal. It had merely dictated. — Own Correspondent

# Killer blaze wrecks Gqweta home

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EAST LONDON — The home of the parents of Mr Thozamile Gqweta, the president of Saawu, burnt to the ground, killing his uncle and seriously burning his mother.

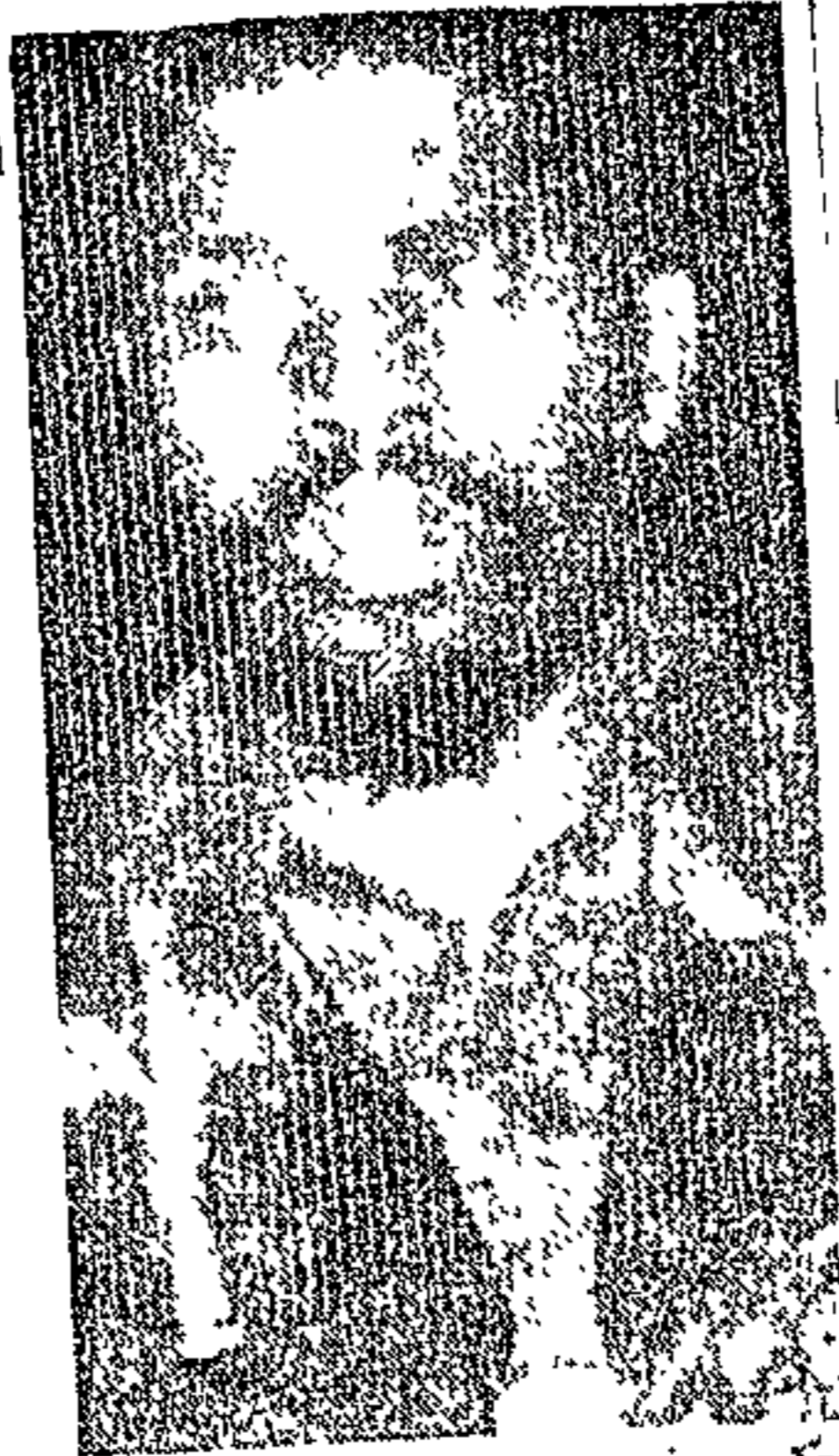
Mr Gqweta said the house, which is in Peelton near King William's Town, was destroyed in the blaze which occurred at about midnight on Saturday.

He said his uncle, Mr King Gqweta, was burnt to death and his mother, Mrs Ntombana Elsie Gqweta, was admitted to Grey Hospital in King William's Town with serious burns. She was later transferred to Frere Hospital.

A spokesman at Frere Hospital said no one with the name of Gqweta had been admitted but that a Mrs Nomentile Meti, 60, had been transferred from Grey Hospital on Sunday with serious burns.

A spokesman for the Zwelitsha police said yesterday evening the files were locked up and he could not check up on the case until today.

Mr Gqweta said his uncle would be buried on Sunday. — DDR



MR GQWETA . . . uncle  
dead, mother injured.

# Sebe told to stay out of labour issues

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EAST LONDON — Mr Thozamile Gqweta, the president of the South African Allied Workers Union (Saawu), has called on Major-General Charles Sebe, the head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services to stay out of labour matters.

He was commenting on a speech at the weekend in which General Sebe said the strike at the Dunlop Flooring factory, in which 500 workers lost their jobs, was initiated by Saawu.

General Sebe said Saawu had told the workers that they should be given back their pensions because when the Ciskei became independent the Ciskei Government would gain possession and control of the money. Mr Gqweta said it was "absolute rubbish" to say Saawu

had initiated the pensions issue. He said labour unrest over pensions was being felt throughout the country, among non-Saawu factories and even unorganised factories.

"The Dunlop strike was never initiated by Saawu members. Non-union members were in the forefront because union members do not want to give management an excuse to victimise them.

"Many of the workers came to Saawu after the strike and we tried to organise them where we could."

Mr Gqweta asked why General Sebe had so much to say on the subject of labour because "where does a policeman feature in the whole labour scene?"

Mr Gqweta said the problem with strikes such as the one at Dunlop was that management refused to speak with the elected union of the workers or even to the workers themselves.

Management won't even discuss the issue — its only means of communication with the workers is to leave a message on the noticeboard. What options does it leave the workers?"

Mr Gqweta said it was clear from General Sebe's version of the Dunlop strike that he was protecting the employers. "Why has he not asked the workers what happened?"

Spokesmen for management were unavailable for comment yesterday evening. — DDR

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# Ciskei independence is 'spurious and fraudulent' — Tutu

Own Correspondent

KING WILLIAMS TOWN. —

The general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, attacked Ciskei's Chief Minister Lennox Sebe here at the weekend for accepting independence.

"Ciskeians will suffer. People are being dumped and left to starve in the bantustans as if they were rubbish.

"For his own good, I must warn Sebe that his people will get angry one day. The

homeland leaders who have accepted independence are to blame for a lot of our troubles. We are damned in these bantustans."

Bishop Tutu said political opposition was not tolerated by homeland governments, who succeeded in retaining power by jailing the opposition during elections.

He attacked the division of blacks into ethnic groups.

"By some strange alchemy, all South African whites, whether they be English, Afrikaans, French, Dutch or German can cohere together,

while Xhosas alone are divided into two groups."

The Bishop said homeland independence was spurious and fraudulent. The core of the economy remained in white South Africa, and blacks were sent to the periphery.

He spoke of unemployment and migrant labour, and their destructive effect on black family life.

"This is deliberate policy — the South African Government's final solution resembles the Nazi's elimination of the Jews. South Africa

boasts of feeding starving Zambia while people within her boundaries starve."

He said the government feared black uprisings in the urban areas, but the explosion would come from rural areas where there was hunger and unemployment.

As aliens, homeland citizens would not be able to claim political rights or any of the prosperity their parents had helped produce.

"If we are going to fight, it will be over the crucial issue of a common citizenship. All our leaders, in exile and on

Robben Island, have called for a non-racial South Africa.

"We want political power sharing, not crumbs of concessions from the master's table. Apartheid is totally evil and whites still have time to dismantle this abhorrent system.

Bishop Tutu said he advocated peaceful change, although it was argued that the response to non-violent negotiations was bullets, tear gas and detention without trial.

He urged blacks not to despair, because they were all

ready, victorious. "Our liberation is certain, but we must be patient."

Bishop Tutu called on churches in South Africa to stand up and be counted.

"Neutrality maintains the status quo and is therefore tantamount to siding with the oppressor.

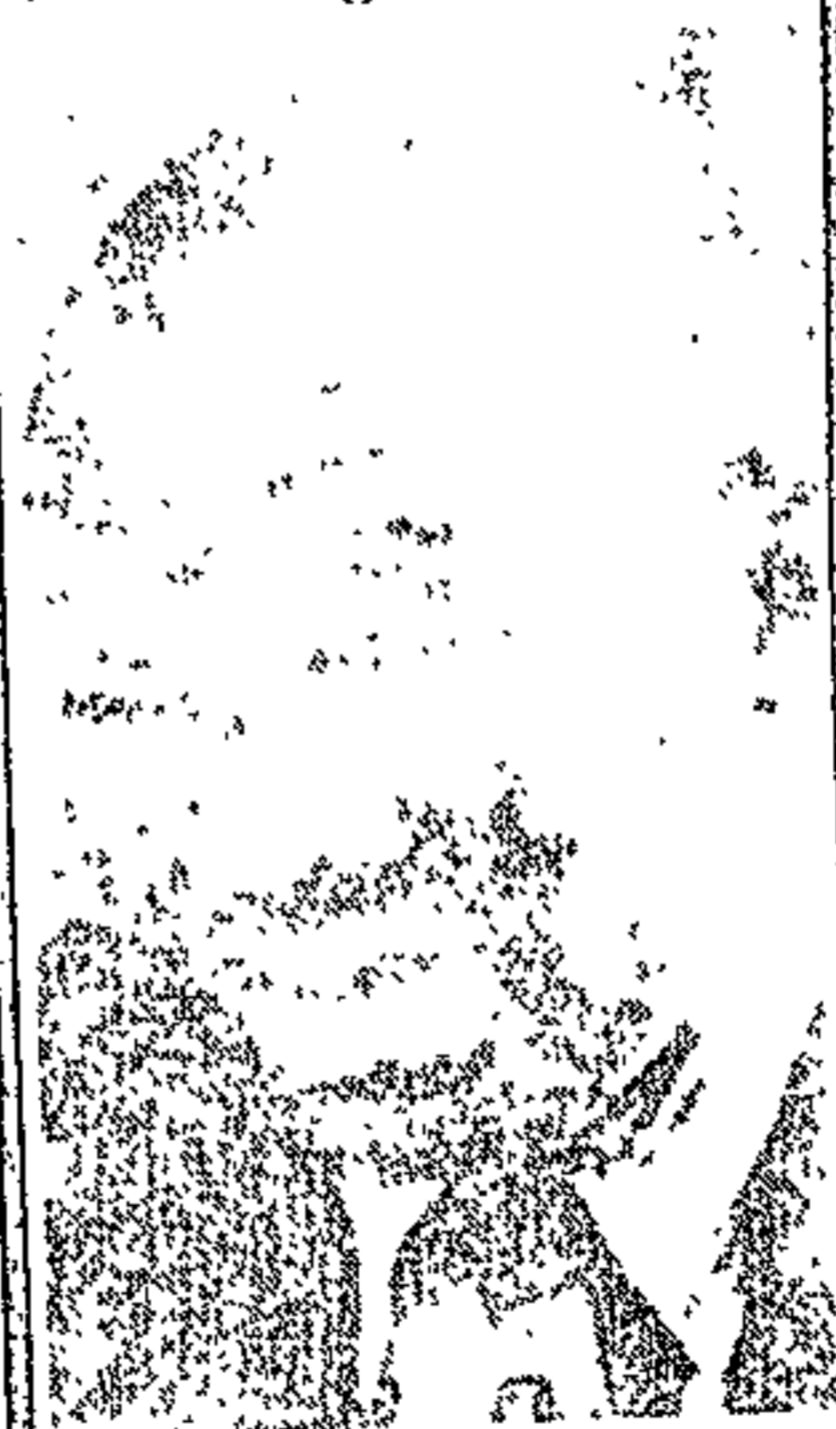
A number of King William's Town SACC-affiliated churches declined to allow Bishop Tutu to speak on their premises. The Roman Catholic church eventually supplied a venue for this weekend's meeting.

# Charles Sebe takes a swing at Saawu

WORKERS at the Dunlop factory in East London went on strike recently because they were told they would not receive their pensions after the Ciskei became independent, according to a senior Ciskei official.

The head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence services, Major-General Sebe, was addressing a high school gathering at the weekend after a pre-independence celebration at Tshatshu near King Williams Town.

In a copy of his speech released in Pretoria, he accused members of the SA Allied Workers Union employed at the factory of initiating the strike.



**SEBE: Ciskei reveals fallacy.**

"What is interesting... is that these people demanded all the workers should be given back their pension contributions because they said when Ciskei became independent the Government would gain possession and control of this money.

"They said this knowing full well that this is a fallacy of the first order. They know that no Government,

whether Ciskeian or South African, is legally entitled to pension money meant for the benefit of the workers in their later years in life."

General Sebe said the sole aim of some SAAWU members was to cause chaos in the country regardless of whether this resulted in people going hungry or destitute when they lost their means of making a living.

"They know that this will result in the intimidation and terrorising of those who want to go to work, as in the Dunlop case thus bring instability to the country.

"Meanwhile, hundreds of families will be going hungry, and this is exactly what communism thrives on," he said. — Sapa.

# Foreign guests for Ciskei celebrations

DD 4/11/81

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## KING WILLIAM'S TOWN —

VIPs from France, Holland, West Germany and Switzerland had accepted invitations to attend the Ciskei independence celebrations next month, the Minister of Agriculture, the Rev. W. M. Xaba, said yesterday.

All the Commissioners-General of black national states will also visit the Ciskei with their wives tomorrow and Friday.

The Commissioner General of Ciskei, Mr J. J. Engelbrecht, said yesterday he would host six commissioners general.

He said they met every year to discuss matters of common interest and were also visiting a state on the

verge of independence to see developments.

The visitors would be Mr J. Pansegrou from Qwagwa, Dr H. R. Maclach from Lebowa, Senator George Botha from Kangwane, Mr P. N. Hansmeyer from Kwazulu, Senator J. Jordaan from Gazankulu, and Mr J. H. Mills from Kwandebele.

Tomorrow they would visit the new Ciskei capital, Bishop, in the company of Mr A. W. A. Cilliers, the Chief Director of Planning. In the evening they would have dinner with Mr Xaba and his wife.

On Friday morning the Commissioners General would have a meeting at Mr Engelbrecht's office while their wives visited a textile factory at Zwelitsha.



REV XABA

After that the men and their wives would visit Dimbaza, Ntaba Kandoda, the Keiskammahoek

irrigation scheme and a yellowwood factory.

Mr Xaba said yesterday that preparations for Ciskei independence were going according to plan.

He denied telling a Port Elizabeth afternoon newspaper that Ciskei might call off independence because of its unhappiness with the territory's boundaries.

Reacting to a warning by the General Secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, that Ciskeians would suffer under independence and lose South African citizenship, Mr Xaba said blacks had never been regarded as citizens by the South African government.

He said blacks had been

suffering for more than 250 years and were still suffering.

Anybody who was not accepted as a citizen was forced to suffer. There was not a single black in South Africa who was accepted as a citizen because citizens had a right to buy houses anywhere in their country, he said.

"A citizen is free to sell his labour anywhere in his country, free to vote and elect a representative to take part in decision making in his country," he said.

"None of the blacks are enjoying those rights in South Africa. What citizenship is there to lose? How can you lose something you do not possess?" he asked.

Mr Xaba said for almost 70 years after the formation of the Union of South Africa in 1910 laws were made in Cape Town without consulting blacks and were in fact thrust down their throats.

The Ciskei was not taking independence but taking freedom to make laws that suited Ciskeians.

"We take December 4 not as Independence Day but a day of resurrection that was destroyed by Sir George Grey in 1857 during the national suicide of Nongause. That is what the Ciskei is doing.

"We will enter into a confederation with South Africa and that means we are not divorcing ourselves from South Africa," he said. — DDR.



# Americans, Chinese setting up two new industries in Ciskei

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN** — Two new industries, to a total of R2,4 million and employing more than 400 Ciskeians, are to be established at Dimbaza by American and Taiwanese interests.

An agreement between the American-based International Stretch Products company and the Ciskeian National Development Corporation (CNDC) for the establishment of a R1,6 million operation in Dimbaza, was signed yesterday.

Mr Martin Cohen, chairman of the American company, personally attended the signing and commented that his company had invested in Ciskei because it was considered a stable and sound investment area.

The Dimbaza factory, which will manufacture braided polypropylene cord and macramé products, will operate under the name of Ocean State Cordage Mills (Pty) Ltd. The 1 500 square metre factory building is rapidly nearing completion and production of the polyp-

ropylene cord should begin in late December or early January next year.

The cord operation is expected to reach full production in seven months, manufacturing some 25 500 lbs per week, while it will take about three months to get the macramé plant on stream. When both operations are running at full capacity, the company will employ about 370 Ciskeians.

The Chief Minister of Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, said that the establishment of the company in Dimbaza was a significant achievement for Ciskei.

"Ten of the 33 industries already established in Dimbaza have overseas interests in them or are owned by overseas concerns," he said. The countries represented include, among others, Germany, America, England, Taiwan and Holland.

Of the 22 applications being investigated by the CNDC, 12 were from overseas companies. "During the past year, foreign investors have shown a

tremendous interest in Ciskei as a potential investment area," Chief Sebe said.

The interest was due primarily to the good concessions on offer, the relatively cheap electricity and water, the stable and enthusiastic work force and the lack of excessive pollution control measures which stifled industrial development.

The other new industry, Ciskei Padlocks, a R0,8 million industry which will employ 56 Ciskeians at full production, is the second Taiwanese company to be established in Dimbaza.

The interest shown by firms in Taiwan in the investment potential of the Ciskei stems directly from recent visits to the Far East by Chief L. L. Sebe, Chief Minister of Ciskei, and a top flight delegation of Cabinet ministers, departmental secretaries and the general manager of the Ciskeian National Development Corporation, Mr F. S. Meisenholl.

Chief Sebe said that

other Taiwanese companies had expressed a desire to invest in the Ciskei and that nine applications were being investigated.

Ciskei Padlocks will manufacture a wide range of padlocks and diverse minor hardware articles such as rivets and hinges.

The company's machinery is scheduled to arrive at the East London harbour in late November from Taiwan. Production is expected to begin in April next year and the firm will immediately employ 30 Ciskeians.

"Actually there is a growing awareness of the Ciskei and its vast potential especially in America, France and Taiwan," Mr Meisenholl said. "The fact that there will soon be two Taiwanese companies operational in Dimbaza and that there are nine other companies, wholly owned or which have overseas interests in them, already in production in the Ciskei, makes our task of industrial recruitment and establishment so much easier," he added.

DD 4/11/81

# Sebe: labour is CCIS priority

1457  
105

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN**  
— It was a display of ignorance to tell the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services (CCIS) to stay out of labour matters the Director General of State Security, Major-General Charles Sebe, said yesterday.

He was reacting to a statement by Mr Thozamile Gqweta, president of the South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu) in which Mr Gqweta had asked where a policeman featured in the whole labour scene. Mr Gqweta had been reacting to an accusation by General Sebe that Saawu members had initiated a recent strike at the Dunlop factory in East London by telling workers the Ciskei would gain control of their pension money after independence.

"He does not have his priorities straight," General Sebe said yesterday

"He forgets my work is to maintain law and order and the integrity and stability of the state.

"He does not realise that labour is one of the priorities of this organisation (the CCIS), because labour is one of the targets of the communists, as was stated by Engels and Trotsky the founders of communism."

He wanted to warn the people of Mdantsane against infiltration by communist elements through the labour front, General Sebe said.

"We have to probe into labour. We know what happened at Dunlop. We had to acquaint ourselves with that subject," General Sebe said.—DDR

# Rescuer tells of blaze at Gqweta home

DN 5/11/81

~~11/5/81~~  
227 (105)

EAST LONDON — A tribeswoman, Mrs N. Dyantyi, of Peclton near here described how she kicked open a locked door to rescue a neighbour, Mrs N. Gqweta, from a blazing inferno at the weekend

The blaze seriously burnt Mrs Gqweta, the mother of the president of the South African Allied Workers Union (Saawu), Mr Thozamile Gqweta, and killed his uncle, Mr King Gqweta.

Mrs Dyantyi said she was woken up at midnight by her son, Mr Boyisana Dyantyi, who told her there was a fire next door.

"I jumped out of bed in my nightie and went out to investigate," she said.

"I saw flames coming out of the windows. I tried to open the door but it was locked and I had to kick it open. Hot smoke came out scorching my body and I had to retreat for a while.

"I crouched inside and tried to pull Mrs Gqweta by her clothes but they were burnt and I then dragged her out by her legs," she said.

"Had I known Mr Gqweta

was there as well I might have saved his life as well."

She said she had raised an alarm. By the time people arrived all the belongings in the house were burnt out and nothing could be salvaged.

Mrs Nowandile Meti, sister of the man who was burnt to death, said she had gone there to visit Mrs Gqweta. She said the gruesome remains of the body were discovered the following morning.

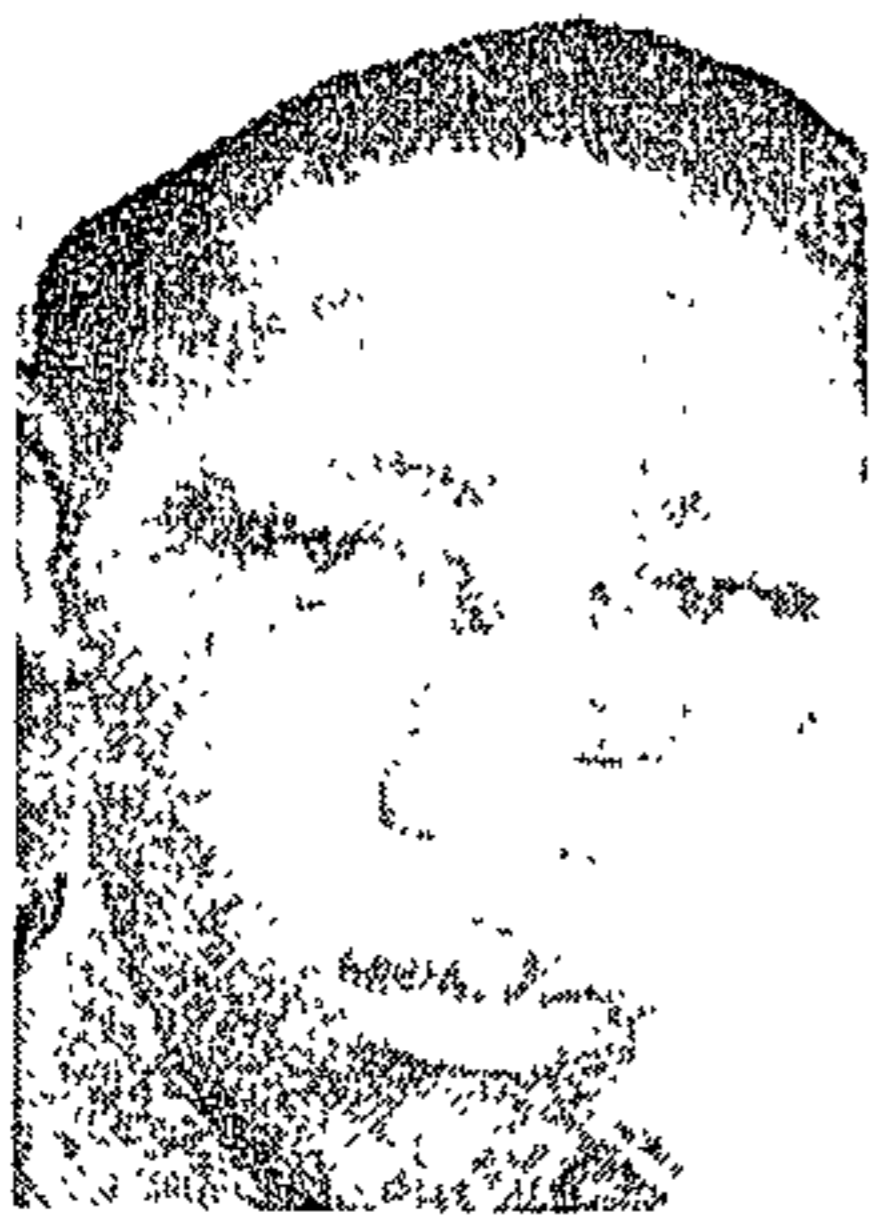
The remains of the body was taken away by the police. Mr Gqweta will be buried at his home on Sunday.

Police are still investigating the incident but at this stage no foul play is suspected, according to Major W. Brown, the public relations officer for the

police in the Border.

He said the dead man had been identified as Mr King Ntlangeni Meti.

He said police suspected that the fire started from within the hut — DDR



MR DYANTI . . . raised alarm.



MRS DYANTI . . . kicked door.

# Judges dismiss Ciskei case

CAPE TIMES 6/11/81  
 (105)

Staff Reporter

AN application to stop Parliament from passing legislation to clear the way for Ciskeian independence, before first receiving a petition from the Cape Province, was dismissed with costs by a Supreme Court judge yesterday.

Mr Justice De Kock, with Mr Justice Vos concurring, ruled that, contrary to a submission on behalf of two Ciskeians, Parliament was not bound to get the Cape's petition before passing the legislation.

Counsel for the two men (Mr Ford Mpangele and Mr Kaiser Zwelibanzi) had argued that section 114 of the Republic of South Africa Constitution Act specified that such a petition had to be made to Parliament before the boundaries of a province could be changed.

The respondents were the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the 177 members of Parliament.

In a judgment handed down yesterday, Mr Justice

De Kock said it was "entirely within the competence of Parliament" to amend the section, and if it passed legislation without observing the provisions of Section 114, such legislation had to be regarded as an "implied amendment" of the section.

The legislative power of Parliament was untrammelled and unfettered, except for the special provisions contained in Section 118 relating to the entrenched clauses (of the constitution).

Section 114, which professed to prevent Parliament from altering provincial boundaries except on petition from the province concerned, was "legally ineffectual".

Further, any attempt to invoke the jurisdiction of the court to restrain the enactment of a bill or to grant a declaratory order questioning the validity of proceedings in Parliament with regard to proposed legislation would be an encroachment upon the exclusive province of Parliament, Mr Justice De Kock ruled.

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 b. COBOL  
 c. FORTRAN

The following element types may be thought of as being special-case source language

Any of these elements may be introduced into a program file or maintained within a file by the use of the appropriate processor (FORTRAN, COBOL, ASM) or by certain utility routines described later in this manual.

- a. FORTRAN source program
- b. COBOL source program
- c. ASSEMBLER source program

Typical source-language elements are the following:

- a. Source element (Symbolic) - Multiple updated copies of this same ELEMENT/VERSION may be maintained by C-cycle
- b. Relocatable binary element (RE) - C-cycle is not available for RE and ABS element
- c. Absolute binary element (ABS)

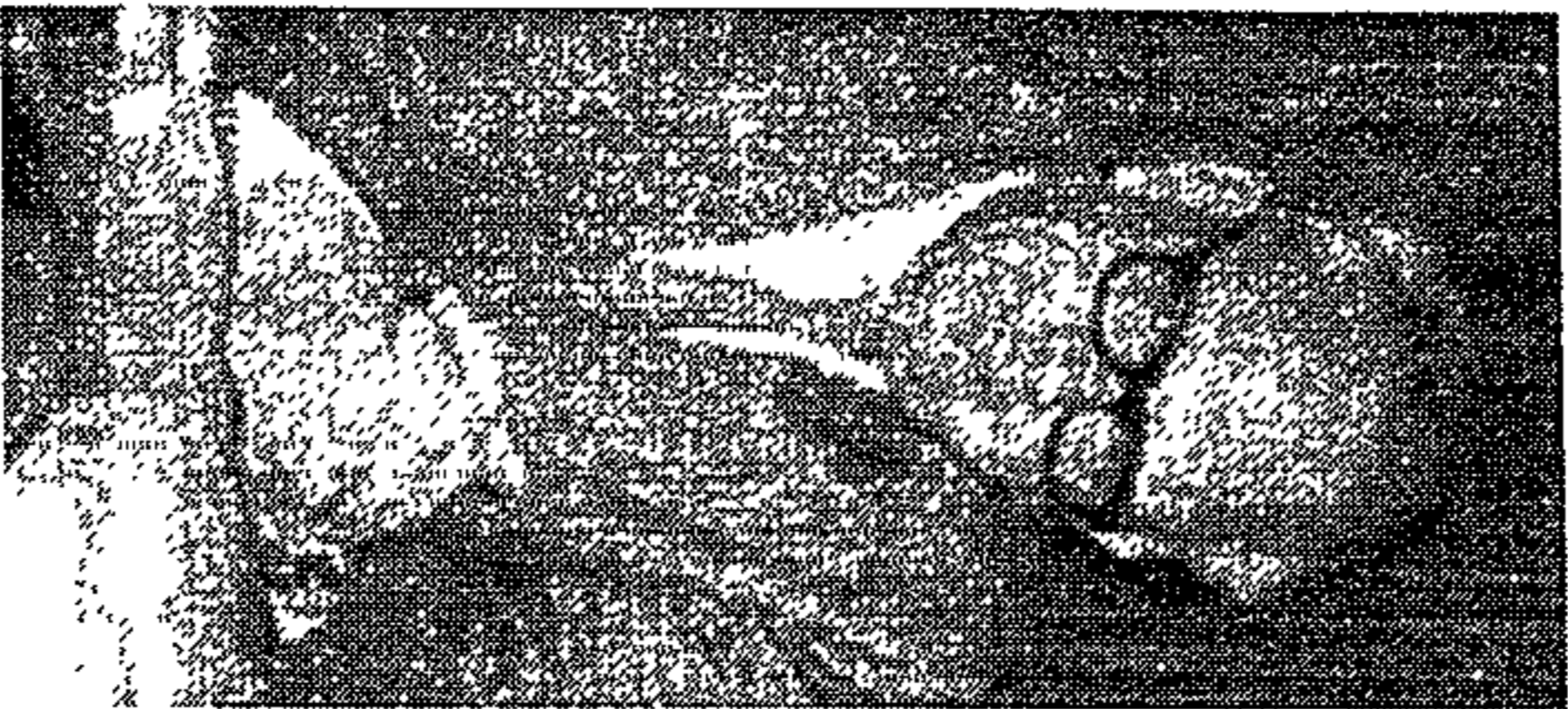
The elements contained within a program file are of the following three types:

Also included are various other parameters such as the date of element creation and the current relative location of the element on mass storage. These parameters are provided and maintained by the system.

# Rocketing DD 6/11/81 property prices in King boom

**KING WILLIAMS TOWN** — Rocketing property prices and a flurry of building contracts point to boom-like business conditions here.

But some businessmen are now concerned that



**MR HUTTEN**

the "boom" may just be an echo without much real support.

The businessmen point out that much of the property buying and building contracts come from South African government money as Ciskei nears its independence on December 4.

There are also fears the town is becoming over-traded.

However, other businessmen are confident the town's strong growth during the past two years will continue.

The Town Clerk, Mr Henry Hutten, said he was optimistic that the house-building industry would take off within the next few months.

But he agreed the "boom" had died: down since last year.

Mr Hutten said although there was not much activity in home-building, a "terrible" number of plots had been sold during the past two months which would have to be developed.

This year 196 plans for private homes have been passed by the Borough Council — a substantial decrease on the 259 plans passed during the comparative period last year.

Last year the total number of plans passed were valued at R7,2 million, but this year the total value of plans passed so far have only added up to R2,8 million.

Another indication of the town's business activity has been the number of business licences granted by the council.

Although the statistics are based on the number of licences given, including cases where a business changes hands, much of the increase from 1979 has been due to new businesses.

In 1979 a total of 534 business licences were granted. This figure shot up to 589 last year, and so far this year 592 business licences have been granted and there are a further 10 licence applications pending.



An aerial view of part of King's residential area.

One leading businessman, Mr Ken Zasman, who represents retailers on the local Kaffrarian Chamber of Commerce, was cautiously optimistic.

Mr Zasman said there was more money going around in the town and more blacks were earning more money, but added it was difficult to assess how much of the money was coming into the town.

He warned that the town was in danger of becoming overtraded, particularly in the furniture and outfitting trades.

"If you look at the new Market Square shopping complex here, you will see that every shop is an outfitters," he said.

Mr Zasman also pointed to the rapidly increasing cost of living, which, he said, was "knocking a lot out of consumers' pockets."

An estate agent, Mr Vernon Mayberry, said the high degree of government property buying in the town had pushed up property prices.

He said there was still a shortage of housing in the R40 000 bracket for the "average man", but added that houses ranging in price from R15 000 to R140 000 were available.

During the past few months, he said, houses worth R24 000 had been changing hands at R40 000.

Mr Mayberry said he expected the "boom" created by government buying to pass and prices to become more realistic.

A director of one of the town's leading building contractors, Mr Hub van der Zee, said the demand for newly built houses had already dropped off.

He said his company had four houses in the R42 000 range standing empty.

"When the plans for Ciskei's independence were

announced a few years ago we experienced a minor boom in the building industry, but during the past few months there has been no great demand for houses," he said — adding that the demand did not appear to be re-starting.

"This is, however, dependent on the government's purchases. If they continue to buy heavily thus reducing the availability in the private sector, then the demand for newly built homes is likely to

pick up," Mr Van der Zee said.

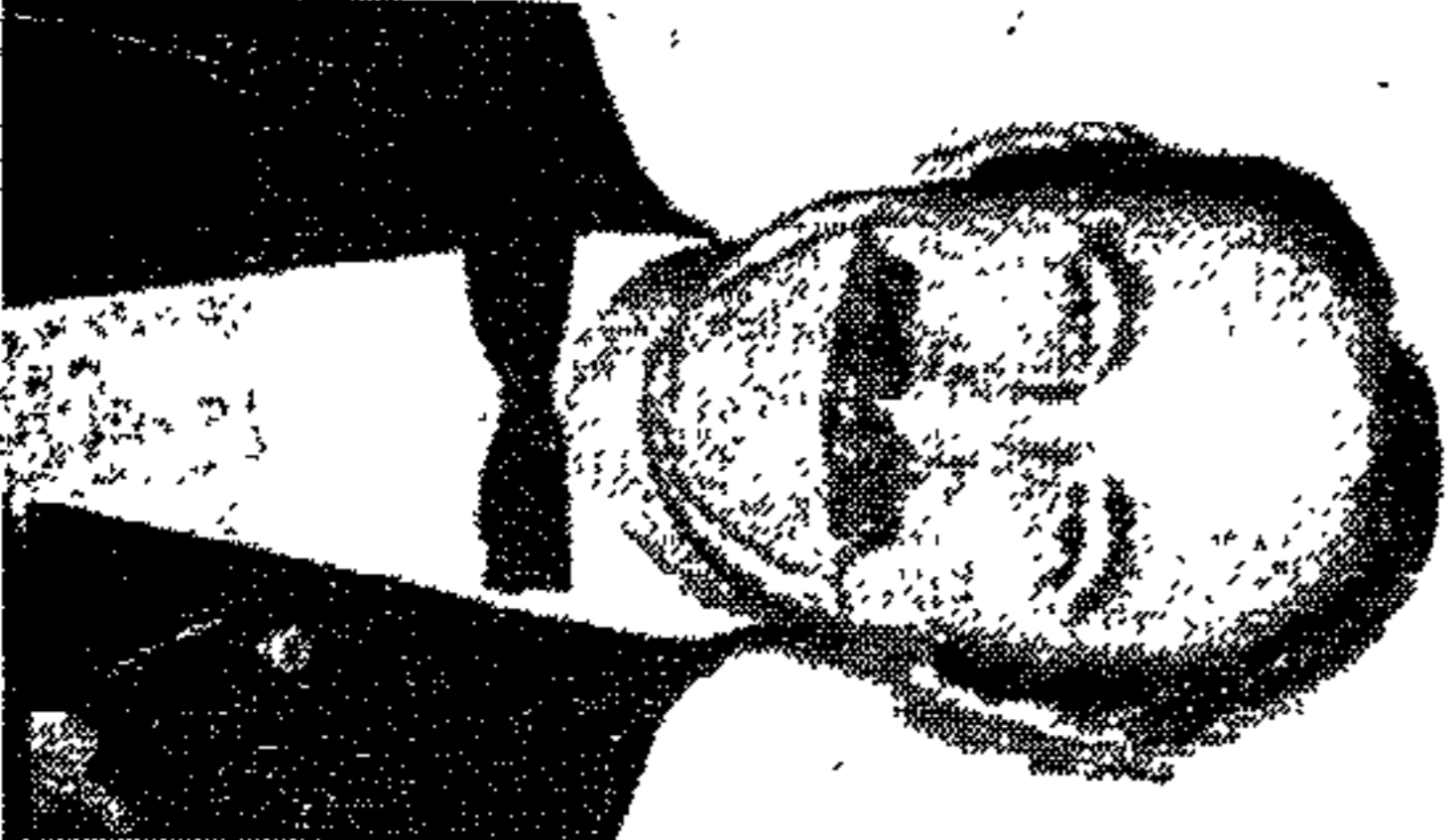
An industrial manufacturer, Mr A. P. Aldag, who represents manufacturers on the Kaffrarian Chamber of Commerce, said from a commercial point of view the town was having a boom.

He said there were two factors influencing the boom: An influx of more people with more money, and an increase in the earnings of blacks living around the town.

The representative of building societies on the chamber, Mr Ed van Deventer, said in his opinion there was a "tremendous building boom."

However, he said building societies were not really benefiting much because of the shortage of funds for building loans.

He said much of the money spent on building in the area was government money and those really benefiting were the contractors. — DDR.



**MR ZASMAN**

# Positive action needed to maintain peace — Sebe

pp 6/11/81 105

EAST LONDON — Positive and immediate action was required if peace was to survive and supporters of peaceful change maintain their initiative, the Ciskei Chief Minister, Chief L. L. Sebe, said at a Ciskei Business Conference in Johannesburg yesterday.

Chief Sebe was addressing businessmen on problems faced by the Ciskei in the light of prevailing conditions in the homeland and South Africa at present.

In a speech which covered the development of Ciskei and its history, its potential and scope for development, he said any attack he faced today would come to white South Africans tomorrow.

He said the only way to beat any such attacks was to provide work and food for his people.

Explaining why there were problems today he

said: "To a people denied political expression in terms of the normal democratic process, the gun is very often seen as a relevant alternative."

He added that the view that the adoption of that type of alternative might often lead to Marxist exploitation carried little weight among his people because the counter argument was that political domination through Marxism could hardly be worse than domination in some other guise.

"It is often argued that things could hardly be worse than they are at the moment and that with a gun one is at least doing something positive."

He said this ideology was widely held but there was still a majority of Ciskeians who supported the way of peaceful change.

Sitting back and hoping that tomorrow the South

African Government was going to offer a new alternative which was more acceptable was a philosophy of poets, dreamers and philosophers and had no place in the "stark realities" of the present.

"White South Africa often sits blissfully unaware of the type of forces I am referring to, the magnitude of such activities or their objectives, but I am in the front line."

Turning to the state of politics in the Ciskei he said calling Ciskei a one-party state was ignoring the truth.

"We have an opposition, unidentified, ruthless and by no means lacking in courage."

"While whites sit in the safety of their cities and peruse their newspapers, glancing over the evidence of occasional bomb explo-

sions, shrugging their shoulders at an occasional disruption of power, a policeman shot here, or there — a shop window shattered — while all that is happening, I am living there with the perpetrators of these acts as my neighbours," he said.

He had identified himself as an enemy of such forces, adding that he and many of his people were high up in the list for elimination.

"Believe I am the target today but you are the ultimate target, you are the eventual goal."

He said the way of peace and co-operation in South Africa had to be seen to be succeeding in order to survive. The man in the street in Ciskei must be made to see that it was to his benefit to support Chief Sebe's political initiatives because for such people there was only the alterna-

ative of the gun.

"It is our duty to demonstrate to him that today is better than yesterday and tomorrow will be better than today," he said.

Ciskei had been a political hotbed for many years, Chief Sebe added.

"The PAC, ANC and Saso had their origins there."

"Unemployment in that area is running at a level higher than in any other area in South Africa."

He said statisticians spoke of 17 per cent which he regarded as ridiculous.

"The people who are not working are my neighbours the people next door, the people down the street, people who have been unemployed for so long they no longer even look for employment. The situation is ripe for exploitation. Communism

breeds on hunger and poverty."

He said although something had been done to stem the tide what was required was that the boys and girls who left the country daily to return with guns and bombs must be given a future otherwise the trickle would become a stream and the stream a flood that would engulf the country.

"If you support the way of peaceful change I need you and I need you desperately."

"There are only 30 factories in Ciskei after years of struggle, a few thousand jobs, a hopeless drop in an ocean."

"We need a few thousand jobs a month and 30 factories a year would come nearer to solving some of the problems," Chief Sebe said.

With Chief Sebe were the Ciskei Minister of the Interior Chief L. W. Magona, the general manager of the Ciskei National Development Corporation, Mr F. Meisenholl, the Director General designate to the Ciskei Presidency, Mr Graham Maytham, and Mr I. Duncan-Brown, of Dimbaza Foundation. — DDR



Chief Lennox Sebe (right) shares a joke with Mr Maytham and Mr Meisenholl before leaving for Johannesburg yesterday.

DD 6/11/81. (1157)  
**Gqweta's**  
**mother dies**  
**from burns** (105)  
(27)

EAST LONDON — MRS  
Nomentile Elsie Gqweta,  
the mother of Mr Thozamile Gqweta, the president of the South African Allied Workers Union (Saayuu), died in Frere Hospital yesterday.

Mrs Gqweta died of injuries sustained in a fire which destroyed her house in the Peelton location near King William's Town on Saturday. Her brother, Mr King Gqweta, died in the blaze.

Mr Thozamile Gqweta said yesterday his mother had died at 11 am. She was moved from Grey Hospital in King William's Town to Frere Hospital on Sunday suffering from serious burns.

Mr Gqweta said his mother would be buried with his uncle at Peelton on Sunday. — DDR.

# Sebe: Ciskei's views have gone to Botha

DD 6/11/81 (105)

EAST LONDON — The Ciskei's view on the whole question of consolidation had been put to the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, in a memorandum sent to him, the Ciskei Chief Minister, Chief L. L. Sebe, said here yesterday.

Chief Sebe was asked to comment on what his government, which had openly stated it was not happy with the final consolida-

tion plans, was doing about it.

"I am afraid we cannot say much on that for the time being because we have sent this memo to the Prime Minister and we are hoping to get his reaction to it next week," Chief Sebe said.

He said the memorandum was straight forward and was aimed at finding

means to alleviate the present high unemployment rate in Ciskei.

"This unemployment rate is a great security threat to us all," he said.

"When people are disgruntled they will start with us in the black areas but will ultimately get to the whites," he added —  
DDR

Positive action needed,  
Page 23



# Bid to stop Ciskei independence fails

CAPE TOWN — An application to stop Parliament from passing legislation to clear the way for Ciskeian independence, before first receiving a petition from the Cape Province, was dismissed with costs by a Supreme Court judge yesterday.

Mr Justice De Kock, with Mr Justice Vos concurring, ruled that, contrary to a submission on behalf of two Ciskeians, Parliament was not bound to get the Cape's petition before passing the legislation.

Counsel for the two men (Mr Ford Mpángele and Mr Kaiser Zwelibanzi) had argued that Section 114 of the Republic of South Africa Constitution Act specified that such a petition had to be made to Parliament before the boundaries of a province could be changed.

The respondents were the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, and the 177 Members of Parliament.

In a judgment handed down yesterday, Judge De Kock

said it was "entirely within the competence of Parliament" to amend the section, and if it passed legislation without observing the provisions of Section 114, such legislation had to be regarded as an "implied amendment" of the section.

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Section 114, which professed to prevent Parliament from altering provincial boundaries except on petition from the province concerned, was "legally ineffectual".

Further, any attempt to invoke the jurisdiction of the court to restrain the enactment of a bill or to grant a declaratory order questioning the validity of proceedings in Parliament with regard to proposed legislation would be an encroachment upon the exclusive province of Parliament.

EAST LONDON — The South African Government's decision on the boundaries of the Ciskei had been taken to create jobs and development in the shortest time possible, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said yesterday.

He admitted that the Ciskei Government had expressed "some dissatisfaction" with the consolidation decision but added that he was convinced they would understand the reason if investment was attracted and jobs created.

In an interview, Dr Koornhof also said the government's decision would "conclude the consolidation proposals".

Dr Koornhof said: "The prime purpose has been to take a decision which will enable the Ciskei and that region to create over the shortest possible time space the maximum number of jobs.

"The decisions have been motivated to draw maximum investment to that region in order to achieve the creation of jobs and economic development.

"The third motivation in order to achieve these two objectives has been all along to take decisions which will bring stability and surety to that region — and to remove uncertainty," he said.

# Koornhof: Ciskei jobs the aim

DD 7/11/81

(105)

The decision had only been taken after in-depth investigations — "because we considered them to be very important decisions" — by both the Department of Co-operation and Development and the planning section of the Prime Minister's department.

All the decisions had been motivated by a desire to bring certainty to the region and, so far, this had been the case, Dr Koornhof said.

Asked about the Ciskei's dissatisfaction with the decision, the minister said: "Obviously they will negotiate for the maximum but I think that if through the decisions that have been taken they experience the drawing of investment and the creation of jobs, and this is achieved, they will understand why the decisions have been taken."

Asked whether these boundaries would be the final consolidation prop-

osals, Dr Koornhof said: "As I have indicated we want to bring about certainty for the white and black people in the region.

"We have said these will conclude the consolidation proposals."

He explained that the removal of black spots and badly situated areas, such as Mooiplaats, would now be conducted in terms of the guidelines which he had announced at the Transvaal congress of the National Party this week.

The main focus of these guidelines would be on development.

"Through planning committees involving both blacks and whites we will have it properly development orientated.

"That could become a really important instrument for development if it is handled well and if there is the necessary co-operation which I am sure will be the case," Dr Koornhof said. — PC.

very clear  
and unintentional

# Accident disrupts celebration

DD 7/11/81 (105)

**MDANTSANE** — The regional independence celebrations here were nearly marred yesterday when a standard 2 pupil fell into the swimming pool.

Nombulelo Fumba, of Sophakama Primary School, was jostled into the pool by others before the start of the swimming championships. Other clothed pupils jumped into the pool to rescue her.

Nurses tried to revive the unconscious girl before taking her to hospital where she was treated and

later discharged.

The heat also claimed casualties and nurses at the stadium treated three epileptic cases and several people for headaches.

Hundreds of people — mainly schoolchildren — attended the first day of the regional celebrations.

The highlights of the celebrations were a gymnastic display by school children, swimming championships by both pupils and adults, soccer and athletics.

Swimming and athletics were a drawcard with

schoolchildren, while the adults were absorbed in soccer.

Other games played were tennis, chess and netball, and there were choir competitions, a marathon and a karate display.

The Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, the Rev. W. M. Xaba, will officially open today's celebrations.

A beauty competition and fashion parade will be held at the swimming pool and traditional dancing will take place at the stadium.

Winning teams and competitors will be presented

with trophies and cups.

There will be an interdenominational church service at the stadium tomorrow morning.

Today's programme is as follows: 6 am stalls open, 6.30 am music, 7.00 am indoor games continue, playland opens, 8 am-12 pm tennis, athletics (finals), 8 am-10 am traditional dancing at stadium, 8 am-10 am 6th round chess at Lennox Sebe Building.

8 am-12 pm equestrian display and horse racing next to creche, 10 am-12 pm cricket at Zone 6 sta-

dium, 10 am-1.30 pm boxing at Sisa Dukashe stadium, 10 am-12 pm 7th round chess.

9 am-12 pm beauty contest and fashion parade at swimming pool, 12 pm-1.30 pm winners' presentations at athletic track.

1.30 pm-2 pm grand march by all winners, carrying their trophies led by band and majorettes from athletic track to stadium, 2 pm-5 pm musical items and official opening by Mr Xaba, 5 pm barbecue 7 pm open air disco, 8 pm-11 pm ballroom dancing. — DDR



Zenzele Women's Association members displaying their T-shirts at the Ciskei Independence



An official's T-shirt tells what the celebrations are all about.



**Nursing staff on board the float of the Cecilia Makiwane Hospital float.**

# Mdantsane celebrations

## Xaba: our freedom fought for long ago

009/11/81

105

MDANTSANE—Freedom and independence had not come easily to most black African states and it seemed that acceptable credentials for world-wide recognition were only warfare, terrorism and bloodshed, the Ciskei Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, the Reverend W. M. Xaba, said at the weekend.

He told the regional Ciskei independence celebrations at the Sisa Dukashe Stadium here that the majority of these states had engaged in some form of struggle with former colonial powers either by political agitation, physical warfare, terrorism or guerrilla skirmishes. This had been seen in Mozambique and Zimbabwe.

"Judged on the basis of the experience of other South African national states, freedom or independence gained through constitutional advancement and negotiation apparently is one which is suspect and is not accorded world-wide recognition," he said.

"It would seem that acceptable credentials for independence are only those of warfare, terrorism and bloodshed.

"Regarding our nation, this great Ciskei nation, we are confident that other governments will take note of our singularly unique history and the 100

years of warfare to retain freedom and independence which we formerly possessed," he said.

It was true that in more recent times the Ciskei had been engaged in negotiating for its independence. But for people and governments and especially other African states to imply that its independence had no validity because Ciskei was not currently engaged in terrorist warfare with the South African Government, made him extremely "angry."

At the time when many African nations were not even clearly identified as national units, the Ciskei was engaged in mortal battle and deadly warfare with the invading settlers. — from 1776 to 1886.

There was incontestable evidence of the physical struggle for independence.

"Is this not qualification enough for Ciskei as a national entity to take a step forward in this year of 1981, at long last, after a period of some 200 years to resume its rightful status as a national entity and a free and independent nation of people?" Mr Xaba asked.

By comparison in Zimbabwe, the fight was on for about some 10 years, in Mozambique for the same length and in Kenya for about three years.

It was sad to relate that it was not only other nations that disputed and queried the move to independence and denied Ciskei its rightful recognition as a nation of people.

There were those of "our people" mostly found in urban areas of South Africa who themselves were Ciskeians. They were descendants of those self same great Ciskeian houses, which produced the great warrior chiefs, who laid the foundations for the independence which would be assumed on December 4.

"In denying to us their recognition, loyalty and support, do they deny their origins?" he asked.

"Do they forsake their birthright, their culture, their traditions and customs? If you deny your origins and your culture who and what are you?"

"Do you now take upon yourself some other common identity along with all the other races and peoples that live in Southern Africa?"

"Surely people of common origin and culture will stick together as a national unit of people and will seek to establish closer ties with other national groups in fields such as defence, economic development, finance and so on.

"It is with this objective

in view that we seek our independence within a confederation of Southern African states to ensure that we will not lose our claim to sharing in the wealth of the greater regional Southern Africa," Mr Xaba said.

If the national state concept was to offer a successful solution to racial problems, it would need to win the support and active participation of urban Ciskeians, he said.

"On this occasion then, I make this appeal to Ciskeians, whether urbanised or rural you. Your nation has need for you. Your nation is to be resuscitated, re-established. Your nation needs your skills, your ability, your energy. Your nation requires your wholehearted support and loyalty to make itself great and economically strong and viable."

Mr Xaba stressed that a unitary South African state with one-man one-vote as the alternative to a confederacy of independent national states, was doomed.

It would destroy the wealth and economy of South Africa and all would be losers. He said this not as a puppet of the South African Government, but as a humble person deeply committed to the welfare and well-being of the Ciskeian people. — DDH.



After the speeches at the Sisa Dukashe stadium — the food line.



Members of the adult choir which took part in the celebrations.



Traditional singing and dancing was another item on the programme.



Drum majorette Nelisa Gqirana was one of the participants in the regional Ciskei independence celebrations in Mdantsane at the weekend.

# Gqweta calms

DD 9/11/81

## crowd

## at ~~the~~ funeral

PEELTON - The president of the South African Allied Workers Union, Mr Thozamile Gqweta, calmed an angry crowd at the funeral of his mother and uncle here yesterday.

The crowd was milling around members of the Ciskei security police and protesting against the arrest of one of the mourners.

The crowd had surged forward to try to release Mr Butinyana Tokota from their custody.

The incident occurred during the funeral service of Mrs Nontamba Elsie Gqweta and Mr King Gqweta.

The service was attended by thousands of mourners, including some from Johannesburg, Port Elizabeth, Grahamstown, Durban and Bloemfontein.

Mourners from Mdantsane and East London came in a fleet of vehicles to pay their last tribute.

Mrs Gqweta and Mr Gqweta were burnt to death when their house here was destroyed by fire last week.

Messages of condolence read at the funeral included some from the management of factories and firms in East London, all expressing sympathy with Mr Thazamile Gqweta and members of his family.

Mr Tokota said he borrowed a pen from a friend and was writing a message on the palm of his hand when the security police came forward and tried to take him to a car. He protested and wanted to know why he was being taken away.

He said the security police paid no heed and dragged him into the car. This drew the attention of the mourners who became angry and surged forward, milling around the security men demanding to know why they were taking Mr Tokota away.

Mr Gqweta left his seat as chief mourner to plead with the crowd to be calm. They responded immediately and Mr Tokota was released from the custody of the security police.

The security police left when the mourners left the cemetery - DDR.

# Mgwali residents agree to move

CAPE TIMES 9/11/81 (105)  
~~21~~

**Own Correspondent**  
**PORT ELIZABETH.** — Residents of the 125-year-old black settlement of Mgwali had had to agree to be moved to the Ciskei so that "their aspirations can be fulfilled", according to the deputy Prime Minister of the Ciskei, the Rev W M Xaba.

He said Ciskei's policy was that it would not take part in forced removals, but if these had already been decided on by the South African Government — as in the case of Mgwali — the Ciskei would see that people were not simply dumped as in the past.

"We are working on an infrastructure at Frankfort for the Mgwali people and will have water supplies, schools and clinics ready for them," Mr Xaba said.

He and the Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, had told residents that they would have to agree in principle to being moved "so that their aspirations could be fulfilled".

Mr Xaba said this meant that the people by agreeing not to oppose the move, would have an opportunity to involve themselves in it negotiating directly with the South African authorities, and with laying down conditions.

### Sceptical

He said all residents who owned land at Mgwali would be given land at Frankfort.

An expert on Ciskei resettlement, Mrs Nancy Charton of the Rhodes University political science department, said that on the basis of past performance, she was sceptical about promises to com-

pensate the people moved from Mgwali.

A whole community in almost exactly comparable circumstances had been moved from Humansdorp to Keiskammahoeck in the Ciskei — and plunged into rural poverty.

"From a situation in which they had some access to the means of production, they have been thrown back into a migrant wage earning class trailing back to Humansdorp to find employment."

She said that to move a settled community like Mgwali without offering long-term support and assistance at the other end was to deal it a "death blow".

"It is a community with a long tradition and valuable agricultural land which is being moved to an area where there is no water, where large numbers have already been moved into high density rural settlements and where they will inevitably have to become migrants in order to survive."

### Letters to MP

The Progressive Federal Party MP for Albany, Mr Errol Moorcroft, said he had received several letters from Mgwali residents asking him to intervene and stop the removal.

"These leave me in no doubt that the people are heartbroken at having to go. We are opposed to any forced removal, but to uproot a stable, self-sufficient community like Mgwali is doubly offensive."

While some tried to justify the removal of impoverished squatters from white farms, there was no way Mgwali could be justified, as the move would clearly leave them worse off.

As far as he had been able to ascertain, the people of Mgwali got on amicably with their white farming neighbours.

"There have been the odd problems with dogs from the settlement attacking sheep, but these problems can be resolved and can in no way compare with the enormous problem created by the displacement of an entire population and the bitterness that will follow."

## 'No one would choose to move'

**Own Correspondent**  
**PORT ELIZABETH** — Many residents of Mgwali, the "white corridor" settlement to be removed to the Ciskei, believe it best to co-operate with the authorities and negotiate for the best possible deal.

A planning committee, composed mainly of teachers, has been formed to negotiate directly with the department of co-operation and development, while Ciskei officials stand by as observers.

The committee has laid down several conditions for the move and is trying to ensure that proper compensation is paid to landowners.

### Principal

One of its members Mr R S Epa, principal of the Mgwali Secondary School, makes it clear that if given a choice, no one would move.

"I have put my life's savings into this," says Mr Epa, indicating his modern spacious home with extension

guest room.

"I will never be able to replace it." Born and bred in Mgwali, he believes the move cannot be stopped and that it is better for the community to be involved in the planning to ensure that they are not merely dumped when the time comes.

"One of our conditions is that we will not move unless water is provided. There is no water at Frankfort and this will have to be laid on by Pretoria."

"Nor will we move unless we have sufficient land for our cattle and other livestock."

Mr Fikizele Kosani, who runs a private bus service with his brothers and also farms his own land, asks how he and his family of 12 can be expected to live in two rooms.

"I have a good business here. I bought my (five-roomed) house for £500 in the 1950s and I want my children to grow up here, where their father and grandfather did before them."

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EXAMPLES:

DD 9/11/81

# Woman shot in Mdantsane claims union

EAST LONDON — A woman was said to have been shot dead in Mdantsane yesterday afternoon.

The branch chairman of the South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu), Mr Eric Mntonga, said the incident happened after mourners returned from the Peulton funeral of Mr Thozamile Gqweta's mother and uncle.

Mr Gqweta is the president of Saawu.

Mr Mntonga said workers had reported to him that as they got off the buses singing, police appeared in Land Rovers.

The workers were ordered to disperse and when they did not do so, the police opened fire and the workers ran away.

"I was told that the workers fought back with bottles and stones and that about five or six were arrested."

He said he did not know the name of the woman who had been shot, but his information was that she was a worker at an East London factory.

Mr Dan Mrwebi told a Daily Dispatch reporter that while he was waiting for a bus at the Zone ten bus stop, he saw a girl hit by bullets.

He said the girl was not part of the crowd of unionists who had alighted from the bus singing trade union songs.

Mr Mrwebi said he had not been part of the sing-

ing crowd either. He was returning from the Saule shopping complex when the shooting started.

"I do not know how I and other people were missed by the bullets. Some went past my ears and I was very frightened. I did not know what to do but just stood there."

Another eye witness who declined to reveal his name, said that as the mourners walked towards the bus stops for the feeder services to various units, they were singing trade union songs, holding up clenched fists and shouting "amandla".

He said one man was arrested as they went past a police contingent that had been watching the scene. The workers protested and shots were fired.

The Daily Dispatch was unable to get confirmation of a death from the authorities at Cecilia Makiwane Hospital last night.

A policeman at the Mdantsane police station refused to comment. He said the station commander would be available today. — DDR

Funeral report, page 11.



DD 10/11/78

# Lawyers differ over Ciskei rights clause

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JOHANNESBURG — Two lawyers yesterday differed over the merits of the inclusion of a declaration of fundamental rights in the Ciskei's independence constitution.

The declaration asserts the right of all Ciskeians to life, liberty and security, to protection against torture and cruel or degrading punishment, to freedom of thought, conscience and religion, and to peaceful association with people of their own choice.

But the constitution then adds: "No law of the National Assembly shall be declared invalid by a court of law by virtue of the fact that it contravenes (any of these) provisions."

Professor John Dugard, director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies here, said: "This clause undermines the whole value of the declaration of rights and will make the Ciskei bill of rights as ineffective as that of the Soviet Union."

Professor Marinus Wiechers, of the University of South Africa, disagreed. "There is much to be said for not having judicial control," he said.

Professor Dugard is the author of a book on the erosion of the rule of law, and, with it, human rights in South Africa. Professor Wiechers is a constitutional adviser to the Ciskei government.

While conceding that in ideal circumstances it would be preferable to have a judicially enforceable declaration of rights, Professor Wiechers made the following argu-



PROF WIECHERS



PROF DUGARD

ments in favour in having one which could not be policed by the courts:

● It would prevent tension between the executive and the judiciary, which in some African countries resulted in the overthrow of

the constitution and with it the declaration of rights. Lesotho started its independence in 1966 with a legally enforceable bill of rights.

● It could serve as a universally-inspired moral guideline to the nation's legislators and administrators. The European Convention of Human Rights was not legally enforceable in Britain but was not without influence.

Apart from its unenforceable declaration of human rights, the Ciskei's independence constitution contains another potentially controversial clause.

Unlike the independence constitutions of Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda, it does not provide for an equal number of popularly elected and nominated members in the National Assembly.

The ratio of popularly elected to nominated members is 22 to 39. Nominated members include 33 chiefs, one paramount chief and five members nominated by the President for their special knowledge, qualification or experience.

The five need not be Ciskeian citizens nor registered voters. They may not, however, vote on matters discussed in the National Assembly.

Apart from the power to appoint five non-citizens to the Assembly, the President is empowered to appoint five Cabinet Ministers who "need not be or become members of the National Assembly." These five should be people with special knowledge, qualifications or experience." — DDC.

# Cops clash with mourners

10/11/81 (105) S.F.P. S.W. TON.  
CISKEI police were yesterday still unable to confirm weekend reports that a black woman had been shot dead during a clash between funeral mourners and police at Mdantsane near East London yesterday.

The branch chairman of the South African Allied Workers Union, Mr Eric Mntonga, claimed last night that a female factory worker from East Lon-

don had died when police opened fire to disperse stone-throwing mourners.

He said the police had appeared unexpectedly in landrovers as a crowd of mourners returning from the funeral of a relative of SAAWA president, Mr Thozamile Gqweta, disembarked from buses in Mdantsane.

Mr Mntonga claimed the police ordered the crowd to dis-

perse, a clash ensued and the woman was shot as mourners fled.

Mdantsane police confirmed this morning that a clash had occurred between police and mourners, but denied that any shots had been fired. A spokesman at Ciskei police headquarters had no knowledge of any shooting.

He said the reports would be investigated.

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1981

# Ultimatum by trade unions: Curb Ciskei police

**Argus Bureau**  
**EAST LONDON.** — Three trade unions here have called on the South African authorities to discipline the Ciskei police or face disastrous consequences.  
The South African Allied Workers' Union,

the African Food and Canners' Workers Union, local branch, and the General Workers' Union warned in a statement that the situation in East London is heading for a major confrontation.  
The unions were reacting to the reported shoot-

ing at workers by Ciskei police in Mdantsane on Sunday. A woman was reported to have been shot dead when police opened fire on workers returning from the funeral of Mr Thozamile Gqweta's mother and uncle.  
Mr Gqweta is the

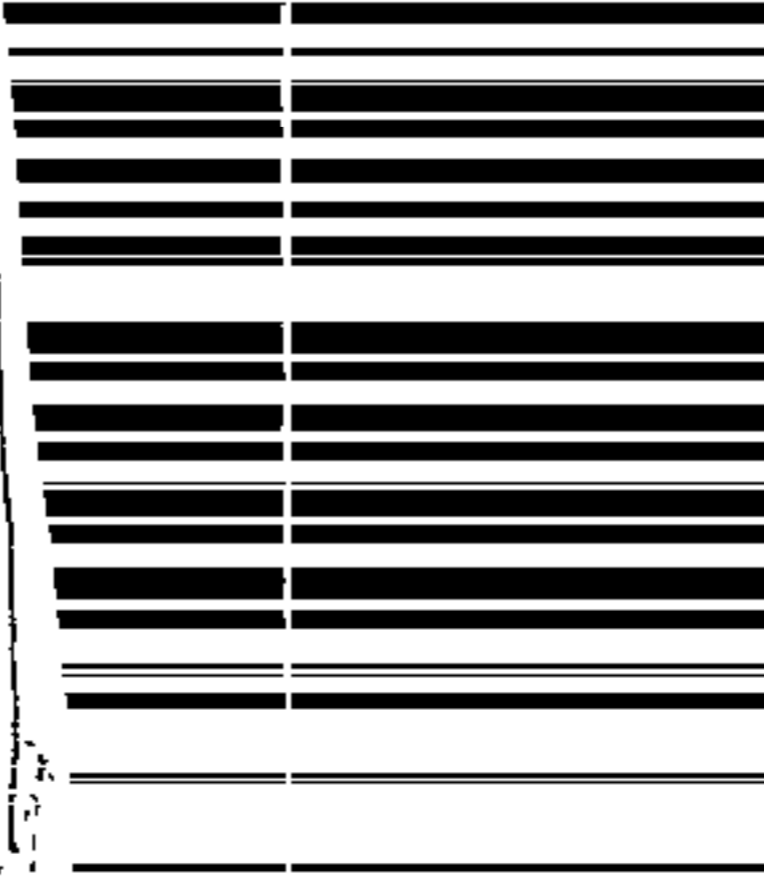
national president of SAAWL.  
Major-General Charles Sebe, head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, today refused to comment on the shooting.  
"You can report on it in full when the case is heard in court,"  
Asked whether people

had been arrested, General Sebe again refused to comment.  
In the statement the unions said they had often pointed out that legislative reforms and progressive initiatives by management were severely undermined by the constant tension and harassment of the

workers' leaders.  
"We must warn authorities that the situation in East London is heading for a major confrontation and if the South African authorities do not intercede and discipline the Ciskei authorities the consequences will be disastrous.  
"Whether they like it or

not the South African authorities are forced to recognise the tension generated by the deep-seated opposition to the forthcoming Ciskei independence.  
"The South African Government must recognise that the power base of the workers rests in their

organisation in the factories in East London and if the South African Government wishes to avoid full-scale confrontation in the factory, they would do better to control the Ciskei authorities than to uphold the myth of independence."



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# Tensions rise after Ciskei police shooting

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN

SIMMERING tensions between the soon-to-be-independent Ciskei Government and trade unions reached boiling point over the weekend when Ciskeian police opened fire on a crowd of workers in Mdantsane township near East London, killing one and wounding several others, according to eye-witnesses.

The workers were returning from the King William's Town funeral of the mother and uncle of the president of the SA Allied Workers' Union, Mr Thozamile Gqweta. The two died when their house caught fire.

The head of the Ciskeian Central Intelligence Service, Major-General Charles Sebe, refused to comment on the shootings.

And, in another development likely to increase tensions, the Ciskeian authorities announced they had actively begun recruiting workers to replace strikers fired from the Dunlop Flooring factory in East London.

The Ciskei is due to become independent on December 4.

The authorities in Ciskei have increased action against unionists as independence nears and unionists warn of growing worker tension in the area.

## Gathered

Our East London correspondent reports that about 5 000 workers gathered near King William's Town on Sunday for the Gqweta funeral. Ciskei security police under a senior CCIS officer arrived and attempted to arrest a worker.

The mourners then began "manhandling" the officer. Mr Gqweta intervened and calmed the crowd.

At the end of the funeral, workers boarded buses and travelled back to Mdantsane, which is just outside East London but officially part of Ciskei.

According to eye-witnesses, workers alighted from the buses with raised clenched fists, singing union songs. They were met by Ciskeian police who ordered them to disperse.

They refused and police opened fire. One young woman worker was killed and several other people injured in the hail of bullets, they said.

Maj-Gen Sebe said he was not prepared to comment, except to deny that several people had been injured. Asked if he was denying that one person had been killed, he again refused to comment.

## Tensions

Hospital sources confirmed the death of one woman, but did not reveal her name. Workers, however, identified her as Miss Diliswa Raxiso.

Tensions have also been raised by a weekend statement by Ciskei's Minister of Agriculture, the Rev W M Xaba, inviting 250 workers to apply for jobs vacated when about 500 workers at Dunlop Flooring were sacked after a recent strike.

He congratulated Dunlop on its stand against "evil righteousness" and urged workers to apply at the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service offices.

Three East London unions, SAAWU, the General Workers' Union and African Food and Canning Workers' Union, last night issued a statement on the shooting.

They said it marked "a new sinister stage in relations between workers and the State in South Africa" and added that reforms of labour law and "progressive management initiatives" were being "severely undermined by continued police harassment of workers".

• See Page 11

# Shooting of union woman boosts tensions in the Ciskei

By Drew Forrest

A woman was shot dead on Sunday after Ciskeian police allegedly opened fire on a group of trade unionists in the township of Mdantsane, outside East London.

The unionists were gathered at the Mdantsane bus terminus after returning from the funeral of the mother and uncle of the SA Allied Workers Union president, Mr. Thozamile Gqweta.

According to eyewitness reports, the slogan-chanting workers refused to disperse when ordered to do so, and protested when a policeman tried to arrest one of them.

Police allegedly opened fire, killing a woman. Her name was given by SAAWU as Mrs. Deliswa Roxiso, a union supporter who had attended the funeral.

The head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service, Major-General Charles Sebe, would not confirm the incident yesterday. He also refused to comment on SAAWU claims that at least five of the mourners had been detained.

In a joint statement yesterday, the SAAWU, the African Food and Canning Workers Union and the General Workers Union said the alleged shooting marked a "new and sinister stage" in relations between workers and the Ciskei authorities.

"We must warn that the situation in East London is heading for a major confrontation," the statement adds. "If the South African authorities do not intercede and discipline the Ciskei authorities, the consequences will be disastrous."

The unions also state that "deep-seated opposition" to the impending independence of the Ciskei — due to be formalised on December 4 — had sparked tension. "In the context of this general tension, the Ciskei authorities are taking on unions in the most vicious way possible," they state.

The death of Mrs. Roxiso is the latest in a tragic sequence of events beginning with a fire which gutted the Peelton home of Mr Gqweta's mother and uncle on the night of November 1.

Both died of burns sustained in the blaze, which SAAWU claims was caused by a firebomb. In May this year, firebombs were thrown at the house of SAAWU vice-president, Mr Sisa Njikelana.

A South African Police spokesman said arson was not suspected.

# Security chief tells why EL job seekers were screened

EAST LONDON — More than 150 job seekers had been screened by the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services and sent to the Dunlop factory in East London yesterday.

The chief of the CCIS, General Charles Sebe, said the job seekers had been responding to a call by the Ciskei Agricultural Ministry urging unemployed

employed people to apply for 250 vacancies at the factory. These had occurred after a strike over pensions two weeks ago.

Asked why the Ciskei Government had involved itself in 'sorting out' workers, General Sebe said he had learned that after the strike at Wilson Rowntree, many workers

sacked had taken jobs at Car Distributors' Assembly.

"Management was unaware that these people had lost their jobs over a strike," he said.

"What followed was a strike at CDA. Now industrialists realise the need for screening prospective workers. His department is com-

# job seekers were screened

mitted to "eliminating" this element by working with industrialists in ensuring a healthy atmosphere in local factories.

Asked whether this would not bring negative reaction from other countries when it was known that workers had to go through an intelligence office to get jobs in factories, he said: "This is

not what we are pressing for, but in cases where there have been disturbances and work stoppages we are using this system as a short term solution.

"It depends on the willingness of industrialists to co-operate with us in stamping out this evil."

Mr Sisa Nkkelana, the vice-president of SAAWU,

yesterday asked. "What happened to the Ciskei Manpower Development Centre through which management was trying to recruit workers."

"How can a government which serves and protects the interests of the employers be able to serve and protect the interests of the workers as well?" — Sapa.

# Shooting marks new stage in relations-unions

DD 10/11/81

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EAST LONDON — The reporting of an alleged shooting involving workers returning from the Gqweta family funeral on Sunday marked a new and sinister stage in the relations between workers and the Ciskei authorities three trade unions said in a joint statement yesterday.

The statement issued by the South African Allied Workers' Union, the General Workers' Union and the African Food and Canning Workers' Union local branch said the unions had constantly pointed out that legislative reforms and progressive initiatives by management were severely undermined by the constant detention and harassment of the workers' leaders.

"These reforms are rendered absolutely meaning-

less when workers are wantonly shot at by the police — workers who in this instance were returning from mourning the violent death of the mother and the uncle of one of their most respected leaders.

"We should also point out that the shooting was preceded by the most flagrant provocation of the mourners by senior Ciskei policemen at the funeral itself.

"We must warn authorities that the situation in East London is heading for a major confrontation and if the South African authorities do not intercede and discipline the Ciskei authorities the consequences will be disastrous. Whether they like it or not the South African authorities are forced to recog-

nise the tension generated by the deep-seated opposition to the forthcoming Ciskei independence

"In the context of this general tension the Ciskei authorities are now taking on the unions in the most vicious way possible. The South African Government must recognise that the power base of the workers rests in their organisation in the factories in East London and if the South African Government wishes to avoid full-scale confrontation in the factories they would do better to control the Ciskei authorities than to uphold the myth of independence

"Should the South African Government fail to do this their complicity in the reign of terror in the Ciskei will be there for all to see." -- DDR

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# Sebe: 150 screened for Dunlop

EAST LONDON — More than 150 workseekers had been screened by the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services staff and sent to the Dunlop factory here yesterday, the Director General of the CCIS, Major General Charles Sebe, said yesterday.

He said the workseekers had been responding to a call by the Ciskei Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, the Reverend W. M. Xaba, who urged unemployed people to apply at CCIS offices to fill 250

vacancies at the factory.

The vacancies had been created following a strike over pensions at the factory two weeks ago.

Asked why the Ciskei Government had involved itself in "sorting out" workers, he said they had learnt that after the strike at Wilson-Rowntree many workers who lost their jobs there had been employed at Card Distributors Assembly (CDA)

"This employment of these people had been done by management who were not aware that these people had lost their jobs over a strike," he said.

"What followed this was another strike at CDA and some industrialists have come to realise the need for screening in this volatile situation."

His department was committed to "eliminating this element" by working

with industrialists in ensuring a healthy atmosphere in local factories.

Asked whether this would not have negative reaction from other countries when it was known that workers had to go through an intelligence office to get jobs in factories, he said. "This is not what we are pressing for but in cases where there have been disturbances and work stoppages we are using this system as a short term solution.

"It depends on the willingness of industrialists to co-operate with us in stamping out this evil"

Mr Sisa Njikelana, the vice-president of Saawu, yesterday described the statements by Mr Xaba and General Sebe as "remarkable."

He asked "What happened to the Ciskei Man

power Development Centre through which management was trying to recruit workers? Has it failed dismally?"

"Moreover, how does the intelligence service of a country function as an employment bureau?"

He said that those workers who had applied for jobs through the CCIS only indicated to other workers that they still had a great task to educate those who were still in the dark — those who did not realise that the "so-called Ciskei government is hopelessly trying to implement a strike breaking strategy for Dunlop Flooring workers.

"How can a government which serves and protects the interests of the employers be able to serve and protect the interests of the workers as well?" — DDR



# Unemployment fund not for Ciskeians

DD 16/11/81 (301) (105)

EAST LONDON — People employed in the Ciskei and Ciskeians who commute to South Africa for work while residing in the Ciskei will cease to be contributors to the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) when Ciskei attains independence on December 4.

This is stated in a circular sent to all employers in South Africa

The circular states that a proclamation in the Government Gazette will determine this by December 4.

“Employers in the Ciskei registered with the UIF will therefore not be liable for pay contributions to the fund for any period after independence in respect of employees in Ciskei and should they receive the usual return forms for any month after independence, the forms should be returned with a suitable endorsement,” the circular states

Commuters and persons from Ciskei working as contributors in South Africa under contracts will continue contributing until the expiry of their contracts, if such contracts are in operation at independence.

“A contract of employment does not exceed a year,” the circular explains

All other persons who do not fall into the categories specified above, irrespec-

tive of their origin and citizenship, lawfully resident and employed in the Republic of South Africa and who are contributors or liable to contribute to the fund will continue to be contributors.

The circular states that in terms of the Second Unemployment Insurance Amendment Act, 1981, certain rights of people who would be beneficiaries prior to Ciskei becoming independent have been preserved for a period of three years from the date of independence and all contributors or ex-contributors who become unemployed should follow the instructions on the reverse side of the contributors' record cards (UF74) for their applications for benefits.

The circular instructs employers who employ persons who have ceased to contribute to retain the relevant wage registers.

“The contributors' record cards of such persons must also be retained and handed to them on termination of service.

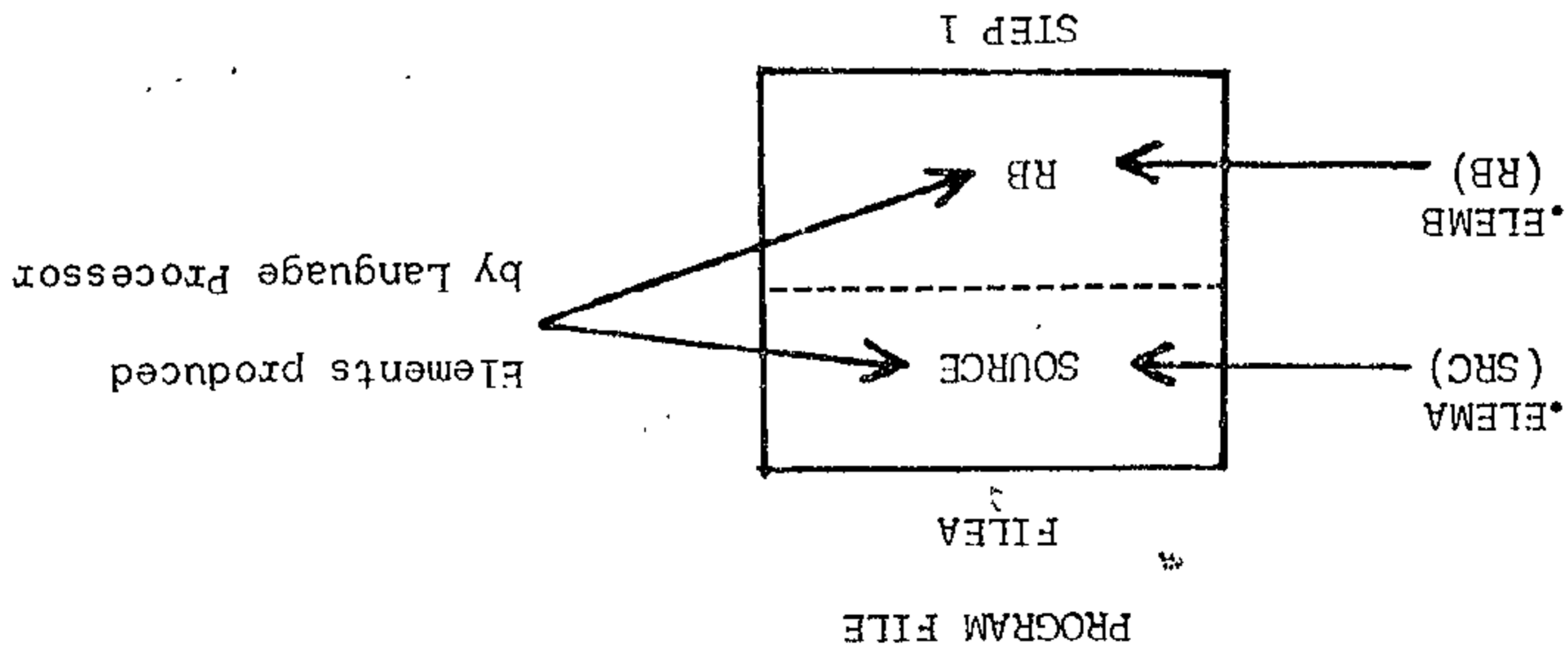
“Employers should indicate the period(s) employed as contributors and separately the periods employed thereafter as non-contributors to assist claims officers in dealing expeditiously with any benefit claims,” the circular states.

Employers are asked to co-operate in expediting these instructions. — DDR

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# Transkei releases Ciskei chiefs' petition on independence

UMTATA — The text of a petition against separate independence for Ciskei, submitted by Ciskei chiefs to the Prime Minister of South Africa five years ago, was released by the Prime Minister of Transkei to the Daily Dispatch yesterday.

The petition was signed by Paramount Chief B. M. Sandile of the Amararabe Tribe and 11 others, namely the Chiefs and heads of the Amabhele Tribe, Tyumie, Alice; the Ndlambe Tribe, Mdantsane; the Amazizi Tribe, Keiskammahoeck; the Amahlubi Tribe, Middlerift; the Amabhele Tribe, Gaga, Alice; the Amazizi Tribe, Peddie; the Tyefu Amareledwana Tribe, Peddie; the Amahlubi Tribe, Peddie; the Tyefu Tribal Authority, Peddie; the Amabhele Tribe, Peddie; and the Amazibula Tribe, Emgwali.

The main arguments in the petition were:

1. The Rarabe Tribe is related by blood to the Gcaleka Tribe in the Transkei, Gcaleka being the son of the Great House of Palo, Paramount Chief of the Ama-Xhosa and Rarabe from whom I (Paramount Chief Sandele) descend along the right hand house.

2. In terms of the Promotion of Bantu Self Government Act 1959, the Xhosa National Unit comprises the Ciskei and the Transkei. The two areas are intended to constitute one government. But the Ciskei has, for some reason or another, decided to form its own separate administration.

3. Since the establishment in 1973, opposition party leaders have challenged election in the Supreme Court and succeeded in setting aside the election in the Zwelitsha constituency. (That the intention to challenge the whole election was not realised was only due to the very high cost of litigation.)

4. At elections and at meetings held by the ruling party, innocent people have been assaulted and the people of the Ciskei are, as a result, living in a state of fear.

5. The township of Zwelitsha is inhabited by about 50 per cent of residents whose original home is the Transkei and the township of Mdantsane has about 75 per cent such residents. Various forms of pressure have been brought to bear upon these people. They have been threatened with eviction or loss of certain rights unless they take up Ciskeian citizenship, whereas Ciskeians living in the Transkei retain their homeland citizenship and are not made to suffer in any manner. All this has aggravated the worsening of already strained relations between the Ciskei and the Transkei.

6. The Ciskei Cabinet is threatening to depose any chiefs who do not support the ruling party. In the meantime, such chiefs are subjected to various forms of humiliation and insults. Civil servants who are not members or active supporters of the ruling party are never promoted and have to face threats of dismissal and very inconvenient transfers from their posts.

As a result, the Ciskei has lost senior officials in its government departments through resignations. This has created low standards.

7. In normal times it would be difficult to appreciate how very large sums of money can be spent on administering a duplicated system of government over two areas which eventually must form up into one government, a situation which is unbelievable in the days of inflation. The full cost of seven government departments in the Transkei and an identical situation in the Ciskei is frightening to imagine.

8. The unbridled utterances of the cabinet ministers in the Ciskei, insulting the leaders of the Transkei and of the South African Government have been a source of embarrassment to the Ciskeian people. But because of the compulsive measures adopted at the polls, the people of the Ciskei have given up any hope of ever removing the present government from office.

9. Mr Sebe, the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, has taken upon himself powers of a paramount chief over all chiefs in the Ciskei. Chiefs under the jurisdiction of the paramount chief are constantly guarded from communicating with anybody who is not known to be a member or supporter of the ruling party. This has caused destruction of the Rarabe Tribe.

10. Mr Sebe often calls meetings in the administrative areas of chiefs belonging to the opposition party on the pretext that such

meetings would be for official business. To give them some semblance of officialdom, Mr Sebe has used white officials to convene such meetings. These meetings have turned out to be political rallies, where the local chief has been insulted and degraded in the presence of his subjects.

11. When the Transkeian Cabinet approached the Ciskeian Cabinet for the discussion of the principles that would possibly lead to the amalgamation of the two areas, the Chief Minister of the Ciskei snubbed the Chief Minister of the Transkei. As a result, relations between the two governments have since been strained. The Ciskeian Cabinet has never consulted its Legislative Assembly about the intentions of the Transkeian Government, although we feel it should have been the proper thing to do.

12. It is our considered opinion that in the future, the possibility of a military confrontation between the Ciskei and the Transkei cannot be ruled out.

13. We have tested the views of the Ciskeian people individually and at our meetings, and the consensus of opinion is that the two Xhosa separate areas should be amalgamated into one state. This will appear realistic to the outside world. It would be far less inconvenient and less costly to accommodate such amalgamation into the Independence Constitution now before Transkei Independence is officially declared than at any stage later.

# Church No to Ciskei festivities

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DD 17/11/81

GRAHAMSTOWN — The Church of the Province of South Africa will not be represented at the Ciskei independence festivities because the church does not consider it an occasion for rejoicing.

The Bishop of Grahamstown, the Right Rev Kenneth Oram, said yesterday he did not want this construed as a "negative response".

His reason for non-participation included:

White people, whatever their language or origin, were regarded as one but Xhosa-speaking people were being assigned to one of two nations, Ciskei and Transkei.

A wholesale programme of removals and uprootings affecting the lives of thousands, notably in the white corridor, lay ahead in the cause of the consolidation of Ciskei and white self-preservation.

"Such removals will cause vastly increased poverty and unemployment. In this way South Africa's unemployment problem will apparently be solved by sweeping it under the carpet, in effect into Ciskei and Transkei" said Bishop Oram.

More serious still, one of the main objects of the exercise was to deprive blacks who for generations had lived and worked in the cities and farms of South Africa, and who would continue to work there, of their South African citizenship.

"The doors to be closed firmly against none of one day being treated as



BISHOP ORAM

South Africans in the land of their birth. Whether they like it or not they are to be Ciskeians, Transkeians or citizens of some other 'homeland'."

Bishop Oram said such things made rejoicing difficult. The diocesan council, the church's decision-making body between

synods, the chapter, the bishop's advisory body, and he were clear in their minds that the church would not be represented officially at the festivities.

"I also want to point out that on Sundays the primary duty of Christians is to attend public worship in church rather than political rallies and special services."

He called on all Christians to continue loving and caring for the people of Ciskei and to give them every aid in establishing means of employment and food production to relieve the ever-increasing poverty of an increasing population.

"Whether we agree with any government's policy and whether we as the church condemn any particular policy, it is our duty to uphold in our prayers those in authority faced always with complicated and difficult decisions."

"South Africa today might be very different if Christians had all taken what responsibility seriously over the years," Bishop Oram said. — DDC.

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The @XQT (execute)

2.7.1 THE @XQT STATEMENT

The collector can be called explicitly by the @MAP control statement or implicitly as a result of the user asking for the execution of a program which cannot be found in its absolute form. For example, the user may wish to compile and execute a program. As previously stated, the language processor will produce an RB element in a program file. The user may use his own assigned file or the temporary program file (TPF\$) provided by the Operating System as his program file. He may also elect to name his program file elements or, if only one of each type is produced in a file, may elect to have the Operating System provide names for the elements (NAME\$). The user may then call the collector with the @MAP control statement and supply names of files and/or elements to be used as inputs and/or output of the collector. (See Section 4). The user may, however, simply ask the Operating System to execute his program. If the user selects this course of action, the collector will be called by the Operating System in order to produce an absolute element for execution, thereby relieving the user of the responsibility. The user may execute his program by the use of the @XQT control statement.

# Plan for Ciskei slated

DD 11/1/78

(105)

NEW YORK — The chairman of the UN Special Committee against Apartheid, Mr. Yusuf Maitama-Sule, yesterday condemned the plan for Ciskei independence on December 4.

Mr. Maitama-Sule is Nigeria's UN representative.

He called it part of a plan to ensure white domination of South Africa through the dispossession of the blacks. He urged states and international organisations to condemn Ciskeian independence.

Citing the South African Geographical Journal, he charged that 47 per cent of the Ciskei was eroded and 37 per cent overgrazed and he referred to reports that more than 30 per cent of the children were suffering from malnutrition diseases.

He accused the chief minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, and his brother, Major General Charles Sebe, of conducting a campaign of repression against trade union leaders, students and others to suppress widespread resistance to their collusion with Pretoria. — DDC

# Labour: appeals for calm

DD 11/11/81

105  
11/11/81

**EAST LONDON** — Appeals for calm and co-operation in labour relations were made by two civic leaders here yesterday.



MR SPRING



MR CARD

Both the Mayor of East London, Mr Errol Spring, and the chairman of the city council's industrial portfolio, Mr Donald Card, called for an easing of tensions and labour stability.

They were approached after police were reported to have confronted mourners returning from the funeral of the mother and uncle of Mr Thozamile Gqweta, the President of the South African Allied Workers' Union (SAAWU). A woman was reported to have died after shots were fired.

The appeals follow an announcement by the Ciskei Government that labour was being recruited for an East London factory through its intelligence service.

Mr Spring said black labour was in a "transition period" of organising itself and there was bound to be instability.

"I would appeal to employers and employees to approach and view this period with responsibility and circumspection. The last thing we can afford now is a conflict."

Mr Spring said it was inevitable that the Ciskei Government would take an interest in labour as the majority of the workers lived in the Ciskei.

"This calls for closer co-operation between organised commerce and industry who should form a joint approach to the Ciskei Government to discuss labour relations," he said.

Mr Card said everyone in the region would have to work together to make sure the people of the region had jobs.

He said continued labour unrest may frighten away industrialists.

"Let us be realistic. It is time the unions and the Ciskei Government buried the hatchet. We have so many unemployed people in this region and the labour force is not stable.

"I am very worried that labour recruitment has been taken out of the hands of manpower development and put in the hands of the intelligence service.

"The Ciskei Government, employers and the unions should try working together towards a stable and content labour force," he said.

Neither the chairman of the East London Chamber of Commerce Mr Tony Selley, nor the president of the Border Chamber of Industries, Mr John Rich, would comment on the labour relations situation.

— DDR

Latest on industrial situation, page 15.

# Ex-Dunlop employees told hiring conditions

DD 11/1/81  
472 105 110/11

EAST LONDON — The general manager of Dunlop Flooring, Mr N Yeadon, told ex-employees of the company yesterday that the company could only consider applications for re-employment for vacancies that still existed when the applications were made.

Mr Yeadon said in a press statement released to the Daily Dispatch yesterday afternoon that, on the request of ex-employees who had terminated their services and had not yet applied for re-engagement, he agreed to see a delegation of four of the ex-employees.

It was made clear, said Mr Yeadon, that he was seeing them as representatives of ex-employees

Although they had indicated that they were prepared to withdraw the demand for the refund of pension contributions, they had included in their demands the unconditional re-employment of all those involved.

As a large number of the workers who were involved had already been re-employed and a number of new people had been engaged, Mr Yeadon said he had made it quite clear that the company could only consider applications for re-employment for vacancies that still existed when the applications were made.

Mr Yeadon said the delegation agreed that the conditions of employment had been fully explained to the ex-workers on

numerous occasions prior to their termination of employment. With the scrapping of pension preservation, the company pension fund, which had already been in operation for 15 years, would continue as before, and the company conditions of employment would remain unchanged.

Mr Yeadon again expressed his regret for those people who he said had been misled by irresponsible elements and who would now, together with their families, have to suffer hardship.

He wondered whether those who supported the action, which he described as shortsighted and irresponsible, were now prepared to support in other ways, those who remained jobless — DDR

# Ciskei: Warning on 'reign of terror'

11/11/81  
105  
TSA  
132

By TONY WEAVER

THE three major trade unions operating in Ciskei have challenged the South African Government to intervene and end the "reign of terror" of the ruling Sebe brothers.

They said the Ciskeian authorities were "taking on the unions in the most vicious way possible", and warned that unless the South African Government intervened to curb the growing power of the Ciskeian police, South African authorities would be directly implicated in the "reign of terror".

The statement — released jointly yesterday by the South African Allied Workers' Union, (Saawu), the General Workers' Union (GWU) and the local branch of the African Food and Canning Workers' Union (AFCWU) — follows the alleged killing of a 20-year-old woman by a Ciskeian paramilitary unit on Sunday.

The head of the Ciskeian National Intelligence Service Major General Charles Sebe, said last night that he was not prepared to release details of the shooting.

"There is no special reason for this — there are things that are classified as news, and in our organization we have decided not to classify this as news."

## One of mourners

Miss Deliswe "Sweetness" Roxiso of Zone 5A Mdanitsane, was one of a crowd of over 3 000 mourners who had attended the funeral of the mother and uncle of Mr Thozamile Gqweta, Saawu national president.

As mourners alighted from buses at the Highway bus terminus in Mdanitsane, singing trade union songs and giving clenched fist salutes, a van-load of para-military men warned them to disperse.

Eye witnesses say that at least eight more vans arrived on the scene and five workers were arrested.

"When we told the police to release the five people, they just opened fire on us and they killed Sweetness" one member of Saawu said. He said he heard at least six shots fired.

"People were terrified and began to run in all directions. Some of us tried to fight back with bottles and sticks, but it was no use because we were fighting against guns.

"Things are very heavy be-

tween the Ciskei and the workers, but it is going to get worse," he said.

Senior members of the Ciskeian Central Intelligence Service had earlier tried to arrest a man at the funeral. When mourners gathered around the policemen and demanded his release, Mr Gqweta climbed on the back of a truck and spoke to them, defusing the situation.

Mr and Mrs Gqweta were burnt to death last week when their hut was set alight. Reacting to allegations that the fire was the work of the Ciskeian National Intelligence Service, Major General Sebe said, "It would be naive of me to say we did not do it. If any allegations are made, they should be taken up with the Supreme Court."

He said Saawu was a "so-called" trade union acting as a "front for a subversive organization". He would not specify which organization he meant, "as they can choose for themselves which



General Charles Sebe

subversive organization they wish to be a front for"

In yesterday's statement, the three unions said the shooting marked "a sinister new stage in relations between the workers and the State in South Africa"

"We have constantly pointed out that legislative reforms and progressive initiatives by management are severely undermined by detentions and police harassment of the workers' leaders"

The unions said the "wanton" police action on Sunday had rendered these reforms "absolutely meaningless"

Spokesmen for the Department of Co-operation and Development could not be reached for comment last night.



# Ciskei, union reject appeal by Card

105 145A

DD12/11/81

EAST LONDON — Both the Ciskei Government and the South African Allied Workers Union (Saawu) have rejected a call by Mr Donald Card, chairman of the East London city council's industrial portfolio, that they "bury the hatchet."

Mr Card was commenting on labour unrest in the area and the mounting tension between Ciskei and the unions. He said everyone in the region would have to work together to make sure the people of the region had jobs and that it was time the unions and the Ciskei Government buried the hatchet.

Major-General Charles Sebe, director-general of state security in the Ciskei, said his government would not negotiate with Saawu because it was not a trade union.

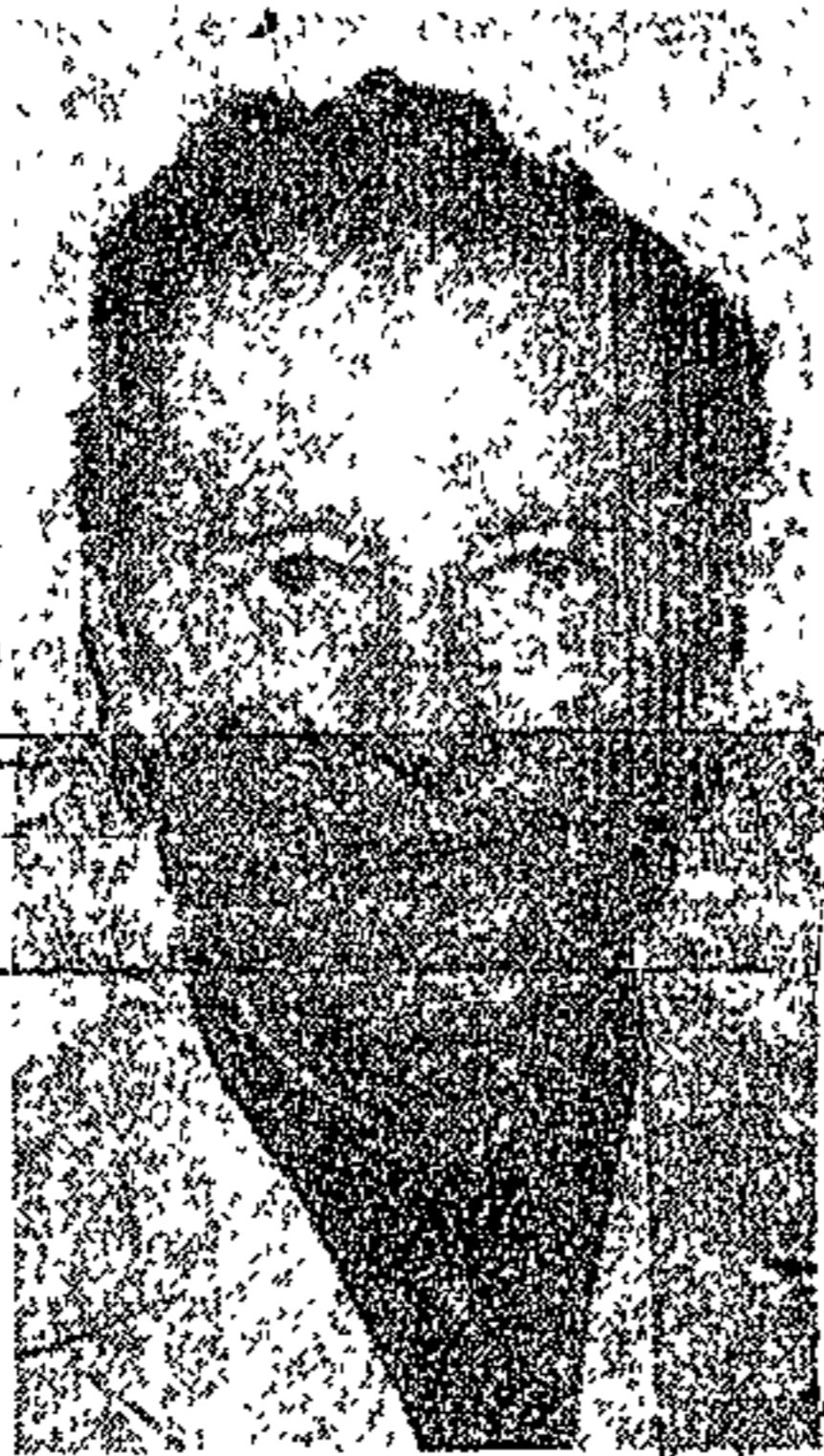
He said only those unions who registered with the government and lived according to the norms of trade unionism were genuine trade unions.

"It is not for the Ciskei Government to stoop down to Saawu. They must obey law and order — that is all."

General Sebe said a trade union concerned itself with the conditions of workers and negotiated with employers. He conceded that Saawu negotiated with employers but he said only as a front for other activities.

"Ciskei Government independence counts nothing to them, shouting black power salutes has nothing to do with trade unionism.

"Saawu is not a trade union and I am prepared



MR CARD

to die with that statement."

Asked if the Ciskei Government intended to ban the unions after independence, General Sebe said: "I don't want to cross that bridge until we come to it."

Mr Sisa Njikelana, the vice-president of Saawu, said: "It is laughable to suggest that a progressive union serving the interests of the workers could have any reconciliation with an oppressive, so-called government like the Ciskei"

"This Ciskei thing was imposed upon us by South Africa. We did not ask for it and we do not recognise it."

Mr Njikelana rejected General Sebe's claims about Saawu, pointing out it was a legally constituted trade union.

He said it was impossible for the Ciskei, the unions and the employers to

work towards a contented and stable labour force while workers were being exploited.

"We only demand the eradication of exploitation. Only the employers can take the initiative in this regard. We are not the exploiters responsible for instability and discontent.

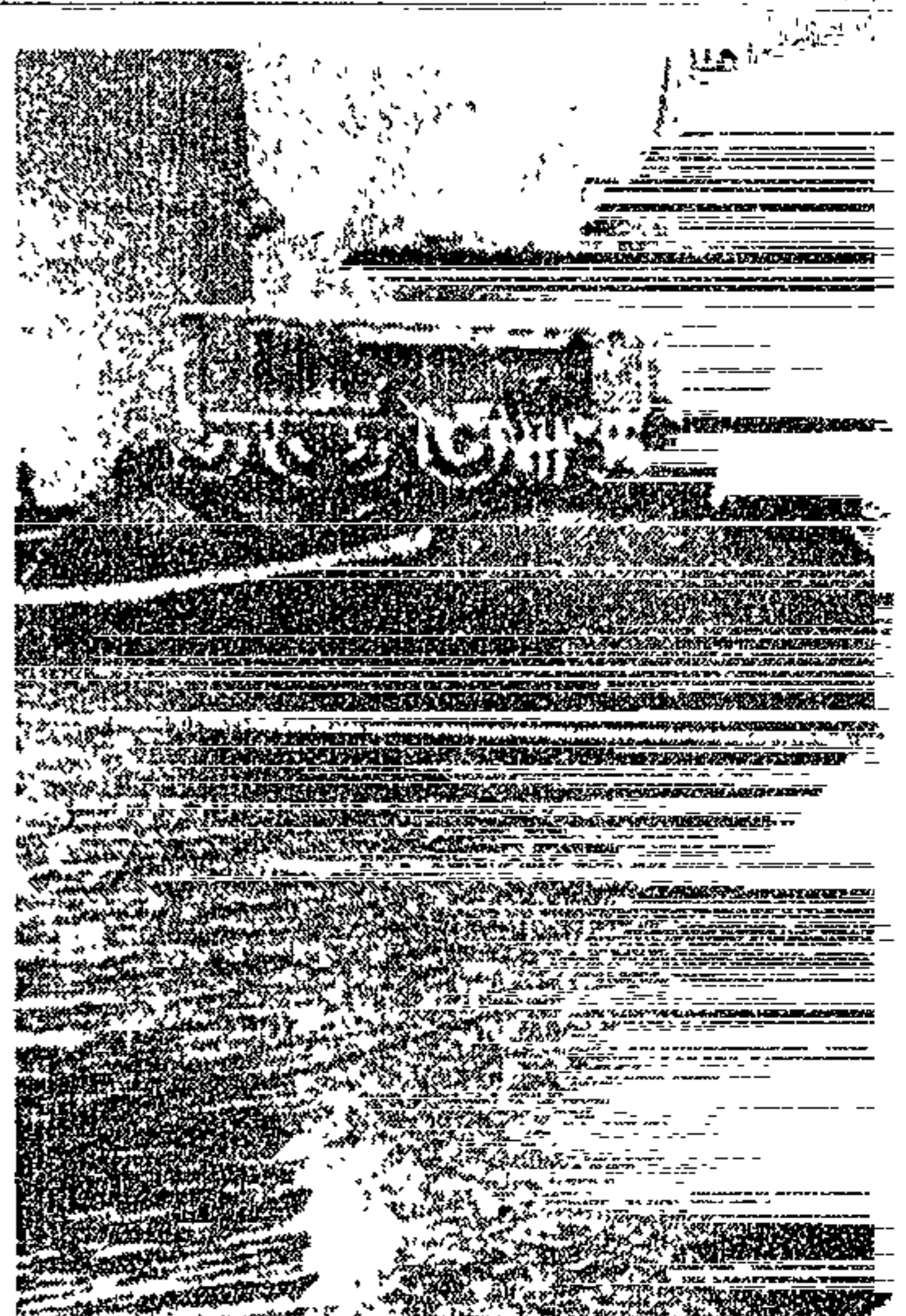
"As for the problem of unemployment, this was not caused by the workers. It is the government and the employers who are responsible for unemployment and again I fail to see how we can take the initiative in this matter."

Mr E.A. Cillie, the Director-General of Manpower, said his department could not intervene in the situation because the Ciskei was a self-governing state that would be independent shortly. "I don't see how we can interfere," he said.

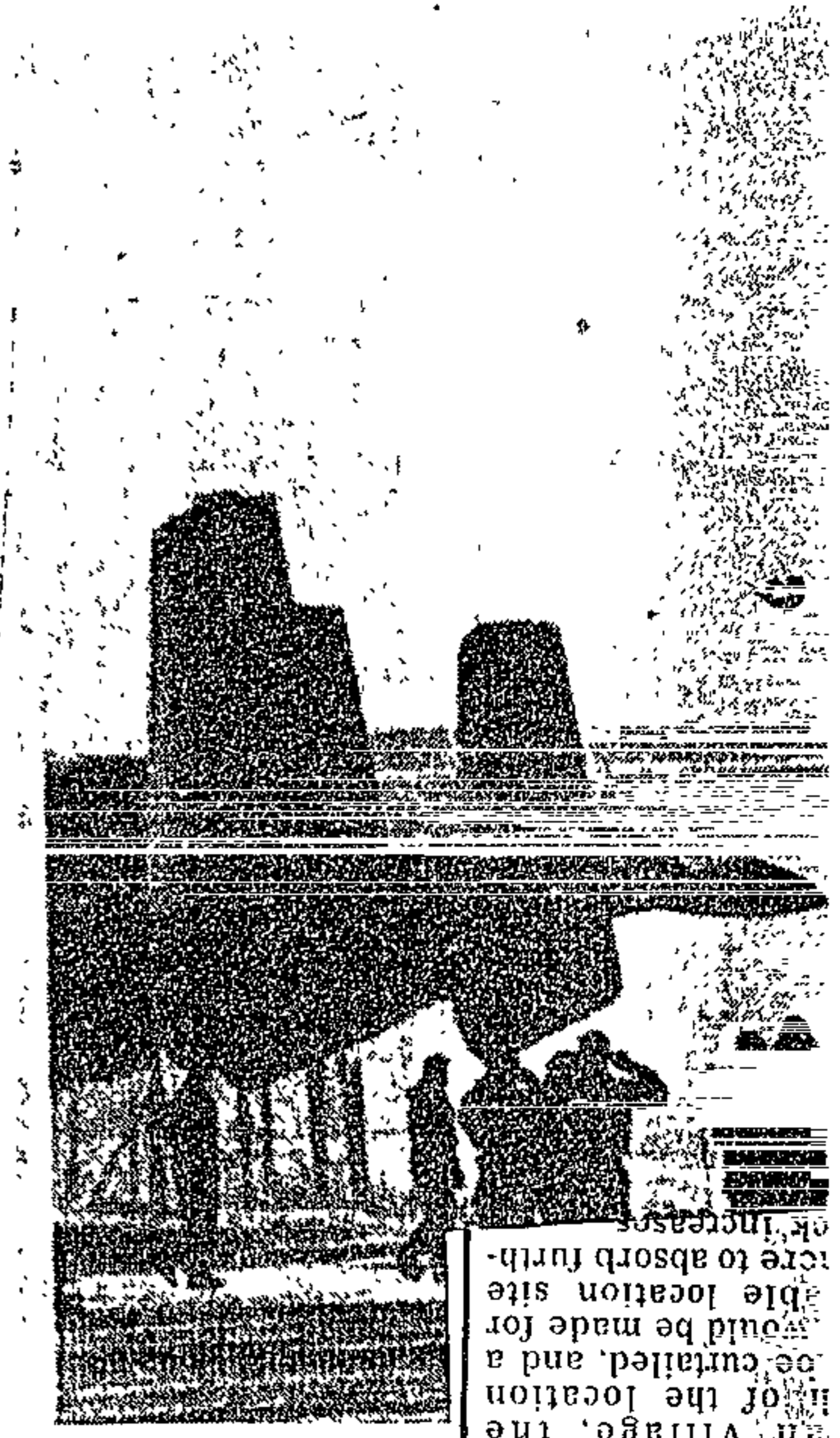
"When we extended trade union rights to commuter workers, the Minister went to the leaders of the self-governing states and said it was their responsibility to maintain industrial peace in their own areas."

Asked if his department would make representations to the Ciskei if they were approached by the unions, Mr Cillie said: "If we get such an approach, the decision has to be taken at ministerial level."

He said the position was difficult in that a large number of people in East London worked in South Africa but lived in the Ciskei. He said it was the duty and the responsibility of the Ciskei to look after the safety of people there. — DDR



The USS Ohio ready for deployment

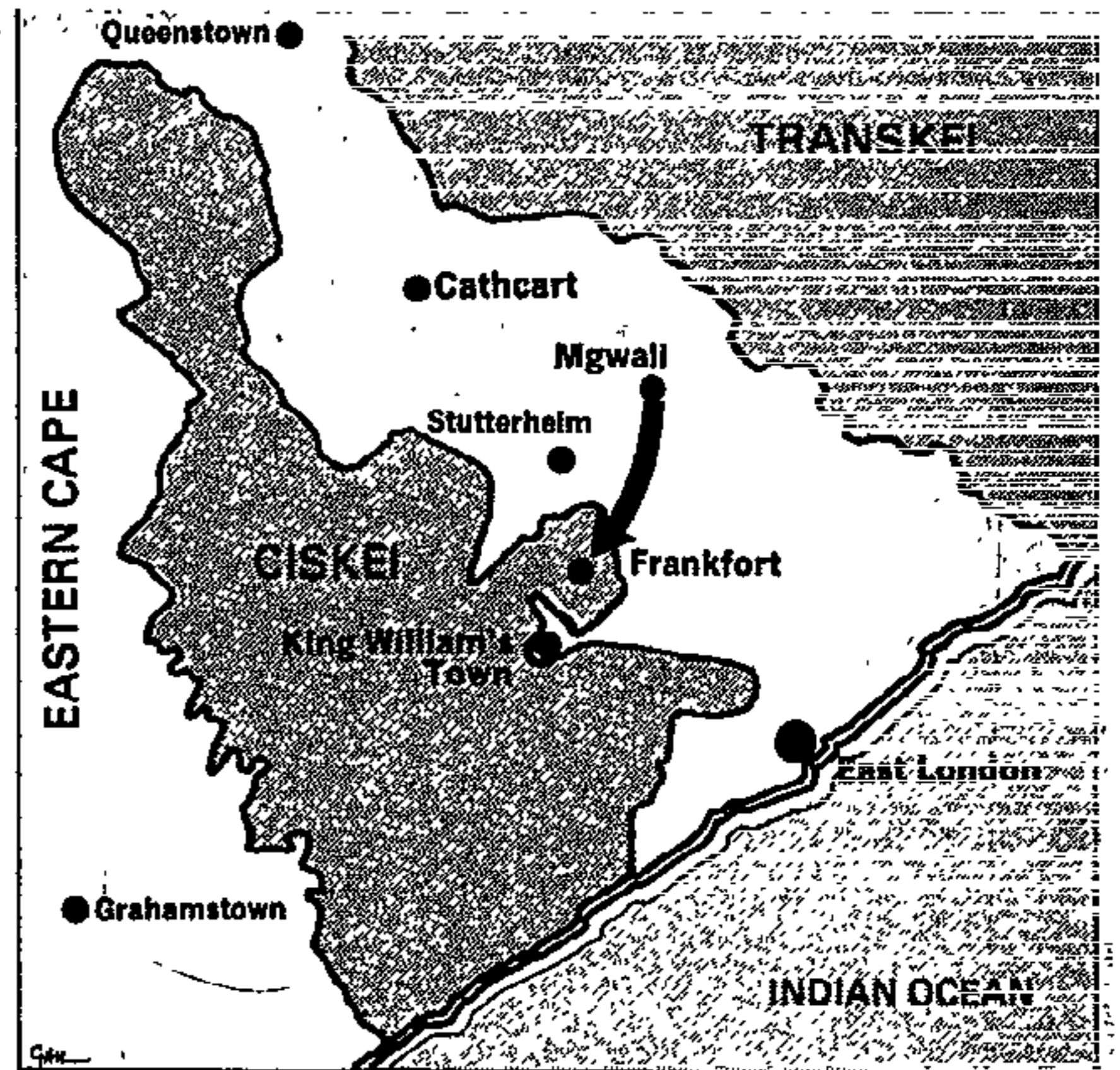


the ultimate

In the 1979 financial year 255 houses were made available with a further 8

...it was also ... requests from ... adjacent to ... of the location ... could be made for ... site ... to absorb further ...

Pretoria and the Ciskei government are insisting that the Mgwali "black spot" in the "white corridor" between Ciskei and Transkei should be removed. JENNIFER HYMAN reports on this 125-year-old black settlement.



# Who can tell me to leave my chiefs' graves?

R.D.M. 12/11/81  
105  
277

FROM the old stone mission church in Mgwali, near Stutterheim, the hillside villages, ploughed fields and grazing lands of this 125-year black settlement stretch out as far as the eye can see.

The river running through the settlement divides the land owned by individual farmers from that still belonging to the church. It also provides a steady water supply all year round to the 5 000 odd residents of this closely knit, staunchly Presbyterian community.

Nearly everybody one talks to in Mgwali was born there, as were their fathers before them. Some 152 heads of households own the title deeds to their homes and fields. The rest are tenant farmers renting land from the tribal authority.

There are some migrant workers with jobs in the cities and seasonal work, mainly sheep shearing, can be had on neighbouring white farms.

Mgwali is steeped in history. It was founded in 1857 in the heart of Chief Sandile's territory by the first black missionary in South Africa, the Reverend Tiyo Soga, soon after he returned from his training in Scotland with his

Scottish wife, Janet Burnside.

In the wooded cemetery at Mgwali is the grave of Sutu, wife of the Xhosa chief, Ngqika and mother of Sandile. After the last frontier war in 1879, when Sandile was shot and his people chased across the Kei River, the people of Mgwali were allowed to remain because of their loyalty to the Cape colony.

The ministers and teachers say there is hardly any crime in

Mgwali. The children are well-dressed and appear well-nourished.

Livestock look healthy. Houses, traditional thatched rondavels or modern five and six-roomed brick, are neatly fenced and carefully maintained. Private yards are swept and tidy while the streets running through each of the five hillside villages that make up the settlement are clean.

In a country with chronic problems of rural poverty and dislocation Mgwali is an oasis — a self-sufficient, stable community with deep roots.

But Mgwali is a black spot in the white corridor separating Transkei from the Ciskei. As such it is earmarked for early removal after Ciskeian independence.

Mgwali and Kwelera, Mooiplaats and Newlands, Wartburg and Alsatia black settlements — some of them as old as Mgwali — will together add some 68 000 people to the close settlements of Ciskei.

The Mgwali people are scheduled to go to former white farms in the Frankfort district.

And already the stories are rife in Mgwali about the "dreadful place" to which they are to be moved.

## No grazing

In the local store one hears that it is barren and without drinking water. Mgwali men commissioned to seek out water report sinking three boreholes and finding none.

The people have heard variously that they will not be allowed to take their livestock with them or that there is no grazing land at Frankfort.

A model of the standard two-roomed shacks being built for them went on view at the great place at Mgwali drawing howls of derision and mutterings of despair.

The community is divided on what to do about opposing the move. Opposition groups are informally structured through fear of reprisals by the Ciskei government and many are afraid to give their names.

They point out that seven men were detained for nearly three weeks in August and demand proof that reporters are not undercover agents for the Ciskei Central Intelligence service.

One of the men detained, Mr. W. Fant, says all avenues are being explored to stop the move, including the possibility of legal action.

It was at a meeting in June that the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Mr. Lennox Sebe, and the Minister of Agriculture, the Rev.

erend W M Xaba, told Mgwali residents the move had been decided on by the South African Government and they would have to agree.

"They made it quite clear that it was being imposed on us," says Mgwali's minister, the Reverend Joseph Ncevu.

One of the oldest residents of Mgwali, 93-year-old Mr Herman Gija, prays at midnight to be allowed to die there.

"Who is it who can tell me must leave the graves of my mother and my wife, the graves of our chiefs," he bellows, clutching the title deeds of his land to his chest.

Mr. Gija was educated at the settlement's old mission school and so were his 12 children.

He is today a respected member in the local Reformed Presbyterian Church, where he still sometimes reads the

scriptures. His old eyes fill with tears when he says he will move.

His daughter, who has already died, whispers that his couple within a year since word of the move came in June.

Until last week the head of the Mgwali Chieftainess Nolizwe Nkomo, agent of the Paramount

spoke on the removal. When she did, she took place in a meeting of residents, opponents of the move, and she said she would not allow the move to take place whether they liked it or not.

Telling residents that her word was final, she would not allow the move or not. Only the views were invited. The model pre-fabricated display.

The chieftainess termed "disappointing" Rev. Ncevu. But we are going ahead with efforts to stop removal in whatever legal way we can. We are a settled community, causing trouble to us and all we want is to continue living where we have lived for over 100 years.

large black population  
such as electrical appliances  
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(105)

Daily Dispatch  
30/12/81

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN**  
— Ciskei was still free from cholera, the Minister of Health and Welfare, Dr B. R. Maku, said in an interview.

However, water tests were being carried out. Dr Maku said his department was alert to the possibility of the epidemic in Natal and other areas spreading to the Ciskei.

"We are monitoring its presence in our rivers. We do test water in our rivers but have not found anything."

Dr Maku said cholera was mainly a tropical disease prevalent in hot countries. Cholera was prevalent in the Eastern Transvaal and Natal.

His department was aware that a large number of Ciskeians working in

# No cholera in Ciskei — Maku

the Eastern Transvaal and a few in Natal might have returned home for the festive season but was not afraid of them spreading the disease.

Nobody was being prevented from coming to the Ciskei from the affected areas but there should be no panic, Dr Maku said.

His department was well equipped and had the resources to meet any spread of the disease to the Ciskei.

Meanwhile his department was taking effective

measures by encouraging people to wash their hands before meals.

Dr Maku said the washing of hands before meals might look minor but meant a great deal.

Sapa reports from Pretoria more than 1400 cholera cases had been reported in South Africa and Bophuthatswana since the current outbreak began last August.

A message, from the Department of Health, Welfare and Pensions, said 275 fresh cases, confirmed in laboratory tests, were re-

ported in the past nine days alone.

Since August, 28 known cholera cases had proved to be fatal, the department said. It added that early treatment was effective and that no cholera deaths had been reported in the past four days.

The message urged people in the affected areas to maintain "a high level of personal hygiene" and holidaymakers to use chlorine tablets or a purification solvent when visiting areas in which pure water was not available.

It said fresh fruit and vegetables should be rinsed in a solution of five ml (one teaspoon) of chlorine per 25 litres of water. Water from untreated sources should be boiled for drinking. — SAPA.

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SA says  
Ciskei  
won't  
abolish  
tax

*D. Despatch*  
31/12/81

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN  
— The South African government's Department of Foreign Affairs has assured the East London Chamber of Commerce that general sales tax will not be abolished in Ciskei.

The assurance was contained in a telex message which also stated that South African retailers would not be blocked from repossessing goods in Ciskei if hire purchase instalments were not met.

The telex comes in the wake of considerable uncertainty aroused in October when Ciskei's Vice-President, the Rev W. M. Xaba, threatened to drop sales tax and bar repossessions.

The move was seen as a retaliatory measure against King William's Town for its decision not to be incorporated in Ciskei.

The secretary of the East London Chamber of Commerce, Mr Jock Allison, said his chamber had approached the South African Department of Foreign Affairs for clarity on Mr Xaba's threats "because we were concerned about their possible effects on trade."

When Mr Xaba was asked yesterday whether Ciskei still intended dropping sales tax, he said the Ciskeian Executive Council had not discussed this yet.

Asked whether the South African Foreign Affairs Department had not flouted Ciskeian independence by issuing an assurance contrary to his original suggestion, Mr Xaba declined to comment.

He did not know whether the issue was due for discussion by the Ciskeian Executive Council.

Mr Allison said Mr Xaba's threats had created considerable confusion.

"If sales tax was dropped, people would dash to Ciskei to buy goods there without considering customs and import duties. Besides, Ciskei needs the revenue generated by GST."

"It is not clear whether the suggestion to drop sales tax was Ciskeian government opinion or Mr Xaba's personal opinion."

Mr Xaba said in October that sales tax would have to be dropped to encourage consumers to support Bisho businesses.

He said the Ciskeian government intended building Bisho into a prosperous capital where large businesses would enhance economic prosperity.

At the same time he said he could not visualise South African retailers entering Ciskei to repossess goods, "because the Ciskei state will not allow such transgressions."

Mr Allison said this week that economic co-operation between Ciskei and the Border area was imperative.

"We must work together to provide job opportunities to alleviate unemployment, which is reaching calamitous proportions in Ciskei," he said — DDR

# Firm gives R2 500 to development fund

ZWELITSHA — The President's Development Fund was started as an effort by the Ciskeian people to generate capital for the upliftment of those in the rural areas and many Ciskeians had already contributed to the fund, said the President of Ciskei, Chief L. L. Sebe.

Chief Sebe yesterday received a donation of R2 500 from a Ciskei insurance company representative Mr Shaun Price.

He said the presentation by Ciskei Insurance Brokers was the first contribution to this fund by a King William's Town company. "We trust that many more of the businesses there will emulate this example."

He said the stability of the whole Border area was dependent on the contentment of the people in the rural areas. It was on the effort of these people that the government had to a large extent depended in being returned to power. They were the cornerstone of stability in the developing Ciskei and had been badly neglected in Ciskei's development activities up to this time.

"If we can increase the agricultural productivity

of the rural areas and stimulate the creation of jobs away from the townships, development will gain its own impetus in Ciskei and this activity is to be one of the government's main objectives in the years to come"

The money given would be used with other funds which were collected to develop the rural areas.

"I want it appreciated that I am not talking of capital intensive schemes but of self-help schemes aimed at already existing rural dwellers, schemes aimed at increasing their agricultural productivity and therefore also their general welfare as well as schemes aimed at creating jobs in the villages. Surely this is a commendable

effort which needs everyone's support. We are not talking of handouts, we are talking of helping people to help themselves," Chief Sebe said in a statement.

He said the majority of the Ciskeian people supported him because in a small way he had been able to satisfy a tiny proportion of their aspirations through the provision of a minute number of jobs in industry and in agriculture.

"I cannot expect people to continue to support me simply because I assure them that things will go better in the future. The provision of more work opportunities and a sound basic agricultural infrastructure is imperative. It must be clearly under-

stood that if the people of the Cape Province, shift from supporting my political initiatives and the political initiatives of the government, they will not seek outlets as members of an opposition party within these two states," Chief Sebe said.

They would shift to the underground organisations he said, and those underground organisations had already one objective and that was to take away from the white people of South Africa that which they and he both believed was their birthright.

"A massive shift to the left in black politics would bring chaos to South Africa," Chief Sebe's statement said. — DDR.

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# Maqoma hits back at Matanzima

EAST LONDON — The Ciskei Minister of Foreign Affairs, Chief LW Maqoma, yesterday hit out strongly at a statement by the Transkei President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, in which Ciskei was described as the "illegal regime of Koornhof."

Chief Maqoma said President Matanzima's statement referred to the arrests of the Ciskeians last week but also contained an attack on the Ciskei Government.

Forty-seven Ciskeians were convicted in the Umtata Magistrate's Court on charges of illegal entry into Transkei.

They were cautioned and discharged.

Chief Maqoma said the main issue revolved around the powerful Ciskei Government. President Matanzima's reference to Ciskei as the "illegal regime of Koornhof" suggests thoughts that came from

an ageing politician.

"The supercilious and arrogant attitude of the State President can never achieve good neighbourliness," Chief Maqoma said.

"In his attempt to condemn the detention and arrests of Ciskeians on the one hand and attack the powerful Ciskei Government on the other, President Matanzima will not succeed in his desired wish — amalgamation.

"In his statement President Matanzima mentions that in the absence of ministers of state on Christmas leave I have to warn the Transkei Police to act responsibly in their detention of criminals and not to apprehend innocent and law-abiding citizens of our national and other national units without reasonable grounds that those people are involved in criminal intentions."

"We would like to say that we in Ciskei have a

confident government that has the powers of the nation and administration at its fingertips so that nobody should do as he pleases and officers of peace should always take orders from the relevant authority," Chief Maqoma said.

"Let us also remind President Matanzima that he has no executive powers. He is a ceremonial figure. We would like to add that the government of the Ciskei people was not forced on them.

"They voted for it. Independence was opted for through a mandate from the entire Ciskei nation through the medium of the Quail Commission, package deals and the referendum.

"The thinking of anybody who styles Ciskei independence as an illegal regime of Koornhof is questionable," Chief Maqoma said. — DDR.

# 'Wanderers' of Glenmore face uncertain future

W/E POST 19/12/81

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By SALLY KERNOHAN

FOR the forgotten "wandering tribe" of Glenmore, Christmas will be bleak and the new year a time of great uncertainty.

Even top government officials — in both Ciskei and South Africa — don't know where these people are going to end up.

Weekend Post inquiries this week revealed that neither government was prepared to admit whose responsibility was the resettlement of Glenmore's 4 200-or-so people.

Because Ciskei wants the land, near Peddie, for irrigation purposes, this will mean the second move in less than three years for the families who originally lived near Port Alfred.

Last week, Ciskei's President Lennox Sebe said South Africa must build them a new township.

But the buck was hastily passed by the South Africans this week.

The East Cape Administration Board (Ecab) says it has nothing to do with Glenmore.

"We merely acted as administration agents for the Department of Co-operation and Development," said Ecab's director, Mr Louis Koch.

"Our involvement in Glenmore has been refuse removal and other such administrations.

"Political and diplomatic consultations are between the two governments and have nothing to do with us," he said.

He referred Weekend Post to Mr G P Reynolds, Chief Commissioner for the Eastern Cape of the Department of Co-operation, for further comment.

Mr Reynolds, in turn, directed all Press inquiries to Pretoria.

A departmental spokesman in Pretoria was equally vague.

He was firm however, on the one point that Glenmore now fell under the jurisdiction of the Ciskei Government, but he "had an idea that there was an agreement between the two governments regarding the resettlement".

He admitted: "I am not sure about this agreement, because nothing has been published yet.

"Why don't you wait till something is published?" he suggested.

Meanwhile the Ciskeian Government was far more vehement as to where responsibility lay.

Acting as spokesman in President Sebe's absence, the Vice-President, the Rev W M Xaba, said the policy of his Government did not include the resettlement of any people.

When told the South African Government, at this stage, had made no commitment, he accused the South African Government of "lying" if they said Glenmore had nothing to do with them.

Asked: "If it isn't Ciskei's business and it isn't South Africa's business, then whose business is it?" Mr Xaba retorted: "Then it must be God's business".

He added, angrily: "We want that land for an irrigation scheme."

Take up

# Beaufort man is Xaba's adviser

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN** — The Chief Minister of Ciskei, Chief L. L. Sebe, announced yesterday the appointment of Mr. J. N. Malan as adviser to the Minister for Agriculture and Forestry, the Reverend W. M. Xaba.

Mr. Malan was nominated by the East Cape Agricultural Union following "contacts" with the Chief Minister. He assumes duty on December 4.

A statement issued by the Ciskei Government yesterday said Chief Sebe was seeking to give tangible expression and meaning to the concept of joint economic co-operation between Ciskei and the white Border area.

"Without exception, all leaders of the various groups in the Greater Ciskei community are in total agreement that economic development will only succeed in our Eastern seaboard region if genuine co-operation and coordination is fostered between the respective racial groups."

"It was with this objective in mind that the Chief Minister sought to bring into this government an influential member of the white Border farming community."

Mr. Malan, 55, matriculated at Kingswood College and obtained a BSc in Agriculture at the University of Stellenbosch. He farms at Rietfontein in the Fort Beaufort district.

Mr. Malan spoke Afrikaans, English and Xhosa, and was a "native" of the East Cape, the statement said.

After obtaining his degree, Mr. Malan joined the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries as an extension officer for two years before he returned to farm in the Stocckenstrum district. He then moved to the family farm near Fort Beaufort in 1959.

The statement added that Mr. Malan would play a vital role in the economic development of the whole greater Ciskeian area and that he was well equipped for his role because of his education, training and experience.

Mr. Malan's duties would include identifying the interests of both sections of the community so that they could be co-ordinated and planned in a sincere spirit of co-operation, the statement concluded. — DDR



Chief Minister Lennox Sebe congratulates Mr Malan who is the Ciskei's agricultural adviser.

# Title deeds explained

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN** — Registrations of title deeds were not innovations, but were things well known to Ciskeians, the Minister of Justice, Chief H. Z. Njokweni, said during the second reading of the Ciskeian Deed Registers Amendment Bill.

"They also knew that a person's occupation of land could only be guaranteed if he had a formal document proving his right of occupation or ownership. The issue of such a document to any person was not in itself sufficient protection of the holder's rights," he said.

"Protection can come about only if that document is registered in a government office called a deeds registry and if any changes relating to the ownership of that land are also registered," he said.

Chief Njokweni said the deeds registry became the responsibility of the Ciskeian Government in 1972 when self-government was granted.

Since the registration of deeds was an involved and technical procedure, the Department of Justice had only registered deeds in land owned by Ciskeians in the locations and townships. Registration of

land transactions in other areas or held by persons other than Ciskeians continued to be made in the deeds registries in King William's Town and Cape Town.

This situation would come to an end on December 3 and provision must be made for the establishment of a substantive deeds registry in Ciskei in which all transactions relating to land in the territory will be registered, he said.

Since the registration of deeds was complicated, arrangements had been made for a qualified official to be seconded to Ciskei. — DDR

# Money-loving civil servants warned

**ZWELITSHA** — Ciskeian civil servants who valued their promotions for the money were "traitors within the walls," Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, said yesterday.

Such people had "no right to accept such honour and trust from the nation," he said.

But there was still a chance to search themselves to see if they were accepting the caption call of the nation.

Chief Sebe was congratulating 21 senior members of the Department of Health and Welfare Services for being promoted to higher posts at a function at the Zwelitsha Community Hall.

"The young people of Ciskei have placed their faith, and the older folk all their hopes and trust, upon your intelligence, wisdom and understanding."

"We have prided ourselves that ours is a government conducted by its citizens — and from this it follows that the government will be better conducted if its citizens are educated.

"But remember that only the educated man entertains doubts, and that doubt is the beginning of wisdom — but that doubt is not wisdom's fulfillment."

Chief Sebe wished the men and women promoted success in their new posts. — DDR

# President will appoint chiefs

**ZWELITSHA** — The duties, powers, authorities and functions exercised by chiefs and headmen immediately prior to the commencement of the constitution will remain in force until amended or withdrawn.

The appointment or recognition of chiefs and headmen will be at the discretion of the President. However, any appointments will not be confirmed by the President until the matter has been considered and a recommendation made by the Executive Council.

Any chief or headman appointed before the commencement of the constitution on December will be recognised after independence and their existing powers will be retained and their appointment will be deemed to have been done by the President. — DDR

# Territory's 9 districts

**ZWELITSHA** — The territory of the Republic of Ciskei would consist of nine districts, including any other land that might be lawfully added to it.

The area comprising Ciskei is Hewu, Keisammahoek, Mdantsane, Middledrift, Peddie, Victoria East, and Zwelitsha. The areas were defined in Government Notice 1745 issued on August 21, this year.

Bisho, the Ciskei capital, which is still under construction, will be the seat of the Ciskei Government. — DDR



# National anthem and the official language

# Ciskei constitution bill

# The role of the President

105

ZWELITSHA — English and Xhosa are official languages of Ciskei and will enjoy equal recognition in terms of the draft Ciskei Constitution Bill.

The national anthem of the Republic of Ciskei would be 'Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrica.'

The national flag will be sky-blue with a diagonal white stripe and a replica of a blue crane, known as the 'indwe', in the centre of the white stripe.

The bill also provides for a coat of arms, a Republic of Ciskei seal and a Supreme Court seal.

The republic emblems would be protected and could not be used for business purposes without the authority of the president. Included in this provision are the coat of arms, the title, portrait or effigy of the president, vice-president, a minister or chief justice, and reproductions of the flag or any official building or residence.

ZWELITSHA — The draft Ciskei Constitution Bill provides for the election of a President who will have the right to recommend amendments to bills passed by the Legislative Assembly and which can then overruled only by a two-thirds majority of members present in the Assembly.

The President, who will also be the commander-in-chief of the armed forces, will be elected by secret ballot by the National Assembly and will in turn appoint a vice-president.

The person elected as President will hold office for seven years and will be eligible for re-election, unless the National Assembly has decided otherwise by resolution.

The draft bill also provides for the removal of the President if a competent court should find him guilty of a crime for which capital punishment may be imposed, bribery, or any other crime which the National Assembly may determine to be serious enough to warrant his removal.

The President can also be removed if the National

Assembly finds him to be unable, through incompetence or negligence, to perform his duties efficiently.

Any person who, subject to the provisions of the declaration of fundamental rights and the right of free political expression, violates the personal dignity or injures the reputation or office of the President and vice-president, will be guilty of an offence. The maximum penalty will be a fine of R10 000 or 10 years' imprisonment.

The executive government of Ciskei will be vested in the President acting on the advice of the vice-president and the executive council.

The executive council will consist of the President, vice-president and ministers of state appointed by the President.

In addition the President will be entitled to appoint a maximum of five people, who need not become members of the National Assembly, to serve as ministers on account of their special knowledge and experience. Such people need

also not be citizens of Ciskei.

The President will also be entitled to appoint deputy ministers from members of the National Assembly. In addition he will be able to appoint three deputy ministers who need not become members of the Assembly and who need not be citizens.

Legislative power in Ciskei will be vested in the National Assembly which will consist of:

- The President;
- The Paramount Chief;
- Chiefs appointed or recognised in terms of a section dealing with land and tribal matters;
- Twenty-two members elected by citizens in the electoral divisions; and
- Five members nominated by the President who possess special qualifications and who need not be citizens of Ciskei or be registered as voters. Such members will not be entitled to vote in the National Assembly.

Every National Assembly will hold office for five years. The President can, by proclamation in the gazette, dissolve the

National Assembly before the expiration of the five-year period.

All questions in the National Assembly will be determined by a majority of the members present and, in the case of equal voting, the speaker or, in his absence, the deputy speaker, will have a casting vote.

Questions which involve amending the constitution will require the support of two-thirds of the total number of members.

Proceedings of the Assembly will be open to the public.

The President will have the discretion to either assent to a bill passed by the National Assembly or to withhold his assent.

If he withholds assent, the bill will be returned to the National Assembly with any amendments he may recommend.

If the Assembly accepts a bill with a majority of two-thirds of the members present in a form not in accordance with the President's recommendations, it will become law, with the signature of the speaker replacing the approval of the President. — DDR.

Offenders could be sentenced to a maximum fine of R500 or 12 months' imprisonment and goods involved in the offence could be confiscated. — DDR

# Declaration of Fundamental Rights protects people

ZWELITSHA — The draft Ciskei Constitution Bill provide for a sovereign, democratic republic in a confederation of Southern African states as well as a Declaration of Fundamental Rights to safeguard the interests of Ciskeians.

The constitution will also be the supreme law of the Republic of Ciskei and will be adhered to by the Legislature, the Judiciary and the Executive.

The draft bill states that the economy of Ciskei will be based on private, communal and tribal ownership and free enterprise in which people, irrespective of race and creed might live and prosper in freedom.

International law would be recognised by Ciskei and the general rules of public international law would form an integral part of the country's laws

and would in some cases take precedence over the laws of Ciskei and would directly create rights and duties for Ciskei's people.

The Declaration of Fundamental Rights was based on 19 principles, including freedom of thought and expression entitling everyone to a free and full development of his personality and the freedom of conscience and religion.

However, the draft bill also provided for the restriction of rights and freedoms by law of the National Assembly.

Rights and freedoms could be restricted in the interests of national security, territorial integrity or public safety, for the prevention of disorder or crime, for protection of health and morals, the reputation or rights of others and also to maintain the authority and impartiality of the judiciary.

They would also be restricted if they conflicted with the social, moral and economic well-being of all the inhabitants of the state.

The draft bill also provided for the right of life, privacy, freedom of movement, government, association and also nationality, the right to education and cultural life, work and employment as well as protection of property.

Referring the right of life, the draft bill stated that no-one would be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Freedom of movement and nationality would enable anyone to leave the country, and for every citizen or person lawfully admitted for permanent residence to return. Everyone had the right to nationality and no-one would be arbitrarily dep-

rived of his nationality or the right to change his nationality.

Everyone was guaranteed the right to participate in the government of Ciskei subject to limitations regarding age mental faculties, nationality and criminal behavior. People could participate either directly or through representatives freely chosen and designated in terms of the constitution.

Employment was also regarded as a fundamental right, with everyone having the right to work, to free choice of employment and to just and favourable working conditions. Workers would also be protected against unemployment and unjust interference.

The right to own private communal and tribal property was also provided for in the draft bill and land owners would be paid reasonable compensation if their property was expropriated or nationalised. — DDR

## Powers of the Supreme Court are outlined

ZWELITSHA — The draft Ciskei Constitution Bill gives the Supreme Court of Ciskei jurisdiction over all people in the Republic of Ciskei, but administrative powers, functions and duties affecting the administration of justice are placed under the control of the Minister of Justice.

The Supreme court will also have the power to hear and determine all civil and criminal matters, proceedings or causes arising in the country. It is also empowered to hear and determine appeals from lower courts and to review proceedings of all lower courts.

The Supreme Court will consist of a Chief Justice and a number of other judges determined by the President. It will be a court of record and have its own seal.

The draft bill also lists conditions relating to the appointment of the Chief Justice by the President and rules out the possibility of anyone over 70 being elected to the office of Chief Justice.

The only people who can

qualify for the office are those who have held office as a judge of the Supreme Court, or a superior court, in South Africa or any other country recognised by the National Assembly.

The office of judge is restricted to those who have practised as an advocate in the Supreme Court or any other superior court in South Africa for more than 10 years unless they have previously held office as a judge in either court.

The Chief Justice will be allowed to make rules regulating the conduct of proceedings in the Supreme Court, including rules prescribing court fees, those chargeable by advocates, attorneys and notaries as well as rules relating to the taxation of bills, of costs and the recovery of costs.

However, any rules made by the Chief Justice will be subject to approval by the President. Any rules approved by the President will be published in the Gazette.

The Chief Justice is also

empowered to divide Ciskei into circuit districts and alter the districts if he wants to. He will determine the times and places where the Supreme Court will sit in the circuit districts.

In all proceedings involving questions of tribal customs practised by Ciskeians, it is up to the discretion of the court to interpret the custom within the framework of the laws of the Republic.

Indigenous laws observed where the defendant or respondent lives can also be applied at the court's discretion. The court can however, apply any indigenous law which is not practised in the area where either the defendant or respondent life.

The Supreme Court is also granted authority to designate assessors to assist it. The opinions of any assessor will be recorded and form part of the record of proceedings.

— DDR

# Ciskei minister calls for trust

CAPE TIMES 18/12/81 105

## Own Correspondent

ZWELITSHA. — Ciskei and Transkei had to win each other's trust at all costs, Ciskei's Foreign Affairs Minister, Chief L.W. Maqoma, said yesterday.

Reacting to the arrest of Ciskeians for illegally entering Transkei, Chief Maqoma said it was standard practice for any country to check foreigners' travel documents.

Twenty-three Ciskeians were found guilty in the Um-tata Magistrate's Court on Wednesday of illegally entering Transkei, and were cautioned and discharged.

## Faith healer

They entered Transkei via Queenstown with the intention of visiting a faith healer. The magistrate said it was clear they had not entered the country to cause trouble.

Asked if he thought the arrests pointed to victimization of Ciskeians, Chief Maqoma declined to comment. "If that is the case, Transkei must reply to that question."

Asked whether he thought

the arrests were in retaliation to Ciskei's refusal to allow Transkeian President Kaiser Matanzima to attend a funeral in Ciskei, Chief Maqoma again said: "That is for Transkei to answer."

"It is a normal thing to arrest or detain people suspected of breaking the law of that country."

## 'Justice'

"But when justice (in the true sense of the word) is allowed to take its course, reason will prevail."

"This has been seen in the action of the Transkei magistrate who cautioned and discharged these people alleged to be Ciskeians."

Reacting to a call by the former Archbishop of Cape Town, the Right Rev Bill Burnett, for good will between the two states, Chief Maqoma said: "This is a very good statement."

"We have tried to show goodwill towards our brothers in Transkei, but the door was shut on us."

"But we must win each other's trust at all costs, and not allow wrangling. After all, we are related."

# Ciskeians held in Transkei

ONE TIME  
105

UMTATA. — Ciskeians entering Transkei through areas where there are no border posts are being arrested for illegal entry.

This emerged here yesterday when 23 people from Ciskei appeared in court on charges of illegal entry.

The magistrate, Mr C F Schutte, found them guilty. They were cautioned and discharged.

The people had entered Transkei through the Queenstown area and Mr Schutte said it was clear they had not entered the country to cause trouble. They were on their way in a Ciskei bus to a renowned faith healer at Cancele, Mrs Flora Luhlole, better known as Ma-Radebe.

Meanwhile, a police spokesman confirmed that a "substantial" number of Ciskeians were still being held and would appear in court today on charges of illegal entry.

The Ciskei Minister of Foreign Affairs, Chief Mqoma, was not available for comment yesterday and the commander-general for state security in Ciskei, Major Charles Sche, said: "I cannot comment on that. I am not a politician. That is a matter for the Department of Foreign Affairs."

The arrests came as relations between Ciskei and Transkei soured further following the ban on the State President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, from attending the funeral of Miss Gertrude Mdledle in Upper Neera in the Alice district.

The Ciskei Government said later that it took the action because according to intelligence reports the State President wanted to enter Ciskei with soldiers.

is encountered. processed. including PROCS).

except for the following, which

referencing a file by name

FILENAME/VERSION(C)

se commands, the FURPUR processor will be loaded into the next command is not determined until it is determined that which time FURPUR will terminate.

When the first command, and which caused the processor to be loaded. After completion of the first command, the next command is not determined until it is determined that which time FURPUR will terminate.

A = Process only ab  
R = Process only re  
S = Process only sy  
C = Do not exit the

The next control options and their meanings are applicable to most commands.

apply as for any other control and giving only the element

QUALIFIER\*FILENAME(F)/

where NAME-1, NAME-N are

@COMMAND, OPTIONS NAME

3.2 STATEMENT FORMAT AND

When the Operating System processor will be loaded into FURPUR receives control it to be loaded. After completion of the first command, the next command is not determined until it is determined that which time FURPUR will terminate.

In addition to the control statements previously described, there is a set of commands which are recognized as calls to the File Utility Routine and Program File Utility Routine (FURPUR).

3.1 GENERAL INTRODUCTION

## FILE UTILITY ROUTINES

core and executed.

NOTE: Do not execute more than one implied collection in a run. The second and subsequent @XQT statements will always execute the absolute element created on the first implied collection.

# Ciskei bans Transkei Ministers

RR605 14/12/81  
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Argus Bureau  
EAST LONDON. — Two Transkei Cabinet Ministers and a Deputy Minister were prevented from attending a funeral in Ciskei by policemen at a roadblock this weekend.

The Minister of Transport, Chief D D P Ndambase, the Minister of Education, Mr S Qabane, and the Deputy Minister of Education, Mr C S Mvambo, were en-route to the funeral of Miss Gertrude Mdllele in the Alice district.

The Ministers were stopped by Ciskei policemen near Dimbaza and told to go back.

The convoy of three cars had intended meeting the President of Transkei, Kaiser Matanzima, near Hogsback and driving together to the funeral.

A spokesman for the President's office said today that Chief Matanzima had not attended the funeral.

The incident follows a telex on Friday from Ciskei's Department of Foreign Affairs to Transkei stating that Chief Kaiser Matanzima would not be allowed to travel in Ciskei.

Transkei's Department of Foreign Affairs notified Ciskei on Thursday that tensions between the two Nationspeaking nations escalated during Ciskei's independence celebrations which were boycotted by Transkei.

The Matanzima regime stated at the time that Transkei would not recognise Ciskei's independence as they regarded Transkei to be the true leader of the Xhosa.

President Lennox Sefer is opposed to any relation with Transkei.

President Sefer could not be contacted for comment.

The President would be attending the funeral.

Ciskei's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Chief Lent Maqoma, replied that the President would not be allowed to travel in Ciskei as he had stated openly that he did not recognise Ciskei's independence.

President Lennox Sefer is opposed to any relation with Transkei.

# Clash looms

ARGUS  
14/12/81

## between Sebe, trade union

105

ire of an area with a history of black influence.

Though seeing its primary task as improving conditions for its members, SAAWU stands for a non-racial democracy for all the races of South Africa.

It is opposed to the republic's homeland policy and sees it as dividing black and depriving them of their South African citizenship.

But it is not just opposition to an independent Ciskei homeland which has brought SAAWU into conflict with the Ciskeian authorities.

Desperately poor and devoid of natural resources, Ciskei has only one export — its people, two thirds of whom live as contract labourers.

Many of those who read and work in the Republic main in Ciskei commute daily to work in the fac-

tories of white East London in the absence of job opportunities in the homeland.

The wages of these two groups of workers constitute more than 60 percent of Ciskei's gross national product.

Mindful of Ciskei's status as a reservoir of cheap labour for South Africa, the Sebe government has developed a policy of "marketing" Ciskeian labour to employers. It sees worker militancy, as embodied by SAAWU, as a threat to the success of this programme.

Mr Gqweda is convinced that the Sebe government will soon ban the union in Ciskei.

"They have said in no uncertain terms that after independence SAAWU will be doomed," he said. — Napa Benter.

This example shows in ELTNAME-1 and ELTNAME-3 the same program file and element name. Since a program file may contain only one element by the same eltname/version and type (source in this case), the original source element ELTA (with possibly several C-cycles) will be completely replaced with the new source element ELTA specified in ELTNAME-3. There is now no way to reference any previous C-cycles because this new element contains only valid statements from the last update. Any previously deleted statements have disappeared and all statements have been flagged with the initial C-cycle number (0).

(correction statements may or may not be present)

PFA.ELTA,PFB.ELTB,PFA.ELTA

.....

h. @COB,S

The corrections are applied to the source element ELTA in program file PFA to create the new relocatable binary element ELTB in program file PFB and also to create an updated source element ELTA in PFA. The C-cycle number for ELTA has been increased by 1. At least 2 or more C-cycles are maintained in ELTA. The presence of ELTNAME-3 in this statement causes a completely new source element to be created and placed in program file PFA as source element ELTC. This element is created as though it were an initial creation with the 1 option.

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*DDR*

# Glenmore not our responsibility — Sebe

ZWELITSHA — The Ciskei Government did not accept responsibility for the Glenmore settlement near Peddie and its citizens, President Lennox Sebe said in a press statement yesterday.

The conditions prevailing at Glenmore had been created by the Eastern Cape Administration Board and the Ciskei Government was only prepared to assume responsibility when these people had been properly housed at Peddie, President Sebe said.

However, he said he was confident South Africa

would continue to meet its responsibilities there. The matter was currently under discussion at diplomatic level.

President Sebe's comment follows the confusion which has arisen over which government is responsible for the payment of pensions at the settlement. More than 50 pensioners had complained that they had not been paid their pensions.

"The settlement at Glenmore was started through the activities of the Eastern Cape Administration Board and the settlement was never sanctioned by

the Ciskeian Government, who at that time had no jurisdiction over the farm," President Sebe said.

"However, the Ciskeian Government intervened in the resettlement activity in the interests of its citizens and secured an undertaking from South Africa that further resettlement would cease and that the resettled people would be accommodated in proper housing at Peddie.

"This principle has now been embodied in an international agreement," he said.

President Sebe said the

magistrate at Alice had paid pensions in the area in the past as an agent for the South African Government. This had been undertaken on humanitarian grounds and on the same grounds the government of the Ciskei had no objections to him continuing to do this.

"Glenmore has, by virtue of a proclamation of the government of South Africa, now been included in Ciskei. No discussions were held on the future administration and control of this settlement prior to incorporation," he said. — DDR.

DAILY DISPATCH 12/12/81 105

# No room in Ciskei for ANC, PAC exiles

EAST LONDON — There was no room in independent Ciskei for former members of the ANC and PAC who fled the country when they fell foul of the South African Government, the Director General for State Security in the Ciskei, Major General Charles Sebe, said yesterday.

General Sebe was reacting to an inquiry as to what the position of expatriates would be in the newly independent state.

"It would be needless for anyone with ANC and PAC connections to come back to Ciskei," he said.

Asked what would happen if any of them decided to come back to their homes in Mdantsane and Zwelitsha now that Ciskei was independent, he said: "In that case we would

have to deal with the matter when it arose.

"You must realise that every case would have to be treated on its merits. We cannot just have an umbrella ruling on such an issue by my experience is that once a communist always a communist."

To a question involving former PAC members, he replied: "Once a Pan Africanist Congress man always a Pan Africanist Congress man."

"It is worse when you leave the country and seek political asylum abroad in a country where you will be politicised against the system within which we are operating," General Sebe said.

Names put to him, were

those of Mr Mzimkhulu Gwentshe, formerly of Mdantsane, who fled to Lesotho while facing trial for allegedly contravening a banning order; Mr Papa Mbatyoti, who also fled to Lesotho, Mr Stephen Pandula Gawe, who left Zwelitsha on an exit permit in 1966 when he was banned for two years, and Mr Sobhizana Mngqikana, a former rugby star, who left East London on an exit permit in 1965 after serving a year for involvement in ANC activities while studying at Fort Hare University.

Mr Gawe and Mr Mngqikana have since settled in the United Kingdom.

Asked about Mr Gawe he said: "I know Gawe very well. He is tiny, humble and dangerous." — DDR



RESETTLEMENT

Axing Mgwali

F.M. 11/12/81

277 105

The historic Xhosa village of Mgwali, near Stutterheim in the Eastern Cape, is the latest "black spot" facing relocation — in this case to the Ciskei. Its imminent uprooting falls under homeland consolidation in terms of the 1936 Land Act.

However, 152 land owners at Mgwali possess title deeds to their properties, a fairly prosperous agricultural area, and about 100 people live on mission grant land. The rest, about 4 700, are tenants who rent their plots for a nominal fee.

It is likely that the landowners will go to law to test their right to remain

Mgwali is what government calls an "inappropriately situated" area. It was the early 19th century seat of the Great Chief Ngqika, whose wife Sutu, the mother of chief Sandile, is buried there. "That is what hurts us most," says Kidwell Gija, one of the landowners. Both he and his 90-year-old father were born in Mgwali where they attended the Cumming Memorial school, established nearly 200 years ago.

According to Gija, Ciskei President Lennox Sebe and his Justice Minister, Reverend Xaba, visited Mgwali in June and told the people they had to move to Frankfort by December 4, the date of the Ciskei's independence last week. They were told that Mgwali is "white man's land."

Gija claims that about eight years ago, former Cabinet minister, M C Botha gave the people "an assurance" they could re-

Financial Mail December 11 1981

main. He says that since they are situated outside the Ciskei, there is still a chance of fighting the proposed resettlement. "We are not prepared to give up our rights. We are not keen, either, about the homelands. We would rather be under the SA government.

The SA government must observe our loyalty; humanity must prevail, this is sacred land," he told the FM.

Meanwhile, other areas in the "white corridor" that extends inland from East London are also under threat of resettlement.

F.M. 11/12/81 (105)

THE CISKEI

# No brave new world

"Whether the rest of the world accepts it or not, Ciskei is now independent" — Chief Minister Lennox Sebe at the flag-raising at Bisho, capital of SA's fourth independent homeland.

Speaking after SA State President Marais Viljoen handed over a bound copy of the Status of Ciskei Act, Sebe, later elected first Ciskei president, told listeners to acknowledge his independence "or be damned." Brave words — and if Sebe can improve the lot of the poverty-racked homeland, for which "independence" is obviously a chimera, he will strengthen his power base against those black nationalists whose fundamental demand is for a unitary state.

But the omens are not good for Sebe. For one thing, the President pointedly omitted to mention the Transkei (which claims the Ciskei as its own) when he extended the hand of friendly co-operation to SA, Venda and Bophuthatswana.

Much of Sebe's speech decried the parlous political, social and economic conditions in the rest of Africa, and the march of Marxism. Thirty OAU states have experienced economic decline and financial indebtedness since 1974, he said, asserting:

"Show me, Africa, a nation completely united and with a common culture ... which held a referendum before independence ... and I show you the Ciskei."

But although the Ciskei has undoubted agricultural and, even, economic potential, Sebe's real degree of support is very much in question — and that must make for a period of political instability.

The SA Allied Workers Union (Saawu), whose support base is in Mdantsane, the second largest township in SA, and whose members boycotted the independent festival, has adopted the line that: "The whole homelands policy is just to create labour reservoirs."

The economic mainstay of the Ciskei is the export of labour to SA. It is estimated that 65% of the Ciskei's per capita income accrues from its migrant labour force, which comprises 40% of the men of working age (Pretoria accounted for about 80% of Ciskei's public expenditure two years ago).

Then there is the population question. Residents number 666 000, slightly more than half rural dwellers. About 1.4m purported Ciskeians live in "white" SA, and

since 1970 over 100 000 Xhosa have been resettled in the Ciskei in terms of influx control laws.

Unemployment in the urban townships of Ciskei was estimated by the Quail Commission (which recommended against independence) to be between 25%-35%, while annual per capita income was estimated to be R212 by Benso five years ago. Rhodes University has found that about half the urban dwellers live below the poverty datum line.



Ciskei's Sebe ... a battle for food and jobs

The rural and resettled people's situation is more serious, and "malnutrition and its consequences are probably the most serious problems in the Ciskei at present," according to the Human Awareness Programme. So Sebe's intention to provide every Ciskeian with "a meal a day" shows an understanding of where the real needs of Ciskeians lie. The economic development efforts of the Ciskei National Development Corporation (CNDC) will be crucial in achieving this.

According to Frans Meisenholl, CNDC

general manager, the corporation has stimulated investment of about R100m and created 10 000 employment opportunities in the area in its first five years of operation. Before 1976 the Xhosa Development Corporation had invested R12m in the Ciskei. If one considered that 12 100 jobs had so far been created, said Meisenholl, it could be seen that each new job cost R9 363 — which is low by any standards. A multiplying factor of 1.5 (jobs created outside industry) and again of six (the average sized family) meant that 96 000 people have benefited from the CNDC's activities, he explained.

This momentum must be maintained to combat unemployment. "Improving living standards, creating a strong middle class, curbing the flow of capital out of the Ciskei and training people is what development is all about," said Meisenholl. "There is still much to do," he added, pointing to the CNDC's efforts to recruit local and overseas investment and to exploit opportunities.

There are 41 industries in the Ciskei of which 33 are located in Dimbaza, which boasts a sophisticated infrastructure including private rail sidings. Fourteen new ventures are scheduled for the coming financial year at a cost of about R16m. Smaller traders in the new state number 414. Types of industries include a steel foundry, brewery, bakery, carpet toy, footwear and textile factories.

The CNDC has gone out of its way to attract industrialists to the Ciskei. It advertises the following concessions: loan capital at 6.2%; factories built to individual specifications with annual rentals equal to 9.2% of land and building cost; housing loans for key managerial staff; 40% railage rebates on manufactured goods; 50% rebate on harbour dues on goods shipped to any SA port via East London; 10% price preference on government tenders; reimbursement cash grants to industrialists moving from the PWV and Durban-Pinetown areas to the Ciskei; income tax rebates payable on 50% of wages paid to black workers during the first seven years; and 30% of the book value of manufacturing equipment at the rate of 10% per annum.

But even with these advantages, it looks to be a long shot for Sebe to get the new territory on to an even keel, let alone far down the road to prosperity.

# Ciskei threatened — Sebe



President L. L. Sebe, commander in chief of Ciskei Combined Forces, takes the salute at a military parade at Independence Stadium, Bisho. With him is Major-General Charles Sebe, Director-General of State Security.

**BISHO** — The Ciskei nation was threatened by a force more dangerous and subtle than anything it had ever faced in open combat, said the Commander-in-Chief of the Ciskei armed forces, President L. L. Sebe.

At the close of Ciskei's independence celebrations at the weekend, President Sebe presented medals to 44 members of the South African Police Force, South African Department of Prisons and also to members of the Ciskei Police force. "I am fully informed on the wonderful contribution which many of you have made to ensure that we are able to stand here today", he said.

President Sebe said it was unfortunate that on such an occasion some of the incidents of the past weeks could not be recalled to demonstrate to all Ciskeians the extent of the contribution some of the men to be decorated had made. But the most important operations had to remain a secret in the interests of security.

"Ciskei is a nation at peace, but at the same time a nation threatened by a force more dangerous and more subtle than anything we have ever faced in open combat", President Sebe said.

"The enemy is marxism, in many cases thinly disguised behind an innocent facade, yet at the same time terrifying in its objectives and its methods, picking its targets in a war of terror against the innocent, skulking in the dark to murder the defenceless."

Referring to members of the Ciskei combined armed forces taking part in a military parade, he said. "Men of the armed forces, I give you the nation, Ciskei nation, I give you these men, your sons, your brothers, with one paramount objective: to preserve our beloved land from those who would seek to come again, as did the white men in 1779, to wrest it from our grasp. The nation is restored, the enemy is identified, never again will we allow our sovereignty to be taken

away."

President Sebe said the armed forces had been built with meticulous care. Some of the rubbish had been discarded and much of the rubbish had yet to be discarded, but the embryo was there, an embryo which would grow and in due time flower into the pride of Ciskei.

President Sebe said the people should not be confused into believing that the Ciskei Defence Force was something new. "Our armies were forcefully disbanded in 1878, but in the intervening 100 years, the spirit and the tradition has lived on. Today we see before us a force equipped with modern weapons and trained according to modern principles and concepts of warfare, but you should make no mistake about it, this is the army of Sandile. The spirit of Ngqika, of Maqoma moves among the ranks.

President Sebe said the future stability of Ciskei was in safe hands. The celebrations were over and tomorrow the armed forces would start build-

ing a nation.

"The soundness of the foundations depend heavily on their loyalty, integrity, bravery and dedication. The nation will depend on the armed forces for the preservation of a climate of peace in which it can prosper, a climate of contentment in which it can grow.

In conclusion, he conveyed the thanks of the nation of Ciskei to the officials of the SA Defence Force, SA Police, South African prisons and the traffic division of the Cape Provincial Administration, who had contributed so much to the training of the Ciskei security forces.

"To the members of the Ciskeian forces, your career is not a job, it is a calling." President Sebe said. "I invoke you to put your nation before yourself at all times, remembering the proud nation which gave you birth, remembering the traditions of the past and the warriors who died to provide an example for you to emulate". — DDR.



Women police were among the members of the Ciskei Combined Forces who paraded at Independence Stadium, Bisho, at the weekend.

# Sebe's call to make peace 'attractive'

CAPE TOWN 2/12/81  
105

Own Correspondent

BISHO. — The first president of the Republic of Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, said after his inauguration at the weekend that South Africa was challenged to make peace more attractive than war.

He also pledged to use the independence of Ciskei to work towards a society in which the colour of a person's skin was coincidental.

Chief Sebe said this in his speech to the nation after his inauguration as President by the Chief Justice of Ciskei, Mr Justice Sextus De Wet.

Earlier Chief Sebe had been nominated unopposed for the post. His nomination was proposed by Chief Lent Maqoma, the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, and seconded by Chief D M Jongilanga.

At the independence stadium, President Sebe announced that the former Minister of Agriculture, the Rev W M Xaba, had been appointed first Vice-President.

## 'Crossroads'

Chief Sebe said the nation stood at the crossroads.

"For peace to prevail, it must be made more attractive than war and that, my people, is our challenge for our future and for our children.

"So then, great Ciskeians, what is our calling in independence? Our calling is to work, and to work objectively, for peace. For if peace cannot be made more attractive than violence, violence will prevail.

"I ask myself? Are we celebrating the fact that we have

driven more wedges which will separate us even further? God forbid that that should be the case. No, we are celebrating the fact that we can work towards the creation of a new society in Southern Africa, in which men are men and in which the colour of one's skin is purely coincidental.

## 'Bitterness'

"Before we can work to achieve that, we have to take the scalpel and thrust it into the core of that rotten festering bitterness and fear which separates us, and that will take courage, real courage.

"Great Ciskeians, while we, the people of this land, have gnawed with grinding bitterness at the injustices we have suffered, while we have waited in hope for a better future, so too, the whites of this country have looked with fear at our growing numbers."

● Meanwhile, an independence press conference which was to have been held today by President Lennox Sebe and his cabinet was cancelled at the last minute. Although South African and foreign journalists were already seated for the press conference, Ciskei government official, Mr Alan Conradie, announced the cancellation.

Mr Conradie did not give any reasons. It would have been the first time President Sebe had faced the press since his inauguration.

A number of the journalists present had hoped to ask President Sebe about the future policies of his government, but were unable to do so.

# Ciskei is ultimate fraud Gatsha

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — The division of Transkei and Ciskei into two independent states, as happened last week at Bisho, was the ultimate in "Pretoria's political chicanery".

This point was made at the weekend by the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, when he spoke at a ceremony at Mona near Nongoma to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the enthronement of King Goodwill Zwelithini.

Chief Buthelezi said the division of the Ciskei and the Transkei made the whole policy of independent homelands a "farce".

"These are Nguni clans, both of which are Xhosa-speaking, which are being split up into two separate 'nations'," he said.

"This is something which exposes Pretoria's policy for the fraud it is. It is not based on ethnicity — for ethnicity is not a factor in the Ciskei and Transkei. They pretend it is in carrying out this shameful fragmentation of black people."

Chief Buthelezi was loudly applauded when he said the Zulus had destroyed the white hopes of total conquest of the black people.

"The Zulus alone could turn Mr/P W Botha's dreams of confederation, in which whites would remain a powerful core, into a political nightmare," he said.

The Prime Minister's dream of a confederal system of impoverished black mimi-states, dependent upon the luxuriantly rich so-called white State of South Africa, was a "pipedream" which would never become real, Chief Buthelezi said.

Ulundi, the Chief Minister emphasized, would stand as a black political shrine after places such as Umtata, Mmabatho, Bisho and Thoyandou had been forced by history into penitence for abandoning their own black blood-brothers and sisters in other parts of South Africa.

"Black people in their millions can never really bow down to the concept of being made foreigners in their fatherland — South Africa — by descendants of real foreigners to African soil."

## 'Bedevilled'

King Goodwill, who thanked the Zulu people for their support during the last 10 years, also drew attention to the many faction fights which had "bedevilled" KwaZulu during the decade. These "merciless acts" had left many widows and orphans in their trail, he pointed out.

● The independence of the Ciskei held far-reaching implications for the realization of a confederation of states in Southern Africa, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said last night.

Interviewed by the SABC, he said an historic, bi-lateral convention had been signed by South Africa and the Ciskei.

This ensured the rights and privileges of Ciskeians in the Republic and made it possible for Ciskeians to obtain South African travel documents if their own documents were not recognized internationally.

Dr Koornhof said the convention was being expanded to include the independent states of Bophuthatswana, Venda and the Transkei, and the parliaments of the five countries would ratify the convention next year.

● Sebe's call to make peace "attractive" page 7

# Failed flagman 'was under the influence'

CADZ TIMES 5/12/81 105

Own Correspondent

BISHO. — The flagman who toppled over a flagpost while trying to hoist the Ciskei flag at the height of the independence celebrations yesterday was not a Ciskeian, and the Ciskei Government did not know how he had been assigned to "such a sacred duty", the commander of the Ciskei armed forces, Major-General Charles Sebe, said yesterday.

General Sebe was commenting on claims that the flagman, identified only as Corporal Ngcobo, is not a

member of the Ciskei army.

And SATV missed the toppling pole incident in the six and eight o'clock newscasts.

The incident, which drew a roar of embarrassment from the thousands of Ciskeians packed into the stands at Independence Stadium, occurred a few minutes after midnight yesterday in front of the assembled dignitaries after the South African flag had been lowered.

Corporal Ngcobo battled to coax the flag up the pole and then the entire flagstaff on its narrow base toppled slowly sideways to the

ground. It broke into two pieces and had to be tied together with rope.

In an interview yesterday, General Sebe said Corporal Ngcobo had been under the influence of liquor.

General Sebe went on to say that the flagman, who marched into the arena with the Ciskei forces and was clad in their uniform at the time of the incident, had been rejected by the Ciskei army about three weeks ago.

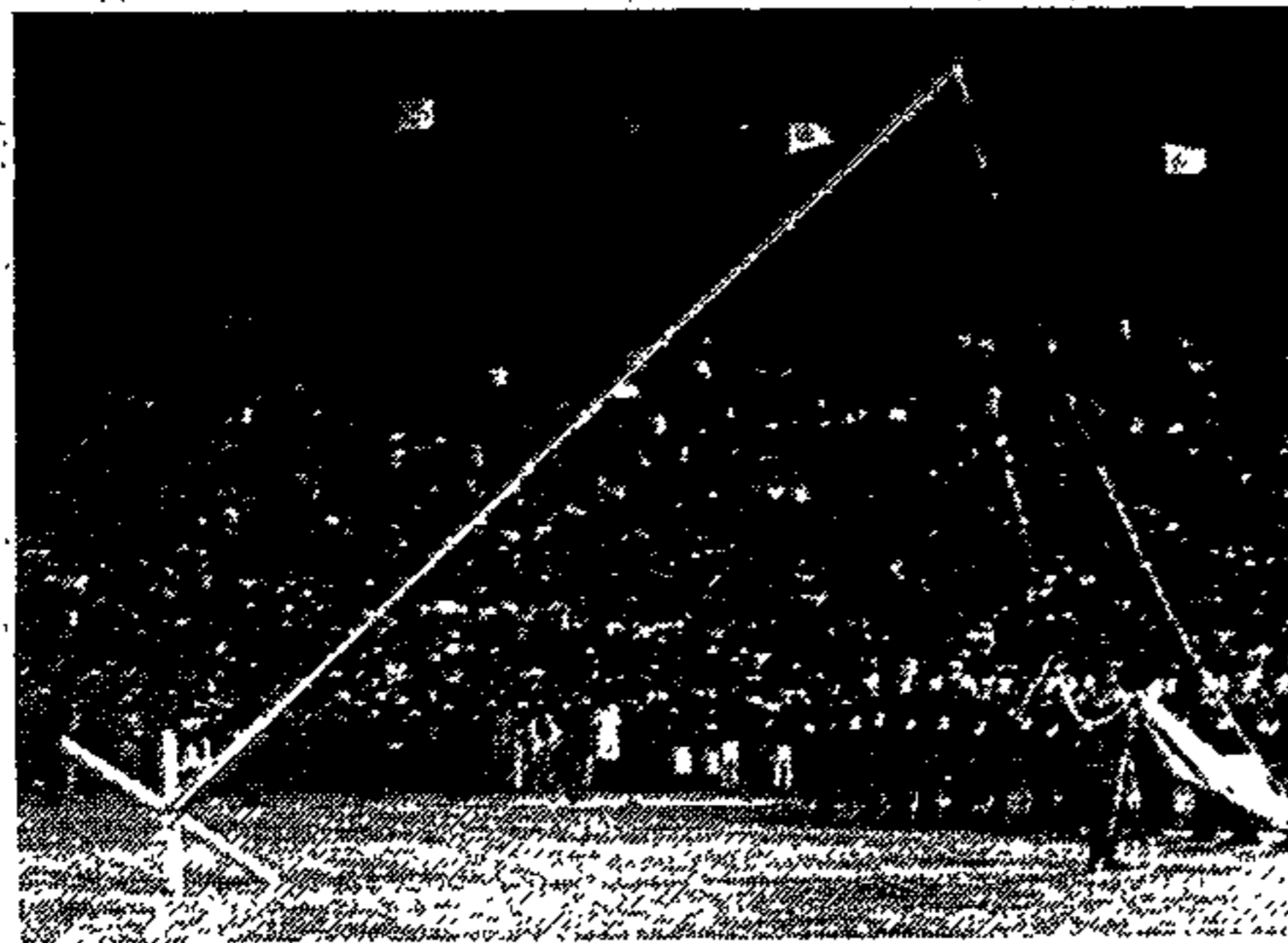
"Whoever assigned that man to such a sacred duty will have to answer to the Ciskei Government."

General Sebe said the man was not pulling the flag but the pole. "What happened was that he had his foot on the rope and then held the flag and pulled, getting the pole down."

● Meanwhile, on both the six and eight o'clock news last night, footage showed the lowering of the South African flag. And immediately afterwards, the blue and white Ciskeian flag was shown fluttering in the breeze.

But the in-between scene, where the Ciskeian flag became snagged and the flagpole gracefully toppled to the ground twice, was not shown.

But SATV made up for it all in the 44-minute edited version of the celebrations screened last night in place of "Uit en Tuis", when they showed the full happening.



Oops! ... Ciskei independence got off to an inauspicious start at midnight on Thursday when the flagpole toppled over as the Ciskeian national flag was being raised.

# 11 bills passed at special session of assembly

By SYDNEY MOSES

BISHO — Before the special session of the Ciskei Legislative Assembly was dissolved yesterday, 11 bills, which were adopted at an ordinary session held in April this year, had to be disposed of by the House.

Chief Justice Mabandla, Chairman of the Legislative Assembly, dissolved the assembly and called on the Chief Minister, Chief L. L. Sebe, and his cabinet to relinquish their executive seats and occupy ordinary seats in the House.

After a short adjournment, the Secretary of the House, Mr. J. Javu, announced that all members of the assembly would be sworn in by the Chief Justice of Ciskei, Mr. Justice De Wel.

Immediately nominations were called for the Speaker of the National Assembly.

Chief P. Siwane proposed Mr. Cyril Harold Simanga Ngxwana, representing the Keiskammahoek district, and was seconded by Chief M. Z. P. Siwane. There were no other nominations.

Mr. Ngxwana was then robbed by the Secretary of the House, Mr. Javu, and sworn in by Mr. Justice De Wel.

Mr. Wilkinson Maku proposed Mr. Wellington Bogwana of Peddie as Deputy Speaker and was seconded by Mrs. Matiyase.

He was elected unopposed and sworn in.

The Speaker of the House, Mr. Ngxwana, called for nominations for the Presidency. Chief Magqoma proposed Chief L. L. Sebe and was seconded by Chief D. M. Jongilanga.

No other names were proposed. Chief Sebe was declared President-elect and was later sworn into office at the Independence Stadium by Mr. Justice De Wel.

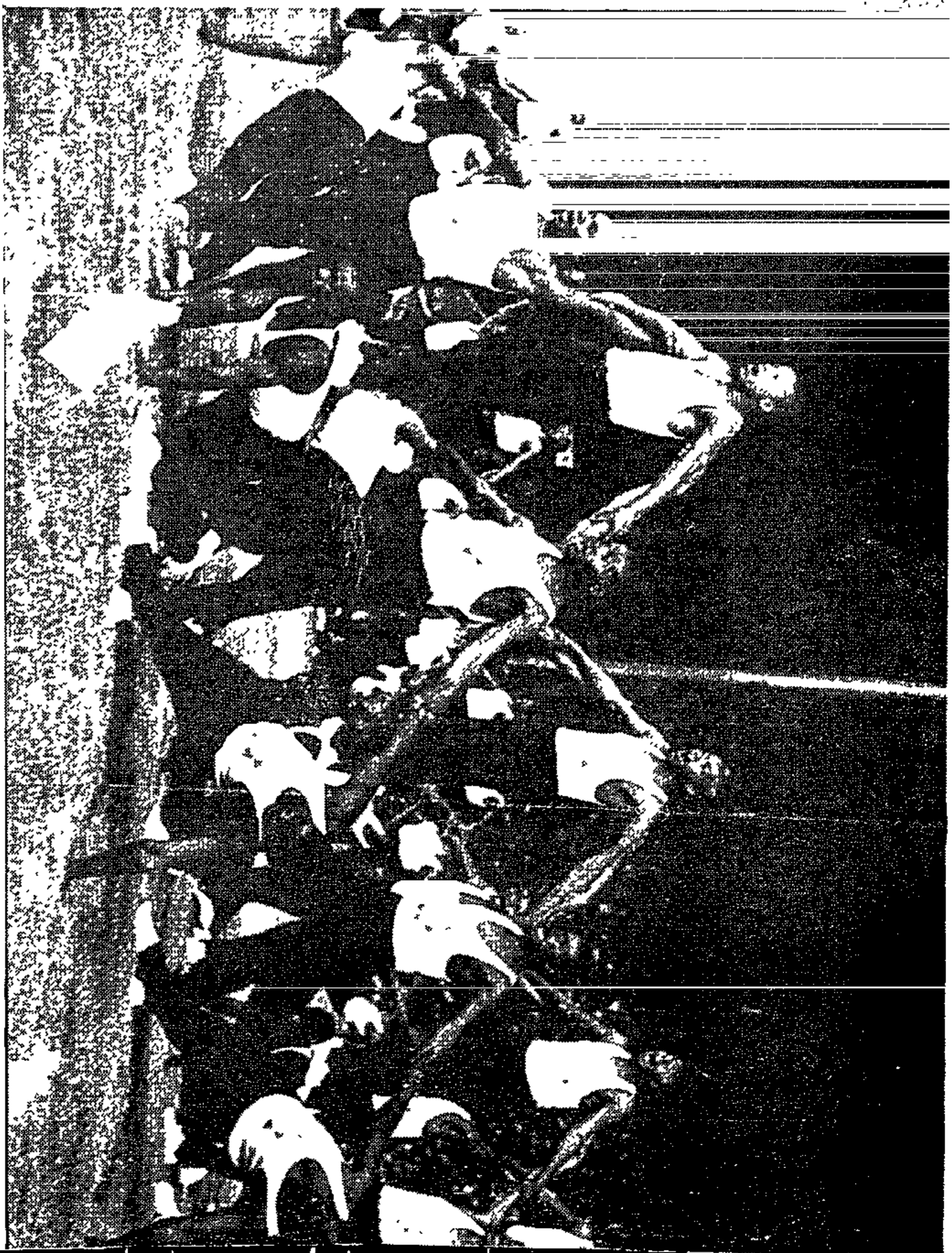
The following legislation had to be disposed of before the Ciskei Legislative Assembly was dissolved: the Appropriation Bill, the Liquor Amendment Bill, the Horse Racing and Betting Amendment Bill, the Registration of Persons Bill, the Nature Conservation Amendment Bill, the Corporations Bill, the Government Service Pension Bill, the Authorities Second Amendment Bill and the Deeds Registries Bill.

The Rev. J. C. Oosthuizen, representing the Bible Society and the Eastern Cape Synod of the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk presented Chief Sebe with three Bibles, in Xhosa, English and Afrikaans.

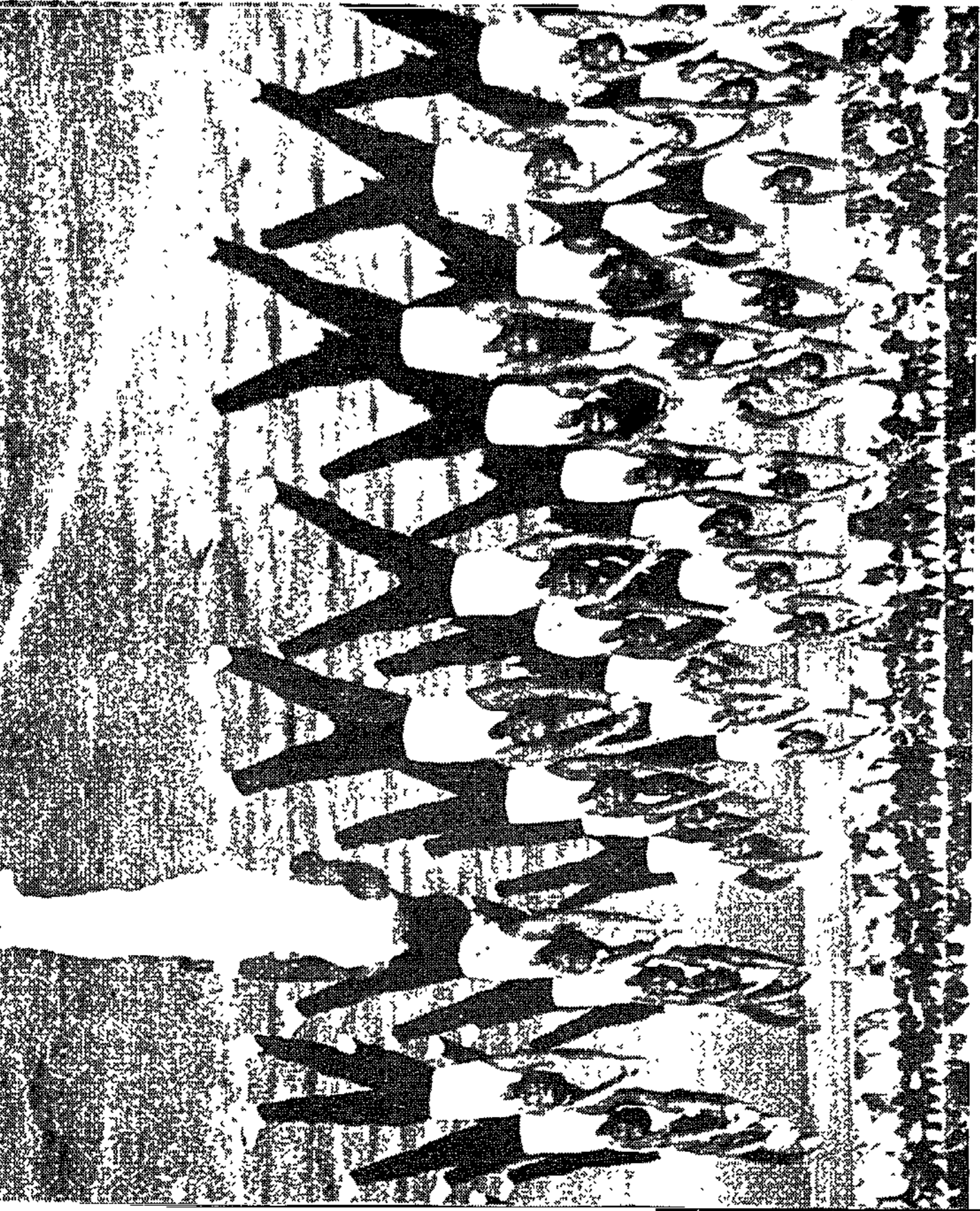
Chief Sebe, in thanking Mr. Oosthuizen, said it was fitting that when a nation rose from the dust it should be presented with a book of books.

He said missionaries had played a vital role in the Eastern Cape.

Among the dignitaries who attended the election of Chief Sebe was the South African Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr. Piet Kooijhof — DDR.



Policemen displaying their gymnastic skills at Bisho before the independence ceremony at midnight on Thursday.

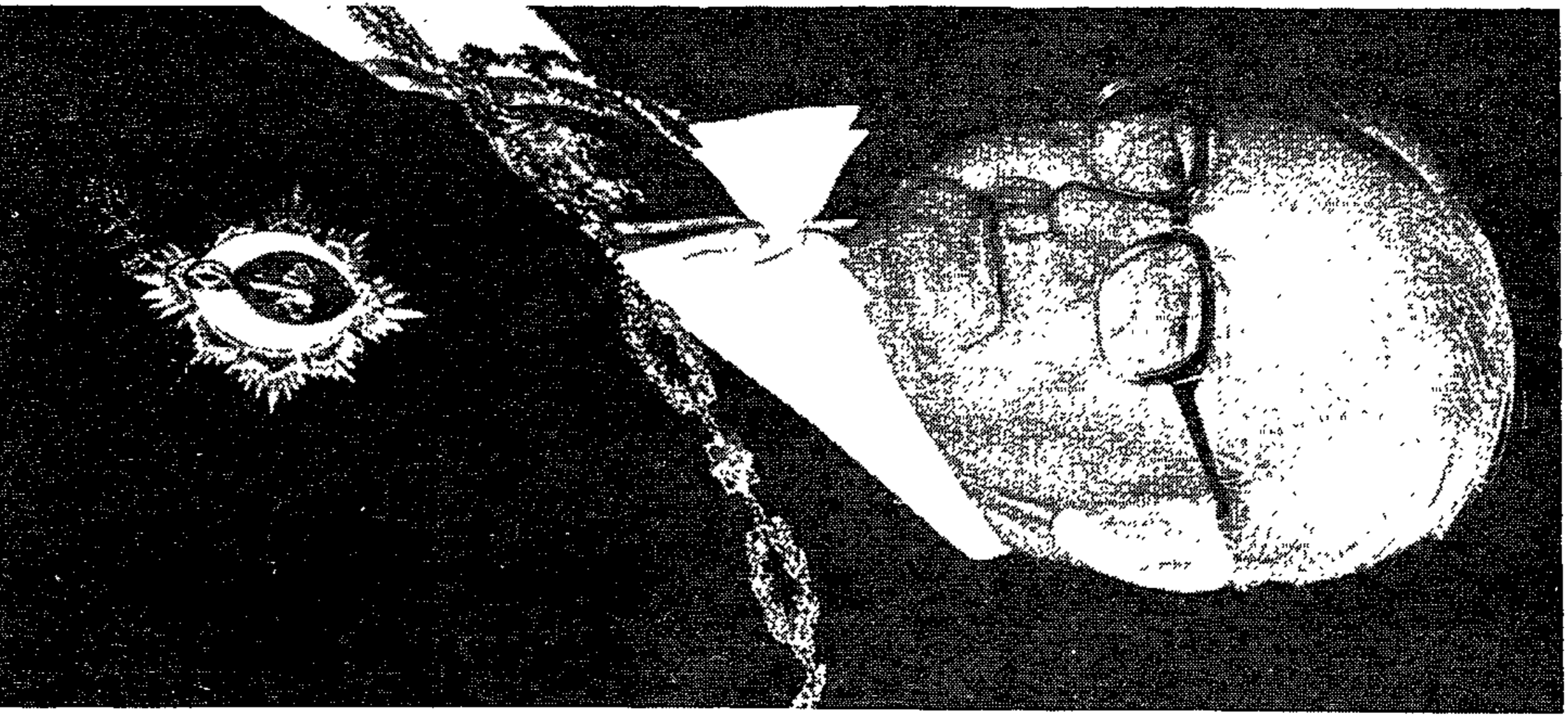


Chief Sebe and Mrs. Sebe waiting at Independence Stadium on Thursday night to receive VIPs.

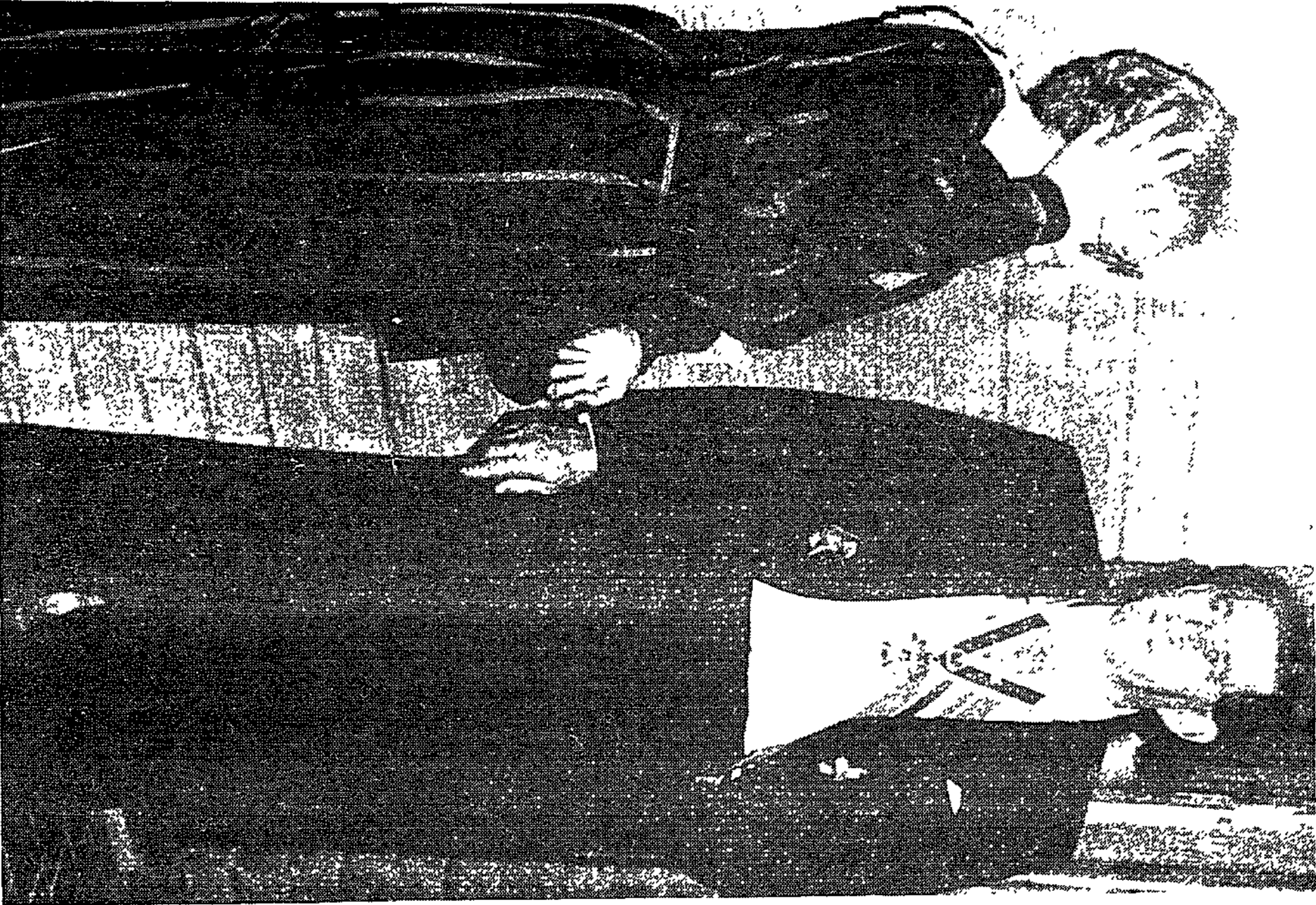
# FOREIGN DELEGATES AT THE CELEBRATIONS



President Patrick Mphahlele of Venda.



President Marais Viljoen of South Africa.



The South African Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof and Mrs Koornhof.

## FL commerce asks what's going on

EAST LONDON — The chamber of commerce here is still trying to find out what commercial agreements have been made between South Africa and Ciskei.

In an editorial in the latest edition of Hillite, the official journal of the East London Chamber of Commerce, criticism was levelled at the lack of consultation on regional commerce.

"The politicians on both sides have done their stuff and, as usual, seem to have left the wheels off," the editorial said.

"Some 50 odd agreements have been entered into by R. S. A. and Ciskei government and quasi government departments and agencies but not a single thing has been said about commerce.

"Don't the politicians realise that neither country can exist without hill and free commercial activities?"

The secretary to the chamber, Mr Jock Allison, said a message had been sent to the Department of

Co-operation and Development in Pretoria, but the chamber was informed that everything was now in the hands of the Department of Foreign Affairs.

A delegation from Assocom met with foreign affairs representatives in Pretoria, and the chamber is now waiting for information from the department, Mr Allison said.

The editorial in Hillite expressed concern over remarks by the Ciskei Minister of Agriculture, the Reverend W. M. Xaba, that general sales tax may be abolished.

"Just imagine the chaos which would result from a Ciskei without GST," the editorial said.

It also said the idea of 16 controlled border posts between Ciskei and Transkei "frightens us to death with thousands of commuters going backwards and forwards daily."

A third area of concern to the chamber listed in Hillite was Ciskei's judicial system.

## Ciskei to consider banned people

EAST LONDON — The question of Ciskeians banned by the South African Government before independence would come up for discussion at the first meeting of the Ciskei Cabinet, the Ciskei State President, Chief L. L. Sebe, said yesterday.

President Sebe was asked to comment on the future of such people now that Ciskei had attained independence.

"If the same judicial system is brought into being as presently exists in Transkei then once again commerce becomes hamstrung.

"How can one sell expensive items to residents of Ciskei when the possibility of repossessing goods on default will be non-existent?"

"This means that even now retailers in R. S. A. are giving serious consideration to selling on a cash only basis to Ciskei residents.

"Unless Ciskei makes clear very quickly this is almost bound to happen and Ciskei will only have themselves to blame."

The editorial concludes: "Commerce cannot be fettered and the quicker all concerned realise this, the better it will be for everyone.

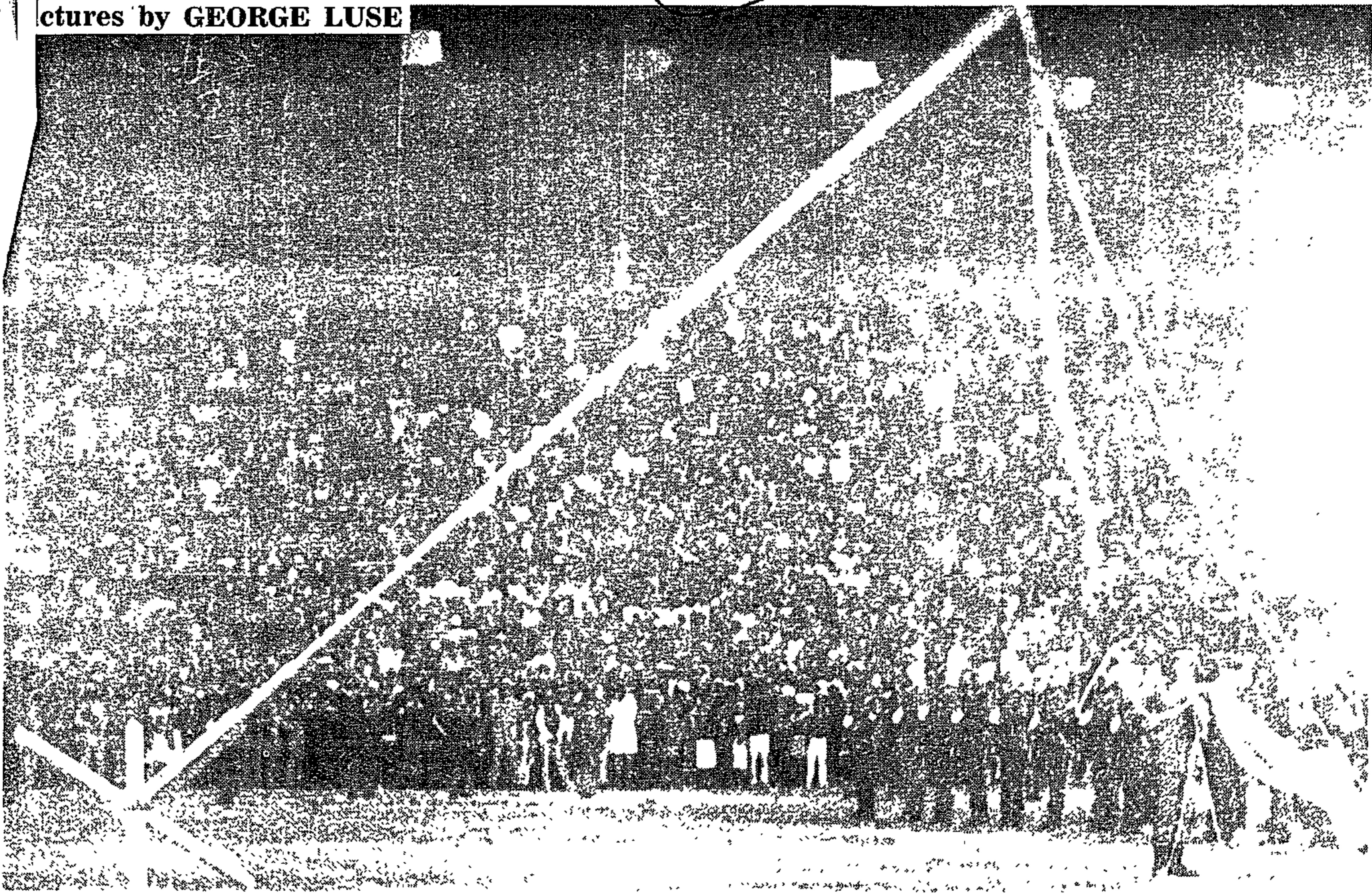
"Change, to be successful, depends on co-operation, communication and co-ordination and the quicker we can get all this moving the better." — DDR



One of the people banned in South Africa and living in Ciskei, Mr Monde Mkhungwana, of Mdantsane. His order expires on March 31, 1982.



ictures by GEORGE LUSE



# Pageantry delights 50 000

By JUDY PARFITT

BISHO — Very-important-people might have been, conspicuous by their absence at the birth of a new nation here last night, but this did not prevent the not-so-important people from enjoying themselves.

At midnight, torch bearers and the 101-gun salute, accomplished by appropriate pomp and pageantry, heralded in a new era for Ciskeians.

However, officials battled to raise the Ciskeian flag pole in strong wind.

Pre-midnight celebrations, possibly the most extravagant enjoyed by any of the black states so far, got off to a racy start with several groups of tribal dancers who coveted the limelight as long as possible.

Security was tight with more than 700 policemen on duty.

Dancers dressed in rusted orange, characteristic of traditional Xhosa dress, performed against a backdrop of blue and white banners and bunting.

But, it was the Ciskeian gymnasts' well-rehearsed display which drew applause from the crowd in the overflowing stadium.

Dressed in Ciskeian colours and accompanied by the South African Prisons band, they executed variation upon variation to the tune of "Ipi-Tombi" and other popular songs.

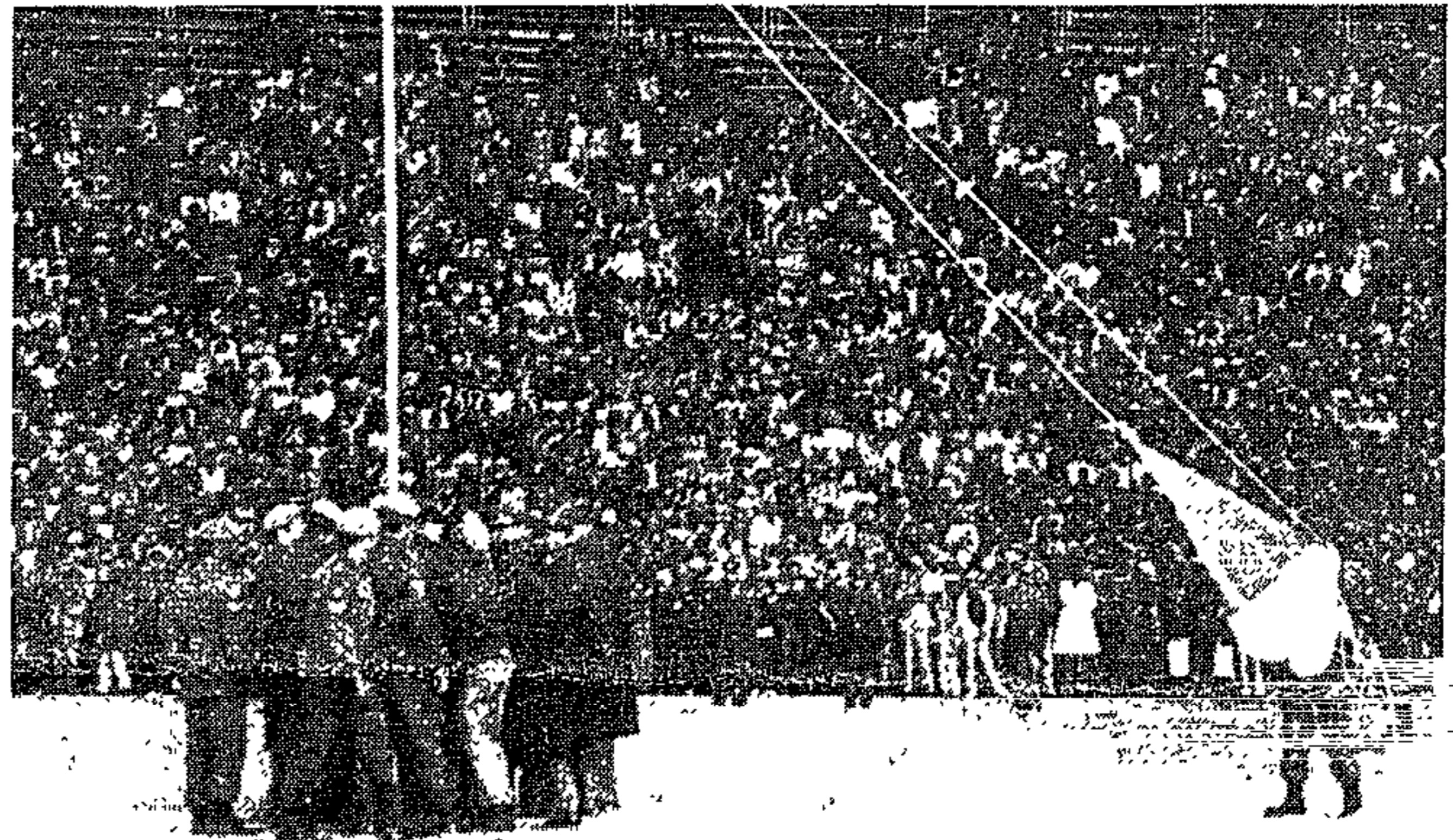
After their performance, enthusiastic cart-wheeling spectators were moved off the centre field when police were asked to control the crowd.

The South African State President, Mr Marais Viljoen, delivered his address to a wind-blown audience, and it was relayed by several commentators.

Chief Sebe was presented with the Grand Cross of the Order of Good Hope by his South African counterpart.

The road between King William's Town and Bisho was blocked with traffic until after midnight, and according to a traffic officer, nine people were injured in an accident earlier in the evening.

But proceedings continued without apparent hitch.



# Flag flies after trial and error

By LESLIE XINWA

BISHO — If everything had gone according to Xhosa custom, Ciskei would not have attained independence.

It all centered around the falling of the flagpole when the Ciskei flag had to be hoisted.

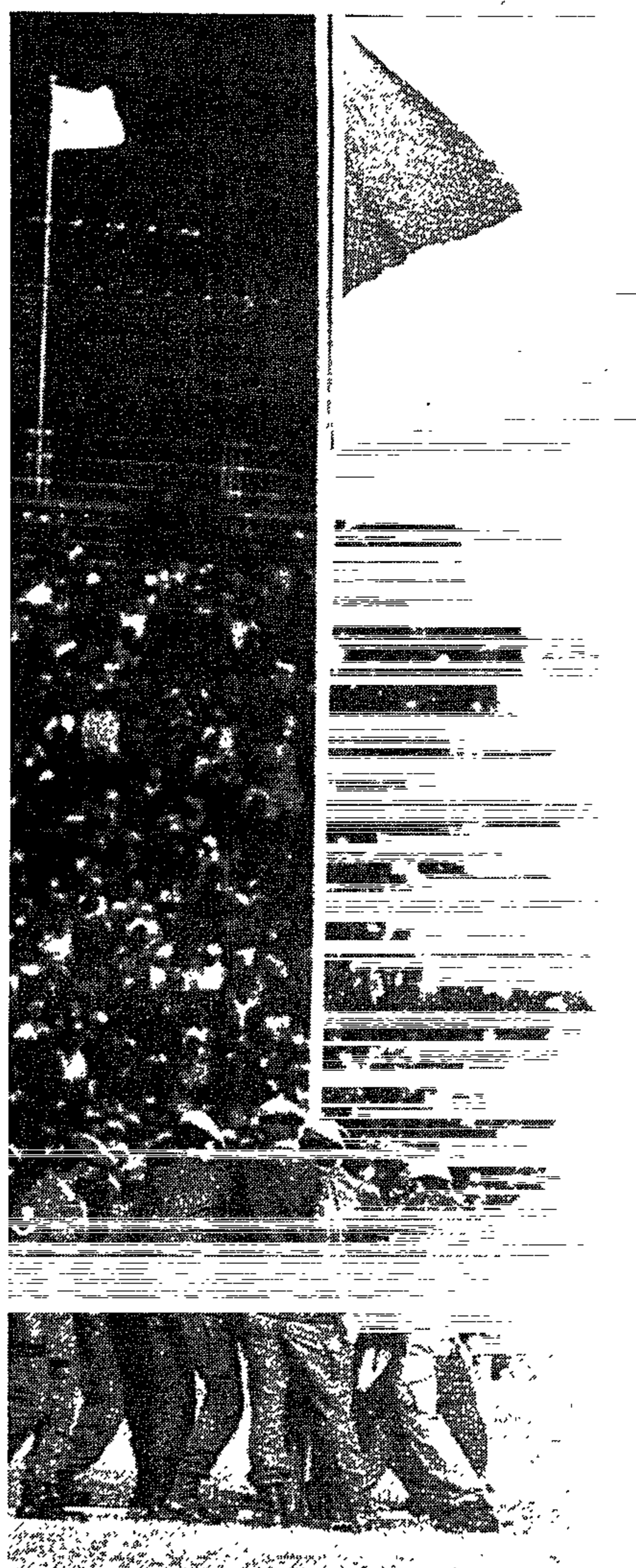
According to Xhosa tradition, if the ceremonial beast does not cry or if something goes wrong in the most important part of the ceremony, it is called off.

Last night the flagpole fell as the Ciskeian guard tried to hoist the flag.

For a moment there was a lull, then a South African Defence Officer called some of his men and they duly put the pole up. But then it went down a second time. It was put up again, the guard tried to hoist the flag, but the pole went down a third time and broke. The South African Defence men put the pole up, held it and then a South African Defence officer took the flag from the Ciskeian and hoisted it.

At the end of it all the Ciskeian flagpole, which was held up by rope, was much shorter than the pole which had held the South African flag. — DDR

TOP: The flagpole begins to fall.  
CENTRE: It crashes to the ground and breaks.  
ABOVE: Army and police personnel hold it steady.  
BELOW: The moment of triumph.  
RIGHT: The Ciskei flag flies proudly at midnight at Independence Stadium, Bisho.



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# Transkei offer not mentioned

BISHO — An offer to cooperate with Transkei which formed part of a speech the first President of Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, had prepared for delivery at the moment of independence was not mentioned by him in his address shortly after midnight on Thursday to 50 000 people.

President Sebe pledged to seek economic, scientific, social and industrial co-operation with other countries in Southern Africa, but he specifically omitted to name Transkei as one of them.

It is presumed the revision made to the original phrasing of the speech was a reaction to condemnations of Ciskeian independence expressed earlier in the week by Transkei's President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, and the Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima.

The dropping of any mention of Transkei was the only change from the pre-released written version of his speech that President Sebe made when he spoke after the raising of Ciskei's flag at Independence Stadium and the firing of a 101-gun salute to signal the territory's new sovereign status.

The main theme of his address was that Ciskeian independence was a fact that should be acknowledged by the world.

He promised to exercise power with respect for law, order and good government "and with our hand always extended in friendship to other nations". — DDR.



President Sebe, wearing the Grand Cross of the Order of Good Hope, presented to him by the South African State President, Mr Marais Viljoen.



DETENTIONS

FM 4/12/81

321 134 102

# Black unions under siege

The credibility of government's labour reforms is in serious danger of being destroyed by persistent crackdowns on trade unionists. The latest bout of detentions brings the number of union members detained in SA since November 1 last year to 280, according to figures compiled by the Institute of Race Relations. The vast majority have not yet been convicted of any offence. Banning orders have been served on five union leaders in the same period

These alarming figures pose the question: Just how free is the freedom of association that government so proudly boasts it has granted to SA's workers of all races? And does government really believe that authoritarian action can provide long-term solutions to problems it has to deal with at this critical stage in SA's labour history?

Among the more than 10 trade unionists detained during the past week are Sam Kikine, general secretary of the SA Allied Workers' Union (Saawu), the largest of the new generation of emerging black unions; Emma Mashinini, general secretary of the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union; and Sampson Ndou, president of the General and Allied Workers' Union (Gawu).

Reinald Hofmeyr, executive director of Barlow Rand responsible for industrial relations, warns: "The effects of labour reforms can be negated by bannings and detentions."

Henk Botha, director of the Institute for Industrial Relations, tells of hapless managements calling him for advice after union leaders involved in a dispute are detained by police, leaving no-one to negotiate with. In such cases, employers find themselves having to deal with junior union members who are inexperienced negotiators and extremely hostile due to the action taken against their leaders.

"Bannings and detentions make it extremely difficult for industrial relations to develop in a peaceful environment," he says.

Dr Anna Scheepers, president of the Trade Union Council of SA (Tucsa), a staunch supporter of government reforms in labour, has accused the authorities of conducting a "reign of terror."

Admittedly, most of the detentions of unionists during the past year have taken place in the Ciskei. But the SA government has been in a position to curb excessive use of power by the homeland authorities. The Ciskei's attainment of independence this week could, however, mark a dangerous new phase in labour relations in the eastern Cape

Too many managements still call for police aid when faced by a strike by militant workers. Manpower Minister Fanie Botha

has pointed out that the first response of some employees to a labour conflict has been to call in the police and officials of his department. In fact, this is the last thing they should do, he told members of the Johannesburg Afrikaanse Sakekamer in September.

However, Botha has said little about the widespread detentions of trade unionists during the past year. When questioned about this issue, he has declared that people are not detained by the SA government simply because of their trade union activities. He has insisted that his department does not have anything to do with the detentions.

These replies do not provide much help to embattled managements who have to cope with the consequences of government policies. At a time when they have to do their utmost to persuade leaders of emerging

tions with emerging black unions. The action taken against them seems to conflict with Bophuthatswana's proud record of adhering to the Bill of Rights in its constitution. The unionists have been granted bail and there are indications that they will be charged with holding an illegal gathering.

Trade union officials are at a loss to explain the latest detentions, although some believe they may partly be due to a desire to keep the unions in check during the festivities marking Ciskei independence. When the FM went to press no charges had been laid against any of the detainees.

However, if the detentions are part of a government effort to halt the growing spirit of unity within the 150 000-member emerging black trade movement, it may have miscalculated badly. In a joint statement, these unions have said that "an attack of this nature on some unions constitutes an attack on the trade union movement as a whole. This type of harassment of trade unionists makes a mockery of any supposed labour reforms."

One can sympathise with government and employers who fear the growing power of the new unions. However, an important lesson of the past year has been that arbitrary action has not curbed their growth, but has instead led to a serious deterioration in labour relations.



Minister Botha ... his reforms are being undermined

black unions of the advantages of the new system that government has created, authoritarian action only helps to increase the intense distrust that many black workers have of government intention. Strikes over the preservation of pensions issue are, to some extent, a vivid example of this lack of trust.

The breaking up of a union meeting and the arrest of three leading members of the National Union of Motor Assembly and Rubber Workers of SA (Numarwesa) by Bophuthatswana police last week could also mark a new phase in that territory's rela-

A practical example may clarify the argument. If we regard R

x million as earmarked to spend in the Transkei, then in the opportunity cost sense, when we provide public goods (eg health) this is equivalent to compulsory purchase or taxation. Inefficiencies occur? Medical aid can be optimally sold cheaply only where demand at zero price is the same as demand at the cost price i.e. where the demand curve is vertical. In this case provision of health services is no different from a cash hand-out. In other cases, a cash handout is more efficient.

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**THE CISKEI** (108)  
**An uncertain future**

FM 4/12/81  
The Ciskei, which this week becomes SA's fourth independent homeland, faces an uncertain future. Although Chief Minister Lennox Sebe has no doubt he is doing the right thing in accepting independence, others are not so sure.

The subject was considered in depth last week at a meeting in Johannesburg of the Lawyers for Human Rights (LHR). Most participants felt there would be no winner in the independence sweepstake.

Professor John Dugard, head of Wits University's Centre for Applied Legal Studies, said the Ciskei's inability to conduct international relations would mean it failed an important test for statehood even though it met other criteria. Outside of SA, Bophuthatswana and Venda the world (including Transkei) would ignore the fledgling state's existence.

The criteria Dugard felt Ciskei met were those of having defined boundaries, a settled population and a government capable of effective control.

SA's claim that its homelands independence policy was in line with UN Decolonisation Resolution 1514 could not be upheld, said Dugard. The conditional "right to freely determine statehood" had not been met as there had been no real choice on the independence question. The UN and the OAU would not recognise Ciskei since it represented territorial fragmentation and was "in line with the policy of divide-and-rule favoured by the SA government."

Dugard argued that Resolution 1514's clause on protection of human rights did not apply in the Ciskei which represented "decolonisation accompanied by racial division." Moreover, millions of South Africans legally defined as Ciskeians would be deprived of their SA citizenship. This denaturalisation had serious consequences and was applied to blacks only.

In Dugard's view, the Ciskei would be as

free to determine its destiny "as a Soviet satellite or a banana republic." He agreed that racial laws would be repealed in the territory, which has a population of 666 000, but this would not help the 1,5m plus Ciskeians living in SA.

Nor did he see Ciskei's Bill of Rights as having much effect since it was rendered valueless by being subordinate to legislative decree. Dugard's "sombre" conclusion was

that the only "winners" in this situation were PM P W Botha and the National Party who would use Ciskei independence to justify apartheid policies — and might deport Ciskeian workers involved in industrial disputes.

Unisa constitutional law expert, Professor Marinus Wiechers, said the citizenship issue was worrying. He too felt there would be no "winners" because homelands' inde-

pendence was increasingly being viewed as "no solution to SA's problems."

Wiechers, who framed the Ciskei Bill of Rights, urged general day-to-day propagation of human rights and more specialised "legal activism," including fighting cases in court. The idea of protecting human rights had to be incorporated into peoples' cultural approach — not only in the Ciskei but elsewhere in SA and Africa.

free to face-

# Towards confederation?



Lennox Sebe is Chief Minister of the Ciskei which this week became SA's fourth independent homeland.

**FM:** How independent of SA will Ciskei be?

**Sebe:** We will be independent within SA. That is why we are in favour of a confederation.

Some say that the homelands concept merely fragments the country and denies SA citizenship to people like Ciskeians?

That is based on the sheer ignorance of people who do not know their history.

Are you happy with land consolidation of the Ciskei?

I am not happy and that is no secret. The Cabinet and the nation are not happy.

What has happened to the R80m you said would be made available by SA to buy 100 000 ha of land before the end of 1980?

I read in the newspapers that the land was bought for us.

What land are you referring to?

Land due to Ciskei under the 1975 proposals plus land for general consolidation. But the door (to negotiation) will still be open after independence. The fact is that the (SA) government pays less attention to consolidation than I would wish. They (Pretoria) will be surprised at the wrath which is building up over the land question. We are a people of honour. If you violate honour in any way, Ciskeians regard you as a traitor. We are not prepared to be intimidated or misled. I would rather not say more about this at the moment.

You have spoken of a "confederal arrangement" between Ciskei and SA to be worked out after independence. Of what will this consist?

We are taking independence with the concept of a confederation in mind. However, we all know it will need negotiation and will have to be explained to people. Obviously it will be easier to see the

benefits if the other independent states take part. As to how it will work we tend to see it as being on the same basis as the European Economic Community.

The issue of citizenship has been a thorny one. What has been worked out?

The citizenship question is included in our package deal with Pretoria but final arrangements still have to be worked out. This is a matter on which we will keep pressing because we see it as the cornerstone of our people's future.

You said recently that SA needs you as much as you need it. What did you mean?

SA has many enemies and it is a fact that some of its policies are unacceptable. We, the moderates, are trying to take advantage of some of SA's policies so as to be able to eliminate poverty and to treat people decently. Acts of sabotage and terrorism that have taken place show that the Republic's policies are failing. They also indicate that black leaders are failing because there is nothing for them to offer the people.

Moderate black leaders are often perceived to be protecting white interests. It is necessary for the moderates to be able to show the people that they can make progress without resorting to guns and bombs.

So when I say the SA government needs me, I mean every word. They (Pretoria) are spending a great deal of money on defence. But there also has to be positive political action to satisfy the aspirations of the people.

Why have you taken such a strong attitude towards trade unions like the SA Allied Workers Union (Saawu)?

We have a great and frightening unemployment problem. I would have nothing against Saawu if they would negotiate in the interests of the workers. But their attitude induces people to rebel against the authorities who are trying to provide better salaries and training. Saawu is a pressure group whose activities tend to increase the problems caused by unemployment. I cannot keep quiet while they organise. To a large degree we tolerate them and allow them to organise in the

factories. But we watch that their activities do not get out of hand and defeat the purpose of attracting industrialists.

What do you make of Transkei Chief Kaizer Matanzima's claim to the Ciskei?

It's not worth responding. The man is old now.

You have said that Ciskei's conditions for accepting independence are more favourable than the terms accepted by Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda. How so?

The package deal on independence was subject to extensive negotiations. Despite its shortcomings, we are still discussing details with Pretoria and will continue to do so. This is very different from the approach adopted by the other homelands.

Could you say more about this package deal?

There was the Quail Commission (of inquiry into the question of Ciskei independence) which revealed certain disturbing facts about the whole homelands concept. As a result we put forward conditions which we insisted should be met before we accepted independence. Those conditions have been met. Problems, like citizenship, resettlement, money, land and reducing the high population density were matters we included in the package deal.

What is your view on forced resettlement?

It is wicked and it creates breeding grounds for criminals. The sooner it is stopped the better. However, we have an agreement with SA on this question but it would not be fair to say more about this now.

How do you respond to accusations of intimidation in the Ciskei?

In any country there will be people who criticise security. If you question those critics you find that they do not know what they are talking about.

Are you confident that the majority of Ciskeians are behind you?

They are. The unsettled element — members of PAC and ANC — was created by SA government policies.

**FURTHER HEALTH CARE DEVELOPMENT**

Health care developments are being and 'felt' needs (as expressed by individuals).

Constraints to fulfil needs are limited

1. MANPOWER
2. TRANSPORT
3. FINANCE
4. SKILLS

Resources to be made available to address

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| 2. TRANSPORT | a) Train LOCAL Worker and b) Supervision Centre orie Clinic).  |
| 3. FINANCE   | a) Train less and Communi b) Obtain assi Health Comm c) Not to exte (e.g. out-mental illi  |

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~~UNIONISTS~~

# Unionists won't take days off

BISHO — Members of two East London unions opposed to the independence of the Ciskei have decided to go to work today despite a decision by some businesses in the Border area to give their employees the day off to attend the celebrations here.

Mr Sisa Njikelana, national vice-president of the 50 000 strong South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu), said yesterday that members of his union had taken a joint decision with those of the

African Food and Canning Workers' Union to go to work as they had nothing to celebrate.

A member of the Border Chamber of Industries said the feeling among employers was that workers would be given time off, but those who insisted on coming to work would not be stopped.

"Our business for instance will be closed, but we have got a number of workers who indicated that they will come to work, and they are welcome to do so." — DDC

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# CISKEI IN DEPENDENCE

## Anti-Ciskei meeting

By SAM MABE

THE ANTI-Ciskei Independence Committee is to hold a meeting on Sunday, to protest against today's granting of independence to Ciskei by the South African Government.

The meeting, to which various leading speakers will deliver papers on the different aspects of the apartheid policy, will be held at the AME Church in Orlando West near Maponya Stores at 1.30 pm.

A spokesman for the committee, which consists of workers, students and women, said the meeting will register an equivocal rejection of the Ciskei independence and the entire Nationalist apartheid policy.

"We will also take a look at the recent spate of detentions which we see as a well-orchestrated attempt by powers that be, not only to intimidate, but also to divert the attention of the toiling masses from this sham independence.

"We want to remind all and sundry that our people have seen through the transparent plans of apartheid and shall therefore resist all attempts to intimidate us."

The proceedings of the meeting will be punctuated

by drama and a poetry reading.

A statement released by the Azanian Students Organisation yesterday also condemned Ciskei's independence as an abhorrent balkanisation of "our fatherland."

"Such independences are merely a freedom to starve for the millions of our people and a licence for the power-hungry homeland leaders to do what has been recently happening in Venda and Transkei where our people have been dying in detention.

"We also want to register the fact that we notice the collaboration of people like Frans Ntse with his boss, Mr Jaap Strydom in taking some of the children of this country on a trip to participate in Ciskei's independence celebrations.

"Mr Ntse may have to tell us whether he chooses to side with the oppressors," ended the statement.

By JOSHUA RABOROKO

THOUSANDS of urban Xhosa speaking South Africans will be deprived of their citizenship when Ciskei opts for "independence" today.

This view has been expressed by opposition groups, black consciousness movements and church leaders throughout the country who condemned the South African Government for perpetuating its "vicious policies" of apartheid and separate development by encouraging so-called homelands to opt for "independence".

Ciskei, is to become an "independent state" at midnight when the flags denoting the Ciskei Republic will be hoisted at the Bisho Stadium amid calls to the Government to stop granting "homelands" independence.

Ciskei's so-called independence will be the fourth in the country after Transkei, Bophuthatwana and Venda

## 'Vicious apartheid'

Republics. The celebrations will come despite attempts by various protest groups to protect the citizenship of thousands of Xhosas in the country.

The general secretary of the SACC, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said that the celebration of the Ciskei's "independence" was witnessing the rape of thousands of South Africans who are going to lose their citizenship and their nationality.

These people would become foreigners in the country of their birth and so will be unable to claim any political rights in so-called white South Africa, nor will they be able to demand a share in the decision-making of white South Africa.

"Many of God's children will arbitrarily lose their birth rights and will be uprooted to resettlement camps.

"White South Africa is creating a legacy of hatred and bitterness for which our

beloved land will pay dearly unless this vicious policy is reversed immediately.

"God's children will be treated as though they are less than human beings. The crisis of our land will never be solved in this way. It will only be solved by political power-sharing that can be obtained round the conference table.

Bishop Tutu said South Africans should observe that they were watching the beginning of a tragedy of destructive proportions.

The publicity secretary of Azapo, Mr George Wauchope, said the granting of independence to a homeland created bitterness among millions of blacks who were gradually forced to lose their South African citizenship.

The policies of apartheid and separate development were "the most vicious systems since Nazism, and unless the Government dismantled the whole of these policies, "black minds in this country and elsewhere will never rest."

# 'Uhurru' among the starving

THOUSANDS of hungry and disease-ridden children of the Ciskei will today listen to the strains of "Uhurru" while a distance away, their fathers scrape the barrels of South Africa's economy in the "white" areas.

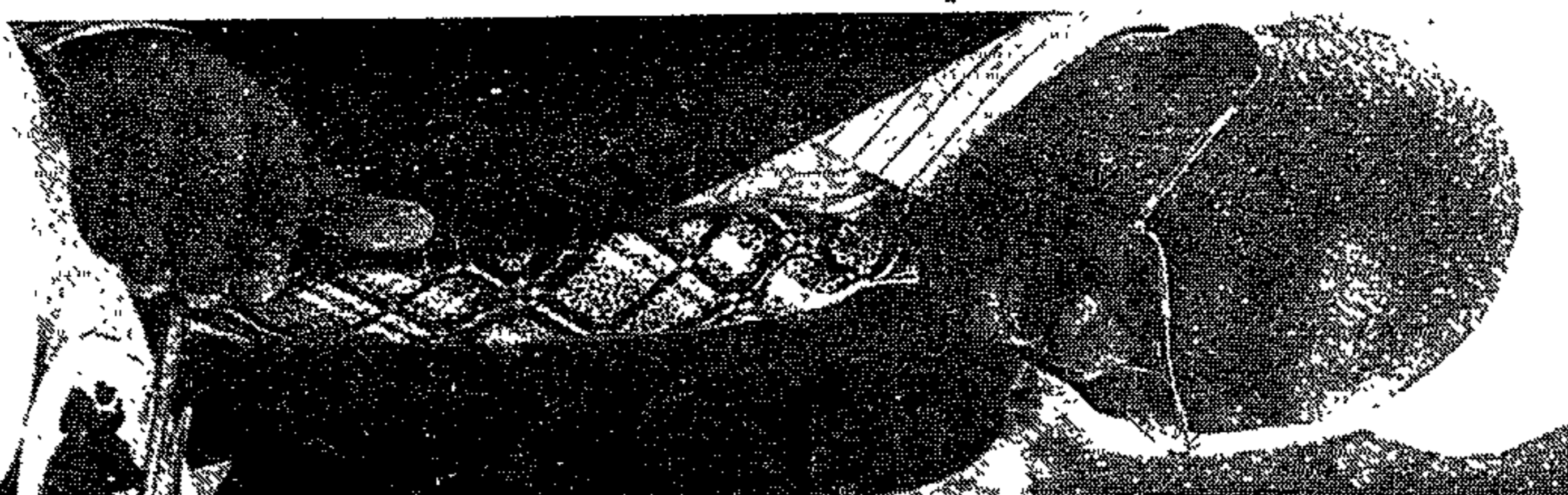
And with a background of high infant mortality, Chief Minister Lennox Sebe will stand, proud of having achieved a goal.

The goal being Ciskei's "independence" after he negotiated the confederal agreement with South Africa, "which will", in his own words, "probably be the only element now which can give South Africa credibility overseas."

His cautious comment stems perhaps from his awareness that he has achieved nothing more than what his colleagues did in the Transkei, Venda and Bophuthatswana — an "independence" that has been rejected by a majority of the local people, the United Nations and the Organisation of African Unity.

A clear picture of the Ciskei's conditions of family life, health and resources, among other basic items that make a country economically viable and politically stable, are given in an assessment in the September newsletter of the Human Awareness Programme.

In so doing, the newsletter states, the intention is to present a picture of what exists, and what may be expected to go wrong, rather than to prescribe what ought to be, or



**CELEBRATING:** Chief Minister Lennox Sebe may be proud, but thousands of Ciskei children 'no hun-

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By MANDLA NDLAZI

how that should be achieved. The model and the assessment are tools which can be used by others to evaluate whether things should or could be different. It is for those with ideas and resources to take the action they think necessary to bring about change, notes the newsletter.

Looking at the given statistics of disease caused by hunger, the resources and whether the country is economically viable and politically stable, one draws a conclusion that the wholesystem cries loud for change.

Fifty percent of all 2 to 3-year-olds are malnourished, while three out of four urban children, and 8 out of 10 in the rural areas, are underfed. One out of 10 urban children and one out of six from the rural areas suffer from illnesses born of malnutrition.

There are 4,5 percent of 6 to 23-month-olds who suffer from a disease called marasmus, 27 percent of 6 to 23-month-olds have kwashiorkor, and 33 percent of adults suffer from pellagra.

Disturbed by such figures, Dr Selma Browde, PFP City Councillor, told a meeting launching Operation Hunger in August last year that "whites die mainly of diseases relating to overeating, while

blacks mainly die of diseases related to malnutrition."

Speaking about the area's problems, Mr Hendrik Coetzer, Nationalist MP for King Williams Town once said crime had increased in the area because of unemployment. "Theft is being committed because the black man is jobless. If you are hungry, you will steal," he said.

The Ciskei comprises 5 300 square kilometres, and the population density is 126 people per square kilometre, compared to "white" South Africa's 25 people per square kilometre.

The newsletter notes too that while only a quarter of the population has access to land, the size of available landholdings is totally inadequate. According to Mr G-F Golden of the Department of Agriculture, "the average landholding is less than one hectare which is one hundredth of a square kilometre and this is not enough to feed one man, let alone the 8-12 most workers have to support."

Fifteen percent of the Ciskei is suitable for dry land cultivation, and 23 percent of this is potentially irrigable — but the South African Government has restricted the Ciskeians from using the Fish River waters for irrigation.

In the August 1978 Government Gazette, the Minister of Water Affairs, Mr Raubenheimer, restricted the Ciskeian Government from pumping flood waters from the Fish River and from damming the valleys on the Ciskei side of the river.

Two thirds of the Ciskei is suitable for pasturage. The country has no sea port. The major industrial areas of East London, King Williams Town and Berlin are not part of the Ciskei. Alice is the only viable town.

There is rapid urbanisation at Mdantsane and Zwelitsha — dormitory suburbs of East London and King Williams Town. About 150 000 people have been resettled into the rural settlement camps in and close to the Ciskei by the South African Government. Some of these camps are provided with water and toilets only. There are no mineral resources in the Ciskei.

Dr Trudi Thomas told the Ciskei Health Conference year that "it is well established that underprivileged and underfed children do not do as well at school as their well-fed privileged peers."

"It is not sure, however, what part malnutrition itself plays but there is evidence that especially in the first two years of life the full development of the brain depends on an adequate diet, and this cannot be corrected later."

This full brain-development may underlie the ability to form ideas and grasp concepts. We know that most children of a nation are being stunted physically. Are they also being intellectually stunted by hunger in infancy?"

On the labour front it is noted that 40 percent of the male population of working age are migrant labourers working in South Africa. Within the Ciskei, urban unemployment is high and between 25 and 35 percent are unemployed.

Only one-fifth of the Ciskeian Government's revenue is raised internally, the rest is from the South African Government. And according to the Quail Commission, "Pretoria has powers to approve or reject the Ciskei budget, and has sanctions on some four-fifths of the funds required to run the Ciskei Government machine."

Political activity is suppressed by the Ciskei Intelligence Service, and there are factors that cast doubt on the results of the referendum that were supposed to reach 98 percent in favour.

It is noted that students and trade union leaders were detained under Proclamation R868, one half of the electorate are illiterate voters and were not guaranteed a secret ballot. They voted in the presence of a polling officer and two witnesses.



AS always when uhuru comes, there will be rejoicing in the Ciskei too in the next few days.

But not only the inhabitants of the region could find cause for celebration in the advent of their sovereign statehood.

Adherents of separate development perhaps have even better reason to prance about Zwellitsha's independence stadium, singing and waving their flaglets. Their praises should go to the concept of partition which, though often derided as unworkable, has now scored its fourth victory.

Some would say it has claimed its fourth victim.

Whichever way it is and looked at, the independence of the Ciskei is another step towards making the ideology of independent ethnic states a fact of South African political life. With Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda already independent, the policy now has Ndebele, Kanguane, Gazankulu, Lebowa and KwaZulu to go before it can claim ultimate victory.

Geographically South Africa becomes a little bit smaller every time another homeland becomes independent. But to supporters of the ideology that appears a small price to pay.

They often wax lyrical about the way the policy is fulfilling people's innermost desire for independent nationhood. It was a feature, too, of the debates in Parliament during the passing of the Ciskei independence legislation.

Not so readily admitted is the fact that every addition to the list of independent states provides further political absolution for white rule over the rest of the Republic, even though the majority of the inhabitants in that area remain black.

The reason given by the homeland leaders for wanting independence is that it is an escape from political subordination and

# So who wins, SA or Ciskei?

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racial discrimination.

There might be a certain legitimacy in the arguments on both sides, but other considerations appear to be conveniently ignored. One concerns the quality of the independence being opted for.

The Ciskei itself offers a good example. After

By Leon Marshall

thorough consideration of all factors, the Quail Commission's advice was that the homeland should not take independence.

One of the commission's findings was that unemployment in the homeland was 25 percent in the 18 to 60 age group and 39 percent in the 15 to 65 age group.

Other investigations have shown that less than 25 percent of the goods and services in the homeland consisted of food and manufactured goods while half of its output consists of public administration, education and financial services.

In 1979/80, only 23 percent of Ciskei's revenue was raised internally, the rest having been provided by the South African Government.

If Ciskeians hope that independence will make things better, they need only look at their Xhosa neighbours in Transkei.

After several years on

their own, about 60 percent of their workforce is still employed in the so-called common area. And by all accounts matters appear to be becoming worse for the homeland. It is estimated that it is able to provide employment to only about 15 percent of its labour

force which grows by 30 000 a year.

In the beginning it appeared that the Ciskei's independence was going to be slightly different from

that taken by the other homelands.

One of the conditions set by the homeland's rulers was that independence should not result in deprivation of their citizenship of South Africa. But by the time the legislation was passed by Parliament that condition had petered out.

It now appears that Ciskei independence will be no different from that of its forerunners.

But perhaps even the Government is starting to see the impossibility of making the poverty-stricken regions work as independent states.

A feature of the run-up to the Ciskei's independence has been the greater persistence in the rhetoric about the need for a confederation of Southern African states.

Minister of Co-operation and Development Dr Piet Koornhof sketched the advantages of such a system during the passing of the Ciskei Independence Act, and lately the call has been strongly taken up by the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis.

It appears therefore that separate development is increasingly devised at letting homelands out through the back door simply to allow them back in through the front door.

**By Richard Proctor-Sims**

## Secretary of the Quail commission that rejected independence for the Transkei

AS SECRETARY of the commission which reported in 1980 that independence was "an unattractive option" for the Ciskei, I cannot help regarding the Ciskei's independence today with great sadness.

There is now no doubt in my mind that the Ciskei government wanted the international commission it appointed late in 1978 to endorse the process of home-land independence and so give it some measure of international respectability.

But for many months I allowed myself to think otherwise.

I had been approached in August 1978 and offered the secretaryship of a commission still to be formed. I was to help "balance" a commission of five or seven members after two appointments had already been made.

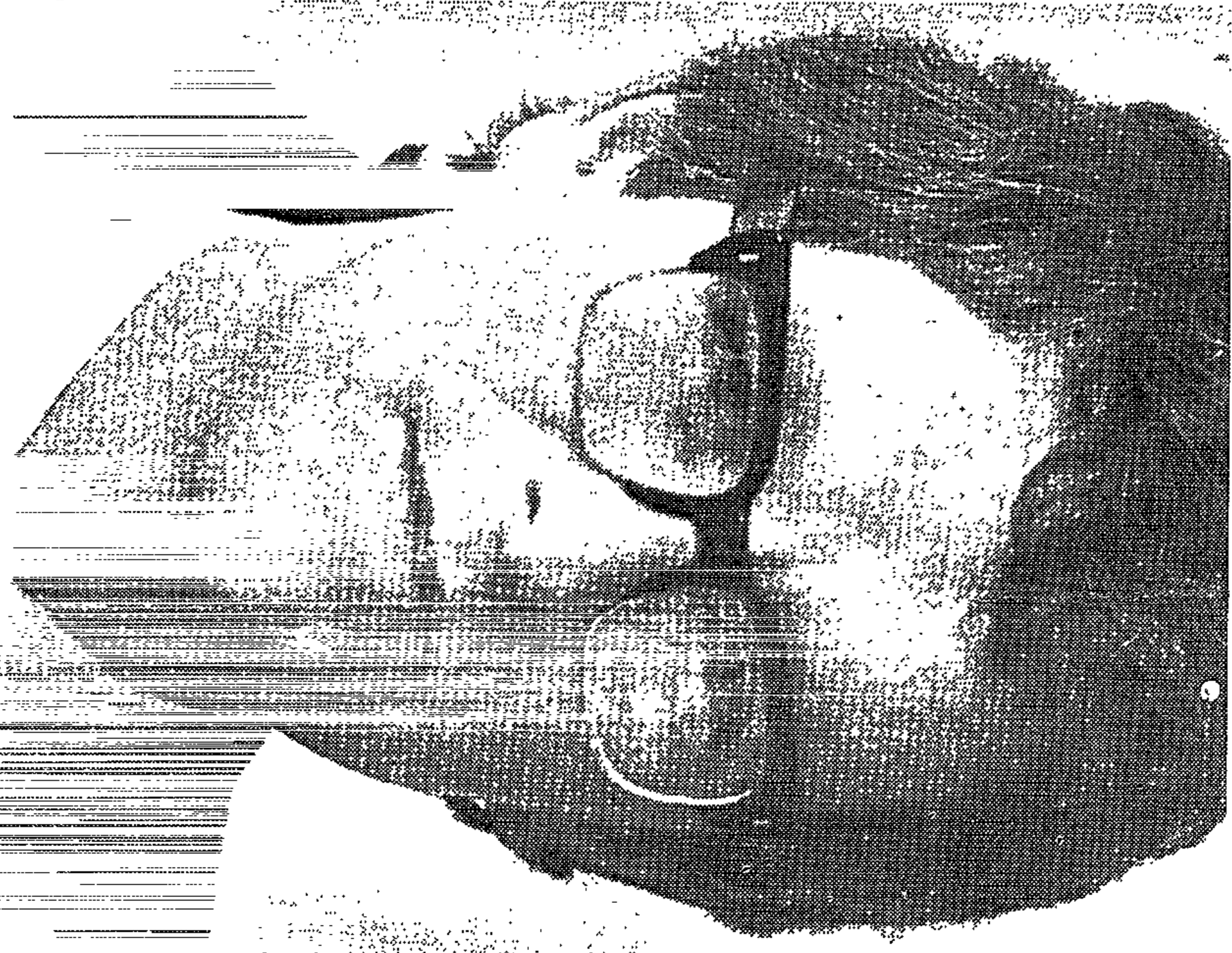
These were Professor Ernst Marais, now a committee chairman on the President's Council, and Dr Marin van den Berg, then president of the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut.

The South African Government was, therefore, already well represented, albeit indirectly, on the commission.

Balance was achieved by the appointment to the commission of three non-South Africans and one Ciskeian, and as chairman, a top-political South African. Sir Arthur Snelling, Professor Peter Kilby and Professor Bob Rotberg all had impeccable credentials as the non-South African members of the commission.

A-historian, Mr Coax Lalendle, represented the Ciskei, and Pro-

# An expert spells out why Ciskei's independence should never have happened



**A**T NTABA KANODO in the Amatole hills in Ciskei an imposing monument has been erected to the dead Xhosa chief, Magoma, to commemorate his fight against British colonialism in the last century and the "rebirth of black freedom," as symbolised by the Ciskei's attainment of independence from Pretoria today.

The monument was erected on the initiative of the Ciskei Chief Minister Chief Lennox Sebe, following the re-interment of Chief Magoma's remains in 1978 at "heroes' acre" at Nkaba Kanododo, which overlooks the plains he loved so much and fought so hard for.

Chief Magoma, a genuine hero of black resistance during the frontier wars, campaigned to the end of his life for the restoration of lost Xhosa lands. He died as a prisoner on Robben Island in 1878.

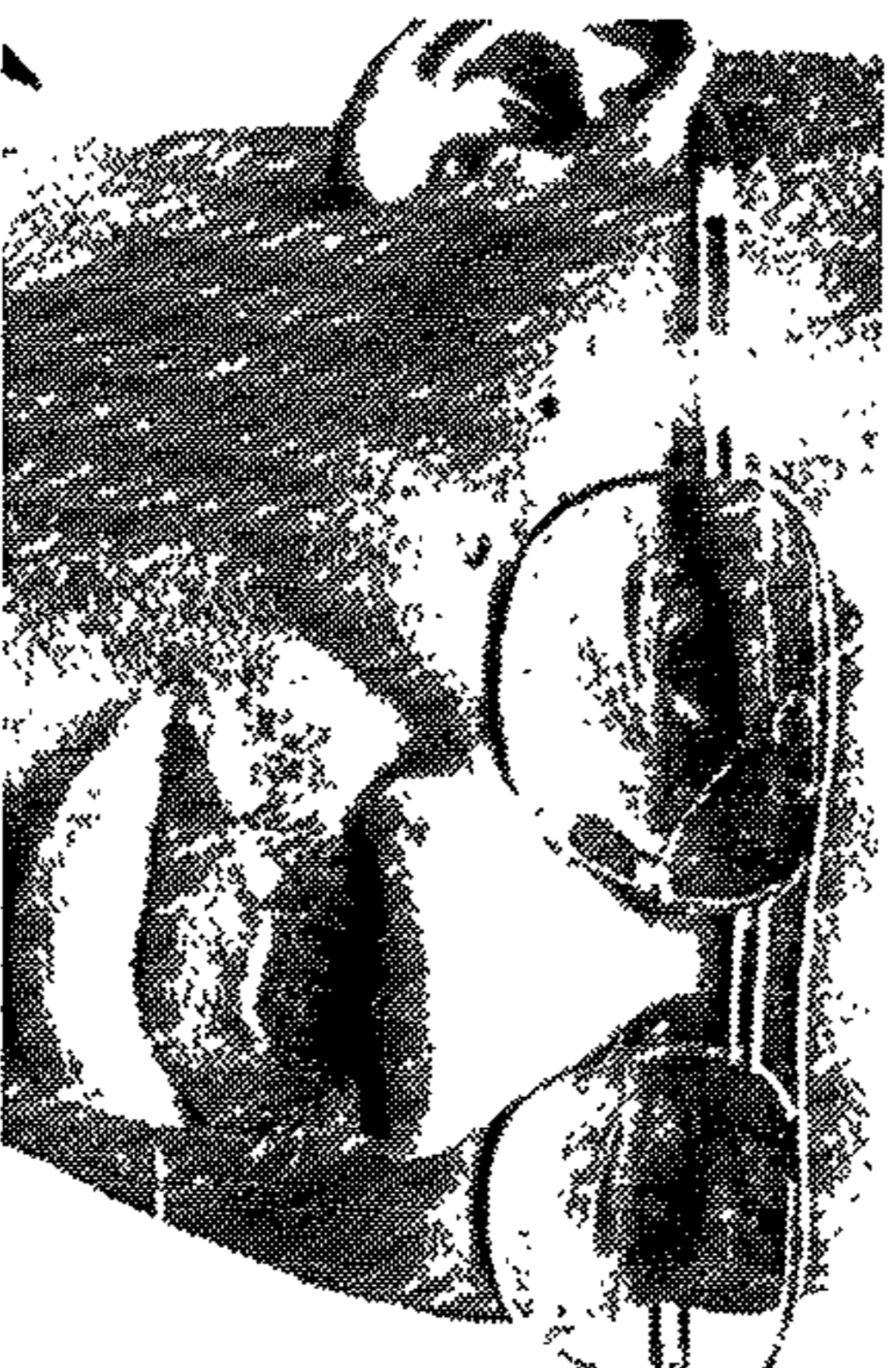
The decision to bring his remains from Robben Island and to re-bury them at Nkaba Kanododo was undoubtedly a shrewd move by Chief Sebe. In the eyes of some, it made him heir to what the historian J B Peires has characterised as the "age of resistance" in his new book "The House of Phalo".

### Sandile

But Chief Sebe's decision to opt for Pretoria's offer of independence is steeped in controversy.

Many would see it not as a manifestation of the old spirit of resistance as personified in Xhosa oral tradition by Magoma, Sandile, Hintsa, Sahlili and Ndlambe, but as a re-enactment of the actions of men like Chiefs Phato and Khama, who either refused to join their brother chiefs in the "wars of resistance" or who defected to the enemy.

# A client state with little real leverage



**CHIEF LENNOX SEBE ... the critics doubt he can use independence as a lever for better days**

**By PATRICK LAURENCE**

Beneficialisations offered by the beneficiaries of independence, the policy of creating separate ethnic states for South Africa's black peoples is the self-proclaimed aim of apartheid's theoreticians.

As the absence of Transkei representatives at last night's independence celebrations made clear, Ciskei's independence is even more controversial than the independence of the TBV states (Transkei, Bophuthatse and Venda) before it.

The independence of the TBV states was consistent with the separate development objective of one minuscule ethnic state for each of South Africa's designated "national units."

But, in contrast, Ciskei inde-

pendent on South Africa for four-fifths of its budget and on its migrant workers in South Africa for 65 percent of its per capita income.

To its opponents the independent Ciskei is the South African puppet state set up in Manchuria, China, by occupying Japanese forces in 1932. During its transient existence (1932 to 1945), it was only recognised by the Axis Powers: Japan, Germany and Italy.

The trappings of political independence are unlikely to change Ciskei's overwhelming dependence on Pretoria, particularly as it is almost certainly destined for international isolation.

Professor John Dugard, of the University of the Witwatersrand, has forecast that South Africa will allow Ciskei less room for manoeuvre than that enjoyed by the Soviet Union satellites or by USA-dominated "banana republics" in South America.

Given the hostility of the African National Congress and the independent black trade unions toward Ciskei independence, the prognosis points to increasing reliance by the Ciskei regime on South Africa to contain incipient and actual rebellion in the territory.

A cardinal reason for the controversy surrounding Ciskei independence is the "denationalisation" policy insisted on by South Africa as the condition of independence.

Under South Africa's Status of Ciskei Act all blacks deemed to be Ciskeians have been arbitrarily stripped of South African nationality and made nationals of the Ciskei instead. According to the Quail Commission, about 2.1-million blacks are affected.

Where Ciskei's rulers once declared that they would not agree to wholesale denationalisation of blacks deemed to be Ciskeians, they now insist that South African nationality and citizenship is not worth the paper it is written on.

dependent chairman.

## Freedom

Some of the commissioner's members too, were suspicious of some sort of cover-up or whitewash and they therefore accepted appointment on a number of conditions.

The most important were: (1) that they would have complete freedom to do their job their own way;

(2) that there would be sufficient funds for their investigation;

(3) that the commissioner's report would be published in full and at the same time as it was handed to the Ciskei government; and

(4) that the commissioner's name should be changed from "Ciskei Independence Commission" to just "Ciskei Commission" to reinforce the fact that the commissioners had no preconceptions.

Towards the end of the commissioner's life, unsuitable hints were received by the secretary that the commissioner's report would have to give the Ciskei government some room for manoeuvre and that there would be extreme displeasure if the independence option were dismissed entirely. Pressures were brought to bear, too, on individual commissioners.

## Composition

Despite these incidents, not until now reported, the commission surprised all South Africa — and possibly itself as well — by unanimously and without reservation signing a hard-hitting report which concluded that even the status quo, however unsatisfactory that might be, was preferable to independence.

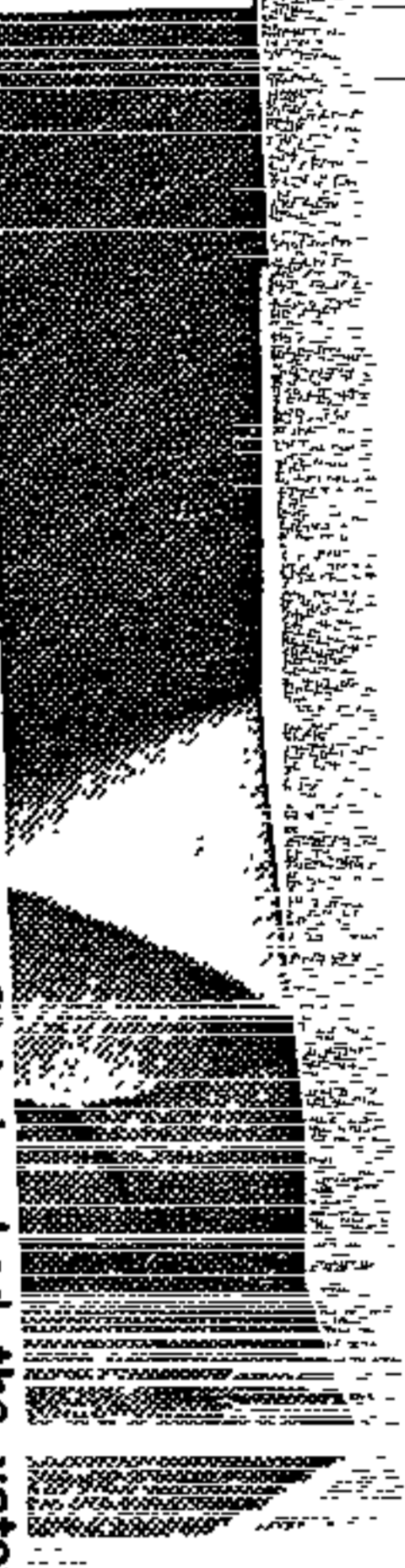
Bearing in mind the composition of the commission, this unanimity must have shocked both the Ciskei and the South African governments.

But the Ciskei government was hell bent on independence anyway, whatever the cost to its people, and it set about salvaging what it could from the commissioner's recommendations.

It noted that it had been given a powerful array of negotiating weapons and that its independence



**RICHARD PROCTOR-SIMS** ... the Ciskei asked the voters for an independence mandate, then fixed the date, then started serious negotiations



# Great sadness today

joined to South Africa in a federation or confederation.

These were among the conditions proposed by the commission as the minimum on which independence could be successful. Before examining how well or how poorly the Ciskei negotiators were to acquit themselves in these areas, it is important to look at another commission recommendation. This was for a referendum on the independence issue.

The commission said that one condition of taking independence should be that "majorities of Ciskeians both in the Ciskei and in the South African common area vote(d) in favour of independence in a carefully supervised referendum on this issue". Unfortunately, something less than this took place.

Whereas the commissioner's own very thorough attitude surveys had shown that two-thirds of all Ciskeians opposed independence on the terms available, the Ciskei government's referendum showed that well over 90 percent of those voting were in favour of independence. While this anomaly has never been satisfactorily explained, the following circumstances indicate that the com-

## Serious

There are two reasons for the poor performance of the Ciskei's negotiators. In the first place, the Ciskei government did things back to front. It asked the voters for an independence mandate and fixed the date, and then it started the serious negotiations.

The South African side had the Ciskei team over a barrel. All

liam's Town should be incorporated into the Ciskei.

Voters were threatened with exposure and vengeance if they showed disloyalty to the "nation" by voting No.

Considering these factors, as well as the percentage poll and the fact that many Ciskeians were not registered voters, it would be unrealistic to attach too much value to the referendum result.

But what happened to Chief Minister Sebe's package? One by one, the conditions proposed by the commission, which he wanted incorporated in the Ciskei's independence application, were whittled away by the more experienced and more powerful negotiating team from the Union Buildings. Why was this so?

tion, was reversed in time to influence at least the Eastern Cape seats in the white South African general election.

Chief Minister Sebe described the revised land package as a betrayal of faith by the South African Government, but he refused to do the logical thing, which was to postpone independence until better terms were offered.

The same applied to the commission's promises on citizenship, on removals and on confederation, none of which favoured the Ciskei.

The Ciskei government seems never to have appreciated a cardinal fact spelt out to it by the commission: This is that if the Ciskei really wanted indepen-

dence, and was prepared to be patient, it could more or less set its own terms. This was because the real supplicant was the South African government and not the Ciskei.

This is what the South African Government stood to lose if the Ciskei government had stood firm and thrown the book — in this case, the Quall report — at Mr Botha, Dr Koornhof and the Foreign Affairs mandarins.

It would have had to spell out and implement its vague constellation/confederation proposals before any more homelands have been finished and Gazankulu, Lebowa and certainly Kwazulu would have been undeducable.

It would have had to devise and implement the sort of national/citizenship proposals

Dr Koornhof discussed with the commission, and almost certainly to extend them to the existing independent homelands.

It would have had to make an accommodation with black South Africans in what the commission called the "South African common area" other than through the homeland governments.

It would have had to spell out and implement its vague constellation/confederation proposals before any more homelands took their independence.

Where Chief Minister Sebe really went wrong was in his timing. One of the more important recommendations of the report of the Quall Commission was Paragraph 345, which reads:

"Arrangements of a federal type (federal or confederal) could have many attractive features for a non-independent Ciskei and would be welcomed by Ciskeians, according to our survey. We advise the Ciskei to enter into discussions about such arrangements before, rather than after, taking any independence.

In retrospect, however, this recommendation did not go far enough. The Ciskei government certainly did have discussions with the South African Government on a future confederation but the treaties make no binding provision for the introduction of confederal arrangements satisfactory to the Ciskei.

No doubt the Ciskei has been

avoidably controversial as it is inseparably linked to Pretoria's policy of separate development or apartheid. Whatever the ra-

the policy of creating two mini-states, Transkei and Ciskei, for the Xhosa-speaking people. Transkei boycotted the inde-

ederation. But his critics are sceptical. They see Ciskei as a client state with very little leverage on Pretoria. As it is the Ciskei is depen-

It is, they now contend, only a second class citizenship, which has been "temporarily" sacrificed as the price of Ciskei independence and the presumed advantages in bargaining power and "freedom" within the Ciskei which it brings.

But, as Professor Marinus Wiechers of the University of South Africa has noted, depriving blacks of South African nationality and citizenship makes the whole policy of separate development disputable in international eyes.

Moreover, to quote Professor David Welsh of the University of Cape Town, South Africa has used the changed status of nearly 7-million blacks from the political rights to them in the more than 86% of South Africa which has been designated white.

Far from being merely academic, the changed status of blacks from the TBV states has been used to "deport illegal Transkei immigrants" to Cape Town back to Transkei under the Aliens Act, a speedy and more expedient method of dealing with them than action under the Banu Urban Areas Act.

Petres' comment on Plato and Khama seems curiously apposite to the Ciskei today. "Only the protection of the Colonial Government saved them from the wrath of their brother chiefs. The struggle against the Colony did much to bring chiefs and commoners together, but it also created new cleavages which were to have lasting consequences. Most obvious was the difference between resisters and collaborators."

*The House of Phalo published by Ravan Press at R9.95.*

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# Sebe raps Koornhof on promises

Cape Times 4/28/75 105

**Own Correspondent**  
EAST LONDON. — The Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, this week bluntly told an expressionless Dr Piet Koornhof that promises he had made to the Ciskei Government had not been fulfilled.

In a shock eve-of-independence message to the South African Government, Chief Sebe also said the exclusion of King William's Town and Berlin from Ciskei had

taken out its economic heart. The Chief Minister who is virtually certain to become Ciskei's first president, told Dr Koornhof that although proposals had been made to solve the exclusion of these towns "nothing has yet come of these."

Earlier, Dr Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, said the granting of independence to Ciskei was "the acknowledgement of the birth-

right and aspirations of the Ciskei nation wishing to have its freedom in the fullest sense of the word."

In his speech, Chief Sebe at first praised Dr Koornhof as the only member of the South African cabinet "who could have achieved workable solutions to what were very often hotly debated and contentious issues." But he then went on to tell Dr Koornhof that "we hope that

those tasks which you have undertaken in the past and which have not yet come to fulfillment, can safely be left in your hands."

"As you well know there have been many occasions on which we accepted assurances as a friend that we could go ahead in faith and with mutual trust in regard to our future." "Dr Koornhof should ensure that this day is not the end of the negotiations. It would be a great

pity in future negotiations if you were not present because there were delicate matters which were reaching finality.

"If anything goes wrong it will be ammunition for our enemies," he said. The Chief Minister went on to say that "the unemployment problem in this area which has reached such devastating levels still looks for a real solution and although the Prime Minister's announcements are encouraging, no

reaction is yet evident and a concerted effort is needed on your part to achieve some solution."

Although Dr Koornhof, who was on the platform behind the Chief Minister, did not give any visual reaction to Chief Sebe's message to the South African Government, the commissioner-general, Mr J J Englebrect, who is to become South Africa's ambassador in Ciskei, appeared uncomfortable during the speech.



# Free Ciskei hits a snag

NEWS 4/12/81

Staff Reporter

## KING WILLIAM'S TOWN!

The road to independence for Ciskei has not been easy. As midnight approached last night protests against the birth of the fourth black state in South Africa mounted.

But, when it was time for the symbolic break with South Africa, the Ciskei probably thought its problems were over for the moment. That was not to be.

The South African flag was lowered for the last time with all the pomp and solemnity accorded the occasion. The Ciskei flag, however, was not so sure that it wanted to be raised.

The Ciskei band struck out with the national anthem, 'Nkosi Sikelel' Afrika, and all watched

# - flagging support!

105

## PARTNER

In this madness and confusion of principles the Ciskei goes it alone — with the partner of the principle of a confederation.

'We are free, we are independent. Acknowledge that or be damned.'

Chief Sebe said his country would be a nation with an extended hand of friendship seeking co-operation and peace with other nations that subscribed to the same principles.

In Port Elizabeth, the chairman of the Eastern Cape branch of the Black Sash was told to go with a policeman for questioning while she was protesting yesterday against Ciskei's independence.

Mrs Bobby Melunsky, who received the Town Clerk's permission to protest for an hour and a half yesterday afternoon, told the policeman it was a 'silent protest' and he could return to question her after the protest ended.

He did not return.

Mrs Melunsky said the independence of Ciskei as 'not a cause for celebration, but a cause for concern.'

expectantly for the Ciskei flag to flutter to the top of the mast.

The soldier selected for this grave task struggled to unfold the flag, the ropes became entangled, and there was a deathly hush of horror as the mast — almost in slow motion — rocked on its base and fell over, breaking in two.

The crowd soon recovered from their embarrassment and horror and a roar of laughter rocked the stadium.

With the assistance of members of the South African Defence Force the mast was hurriedly erected — although it was now considerably shorter than that of South Africa — and the blue and white Ciskei flag fluttered out to the final notes of the national anthem.

After the 101-gun salute had died down, the President Elect, Chief Lennox Sebe, lit the flame to light the independence flame and a beam shone out from Ciskei's national shrine, Ntaba Kandoda, marking the independence of the State.

Chief Sebe told the crowd of 30 000 people that there was madness in the world which confused men's minds and made them unable to identify friend from foe.

## 'OVERBOARD'

The West has gone overboard in favour of liberty and freedom to an extent where an African nation is more free to choose marxism than it is to choose democracy.

'Where the man with the gun, whatever his political leanings, is always the man with right on his side.'

'If we take up the gun, Africa will acclaim us, communism will enshroud us and the West will acknowledge us.'

'If we adopt the principles of the West which are based, or reputedly based, on peaceful change through negotiation, Africa will reject us, the West will shun us and we will become a military target for the agents of the Soviet.'



THE State President, Mr Marais Viljoen, congratulates Chief Lennox Sebe on the Ciskei's attainment of independence last night.

# Ciskei becomes independent amid protests

RDM  
4/12/81  
105

AT MIDNIGHT last night the Ciskei became independent and brought to four the number of homelands which have opted for independence.

But the pomp and ceremony accompanying the occasion did not help to stem opposition against the move. A protest meeting has been organised in Soweto for Sunday and general secretary of the SA Council of Churches Bishop Tutu condemned Ciskei's decision to accept independence.

At a state banquet in Bisho earlier last night, the State President Mr Marais Viljoen congratulated Ciskeians on their country's independence, reports Sapa.

Mr Viljoen said SA cherished the same ideals of sovereignty and independence as the Ciskei.

"Your nation has a long and proud history — a respected culture and proud traditions and these, together with the quality of your people and your leadership, form a strong foundation on which the future can be built," he said.

Mr Viljoen said the traditional ties of friendship between the peoples of the Republic of South Africa and the Ciskei had been re-affirmed by the signature of more than 80 cooperation agreements in many fields of endeavour. "Our common pursuit of a Confederation of States in Southern Africa and our commitment to seek peace, progress and prosperity for all in this region will widen the field of common interest between the two nations."

Bishop Tutu said in a statement yesterday that when the Ciskei became independent nearly a million blacks "celebrated the rape of their SA citizenship and nationality".

## Aliens

"They will become aliens in the land of their birth and so will be unable to claim any political rights in so-called white SA, nor will they be able to demand a share in the wealth and prosperity of white SA to which they have contributed with the sweat of their cheap migratory labour," he said.

In Soweto the ad hoc Anti Ciskei Independence Committee has organised a protest meeting at the AME Church in Orlando West at 1.30pm on Sunday, reports ANNE SACKS.

Speakers from several civic, student, women's and worker organisations will address the meeting.

LENNOX SEBE

(105) @ M 4/22/81

# Towards confederation?



Lennox Sebe is Chief Minister of the Ciskei which this week became SA's fourth independent homeland

**FBI:** How independent of SA will Ciskei be?

**Sebe:** We will be independent within SA. That is why we are in favour of a confederation.

Some say that the homelands concept merely fragments the country and denies SA citizenship to people like Ciskeians?

That is based on the sheer ignorance of people who do not know their history.

Are you happy with land consolidation of the Ciskei?

I am not happy and that is no secret. The Cabinet and the nation are not happy.

What has happened to the R80m you said would be made available by SA to buy 100 000 ha of land before the end of 1980?

I read in the newspapers that the land was bought for us.

What land are you referring to?

Land due to Ciskei under the 1975 proposals plus land for general consolidation. But the door (to negotiation) will still be open after independence. The fact is that the (SA) government pays less attention to consolidation than I would wish. They (Pretoria) will be surprised at the wrath which is building up over the land question. We are a people of honour. If you violate honour in any way, Ciskeians regard you as a traitor. We are not prepared to be intimidated or misled. I would rather not say more about this at the moment.

You have spoken of a "confederal arrangement" between Ciskei and SA to be worked out after independence. Of what will this consist?

We are taking independence with the concept of a confederation in mind. However, we all know it will need negotiation and will have to be explained to people. Obviously it will be easier to see the

benefits if the other independent states take part. As to how it will work we tend to see it as being on the same basis as the European Economic Community. The issue of citizenship has been a thorny one. What has been worked out?

The citizenship question is included in our package deal with Pretoria but final arrangements still have to be worked out. This is a matter on which we will keep pressing because we see it as the cornerstone of our people's future.

You said recently that SA needs you as much as you need it. What did you mean?

SA has many enemies and it is a fact that some of its policies are unacceptable. We, the moderates, are trying to take advantage of some of SA's policies so as to be able to eliminate poverty and to treat people decently. Acts of sabotage and terrorism that have taken place show that the Republic's policies are failing. They also indicate that black leaders are failing because there is nothing for them to offer the people.

Moderate black leaders are often perceived to be protecting white interests. It is necessary for the moderates to be able to show the people that they can make progress without resorting to guns and bombs.

So when I say the SA government needs me, I mean every word. They (Pretoria) are spending a great deal of money on defence. But there also has to be positive political action to satisfy the aspirations of the people.

Why have you taken such a strong attitude towards trade unions like the SA Allied Workers Union (SAAWU)?

We have a great and vital to solve unemployment problem. I would have nothing against SAAWU if they would negotiate in the interests of the workers. But their attitude induces people to rebel against the authorities who are trying to provide better salaries and training. SAAWU is a pressure group whose contribution tends to increase the problems caused by unemployment. I cannot be so naive while they organise. In a large country we tolerate them and allow them to organise in the

factories. But we watch that their activities do not get out of hand and defeat the purpose of attracting industrialists.

What do you make of Transkei Chief Kaiser Matanzima's claim to the Ciskei?

It is not worth responding. The man is old and

You have said that Ciskei's conditions for accepting independence are more favourable than the terms accepted by Transkei, Bantustans and Venda. How so?

The package deal on independence was subject to extensive negotiations. Despite its shortcomings, we are still discussing details with Pretoria and will continue to do so. This is very different from the approach adopted by the other homelands.

Could you say more about this package deal?

There was the Orill Commission (of inquiry into the question of Ciskei independence) which revealed certain disturbing facts about the whole homelands concept. As a result we put forward conditions which we insisted should be met before we accepted independence. Those conditions have been met. Problems, like citizenship, resettlement, money, land and reducing the high population density were matters we included in the package deal.

What is your view on forced resettlement?

It is wicked and it creates breeding grounds for criminals. The sooner it is stopped the better. However, we have an agreement with SA on this question but it would not be fair to say more about this now.

How do you respond to accusations of intimidation in the Ciskei?

In any country there will be people who exercise security. If you question those critics you find that they do not know what they are talking about.

Are you confident that the majority of Ciskeians are behind you?

They are. The unsettled element — members of PAC and ANC — was created by SA government policies.



STAATSKOERANT  
VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA  
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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PRETORIA, 3 DESEMBER 1981  
DECEMBER 1981

[No. 7944

PROKLAMASIE

van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika  
No. R. 248, 1981

CISKEISE WETGEWENDE VERGADERING.—WYSIGING VAN PROKLAMASIE R. 187 VAN 1972

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 1 (2) van die Grondwet van die Nasionale State, 1971 (Wet 21 van 1971), wysig ek hierby die Ciskeise Grondwetproklamasie, 1972 (Proklamasie R. 187 van 28 Julie 1972, inpevolg die bygaande Bylae.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Ses-en-twintigste dag van November, Een duisend Negehonderd Een-en-tagtig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

P. G. J. KOORNHOF.

BYLAE

\* Artikel 2 (2) van Deel II word deur die volgende artikel vervang:

"2 (2) Die gebiede van die volgende distrikte soos omskryf by Goewermentskennisgewing 1745 van 21 Augustus 1981 soos gewysig deur Goewermentskennisgewing 1872 van 4 September 1981:

- (i) Hewu.
- (ii) Victoria-Oos.
- (iii) Keiskammahoek.
- (iv) Zwelitsha.
- (v) Mdantsane.
- (vi) Middeldrift.
- (vii) Peddie."

PROCLAMATION

by the State President of the Republic of South Africa  
No. R. 248, 1981

CISKEIAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—AMENDMENT OF PROCLAMATION R. 187 OF 1972

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 1 (2) of the National States Constitution Act, 1971 (Act 21 of 1971), I hereby amend the Ciskei Constitution Proclamation, 1972 (Proclamation R. 187 dated 28 July 1972), in accordance with the accompanying Schedule.

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

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

P. G. J. KOORNHOF.

SCHEDULE

The following section is substituted for section 2 (2) of Part II:

"2 (2) The areas of the following districts as defined in Government Notice 1745 dated 21 August 1981 as amended by Government Notice 1872 dated 4 September 1981:

- (i) Hewu.
- (ii) Victoria East.
- (iii) Keiskammahoek.
- (iv) Zwelitsha.
- (v) Mdantsane.
- (vi) Middeldrift.
- (vii) Peddie."



# Thousands 'will lose citizenship'

ARGUS

3/2/81

105

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TWO and a quarter million South Africans would lose their citizenship tonight when Ciskei attained its 'puppet independence,' Mrs Di Bishop, MPC for Gardens, said today.

Addressing the Union of Jewish Women of South Africa, Mrs Bishop said the past year had been a 'dreadful one' for her.

'It has, I believe, been a dreadful year for anyone who has devoted any part of themselves to the struggle for peaceful change,' she added.

'We have seen the rights of ordinary peace-loving, law-abiding citizens of all races, colours and creeds being whittled away.'

### 'DESPAIR'

Speaking of her recent visit to the Ciskei, she said that it seemed as if 'we had learnt nothing from the tragedy of Hitler's racism.'

She had never seen such 'abject despair' as she saw among the discarded 'Fingo' people at the Elukhanyweni village.

Elukhanyweni is a village of wooden shacks for 5 000 people who were moved at the point of a gun from ancestral lands in the Tsitsikama area near Humansdorp. This land was granted to them by Sir George Grey in 1835.

### ON CONTRACT

Mrs Bishop said most of the men there were now contract workers in Humansdorp — the place from which they were removed.

They returned home once a month if they could afford it — the six-hour journey at the cost of R26 — return probably took about a week's wages.

'It is 10 years of working as a social worker among the aged, sick and poor of the Cape Flats and the families of those in prison that has made me increasingly aware that the root cause of the misery around is apartheid,' she said.

Another group of people at Mgwali, near Keiskamahoek, were perhaps doomed to the same fate as those at Elukhanyweni, she said, because they now form what is called by this mad government a 'black spot.'



Mrs Di Bishop

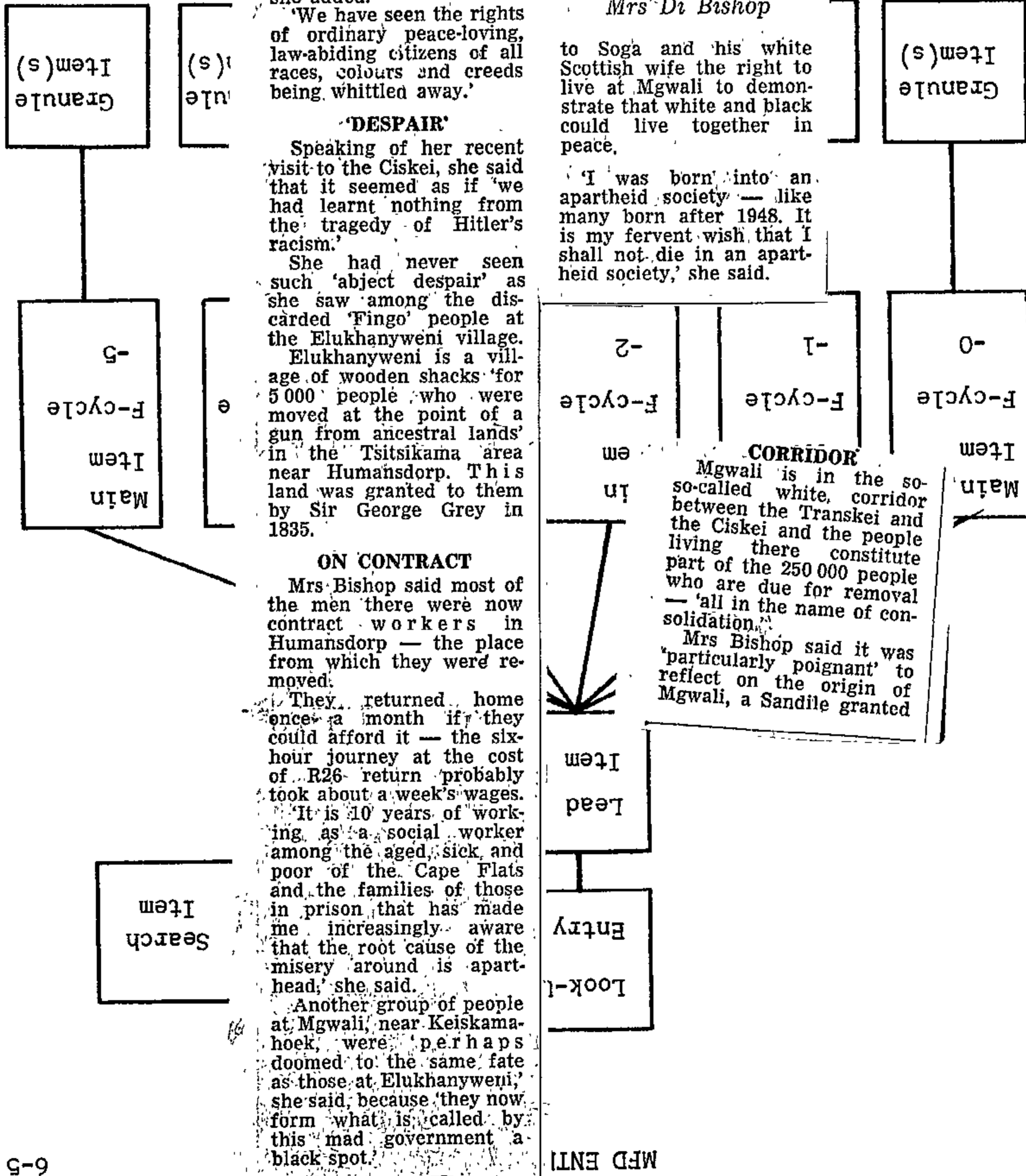
to Soga and his white Scottish wife the right to live at Mgwali to demonstrate that white and black could live together in peace.

'I was born into an apartheid society — like many born after 1948. It is my fervent wish that I shall not die in an apartheid society,' she said.

### CORRIDOR

Mgwali is in the so-called white corridor between the Transkei and the Ciskei and the people living there constitute part of the 250 000 people who are due for removal — all in the name of consolidation.

Mrs Bishop said it was 'particularly poignant' to reflect on the origin of Mgwali, a Sandile granted



# Ciskei: Matanzima calls for a boycott

Cape Times 3/12/81

UMTATA — The Transkeian State President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, yesterday called for Transkeians to stay away from the Ciskei independence celebrations this week.

And he added that a call by the Ciskeian President-designate, Chief Lennox Sebe, to apprehend all Transkeian cars found on Ciskeian territory, was tantamount to "declaration of hostilities".

Chief Matanzima said Transkei would not recognize the "pseudo" independence of "a part of Xhosaland," which Transkei claims belongs to the Umtata government.

"I would like to associate myself with the declaration made by the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, relating to the attitude of the Transkei people towards their relatives in the Ciskei," he said.

Transkeian Prime Minister George Matanzima, the brother of the president, announced earlier this week that Transkei would not recognize Ciskeian independence which he regarded as a "betrayal of the Xhosa people by Pretoria".

Chief Matanzima yesterday endorsed his brother's statement that his government would never "sit with those people" at international conference tables.

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- b. @PMD,GENERAL-OPTIONS ELTNAME/BANKNAME,REL-ADDR/LC,LENGTH,;FORMAT
- c. @PMD,GENERAL-OPTIONS EPNAME/BANKNAME,LENGTH,FORMAT
- d. @PMD,SPECIAL OR PART-1,PART-2,....,PART-N GENERAL-OPTIONS

Formats:

At program termination, unless inhibited, the program's main storage areas are copied into the system supplied DIAG\$ file. If the @PMD is the next statement encountered (exception being: data images, @ADD, @EOF, @SETC, @TEST and @JUMP), the processor formats the areas specified and places the edited images into the users PRINT\$ file for subsequent printing. Several @PMD statements may be used to format various areas into different types of output such as octal, alphanumeric, instruction format, etc.

STAR 3/12/81 (1057)

# Grand apartheid attains its zenith

People cannot eat flags and constitutions — Chief Lennox Sebe

The leader of the independence-bent Ciskei has perhaps forgotten the pitiful comment he made five years ago on the parlous state of his homeland.

When it becomes South Africa's fourth independent homeland tomorrow many of Chief Sebe's people will have little more than their flag and a constitution to show for uhuru.

The Verwoerdian grand apartheid design for massive racial engineering has attained its zenith in Ciskei.

One hundred and fifty thousand people have already been uprooted and resettled there during the last 20 years in mass rural camps and a few urban townships.

But the wheels still grind on.

Resettlement appears to have only just begun.

Another 250 000 people at least — mainly from the "white" corridor between Ciskei and Transkei — are scheduled for relocation in the homeland in terms of consolidation plans and the removal of black spots.

Add to this another 150 000 for those blacks of Ciskei origin — Xhosa-speakers whose forebears were born in Ciskei — illegally in "white" South Africa in terms of influx control and who face automatic endorsing back to the homeland.

The extent of population engineering, the devastation to the family unit and to the economic and social stability of a big section of South Africa's people, is a "tribute" to the architects of "separate freedoms."

But, says constitutional law expert Professor Martinus Walechels of Unisa-

Behind the pomp marking the independence at midnight tonight of Ciskei are stark realities to be faced by Chief Minister Lennox Sebe.

His people are laud hungry, restless and without jobs. Can Sebe handle this hot potato and does the homeland warrant the vitriolic criticism levelled at it? Anthony Duigan reports.

independence has no winners anymore.

Even the South African Government is scoring less and less from it.

Why has Ciskei independence produced such sinking feelings?

A profile of the homeland gives an idea:

● It is one of the poorest territories in southern Africa. (poorest is the tiny Qwa Qwa homeland in the Free State) and the most crowded — an average of 126 people a sq km at present and 81 a sq km when all the land promised under the final consolidation plans is added.

● Less than a third of its 2.1-million people live within its borders. The rest are spread around South Africa.

But all will lose their South African citizenship tomorrow.

The population figures are based on the

Quali Commission which reported to the Ciskei Government last year on independence.

However, the latest statistics from the Department of Co-operation and Development, put Ciskei's total population at only just over a million.

● Almost two-thirds of Ciskei's gross national product can be attributed to wages earned by migrant labour in South Africa.

● Close on half of those of economically active age in the territory are unemployed, according to official Ciskei estimates.

● Almost one in three children up to the age of two suffer from one form or another of malnutrition.

● Medical facilities are in very short supply.

There is no doctor in reach of the north, for instance, where almost eight percent of Ciskei's population is settled, according to the Quali Report.

● Only 15 percent of Ciskei's 850 000 ha is suitable for dryland agriculture.

ture. Two percent of this is irrigable.

● Half the territory's basic foodstuffs have to be imported.

● Less than 15 percent of its revenue came from local sources last year.

The rest of its budget had to be made up by grants and refunds from the South African Government.

● The housing shortage is also severe in Ciskei. Industrialists at the Dimbaza growth point have complained about the difficulty of finding accommodation for staff in the nearby township.

● Madantsane, the major urban township in Ciskei and second in size to Soweto, has an average of 15 people to a four-roomed matchbox house, according to estimates.

The list of the homeland's woes is daunting. A University of Port Elizabeth research team found that the lack of jobs and a basic economic infrastructure were the root causes of the worst social problems — poverty, family breakdown

caused by the necessity of migrant labour, inadequate housing and lack of even basic community resources.

But the severest indictment of the grand apartheid design is the resettlement camps, names that have been seared into the minds of many by the publicity that highlighted their worst horrors — Thornhill, Sada and Dimbaza.

There are many such camps but Dimbaza has since been developed into an urban township with a thriving industrial area containing 35 factories and providing almost 3 900 jobs.

The first settlements at Sada in the north of Ciskei were a decade ago.

Today there are at least 70 000 people spread over a large area but only four factories and a bakery employing about 580 permanent and a few temporary staff have been set up there.

Many of these people live in shanties stacked together to give a density typical of an urban area but lacking an economic base or infrastructure, according to an SA Council of Churches document on resettlement in Ciskei.

"Overcrowding — especially in the transit camps and farms that have been ceded to Ciskei — is the greatest problem, resulting in many health hazards," said Border Council of Churches worker Mr Ray Magida.

The severest indictment of the grand apartheid design is the resettlement camps such as the one pictured — mushrooming from bare veld.



Last year Chief Sebe repeatedly stated his opposition to independence unless certain preconditions were met.

"If the prerequisites for independence — land and South African citizenship — are not solved the independence talks are nothing but a big joke," he said last April.

Two months earlier he said publicly that Ciskeians rejected independence if it meant forcing South African citizenship.

Two months ago Chief Sebe conceded the loss of South African citizenship. And at the time he announced Ciskei would go independent he did not even know what the

final boundaries of his territory would be.

He only discovered what his borders would be about a month ago when the final consolidation plan for Ciskei was announced by the Deputy Minister of Development, Mr Wentzel.

He was nearly outsmarted by Pretoria. The final consolidation of Ciskei will add another 188 000 ha but will take some years and an estimated R187-million to complete.

Did the South African Government use the carrot and the stick technique to get Ciskei to the independence poll? Chief Sebe is not telling.

He purposefully avoided a specially organised Press conference for a recent tour of journalists to the homeland.

It was clear he did not wish to face difficult questions.

The carrot South Africa may have used to get Ciskei into the uhuru camp was possibly money.

This year the homeland received a two-thirds increase in its budget — vastly more per capita than most homelands. Land hungry, restless people without jobs and not too much hope — this is the challenge that will be dropped like a brick into Lennox Sebe's lap at midnight tonight.

# Why he took a gloomy uhuru

If uhuru South African-style appears so gloomy why did Chief Lennox Sebe accept it?

Part of the answer at least lies in a growing frustration with "the apartheid regime of Pretoria" — something which also motivated Chief Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana to opt for independence four years ago.

Two years ago Chief Sebe lifted a corner of the veil on his problems with Pretoria.

"Dealing with the South African Government is like lifting a dead elephant," he said.

Ciskei's thorniest problem and the one that has heaped most acrimony on the heads of its leaders — the burgeoning resettlement camps planted on good land — has brought the bitterness to the surface on more than one occasion.

During last year's severe drought Chief Sebe slammed Pretoria for pressing more and more people into Ciskei.

The South African Government has shunned its duty and we, the Ciskei Government, are the losers," he said.

One resettlement area, Ntabathemba in the north, once provided a living for 17 white farming families.

It now houses 50 000 blacks resettled from all over South Africa and as

**Ciskei leaders probably had good reasons for their controversial independence move and development agencies are trying to change the bleak prospects of many of the homeland's people.**

the Quail Commission put it "the most permanent sign of the resettlement is the growing circle of dusty brown soil and perhaps irretrievable damage to pasture achieved in four years by uncontrollable grazing."

On the positive side there is the strong belief among some Ciskeians that independence will encourage national effort, improve morale and stimulate local initiative, leading to an improvement in the quality of life.

More than 70 percent of Xhosas polled in the Quail Commission's attitude survey said they would be willing to accept independence if blacks had "rights and a future in homelands like Ciskei but governing themselves completely."

The initiative of the Ciskei National Development Corporation has created about 12 000 jobs for an investment of R113-million over the past few years — about R9 300 a job.

"But the important thing is the multiplying factor," says Mr Frans Meisenholl, general manager of the CNDC.

"For every job created in industry another 1,5 spring up outside.

"Taking into account that each wage earner supports several people I estimate that about 100 000 people have benefited from the CNDC.

"In Dimbaza we have 35 industrialists employing 3 869 people.

"Five years ago there were only five factories.

"We have also assisted 432 Ciskeians to start their own businesses and these enterprises give employment to about 2 580 people."

A drop in the bucket, perhaps, considering that at least 8 000 workseekers come on to the market every year and that this number will soon rise to at least 12 000.

The biggest task must lie in agriculture, which has to form the basis of the Ciskei economy, said Mr Meisenholl.

And some headway has also been made here.

The Keiskamma irrigation scheme, which is run along professional lines by a firm of consultants, has already put 90 farmers on 4 ha plots producing about 190 000 litres of milk a month.

"These farmers are earning between R200 and R300 a month on these plots, which graze six top quality Friesland cows," said acting project manager Mr David Donkin.

The scheme will ultimately support about 200 farmers and consist of 1 600 ha under irrigation.

# Don't take off on Friday, 2/12/81 workers told

JAC-1 DSP  
2/12/81

105

EAST LONDON — Workers who had been given the day off on Friday should tell their employers they wanted to work, Miss Debra Komose, branch secretary of the African Food and Canning Workers Union, said at a mass meeting here last night.

Addressing a crowd of about 1 500 trade unionists, Miss Komose said workers who took the day off would be counted as having celebrated independence.

She said there was no cause to celebrate because independence was one way of promoting the apartheid system.

"Independence is going to be used to cripple the trade unions. Workers will be even more oppressed after Ciskei independence than they are now."

Mr Thozamile Gqweta, the president of the South African Allied Workers Union (Saawu), said the reason why trade unions were involving themselves in the fight against Ciskei

independence was because workers were resident in the Ciskei.

"Nobody can tell us not to involve ourselves in this issue because it affects us directly both as workers and residents.

"We do not wish to be given one meal a day as Chief Minister Sebe once promised to provide the people with. The workers are not going to accept independence at all.

"Although Chief Sebe is to take independence on Friday he knows very well that his government is not of the people, by the people and for the people."

Mr Gqweta appealed to the workers to bring their families to the Saawu offices and not to Bisho.

He also warned the workers that the leaders of Saawu might be detained by the Ciskei government but that the workers must continue the struggle even if that happened.

"We are strong enough to fight this independence." — DDR.

# Military aid to Ciskei 'fully justified'

ARGUS 2/12/81  
105

## Defence Reporter

CO-OPERATION between the South African Defence Force and the Ciskei's Department of State Security, headed by the controversial Major-General Charles Sebe, is fully justified in terms of inter-state agreements and in line with the Government's policy of creating a constellation of states.

This was the reply, provided by the SADF, when The Argus sought clarity on the SADF's decision to second 150 of its members to aid the fledgling department's military wing in the post-independence period — a move criticised as controversial in the light of the department's repressive measures in the territory.

With full independence imminent for the homeland, the department has been responsible for several highly controversial actions, including the detention of several South African trade unionists and the death of a woman mourner at a funeral.

The department's head, General Sebe, who has been described as an anarchist who is using the department to crush his personal enemies, also became embroiled in a slanging match with the South African Allied Workers' Union, which

eventually appealed to the South African Government to intervene and discipline the Ciskei police or face disastrous consequences.

Two other unions, the local branch of the African Canning Workers' Union and the General Workers' Union, added their voices to the call.

General Sebe, brother of the Ciskei's Chief Minister Lennox Sebe, showed his disdain for the united call by reacting to the shooting of the young mourner at a Mdantsane funeral in a statement which read: "There are things that are classified as news, and in our organisation we have decided not to classify this as news."

He is known as a ruthless man — one of the main factors which led to public concern over the SADF's secondment.

## RESPONSIBILITY

The Defence Force says the SADF members were seconded in terms of inter-state agreements and in line with the Government's policy of creating a constellation of Southern African states sharing a joint responsibility for Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda.

In replying to The Argus question whether SADF aid could be seen as condoning General Sebe's actions in what has been seen as an attempt to attain personal goals using the combined forces under his command, the SADF spokesman said: "It must be emphasised that the aid (military) is not for a particular person, but for the Defence Force of an independent Southern African state."

This example has (C and P options images in a printer. The @FREE statement the @SYM statement file is deleted specified printer

Examples 4 shows a run stream in which the user has assigned a data file (ABC\*DATAFILE) which is to be catalogued as PRIVATE. The user has then attached an internal name (9) to the file. The user may then reference the file by this internal name from within his program. The program accesses two card data files (@EOF's) contained within the run stream. These card images are processed from the @XQT statement and are separated by an @EOF statement

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 @FOR, IS  
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EXAMPLE 6

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EXAMPLE 5

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**Own Correspondent**  
EAST LONDON. — The Quail Commission was pressured with unsubtle hints not to dismiss the notion of independence, the Commission's secretary, Mr Richard Proctor-Sims, disclosed yesterday.

And individual commissioners were pressured to give the Ciskei Government "some room for manoeuvre" Mr Proctor-Sims said in an article written for a Port Elizabeth newspaper.

He said the Ciskei Government was set on independence regardless of the commission's recommendations and had indicated that "there would be extreme displeasure if the independence option was dismissed entirely".

## Ciskei: 'Hints to commission'

In spite of these incidents, the commission had unanimously and unreservedly signed a report which concluded that even the status quo, however unsatisfactory, was preferable to independence.

"Bearing in mind the position of the commission, this unanimity must have shocked both the Ciskei and South African governments. But the Ciskei Government was bent on independence anyway, whatever the cost to its people, and it set about

salvaging what it could from the commission's recommendations," Mr Proctor-Sims said.

He said the Ciskei's Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, had described the revised land package as a betrayal by the South African Government, but "refused to do the logical thing, which was to postpone independence until better terms were offered".

"The same applied to compromises on citizenship, on removals and on confeder-

ation, none of which favoured the Ciskei

"The promise of the rebirth of the Ciskei nation blinded Chief Minister Sebe to everything else. This is a charitable way of saying that his power hunger made the pursuit of this single morsel, independence, unstoppable," Mr Proctor-Sims said

The Ciskei Government had also not appreciated a cardinal fact spelt out by the commission and that was if it really wanted independence and was patient, it could more or less set its own terms. But more experienced negotiators from Pretoria whittled down Chief Sebe's independence package.

# Matanzima snub for Ciskei

ARGUS  
1/12/81

105

UMTATA. — The Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, said yesterday that neither he nor any member of his Government would attend the Ciskei independence celebrations.

He said the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, and South Africa had no right to divide the Xhosa nation and warned that South Africa and Sebe will rue the 4th of December, 1981, when the march of time catches up on them.

Chief Matanzima said his Government had sent a letter to the South African Government earlier this year appealing for consideration of two alternatives to the Ciskeian independence plan.

Only the acceptance of either of them, the letter said, would ensure peace between the Ciskei and Transkei.

#### AMALGAMATION

The alternatives were:

- Amalgamation of the Ciskei and Transkei or
- Removing the Whittlesea or Hewu area from the Ciskei and annexing it to Transkei 'where it historically belongs.'

In support of amalgamation, the letter said separate Ciskeian independence would be contrary to the spirit of the enabling Act, the Bantu Self-Government Act, No 46 of 1959, which envisaged one Xhosa national unit.

The Transkei Government would not recognise Ciskeian independence and would never participate at any meeting where the Ciskei was represented 'since we hold that we are the true representatives of the Xhosa nation, both historically and numerically.'

#### JURISDICTION

On the second alternative suggesting annexation of the Whittlesea or Hewu area to Transkei, the letter said the Ciskei Government had demonstrated beyond any shadow of doubt its complete inability to govern the Tembu people under its jurisdiction.

It had contravened Tembu law and customs by appointing a commoner (a certain Mr Seke) as chief above Tembu chiefs.

Chief Matanzima said the Kei River did not divide the Xhosa nation into separate entities; it was merely a physical boundary conveniently used to mark district boundaries. — Sapa.



# SA transfers Dept of State Security to Ciskei Govt

EVENING POST 1/12/81

105

JOHANNESBURG — The Ciskei Department of State Security was handed over to the Ciskei Government by the South African Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, at Bisho yesterday.

The department includes combined forces and was handed over to Chief Minister Lennox Sebe as part of the independence celebrations.

Mr Le Grange said he expected Ciskei and South African security forces to have close links.

South African policemen had been seconded to the department to help, the Minister said.

A spokesman for the Ciskeian Independence Office had confirmed that three French senators would attend the country's independence celebrations in Bisho this week, the SABC reported.

The spokesman said between 600 and 700 people had accepted special invitations to the celebrations. Thirty-five of these were from overseas.

President Michael Mphahlele of Venda would be present when Ciskei became independent on Thursday night, while President Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana would be represented by three members of his Cabinet.

Transkei would not attend the celebrations, said the spokesman.

Mr Raymond Parsons, chief executive of the Association of Chambers of Commerce, said in King William's Town last night that economic

prosperity in Ciskei and South Africa as a whole was "ultimately indivisible".

Addressing the annual general meeting of the Kaffrarian Chamber of Commerce, he said political stability was a prerequisite for business confidence in the Eastern Cape and South Africa.

He said it had to be accepted by all concerned that economic prosperity was "ultimately indivisible, both within this (Ciskei) region and South Africa as a whole".

"In other words, the challenge is to reconcile, in the African context, First World institutions and Third World aspirations."

Businessmen should ensure that, through their chambers of commerce and other channels, effective consultative machinery was maintained "inside and outside political boundaries", said Mr Parsons.

In view of the priority given by the South African Government to the development of black states, "additional preferential treatment may be given to them in the future", he said.

"It is clear that in terms of current proposals, growth in the East London-King William's Town complex could be strongly stimulated because of its status as a planned metropolitan area."

Mr Parsons said it would be as much a question of attitudes as of "basic realities" that would decide the ultimate relationship between businessmen and an independent Ciskei. — Sapa

Edwin Post

1/12/81

105

# How the Ciskei Govt has failed its people

By RICHARD PROCTOR-SIMS, secretary of the Quail Commission

AS secretary of the commission which reported in 1980 that independence was "an unattractive option" for the Ciskei, I cannot help regarding the Ciskei's independence on December 4 with great sadness.

There is now no doubt in my mind that the Ciskei Government wanted the international commission it appointed late in 1978 to endorse the process of homeland independence and so give it some measure of international respectability. But for many months I allowed myself to think otherwise.

I had been approached in August 1978 and offered the secretaryship of a commission still to be formed. I was to help 'balance' a commission of five or seven members after two appointments had already been made.

These were Professor Ernst Marais, now a committee chairman on the President's Council, and Dr Martin van den Berg, then president of the Afrikaanse Handeelsinstituut. The South African Government was, therefore already well represented, albeit indirectly, on the commission.

Balance was achieved by the appointment to the commission of three non-South Africans and one Ciskeian, and as chairman, a non-political South African, Sir Arthur Snelling, Professor Peter Kilby and Professor Bob Roberg all had impeccable credentials as the non South African members of the commission. A historian, Mr Coax Lalendle, represented the Ciskei, and Professor George Quail was the independent chairman.

Some of the commission's members, too, were suspicious of some sort of a cover-up or whitewash and they therefore accepted appointment on a number of conditions.

The most important were that:

- They would have complete freedom to do their job their own way.

- There would be sufficient funds for their investigation.

- The commissioner's report would be published in full and at the same time as it was handed to the Ciskei Government.

- The commissioner's name should be changed from

"Ciskei Independence Commission" to just "Ciskei Commission" to reinforce the fact that the commissioners had no preconceptions.

Towards the end of the commission's life, unsubtle hints were received by the secretary that the commissioner's report would have to give the Ciskei Government some room for manoeuvre and that there would be extreme displeasure if the independence option were dismissed entirely. Pressures were brought to bear, too, on individual commissioners.

Despite these incidents, not until now reported, the commission surprised all South Africa — and possibly itself as well — by unanimously and without reservations signing a hard-hitting report which concluded that even the status quo, however unsatisfactory that might be, was preferable to independence.

Bearing in mind the commission of the commission, this unanimity must have shocked both the Ciskei and the South African governments.

But the Ciskei Government was hell bent on independence anyway, whatever the cost to its people, and it set about salvaging what it could from the commission's recommendations.

It noted that it had been given a powerful array of negotiating weapons and that its independence, if the people wanted it, would be very different from those of Transkei, Bophuthatwana and Venda.

Sufficient land would be transferred; South African nationality, alongside Ciskeian citizenship, would be secured for all Ciskeians; an agreement would be reached whereby South Africa relinquished its right to expel unwanted Ciskeians from elsewhere in South Africa to the Ciskei; and the Ciskei would make it part of its negotiating package that the Ciskei would be joined to South Africa in a federation or confederation.

These were among the conditions proposed by the commission as the minimum on which independence could be successful. Before examining how well or how poorly the Ciskei negotiators were to acquit themselves in these areas, it is important to look at another commission recommendation. This was for a referen-

dum on the independence issue.

The commission said that one condition of taking independence should be that "majorities of Ciskeians both in the Ciskei and in the South African common area vote(d) in favour of independence in a carefully supervised referendum on this issue". Unfortunately, something less than this took place.

Whereas the commissioner's own very thorough attitude surveys had shown that two-thirds of all Ciskeians opposed independence on the terms available, the Ciskei Government's referendum showed that well over 90% of those voting were in favour of independence. While this anomaly has never been satisfactorily explained, the following circumstances indicate that the commissioner's survey may have been more reliable than the referendum.

□ The referendum was conducted at a time when the Ciskei Government had assured voters that much more land would be transferred, that confederation would be part of the package, and that Ciskeians would be able to keep their South African nationality.

□ The Van der Walt Commission had just announced that it was recommending that King William's Town should be incorporated into the Ciskei.

□ Voters were threatened with exposure and vengeance if they showed disloyalty to the "nation" by voting "No".

Considering these factors, as well as the percentage poll and the fact that many Ciskeians were not registered voters, it would be unrealistic to attach too much value to the referendum result.

But what happened to Chief Minister Sebe's package? One by one, the conditions proposed by the commission, which he wanted incorporated in the Ciskei's independence application, were whittled away by the more experienced and more powerful negotiating team from the Union Buildings. Why was this so?

There are two reasons for the poor performance of the Ciskei's negotiators. In the first place, the Ciskei Government did things back to front. It asked the voters for an independence mandate and fixed the date, and then it started the serious negotiations.

The South African side had the Ciskei team over a barrel. All that it had to do was to mark time and wait for the inevitable series of surrenders. Secondly, the promise of the rebirth of the Ciskei nation blinded Chief Minister Sebe to everything else. This is a charitable way of saying that his power hunger made the pursuit of this single morsel independence, unstoppable.

Predictably, the Van der Walt commissioner's proposal on King William's Town, whose timing inevitably influenced one election, was reversed in time to influence at least the East Cape seats in the white South African general election.

Chief Minister Sebe described the revised land package as a betrayal of faith by the South African Government, but he refused to do the logical thing, which was to postpone independence until better terms were offered.

The same applied to the compromises on citizenship, on removals and on confederation, none of which favoured the Ciskei.

The Ciskei Government seems never to have appreciated a cardinal fact: spent out to it by the commission. This is that if the Ciskei really wanted independence, and was prepared to be patient, it could more or less set its own terms.

This was because the real supplicant was the South African Government and not the Ciskei.

This is what the South African Government stood to lose if the Ciskei Government had stood firm and thrown the book — in this case, the Quail report — at Mr Botha, Dr Kooorhof and the Foreign Affairs mandarins.

□ Its game of dominoes would have been finished and Gazankulu, Lebowa and certainly KwaZulu would have been unseizable.

□ It would have had to devise and implement the sort of nationality/citizenship proposals Dr Kooorhof discussed with the commission, and almost certainly to extend them to the existing independent homelands.

□ It would have had to make an accommodation with black South Africans in what the commission called the "South African common area" other than through the homeland governments.

□ It would have had to spell out and implement its vague constellation/confederation proposals before any more homelands took their independence.

Where Chief Minister Sebe really went wrong was in his timing. One of the more important recommendations of the report of the Quail Commission was Paragraph 345, which reads:

"Arrangements of a federal type (federal or confederal) could have many attractive features for a non-independent Ciskei and would be welcomed by Ciskeians according to our survey. We advise the Ciskei to enter into discussions about such arrangements before rather than after taking any independence."

In retrospect, however, this recommendation did not go far enough. The Ciskei Government certainly did have discussions with the South African Government on a future confederation but the treaties make no binding provision for the introduction of confederal arrangements satisfactory to the Ciskei.

No doubt the Ciskei has been given certain unpublished promises, but promises, even of the well-intentioned and not the jobbing-off variety, are no substitute for contracts, and the best contracts are made from a position of strength.

Whatever the South African Government may say about negotiations between equals — in relation to its constellation ideas — the Ciskei will never be stronger than it was when the South African Government wanted it to take its independence.

Years ago the east of *Wait a Minute* told us that "Natal is also part of South Africa". In a slightly different sense, the Ciskei will still be part of South Africa after December 4, 1981, whatever the Foreign Affairs protocols say.

denance. It could have sheltered behind the legal, constitutional, economic and moral arguments put forward by a commission it had itself called into being.

Chief Minister Sebe once laid claim to the leadership of all Xhosa-speaking South Africans not directly controlled by the Transkei Government. By following in the footsteps of the Matanzimas he has forgone that claim.

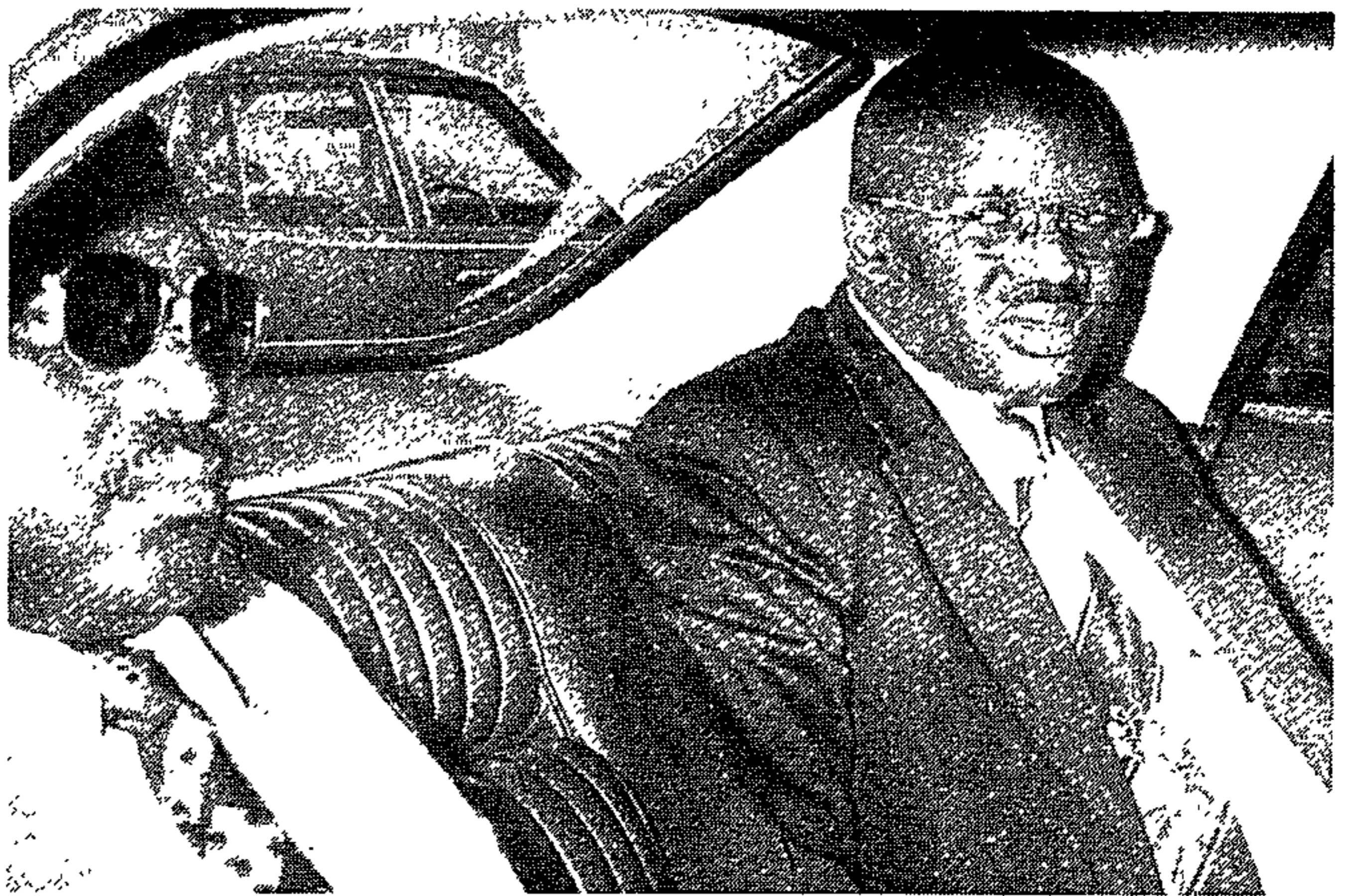
But let me end on a note of optimism.

One day, when the respective governments look below and read words which seem to have been forgotten — "Ex urinate vires" — they will find it much easier to come together again than they would if the international community had recognised homeland independence as 'real or sovereign independence'.

Years ago the east of *Wait a Minute* told us that "Natal is also part of South Africa". In a slightly different sense, the Ciskei will still be part of South Africa after December 4, 1981, whatever the Foreign Affairs protocols say.

# A step into political insanity

SOWETAN  
1/12/81  
105



"Anti-communist maniac" General Charles Sebe (left) and his brother, Chief Lennox Sebe, steer the way to solitude.

Ciskei is due to become on Friday the fourth bantustan, or tribal "homeland", to be accorded independent status by South Africa.

Twice the size of Luxemburg and covering more than 5 000 sq kms next to the Indian Ocean between Cape Town and Durban, Ciskei has 2.1 million inhabitants, two-thirds of whom live in the white industrialised zones of South Africa.

Despite a tense political and social climate, this extremely poor land is preparing celebrations to mark a move to "independence" which will be totally ignored by the international community.

The rest of the world has already refused to recognise similar events for three other bantustans which have been declared independent: Transkei in 1976, Bophuthatswana in 1977 and Venda in 1979.

The United Nations and the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) see this "balkanisation" of southern Africa as an accentuation of the apartheid policy of the Government in Pretoria.

The South African authorities aim, they say, to create black "reservations" in order to define more clearly a "white state" in which the black man or woman would be no more than a stranger, an immigrant worker.

The authorities strongly contest this interpretation. The future of Ciskei, the least developed of the bantustans, promises to be difficult.

In addition, a growing political

and trade union movement, harshly repressed, is opposed to the change, whose principles have even been rejected by a Ciskei Government Commission on the matter.

The Government of neighbouring Transkei is also strongly opposed to a policy which would mean dividing the ethnic Xhosa people between two States, rather than uniting them in one as the homelands policy is supposed to do.

Ciskei will however be the first

## Ciskei in the dependence of SA

bantustan to have the change preceded by a referendum.

On December 4, 1980, 58 percent of the 503 000 registered voters said "yes" to Pretoria-style independence and 0,3 percent said "no", according to official figures. The abstention rate was 40 percent.

Observers are convinced that there were irregularities in the vote and that pressure was applied by a tub-thumping campaign filled with promises waged by Chief Lennox Sebe, who will rule Ciskei.

A majority of the electorate living in the white industrial zones of South Africa, 1,4 million of the 2,1 millions of Ciskei, boycotted the elections.

These people fear that this form of independence will bring about the loss of their South African citizenship and mean for them, in a period of economic recession, unemployment and "repatriation".

For contrary to what he promised during the referendum campaign, Chief Sebe will probably not be able to secure from the authorities in Pretoria a pledge that citizens of Ciskei may have "double nationality" and a South African passport.

He was not, moreover, been

W Botha realises an effort is needed to help it out of its state of under-development. He recently called for investment in Ciskei, which is offering enormous facilities for industrial development.

According to Mr Botha, Ciskei remains a priority area for South African economic aid, which already finances 80 percent of its budget, while 95 percent of its revenue comes from the wages of its migrant workers.

Meanwhile, there is growing tension between Ciskei's police force, headed by General Charles Sebe, brother to the Prime Minister, and organised labour, led by Thomazile Gqweta.

Some observers already see this young trade union leader as a successor to the two great black nationalist figures, Nelson Mandela who is in jail, and Steve Biko who died in police custody in 1977.

The repression of this opposition is waged by the forces of General Sebe, who is portrayed in the liberal English-speaking press as a "tonton macoute" (the notorious political police in Haiti) and an "anti-communist maniac."

One person died in a recent protest demonstration.

It is against this sombre and worrying background that the young Republic of Ciskei will this week celebrate an official independence which is, to say the least, contested and appears fragile indeed. — AFP.

Work out your reading rates for your prescribed books - you will then know in advance whether to schedule a whole weekend for a chapter, or whether to read it on the train on the way home. Try to do the same for test preparation, essay planning and writing, etc.

(B) The second missing element is obvious. You have work to do, time to do it, but where do you do it? Studies on study areas suggest that a good place to study :

(i) Is free from interruption (noise, visual distraction)

(v) Is cool and comfortable.

(vi) Is available to you on a regular basis.

Those of you who are privileged enough to have your own room at home will have little difficulty. If this is not the case use your ingenuity. The libraries on campus have many study areas - find a quiet area. Many departments have study rooms or seminar rooms which you could ask to use. In general, find the best study place available to you - the factors mentioned should help you decide between venues even

constitutes one of the major study tasks for most students in the faculties of Arts and Social Science. Once again, taking good notes aids understanding and recall.

#### 1.4 Completing Assignments

This includes essays, long papers, practicals, reports and tutorial work. Written assignments will be scheduled throughout the year.

## Call to C.T. 1/12/81 protect border farmers

Defence Reporter

EASTERN Cape farmers have called on the government to erect patrollable fences and the construction of control posts along the national states' homelands to solve or diminish their current problems.

In addition, they say, the only way of stabilizing the country's internal boundaries is to give black farmers property rights along the national states' borders and grant unconditional concessions to their white opposite numbers on the other side of the line.

A long memorandum on the subject of the internal borders was submitted by the Eastern Cape Agricultural Union at the South African Agricultural Union congress in Durban recently and has been quoted at length in the Farmer, official journal of the SAAU.

The Eastern Cape farmers said the most common problems encountered in border areas were:

- ⊙ The systematic removal of fences.
- ⊙ The theft of livestock and produce.
- ⊙ Trespass on white-owned property by man and beast.
- ⊙ The threat to life, such as murders and acts of terrorism, and the consequent drop in property values and creditworthiness.
- ⊙ The spreading of livestock diseases.
- ⊙ The intimidation of employees.

The memorandum pointed out that farmers who found themselves on a national state's border as a result of government policy were not in the same situation as those who had been border farmers for centuries.

### New borders

In the case of new borders there was usually a large concentration of people without an agricultural background who had, in most cases, a hostile attitude towards the farmer.

Among the concessions the ECAU asked for were:

- ⊙ Protection for farmers and their families.
- ⊙ Provision of "necessary means of communication" such as radio sets and roads.
- ⊙ Preferential treatment with regard to buying or leasing adjacent state-owned land.
- ⊙ Exemption from further operational duty after completion of national service.

⊙ A guarantee of property values in the event of a border farmer wishing to sell his land.

This preparation includes reviewing lecture notes and reading, memorising facts, outlining relationships and preparing practice answers.

Now, each of these activities requires special skills and you will need to become proficient at each to succeed at university. The lectures tomorrow and the day after will look at the different skills some of these study behaviours require. Today's lecture will look at an important factor they all have in common - they all require a carefully planned use of a scarce commodity - TIME.

QUANTITY  
SURVEYING

(Continued)

**Sebe:  
our  
deal  
is not  
final**

DD 30/11/81  
105

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Practice.

BISHO — Ciskei would press for federal overtones and equal status with South Africa in the proposed confederation of Southern African states, Chief Minister Chief Lennox Sebe said at the opening of the Independence Stadium here at the weekend.

Speaking about Ciskei's commitment to work towards a confederation, which is contained in one of 70 agreements signed between Ciskei and South Africa, he said "the eventual deal may differ from what one originally contemplated."

It would be closer to what the Ciskei had in mind than what South Africa had in mind.

"It is a pity we could not start further along the road as Ciskei anticipated with a confederal nationality, but I believe that will come," Chief Sebe said.

Initially, South Africa had advocated a constellation of states, and although this concept was never fully spelt out, it appears that what was envisaged, was an economic relationship between the states in Southern Africa.

"Ciskei, although it has always talked in terms of a confederation of states, would have liked to have seen certain federal overtones imposed on that concept."

Ciskei had always seen confederation as a multi-lateral arrangement, where Transkei, Ciskei, Venda, Bophuthatswana and South Africa were equal partners.

While the independent black states were not committed to forming a confederation, they favoured such a relationship.

"There should therefore be little problem in ironing out the minor difficulties which might present themselves now that the principle has been accepted by all."

Chief Sebe called for the formation of a council to which each state could nominate delegates.

Decisions taken by the council would be referred back to each government for ratification.

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When mutual difficulties could be discussed and resolved "in an atmosphere of understanding and give and take, one ends up with decisions which, although they were not perhaps exactly what the negotiating states would wish to have, are at least a movement away from what existed previously."

Chief Sebe said the proposed confederation had to work. "We cannot afford to fail. This is the last ditch. There is no room for static politics in South Africa."

If mutual trust was lacking at confederal level, meaningless decisions would be taken, he said. Certain governments could also find themselves in continual conflict with confederal decisions and become unwilling to apply them in their countries.

The opening of the stadium, which marked the first day of independence celebrations which will culminate on Thursday and Friday, was attended by 2 000 people.

Chief Sebe unveiled a commemorative plaque during proceedings which included inspection of a guard of honour and a display by Ciskeian school gymnasts.

Strict security was enforced at the stadium, which will seat 30 000 for independence and took only five months to build.  
— DDR.

URBAN &  
REGIONAL  
PLANNING

# Bengu pleases all with sermon

DD 39/11/81 (105)

your kingdom is divided and given to the Medes and Persians."

A striking feature of the service was that there were few Anglicans, both priests and members. The latter could be judged from the resplendent col-

Officiating ministers were the Rev. A. M. Bottoman, Moderator of the Presbyterian Church in Africa, the Rev. D. M. Zondeki, of the United Congregational Church, the Rev. V.

Kama, of the Presbyterian Church in Africa and the Rev. D. F. Marebese, of the Anglican Church, a Ciskei Government employee.

The service was preceded by a procession led by the South African Defence Force band. — DDR

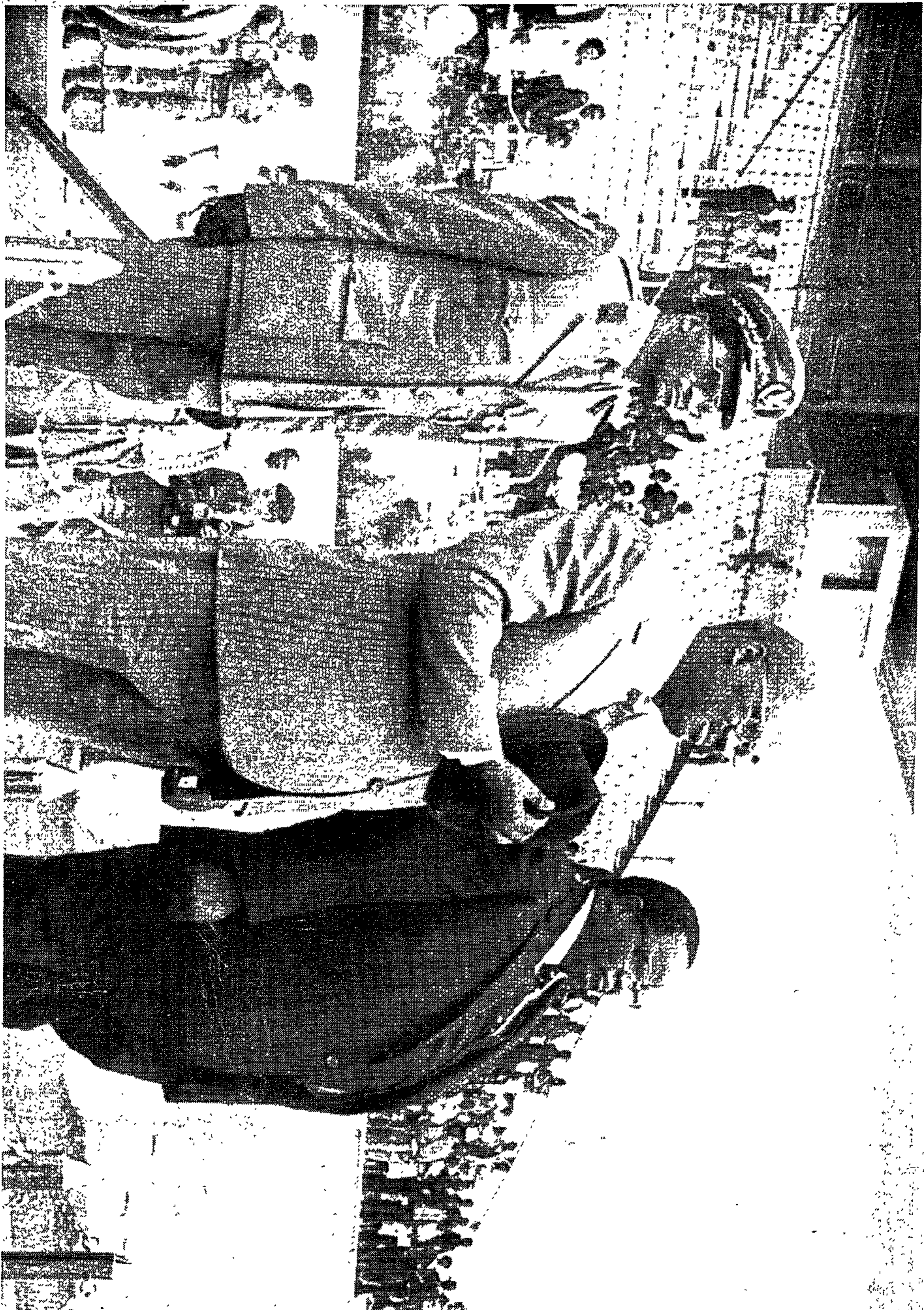
**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN** — About 18 000 Ciskeians — more were still moving in when the benediction was pronounced — heard the Rev. Nicholas Bengu, of the Assemblies of God, call on leaders and the people to take their independence in the name of God.

Mr Bengu, who was introduced by master of ceremonies, the Rev. V. G. Nishinga, as South Africa's Billy Graham, warmed the hearts of many with his controlled presentation of the independence sermon at an inter-denominational service at Independence Stadium, Bisho.

Comments afterwards were that it could have fitted anywhere and although he touched on some political aspects, all shades of opinion would have welcomed its sum total.

His text was taken from the Old Testament book of Daniel 5:25 Mene Mene Tekel Upharsin, interpreted to mean: "God has numbered your kingdom, and finished it; you have been weighed in the balances and found wanting."

Left: The Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, takes the salute during the opening of the Independence Stadium at Bisho on Saturday. Flanking him are, left, the Director-General of Security Services, Major-General Charles Sebe, and the Minister of Agriculture, the Rev W. M. Xaba.



Bell-John Prize  
For the best all-round student 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



**Chief Sebe shakes hands with Mr A. Grinaker, managing director of the company that built the Independence Stadium.**

RDW 30/11/81

# Camp must pull out roots it had to plant

Mail Correspondent

THE Department of Co-operation and Development is tightlipped on the "sensitive and delicate political issue" of the looming removal of residents of the Glenmore resettlement camp on the Fish River for the second time in less than three years.

## Veteran does not want to move

Mail Correspondent

A 70-YEAR-OLD Second World War veteran, with a tattered card saying "Welcome home to the Union of South Africa", and signed by Field Marshal Jan Smuts, is one of the Glenmore pensioners who does not want to move again.

Mr Andries Tlale, who served as a fireman in Egypt and Berlin and saw battle at Alamein and Tobruk, particularly does not want to go to Peddie. Originally from Pretoria, he moved to Grahamstown after the war to work. He then moved to Klipfontein Farm, near Alexandria.



MR ANDRIES TLALE  
Peddie is 'not my place'

where he worked as a labourer to support his wife and seven children. In 1979 he and his family were forcibly evicted and "relocated" at Glenmore. "We did not like it here at first," he said, "but we are more settled now and do not want to move." Mr Tlale is particularly proud of his returning serviceman's card, welcoming him back to South Africa. "Peddie is not my place, I don't want to go the Ciskei" Mr Tlale receives an ex-serviceman's pension from the South African Government and, like the rest of Glenmore's many pensioners, fears that if they are forced to move to Peddie, payments of pensions, which took so long to be transferred to Glenmore, will stop once again.

The department has administered Glenmore since 1979, when the Ciskei government refused to accept people uprooted from farms in the Alexandria and Kenton-on-Sea areas and dumped on the banks of the Fish River.

The Wooldridge squatters at Kammaskraal, who are worst off at present, will be the first to move to the new resettlement camp at Peddie, according to a spokesman for the department.

About 170 families, who were promised houses at Kammaskraal but found tents, have been told they will move in January.

### Employed

According to the spokesman, they will have toilets and a temporary water supply and will be employed in developing the "infrastructure" for the other groups to be moved.

Prefabricated houses would be provided, although other facilities would not yet be ready.

He was unable to say when the 70 Alexandria families at Kammaskraal would be moved. It would not be until the "infrastructure" was ready.

At Glenmore and Kammaskraal - which house about 5 700 - people are bitterly opposed to the pending removal to Peddie.

They had believed they were there to stay and had made the best of their conditions.

"How can we start from scratch, all over again?" asked a Glenmore pensioner, Mr Tutu Gqokani. "We have just started settling down here. We have gardens now and new classrooms. Some are even getting jobs."

At Peddie, where they will move into a densely populated closed settlement, there will be no land and few jobs.

Peddie is deeper in Ciskei than their present homes and further from the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage complex where some Glenmore people find work.

After moving to Peddie they will have to compete with thousands of rural poor for jobs in King William's Town and East London.

But Glenmore's 4 200 residents occupy valuable arable land wanted by Ciskei for extensions to its Tyefu irrigation project.

At Kammaskraal, about 30km from Peddie on the Prudhoe road, there is a dam and crops, not people, are the priority.

### Improved

Glenmore people still occupy the "temporary" wooden homes that greeted them in 1979, but many have been painted and improved with extensions, gardens and vegetable patches.

Six new classrooms, to relieve overcrowding in Glenmore's only primary school, are nearing completion.

Sports and social clubs have started.

The work situation has also improved at Glenmore and fewer people are now on rations.

"There is nowhere near full employment here," says the superintendent, Mr Dave Strauss. "But there are more job opportunities that they will have

well defined on p.65 of her thesis: to give work, "la recherche lucide et volontaire ée des forces fatales" - Nerval's search for es that he felt to be threatening him. She s, devoted successively to Nerval's sense of writings, the part played by dreams and dream-writings themselves help him to achieve his

ent understanding of Nerval's major works, as a difficult subject and to present a clear and ail reference has been made to a considerable s, mythology, symbolism and other relevant cy for the different chapters to become auto-spects of Nerval's work, but care has been taken general theme, and the thesis as a whole does s command of French is generally acceptable con-ortunity to study in France or spend any apprec-sometimes quite sensitive. There are however stic lapses. Typing slips are very few. The-te sufficient acquaintance with methods of ect matter, and I consider it adequate in scale he award of a Master's degree.

degree be given with distinction, and although ndertake further research I do not regard the recommendation for the award of a major scholar-n' principle, in Nerval's work as a whole but, erence to his last narrative piece Aurélia, rent facets. The relationship between Aurélia ought out and this results in some uncomfort-ther effect of the concentration on Aurélia is so exclusively identified with his struggle surprising that at least two readily available imères have not been consulted although the ides a fairly detailed analysis of one of the ion.

stions, the thesis does show some originality, al is organized and in the use made of the pects of Nerval's inner experience, but it could advancement of knowledge of the subject. It ation in its present form.

I recommending the award of the M.A. degree,

M. Shackleton



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# Police Ceasefire at funeral

## KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — A Transkei security policeman was stabbed and stoned to death at the Mxenge funeral here on Saturday.

He was Sergeant Albert Jungwana Tofile, who was certified dead on arrival at hospital.

No personal details were available yesterday and the Transkei Commissioner of Police, Major-General Martin Ngebeba, was not available for comment. He was reportedly at his country home for the weekend.

Trouble apparently started when some youths, bombing the crowd for any scape recorders, found Sgt Tofile using one and attacked him.

Efforts to shield him were unsuccessful as the youths went on the rampage. Mr Tofile was taken to Grey Hospital here and his body was later removed to

the police mortuary where it was identified. It was learnt that he had gone to the funeral with two women security police members, who had to hitch-hike back to Transkei as the keys for their

But he confirmed a man had been killed and had been identified as a Transkeian security policeman. He added that Ciskeians were not responsible for the man's death. "None of my fulltime

**More funeral reports and pictures, pages 2 and 3; Editorial opinion, page 16.**

vehicle could not be found.

The Director-General designate for the Ciskei Police, Major-General Charles Sebe, said the matter was out of his hands. He referred inquiries to South African and Transkeian Police.

The divisional commissioner of police in the Border, Brigadier J. H. du Plessis, said he had no details of the man's death, but he also confirmed a man had been killed.

A service revolver and a pocket book belonging to Sgt Tofile were handed over to the organisers of the funeral.

It could not be established yesterday whether Sgt Tofile was married. Eye-witnesses said he was in mid-20s.

During the attack Sgt Tofile was taken to a car with a Pinetown registration, where he was sheltered by some people. When the owner of the vehicle returned he found both left tyres had been slashed. — DDR.



# 15 000 gather at Rayi for funeral

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN** — Rayi — a small village, almost hidden from the national road to Grahamstown, 5 km from here — seemed to have found fame on Saturday when about 15 000 people from various parts of Southern Africa came to pay their last respects to the murdered Durban lawyer, Griffiths Mlungisi Mxenge.

There were no tears for the former Robben Island prisoner who completed an LLB degree at Natal University while banned from attending any educational centre.

It was "amandla" and clenched fists from the time the crowds gathered on Friday night to when the coffin, decked in ANC colours, was lowered into a grave almost directly opposite his home and

three km from the grave of black consciousness leader Steve Biko, who was buried on September 25, 1977.

There was some talk about the tragedy of Mr Mxenge's death but speaker after speaker emphasised the need to carry on the work he was doing.

The master of ceremonies, The Rev Mcebisi Xundu, who was also in charge of proceedings at Biko's funeral, announced that seven buses from Durban were held up at the Kei Bridge border post as some passengers, mainly children, had no travel documents.

Almost as an afterthought he called on the crowd to make a collection so that money — R3 a person for special travel documents — could be sent to the post to help

them get through.

Hats were used and in less than 30 minutes R1 500 had been collected and a car dispatched to fetch the mourners from Kei Bridge.

The last two buses arrived as the crowd moved towards the graveyard.

Two speakers, who were in the buses delayed at Kei Bridge, spoke after Bishop Desmond Tutu had delivered his sermon.

If one looked for dress, there were all colours; from the black, yellow and green of the ANC to the blue denim worn by youths, suits among legal men and others formally dressed to dashikis worn by those who espoused black consciousness.

There were people from all walks of life — workers,

peasants, professional and business people, students and hobos.

There were ugly incidents, too, particularly the incident in which a Transkei policeman was killed. He was stabbed and stoned because he was using a tape recorder.

Another tape recorder belonging to an Idutywa bookseller was destroyed earlier.

If some youths were unruly, there was exemplary control by the organisers.

The Idutywa bookseller found a comfortable place on the platform after the attack and every time there was a commotion, Mr Xundu called for order, asking for any culprit to be brought to him.

Mr Mxenge's body lay in

state before the funeral and crowds marched past to see the wounds on his face.

The coffin was hoisted shoulder high from the family home to the open veld, where the speeches were delivered, and then former colleagues from Robben Island carried the coffin to the graveyard.

As the crowds settled down for the ceremony, little Namhla Mxenge, the Mxenge's six-year-old daughter, stood as if puzzled at all that was happening.

She had already gone up the steps to the ring provided for family and speakers, but she walked back down and was finally helped up again.

There was enough time for Mdantsane "mbongi," Mr Mncedisi Qangule, to sing some praises relevant to the occasion and the

crowd loved every moment of it — something unusual for funerals and, in Xhosa custom, usually reserved for heroes and chiefs.

The last thunderous shout of "Amandla" came just after the singing of Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrica and there was a sudden hush and buzz as people moved back to the family home to end the funeral.

An army aircraft hovered above as the Benediction was pronounced, but police kept a low profile, although there were many in King William's Town as crowds gathered for the funeral.

Mdantsane residents on their way home were stopped at a roadblock. Funeral programmes, souvenirs connected with the funeral and copies of a black newspaper sold at the funeral were confiscated. — DDR.

## Urge govt to talk says Motlana

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN** — The official opposition to the "racist" government was the outlawed African National Congress (ANC), the chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, Dr Nthatho Motlana, said at the funeral of Mr G. M. Mxenge here.

Peace and stability would be restored when the nationalist government agreed to negotiate with the ANC, he said.

He added that the people's memorial to Mr Mxenge would be a campaign to compel the government to come to a negotiating table with the only group which mattered, the ANC, and called on the government to put an end to divisions of the people.

"We know history is replete with examples of hardline statements which have changed, like the former racist government of Mr Ian Smith, who once refused to negotiate with Zanu, and South Africa who refused to negotiate with Swapo until now when they are prepared to speak to Swapo.



Mr Mxenge's brothers, Dr Fumbatha Mxenge, who came from Ireland for the funeral, and Mr Mhleli Mxenge, who passed a vote of thanks for the family.

## Liberation assured, but costly — Tutu

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN** — The liberation of the black man in South Africa was assured but it would be costly, the General Secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said at the weekend.

At the funeral of murdered Durban attorney, Mr G. M. Mxenge, he said: "You must know the victory of liberation and freedom is assured."

"Our God is the God of freedom and liberation and will lead us out of bondage. He will lead us out of oppression, suffering. We shall be free there is no doubt. But our liberation will be costly.

Bishop Tutu said many more people would be detained, banned, deported and exiled. Many would be killed but nothing would stop blacks becoming free.

"No police bullets, no dogs, teargas, prison, death in detention, no nothing will stop us because God is on our side. God is the kind of God who always sides with the oppressed."

People had not come to the funeral to mourn but to thank God for this son of Africa who had remained faithful to the end and who joined other heroes and heroines of the struggle for liberation that South Africa should be free, un-

ited and not a South Africa balkanised into unviable Bantustans.

He said South Africa would become truly democratic for all South Africans, black and white, and the rule of law would reign.

"South Africa will be free and we will all, black and white, participate in its government and share its wealth and resources and our land. It will be a land where all the people count because they are God's children, created in his image," Bishop Tutu said.

"If God be for us, who can be against us? Victory is assured."

## Sisulu call for rededication

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN** — Cold-blooded murder was the most painful and most impossible to accept yet this kind of death in the black community was on the increase, Mrs Albertina Sisulu, the wife of Mr Walter Sisulu who is serving life imprisonment on Robben Island, said at the funeral of Mr G. M. Mxenge at the weekend.

"Since the early 60's people have been known to die in South African jails, to be killed in cold blood," she said.

"We remember Mdluli, Timol, Tiro, Hector Peterson, Steve Biko and most recently Joe Gqabi, to mention only a few. While it is painful, the increase of this kind of thing is not surprising. It is a reflection of the times in which we live and an indication of the issues that face the black people of this country at this point in their history. Mxenge and others like him will continue to be killed in this manner because of their dedication to the struggle to create a South African society that is based on peace, justice and equality, she said.

Mrs Sisulu said Mr Mxenge died fighting for

the liberation of the oppressed people of this country. He died like a brave soldier and like a hero.

Mrs Sisulu called on the mourners to rededicate themselves there and now to the struggle for a free, just and peaceful South Africa.

"It is only if we do so, that Mr Mxenge's death will not have been in vain. His blood will truly have watered the tree of liberty.

"It is true that Mr Mxenge died for all the oppressed people of this country. But there is a particular group of people who have suffered a more and immediate loss. These are the hundreds of black people who daily are arrested and detained because of their opposition to the unjust and oppressive laws of this country. Mr Mxenge had virtually dedicated his whole life to the defence of these people... in spite of possible danger to himself."

Who would now come to their defence? She had no doubt that despite intimidation all other dedicated lawyers would continue in their good work. — DDR.

"We do not need all this loss of life before we start sitting at a round table to negotiate our future. Our best memorial to Mr Mxenge will be to compel our government to come to negotiate."

Dr Motlana said it was the hallmark of all civilised governments to protect the life and property of its citizens within the boundaries of its area of sovereignty and beyond.

It was the right of all South Africans to demand this — a people's covenant with the government must guarantee it, he said.

"When, therefore, a citizen of this land is murdered as our brother Griffiths Mxenge was murdered, we must place the responsibility for this foul premeditated deed squarely upon those in power.

"It is a very sad commentary in our unhappy, divided land that the reaction in many parts of the black community was to accuse right-wing elements intimately connected with the government for the murder.

"It is speculated that the savage mutilations are intended as a warning to those opposed to the government's racist and oppressive policies.

"It is my considered opinion that it does not matter who committed this filthy crime. Many of us will blame the government, which in its single minded pursuit of white hegemony and in its dedication to policies of divide and rule, has probably created a climate in which this kind of crime is possible," he said.

Dr Motlana stressed it was the duty of the government to create the necessary peaceful climate in which a peaceful resolution of problems was possible.

He said that, as in the case of the late Steve Biko, attempts were already being made to link his name with the misuse of funds. Nothing like that would ever convince the black community," he said. — DDR.

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105 37

## Detainees in court soon says Gen Sebe

ZWELITSHA — A total of 11 people detained in the Ciskei are to appear in court soon to face charges under the Terrorism Act, the Director-General-designate of Ciskei Security Services, Major General Charles Sebe, said yesterday.

Major General Sebe said seven men who were involved in a shoot-out in which one of his men was wounded in Zone Nine, Mdantsane, early this year, and who had been in detention for almost three months, would be the first to appear.

Another four, former Dunlop Flooring em-

ployees, would appear on charges relating to being found in possession of petrol bombs.

When these men appear in court there will be only one man in detention in Ciskei — Mxolisi Kieviet, of Tshatshu — who will be released as soon as we have completed investigations about him, Major General Sebe said.

He added that this information put a lie to claims by some newspapers that there were more cases of detention in the Ciskei than were to be found in South Africa. — DDR

# After the drums have been beaten, the bells have been rung, the salutes have been fired ... WHAT THEN?

By BEVIS FAIRBROTHER

Midnight Thursday, the Ciskei becomes an independent state. In the early hours of Friday morning a 101-gun salute, the ringing of the church bells and the beating of drums will herald the occasion.

But what happens to the Ciskei then?

The human awareness programme of the Institute of Race Relations has just published a comprehensive assessment of conditions, power resources, cost of living, response and channels for change in the new homeland.

The programme's conclusion is that a lot has to be done to ensure a stable and productive community.

The report warned of potential flashpoints which could provoke serious disruptive action.

The flashpoints were:

- The high degree of violence and lack of police protection.
- The rising cost of living with wages lagging behind.
- The high cost, bad conditions and lengthy time involved in travelling to and from work.
- Overcrowding.
- The sense of powerlessness to alter or control the living conditions in the urban areas and in rural and resettlement areas.
- Political frustration.

A statistical profile of the Ciskei showed the Ciskei was composed of nine areas of land — about 5 300sq km — adjacent to and north-east of the Great Fish River in the Eastern Cape.

## Overcrowded

It had an estimated black population of 666 000 inhabitants equally divided between rural and urban areas.

About 80 percent of the urban population lives in Mdantsane and Zwelitsha.

Mdantsane, a township of East London, was the second largest black city in South Africa — Soweto being the largest.

The study found that in terms of nutrition, the standard of the people living in the Ciskei, particularly the rural and resettled population, was "appalling".

Malnutrition and its consequences were probably the most serious problems in the Ciskei at present.

It was found that 50 percent of all two and three year olds were malnourished, three out of four urban children and eight out of 10 rural children were undersized.

Overcrowding in urban and resettlement areas also created an infectious pool of TB and other



Chief Lennox Sebe ... "self-respect and dignity"

er infectious diseases.

It was found that the crime rate in the urban areas was high, largely as a result of unemployment, which was estimated at between 25 and 35 percent.

Family life was destroyed for those families whose breadwinners were migrant labourers. These constituted 40 percent of the adult male working population.

Although the land was potentially rich, the enormously high population density and resulting overcrowding and overgrazing

led to rapid and sometimes irreparable deterioration.

Only a quarter of the population had access to agricultural land.

Personal incomes were extremely low and more than half the population depended on migrant labour earnings.

Industry in the Ciskei comprised 33 factories employing 3 500 people.

The average income was R212 a year per capita.

The average production (marketed and subsistence) per person of Ciskei's farm population was about R40 a year.

About 65 percent of per capita income in the Ciskei came from migrant labour earnings in South Africa.

According to research being done at Rhodes University, in the urban areas an estimated half of the population lived below the poverty datum line.

In the rural and resettlement areas the percentage was far greater.

The shortage and inadequacy of the housing in the Ciskei was one of its most serious problems.

The worst examples of this were found in the resettlement camps. Between 100 000 and 150 000 people had been resettled since 1970.

# The man at the helm maps out the new road

AS CISKEI independence day nears, Chief Minister Lennox Sebe has spelt out a 10-point plan for his State's future.

It is a plan he says must succeed at all costs if the Ciskei is to survive and prosper.

And he has appealed to all his citizens to help institute it so they can prove their critics wrong.

Outlining the plan, Chief Sebe said: "We approach the future with certain fundamental principles in regard to our independence."

His basic plan was:

To work for the creation of a viable state of Ciskei.

To establish a free society "in which Ciskeians can live in safety with self respect and dignity".

To establish friendly international relations with "all countries of like mind throughout the world".

To establish a confederation of states among the countries of BophuthaTswana, Venda, Transkei, South Africa, Ciskei and "any other countries on this continent which would seek to identify themselves with such a cause".

## Equality aim

To establish jobs and a home in Ciskei for Ciskeians wherever they might be.

To continue the struggle in the Republic "to achieve equality for our people with the people of other races".

To provide each Ciskeian with a meal a day.

To establish a sound economic base in the Ciskei based on agriculture.

To establish a sound democratic government.

To work for justice and peace. Chief Sebe said independence would not bring economic or other benefits raining down from heaven.

Help might come from outside, but in the final instance the future of the Ciskei depends on its people.

Ciskei's new constitution would seek to preserve the traditional values of society and to maintain the chiefs in their honoured and respected position among the people, Chief Sebe said.

Meanwhile, 700 dignitaries from South Africa and overseas have been invited to the celebrations, which started yesterday. More than 200 newsmen are also expected.

All hotels in the area are fully booked and a tent village has been erected to house 10 000 participants in the festivities.

## Sunday Times Reporter

About 20 cattle and 60 sheep are slaughtered daily to feed the people.

On Friday, a 101-gun salute, ringing of church bells and beating of drums will herald independence.

Kindling of the independence flame, lighting of the independence fires and a beam at the national shrine, Ntabakandoda, will follow.

## Address

The Chief Minister will then address the nation.

Later in the morning, a flag-hoisting ceremony will be held in front of the Parliament building, the state Bibles will then be handed over and Parliament will assemble.

Once Parliament is assembled, members will be sworn in and the constitution of the Republic of Ciskei will be adopted, followed by the election of the first President and the announcement of the Vice-President and Cabinet.

All other legislation will then be adopted.

The inauguration of the President will take place in the independence stadium during the afternoon, followed by the swearing in of the Vice-President and the Cabinet.

The President will then address the nation.

The state banquet, hosted by the President, will be in the evening.

## Breakdown

In the rural areas there was a shortage of uncontaminated water.

In times of drought this was critical and drought relief measures taken in 1980 reached only one tenth of the population.

The physiological response to the situation was evident.

The infant mortality rate was higher than 50 percent in some areas, compared to 1,9 percent among white South Africans.

In the resettlement camps and rural areas there was a high incidence of depression and mental breakdown.

In the economic sphere it was clear that the society was under enormous pressure — poverty, unemployment and shortage of skilled workers being the most obvious signs.

To alleviate some of the problems and create and ensure a stable and productive community, the programme recommended.

Massive food, skimmed milk and fortified mealie meal programmes.

Water purification units and irrigation schemes.

Improved quantity and quality of technical education.

Appropriate housing schemes.

Restrictive commercial and industrial regulations to be revised in order to enable Ciskeian entrepreneurs to contribute to the economy.

Revised resettlement and migrant labour policies and influx control.

# Ciskei consolidated into a single area

G. Post 29/10/81 (105)

**RIA — Final consolidation plans which will**  
**stantly alter the borders of the soon-to-be-independ-**  
**isikei were announced today by the Deputy Minis-**  
**Co-operation, Dr G de V Morrison.**

The plan exceeds the Ciskei land quota in terms of the 1936 Land Act by 81 874 hectares.

It will also make the Ciskei the first of the independent homelands to be consolidated into a single area.

Important features of the consolidation include the exclusion from the Ciskei of the Berlin industrial area and the Hogsback residential and farming area.

However, portions of land near Kidd's Beach, and large areas in the Queenstown, Stockenström and Tarkastad districts have been included.

In a statement today, Dr Morrison said an agreement would now be negotiated with the Government of Ciskei to the effect that the land to be added would be regarded as the completion of the process of consolidating Ciskei.

The decisions taken by the Government were:

● **The Chalumna area:**

It was decided that, irrespective of the area approved for addition to Ciskei in 1972, the areas situated south of the road between Kidd's Beach and King William's Town, and west of the road between Glenfields and Fort Pato, would also be added to the Ciskei. The extent of the area is approximately 22 000 hectares.

The Kidd's Beach township would not be included.

The area to be added, and that approved in 1972, would be used to resettle people from Newlands, Kwelera and Mooiplaats.

Dr Morrison said the entire area included, among others, highly productive pineapple farms and the Kayser's Beach township.

● **Berlin and adjacent areas:**

The Berlin agricultural holdings to the south of the Berlin residential area and the stretch of land to the east and west of the holdings and south of the East London-King William's Town highway would be added to the Ciskei. This area is about 2 000 hectares in extent.

It does not include the Breidbach township, the industrial and residential areas of Berlin or the Cyril Lord factory.

● **The Braunschweig municipal area:**

This (about 2 274 hectares) would be added to the Ciskei with the Balazi River as the southern boundary, Dr Morrison said.

## Hogsback and Berlin to stay part of SA

● **The Stockenström area:**

It had been decided not to include the Hogsback-Waterdown Dam areas, but to add the remainder of the Stockenström area, which had not been scheduled for inclusion in 1975, to the Ciskei.

This area, about 25 000 hectares in extent, included the Kat River Tobacco and Citrus Co-operatives, and a number of highly-developed and productive farms, as well as the Lengfield and Upper Blinkwater State forest reserves, Dr Morrison said.

The only portion of the remainder of the Stockenström district, which would not be included in the Ciskei, was a small area of land situated to the west of the Post Retief-Endwell Road.

● **Queenstown and Tarkastad districts:**

An area of about 24 000 hectares would be added to the Ciskei.

This area is adjacent to the Ntbatheмба district. A portion of the area is situated to the west and to the north of the Swart Kei River, as far north as the Queenstown-Tarkastad tarred road between Waverley and Lehman's drift.

Dr Morrison said it had been decided to excise the following areas from the Ciskei's area of jurisdiction: The Gubu Dam area, the eastern portion of Peulton Location, and the areas of Lesseyton, Goshen, Wartburg, Umgwali, Newlands, Kwelera, Mooiplaats and Alsatia.

The Cabinet had decided that the future use of the areas to be added would be acquired for agricultural purposes on an economic-productive basis by individual farmers and may be used for settlement purposes, Dr Morrison said.

The Chalumna area was excluded from this, he said.

White farmers who preferred to retain ownership of their properties would be allowed to do so, but with the approval of the Ciskeian authorities.

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P R Swift

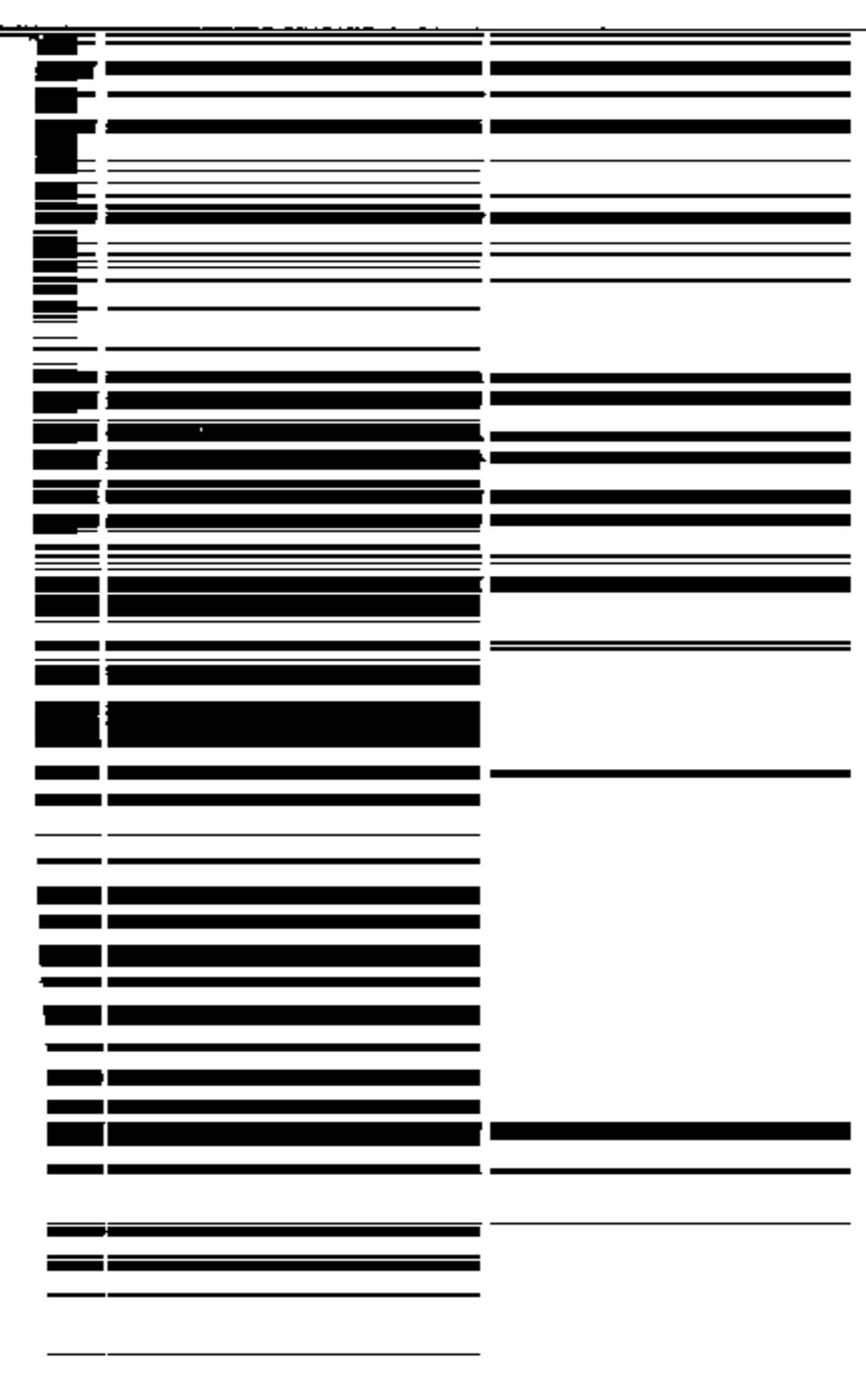
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# Saawu trial: release application rejected

0023/11/81

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ZWELITSHA — The application for the discharge of 42 members of the South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu) charged with incitement to public violence, under the Riotous Assemblies Act, unlawful gathering and two alternative charges, was rejected in the regional court here yesterday.

Advocate M. Brassey, for the unionists, applied on Thursday for the discharge of all of them on grounds that the state had not proved who the principal perpetrators of the crimes were and that it had not proven common purpose.

The state alleged that at a Mdantsane bus terminus on September 6, the unionists intentionally acted or conducted themselves in a manner that might reasonably have been expected

to provoke public violence by members of the public, or by the persons in whose presence the acts and conduct took place; sang inflammatory songs while on a bus approaching the terminus, or shouted inflammatory slogans while on the bus; gave the black power salute while alighting; congregated at the terminus; continued singing after alighting and defied legitimate orders to disperse.

The alternate charge was that they made verbal statements or performed acts intended to subvert or interfere with the authority of the government or police officers.

On the second count it was alleged that the unionists intentionally attended a gathering, alternatively an unlawful meeting, gathering or assembly at which more than 10 per-

sons were present.

On the third count, they were alleged to have attended an unauthorised meeting and intentionally failed or neglected to disperse when ordered to do so by Lieutenant-Colonel M. C. Pakade.

The unionists have pleaded not guilty.

Mr J. Kotze, regional court magistrate, after considering the evidence for the state, said it was the court's opinion that the application should be rejected. He could not rebut all the state's evidence.

Advocate Brassey applied for the case to be postponed and for R50 bail to be returned to each of the accused.

The application was granted and the hearing postponed to January 18.

— DDR.

# Sebe opens stadium today

DD 28/11/81  
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**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN**  
The Ciskei Independent Stadium at Bisho will be opened officially by Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, this morning.

The programme features a mass gymnastic display by pupils, the Khambashe Teachers' Choir, inspection of a guard of honour and a display by Ciskeian paratroopers.

This afternoon sees the start of the Ciskeian national soccer championships in three divisions (primary school, post primary and adult), and the national boxing championships, all at the stadium. Two bands will be in attendance.

Tomorrow, an inter-denominational church service will be held at the stadium, which will seat 30 000 during the independence celebrations and took only five months to build.

The permanent grandstand seats 5 000. Seven ministers of religion will officiate at the service.

The permanent grandstand seats 5 000. Seven ministers of religion will officiate at the service.

Monday's programme starts with the handing over of the Ciskei forces and a performance by the South African prisons band.

Sporting events will include tennis, netball, soccer and boxing championships, climaxing in a boxing tournament against an Anglo-American Corporation team at 8 pm.

A dog show will be held in the stadium in the afternoon, while the chess championships will take place at the public service commission hall in Zwelitsha.

The minister stressed that these medallions were the only ones officially released by the Ciskei Government, as opposed to other such medallions which were being sold on the open market by private institutions.

The Ciskei Government medallions — which were minted by the South African Mint — are issued in limited edition in luxury velvet-lined boxes. The medallions are 38 mm in diameter and 3 mm thick and are available in sets or individually in gold, silver and bronze, with prices ranging from R10 to R750.

Each medallion carries a certificate of authenticity. — DDR.

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# UN hits <sup>105</sup> at Ciskei 'regime of terror'<sup>STAR</sup> 28/11/81

NEW YORK—The United Nations Special Committee Against Apartheid has called on the international community to denounce "the so-called independence of Ciskei" and has claimed that three blacks from Venda and the Transkei recently died in detention.

Nigerian ambassador Mr. Yussuff Maitama-Sulé, chairman of the committee, said Chief Lennox Sebe and his brother, Brigadier Charles Sebe, had "established a regime of terror with brutal repression of trade union leaders and others".

In a separate statement Mr. Maitama-Sulé said a leader of the banned Black People's Convention, Tshifhiwa Muofhe, died last week two days after being arrested by the authorities in Venda. "Mr Muofhe was in good health when he was arrested."

He said two other "political detainees", Saul Mdzumo and Sifundile Matalasi, died recently in jail in the Transkei.

It is reported from Umtata that an affidavit by the Transkei Commissioner of Police, Major-General M. Z. Ngceba, states members of the Security Police and South African Police oppose claims of alleged police assault and torture of detainee Mr. James Rolihlahla Kati made in a civil action in the Transkei Supreme Court. — Sapa.



# Independent Ciskei faces uncertain future

By TONY WEAVER  
**CISKEI becomes the fourth Bantustan to accept independence from South Africa on December 4.**

The region has also recently received attention as a potential conflict flash-point in South Africa, as the ruling Sebe brothers — Chief Minister Lennox and Major General Charles Sebe, the head of the Ciskeian National Intelligence Service — have been accused of "declaring war" on trade unions operating in or near Ciskei.

A recent study by the Human Awareness Programme (HAP), an independent research organization concerned with race relations in South Africa, highlights many of the problems the region has. Much of their evidence is based on the Ciskei-commissioned — and rejected — Quail Commission Report.

The Ciskei Cabinet appointed the commission, which consisted of leading local and overseas academics, to enquire into and report on the feasibility of independence for Ciskei. The commission advised Chief Minister Sebe not to accept independence, and the chairman, Professor George Quail, was "devastated" when he did.

### Migrant labour

HAP points out that with a *de facto* population of 666 000, Ciskei has an urban unemployment rate of between 25 and 35 percent, with industry in the area comprising 33 factories employing a tiny 3 500 people. The average *per capita* income is R212 per annum (R17,67 a month) and 65 percent of the *per capita* income comes from migrant labour earnings within South Africa.

But perhaps the most telling statistics about the economic position of the Ciskei — and about South Africa's influx control laws — are contained in a survey done in Maritzburg by Dr Jan Lange of the University of South Africa in 1979. The study illustrated that it was financially rewarding for Ciskeians to live "illegally" in South Africa, even with lengthy jail sentences being imposed because of this.

His study found that an "illegal" Ciskeian worker who worked for nine months and spent three months in jail would improve his living standards by 702,7 percent as compared to living in rural Ciskei. A worker who spent nine months in jail and only three months working, would still show a living standard improvement of 234,2 percent.

### Earnings

The HAP study states that more than half the population depend on earnings sent back by migrant labourers (40 percent of the adult male population) while the reliance on pensions is "abnormally high". On average, pensioners receive R33 a month, paid out every second month, although reports from Black Sash rural offices state that this payment is often haphazard and irregular. This reliance is largely a result of the imbalanced population distribution caused by resettlement and the annual exodus of migrant labour — Ciskei's most important "commodity" in the export market.

Between 100 000 and 150 000 people have been re-



Above: The brothers Sebe — Major General Charles Sebe, left, and Chief Minister Lennox Sebe. Below: Workers in the Ciskei face troubled times in an independent Ciskei.



settled from South Africa to Ciskei since 1970.

Traditionally, Ciskei is a peasant subsistence farming region, but "although the land is potentially rich, the enormously high population density and resulting overcrowding and overgrazing has led to rapid and sometimes irreparable deterioration of pasture and fields".

The bleak economic position reflected by Ciskei's precarious stability has had an enormous effect on health and poverty-related diseases in the region. In some parts, there is an infant death rate which exceeds 50 percent compared to 1,9 percent among white South Africans. HAP estimates that the actual infant mortality rate is "probably

much higher" as many deaths are not reported.

At the same time, 50 percent of all two- and three-year-olds are malnourished, three out of four (75 percent) of urban children and four out of five (80 percent) of rural children are undersized as a result of malnutrition.

Feelings of helplessness among the rural population and resettled people have led to a "high incidence of depression and mental breakdown", while "overcrowding in urban and resettlement areas creates an infectious pool of tuberculosis and other infectious diseases".

In the resettlement camps of Ndevane and Potsdam near Zwelitsha, Zwellinga near Peddie, Thornhill, Sada and Ntabathemba near

Queenstown, HAP says it is common to find one person supporting a family of 10.

On the political level, the Ciskei authorities, aided by the South African Police, exercise a high degree of coercion. Their main vehicle for suppressing dissent is the dreaded Proclamation R252 of 1977 which allows for 90 days detention without trial, renewable after the initial 90 days has expired.

This Proclamation has been extensively used against members of the Ciskei Opposition Alliance (a formally constituted political party), trade unionists and student militants in the area.

But the greatest potential for conflict is reflected by the worsening relations be-

tween the State and the three major trade unions operating in Ciskei — the South African Allied Workers' Union, the General Workers' Union and the local branch of the African Food and Canning Workers' Union.

HAP reports that eighty percent of Ciskei's urban population of 309 000 live in Mdantsane and Zwelitsha, the dormitory townships of East London and King William's Town respectively. Mdantsane is the second largest "black" city in South Africa after Soweto and functions as East London's labour reservoir.

Because East London falls outside the borders of Ciskei, workers find themselves in the curious position of working in an area where trade unions are tolerated to a certain extent, but living in an area where they are treated as "subversive" organizations subject to intense repression and harassment.

Mrs Sheena Duncan of the Black Sash recently pointed out that moves were afoot to enhance the power of chiefs so they could discipline workers sent to South Africa as contract labourers under the Ciskei Manpower Development Programme. Computerized records will be kept of all migrants and any who "misbehaved" — the definition of which would include participation in strikes — would be given "bad marks" by the chiefs.

### On record

Chief Minister Lennox Sebe is on record as saying that unions are "not appropriate" to Ciskei while his brother has openly accused SAAWU — the biggest and fastest growing non-racial trade union in the country with over 20 000 members — of being a "front for a subversive organization". He has refused to specify which "subversive" organization he means, saying they could "choose for themselves" which one they chose to represent.

Press clippings show that SAAWU president, Thozamile Gqweta, has been detained four times since 1980 — twice by Major-General Sebe's Ciskeian National Intelligence Service and twice by South African security police. His girlfriend for eight years, Ms Deliswe Roxiso, was shot dead by Ciskei para-military forces earlier this month following the funeral of his mother and uncle who died in an as yet unexplained shack fire.

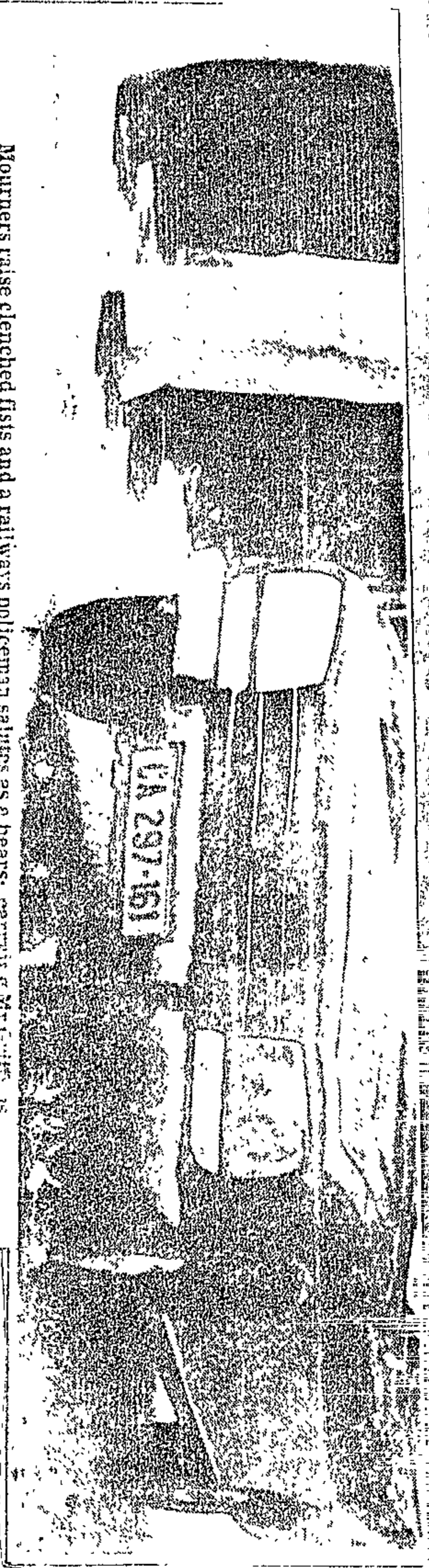
### Detained

In all, more than 300 members of trade unions in East London have been detained by the SAP and Major-General Sebe's men in the past year.

The HAP resumé paints a depressing picture of a people bedevilled by poverty, repressive laws and little chance of any future not tied irrevocably to the South Africa which many of them said was the reason for voting in favour of independence — a chance to "escape" discrimination.

But independence will merely mean they will be deprived of any claim they have to South African citizenship, living in an area economically and politically tied to South Africa and under a regime freed of the limited constraints offered by South Africa's already severely eroded legal system.

Ciskei could be another tragic victim of the Verwoerdian dream, stepping out of the frying pan and into the furnace.



Mourners raise clenched fists and a railway's policeman salutes as a hearse carries Mr Giffis. Mxenge's body leaves East London airport yesterday.

# Minister praises Mxenge

DD 28/11/81



**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN** — People in the streets here stopped to pay their respects yesterday as the body of the murdered Durban attorney, Mr Griffiths Mxenge, was driven in to the town.

Mr Mxenge will be buried today at Rayi near here.

His body was fetched from East London Airport after it had been flown in from Durban and taken to the Brownlee Congregational Church here for a short service, conducted by the Rev S Makuzeni.

Before the cortege arrived in King security police in cars drove along the street leading to the church.

At the church a guard of honour was formed and freedom songs were sung as pallbearers took the coffin inside.

In his sermon, Mr Makuzeni said he had ministered to Mr Mxenge for 11 years in Durban and

had found him to be a genuine Christian.

He was a leader who identified himself with the masses.

The service closed with the singing of Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika.

Earlier, Railway Police maintained tight security at the East London airport when Mr Mxenge's body was flown in.

Most members of the Mxenge family, his wife, Mrs Nonyamezelo Mxenge, his parents, Mr and Mrs J. P. Mxenge, his sister, Mrs Virginia Mkhize, and his brothers Mhleli and Mava, were at the airport to receive the body.

A crowd of about 150 people had gathered by the time the hearse arrived.

Of Mr Mxenge's children, only his eldest son, Mbaso, was present. He arrived in the plane that brought the body. On the same flight was a former

treason trialist and chairman of the Release Mandela Campaign, Mr Archie Gumede, who will be one of the speakers at the funeral.

Only members of the family who were going to identify the coffin were allowed into the airfreight building by Railway Police. The police saluted when the hearse drove past.

The burial will start with sermons and speeches at 10 am.

The master of ceremonies is the Reverend Mcebisi Xundu who was also the MC at the funeral of black consciousness leader Steve Biko.

The other main speakers include Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Mr Thozamile Gqweta, national president of the South African Allied Workers' Union, Mrs Albertina Sisulu, wife of former leader of the banned African National

Congress (ANC) and the Reverend M. Karuware of Swapo.

Meanwhile police are investigating allegations that Mr Mxenge had been misappropriating thousands of rands.

This was confirmed yesterday by Lieutenant-General Johann Coetzee, head of the security police.

General Coetzee said about R100 000 is involved in the alleged misappropriation at this stage according to authorities other than the police.

He also confirmed that police were investigating the possibility that the ANC may have been responsible for his death.

Police said they were investigating claims that money was being channelled through his office by the ANC and that he had not used it for the purposes meant for. — DDR-DDC.

Lawyer refused visa, Page 2.

# Will the 'free' Ciskei be land of new hope or frustration in a fresh guise?

n/k POST 28/11/81 105

"THE Ciskei Government is hastening a major confrontation by its detentions and shooting of innocent people. The workers are being provoked. In what way can people respond? Only with political action — by rejecting independence." — Mr Thozamile Gqweta, president of the 70 000-strong SA Allied Workers' Union (Saawu).

THE South African flag will be lowered for the last time in Ciskei when Africa's newest state wobbles off to a dubious and lonely independence next week. It will happen at midnight on December 3 beneath the glare of floodlights at the cavernous temporary stadium near King William's Town where the festivities will take place. And when the green, black and white flag of Ciskei is hoisted before the multitude there will be many there who will see in it the fulfilment of an ideal. Others will see in it a betrayal, a worthless gesture which may bring a ruinous harvest. Weekend Post Reporter SANDRA SMITH reports:

## Poverty, hunger, too few jobs and rising crime rate

ON the eve of Ciskei's independence, the Human Awareness Programme, an independent educational trust formerly connected with the Institute of Race Relations, has issued these facts about the homeland:

- Between 100 000 and 150 000 people have been resettled in the Ciskei since 1970. Water and toilets only are provided at some of these rural resettlement camps.
- Industry in the Ciskei comprises 33 factories employing 3 500 people.
- Migrant labour earnings in South Africa provide 65% of the per capita income in the Ciskei.
- Only a quarter of the population has access to agricultural land.
- More than half the urban population live below the poverty datum line.
- Half of all two- and three-year-olds are malnourished.
- Mdantsane, the township of East London, is the second largest "black city" in South Africa, Soweto in Johannesburg being the largest.
- Crime has increased with unemployment. The National Party MP for King Wil-

liam's Town, Mr H Coetzer, said: "Theft is being committed because the black man is jobless and hungry. If you are hungry, you will steal."

- Political frustration can be gauged by the repeated use of Proclamation R252, which provides for detention without trial for 90 days.
- The household subsistence level in East London, for a family of four in 1981, was R175,31 a month (R43,83 a head). A study has shown that 67% of the population in Mdantsane earn R25 or less per person per month.
- The majority of Ciskeian farmers are not covering their own food needs. Many rely on pensions and migrant labour earnings.
- In some rural areas the water is contaminated. In other areas the water supply is very limited, especially in times of drought. Expenditure on water purification and irrigation schemes is far below the amount necessary to tackle the problem.
- There is an 87% dropout rate at secondary schools which is partly a consequence of the shortage of qualified teachers.

those workers," Mr Gqweta said in an interview this week.

"Where were the teargas and rubber bullets? Why did they use live ammunition?"

"They are trying to intimidate the workers with their actions. They are trying to kill the trade unions."

"But the South African and Ciskeian Governments must learn an important lesson — as long as there are industries there will be workers and as long as there are workers there will be trade unions."

"They cannot fight trade unionism. We are going to exist, whether they like it or not."

Three trade unions active in the area — Saawu, the General Workers' Union and the African Food and Canning Workers' Union — issued a statement on the shooting, warning of a confrontation with the Ciskei Government.

They saw it as marking "a new, sinister stage in relations between workers and the Ciskei authorities" and added that legislative reforms and progressive initiatives by management were undermined severely by the constant detention and harassment of trade unionists.

The statement said: "We must warn authorities that the situation in East London is heading for a major confrontation and, if the South African authorities do not intercede and discipline the Ciskei authorities, the consequences will be disastrous."

"Whether they like it or not, the South African authorities are forced to recognise the tension generated by the deep-seated opposition to the forthcoming Ciskei independence."

The actions of the Ciskei authorities in attempting to curb trade unionism in the region had, ironically, had the effect of "increasing worker consciousness" and support for the unions, Mr Gqweta said.

Announcements by the authorities that trade unions were "redundant" in Ciskei and that they had actively begun co-opting and recruiting workers — through the Central Intelligence Services — to replace those fired from the Dunlop Flooring factory in East London, have increased fears of a clampdown on union organisation in Ciskei after independence.

Speaking of unemployment in the area — estimated to be

higher than 65% — Mr Gqweta said he supported the South African Government's plans to boost the economy of the Eastern Province and Border regions.

This would to a certain extent lessen unemployment, but it did not mean workers would be significantly less exploited.

Worker bodies have not been alone in their condemnation of independence and the actions of the Ciskei authorities.

The Quail Commission of Inquiry into the feasibility of Ciskeian independence found that most Ciskeians rejected the idea.

The commission provided some chilling statistics and information which showed that most people in the area lived in abject poverty, with inadequate health facilities, high unemployment and endemic malnutrition.

The average income of Ciskeians was R212 a year, the commission found. There was a pattern of overcrowding and insufficient housing, with average occupancy of houses as high as 12,3 people.

"The homeland economy lacks virtually all the attributes of a viable economy," the commission's report said.

"It cannot grow sufficient food to feed its population. It cannot provide employment for its resident population."

"Among the Xhosa, virtually all reasons for supporting independence were either broadly that of escaping the effects of discrimination and apartheid, or were strictly materialistic — negative, not positive liberation," the report said.

The commission concluded

that Ciskei should opt for independence only if certain conditions were met, including a referendum favouring the move.

A referendum was duly held on December 4 last year, in which 98% of registered voters opted for independence, but doubt has been expressed as to its validity and there were widespread reports of "irregularities" at the polls.

The fact that half of the electorate were illiterate and not guaranteed a secret ballot was seen as significant in itself. There were claims that the names and reference book numbers of those voting against independence were noted by officials, intimidating other voters.

Strong reservations over independence have been expressed from other quarters as well.

At the national congress of the Progressive Federal Party last week, a resolution was taken noting the loss of South African citizenship and pointing out that land consolidation, with all its problems of insecurity and expenditure, would not solve the country's problems.

The Government's policy of resettling thousands of people in Ciskei has also been criticised sharply. Government figures show 40 691 people have been resettled in at least 12 resettlement camps during the past 10 years.

Other sources claim the number of people resettled is between 100 000 and 150 000.

A Ciskei Government order to clergymen to close their churches on November 29 and participate in independence activities has provoked a strong response in church circles.

The Anglican Bishop of Grahamstown, the Right Rev K G Oram, said a programme of removal and uprooting, affecting the lives of thousands, lay ahead in order to consolidate the Ciskei.

Such removals would cause vastly increased poverty and unemployment.

Independence would deprive Ciskeians of South African citizenship and close the door firmly against the hope of one day being treated like South Africans in the land of their birth, he said.

The Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation (Pebco) last week called on people not to join the celebrations and justify the Ciskei's independence.

The Ciskei Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, the Rev W M Xaba, though, is optimistic that the lot of Ciskeians will improve with independence.

"Contrary to the belief that we will lose rights, the truth in fact is that through our independence, Ciskeians will win some rights for the first time ever in South Africa," he said.

"We see it as the beginning of a new era of positive advancement for freedom from the oppression of the apartheid, discriminatory philosophy."

With tensions in the area high on the eve of independence and opposition to the move spread over a wide political spectrum, one wonders just how many will be dancing in the streets when "uhuru" comes.

Seldom can there have been as much uncertainty over the worth and value of nationhood. Is Ciskei, as has been said, a "rural slum", an impoverished dumping ground for those broken by a harsh and brutal system of oppression?

Is it a land of hope — or of no hope: of promise or of promises broken? Do its people want the "inkululeko" so eagerly sought by Chief Lennox Sebe, or has it been thrust on them? And who are the citizens of this tiny State carved from the heartland of black nationalism and resistance?

It is ironic that while thousands of rands are being spent on independence celebrations, scheduled for December 4, more than half the children born in the Ciskei will die of malnutrition before their fifth year.

The viability of "independence" has been questioned, with impressive statistics to back up the arguments, from many quarters, including the Government-appointed Quail Commission.

Simmering tensions between the Ciskei authorities and trade unions, which reached boiling point a fortnight ago when police fired on a crowd, killing a woman and wounding several others, do not bode well for a peaceful transition to independence.

Ciskeian authorities have increased action against unionists as independence nears and observers have warned of growing tension among workers and the possibility of major work stoppages in the area.

Unions such as the South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu) have become the chief vehicle of anti-independence sentiments.

This month, the mother and uncle of Mr Thozamile Gqweta burnt to death when their home was gutted by fire, raising the heightened tension between Mdantsane workers and the Ciskei Government in recent months.

Claims of arson were denied by the South African Police.

A week after the funeral — attended by more than 5 000 people — Ciskei police fired on workers alighting from a bus singing songs and raising clenched fists.

Miss Deliswa Roxiso, a friend of Mr Gqweta, was killed and five others wounded.

"Not a stone was thrown by

# Unionists back govt court told

DD 27/11/81

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ZWELITSHA — The 42 members of the South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu) appearing on charges of incitement to public violence under the Riotous Assemblies Act, unlawful gathering and two alternative charges, supported the Ciskei Government, War-rant Officer Zandisile. Ngwanya told the regional court here yesterday.

W/O Ngwanya was being cross-examined by defence Advocate M. Brassey.

When asked his feeling about Saawu — whether he supported it, was against it and if he felt it should be suppressed, W/O Ngwanya said there was nothing particular he felt about SAAWU. "I am looking at

it."

He did not know whether there was a difference of opinion between Saawu and the Ciskeian Government.

W/O Ngwanya said some of the accused, Mr Vuyani Camagu, Mr Siphiso Sityebi, Mr William Makhiva, Mr David Thandane, Mr Mentjies Maahla and Mr Nuku Kolisi, voted for the Ciskei Government.

He remembered seeing all the accused at polling stations casting their votes for the government.

Advocate Brassey then asked him how he knew that they had voted for the government. W/O Ngwanya replied that he had made inquiries.

Asked if members of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services had the authority to make inquiries as to who voted for the government and those not for the government, W/O Ngwanya said he did not say CCIS members had authority to do this.

When asked in what capacity he consulted these inquiries, W/O Ngwanya said he knew the accused and had seen them voting at Mdantsane.

He judged by the way they were singing joyful songs and also on other aspects that they had voted for the government.

W/O Ngwanya identified Mr Mandla Thobezweni as the one who initiated the song that was sung at the

time the people in the bus alighted at the Mdantsane highway bus terminus.

He said Mr Thobezweni was the first to alight. He had made himself conspicuous by leading the singing.

After prosecutor Advocate J. W. Jurgens closed the state's case, Advocate Brassey applied for the discharge of all the accused.

He said the state had not proved who were the principal perpetrators of the crimes and it had not proved common purpose.

Advocate Brassey said the mere physical presence of people in a bus did not constitute a meeting. Neither did their presence at the terminus mean they had common

purpose.

There must be a mandate to establish a common purpose, Advocate Brassey said.

Advocate Jurgens opposed the application and said it was not necessary for the state to point out principal participants in the committing of the offence.

They had all participated and were party to a common purpose.

The defence admitted that the unionists sang in the bus, gave a solidarity sign and displayed stickers and did have a common purpose, he said.

The magistrate, Mr J. Kotze, said he would decide on the application today. Bail of R50 each was extended. — DDR.

OORDRAG VAN GROND EN SEKERE REGTE AAN DIE REGERING VAN DIE CISKEI

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 36 van die Grondwet van die Nasionale State, 1971 (Wet 21 van 1971), artikel 4bis van die Ontwikkelingstrust en Grond Wet, 1936 (Wet 18 van 1936), en artikel 25 (1) van die Swart Administrasie Wet, 1927 (Wet 33 van 1927), gelees met artikel 21 (1) van die Ontwikkelingstrust en Grond Wet, 1936 (Wet 18 van 1936), verklaer ek hierby dat -

(1) behoudens die bepalinge van paragraaf 3 en onderworpe aan enige bestaande skriftelike vergunning, koopkontrak, huurkontrak, servituut, verband of ander beswaring, reg of verpligting, alle grond geleë in die distrikte vermeld in Bylae A, waarvan die eiendomsteg of beheer berus by of verkry is deur die Regering van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika of die Suid-Afrikaanse Ontwikkelingstrust, ingestel by artikel 4 van die Ontwikkelingstrust en Grond Wet, 1936 (Wet 18 van 1936) (hieronder "die Trust" genoem), nitgesonderd die grond omskryf in Bylae B, berus by of hierby oorgedra word aan die Regering van die Ciskei;

(2) behoudens die bepalinge van paragraaf 3 en onderworpe aan enige bestaande skriftelike vergunning, koopkontrak, huurkontrak, servituut, verband of ander beswaring, reg of verpligting, alle grond geleë in die distrikte vermeld in Bylae A, wat op naam van die Minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling of van enige ander

TRANSFER OF LAND AND CERTAIN RIGHTS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CISKEI

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 36 of the National States Constitution Act, 1971 (Act 21 of 1971), section 4bis of the Development Trust and Land Act, 1936 (Act 18 of 1936), and section 25 (1) of the Black Administration Act, 1927 (Act 33 of 1927), read with section 21 (1) of the Development Trust and Land Act, 1936 (Act 18 of 1936), I hereby declare that—

(1) subject to the provisions of paragraph 3 and subject to any existing written concession, contract of sale, lease, servitude, bond or other encumbrance, right or obligation, all land, excluding the land describe in Schedule B, situate in the districts mentioned in Schedule A, the ownership or control of which is vested in or has been acquired by the Government of the Republic of South Africa or the South African Development Trust, constituted by section 4 of the Development Trust and Land Act, 1936 (Act 18 of 1936) (hereinafter referred to as "the Trust"), shall vest in, or is hereby transferred to, the Government of the Ciskei;

(2) subject to the provisions of paragraph 3 and subject to any existing written concession, contract of sale, lease, servitude, bond or other encumbrance, right or obligation, all land situate in the districts mentioned in Schedule A which is registered in the name of the Minister of Co-operation and Development or of any other person in

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27/11/81

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(Continued)

# Dugard: SA to hold Ciskei on tight rein

DD 27/11/81

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JOHANNESBURG — South African control of an independent Ciskei would be tighter than that of the Soviet Union over its satellites and that of the United States over South America's "banana republics," Professor John Dugard, director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies, said here yesterday.

Any attempt by the Ciskei, which becomes independent next week, to deviate from the line laid down by Pretoria would

result in rapid destabilisation of the territory, Professor Dugard told a meeting on the Ciskei organised by Lawyers for Human Rights.

He predicted that an independent Ciskei would be unrecognised, except by South Africa and its two "satellites," Bophuthatswana and Venda. Not even the Transkei would recognise Ciskei, he added.

One of the reasons for international hostility was denial of South African

citizenship to people deemed to be Ciskeians whether they like it or not.

Like the Nazi decree of 1941 which deprived German Jews of their German nationality on the grounds of race, the Status of Ciskei Act was in violation of international law and accentuated international disapproval of the Ciskei as a "product of apartheid."

Professor Dugard strongly doubted whether independence would improve the human rights of blacks in the territory — because Major-General Charles Sebe, Ciskei's director-general of security services "had learnt well from his masters in Boss and the Security Police." Mrs Sheena Duncan, of the Black Sash, said of the Ciskei: "There is a situation which I believe amounts to a rule of terror."

She told the meeting of moves to enhance the power of chiefs in order to enable them to discipline workers sent to South Africa as contract labourers under the Ciskei Manpower Development Programme.

Computerised records would be kept of all migrant workers and those who "misbehaved" — the definition of which would include participation in strikes — would be given "bad marks" by the chiefs.

In recent debates in the Ciskei Legislative Assembly attention was drawn to the law which, it was said in the debate, provided for forceful circumcision of "mischievous boys" and even, in some circumstances, of grown men, Mrs Duncan added.

Professor Marinus Wiechers, of the University of South Africa, told the meeting everyone had a duty to propagate human rights.

As a constitutional lawyer he had drawn up a Declaration of Rights for the Turnhalle Conference in South West Africa, for the Bophuthatswana constitution and for the Ciskei constitution.

His hope was that declarations would make the values which they enshrined part of the general search for a solution to South Africa's political problems. — DDC.

## LTA Prizes

For the best student the courses of B II and III in the fifth years respectively

I : N D G S

II : A R Low

III: No award

## S A Brick Assoc

For the best student subject of Building

C W von Düring

For the second subject of Building

K Strong

## Student Planning

For the student of greatest promise of the first year

M P Morkel

URBAN & REGIONAL PLANNING

QUANTITY  
SURVEYING  
(Continued)

# Probe into Ciskei UIF scheme

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EAST LONDON — The Ciskei government was still investigating the possibility of setting up its own Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF), a spokesman for the Department of Manpower said yesterday.

ity of a UIF scheme.

According to a notice circulated to employers last week Ciskei contract workers will cease to be contributors to the fund when their contracts expire after independence. Their benefit rights have, however, been preserved for a period of three years.

The Commi  
Cape Chap  
Surveyors

The spokesman said nothing concrete had been concluded yet and that a committee might be set up to investigate the feasibility of a UIF scheme.

— DDR

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

### S A Brick Association Prizes

For the best student in the subject of Building Construction.

C W von During

For the second best student in the subject of Building Construction.

K Strong

### Student Planners Award

For the student who has shown greatest promise at the end of the first year.

M P Morkel

URBAN &  
REGIONAL  
PLANNING

# Ciskei asks for burial delay

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN** — The Director General of Ciskei State Security, Major-General Charles Sebe, has advised the Mxenge family to postpone the funeral of Durban attorney Mr G. M. Mxenge, until after the territory's independence celebrations on December 4.

This was revealed by the attorney's father, Mr Johnson Mxenge, at Rayi location near here.

Mr Mxenge was murdered in Durban on November 20. He will be buried at his home at Rayi location tomorrow.

Mr Mxenge, senior said he had been sent for by Maj-Gen Sebe but did not go, and sent his sons instead.

They were told by the General that it would be inappropriate to bury Mr Mxenge before the independence celebrations and that the Ciskei Government wished for a postponement of the funeral.

Mr Mxenge said the family wrote back to Maj-Gen Sebe telling him the funeral could not be postponed.

Meanwhile, at a memorial service at Brownlee Congregational Church in King William's Town glowing tributes were paid to Mr Mxenge.

A Durban advocate, Mr T. M. Moerane, said Mr Mxenge was outspoken against injustices when others had decided to keep quiet.

"He was a real man," Mr Moerane said. "He was a man of principle. A fearless man, a devoted man to his life and the cause of service of his fellow black man. He chose a field he could serve his people best and that is the fight for the liberation."

"Everybody who knew him — friends and foes — knew he had a burning passion for liberation in his heart — DDCR

## It's not the ANC says Mrs Mxenge

**DURBAN** — Mrs Nonyamezeto Mxenge, widow of Mr Griffiths Mxenge, the Durban attorney who was murdered in Umlazi last week, yesterday emphatically denied that the African National Congress (ANC) had been responsible for his death.

She showed reporters a pile of telegrams she had received from various branches of the ANC and one from the Pan Africanist Congress.

A Durban newspaper yesterday reported having received a telephone call from a man, purporting to be a representative of the ANC in Maseru. He claimed that the ANC had assassinated Mr Mxenge after a disagreement over money.

This was rejected by ANC spokesmen in Lusaka and London.

She said she could not understand why the death of her husband could be linked with the ANC. His murder had been politically motivated and the plotters could have been either right-wing or left-wing. — DDC

necessary in a multi-programming environment and to divorce the user from the device, usually a card reader, printer or keyboard device. The information is placed on mass storage. A corresponding input/output cooperative will then extract the data from this file and transmit this information to the user. One of the mass storage files that are automatically assigned to each user is READ\$. Each run as it is entered is given a READ\$ file. The method the user utilizes to acquire symbolic images from this file is the executive request, ER READ\$. This request is generated by a compiler or assembler statement. In a like manner, a print output file is automatically assigned to each run. This file, PRINT\$, is used to accumulate all printer output produced by a run. This includes information output by scheduling routines, system processors, and user programs. Images are placed in this file by the executive request, ER PRINT\$. These print files are queued, and then transferred to the output device as the devices become available. The output to the device is done by the output symbionts.

Run streams can be stored as data files and entered for execution internally. For example, a run can schedule another run which is internally stored. In addition, data can be added to run streams which were either stored, or input from a symbiont. The control statements which accomplish these two functions @ADD and @START command.

It may be necessary to modify the normal handling of print files. It is possible to break up a print file into smaller segments and/or direct printer output to some specified device. The commands which accomplish these functions are the @BRKPT (2.11.7) and @SYM (2.11.8) control statements. These are particularly useful if the user is generating large amounts of printed output or if he is working at a remote device. The @ADD, @START, @BRKPT and @SYM will be discussed in later sections of this manual.



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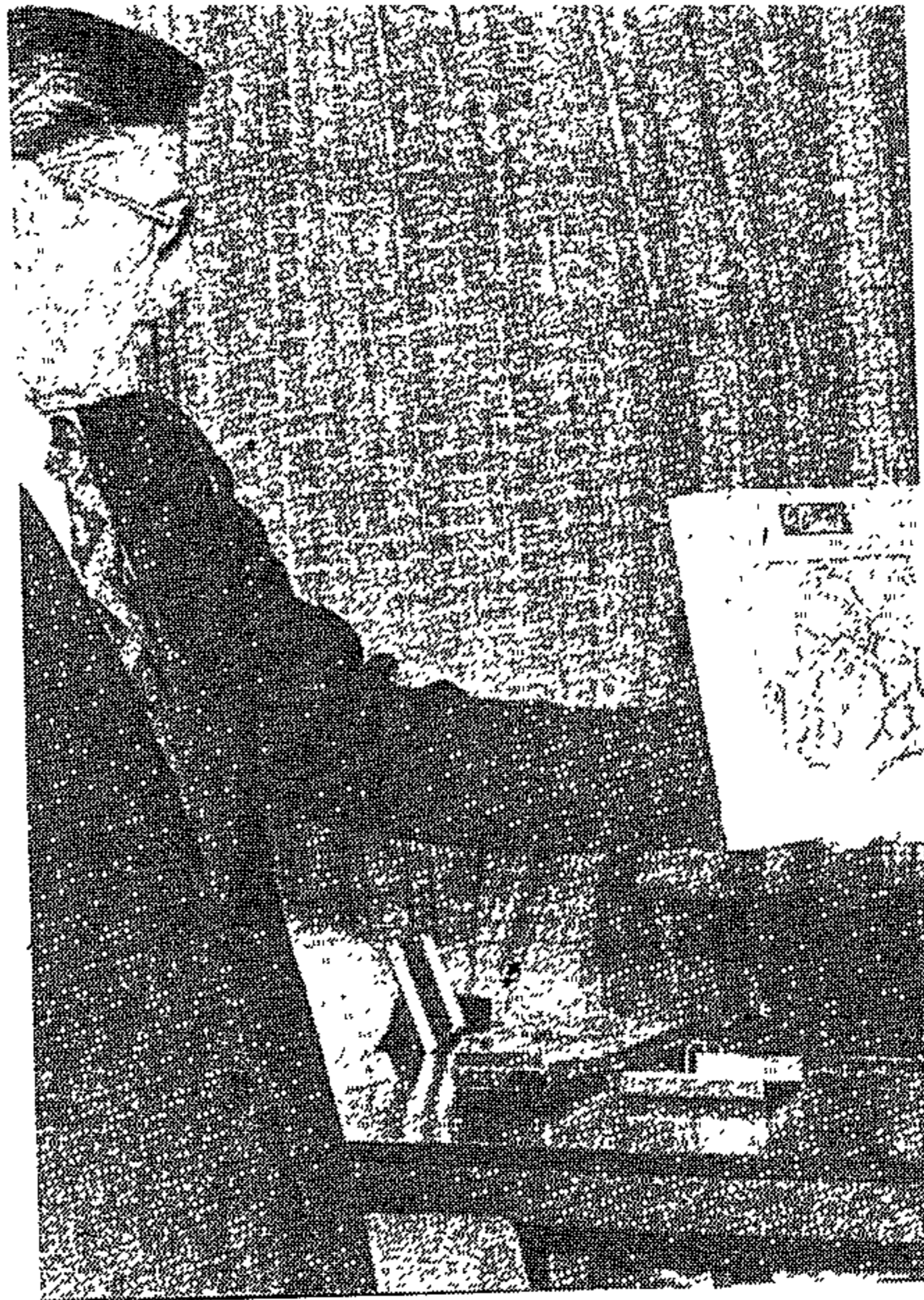
DD 26/11/81  
**Ciskei to  
have own  
directory**  
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(Conti) EAST LONDON — A separate Ciskei telephone directory will be issued on December 4, the date on which Ciskei becomes independent.

A spokesman for the Department of Posts and Telecommunications in Port Elizabeth, said there would be no change in telephone numbers.

The new directory will be available from December 4 at post offices in Ciskei, and subscribers in Ciskei will be entitled to a free copy of the directory.

The spokesman said that the new East London directory for next year would not have the Ciskei telephone numbers in it. The Ciskei directory would also be available at post offices in South Africa but subscribers who did not rent a telephone service in Ciskei, would have to pay for it. — DDR.



The area manager for the Department of Posts and Telecommunications in the Border, Mr P. F. van Wyk, with the new Ciskei telephone directory.

S A Brick Association Prizes

For the best student in the subject of Building Construction.

C W von During

For the second best student in the subject of Building Construction.

K Strong

Student Planners Award

For the student who has shown greatest promise at the end of the first year.

M P Morkel

URBAN &  
REGIONAL  
PLANNING

QUANTITY  
SURVEYING

(Continued)

DD 26/11/81  
**Sebe awarded  
highest medal**

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ZWELITSHA — The Chief Minister of Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, was honoured here yesterday when he was awarded the first and highest Ciskei military medal, the Order of Ntaba Ka Ndoda.

The Order was presented to Chief Sebe by the Chief Justice of the Ciskei, Mr Justice D. S. de Wet.

The guest speaker, the Minister of Interior, Chief Lent Maqoma, said it was fitting for Chief Sebe to receive the Order as he would officiate tomorrow in decorating a number of Ciskeian officers and on December 5 when he would decorate a number of South African officers.

The Rev W. M. Xaba, Minister of Agriculture, received the Sandile Decoration, the second highest of the new Ciskei de-

corations.

Both the Order of Ntaba Ka Ndoda and the Sandile Decoration were conferred on the Commander General of the Ciskei Armed Forces, Major-General X. C. Sebe and Brigadier T. Minnaar whom Chief Maqoma said had assisted Major-General Sebe.

The Order of Ntaba Ka Ndoda is awarded only to general officers and brigadiers of the Ciskei Department of State Security and other armed forces for exceptional meritorious service of major military importance while the Sandile Decoration is only awarded to senior officers of the Ciskei Special Force for outstanding service of the highest order and utmost devotion to duty. —  
DDR

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II : A R Low Keen

III: No award

S A Brick Association Prizes

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C W von During

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PLANNING

# Officer: songs linked to assassination

ZWELITSHA — A member of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service (CCIS) said songs sung by members of the South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWU) on September 6 at the Highway bus terminus at Mdantsane were songs usually sung when police were to be assassinated and property was to be damaged.

Warrant Officer Zandile Ngwanya was giving evidence in the trial where 42 Saawu members face charges under incitement to public violence, the Riotous Assemblies Act and unlawful gathering and two alternative charges.

All pleaded not guilty.

W-O Ngwanya said on September 6 he was at the bus terminus with other CCIS members under captain Nhonhoho. A bus approached full of people singing. They raised their clenched fists.

When the bus stopped, they surged forward and he could hear the words of the songs sung.

"You are a tiger which uses its spots Mandela appear," said one song.

Another song went "When they come back lead will burst on the enemy. Blood will flow."

The songs were punctuated with the slogans "Amandla ngawethu"

He saw Lt Col Pakade addressing the group that came out of the bus but he could not hear him. He saw Lt Col Pakade gesticulating. After that he saw the group that was standing next to the bus being herded back into the bus. While the group was standing next to the bus, they continued singing.

The court adjourned at 1 pm yesterday until today. The magistrate Mr J Kotze, had to leave for East London for the afternoon. — DDR.

# Court told some police armed

ZWELITSHA — Some of the members of the uniformed police contingent deployed at the Mdantsane Highway bus terminus when members of the South African Allied Workers Union (Saawu) returned from a meeting in East London were armed. Lieutenant Colonel Vuyo Gladstone Pakade said yesterday.

Lt Col Pakade spent the morning and part of the afternoon session in the witness box under cross-examination by Advocate M. Brassey who is defending the 42 Saawu members charged with incitement to public violence, under the Riotous Assemblies Act, attending an unlawful gathering and two alternatives.

All have pleaded not guilty.

Lt Col Pakade said the policemen — some in green uniform, others in brown overalls and some in plain clothes — did not carry large arms. Some had .38 revolvers in their holsters.

Lt Col Pakade told how he ordered the group three times to disperse and had to take action as the situation was getting out of hand.

Mr Brassey said the accused would deny that he gave orders for them to disperse. They would say it is an untruth because he realised he might be criticised for not having given the people time to disperse.

Lt Col Pakade said the behaviour of the group was tantamount to

treasonable actions.

He heard the songs sung by the Saawu members for the first time and also the slogans, but the black salute symbol, he said, was used in 1976 by pupils.

Mr Brassey asked him why he called it a black salute. He showed Lt Col Pakade a picture of a boy scout in America with his first raised. The picture was in Time magazine of 1970. He showed him another picture in Time during 1981 where a group of Japanese people raised their fists. He also showed him another picture of members of the International Food and Allied Association, in its newsletter, showing Japanese workers with raised fists.

Lt Col Pakade said it was a black power salute he attributed to the Saawu members.

Mr Brassey said the salute meant solidarity.

Lt Col Pakade said Saawu members used the salute in a degrading manner with abusive language like "Up Mandela and down with Ciskeian Government".

Lt Col Pakade said he had reported to Major-General Charles Sebe that the mission he had been ordered to do had been successful. People had been arrested as planned.

Later he changed his statement and said he did not say people were arrested as planned.

"We proceeded to the bus terminus, not to arrest people, but because we anticipated trouble."

Lt Col Pakade said he

relayed the names of people who were on the bus by phone to Maj-Gen Sebe at Zwelitsha.

Maj-Gen Sebe was to put the names before a meeting of the Ciskeian Cabinet. Maj-Gen Sebe told him warrants would be despatched after the cabinet had decided and that somebody would bring them to Mdantsane.

Lt Col Pakade said the man arrived between 10 pm and 11 pm. Before the man arrived with the warrants, he had no authority to detain the Saawu members.

Mr Brassey said according to the occurrence book at the Mdantsane Police Station, Lt Col Pakade made an entry that "all must be detained in terms of the Ciskei security laws". The entry was made at 20 25.

Col Pakade said the entry might have been made later. He did not get instructions and the detention was authorised between 10 and 11 pm. But he was not sure of the time.

Lt Col Pakade said he had read in newspapers about the dispute between the Ciskeian Government and Saawu.

Mr Brassey asked whether people supporting the government were said to be law abiding and those supporting Saawu not law abiding.

Lt Col Pakade said he had no impression about Saawu and that he had merely performed his duty.

The hearing continues today — DDR

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# Foreign staff for Ciskei hospitals

OD 25/11/81  
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**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN** — The Ciskei Department of Health had been successful in its drive to recruit expatriate doctors and paramedical personnel, the Minister of Health and Welfare, Dr B. R. Maku, said in an interview yesterday.

But although the influx of doctors and paramedical personnel had brought relief at hospitals, there was still a shortage of medical staff, he said.

According to figures released by his department, 21 people had been recruited from the Philippines, three from Iran, one from Tanzania, three from India, and seven from the United Kingdom. Other appointments were still in the pipeline.



DR MAKU

"We still need more doctors," he said.

We can never have enough doctors. We are supposed to have a complement of seven doctors here at headquarters but we have three. In the Hewu district where there is no hospital we need three doctors but do not have one. We do not have a full complement at some hospitals.

Although his department had embarked on the recruitment drive his biggest concern was getting young black doctors to join the government services.

"You cannot run a medical service with recruits," he said.

"The Ciskei Government does not mind black doctors running their private practices as long as they are in the Ciskei because they help to alleviate the burden on the department. It must not be thought there is bad feeling when they are not working with us. What is not good is for them to leave Ciskei".

Dr Maku said the medical and paramedical recruits were all registered and their certificates had been accepted by the Medical Council of South Africa.

His department was facing a shortage of accommodation for the expatriates. The position was made more difficult by the exclusion of King William's Town from Ciskei.

The shortage of accommodation did not affect expatriates alone. His department had difficulty in retaining black doctors because accommodation provided at hospitals was inadequate.

He said the department had put up prefabs at various hospitals for the doctors and paramedical personnel.

Philippinos were classified as whites and their children attended white schools.

He said some expatriates were staying at Arnoldton near East London. — DDR.

K Strong

URBAN &  
REGIONAL  
PLANNING

## Student Planners Award

For the student who has shown greatest promise at the end of the first year.

M P Morkel

# 'SHUT UP'

## Ciskei minister lashes out at Bishop of Grahamstown over 'provocative statements'

N. M. R. M. 25/11/81 105

### Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG—The Ciskei Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, the Rev W M Xaba, yesterday told the Anglican Bishop of Grahamstown, the Rt Rev K G Oram, to 'shut up' on Ciskei matters and promised to 'deal with his provocative statements' after December 4 when the Ciskei becomes independent. The difference of opinion between the two clergymen relates to Bishop Oram's opposition to attempts by the Ciskei Government to persuade ministers of religion and their congregants to attend independence rallies this Sunday.

According to informed sources, the Ciskei authorities ordered the ministers to close

their churches and attend independence rallies — but Mr Xaba, a minister of the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk, yesterday denied the Ciskei Government had instructed ministers to participate in the rallies.

Ministers of religion and their congregations had been invited rather than ordered to take part in a 'Day of Prayer' on Sunday, he insisted.

The Day of Prayer is seen by Ciskei Government opponents as a thanksgiving service for independence and therefore as a bid to evoke religious sanction for a controversial political decision.

In expressing opposition to the 'Day of Prayer'

ceremony, Bishop Oram said: 'On Sundays the primary duty of the Christians is to attend the public worship of the Church, especially the Eucharist, rather than to be attending political rallies and "special services".'

It was, the bishop added, difficult to rejoice about Ciskei independence for three reasons: It would divide Xhosa-speaking blacks into two camps; it would precipitate renewed removals of blacks from white-designated South Africa; and it would deprive Ciskeians of the hope of 'one day being treated as South Africans in the land of their birth'.

Referring to Bishop Oram as 'that bishop', Mr Xaba said: 'I will deal with his provocative statements after December 4. The Day of Prayer'

er will take place even if the Bishop of Grahamstown disapproves.

On the loss of South African citizenship which Ciskei independence entails for blacks deemed to be Ciskeians, Mr Xaba said: 'Ciskeians do not have South African citizenship.'

Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the S A Council of Churches, said yesterday: 'I fully support the stand of Bishop Oram. The ultimate loyalty of Christians is not to the State but to Jesus Christ.'

Of the Ciskei authorities, Bishop Tutu said: 'These guys are saying, "render unto the Sebes what should be rendered unto God".'

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EAST LONDON — The chairman of the Border Council of Churches, the Reverend James Gawe, and the Bishop of Grahamstown, the Right Reverend K. G. Oram, would be dealt with after December 4, Ciskei's Deputy Chief Minister, the Rev W. M. Xaba, warned yesterday.

Mr Xaba was reacting to allegations that the Ciskei Government had ordered clergymen to close their churches on Sunday, November 29.

Mr Gawe claimed that the government had ordered ministers and their congregations to attend an inter-denominational service at Bisho, the Ciskei capital.

Several ministers of religion approached for comment yesterday were tight-lipped on the issue.

Mr Gawe, priest in charge of St Gregory's Anglican Church in Mdantsane, said yesterday he stood firmly against attempts to persuade clergymen to give their blessing to independence.

"The Anglican Church has come out strongly against the order. We are not prepared to close our churches on Sunday," he said.

Mr Xaba, who is also the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, said Mr Gawe was talking from the wilderness. He had been cut off from the Ciskei.

Mr Xaba said the Ciskei Government never instructed ministers what to do.

The Ciskei Government, an interim government, has invited Christians to a national service, he said.

The regional independence celebrations would be held on Saturday, November 28, and the following day, Sunday, would be a day of prayer in all the regions of the Ciskei.

"Father Gawe and his Bishop of Grahamstown

# Xaba: we'll deal with priests

DD 25/11/81  
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have appointed themselves as spokesmen for the Ciskei, and their provocative utterances will be dealt with after December 4," Mr Xaba said.

He said the Ciskei Government had created 13 000 job opportunities during the drought — paying R2 a person a day throughout the Ciskei between June 1980 and September this year.

"What has he (the Bishop of Grahamstown) done to alleviate the hunger during the period of drought and now he comes and shouts as the spokesman for the Ciskei," he said.

Mr Xaba said the inter-denominational service had been planned by a committee of Ciskei clergymen who had invited the Ciskei Government to join them on that day.

He said the committee was chaired by Archdeacon Pat Ncaca, of the Anglican Church.

Mr Xaba said the Bishop seemed to be cut off from Anglicans in the Ciskei.

Mr Xaba's deputy chairman and secretary of the Mdantsane Ministers' Fraternal, the Rev H. M. N. Hints, said the Ethiopian Church had been working hand in hand with the government.

He said they would participate in the national day of prayer as it would be the fulfilment of their prayers. He said the Ethiopian Church was black dominated and whatever involved its members, the

church would be part of it.

Mr Hints said chiefs at their installations in the Ciskei were all blessed by Ethiopian Church ministers, and that they would also bless independence day.

Mr Hints denied there had been any directive from the government ordering churches to be closed on Sunday.

All the ministers of the Order of Ethiopia and their congregation had been told to attend the service at Bisho, he said.

The Reverend A. Nkanjeni, of the Baptist Church, Mdantsane, said they had been asked to organise services by the Rev V. N. Ntshinga, the Ciskei chaplain, in their respective regions.

He said they were still waiting for a meeting to be called by the chairman of the Ministers' Fraternal, the Rev A. M. Bottoman.

"If the government says we should close on Sunday, I will go to Bisho and will tell the congregation that," he said.

He said all ministers were asked to participate in the independence celebrations.

The acting president of the Zwellitsha Ministers' Fraternal, Archdeacon P. Ncaca, said he had not received any comments from the members of the fraternal.

He said he had not received any order to close the church on Sunday. — DDR.

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By CHARMAIN NAIDOO

**CHURCH** leaders in Port Elizabeth today reacted strongly to the Ciskei Government's instruction that all churches must close their doors on Sunday, November 29, so that ministers and their congregations can take part in the independence celebrations.

Department of Economic History

Port Elizabeth's Roman Catholic Bishop, the Right Rev J P Murphy, said today that Sunday, November 29, "will be a normal day of worship in every Catholic Church throughout the country — be it in the Ciskei or elsewhere".

The Ciskei is due to become independent at midnight on December 3.

Bishop Murphy said: "The individual or government that attempts to suppress or curtail the lawful activities of the Church does not have a true concept of what the Church is or its function in the community."

He said the Church would fall in its mandate if it were to comply with government directorates that ran counter to its doctrine or teaching.

"We are conscious of the reality around us in the Ciskei and beyond its boundaries, and we are not prepared to compromise in matters pertaining to our Church," he said.

Bishop R W F Cowdry said it was the duty of a Christian to worship on a Sunday and the "Government has no authority to close the churches".

He said a church could not be "nationalised" as it was an autonomous body, separate from governments.

The Anglican Archdeacon of Algoa, the Venerable James Haya, said "it is alarming for

churches to close their doors on a Sunday".

"How can a State continue without the assistance of the Church?" he asked.

"You are first a Christian and then a citizen."

When Transkei gained independence nearly five years ago, the Methodist Church was nationalised under the new name "The United Methodist Church of Southern Africa".

The Rev Gavin Graham, of the Methodist Church, said in an interview that the "problem that arose in the Transkei five years ago could arise in the Ciskei".

"If a church is 'nationalised' it cannot perform its role in the community, since it forfeits its prophetic role."

The Moderator of the NG Kerk in the Eastern Cape, Ds D T du P Moolman, said it was important to establish what kind of celebration the Ciskei Government was having on Sunday, November 29.

"If it is a religious service, including all religious congregations, then it is a good idea.

"However, if the church services have been cancelled without replacing them with a religious service, then it is a serious matter," he said.

Ds B J Smith, of the Kensington NG Kerk, said it was not possible for all the people to attend the Ciskei celebrations anyway.

For those who wanted to go to church, it "will be terrible if there was no minister to conduct the services".



# 'Musical chairs' for Ciskei residents

Argus 24/11/81

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Argus Bureau

EAST LONDON. — The 4 000 residents of Glenmore, a resettlement camp 50 km outside Grahamstown, are to be moved again — this time to make way for an irrigation scheme.

The Ciskei Government wants to use the land on which Glenmore has stood for the past three years to extend the Tyfu irrigation scheme on the Fish River which borders the township.

In 1979 'redundant' labourers and squatters, mainly from Kenton-Sea and Alexandria, were resettled on the bare ground at Glenmore, more than 50 km from Grahamstown, the nearest source of employment.

## Lack of funds

At the time it was envisaged that the residents would be employed building the new township. But a lack of funds limited the number of jobs that could be created. Mr D F Hitge, Chief Commissioner of the Department of Co-operation and Development, said more work opportunities could be created only if funds to begin the irrigation project had been available.

Privately organised families and World Vision stepped in to supply the residents with food parcels in an attempt to alleviate their desperate situation.

Now, three years later, the Glenmore community is to be moved again. The residents, together with resettled people at Kammaskraal, near Peddie, are to be settled at a camp being prepared at Peddie.

The Ciskei Government originally refused to have

anything to do with Glenmore.

But Ciskei's Minister of Agriculture, the Rev Willie Xaba, this week denied it was inconsistent for the Ciskei to take the land now.

'We objected in principle to the move to Glenmore and refused to take responsibility for the place.

'But we want the land and do not mind the people moving to Peddie as long as the South African Government provides houses and job opportunities,' he said.

A spokesman for an inter-church group which is preparing a garden project where the residents will be able to grow vegetables, said: 'Job opportunities are exactly nil.'

## Tents first

The South African authorities have undertaken to provide a basic infrastructure at the Peddie site, including the provision of houses, pit toilets, water supplies, a school and a clinic.

Mr J Oorthuizen, liaison officer for the Department of Co-operation and Development, said the people of Kammaskraal would be the first to move.

The move was likely to take place soon after Ciskei's independence on December 4, he said, and as the site would not be ready by then, residents would be temporarily housed in tents.

# Ciskei <sup>copy</sup> tells <sup>TIME'S 105</sup> churches <sup>24/11/81</sup> to close

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG -- The Ciskei Government has ordered clergymen to close their churches on Sunday and participate with their congregations in independence rallies. Father James Gawe, chairman of the Border Council of Churches said yesterday.

The instruction has evoked tremendous controversy in church circles, with the Anglican Church taking a firm stand against the bid to persuade clergymen to give their blessing to independence.

Father Gawe said: "The Anglican Church has come out strongly against the order. We are not prepared to close our churches on Sunday."

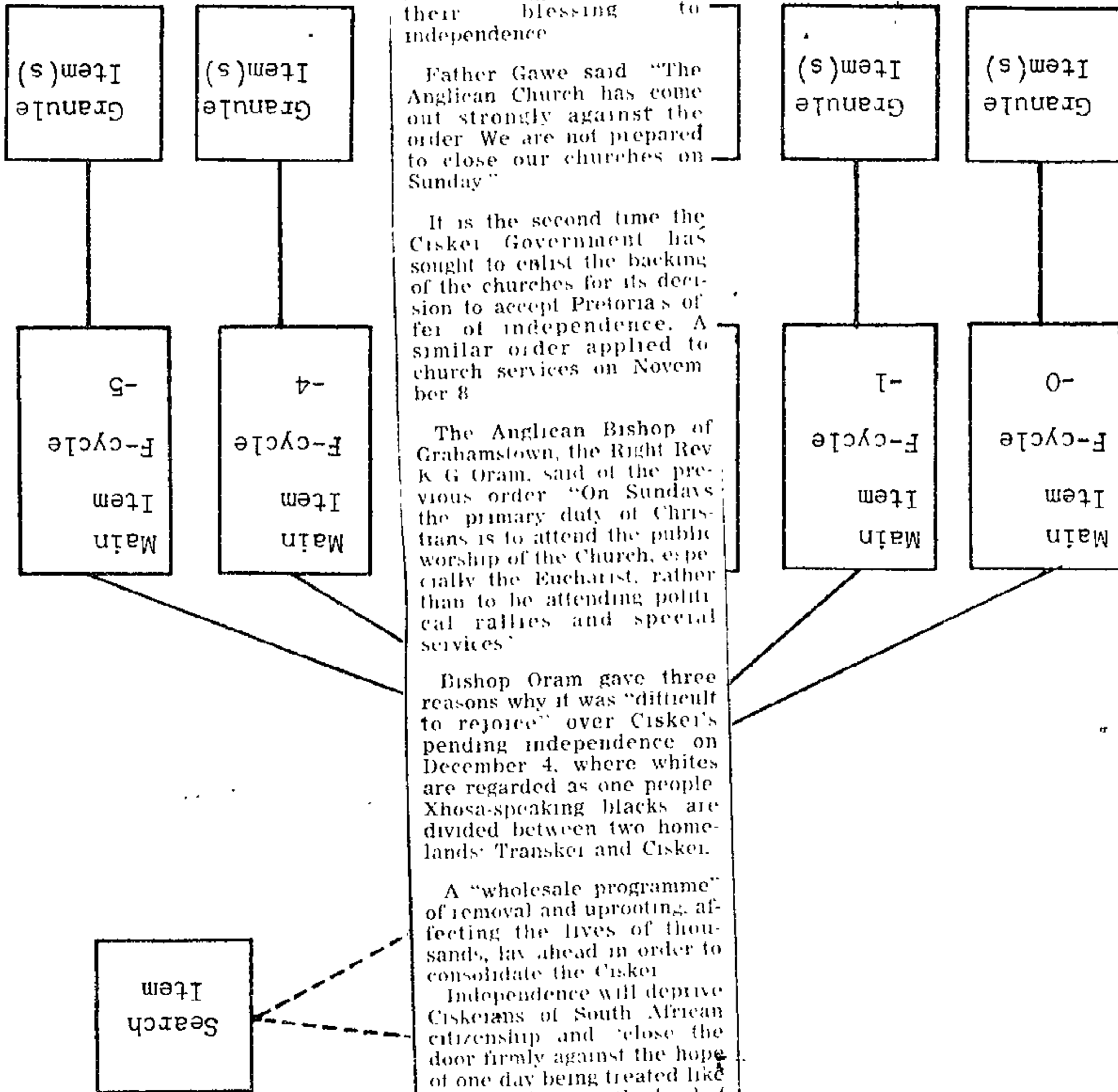
It is the second time the Ciskei Government has sought to enlist the backing of the churches for its decision to accept Pretoria's offer of independence. A similar order applied to church services on November 8.

The Anglican Bishop of Grahamstown, the Right Rev K G Oram, said of the previous order: "On Sundays the primary duty of Christians is to attend the public worship of the Church, especially the Eucharist, rather than to be attending political rallies and special services."

Bishop Oram gave three reasons why it was "difficult to rejoice" over Ciskei's pending independence on December 4, where whites are regarded as one people. Xhosa-speaking blacks are divided between two homelands: Transkei and Ciskei.

A "wholesale programme" of removal and uprooting, affecting the lives of thousands, lay ahead in order to consolidate the Ciskei.

Independence will deprive Ciskeians of South African citizenship and "close the door firmly against the hope of one day being treated like South Africans in the land of their birth."



# Police were not armed, officer tells Saawu trial

ZWELITSHA — A member of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service (CCIS) said yesterday police deployed at the Mdantsane Highway bus terminus when members of the South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWU) returned from a meeting in East London were not armed.

Lieutenant Ntobeko Justice Mlotana was giving evidence in the trial of 42 members on charges of incitement to public violence, under the Riotous Assemblies Act and of attending an unlawful gathering.

They all pleaded not guilty to the main charges as well as the alternatives.

Lt Mlotana said he did not see firearms on the uniformed police or the four members of the CCIS at the terminus.

He said they were trying to prevent the public from joining the group singing near the bus.

He said the first two songs sung by the group alighting from the bus were songs used by organisations with intentions of overthrowing the government and not particularly songs of the banned African National Congress.

He last heard the song with the words "When we come back the blood will flow and lead will burst over the enemy" in the 1976 school disturbances and during the Free Mandela Campaign.

He could not follow the other two songs but could remember certain words like "Isaawu inzima izakumbetha u-Charles Sebe" (Saawu is heavy — it will beat Charles Sebe).

The other one said Siya Kumlandela Ugqweta (We will follow Gqweta).

Cross examined by Advocate M. Brassey, for the defence, he said that the members singing did not say "Siza kumbida u-Charles Sebe" but said "Siza kumbetha u-Charles Sebe", meaning that Charles Sebe would be beaten or assaulted, not that Charles Sebe would be puzzled or confused.

He would not say he was mistaken when he said "ukumbetha". He heard the word "Ukumbetha" and not "Ukumbida".

Lieutenant Colonel Vuyo Gladstone Pakade, District Commissioner of Mdantsane, said that on September 6 he received instructions from Major-General Sebe to proceed to the Highway bus termi-

nus at Mdantsane with his men.

Saawu members were on their way from a meeting in East London and trouble was anticipated.

He proceeded with his uniformed men in police vehicles and parked near the Civic Centre.

At 7,25 a bus approached and parked at a bay.

Some people in the bus got off singing. Others raised their fists. Among the songs there was one which said Major-General Sebe should be killed.

Another said Saawu was "heavy" and was going to confuse or puzzle Charles Sebe.

Another one said Mandela was a leader, a tiger. Another said when they returned blood would flow. There were black power salutes and shouts that the government of Ciskei would be dethroned.

He addressed the group and told them the gathering was unlawful. He gave them 10 minutes to disperse and warned them if they did not he would use his powers. He repeated the instruction three times. Some of the members of the group ran away while others stayed.

He ordered them back into the bus and told the driver to go to the police station.

He spoke loudly and was audible when he gave the order. He took the action because the singing created an attraction to the public at the terminus.

Lt Col Pakade will be cross-examined by advocate Brassey today. — DDR

## Tribute from fellow worker

0023/11/81  
105

MDANTSANE — Miss Deliswa Roxiso, the 20-year-old girl killed during a shooting here on November 8, played a useful role in the South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu).

She was employed part-time at Johnson and Johnson, and a fellow worker there. Mr M Mampunye, said yesterday Miss Roxiso's first positive contribution was made when she pointed out that school-leavers did not have a chance of getting jobs at the factory because the company insisted on the production of unemployment cards.

Mr Mampunye said the matter was taken up with management and from then on, a quota of school-leavers was employed every time new workers were engaged.

He said later Miss Roxiso pointed out that the factory's employment officer had been seen making arrangements at Mdantsane's manpower centre, for future engagements for the factory to be taken from there.

Again the matter was taken up and settled with

employers and it ended there.

He said that during the work stoppage at the factory Miss Roxiso, although employed on a part-time basis, did not see that as a means of getting herself a job at the factory. She attended workers' meetings with employers.

She was to have started at the factory a week after she was shot.

In recognition of her services, workers at the factory asked to buy her coffin for which they paid R600, Mr Mampunye said.

Earlier, Mr Sam Tokwe told the crowd of more than 2 000 how the family came to learn of her death.

He said although they had had problems with the police about the confirmation of her death, they had received some comforting words from the head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service, Major-General Sebe, who had been kind to them.

Mr Tokwe said Miss Roxiso had been shot in the leg and in the neck. — DDR.

# Ciskei, union reject appeal by Card

DD12/11/81 105 164

EAST LONDON — Both the Ciskei Government and the South African Allied Workers Union (Saawu) have rejected a call by Mr Donald Card, chairman of the East London city council's industrial portfolio, that they "bury the hatchet"

Mr Card was commenting on labour unrest in the area and the mounting tension between Ciskei and the unions. He said everyone in the region would have to work together to make sure the people of the region had jobs and that it was time the unions and the Ciskei Government buried the hatchet.

Major-General Charles Sebe, director-general of state security in the Ciskei, said his government would not negotiate with Saawu because it was not a trade union

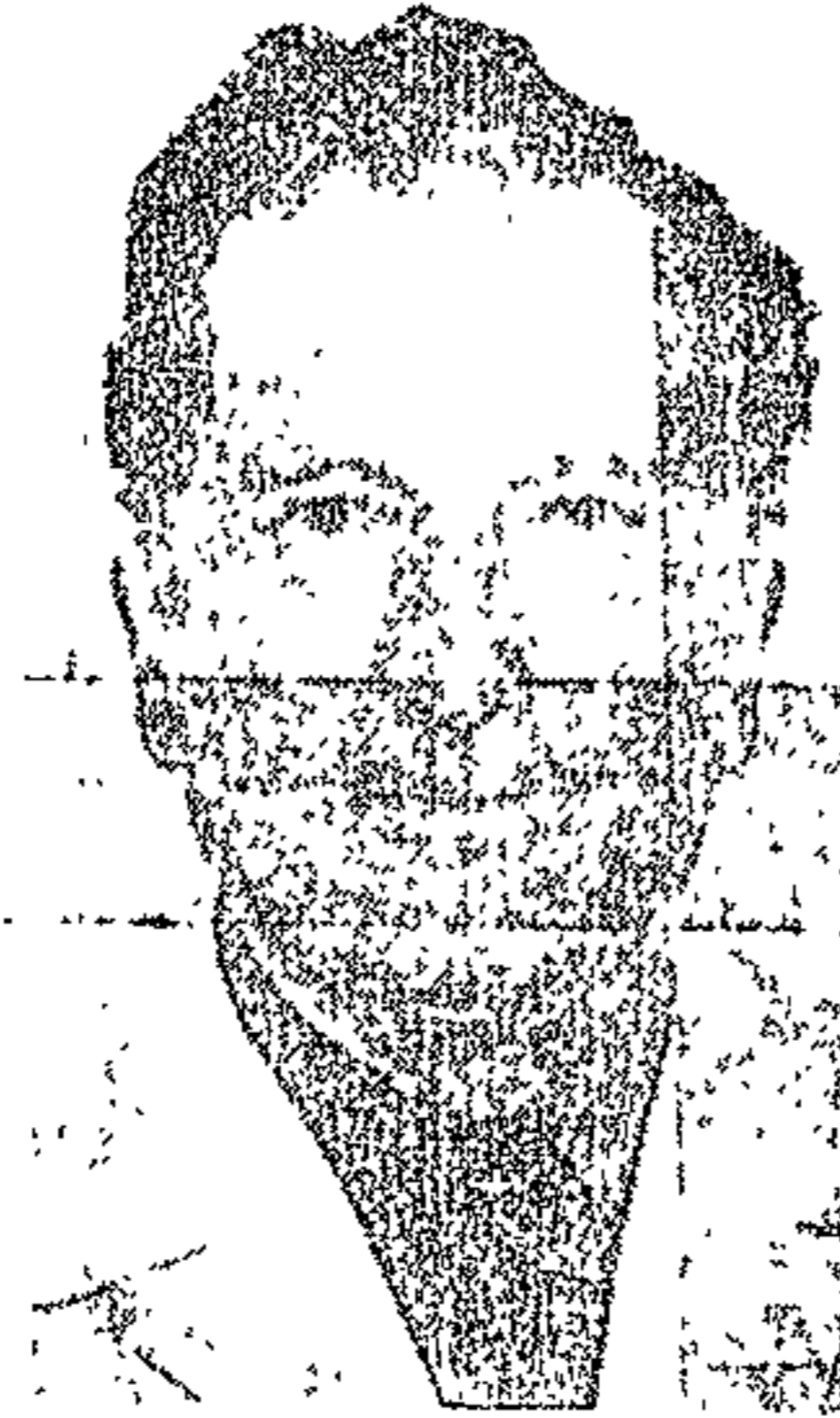
He said only those unions who registered with the government and lived according to the norms of trade unionism were genuine trade unions.

"It is not for the Ciskei Government to stoop down to Saawu. They must obey law and order — that is all."

General Sebe said a trade union concerned itself with the conditions of workers and negotiated with employers. He conceded that Saawu negotiated with employers but he said only as a front for other activities.

"Ciskei Government independence counts nothing to them, shouting black power salutes has nothing to do with trade unionism

"Saawu is not a trade union and I am prepared



MR CARD

to die with that statement

Asked if the Ciskei Government intended to ban the unions after independence, General Sebe said "I don't want to cross that bridge until we come to it"

Mr Sisa Njikelana, the vice-president of Saawu, said "It is laughable to suggest that a progressive union serving the interests of the workers could have any reconciliation with an oppressive, so called government like the Ciskei

"This Ciskei thing was imposed upon us by South Africa. We did not ask for it and we do not recognise it"

Mr Njikelana rejected General Sebe's claims about Saawu, pointing out it was a legally constituted trade union

He said it was impossible for the Ciskei, the unions and the employers to

work towards a contented and stable labour force while workers were being exploited

"We only demand the eradication of exploitation. Only the employers can take the initiative in this regard. We are not the exploiters responsible for instability and discontent

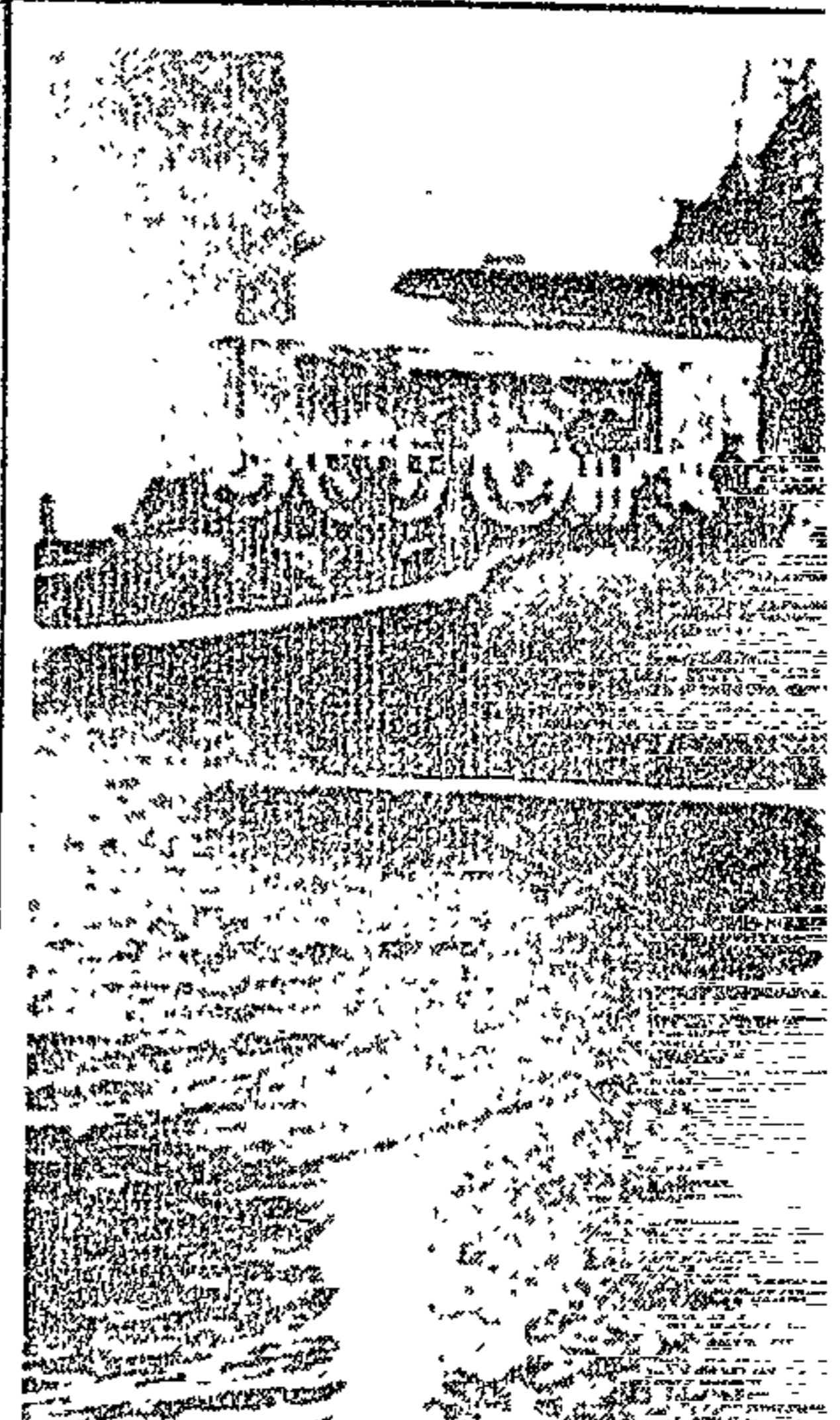
"As for the problem of unemployment this was not caused by the workers. It is the government and the employers who are responsible for unemployment and again I fail to see how we can take the initiative in this matter."

Mr E.A. Cillie, the Director-General of Manpower, said his department could not intervene in the situation because the Ciskei was a self-governing state that would be independent shortly "I don't see how we can interfere," he said

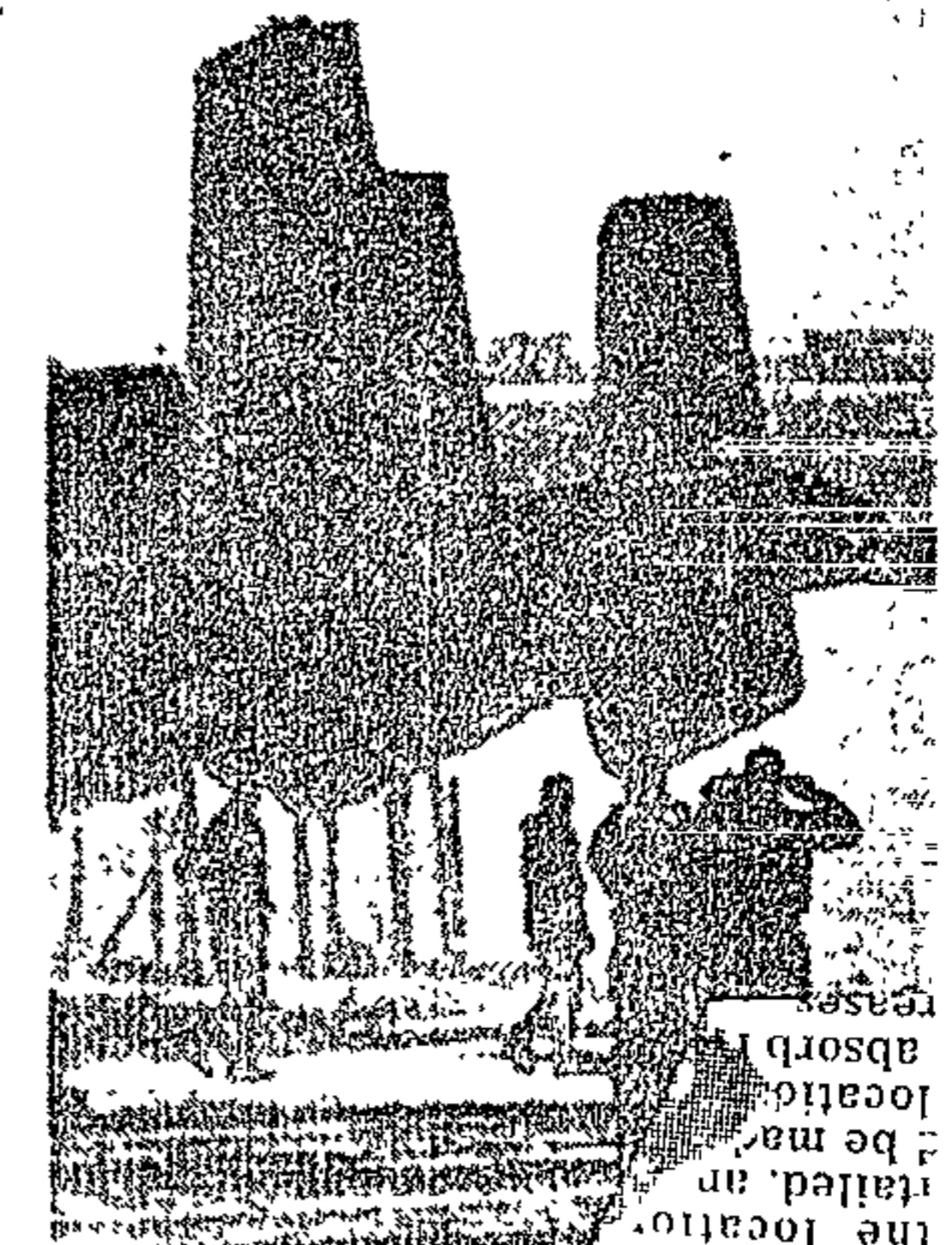
"When we extended trade union rights to commuter workers, the Minister went to the leaders of the self-governing states and said it was their responsibility to maintain industrial peace in their own areas."

Asked if his department would make representations to the Ciskei if they were approached by the unions, Mr Cillie said "If we get such an approach, the decision has to be taken at ministerial level."

He said the position was difficult in that a large number of people in East London worked in South Africa but lived in the Ciskei. He said it was the duty and the responsibility of the Ciskei to look after the safety of people there - DDR



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# Sebe: purchase of tractors significant

DD 12/11/81

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**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN** — The purchase and supply of 48 tractors and 147 implements represented a significant event in the history of Ciskeian agriculture, the chief minister, Chief L. L. Sebe, said yesterday.

Chief Sebe was speaking at the handover of the tractors and ancillary equipment by Fedmech at the Bisho national show-grounds near here.

When the Department of Agriculture and Forestry was established ten years ago, inadequate capital finance had prevented the acquisition of adequate tractors and equipment to undertake the efficient cultivation of arable soils and provide an efficient mechanisation service to the Ciskeian farmer.

"It would now appear, at long last, that a new approach has been formulated, through the initiative of our Department of Agriculture and Forestry and the Fedmech company whereby the former constraints of inadequate financial capital and technical management have been overcome," he said.

"This has been made possible by the use of a system of deferred payments for the tractors and implements, with a subsidisation of the interest rates by the Fedmech company and in addition, generous technical assis-

tance by the same company in the provision of a project manager and diesel mechanic to manage and service the project, respectively for a period of three years, without cost to the Ciskeian Government, apart from normal operating facilities such as transportation and government subsistence allowances and so on," he said.

Welcoming the project manager, Mr C. R. Rogers from the United Kingdom he assured him that the Ciskeian nation would give him every support to help him provide an efficient agricultural mechanisation service to Ciskeian farmers. He said he would be doing one of the most important jobs in Ciskei because it was dependent on agriculture for economic growth and viability and without the soil being efficiently cultivated the country could not even begin to produce.

Chief Sebe told him not to accept excuses from the workers (drivers). He said some of them would claim to be relatives of cabinet ministers.

"This is a military organisation (pointing at the tractors) to fight the war against poverty and we cannot accept people who are not disciplined."

Chief Sebe said that at present, out of 70 000 hectares of available arable

land in Ciskei, only some 15 000 hectares was cultivated in each year. There were a number of reasons for this shortfall but one of them was due to the inadequate mechanisation services which existed at the present time.

Chief Sebe said the company had pioneered what was so desperately needed in South Africa — the helping hand without thought of self-interest and massive business profit.

"I do not want handouts. We are a proud nation and do not seek charity but this is a fine formula where business is done and aid is given, to the mutual satisfaction of both."

The deputy chairman and managing director of the company, Dr L. B. Knoll, said his company was grateful and blessed to be in a position to be associated from the outset with the development of agriculture in Ciskei, without doubt the most important sector of the country's future growth potential.

The transaction would provide a significant new boost to the agricultural development.

"We have gone much further than merely executing a large order for our machinery," he said.

"Together with your people we have worked out a project of training and product support of which, I am confident, both your department and my company, will be proud of in time to come.

"We are happy to place at your disposal for a period of three years, two highly-trained and experienced men to train your people in the proper and efficient use of tractors and implements and in the best maintenance thereof." — DDR

DD 12/11/81 327 145A 105

# Shooting: dad identifies woman

EAST LONDON — An Mdantsane man, Mr Jimmy Roxiso, said yesterday he had identified the body of his daughter, Miss Deliswa Sweetness Roxiso, 20, who died in a shooting incident at a bus terminus in Mdantsane.

Shots were reported to have been fired when Ciskei police confronted mourners returning from the funeral of the mother and uncle of the president of the South African Allied Workers Union, Mr Thozamile Gqweta, last Sunday.

The Director General of State Security in the Ciskei, Major-General Charles Sebe, declined to comment yesterday on what had happened in the incident, other than to say police had also been injured.

Mr Roxiso, of Zone 5A, said that after hearing reports of the shooting he had called frequently at the Mdantsane police station to request permission to identify the dead woman, whose description fitted that of Deliswa.

Mr Roxiso said yesterday police asked him to call at the police station. He was then taken to the headquarters of State Security at Zwelitsha.

There, General Sebe explained his reasons and dolences and explained that it was the reason police had refused to give him

permission to see his daughter's body. They had wanted him to see Gen Sebe first.

Mr Roxiso said that after he had been questioned about his daughter, including why she had attended the funeral and her connection with the dead people, he was allowed to identify his daughter at the Cambridge government mortuary.

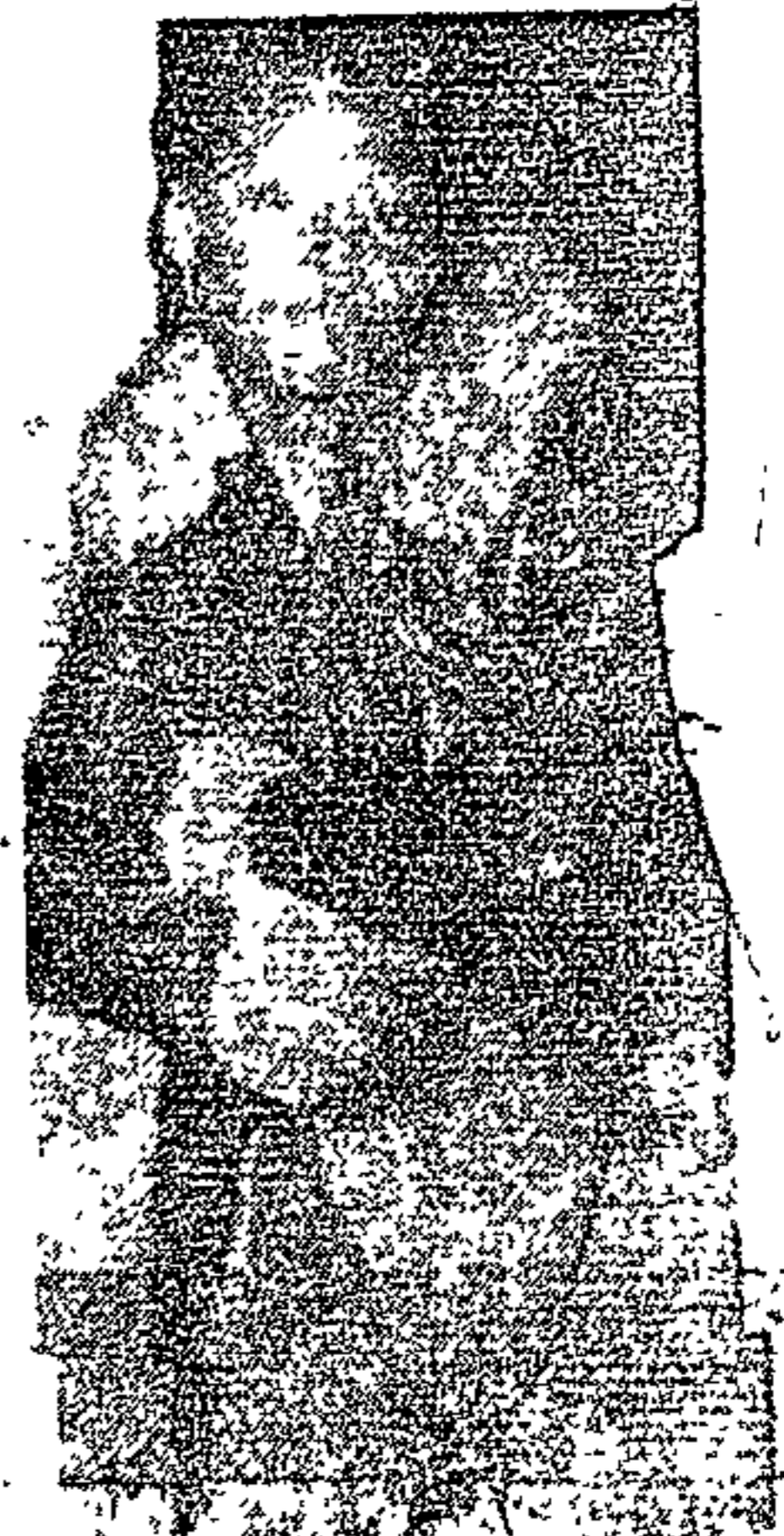
Mr Roxiso said the general offered assistance such as transport.

Mr Roxiso said Gen Sebe had told him that because he had proved to be a "true Ciskeian", he would be allowed to bury his daughter as he wanted to.

General Sebe told the Daily Dispatch yesterday that as a high-ranking officer and on humanitarian grounds, it had been his duty to tell Mr Roxiso what had happened.

"We as the armed forces told him the government had the right to restrict the number of people at a funeral to the minimum, but that after consultation with the Chief Minister (Chief Lennox Sebe) and the cabinet, this would not be done on condition he gave an assurance that there would be maintenance of law and order," he said.

Mrs Roxiso will be buried on November 22, her father said. — DD



MISS ROXISO, 20, the dead woman.

# Sebe: purchase of tractors significant

DD 12/11/81  
 (105)

## KING WILLIAM'S TOWN

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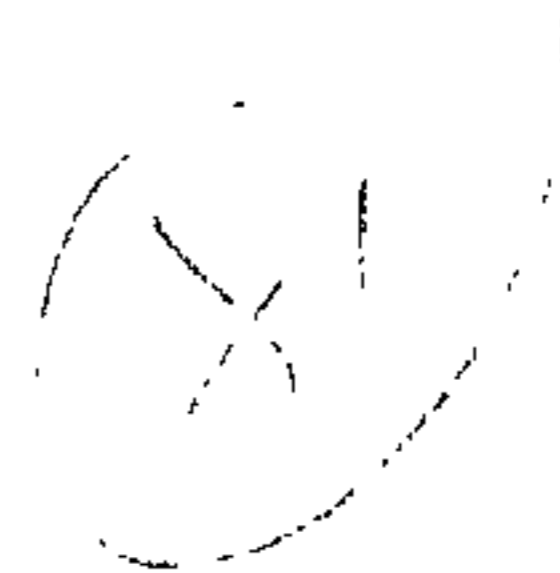


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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

# GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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Vol. 197]

CAPE TOWN, 13 NOVEMBER 1981

KAAPSTAD, 13 NOVEMBER 1981

[No. 7891

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

KANTOOR VAN DIE EERSTE MINISTER

No. 2354.

13 November 1981.

No. 2354.

13 November 1981.

It is hereby notified that the State President has assented to the following Act which is hereby published for general information:—

Hierby word bekend gemaak dat die Statepresident sy assensus aan die volgende Wet aanvaar het en die onderstaande Wet hierby gepubliseer word.

No. 110 of 1981: Status of Ciskei Act, 1981.

No. 110 van 1981: Wet op die Status van Ciskei, 1981.



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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

# GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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Vol. 197]

CAPE TOWN, 13 NOVEMBER 1981

[No. 7898

KAAPSTAD, 13 NOVEMBER 1981

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

KANTOOR VAN DIE EERSTE MINISTER

No. 2361.

13 November 1981.

No. 2361.

13 November 1981.

It is hereby notified that the State President has assented to the following Act which is hereby published for general information:—

Hierby word bekend gemaak dat die Staatspresident sy goedkeuring gegee het aan die onderstaande Wet wat hierby ter algemene inligting gepubliseer word:—

No. 118 of 1981: Financial Arrangements with Ciskei Act, 1981.

No. 118 van 1981: Wet op Finansiële Reëlings met Ciskei, 1981.

# Keis head development priorities

*Summation*  
THE Government is to give priority to development of the Transkei and Ciskei regions in its new industrial development programme.

The development proposals were released at the Business Leaders' conference yesterday.

The criteria employed by the working group for economic affairs of the

economic planning branch of the office of the Prime Minister, centred on the:

● The need for employment creation as measured by the present rate of unemployment, the absolute number of unemployed and future need for employment estimated according to the number of adults and children likely to enter the labour market in the next

ten years.

/ The need for a higher standard of living as measured by the present average income of a region's inhabitants and its distribution among them and

● The potential of a development region to satisfy its own employment needs in the future through economic growth.

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13/6/81

QUANTITY  
SURVEYING

(Continued)

URBAN &  
REGIONAL  
PLANNING

# King waits for details

DD 13/11/81  
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KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Reaction here to the proposed incentives aimed at encouraging industrial growth in the Eastern Cape and Ciskei ranged from excitement to cautious optimism.

The general manager of the Ciskei National Development Corporation, Mr F. Meisenholl, said details of the concessions had yet to be worked out for Ciskei.

The Ciskeian Cabinet was negotiating with senior government representatives from various departments for preference for development in black states.

"It will be essential that concessions in the black states are better than those in adjacent white areas," he said.

However, I am pleased the Eastern Cape, Ciskei and Transkei are considered the major development area, and it appears the overall package could improve the existing situation. I trust it will accelerate development and reduce unemployment."

The senior vice chairman of the Border region of Assocom, Mr Michael Weir, said:

"I am very encouraged. Now it is up to us to look for industries — then this area will boom like it has never boomed before."

While individual towns had been earmarked for priority development, Mr Weir said the entire area would benefit.

"All the towns are inter-related — if industries are established in Dimbaza, for instance, this will have a ripple effect, and the entire area will benefit."

Mr Weir said cash payment incentives would help new industries realise profits sooner, and existing industries would be able to expand.

King William's Town's Mayor, Mr Eric Weyer, said the proposed incentives sounded exciting, but he would have to compare them with existing conditions before he could comment.

"However, the levelling of electricity tariffs is a great relief — we've been campaigning for this for many years."

The chairman of the Dimbaza Chamber of Industries, Mr Ian Duncan-Brown, said he could comment on Mr Botha's announcement only after he had seen more of the details and consulted with other Dimbaza industrialists.

"What I can say at this stage, however, is that I welcome the tenor of his announcement."

He said he would also want to know what concessions would apply to established industrialists and what applied to prospective industrialists. — DDR.

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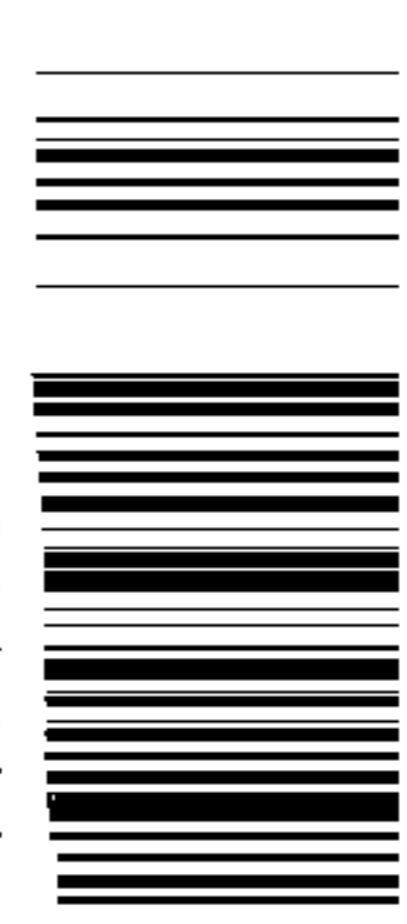
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# Former workers told situation unchanged

DD 14/11/81

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~~14/11/81~~

EAST LONDON — Management at the Dunlop Flooring factory here again met with representatives of ex-employees of the factory yesterday.

The general manager, Mr N. Yeadon, said that, at the request of a group of ex-employees, management had once again agreed to meet their representatives to discuss two matters raised by them — “reinstatement of all workers unconditionally and no Ciskei Government involvement at Dunlop.”

Mr Yeadon said management had reiterated that the situation remained unchanged as it was technically impossible to re-employ all the ex-workers as the company was employing new workers to fill the vacancies created through resignations by members of this group of ex-workers.

He said management was surprised that uncertainty still existed in re-

gard to the re-employment issue as it had been made quite clear three days ago to the ex-employees' delegation received then that ex-employees could only be considered for vacancies that might exist at the time they applied and which were diminishing each day as new employees were taken on.

It was also explained to the delegation, said Mr Yeadon, that as the factory was situated in the Republic of South Africa, no Ciskeian Government department had any involvement at the factory.

He said it was obvious that further discussions with delegations from those ex-employees who had not yet returned would serve little purpose as the company had displayed a good deal of patience and had made its position quite clear to them. Any dealings from now on would only be with individuals who might wish to be considered for any of the remaining

vacancies.

Mr Yeadon said arrangements were being made for any wages due to ex-employees which were not collected at the factory within the next couple of days to be sent to the Department of Co-operation and Development for disbursement to the individuals concerned. — DDR

# Tension flares as unions again attack Ciskei

TENSION between East London trade unions and the soon-to-be-independent Ciskei government flared again yesterday as the president of the SA Allied Workers Union, Mr Thezamile Gqweta, issued a statement bitterly attacking the Ciskei authorities.

Mr Gqweta warned the Ciskei Government that it was "heading for a serious confrontation with the workers" if it continued "suppressing trade unions".

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN

## Mourning

He also vowed that SAAWU would continue operating in Ciskei whatever the attitude of the Ciskei authorities.

Mr Gqweta's statement was a reaction to the incident in Mdantsane township on Sunday in which Ciskei police opened fire on a crowd of SAAWU mem-

bers, killing one worker, Mrs Diliswa Roxisa, and allegedly wounding several.

He announced that SAAWU would observe November 8 as a "day of mourning" dedicated to Mrs Roxisa.

In the statement, Mr Gqweta described the Ciskei as "an illegitimate son of Pretoria" and claimed the Ciskei authorities were "hysterical fanatics" and "an instrument used by the SA Government for the political suppression and economic strangulation of the black people".

Referring to the shooting, he said those who had voted the Ciskei Government into power "should be hanging their heads in shame".

Mrs Roxisa had "paid the highest price in the history of SAAWU's struggle for worker rights in South Africa".

Mr Gqweta said the Ciskei Government had "dared to accuse us of having communist undertones and of being the ANC, PAC, SA Communist Party and SACTU (the ANC-linked SA Congress of Trade Unions) in disguise".

This claim, he said, was a "nonsensical idea".

"Major-General Charles Sebe claims to be fighting these organisations as his main enemies. Was Diliswa Roxisa a member of any of these organisations?"

## Teargas

"Why did the police use live ammunition to disperse a crowd of unarmed people in the first place? Where were the rubber bullets, teargas canisters and batons that could have been used if there was any need for police to intervene in dispersing mourners at all?"

Maj-Gen Sebe had "declared war against the workers and he has struck a rock".

SAAWU would "strengthen and broaden this struggle whether workers are in Ciskei or anywhere else".

He warned the Ciskei government of "confrontation" if it continued "suppressing trade unions".

QUANTITY  
SURVEYING

(Continued)

DD 14/11/81 105  
**Ciskei casino at  
talking stage**

dent

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Ciskei was "talking about" a casino within its boundaries, but nothing definite had been decided, the general manager of the Ciskei National Development Corporation, Mr F. Meisenholl, said.

He indicated that the Southern Suns hotel group, currently building a hotel at Bisho, was involved.

Mr Meisenholl said the legislation necessary for granting casino rights did not exist in Ciskei. He did not know when it would be introduced.

"Consequently there is nothing definite yet regarding location, dates or costs of a possible casino," he said.

A senior spokesman for Southern Suns said from Johannesburg yesterday it was premature to talk about the project. He later added: "We are definitely not planning anything regarding a casino in Ciskei." —  
DDR.

EN

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

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Student Planners Award

For the student who has shown greatest promise at the end of the first year.

M P Morkel

URBAN &  
REGIONAL  
PLANNING

# Sebe: The shadow

# Under the spotlight

IN A few years Major-General Charles Sebe has built up an intimidating reputation.

Gen Sebe is the Minister of Police, Army, Justice and Intelligence in the soon-to-be-independent Ciskei.

Brother of Ciskei's Chief Minister Dr Lennox Sebe, he has emerged during the past year as a dangerous, ruthless man to the wide range of people he sees as foes.

Gen Sebe's fanaticism is matched only by his brilliance, skilfully nurtured by his former South African Security Police mentors as well as the Bureau for State Security (now the National Intelligence Service), with whom he maintains close links.

Fanatically anti-communist, he believes he has a God-given mission to eradicate communism from South Africa.

## Heathens

## can't kill me

"I know the communists are after my blood, but I cannot be killed by heathens. God has spoken to me. He won't kill me until communism is eradicated from South Africa."

An incident on May 2, when his car was attacked by three men firing AK-47s near Mdantsane, a Black township near East London, reinforced Gen Sebe's belief in his invincibility.



Suns Express 15/11/81

A WOMAN was shot dead and five people detained by Ciskei police recently at the East London funeral of the mother and uncle of Theron Mqwebu, founder of the South African Allied Workers' Union which Major-General Charles Sebe, Ciskei's Minister of Police, Army, Justice and Intelligence, has vowed to crush.

The woman's mother and uncle died after a firebomb was thrown at their home — one of a string of strange and sinister incidents in the Eastern Cape which could condense into a political timebomb by December. A when Ciskei becomes independent.

Sunday Express reporter CHARLENE BELTRAMO interviewed Major-General Sebe at his home in Zwelitsha, Ciskei.

105  
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## SAYS MISSION GIVEN BY GOD

Government policy.

Charles went to primary school in Breidbach Mid-way through his JCE year at Lovedale he was expelled for being troublesome.

He completed his schooling at Izell Secondary School.

He left school in 1956 to help his pensioned father on the farm.

On February 2, 1957 he joined the South African Police.

"It was the time when Blacks were being introduced to administrative work by the SAP."

Previously we were used as 'da igaboy' (backyard boys).

By Sixties as "unskilled compared to the present articulated and scientific urban terrorism".

There was a lull in subversive activities in the Eastern Cape between 1965 to 1970 after which Gen Sebe became involved in investigations destined to have a major impact on his life.

"In 1969 the Black consciousness movement was started by Steve Biko and Braam Tiro, after some Negro tourists visited the University of Natal in Durban and met Biko, who was studying medicine.

"They left books written by Malcolm X and some by Martin Luther King. The Black consciousness movement began conscientising Blacks to have pride in their colour."

Gen Sebe pauses, his hand to his heart.

"In my mind there is nothing wrong with what the National Party is doing by introducing separate development — Blacks must walk on their own to meet Whites as equals."

of the North and "a brilliant young man" — died in August 1976.

Gen Sebe draws an old newspaper clipping from his wallet.

"In this, Biko is quoted as saying: 'There must be cries, burning houses, people with clenched fists, bodies lying on streets bruised and bleeding — then there will be freedom. Yes freedom.'

"That was Steve Biko."

Gen Sebe leans back in his chair, the muscles of his face taut.

In November 1977 he became a founder-member of the Ciskei

Intelligence Service. He has built it up to a strength of 30 men.

Unlike South Africa's NIS, the CIS has the power of arrest.

Gen Sebe is also in charge of the 300-strong Ciskei police and the newly-formed Ciskei Defence Force, whose 400 members are being trained by the South African Defence Force as Battalion 141.

Ciskei independence on December 4 will give greater power to a totalitarian police force intent on crushing "communism" in whatever form Gen Sebe sees it.



● Charles Sebe God has spoken to him



His driver was wounded but Gen Sebe and a Ciskeian police captain drove off their attackers who were later killed with three others in a skirmish with South African police near Lesotho.

His home near Zwelitsha is reached by travelling along 3km of rutted sandy road flanked by shanties and grazing pigs, goats and cattle.

Entrance to the house is through two sets of gates guarded by automatic rifle-toting guards.

It has a double row of barbed wire fencing and is patrolled by at least four guard dogs.

Gen Sebe travels in a BMW with smoked glass windows and always sleeps with a sub-machinegun next to his bed and an American automatic rifle in his bedroom cupboard.

Xhanti Charles Sebe was born in the village of Bellstone near King William's Town in 1934.

A tall, attractive man, he jogs 20km a day.

The father of three children, aged 22, 16 and 10, he speaks tenderly to his wife and daughter but with definite authority to his sons.

He was the youngest son of five children, born to a clerk at the former Department of Native Affairs.

The eldest child was Lennox, destined to take the poverty-stricken Ciskeians to independence in terms of South African

boys).

He was transferred to the Eastern Cape Criminal Investigation Division, excelling in cases involving murder, rape, robbery and culpable homicide.

In 1960, he was involved in investigations into a series of explosions which marked the formation of the military wing of the African National Congress - Umkhonto we Sizwe (Spear of the Nation).

While holidaying in the Ciskei in 1962, he uncovered a Poqo (the military wing of the Pan Africanist Congress) cell.

This started a lifelong obsession with guerrilla warfare and all he saw to be communist, primarily the South African Communist Party and the ANC.

## “Blacks must be equals”

“In March 1963, there was a PAC onslaught in South Africa. I was assigned to combat their subversive actions in the Eastern Cape.”

Gen Sebe claims involvement in the arrests of more than 500 ANC and PAC members between 1963 and 1965.

But he considers the “atrocious operations against the South African regime” by subversive organisations in the ear-

## “They made a fool out of me”

“Through this South Africa can be protected against the total onslaught of communism.”

His voice rises as he warms to his subject, his fingers jabbing the air.

He leans forward in his seat and makes a sweeping gesture with his arms.

“In a short time Black consciousness contaminated the entire Eastern Cape.”

In 1973 Gen Sebe began working for the Bureau for State Security (BOSS).

A primary responsibility was keeping tabs on the banned Steve Biko in the year before his death.

“He (Mr Biko) used to say he would conscientise every Black man in South Africa, myself included. I asked him and his friends to join the concept of separate development and join the homeland leaders.”

“They laughed at me — made a fool out of me.”

Laughter that obviously still stings, and laughter that for Biko was a double-edged sword.

In September 1977 Mr Biko died while in detention. His close friend, Mapetla Mohapi — whom Gen Sebe said was a Ciskei scholarship student at the University

Argus Bureau

EAST LONDON. — About 150 members of the South African Defence Force are to be deployed with Ciskei's combined forces.

Speaking at the opening of an irrigation scheme in the Ciskei, Chief Minister Mlenkox Sebe said his Government would not build a nation on a foundation of

## 150 SADF members for Ciskei army

Argus 16/11/81

chaos and was preparing for all eventualities.

Chiefs and headmen would be supplied with two-way radios to keep in contact with the police. The Chief Minister said

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cars with foreign registration plates should be checked by chiefs.

Whites would not sleep comfortably in their mansions if his people were hungry, the Chief Minister

It was not money that mattered much but sacrifices.

He called on whites of goodwill to support agricultural projects for the sake of their children.

## 150 SADF members for Ciskei army

The Ciskei did not want handouts, but its people were handicapped by a lack of funds. Farms were handed over but there was no money to maintain them and they turned into deserts, Chief Sebe said.

# Trade unions and Ciskei headed for confrontation

STAR 16/11/81 105

1458

The position of trade unions under an independent Ciskei bodes ill for the future, predict employers and unionists in East London.

Labour experts fear that in the few weeks to go before the homeland's independence there will be growing tensions which could culminate in the banning of trade unions.

Several months ago a meeting in Cape Town, attended by a number of largely unaffiliated and unregistered trade unions, resolved to approach Ciskei's Chief Minister, Chief Leunox Sebe, about the future of labour relations there.

## DETAINED

But soon afterwards 205 workers, many of them members of the South African Allied Workers Union, were detained by Ciskei Security Police and charged with several offences.

"We saw no need to visit Chief Sebe — we had our answer," one union leader said.

Workers have since been detained under Ciskei's Proclamation R252 which provides for detention without trial.

Workers are now speaking about a "war footing" with Ciskei authorities — and certain-

ly the presence of guards with machine-guns at the capital of Zwelitsha does little to dispel this image.

Eight days ago tensions came to a head when Ciskei police allegedly opened fire on union mourners in Mdantsane township near East London and a woman was killed.

The mourners were returning from the funerals of the mother and uncle of Saawu president, Mr Thozamile Gqweta. The two died in a fire — reportedly caused by a firebomb attack — at their home.

At the funeral Mr Gqweta stopped an angry crowd of mourners attacking several policemen.

## DETERIORATED

"I was at the funeral," one union leader told The Star "and if Mr Gqweta hadn't been there, these men would have died."

"I hate to think what would happen if the situation deteriorated further and responsible union leaders were in detention or unable to control worker unrest," he said.

The usually volatile, Major-General Charles Sebe, ahead of Ciskei's Security Police and intelligence services, would not comment on the funeral incidents. The matter is

The Ciskei Government and trade unions are heading for a collision course, employers and unionists fear. TONY DAVIS, The Star's labour reporter, looks at the unrest in the East London area.

sub judice," he said.

The role of the Ciskei Government in labour disputes came under sharp scrutiny during the recent strike at the Dunlop Flooring Company in East London.

Ciskei's Minister of Agriculture, the Rev Willie Xaba, said the homeland's intelligence services would screen prospective work-seekers after about 500 workers lost their jobs over demands for payouts of pension contributions.

## REJECT

Employers in East London fear there will be outright conflict between Ciskei authorities and workers.

Mdantsane, near East London, is home to a large, industrialised workforce. Most workers reject any form of "independence" for Ciskei, employers have said.

We're afraid our workers could become two-state people after independence," said Mr Wayne Munro, personnel manager for Johnson and

Johnson.

"In one area they are Ciskei citizens and perhaps hiding their union affiliation and here (East London) they are union members again," he said.

"This is a very uncertain time and we have already seen the attitude of Ciskei towards trade unions," another employer said. "I think we are going to see some trouble on December 4."

## PESSIMISTIC

One employer in East London was more pessimistic: "There is no way our workers accept independence. We are sandwiched between the desires of our workers on the one hand and Ciskei on the other."

It is said there are two kinds of employers in East London: those who negotiate with unregistered unions such as Saawu, the General Workers' Union and the African Food and Canning Workers' Union, and those who do not. The latter have been

accused by unions — and some employers — of providing Ciskei with lists of union "trouble-makers" in the plants who are subsequently arrested.

The role of South Africa's Security Branch and Ciskei police has also been questioned.

In August this year it was disclosed in Parliament that an East London Security Police officer had distributed pamphlets critical of Saawu to employers.

Some employers are hopeful, however, that Ciskei's independence will help bring some industrial peace.

Asked about the future of unions in an independent Ciskei, Major-General Sebe said: "I cannot jump the gun or determine the future of Saawu when we are independent."

But he was certain that Saawu should "change its strategy" because it is not operating as a trade union should, with its rallies and clenched fists.

"Saawu is furthering the aims and intents of subversive organisations," he warned.

As for other unions, such as the General Workers' Union, they were not giving Ciskei

QUANTITY  
SURVEYING

(Continued)

Tapa  
slates  
liberals

PEDDIE — Communism and liberals came under attack at the Ciskei regional celebrations here at the weekend.

The Ciskei Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs, Mr. M. A. Tapa, said the so-called "liberals" intended to lull Ciskeians to death.

"What did Smuts do?" he asked.

"What happened to the Ballingers? Where are the Graaffs?"

Mr. Tapa said there were people brainwashed by communists who were now asking what the celebrations were for. He said that according to socialistic ideology all that did not originate from them was oppression.

Ciskeians saw their step to independence as the beginning of a new era of positive advancement for freedom — freedom from oppression, from apartheid and discriminatory philosophy, he said.

"Independence is not an end itself, but an opportunity for Ciskeians to develop with minimum hindrance." — DDR.

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QUANTIT  
SURVEYI  
(Contin

# 150 SADF men to help Ciskei

DD 16/11/8  
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WHITTLESEA — The Chief Minister of Ciskei, Chief L.L. Sebe, said at the weekend about 150 members of the South African Defence Force were on their way to the territory and would be deployed with members of the Ciskeian combined forces.

Chief Sebe was speaking at the opening of the Shiloh irrigation scheme in the district of Hewu. The function was attended by chiefs, headmen, Ciskeians and neighbouring farmers.

Chief Sebe said Ciskei was preparing to fight all eventualities and that chiefs and headmen should check cars with foreign registration numbers. They would be supplied with two-way radios to keep them in contact with the police. "We do not build a nation on a foundation of chaos", he said.

Chief Sebe said if his people were hungry the whites would not sleep comfortably in their mansions. "This is a hard fact of life. I would not be here if I did not consider it necessary to bridge the gap between white and black."

He said it was not money that mattered much but sacrifices. Black and white children should be prepared to meet around the table without the assistance of a gun.

Chief Sebe challenged men of goodwill among the whites to come forward

and support every agricultural project for the sake of their children and make the area a greater Ciskei where men would not be judged by their colour but on merit.

He said the country did not want handouts but its people were handicapped by lack of money. They were given farms with no money to maintain them and these turned into a desert. "People talk of change", Chief Sebe said. "When people do not get three meals a day, do you call that partnership?"

Referring to the Shiloh project, he said for the first time all the necessary requirements for efficient production, such as good scientific technology, adequate financial credit, production requisites such as seed, fertilizers, insecticides and regulated marketing of produce, had been made readily available to the participants.

He said the Shiloh farming community had so far produced 3 000 bags of wheat, 4 000 bags of sorghum, 12 000 pockets of cabbages, 27 000 bags of maize, with the total produce being valued at about R500 000. — DDR.

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PLANNING

# Anglicans to boycott Ciskei ceremony

ARGUS 17/11/87  
103

Argus Reporter

GRAHAMSTOWN. — The Church of the Province of South Africa will not be officially represented at the Ciskei independence celebrations next month.

In a statement yesterday the Anglican Bishop of Grahamstown, the Rev K G Oram, said the church did not consider independence an occasion for rejoicing.

He said that usually the granting of independence to a nation was an occasion for rejoicing in which the church would join.

## TWO NATIONS

In the case of the Ciskei, however, and of other homelands in South Africa, it was difficult to rejoice. Among his reasons were:

- Although all white people, whatever their language or origin, were regarded as one, the Xhosa-speaking people were being assigned to one of two nations.

- A wholesale programme of removals and uprootings affecting the lives of thousands, for example, in the white corridor lay ahead in consolidation of the territory and white self-preserva-

tion. South Africa's unemployment problem could not be solved by sweeping it under the carpet.

Such removals would cause vastly increased poverty and unemployment.

- More serious still, one of the main objects of the whole exercise was to deprive blacks, who for generations had lived and worked in the cities and on the farms of South Africa (and who would continue to live and work there) of their South African citizenship.

The doorway is to be closed firmly against the hope they now enjoyed of one day being treated as South Africans in the land of their birth.

Whether they liked it or not they were to be Ciskeians, Transkeians, and so forth.

# SADF to aid Ciskei's army

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17/11/81

## Defence Reporter

THE Ciskeian Defence Force will have the benefit of the expertise of South African Defence Force instructors during its developing months after independence.

The Ciskei's Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, said at the weekend that 150 members of the SADF will be seconded to the homeland after its independence next month.

However, his brother, General Charles Sebe, head of Ciskei's intelligence services, has refused to comment on how the men will be deployed.

An SADF spokesman has confirmed meanwhile that the SADF would aid Ciskei 'as we did with the other independent states — Transkei, Venda and Bophuthatswana.'

There appears, however, to be a discrepancy in the number of members being seconded. The SADF says 24 and Chief Sebe 150.

It is likely that the 24 would be instructors to control the business end of the CDF.

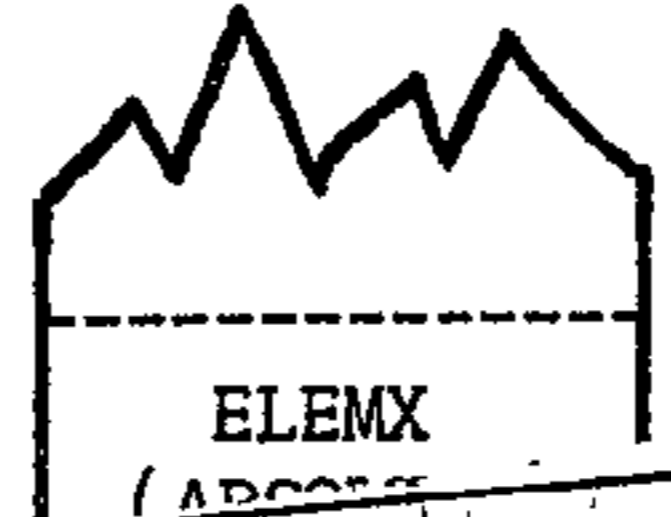
The remaining members, it is expected, will come from the SADF's 'hearts and minds' civic action programme, which assists in medical education and other spheres.

# Anglican 'no' to Ciskei celebrations

processors provide compatible RB outputs. Therefore, it is necessary to combine RB elements produced by one or more processors to produce an executable element (ABS).

For example, two program files FILEA and FILEB contained RB elements. These (RB) elements can be combined by a processor to produce an absolute element, that is in an executable form.

## PROGRAM FILES



Absolute Element In Program File Produced By The Collector

### Festivities

Bishop Oram said such things made rejoicing difficult. The Diocesan Council, the Church's decision-making body between synods, and the Chapter, the bishop's advisory body, and he were clear in their minds that the Church would not be represented officially at the festivities.

He called on all Christians to continue loving and caring for the people of Ciskei and to give them every aid in establishing means of employment and food production to relieve the ever-increasing poverty of an increasing population.

### Mercury Correspondent

GRAHAMSTOWN—The Church of the Province of South Africa will not be represented at the Ciskei independence festivities because the Church does not consider it an occasion for rejoicing.

Yesterday the Bishop of Grahamstown, the Rt Rev Kenneth Oram, said he did not want this construed as a 'negative response'.

His reasons for non-participation included:

White people, whatever their language or origin, were regarded as one, but Xhosa-speaking people were being assigned to one of two nations, Ciskei and Transkei.

A wholesale programme of removals and uprootings affecting the lives of thousands, notably in the white corridor, lay ahead in the cause of the consolidation of Ciskei and white self-preservation.

'Such removals will cause vastly increased poverty and unemployment. In this way South Africa's unemployment problem will apparently be solved by sweeping it under the carpet, in effect into Ciskei and Transkei,' said Bishop Oram.

More serious still, and one of the main objects of the exercise, was to deprive blacks who for generations had lived and worked in the cities and farms of South Africa and who would continue to work there, of their South African citizenship.

'The door is to be closed firmly against the hope of one day being treated as South Africans in the land of their birth. Whether they like it or not, they are to be Ciskeians, Transkeians or citizens of some other homeland.'

17/11/81 105



# Ciskei demands share of SA's cake says Xaba

DD 17/11/81  
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ZWELITSHA — The Department of Works received the largest vote of R12m in the R28,7m second additional appropriation Bill, read for a second time in the Ciskeian Legislative Assembly here yesterday.

During the reading the Minister of Agriculture, the Reverend W. M.

Xaba, said on behalf of the Chief Minister Chief L. L. Sebe, Ciskei was "inexorably" demanding its rightful share of the rich cake which South Africa had undertaken to surrender.

"This house has clamoured for sufficient funds to finance development projects and administrative expenditure.

The Hansards contain copious evidence of dissatisfaction.

"As a result of the provision of insufficient funds, an exorbitant backlog has been created."

The works vote will go towards construction of the national assembly, stadium, ministers' homes

and government offices.

Health and Welfare secured the second largest vote of R5,7 followed by Education with R3,5m. Agriculture was allocated R2,3m and the combined forces R2,1m of which R275 000 was earmarked for the government's iNtsika yeSizwe youth movement.

The bulk of the votes are earmarked for salaries, transport, printing and stationery and miscellaneous expenses.

Provision was made in the Chief Minister's vote of R1,2m for "preliminary independence matters."

The other votes were: Interior — R0,6m, Justice — R209 000, Finance and Economic Affairs — R1,8m, Manpower Utilisation — R196 000 (incorporating 60 bursaries) and Transport — R514 000. — DDR

# Gem bill put off



MR. XABA

ZWELITSHA — Members of the Ciskeian legislative assembly were unable to discuss the voluminous Law Enforcement Bill tabled at the one-day session held here yesterday and the tabling of the Ciskei Diamond Control Bill had to be postponed indefinitely.

The Additional Appropriation Bill of 1981 and the Law Enforcement Bill of 1981 were the only bills tabled and went through the first and second reading. When the Diamond Control Bill was about to be tabled, the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, the Rev W. M. Xaba, who tabled the first two bills on behalf of the Chief Minister, Chief L. L. Sebe, said the Cabinet had to attend an important meeting with officials who had come from Pretoria to discuss financial matters.

In the afternoon the Law Enforcement Bill was read a first and second time. The assembly chairman, Chief J. T. Mabandla, called on members to contribute to discussion of the bill.

But the chief whip, Mrs F. F. Matiyase, the member for Victoria East, said the bill was a voluminous piece of legislation and they could not be expected to do justice to it when each member would be allowed only five minutes. The bill has 95 clauses.

She praised the wisdom of the cabinet in introducing such a bill in preparation for independence.

Dr T. J. Hermanus, for Zwelitsha, said the bill was a replica of the South African Government Act. However, there was no alternative but to accept it because Ciskei was not yet independent. When independence was gained the bill would be designed to benefit people.

Members unanimously agreed that they would not have time to discuss the bill adequately and it passed the second reading and the committee stage. — DDR

# Law, order system detailed

ZWELITSHA — The Ciskei Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, the Rev W. M. Xaba, tabled the Ciskei Law Enforcement Bill of 1981 yesterday, on behalf of the Chief Minister, Chief L. L. Sebe, during the one-day special assembly session held here.

The bill makes it possible for the establishment of a law enforcement branch, which will consist of the police division, central intelligence division, prisons division, traffic division, administrative division and inspectorate/training division.

The law enforcement branch will be under the control of the commander-general and there will be a division commander at the head of each separate division.

The bill adds that a division commander at the head of each separate division can be a member of the South African Police and prisons service or any traffic authority in South

Africa, who, with their consent, are assigned or seconded to the law enforcement branch.

The police division will be in charge of the maintenance of law and order, investigation and crime prevention. The central intelligence division will see to the preservation of the security of Ciskei, the identification of any threat or potential threat to the security of Ciskei and the suppression of any conspiracy or attempt against the authority of the state.

The prisons division will ensure the safe custody of prisoners, supervise punishment lawfully imposed on any convicted prisoners as may lead to their reformation and rehabilitation and train prisoners for industry and labour.

The traffic division will enforce all legal measures with regard to the regulation and control of road traffic and promotion of traffic safety and will enforce the provisions of the

Ciskeian Road Traffic Act.

The administration division will provide and maintain all communication and personnel services, control financial matters, render general administrative auxiliary services necessary for, resulting from, or in connection with the efficient control and organisation of the law enforcement branch.

The inspectorate/training division will be charged with the efficient functioning of work.

The bill said the law enforcement branch would be charged with the performance of such other functions as the president would assign to it from time to time.

The commander-general may, for the performance of the functions of the law enforcement branch, divide it as he deems necessary, determine the functions to be performed by each division and, when circumstances require it,

utilise any member or division of the law enforcement branch for as long as he deems necessary.

The bill adds that with the exception of a commissioned officer, every member of the law enforcement branch will be appointed by the commander-general. He may suspend, reprimand, discharge or retire such member or reduce him in rank.

A member of the branch will not be entitled to resign without the written consent of the commander-general in time of war, disturbances, riot, or other emergency or anticipated emergency. The divisional commander may not resign from the law enforcement branch without the consent of the president.

The bill also deals with the establishment of prisons, medical officers to attend to prisoners, religious workers, security measures, establishment of prison boards and details functions of the board. — DDR



In preparation for next month's Ciskei independence celebrations, one of Zwelitsha's main streets is decorated with banners and bunting.

# SADF

contingent

18-11-81

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## for Ciskei

### ceremony

Defence Reporter

A 500-strong SADF contingent will provide most of the supporting services and communications, as well as some of the highlights of the forthcoming Ciskei independence celebrations.

An advance party of about 200 has already dug itself in at Bhishe, about four kilometres from King William's Town, where the new Ciskeian Parliament and independence stadium are nearing completion. They have erected tent towns for both the South African contingent and the numerous Ciskeian participants in the celebrations.

#### STATE PRESIDENT

SADF co-ordinating officer Colonel A. M. Eagar said that in addition to the support SADF doctors and communications staff would give, the State President's Guard will form up on the arrival of Mr Marais Viljoen, and again at the inauguration on December 4 of the Ciskei head of state.

The Potchefstroom-based artillery unit, 14 Field Regiment will fire the midnight 101-gun salute to mark the birth of a new state, and the 21-gun salutes accorded to heads of state.

Elements of the SADF will also light up the Ciskeian's 'shrine', the mountain of Ntaba Kandoda, on independence night. Although 26 km from the independence stadium it will be visible to those attending the celebrations.

The SAAF will provide a flight of Impalas for the flypast on the afternoon after independence.

About 150 SADF personnel will stay on after independence to assist the Ciskei Department of State Security's military wing.

00 19/11/21

# Call to give Ciskei priority

105

**KING WILLIAMS TOWN**  
 — The chairman of the Dumbaza Chamber of Industries said yesterday that the chamber would "insist most strongly" on better industrial incentives for Ciskei than those to be offered in Berlin, East London and King William's Town.

Reacting to the South African Government's development plan announced at the Good Hope conference last week, Mr Ian Duncan-Brown said it was essential that the incentives be graded.

The plan accords the Eastern Cape-Transkei-Ciskei priority development status, and names East London, Berlin, Queenstown, King William's Town, Dumbaza, Mdantsane and three Transkeian towns as development points.

"If the development points in the white corridor offer the same incentives, there will be no further development outside East London," Mr Duncan-Brown said.

"I will be extremely upset if those people who have pioneered decentralisation at Dumbaza are penalised by latecomers moving into East London. We came here first."

Mr Duncan-Brown said incentives were available

decentralisation in Dumbaza had a tremendous ripple effect on East London, but decentralisation in East London would not benefit Dumbaza.

Ciskei's Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, is in Cape Town until Saturday to negotiate with the South African Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, for better incentives for Ciskei.

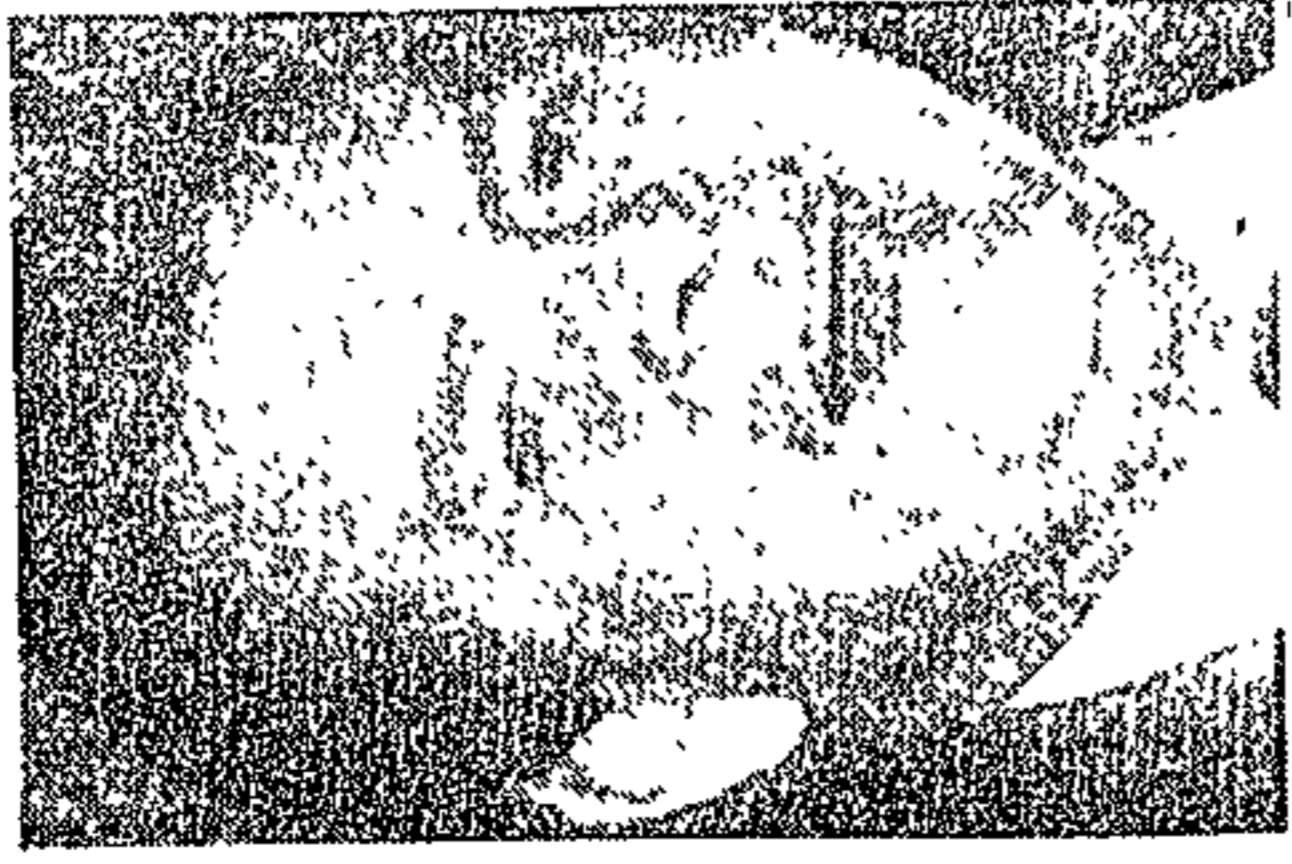
The director-general for the presidency, Mr Graham Maytham, said Chief Sebe was unhappy with the existing proposals.

Asked what improved incentives Ciskei was demanding, he said: "It is up to the South African Government to offer Chief Sebe better incentives, which will then be examined."

He did not think Ciskei had been consulted before Mr Botha announced the decentralisation plan last week. Nor was Transkei.

The Ciskei National Development Corporation's general manager, Mr F. Meisenholl, has also said it is essential that concessions in the black states be better than those in adjacent white areas.

King William's Town's town clerk, Mr Henry Hutten, said it was obvious industrialists would sooner go to Ciskei if better incentives were available



**MR MAYTHAM... Chief Sebe unhappy.**

there.

There was also ample room for development in Dumbaza. Berlin also has extra pull because bigger sites are available there.

"However, it doesn't matter where new factories are established, as long as job opportunities are created. Any growth in this area will have a ripple effect and benefit King

"But it is up to the Eastern Cape-Ciskei-Transkei to sell the area. We must do our homework and get people here."

"How we will go about co-operating has not been discussed, but we are eco-

nominally interdependent, and meaningful co-operation is necessary for harmonious co-existence."

Mr Duncan-Brown also emphasised the importance of a combined approach. "There is no evidence of co-operation in the past White corridor representatives must be identified — many industrialists feel that existing civic leaders do not represent them."

Mr Duncan-Brown said the concessions were long overdue. "It has taken situations like Crossroads to make the government realise the importance of alleviating unemployment in this area."

He said it was unlikely the concessions would benefit capital-intensive industry but labour intensive industry would be much better off.

"The cash incentives are the biggest breakthrough of the lot. They will encourage growth and bring tremendous change

"The leveling of electricity tariffs is also a relief. However, it is important that consumption limit and demand charge

are both equalised". Mr Duncan-Brown called for clarity on the rail concessions. "I hope there will be some incentive on railrage inwards, as in the transport of raw materials necessary for the manufacture of goods to be exported."

King's mayor, Mr Eric Weyer, and the senior vice-chairman of the Border region of Assocom, Mr Michael Weir, have welcomed the proposed incentives and emphasised the importance of co-operation.

Mr Weyer said he was certain industries and allied development in the Eastern Cape-Transkei-Ciskei would finally get off the ground, although this would not happen overnight.

"Coupled with meaningful co-operation with Ciskei I can only predict a bright and better future for King."

Mr Weir said that while individual towns had been earmarked for priority development, the entire area would benefit. "Now it is up to us to look for industries." — DDR

# Case will test Ciskei right to deport its citizens

By PATRICK LAURENCE

THE right of the Ciskei to deport its own citizens will be tested in a pending court case on which legal observers attach great importance.

At the centre of the issue is Mr Joseph Kobo, 48, who was banished from the Ciskei in April 1979 and who has been now charged with violating the banishment order.

Mr Kobo, a Ciskei citizen, is scheduled to appear in court at Mdantsane, near East London, next week for allegedly contravening the order, which was issued under emergency powers conferred on Ciskei by Proclamation R252.

## Precedent

The Johannesburg-based Legal Resources Centre will represent Mr Kobo in the case, which legal observers say will set a precedent.

Mr Kobo was detained by the Ciskei government from August 4 to October 30 following his alleged contravention of the order banishing him from the territory.

According to a fact sheet on Mr Kobo compiled by Mrs Sheena Duncan of the Black Sash before his latest detention and pending trial, Mr Kobo was born in Transkei but chose Ciskei citi-

zenship because he had lived in Mdantsane, for a long time.

He was accepted as a Ciskei citizen, given a Ciskei citizenship card and was for a time both a confidant of Ciskei's Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, and editor of the official Ciskei newspaper.

But in January 1979, he was accused of participating in a bus drivers' strike, detained and charged for his alleged involvement in the strike. The charges were later withdrawn.

After he was banished and forcefully separated from his home, wife and children, he went to Transkei in the hope that he might secure a place for himself and his family there.

But he was detained in Transkei and held in solitary confinement from August 1979 to August 1980. Charges were not brought against him.

Apart from next week's case, Mr Kobo and a friend, Mr L Malotana, both of whom live in Duncan Village just outside East London, have consulted lawyers with a view to having the deportation order set aside by the Supreme Court.

In a letter to the SA Council of Churches, the lawyers refer to the two men as "stateless people unable to earn a living (Mr Kobo lost five jobs because they entailed travelling into Ciskei)".

# 4 000 will be moved out of Glenmore

RDM  
19/11/81  
105 2/11

Mail Correspondent

MORE than 4 000 people forcibly moved in 1979 to the "model township" of Glenmore, on the banks of the Fish River, are to be resettled again at a camp being laid out near Peddie in Ciskei.

The move, confirmed yesterday by the Department of Co-operation and Development in Pretoria, is in spite of repeated refusals in the past by the Ciskei government to accept responsibility for Glenmore.

As a result Glenmore has been administered by the department, but will be handed over to the Ciskei on December 4.

For the Glenmore families, most of them redundant labourers and squatters from farms in the Kenton-on-Sea and Alexandria districts, this will be their second forced upheaval in three years.

## Resettlement

Others to be moved to the Peddie site are families from the Woolridge pineapple district who were involved last year in a forced resettlement at Kammaskraal, 30km from Peddie.

The Glenmore move, first reported as a likelihood last week, is necessary for the Ciskei since it wants the land at Glenmore for incorporation in the nearby Tyefu irrigation scheme.

Irrigation pipelines are already being laid at Glenmore as part of an expansion of the Tyefu project — but the Glenmore residents will play no part in it.

The Ciskeian Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Mr W M Xaba, denied there was anything inconsistent in the decision to take the Glenmore land and move the people deeper into Ciskei.

"We objected in principle to the move to Glenmore and refused to take responsibility for the place. But we want the land and do not mind the people moving to Peddie as long as the South African Government provides houses and job opportunities," he said.

According to the agreement with Ciskei, the department has undertaken to provide a basic infrastructure at the Peddie site, including provision of pit toilets, water supplies, a school, clinic and housing materials.

## Families

The department's liaison officer, Mr J Oosthuizen, said the first families to be moved to Peddie would be those at Kammaskraal.

Sources in Peddie believe the Kammaskraal people will move in January next year, but it could take a while before the move

from Glenmore gets under way.

The superintendent of Glenmore, Mr D F Strauss, said yesterday he had heard nothing official about the proposed move.

Six new classrooms had just been built at the Glenmore school and the township would continue as normal, he said.

Professor Michael Whisson of the Glenmore Action Committee said if the move to Ciskei meant Glenmore pensioners would have to apply to yet another office for their pensions, it was possible that two years could elapse before pensions were paid.

Pensions are the main cash income in Glenmore.

Many pensioners had waited two years for their pensions to be transferred to Glenmore from Kenton and Alexandria, and there were some who were still not paid regularly.

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# Sebe: new SA approach

DD 19/11/81

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JOHANNESBURG — The Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief L. Sebe, has said the fact that the South African Government was willing to face issues instead of trying to justify things that were unjustifiable, was a milestone in the history of the black

states and the dawning of a new era.

Chief Sebe said in Cape Town there had been a change in the government's approach, as far as negotiations over the independence of Ciskei was concerned. There was definitely a willingness to

solve problems.

Chief Sebe held talks with the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, in Cape Town on Tuesday after cabinet discussion of a memorandum sent by the Ciskeian leader to the Prime Minister. — SAPA.

## 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

## S A Brick Association Prizes

For the best student in the subject of Building Construction.

C W von During

For the second best student in the subject of Building Construction.

K Strong

## Student Planners Award

For the student who has shown greatest promise at the end of the first year.

M P Morkel

URBAN &  
REGIONAL  
PLANNING

# Ciskei ban: legal test

DD 19/11/81

105

**EAST LONDON** — The right of the Ciskei to deport its own citizens will be tested in a pending court case to which legal observers attach great importance.

At the centre of the issue is Mr Joseph Kobo, 48, who was banished from the Ciskei in April 1979 and who has been now charged with violating the banishment order.

Mr Kobo, a Ciskei citizen, is scheduled to appear in court in Mdantsane, next week for allegedly contravening the order, which was issued under emergency powers conferred on Ciskei by Proclamation R252.

The Daily Dispatch's

Johannesburg correspondent reports that the Legal Resources Centre based in Johannesburg will represent Mr Kobo in the case.

Mr Kobo was detained by the Ciskei Government from August 4 to October 30 following his alleged contravention of an order banishing him from the Ciskei.

According to a fact sheet on Mr Kobo compiled by Mrs Sheena Duncan, of the Black Sash, before his latest detention and pending trial, Mr Kobo was born in Transkei but chose Ciskei citizenship because he had lived in Mdantsane, in the Ciskei, for a long time.

He was accepted as a Ciskei citizen, given Ciskei citizenship and was for a time both a confidant of Ciskei's Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, and editor of the official Ciskei newspaper.

But, in January 1979, he was accused of participating in a bus drivers' strike, detained and charged for his alleged involvement in the strike. The charges were withdrawn later.

After he was banished from Ciskei and separated from his home, wife and children in Mdantsane, he went to Transkei in the hope that he might be able to secure a place for himself and his family there.

But in Transkei he was

detained in 1979 and held in solitary confinement from August 1979 to August 1980. He was released on August 28 last year.

Apart from next week's case, Mr Kobo and a friend, Mr L Malotana, both of whom live in Duncan Village in East London, have consulted lawyers in Grahamstown in a planned bid to have the deportation order set aside by the Supreme Court.

In a letter to the SA Council of Churches, the lawyers refer to the two men as "stateless people unable to earn a living (Mr Kobo lost five jobs because they entailed travelling into Ciskei)."



**MR KOBO**  
P Morkel

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# Ciskei's ruthless security chief

19/11/81

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INDEPENDENCE fever has hit Zwelitsha, the present seat of the Ciskei Government outside King William's Town. The main street looks like carnival time with blue and white banners and placards fluttering from telephone poles.

But many Ciskeians, particularly urbanised people, have misgivings about the future, while others are openly opposed to independence.

Few are willing to talk of their misgivings. The dreaded Emergency Proclamation R252 allows for people to be detained for indefinite periods. The power wielded by Major-General Charles Sebe and his security men also seals many lips.

Charles Sebe differs from his older brother as chalk from cheese. He has gained a reputation of being ruthless and his detention of people has made many fearing him more than they do the Chief Minister.

He is wily and ruthless and reminds one of the proverbial fox. Immaculately turned out, whether in a suit or full military regalia with medals clanging, he is continuously on the move to nail another of his pet enemies, "communists".

The major-general, who founded and heads Ciskei's intelligence forces, and who was recently made head of the combined forces, which include the police, army and intelligence forces, regards himself as a professional man.

After working for a period on his father's farm after leaving school, Charles Sebe joined the South African Police and there began his love for the

military and police — and his hatred for "communists".

Although he believes he is high on their list Charles Sebe believes he had a God-given mission to eradicate "communists". The Lord will protect him until all "communists" have been removed from South Africa, he says.

He was transferred to the Eastern Cape CID and then to the Bureau of State Security (Boss), where his prime duty was to watch and report on Steve Biko, the black consciousness leader who died in detention in 1977.

When at his home — which is patrolled by dogs, surrounded by two barbed-wire fences, and guarded by soldiers wielding sub-machine guns — Charles Sebe reads poetry and books on communism.

His fight against communism knows no bounds and he has taken it upon himself to censor works of poets and playwrights, lest a communist message be concealed between the lines.

The major-general has built up a frightening security system. Seven armed security men remain with the Chief Minister day and night. Six bodyguards are at the side of Charles Sebe.

Armed parabats are posted throughout the government complex.

A look at the security provided to protect the Sebe brothers from the enemies of separate development makes one wonder whether the Sebes have not bitten off more than they can chew.



DD 20/11/81 (1450) (105)

# 42 Saawu members in court

ZWELITSHA — Forty-two members of the South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu) appeared in the regional court yesterday here on charges of incitement to public violence, charges under the Riotous Assemblies Act and of attending an unlawful gathering as well as two alternative charges.

All pleaded not guilty.

Captain Louis Lulalime Nonhonho, of the Ciskei security police stationed at Zwelitsha testified yesterday on the evening of September 6, he was at a bus terminus at Mdantsane with other members of the security police under his command.

There was also a detachment of uniformed police under Major M. G. Pakade.

He said that at about 7.30 pm he saw a bus approaching carrying people who were singing, while some had their clenched fists protruding through the windows of the bus, and some were

shouting "amandla".

The bus had on it Wilson-Rowntree stickers.

The bus parked at an "unusual" spot and commuters waiting for their feeder buses became interested in the singing group and proceeded towards them with clenched fists raised.

The singing group alighted from the bus and stood next to it. One of the songs sung was that "Charles Sebe be killed because power is theirs."

Captain Nonhonho said when he saw other commuters trying to join the group singing, he went to stop them.

Major Pakade then addressed the people as he feared there would be a commotion.

Major Pakade warned the singing group to disperse and said if they did not, he would use his powers.

He gave them 10 minutes

to disperse because the gathering was unlawful.

Everybody heard the order but the group continued to sing.

Major Pakade then forced them into the bus but some managed to escape, Capt Nonhonho said.

Captain Nonhonho in his testimony mentioned that in the songs that were sung by the group the name of Mandela was heard.

He said the bus was driven to the charge office but the group continued to sing. He could not remember all the words of the songs but could hear the name of Gqweta and the singers saying they would follow him and that Saawu was "heavy" and was going to defeat Charles Sebe.

They shouted black power slogans "amandla ngawethu, imipu yeyabo — power is ours, the guns belongs to them. Charles Sebe should be killed, Up mandela and down with

the Ciskeian Government."

At the charge office names were taken of all the passengers including nine youths who were later released.

The police confiscated stickers and pamphlets which the group had.

Capt Nonhonho said he knew of the dispute between management and employers at the Wilson-Rowntree sweet factory.

Some workers were discharged and in retaliation Saawu had organised a boycott of the factory's products, he said.

The trial continues today.

The accused are:

Mr Thozamile Maneli, 26, Mr Benjamin Thyali, 30, Mr Morrison Sindapi, 41, Mr Thobile Magina, 25, Mr Mawisa Goduka, 30, Mr Gcinikhaya Mbiza, 26, Mr Lulama Siyaya, 26, Mr Janani Matikinca, 34, Mr Vuyani Camagu, 27, Mr Mzwandile Mati, 32, Mr Mandla Thobezweni, 25, Mr Siphwi Sityebi, 28, Mr Denis Tshaba, 31, Mr William Makiva, 30, Mr Desmond Ludziya, 33, Mr Mtu-kanti Madlanga, 21, Mr Ndooyisile Jubati, 28.

Mr Galbin Yelani, 54, Mr Nyanisile Mtumani, 33, Mr Mzwandile Gogotya, 28, Mr Mboneli Landani, 28, Mr Bayanda Ndzungu, 23, Mr Elvin Mfikili, 25, Mr Mcebisi Mbangela, 25, Mr David Thandane, 29, Mr Louis Dyan, 53, Mr Buyisile Kema, 34, Mr Tanana Mbingo, 24, Mr Mentjie's Malahla, 36, Mr Nuku Kolisi, 26, Mr Welile Luthuli, 33, Mr Thembinkosi Zinyusile, 27, Mr Afrika Vellem, 38, Mr Ernest Manyane, 36, Miss Julia Sukuppa, 22, Miss Thembeka Mapasa, 31, Miss Zukiswa Maneli, 33.

Miss Nomfundo Thobigunya, 20, Mrs Nomntu Mteyeku, 34, Miss Nancy Sigingqi, 19, Mrs Fundiswa Bonga, 31 and Mrs Winniefred Maweni, age not given. — DDR.

# Detainee: order granted against Ciskei police

DD 20/11/81

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GRAHAMSTOWN — The Ciskeian Police were yesterday interdicted from assaulting a young detainee or exerting any unlawful pressure on him until such time as he is released and can give oral evidence in court about his treatment in detention.

In a judgment handed down in the supreme court here Mr Justice Howie ordered that oral evidence be heard by the detainee, Mr Boyboy Mpulampula, on allegations that he had been assaulted by members of the Ciskei Police and had suffered a fit as a result.

For the remainder of his detention under Proclamation R252 of the Ciskei, the Ciskei Police and members of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service are restrained and interdicted from assaulting him or exerting any unlawful pressures on him in their attempt to influence him to answer questions or make a statement.

The order was directed at the Ciskei Minister of Justice, Mr Hammond Zolile Njokweni, and the Commissioner of Police, who is also head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service, Major-General Charles Xhanti Sebe, and covers both their own actions and those of anyone under their command or control.

Mr Justice Howie postponed his decision on the facts of the case until oral evidence has been heard. He rejected a request that evidence be taken from the detainee on affidavit on the grounds that there was already so much con-

flicting evidence on paper that further evidence in documentary form would merely compound the disputes of fact.

The detainee's father, Mr Kaizer Mzoli Mpulampula, has claimed that his son was assaulted at the time of his arrest on September 2 and at the Mdantsane police station, before he was taken to the Dumbaza police cells.

Affidavits from other detainees held at Dumbaza stated that on September 5 Mr Mpulampula had a bloodshot eye and walked with a limp, injuries he told them he had sustained as a result of an assault.

One of the other detainees, Mr Robert Gqwetha of the South African Allied Workers' Union, said Mr Mpulampula told him he had been kicked, hit with clenched fists, had his right foot twisted and was forced to remain standing for hours.

On September 9 he had suffered a fit which left him unconscious and resulted in him being taken to a doctor. He told his fellow detainees afterwards that he had never had a fit before and affidavits from his father and mother supported this.

Opposing the granting of an interdict, Major General Sebe denied Mr Mpulampula had been assaulted in any way at the time of his arrest or during his detention and claimed that he had suffered from epileptic fits before.

A member of the Ciskei Police said Mr Mpulampula had a bottle of liquid on

him at the time of his arrest which he told police contained medicine prescribed for epilepsy. He also allegedly had a fit in the car park outside the Mdantsane police station within an hour of his arrest.

In his judgment Mr Justice Howie said he did not agree with submissions that the "minor assault" reported by Mr Mpulampula to Dr Gulam Peer on October 2 was inconsistent with the assault described by Mr Gqwetha.

Nor did he regard it as very significant that the detainee had made no mention of an assault when he was visited on five occasions by a magistrate, Mr Denzil Crossman, or during previous consultations with Dr Peer.

"I am not satisfied that Boyboy would necessarily have regarded the magistrate and doctor as completely unassociated with the police. However impartial they in fact are, the possibility cannot be ignored that he considered them to be in the same camp, as it were, as the police."

Mr Mpulampula would not have mentioned the assault to Dr Peer had he not been asked a pointed question about it, the judge added.

The interdict granted will operate pending the hearing of oral evidence from the detainee, as well as from other witnesses, and for as long as Mr Mpulampula is in police custody. — DDC

# Ciskei Police Restrained from harming detainee

CASE TIME 20/11/81 (379) (105)

Gwn Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — The Ciskeian police were yesterday interdicted from assaulting a young detainee or exerting any unlawful pressure on him till such time as he is released and can give oral evidence in court about his treatment in detention.

In a judgment handed down in the Grahamstown Supreme Court, Mr Justice Howie ordered that oral evidence be heard by the detainee. Mr Boyboy Mpulampula, on allegations that he had been assaulted by Ciskei police and had suffered a fit as a result.

For the rest of his detention under Proclamation R252 of the Ciskei, the Ciskei police and members of the Ciskei central intelligence service were restrained and interdicted from assaulting him or exerting any unlawful pressures on him in their attempt to influence him to answer questions or make a statement.

The order was directed at the Ciskei Minister of Justice, Mr Hammond Zolile Njokweni, and the Commissioner of Police, who is also head of the Ciskei central intelligence service, Brigadier-General Charles Xhanti Sebe, and covers both their own actions and those of anyone under their command or control.

Mr Justice Howie postponed his decision on the facts of the case till oral evidence had been heard. He rejected a request that evidence be taken from the detainee on affidavit, on the grounds that there was already so much conflicting evidence on paper that further evidence would merely compound the disputes.

The detainee's father, Mr Kaizer Mzoli Mpulampula has claimed that his son was assaulted at the time of his arrest on September 2 and at the Mdantsane police station before he was taken to the Dimbaza police cells.

Affidavits from other detainees held at Dimbaza stated that on September 5 Mr Mpulampula had a blood shot eye and walked with a limp, injuries he told them he had received as a result of an assault.

One of the other detainees, Mr Robert Gqwetha of the South African Allied Workers' Union, said Mr Mpulampula had told him he had been kicked, hit with clenched fists, had had his right foot twisted and was forced to remain standing for hours.

On September 9 he had suffered a fit which left him unconscious and had resulted in him being taken to a doctor. He told his fellow detainees afterwards that he had never had a fit before and affidavits from his father and mother supported this.

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A member of the Ciskei police said Mr Mpulampula had a bottle of liquid on him at the time of his arrest which he told police contained medicine prescribed for epilepsy. He also allegedly had a fit outside the Mdantsane police station within an hour of his arrest.

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"I am not satisfied that Boyboy would necessarily have regarded the magis-

trate and doctor as completely unassociated with the police. However impartial they in fact are, the possibility cannot be ignored that he considered them to be in the same camp, as it were, as the police."

## 'Pointed question'

Mr Mpulampula would not have mentioned the assault to Dr Peer had he not been asked a pointed question about it, the judge added.

It was possible the detainee had been assaulted in the way he recounted to Mr Gqwetha, but was disinclined to make anything of it for fear of reprisals and therefore played it down when drawn out by Dr Peer.

Mr Justice Howie said that to dismiss the application now because of conflicts of evidence was unthinkable, as it would mean refusing Mr Kaizer Mpulampula any relief and making him pay costs... and he might, after all, be right.

The interdict granted will operate pending the hearing of oral evidence and for as long as Mr Mpulampula is in police custody.

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# Joint SA Ciskei farmer boards may be set up

**EAST LONDON.**— Informal co-operation committees consisting of community leaders of the farming community in South Africa and the Ciskei might be established soon.

The National Party MP for East London City Mr P. de Pontes, said that following a request for the establishment of such committees by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr P. Botha, to Border MPs, he had consulted with farming community leaders along the Ciskei border and found there was considerable interest.

He said the purpose was to establish committees on both sides of the border. Mr De Pontes said he had consulted Mayor-General Charles Sebe, the Director General of State Security in the Ciskei, who had indicated that the Ciskei Government was interested. Mr De Pontes said as soon as the Ciskei independence celebrations were over, the matter

would be formally discussed with the Ciskei Government. *DD 20/11/81*

He said committees would promote co-operation between the different groups and also solve points of difference.

Mr De Pontes said the Department of Foreign Affairs had already discussed the matter with Transkei and the farmers along the Transkei border. Meanwhile, a group of 10 parliamentarians, representing the National Party, the New Republic Party and the Progressive Federal Party, leave on a tour of various independent states, including Transkei, today.

Mr De Pontes, who will also be on the tour, said it had been organised by the Department of the Interior and each party had selected their representatives.

He said the purpose of the tour was to promote interstate co-operation. Mr De Pontes said the con-

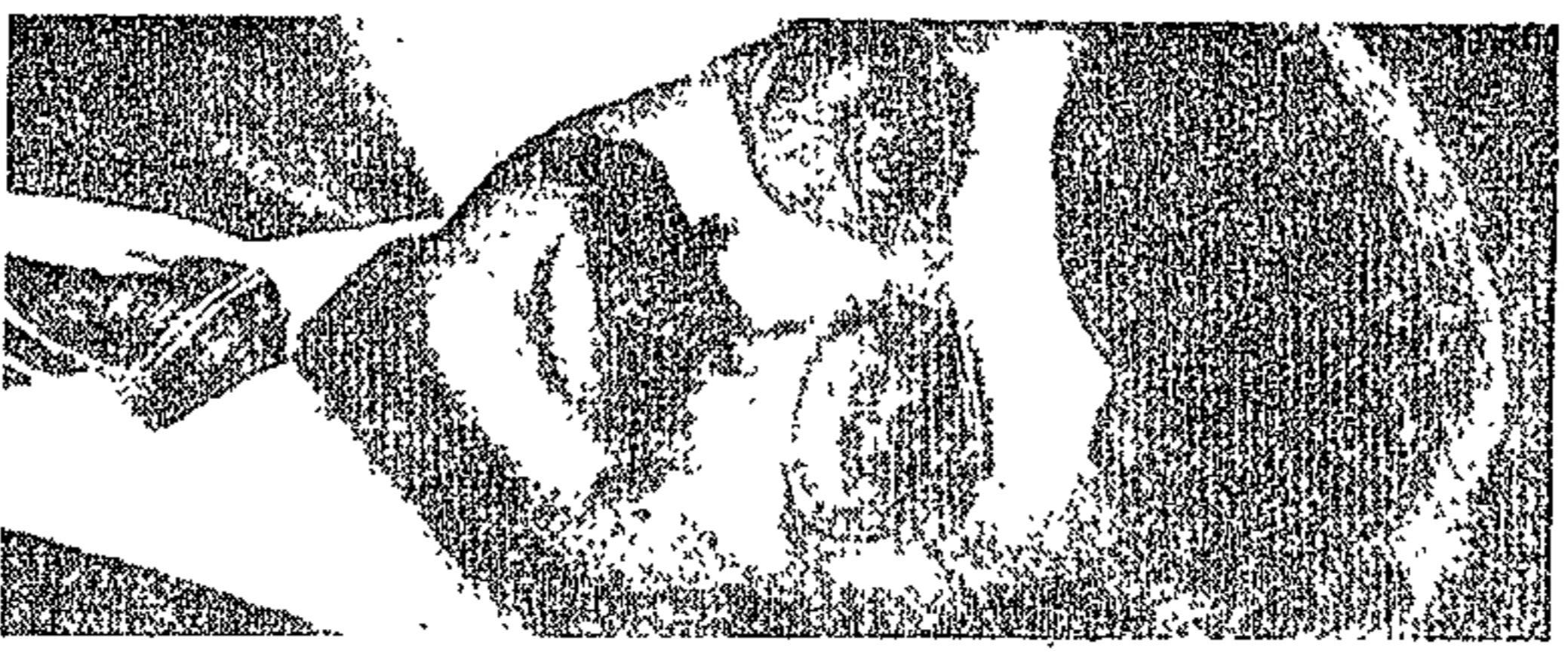
sultations could only be fruitful in the light of East London's unique position, situated between two independent states.

Mr De Pontes said that the group would leave Johannesburg for Windhoek today, where they would have consultations with the Administrator-General, Mr Danie Hough.

From there they would go to Walvis Bay, where they would have consultations with businessmen and the Director-General of Walvis Bay, Mr Vosloo.

On November 23, the group will go to Umtata, where they will have consultations with the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Commerce and Tourism, Mr M. Luyabe.

The group will also visit several agricultural schemes in Transkei including the Ncora Irrigation Scheme. They will then leave for Bophuthatwana and Venda land.



MR DE PONTES

DD 20/11/81

## Police quiz Gqweta

152 195A 105

ZWELITSHA — The president of the South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu) was yesterday detained by members of the Ciskei Central Intelligence service for almost two hours, interrogated and then released.

Mr Thozamile Gqweta, who is attending the trial of Saawu members here, said during the tea break he left the courtroom intending to phone the East London office of the union.

While driving to a hotel

to make the call, he noticed a car was following him. Members of the CCIS asked him to accompany them to the police station and when he asked if he was being detained or arrested the men said they would hold him until after the trial.

He demanded to see a warrant for his arrest and the men fetched it from a car and showed it to him. According to the warrant he was to be detained for 90 days at Dimbaza.

Mr Gqweta said he was taken to the offices of the CCIS where he was interrogated for almost two hours. "I was told that I am making petrol bombs and pamphlets," he said. He was interrogated by Major Tamsanqa. The police took down his full names, address and telephone number and thereafter he was released.

After lunch, Mr Gqweta took his seat in the courtroom next to the defence advocate, Mr M. Brassey. — DDR.

# Rich urges unions, Ciskei to seek peace

EAST LONDON — The outgoing president of the Border Chamber of Industries, Mr John Rich, yesterday made an urgent appeal to the Ciskei Government and the trade unions in the region to try to avoid confrontation.

Mr Rich was delivering his presidential address at the 60th annual meeting of the Border Chamber of Industries.

He said Ciskeian Independence, only a few weeks away, had been preceded regrettably by reported confrontations between the Ciskei authorities and the various unions of this region.

"This is a touchy matter that is laced with political overtones and that regrettably can lead to a deterioration in industrial relations in the workplace," Mr Rich said.

"As employers we should not get involved in politics, but if politics gets involved with us we will find ourselves with a rather difficult situation to handle.

"Industrial peace is what this region urgently requires. There is no doubt that industrialists in other areas of South Africa cannot be lured to this region by an attractive package of incentives if at the same time they can only see a future of disharmony if their factories are located here.

"The creation of jobs in this region still must be the number one priority and this has been recognised as such by the government in terms of its categorising this area as being the region in greatest need of development," he said.

Mr Rich said he therefore wanted to make an urgent appeal to the Ciskeian authorities and the unions to consider that for the Ciskei and Border region to grow and develop, for industries to establish here and for new jobs to be offered to people who currently have no source of income, industrial peace was a prerequisite and confrontation should be avoided.

The new president of the chamber, Mr David Saunders, also appealed to the Ciskei Government and the trade unions to strive for industrial peace in the area.

The trade unions had a great responsibility in trying to achieve industrial peace, he said. — DDR

New optimism,  
page 2.

## BL workers to continue strike

BIRMINGHAM — More than 2000 workers voted yesterday to continue a strike over rest breaks which is costing the British Leyland motor company nearly R8,5 million a day in lost production.

Meanwhile Ford workers are threatening an all-out strike at the company's 24 British plants next week unless they received a bigger increase than the 4,5 per cent offered them. — SAPA-RNS-AP.

QUANTITY  
SURVEYING

(Continued)

SA, Ciskei: <sup>DD 20/11/81</sup> <sup>105</sup>  
peace through  
co-operation

CAPE TOWN — South Africa and the Ciskei are convinced that a prosperous, stable and peaceful South African region will be attained through formal co-operation in a confederation of sovereign independent states.

In a declaration of intent, signed by both governments here yesterday, both governments accepted that such close co-operation in a large number of fields would not detract from the sovereignty and independence of either state.

The text of the declaration of intent said:

"The government and people of Ciskei have expressed, through the democratic process, their strong desire that Ciskei should become a sovereign independent state and the government of the Republic of South Africa has acceded to the wishes so clearly expressed."

Both governments gratefully recognised the friendly relations existing between the governments and peoples of the Republic of South Africa and Ciskei and are desirous of maintaining and strengthening these friendly re-

lations after the independence of Ciskei.

"Both governments are aware of the need for mutual co-operation in all spheres, and have identified the need for assistance and close co-operation in various fields and are willing to accord each other such assistance and co-operation."

"Both governments accept that such close co-operation in a large number of fields does not detract from the sovereignty and independence of either state."

"Both governments are convinced that a prosperous, stable and peaceful Southern African region will be attained through formal co-operation in a confederation of sovereign independent states."

"Therefore, on the occasion of the signing of the agreements formalising the future co-operation between our two nations in a large number of fields, we are desirous of reaffirming our commitment to continue to work towards the establishment of such a confederation of states in Southern Africa and such institutions as may be appropriate to further this objective. — SAPA."

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REGIONAL  
PLANNING

Student Planners Award

For the student who has shown greatest promise at the end of the first year.

M P Morkel

# Judges reject bid to halt Ciskei independence

D020/11/81  
105

QUANTITY  
SURVEYING

GRAHAMSTOWN — The conferring of independence on the Ciskei was a unilateral action by the sovereign South African Parliament and Ciskeian citizens, including the government, had no choice in the matter, the Supreme Court ruled here yesterday.

A bench of three judges, including the Judge President of the Eastern Cape, Mr Justice Cloete, declared that the Status of Ciskei Act, passed on October 9, conferred independence on all Ciskeians "whether they wished to accept it or not".

The court rejected an application for an interdict restraining the Ciskei Government from accepting independence on December 4 on the grounds that it would divide the

Xhosa nation and be contrary to the intention of the South African Government of recognising one Xhosa national unit.

The application, the second to come before a supreme court in an effort to stop the Ciskei becoming independent, was brought about by Chief Inkie Dombotyi Hoyi, of Mdantsane and Dr Harris Sivuyile Kakaza, of Hackney near Whittlesea. The Ciskei Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, and all the members of his cabinet were cited as respondents.

Describing the case as one of considerable legal and constitutional importance, Mr Justice Cloete said the purpose of the application was to prevent, by judicial interven-

tion, the Ciskei from becoming an independent state.

However, the legislation conferring independence had been passed by a sovereign parliament and no court of law was competent to inquire into or pronounce on its validity. It followed that there was nothing the Ciskei government could be ordered to do which could prevent the Status of Ciskei Act from coming into operation, the judge said.

It was a unilateral act "and therefore it is not open to anyone, not even the cabinet of the Ciskei, to accept or not to accept independence." The question of whether Ciskeians desired such independence or not was "irrelevant to the legislative process."

Judge Cloete said that even if the act conferring independence conflicted with the provisions of the Promotion of Black Self-Government Act of 1959 which mentioned only one Xhosa national unit, the earlier act would by implication be repealed by the later legislation.

In their application Chief Hoyi and Dr Kakaza asked for an interdict restraining the Ciskei Government from dividing the Xhosa nation comprising the Gcaleka Rarabes and Tembus, and for a referendum in Ciskei "to test acceptance of the division of the Xhosa nation".

Chief Hoyi said that as a result of historical circumstances the vast majority of Xhosa

in and regarded as their home the area comprising Transkei and Ciskei.

As a Ciskei citizen he would be separated from the mainstream of Xhosas should the Ciskei become independent.

Dr Kakaza, a Tembu, claimed he would be separated from the mainstream of Tembus and that "irreparable harm and prejudice" would result if the application was brought after the Ciskei became independent.

An affidavit by Paramount Chief Xolilizwe Sicangu of the Gcaleka outlined the history of the Xhosa and claimed that despite geographical boundaries separating various Xhosa groups, there was and historically always had been only one Xhosa nation.

As chief of the senior Gcaleka branch, he said, he was also Paramount of all the Xhosa who had been divided as a people by actions of the colonial government in the last century.

Ciskei's Chief Minister, Chief Sebe, said in opposing papers that no act by himself or his cabinet was required to bring about independence and that there could be "no question of myself and the other respondents taking and-or accepting independence for the Ciskei".

His decision to request independence had followed a referendum on December 4 last year in which the overwhelming majority of Ciskeian citizens had voted in

Any separation from other Xhosas would have occurred when Transkei became independent in 1976, he said.

An ethnologist seconded to the Ciskei Government, Mr Nicholas Jacobus de Beer, denied in an affidavit that there was a single Xhosa nation or that geographic separation had occurred as a result of actions by the colonial government. The Gcaleka Rarabe tribes had separated as a result of a quarrel more than 100 years earlier, he said.

Before judgment was given yesterday, counsel for the applicants, Mr K. J. Renene, told the court there was one Xhosa nation in South Africa as there was an Afrikaner nation or volk. When Transkei took independence the applicants always harboured the hope that they would be joined "with the mainstream of the Xhosa". As Transkei comprised the "senior houses" of all Xhosa-speaking tribes it was expected that they would opt for freedom first, he added.

Arguing against the application, Mr J. F. J. van Rensburg, SC, said there was nothing in the Promotion of Black Self-Government Act to suggest that it intended to unite the Xhosa-speaking people into one nation. All it provided was that black people should consist of national units, one of which was the Xhosa unit. Mr Justice Kannemeyer and Mr Justice Howie concurred in the judgment, in which the applicants were ordered to pay costs.

Who has shown it at the end Award

Best student in the class Constitution.

Belmont-John Prince  
For the Board of the  
South African  
National  
Council



# Independence can be forced say legal men

GRAHAMSTOWN — Yesterday's ruling by the Supreme Court here that the conferring of independence on the Ciskei was a unilateral act in which Ciskeians had no say whatsoever emphasised the extent of parliament's supremacy and the inability of the courts to control its powers, legal experts said last night.

Commenting on the judgment in a case in which an interdict was sought restraining the Ciskei Government from accepting independence, they said that legally the South African Parliament could force independence on a black state which neither wanted it nor asked for it.

"From a political point of view, however, it would be foolish to do so without some form of referendum to legitimise the process,"

said Mr Lawrence Boule, senior lecturer in public law at the University of Natal.

He said it lay within the competence of the South African Government unilaterally to declare Kwa-Zulu independent, in spite of consistent opposition and resistance by that state.

All Parliament had to do was enact legislation similar to the Status of Ciskei Act, whether the people wished for independence or not. The only restraining factor would be political, not legal, considerations, he added.

Professor Digby Koyana of the Department of law at the University of Transkei said the judgment had "far-reaching implications" for black states badly enough.

Professor John Dugard, of the University of the

Witwatersrand law school, described yesterday's judgement as "a rather brutal statement on parliamentary sovereignty" and one which showed the extent to which the courts were willing to accept the notion of sovereignty.

The Leader of the Opposition, Dr van Zyl Slabbert, said that although the government had given assurances that it would not force independence on any homeland that did not want it, there was nothing to stop it from doing so quite legally.

However, he could not see a situation in which this would happen as political considerations made it necessary for the government first to find people willing to co-operate and support independence for themselves. — DDC.

# Ciskei has the potential

DD20/11/81 (105)

Agriculture is presently the basis for the future development of the Ciskei into an economically viable independent state, says Mr J. N. Malan, newly appointed advisor to the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry in the Ciskei and member of the SA Wool Board.

Mr Malan, who assumes his new duty on December 4, said the Ciskei had enormous

potential for agricultural development and it will be the aim of the Department of Agriculture to increase the nett income of individual farmers.

"We aim to progress from subsistence farming to self-sufficient farming and then to commercial farming. For this we need the most profitable and

adjusted type of live-stock and to improve the quality of animals," Mr Malan said.

He will also be responsible for fostering good relations between the farmers of Ciskei and the Republic.

Mr Malan matriculated at Kingswood College, Grahamstown, and obtained a

BSc Agriculture at the University of Stellenbosch. He served as an extension officer for two years after which he has been farming for 31 years, presently on the farm Rietfontein near Fort Beaufort.

He was elected on the Wool Board in 1974 and is also a board member of the International Wool Secretariat.

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

## S A Brick Association Prizes

For the best student in the subject of Building Construction.

C W von Doring

For the second best student in the subject of Building Construction.

K Strong

## Student Planners Award

For the student who has shown greatest promise at the end of the first year.

M P Morkel

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REGIONAL  
PLANNING

QUANTITY  
SURVEYING

(Continued)

Bell-John Prize  
For the best all  
in any year of s  
P C Key

The Committee of  
Cape Chapter of  
Surveyors' Prize  
For the student  
the highest mark  
Professional Pro  
P R Swift

LTA Prizes  
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III: No awa

S A Brick Assoc  
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C W von During

For the second best student in the  
subject of Building Construction.  
K Strong

Student Planners Award  
For the student who has shown  
greatest promise at the end  
of the first year.  
M P Morkel

King's <sup>DD 20/11/81</sup>  
dams in  
Ciskei <sup>105</sup>

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN  
— The three dams which  
supply King with water all  
fall within Ciskei's new  
boundaries.

The town clerk here, Mr  
Henry Hutten, said yester-  
day King's allocation of  
water would remain un-  
changed after December 4.

A joint body with repre-  
sentatives from Ciskei's  
Department of Agriculture  
and South Africa's Depart-  
ment of Water Affairs  
would control water  
allocation, he said, "and  
there will be no change  
whatsoever."

Mr Hutten said King  
would retain its sole rights  
to the Maden Dam which,  
with the Rookrantz Dam, is  
the town's main water  
source.

Zwelitsha is already  
being supplied by the  
Laing Dam, which King  
draws on in times of  
drought only. There are no  
alternative water sources.

Mr Hutten denied this  
placed King in a vulner-  
able position, and pointed  
out that the Bridle Drift  
Dam, which supplies East  
London also falls within  
Ciskei.

"There is no need what-  
soever for panic — things  
like this are all tied up in  
international agreements  
between Ciskei and South  
Africa," he said. — DDR.

URBAN &  
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Vol. 197]

PRETORIA, 20 NOVEMBER 1981

[No. 7932

PROKLAMASIE

van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika  
No. 236, 1981

INWERKINGTREDING VAN DIE WET OP DIE  
STATUS VAN CISKEI, 1981

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 7 van die Wet op die Status van Ciskei, 1981 (Wet 110 van 1981), bepaal ek hierby dat genoemde Wet op 4 Desember 1981 in werking tree.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Sestiende dag van November Eenduisend Negehonderd Een-en-tagtig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

P. G. J. KOORNHOF.

PROCLAMATION

by the State President of the Republic of South Africa  
No. 236, 1981

COMMENCEMENT OF THE STATUS  
OF CISKEI ACT, 1981

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 7 of the Status of Ciskei Act, 1981 (Act 110 of 1981), I hereby determine that the said Act shall come into operation on 4 December 1981.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Sixteenth day of November, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-one.

M. VILJOEN, State President

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

P. G. J. KOORNHOF.

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EAST LONDON — Independence fever has hit Zwelitsha, the present seat of the Ciskei Government. The main street looks like carnival time with blue and white banners fluttering from telephone poles.

A banner strung across the road declares: "Ciskei independence. Inkululeko, December 4.

Placards with a crane, Ciskei's emblem, boldly repeat the message.

Beneath this apparent gaiety life continues as normal for the man in the street.

Children still dodge passing cars as they play ball games in the streets.

A fruit vendor, perched on a tin can beside her wares displayed on cardboard boxes, maintains her post on a street corner as she has done day after day for more than a year.

With a smile, she says the money she makes from peddling fruit to passers-by is the only income she has.

It pays her rent and food but money for clothing comes from her grown-up children.

The promised land heralded by the banners and posters, and Ministerial and Government cars roaring by, is unlikely to change her lot.

In the valley, somewhere in the sprawling mass of Government offices, are the two men who are at the centre of the independence process.

The power of the brothers Sebe — the Chief Minister, Mr Lennox Leslie Wongama Sebe (55), and Major-General Xhanti Charles Sebe (48) — reigns supreme in Ciskei.

Although Lennox Sebe is not a traditional chief — he was installed as chief of the Amagqunukwebe tribe in 1976 — he has become the accepted leader of his people.

On December 4 the brothers will be joined by another sibling.

Mr Namba Sebe was recently sworn in as a member of the Ciskei Legislative Assembly and will be a member of the Executive Council, or Cabinet, after independence.

Mr Namba Sebe is tipped as Minister of the newly-created Department of Transport.

It is to Lennox and Charles Sebe that the people of Ciskei look for their inkululeko.

But many, particularly urbanised Ciskeians, have misgivings about the future.

Few Ciskeians are willing to talk about their misgivings on independence for fear of the harsh security laws. Barbara Hart takes a look at the power of the Sebes.

# Have Sebes bitten off more than they can chew?

STAR 20/11/81

105



LENNOX SEBE . . . a "compassionate" man.

Others are openly opposed to independence.

Few are willing to talk of their misgivings.

The dreaded emergency Proclamation R252 provides for people to be detained for indefinite periods.

The power wielded by Major-General Charles Sebe and his security men also seals many lips.

It is a case of being either for us or against us. So many Ciskeians prefer to remain silent.

At rallies it is mainly tribalised people, and women in particular, who joyously shout the praises of the Sebes.

And it is on these people — and the chiefs who rule them, who are dependent on the Chief Minister for their positions and power — that the Sebe regime relies.

The actions of Lennox and Charles Sebe have been severely criticised during the build-up to independence.

The waiting room of the Chief Minister's office is always filled with ordinary people who will wait hours for a few minutes to share a problem with Lennox Sebe.

The compassion of the Chief Minister is shared by his wife, Virginia.

As Deputy Chief Nursing Officer of Ciskei, Mrs Sebe has concentrated her efforts on raising funds to improve the lot of handicapped Ciskeian children.

When not involved in the duties of office, Lennox Sebe puts pen to paper.

He is co-author of a series of school books and has also written a book of essays.

In 1979 the Chief Minister was awarded an honorary Doctorate of Laws by the University of Fort Hare.

Charles Sebe is as different from his older brother as chalk from cheese.

He has gained a reputa-

tion of ruthlessness and his detention of people has made many fear him more than they do the Chief Minister.

Keep on the right side of him and you will get a house or get into a school. In fact, all doors will open.

Lennox and Charles Sebe are a curious mixture of Western and tribal cultures.

They have been drawn on to the chessboard of separate development and have been out-manoeuvred by the sophisticated politicians in Pretoria.

On his home ground Lennox Sebe is an astute politician and has subtly wiped out the opposition parties.

Lennox Sebe is passionately in favour of an independent state of Ciskei and any suggestion of amalgamation with Xhosa-speaking Transkei drives him close to fury.

He claims the rift between the two states is

historical, but it is well-known that there is no love lost between himself and the Matanzimas.

Charles Sebe is wiry and ruthless and reminds one of the proverbial fox.

Immaculately turned out, whether in a suit or full military regalia with medals clanging, he is continuously on the move to nail more of his pet enemies, the communists.

The major-general, who founded and heads Ciskei's intelligence forces, and who was recently made head of the combined forces, which include the police, army and intelligence forces, regards himself as a professional man.

Although he believes he is high on a communist hit list Charles Sebe believes he has a God-given mission to eradicate communists.

He served on the Eastern Cape Criminal Investigation Department and then in the Bureau for State Security, where his prime duty was to watch and report on Steve Biko, the black consciousness leader who died in detention in 1977.

When at home — a home patrolled by dogs, surrounded by two barbed-wire fences and guarded by soldiers with machine-guns — Charles Sebe reads poetry, books on communism and works on a book on communism and terrorism.

He is a keen marathon runner and says he can run a marathon in two hours — eight minutes faster than the world record.

Charles Sebe's fight against communism knows no boundaries and he has taken it on himself to censor works of poets and playwrights, lest a communist message be concealed between the lines.

The major-general has built up a frightening security system. Seven armed security men remain with the Chief Minister day and night. Six bodyguards are at the side of Charles Sebe.

Armed parabrats are posted throughout the Government complex putting fear into the hearts of visitors from the peaceful rural areas.

A look at the security provided to protect the Sebe brothers from the enemies of separate development makes one wonder whether Lennox or Charles Sebe have not bitten off more than they can chew.

# Ciskei officer: unionists sang ANC songs

105

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DD 21/11/81

ZWELITSHA — A member of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service (CCIS) told court here yesterday he was not aware of the tension between the South African Allied Workers Union (Saawu) and the Ciskeian Government and that the president of the union, Mr Thozamile Gqweta, had been detained three times.

Captain Louis Lulamile Nonhonho, investigating officer in the case where 42 Saawu members face charges of incitement of public violence, charges under the Riotous Assemblies Act and attending an unlawful gathering, was cross-examined at length by defence advocate, Mr M. Brassey, after he gave evidence for the State.

The 42 Saawu members have pleaded not guilty to the three counts as well as two alternative charges.

Captain Nonhonho said he never read in the press, statements or suggestions that Saawu was being oppressed and victimised by the chief of the CCIS Major-General Charles Sebe. The only time he remembered Mr Gqweta being detained was last year before Christmas. He could not tell how many times Mr Gqweta had been detained under proclamation R252.

He said during his schooldays he was forced to become a member of the

banned African National Congress (ANC) and they were taught songs of the organisation. Captain Nonhonho said he recognised the first two songs sung by the 42 accused as ANC songs. He said the symbol of raised fist was that of the ANC.

When the organisation was banned it was taken over by the banned Black Consciousness Movement. He said Saawu now used this symbol and he had never seen other organisations using the symbol.

Advocate Brassey wanted to know whether the school children who used the raised fist during the 1976 schools unrest were then members of the banned ANC.

Captain Nonhonho said they were sympathisers. When told that workers in Poland used the raised fist symbols, Captain Nonhonho said he was not conversant with what was happening in Poland but with what was happening in Ciskei. He was not aware that the symbol was used universally by workers to show solidarity.

Captain Nonhonho said among the 42 accused he would not be able to point out those who were singing as well as those who were shouting in the bus.

Mr Brassey said the accused would say they were returning from a meeting singing union songs, "Workers join

Saawu just as ordinary songs were sung by rugby players, broederbonders as well as other workers.

Lieutenant Ntobeko Justice Mlotana, also of the CCIS, said he saw raised fists protruding through the windows and people craning their necks through the windows and there was shouting. The passengers got off singing and this attracted other people at the terminus.

He said the singing group was ordered back to the bus which was diverted to the charge office. The two songs he remembered sung by the passengers were "You are a tiger, the tiger uses its spots, appear Mandela use your spots."

The second was, "one day we will come back blood will flow, lead will burst out one day on the enemy" He could remember certain words of other song sung, "Saawu is strong, Saawu has the power, it will assault Charles Sebe". Another song's words said "we will follow Gqweta even during difficult and trying times".

Lt. Mlotana said the group shouted slogans, "Amandla Ngawethu, Mandela is a Leader, Charles Sebe should be killed".

The hearing was postponed to Monday and bail of R50 each was extended.

# All set for the independence celebrations

0021/11/81

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**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN** — All is set for the Ciskei independence celebrations.

Programmes have been finalised by the independence celebrations committee and yesterday, from the Ciskeian information department, Mr A Conradie said 700 VIPS from South Africa and overseas had been invited. The guests would start arriving on November 28.

All hotels here were fully booked and major East London hotels had also been booked for the VIPS.

The chairman of the tent village committee, Mr R. T. Mle, said 1 000 tents, to accommodate 10 000 participants, would be pitched at Ciskei's new capital, Bisho. The village would have lights, water and toilets.

Participants — sportsmen and women, dancers, cadets and choirs — would start arriving at the village on November 26.

They would be provided with all their meals at the village and security would be tight, Mr Mle said. He said participants should bring their own bedding and cutlery.

An estimated 30 cattle and 60 sheep would be slaughtered each day to feed the people here.

The chairman of the choirs festivities, Mr W. T. Gqibitole, said 14 post primary school choirs, nine adult and teachers choirs including two from outside Ciskei, would participate in the celebrations from November 28.

In addition there would be drum majorettes and bands, 18 primary school rhythmic dance groups and four school cadet groups, totalling 2 350.

Mr Des Purcell of the decorations and flag sub committee, said banners were going up in all regions in Ciskei. Zwelitsha's main street had already been decorated.

Ciskeians had been employed to make the flags and pendants and this had helped to create jobs for Ciskeians and more than 35 km of pendants had been manufactured by the Ciskei's small industries. Mr Purcell said 10 000 hand flags would be given to children on independence day — December 4.

He has appealed to the public to respect the decorations and not to pull them down.

Mr Conradie said more than 200 pressmen including overseas journalists were expected and accommodation and transport for them had been arranged. A press centre would be established at a local school and would have telex machines, typewriters and a photographic darkroom.

The chief sports advisor, Mr F. Venter, said more than 3 000 people would be taking part in sports activities.

Ninety-eight per cent of the sport participants would be school children. Sports committees had since been formed at schools and sport would boom after independence.

Sports activities kick off with cycling on November 23 to 24. Cyclists would start at Hamburg in the Peddie district and ride to Zwelitsha and leave the following day for Alice, Cathcart, Stutterheim and back to King William's town. Because cycling is not popular in Ciskei 12 cyclists from the mines would take part in the 311 km race.

Highlights of the sports events would be a gymnastics display by 500 school children, amateur boxing and athletics which form part of the Youth Day on December 1.

Other sporting activities will be netball matches between the Ciskei national school's team against South African schools, a soccer match between Ciskei and a national team from Bophuthatswana and a Ciskei school's team against a team from South Africa.

The main celebration activities are November 28 with the opening of Ciskei independence stadium; November 29, interdenominational church service; November 30, handing over of Ciskei Department of State Security; December 1, Youth Day, and official opening of the national show and choir festival; December 2, handing over of Ciskei National Assembly Hall; December 4, Main celebrations and ceremonial inauguration of the first president of the Republic of Ciskei; December 5, Military parade by Ciskei Department of State Security. — DDR.

From BARRY STREEK

CAPE TOWN — The Progressive Federal Party yesterday urged the South African Government to call off the scheduled independence of the Ciskei.

The party's spokesman on labour affairs, Dr Alex Boraine, said the actions of the Ciskei Government against trade union officials in the East London area could jeopardise the delicate industrial relations situation throughout South Africa.

In a statement, Dr Boraine said: "The Ciskei Government shows every intention by its statements and actions of doing everything possible to promote confrontation with the unions.

"Nothing could be more dangerous in South Africa today.

"One might expect way-out groups like the HNP to be so shortsighted in its dealings with workers and their representatives but the Ciskei Government is matching them," he said.

It was incomprehensible that the South African Government could avoid facing up to these issues.

"The South African Government can perhaps ignore the opposition of the majority of South Africans to the division of our country into separate states although that in itself is dangerous enough.

"It can perhaps pretend that it does not matter that two-thirds of the people classified as Ciskeians do not actually live within the boundaries of the new state.

# Stop Ciskei statehood — Boraine

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"It can perhaps ignore the poverty and the fact that some 100 000 people have been resettled in camps in the homeland without any prospect of survival except through selling their labour.

"But it simply cannot ignore or wish away the actions of the Ciskei Government and its police chief, Major-General Charles Sebe, against the South African Allied Workers' Union, the General Workers' Union and the African Food and Canning Workers' Union.

"After thorough investigation, considerable time and expense, as well as the Wiehahn and Riekert commissions, the government has been compelled to change its labour policies.

"Under the direction of the Minister of Manpower, Mr Fanie Botha, these reforms have been slowly introduced and a much healthier situation in South African industries has developed.

"The actions of the Ciskei Government could destroy these reforms.

"Unilateral and arbitrary actions against these unions could bring out

workers throughout South Africa in support — to the everlasting damage of the economy.

"To carry on with the independence process in these circumstances would be completely irresponsible.

"And if the likes of the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, are so caught up with the need to force the ideology of separate development down the throats of ordinary South Africans, surely someone like Mr Fanie Botha can see the dangers of what is happening.

"It is not too late for the South African Government to call off the independence process.

"It might be difficult for a Nationalist Government to do this, but it would be the brave and sensible step to take; it could save South Africa the reaping of a whirlwind."

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page 7.



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# Officer denies Ciskei tension

Own Correspondent

ZWELITSHA. — A member of the Ciskei central intelligence service told a court here yesterday that he was not aware of tension between the South African Allied Workers' Union and the Ciskeian Government and that the Saawu president, Mr Thozamile Gqweta, had been their guest as a detainee three times.

Captain Louis Lalamile Nonhonho, investigating officer of the case in which 42 members of Saawu are charged with incitement to public violence, riotous assembly and unlawful gathering, was questioned at length by the defence counsel, Mr M Brassey.

They have pleaded not guilty.

Captain Nonhonho said he never read in the press statements or suggestions that Saawu was being oppressed and victimized by Major-General Charles Sebe. The only time he remembered Mr Gqweta being detained was last year. He could not tell how many times he had been detained.

He said that during his school days he had been forced to become a member of the banned African National Congress and he was taught songs of the organization.

He said the songs sung by the 42 accused, "Uyingwe Ngamabala U-Mandela" and "Mhla Zabuya Kophalala

Igazi, Kuqhumba Umayimayi Kutshaba", were ANC songs. The symbol of clenched raised fist was that of the ANC.

He said Saawu used this symbol and he had never seen other organizations of people using the symbol.

Mr Brassey wanted to know whether when school-children used the raised clenched fist during the 1976 unrest, this indicated that they were members of the ANC. Captain Nonhonho said they were sympathizers. When told that workers in Poland used the clenched fist symbol, he said he was not conversant with what was happening in Poland.

The hearing was adjourned to Monday.

# SA, Ciskei sign joint declaration

CAPE TOWN 21/11/81 (105)

Staff Reporter

WITH tension mounting in Ciskei as the territory heads for independence on December 4, Chief Minister Lennox Sebe visited Cape Town yesterday to sign 70 bilateral agreements with the South African authorities.

The ceremony was attended by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, four cabinet ministers and three deputy ministers and members of the Ciskei cabinet, while the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, presented Chief Sebe with the Great Seal of Ciskei.

A joint declaration of intent signed by both authorities said that through "the democratic process" the government and people of Ciskei had expressed a strong desire that "Ciskei should become a sovereign independent State and the government of the Republic of South Africa has acceded to the wishes so clearly expressed".

Friendly relations existed between the two sets of authorities and both "are desirous of maintaining and strengthening these friendly relations after the independence of Ciskei".

They were also aware of "the need for mutual co-operation in all spheres"

and had "identified the need for assistance and close co-operation in various fields".

Such co-operation would not "detract from the sovereignty and independence of either State".

A prosperous, peaceful and stable Southern Africa would "be attained through formal co-operation in a confederation of sovereign independent States".

Both authorities therefore reaffirmed their "commitment to continue to work towards the establishment of such a confederation of States in Southern Africa and such institutions as may be appropriate to further this objective".

Details of the bilateral agreements were not released.

Meanwhile, tension is mounting in Ciskei as the territory approaches independence.

Trade unions and other opposition groupings in the area are vehemently opposed to independence and have warned the South African Government that a major confrontation is looming.

They have challenged South Africa to intervene to curb the "reign of terror" of Chief Minister Sebe and his brother, Major General Charles Sebe, head of the territory's Central Intelligence Service.



Chief Lennox Sebe



Dr Piet Koornhof

# Crime blitz precedes big funeral

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MDANTSANE — Police kept a low profile while more than 2 000 workers and members of the family attended the funeral services for Miss Deliswa Sweetness Roxiso, 20 who died during a shooting incident at the main terminal here on November 8.

Earlier police, with members of the South African Defence Force, carried out a crime blitz in Zone 5, the area in which the Roxiso family lives. Later the more than 300-strong contingent moved to Zone 9.

The charge office at the police station was like a fresh produce shop yesterday afternoon and there was hardly any space to move among the confiscated vegetables, fruit and liquor bottles.

At Chaumani Lower Primary School where the speeches and services were conducted, there was hardly a policeman in sight and Ciskei Central Intelligence men kept away from the school although their vehicles were parked a kilometre below it.

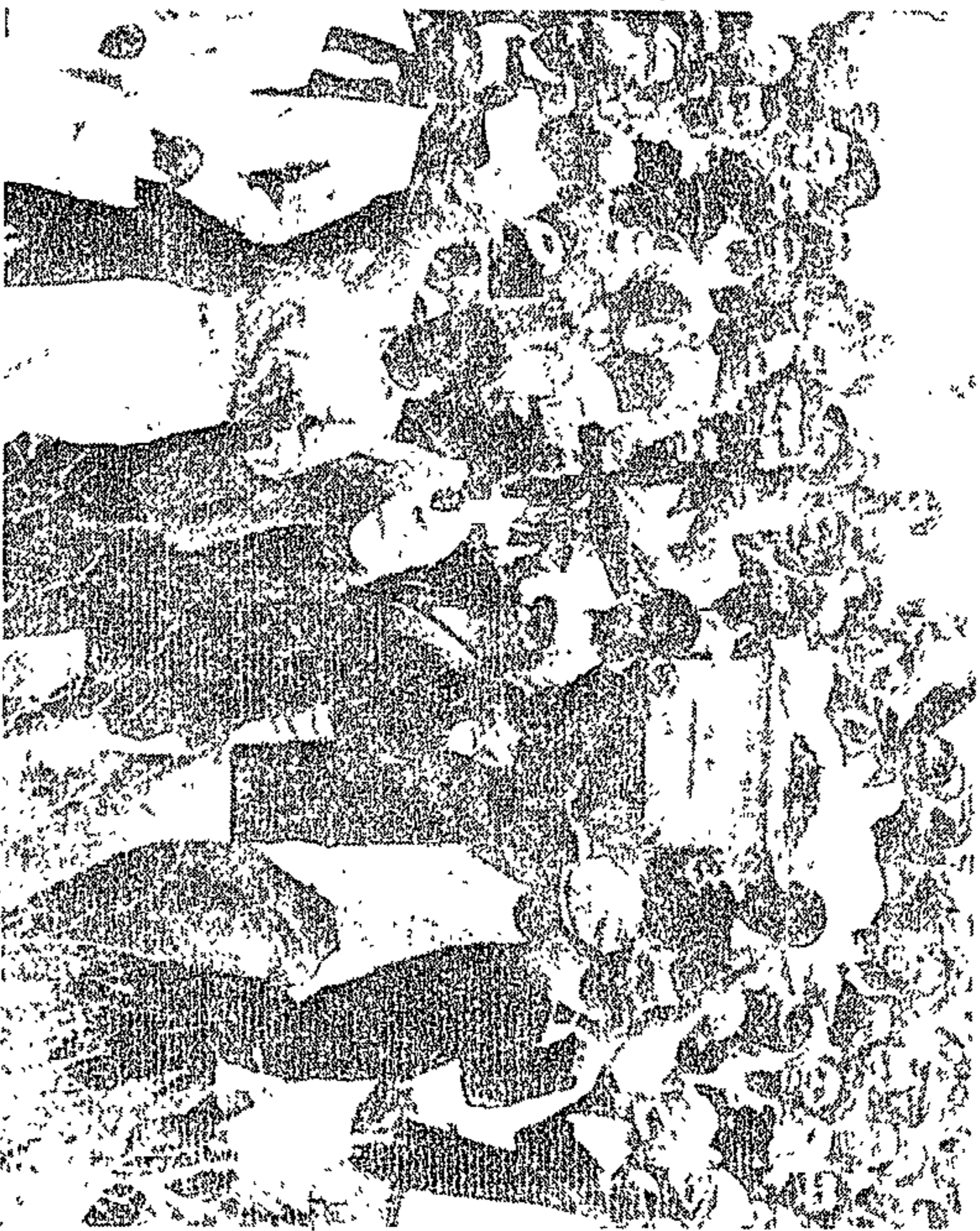
As the crowds left for the graveyard in scores of cars and eight buses, police were waiting in vehicles a kilometre from the graveyard.

Earlier it had been announced that lack of time would not permit the normal procession with the coffin carried shoulder-high.

Police vehicles moved in among the procession as the vehicles drove towards the graveyard. There were no incidents and the coffin was carried shoulder high from the graveyard entrance for a distance of 750 m.

Attempts to get comment from the head of the CCIS, Major General Charles Sebe, were unsuccessful last night.

More reports, page 7.



Mourners at the Mdantsane funeral of Miss Deliswa Sweetness Roxiso carry the coffin to the cemetery. More pictures, page 6.

# Oxton packs up for Promised Land No 4

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Mail Correspondent

THOUSANDS of inhabitants of one of Ciskei's bleakest resettlement camps, near Whittlesea, are facing their fourth move since they were first evicted from white farms and urban townships in the Eastern Cape during the 1960s.

The Oxton camp, a sprawl of mud huts and corrugated iron shacks in the Katberg with a population of about 25 000, has been "temporary" accommodation for a squatter community for five years.

Now the people of Oxton — mostly old folk, women and children — will be moved to Poplar Grove, opposite the Sada resettlement camp and closer to the tiny town of Whittlesea.

More than 100 000 people have been resettled in barren and desolate places around this town, such as Thornhill and Zweledinga.

Although Oxton people say they have been promised four-roomed houses at Poplar Grove, nothing has been done yet to prepare for the move.

Corrugated iron latrines — the hallmark of new resettlements — were erected there some time ago in preparation for the proposed mass removal of Crossroads squatters from the Western Cape.

However, the area was considered too muddy and the soil too claybound, so the toilets were dismantled.

## Hopes

The people of Oxton, who have waited since 1976 for the "proper township, with factories" they were promised, hope Poplar Grove will be an improvement.

Rekindled hopes of the promised land, coupled with pamphlets drops from helicopters and a loudhailer political campaign, led to an overwhelming "yes" vote by Oxton to Ciskei independence in the recent referendum.

Ironically, most of the inhabitants, like those of Zweledinga and Thornhill, moved to escape incorporation in independent Transkei.

Those at Oxton came from the resettlement camp of Illinge, near Queenstown, which was ceded to Transkei in 1976. Before that they were ~~born~~ out of urban locations falling within the coloured labour preference area — at Colesberg, Cradock, Cookhouse, Cathcart and Molteno — and off white farms in the Dordrecht, Burgersdorp and Aliwal North districts.

After Illinge, they found themselves at Sada, another resettlement camp, in the Ciskei.

Overcrowding at Sada was so serious that two years after it was established in 1968 it had already spawned its own sprawling squatter slum, the "Village of Tears", where even today basic facilities such as toilets do not exist.

Much of the Sada overflow moved to Oxton — where there is no grazing land, no water and the ground is so hard and stony that few families have managed to scratch out vegetable patches.

Oxton is largely unchanged since a visit last October — except that people are now unwilling to talk freely about their prospects.

## Checks

Surveillance has been noticeably stepped up and roving Ciskei officials and police stop visitors to check credentials.

Those in Oxton and Zweledinga who were prepared to talk said they had voted for independence but were unable or unwilling to say why, or what they thought it would involve.

A destitute and semi-blind woman who fled Transkei and "borrows food from relatives" said she thought independence would possibly get her a pension.

According to a teacher, pamphlets dropped by helicopter told people all they had to do was say "yes". He added: "In a place like this, what comes from above goes."

Oxton's junior secondary school and two primary schools will move to Poplar Grove.

About 40 percent of Oxton families have a migrant worker in the cities, but remittances are erratic and sometimes stop. The only other cash income is from old age pensions, maintenance and disability grants.

# Ciskei UIF: firms may help

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EAST LONDON — Industry here would be prepared to contribute towards an Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) for Ciskeians, Mr John Rich, past president of the Border Chamber of Industries, said here.

Mr Rich was commenting on the fact that Ciskeian migrant and commuter workers will not be entitled to unemployment benefits three years after independence unless the Ciskei Government institutes its own UIF.

A circular sent to employers recently informed them that:

● People employed in the Ciskei (for instance, Dimbaza) will cease to be contributors to the fund from December 4.

● Ciskeian workers employed in South Africa under contract will continue to contribute until their existing contracts of employment — which do not exceed one year — terminate. These include migrant workers and commuter workers who, for instance, live in Mdantsane

but work in East London.

● Ciskei citizens with residential rights in the urban areas (for instance, those in Duncan Village) will continue to contribute and draw benefits from the fund.

● Benefit rights have been preserved for three years for former contributors. Thus a former contributor — if he loses his job before December 4, 1984 — will still be entitled to draw benefits. However people who become employed after December 4 will neither contribute nor receive benefits from the fund.

A spokesman for the Department of Manpower in Pretoria explained that at present an employee contributed 0.5 per cent — 50c out of every R100 — to the fund. In addition the employer contributes 0.3 per cent of his employee's wage to the fund.

The fund is further bolstered by annual government subsidy of R7 million. For every six weeks that an employee pays into the

## says Rich

UIF he is allowed to draw one week of unemployment pay up to a maximum of six months. Thus an employee has to contribute for at least three years before he is entitled to the maximum benefits. An employee who has contributed for 30 years is still only liable for a six months payout.

An unemployed person is paid 45 per cent of the amount he was earning when he lost his job for the period that he is supported by the fund.

Citizens of Transkei and Venda — where the UIF lapsed after independence — had no unemployment fund, he said. Thus, for example, a contract worker from Transkei who lost his job in South Africa was not entitled to draw unemployment pay while he was out of work.

On the other hand, the Bophuthatswana govern-

ment has set up its own UIF, based on the South African model. The one major difference is that the employer contribution of 0.3 per cent is voluntary because South African employers are not subject to Bophuthatswana law.

However, according to a Bophuthatswana government spokesman, many employers who employ Bophuthatswanans have been willing to make contributions towards the fund.

The fund was started with an initial donation of R300 000 from the South African government.

A spokesman for the Ciskei Department of Manpower said Ciskei was investigating the possibility of starting its own fund. "I don't think we are going to leave the situation as it is," he said.

Mr Rich said it was believed that the UIF was

among issues discussed by the South African and Ciskei Governments in Cape Town.

"I don't foresee that there will be any problems over this issue. Industry in East London would be quite prepared to continue contributing after independence.

Meanwhile the Albany branch of the Black Sash has issued a statement saying the withdrawal of the fund would have far-reaching effects for Ciskei migrant workers and workers in Mdantsane employed in industry in the East London-Berlin region.

"The responsibility of supporting unemployed workers resident in the Ciskei is no longer that of industrial enterprise or the South African state. This responsibility is being transferred to the independent Ciskei government, a state which is unable to generate internal sources to carry the financial burden," the statement says.

"The withdrawal of UIF benefits will create division among workers living permanently in South Africa and those classified as Ciskei residents who will not enjoy the same benefits.

"In the East London area, which is characterised by a low wage structure and large-scale unemployment, this could mean starvation for those temporarily unemployed and excluded from UIF benefits.

"Under these conditions tensions could develop and this could result in increased unrest in an already unstable labour situation.

"We deplore these invidious injustices."

Miss Zodwa Mapela, the branch organiser of the South African Allied Workers Union (Sawu), said this was further proof that the claim by the Ciskei government that Ciskeians would not lose out through independence was a bluff.

# Saawu member: we are not against Ciskei

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MDANTSANE — The Ciskei Government was against the South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu) but it benefited from the organisation's funds, because R17 000 in bail bonds had been paid by the union into the Ciskei's coffers, a trade unionist, Mr C. Ngabase said at Miss D. S. Roxiso's funeral here yesterday.

Mr Ngabase said Saawu was not against the Ciskei Government and the support in the form of this large sum proved it.

Earlier when the master of ceremonies at the funeral, Mr S. Showana, had said the family had decided

Saawu should not be allowed to participate in the funeral, Mr Ngabase said the matter had been discussed fully and settled during the week.

He said he would not have taken money from workers if he had known they would not be allowed to participate.

All expenses for the funeral were met from funds collected from unionists and a balance of more than R1 000 was handed over to the family.

An official of the African Food and Canning Workers' Union, Mr Ernest Qwasha, said: "Let it be understood we are not

fighting any government."

He pointed out that the South African Government was not interfering with unions in East London.

"If we were fighting the government we would not get premises for offices and halls for meetings in East London. We would not be allowed to sing our union songs."

He said the emergence of unions was as a result of a decision by the government to which the unions were not a party.

Turning to problems with the Ciskei Government he said only two homelands were against

trade unions. He did not name them.

"The homelands know that workers struggle for wages in South Africa and then spend them in the homelands."

He said unionists were there to negotiate with employers but some employers started trouble by calling in police when workers tried to put their case to them.

"I am not against police, I am not against any government but as workers we prefer to negotiate with employers at our places of employment to settle our problems," Mr Shiba said.

— DDR

MDANTSANE - The new president of the Border Chamber of Industries, Mr Dave Saunders should be the last man to call for harmony between workers and the Ciskei, an official of the General Workers Union, Mr M. Wayini said at a funeral here.

Mr Wayini was speaking at the funeral of Miss Deliswa Roxiso, a member of the South African Allied Worker's Union who died during a shooting at the main bus terminal here two weeks ago.

"I am surprised Mr. Saunders, who was my employer at Raylite Batteries, who could have ended disharmony there when he had differences with his employees, should now see fit to suggest there should be harmony between unions and the Ciskei," Mr Wayini said.

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Saunders' call hollow says union official

Telephoned at his home last night, Mr Saunders said: "I don't want to enter any debate but I do think that any call for peace is worth considering."

Another speaker at the funeral, the deputy chairman of the East London Branch of Saawu Mr G Shiba, said that although unions were going through a hard time, as evidenced by events like the death of Miss Roxiso, they were assured of victory in the end.

Mr Shiba said the Ciskei was opposed to workers' endeavours to improve their lot.

"Speak to any employer

about wages during the day and Ciskei men will visit you the same night to tell you you have been disturbing industrial peace in the Ciskei," he said.

This was a clear indication that the Ciskei did not want workers to stand up for the improvement of their lot.

Miss Roxiso had died for a cause that would certainly survive - peace.

Mr Shiba said that according to the logic followed by the Ciskei Government saying "no" to employers was inviting trouble.

"But we shall march forward peacefully and anyone who wants to destroy

Saawu by cruel means is going to fail.

He said Saawu was an organisation of peace and love. It was there for the upliftment of workers of all races who needed its assistance.

"Anyone who says Saawu is an offshoot of a banned organisation is barking up the wrong tree.

"We are not fighting whites. We fight malpractices by both blacks and whites and we shall do so as workers."

He said the head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, Major General Charles Sebe, had said he was a trade unionist.

"I ask you which trade unionist locks up other trade unionists? Our rights are not with the CCIS. They are at the factories".

Mr Shiba appealed to the unemployed not to go to CCIS offices to apply for jobs at Dunlop Flooring.

"If you do that while Dunlop workers are fighting for their rights, you are stabbing them from behind," he said — DDR