

Transkei - General

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FOR RELEASE ON 1 NOVEMBER 1976 AT 09h00

PRESS STATEMENT BY MR P.F. THERON, SECRETARY FOR INDUSTRIES

ESCOM TO SUPPLY ELECTRICITY TO INDEPENDENT TRANSKEI

Agreements by which ESCOM is to supply electricity in Transkei in the same manner as within the Republic of South Africa have been signed in Pretoria by representatives of the governments of the Republic and Transkei and ESCOM.

This follows earlier discussions between these governments and ESCOM during which the principle of one centralized body for the generation and supply of electricity in South Africa and Transkei was accepted as being economically beneficial to both countries.

ESCOM has also undertaken to train Transkeians and appoint them in its service in Transkei.

In terms of the agreements ESCOM is to keep separate accounts for Transkei, while copies of its annual report and accounts are to be submitted to the Transkei government. Electricity prices in Transkei will be calculated in the same way as for South African consumers of the ESCOM undertakings supplying electricity in Transkei.

The South African Electricity Act remains in force in Transkei until otherwise agreed.

Although/.....

Although the Transkei government has asked ESCOM to supply electricity to consumers in the Transkei in terms of the Electricity Act it reserved to itself the right to ask ESCOM at a later stage to supply electricity in bulk only at a pre-determined point on the border between Transkei and South Africa. In such an event ESCOM is to be compensated for its installations in Transkei on the basis already laid down in the Electricity Act.

Issued by the Department of Information at the request of
the Secretary for Industries

PRETORIA

1 NOVEMBER 1976

Transkei - General
(103)

PRESS STATEMENT BY MR P.F. THERON, SECRETARY FOR INDUSTRIES

ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF TRANSKEI IN REGARD TO INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

It is generally known that for nearly ten years the South African Government has fostered under the decentralisation scheme the expansion of existing industries and the establishment of new industries in Transkei by means of financial assistance in the form of low interest loans, income tax concessions and railage rebates as well as tender price preferences for economically viable industrial undertakings. Exceptional progress has been made in this field.

In Transkei this task to continue building on the foundations already laid now rests with the Government of Transkei through the medium of the Transkei Development Corporation which has been established for this purpose by the Transkeian Government.

Both Governments appreciate the urgent need for continued industrial development and expansion in the Republic of South Africa, including the different Homelands, as well as in Transkei, and are also particularly conscious of the fact that such further industrial expansion should in the interests of all parties be proceeded with as co-ordinatedly and harmoniously as possible.

To give effect hereto both Governments have agreed that the Government of Transkei will assume responsibility for all assistance which has been granted to industrialists in Transkei under the scheme for the decentralisation of industries before the independence of Transkei and that it will continue to assist industrialists/.....

industries who wish to establish themselves in Transkei after independence on the same basis as was applicable before independence.

Industries which operate in Transkei as branches or associated companies of industries in the Republic of South Africa know that tax assistance granted to these branches and subsidiaries may be utilised by the parent or holding company in the Republic over a period of time. In this regard the South African Government has agreed that if the profitability of a branch or associated company in a particular year is such that the company is unable to utilise such tax concessions in Transkei, the companies in the Republic of South Africa still qualify for such assistance by the South African Government.

The Transkeian Government on its part has undertaken to retain the present criteria and level of assistance but assistance relating to manufacturing industries will be limited to those industries which are not place bound in relation to Transkei.

Industrialists who decentralise from metropolitan areas in the Republic to recognised decentralised areas are also compensated for their removal costs under this scheme. Under no circumstances, however, is such assistance granted to industrialists who move from a recognised decentralised area to another decentralised area, and the Government of Transkei has undertaken to adhere to this arrangement.

In/

In general the two Governments have agreed that they will have mutual consultations regarding the establishment in Transkei of classes of industries already under restraint, such as the motor and television manufacturing industries as well as industries which require large investments to produce economically and in which cases the total market of the Republic and Transkei does not warrant further proliferation.

Issued by the Department of Information at the request of the Secretary for Industries

PRETORIA

1 NOVEMBER 1976

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Agreement on industries

2/11/76

DD

PRETORIA — The Government of Transkei will take over responsibility for all assistance granted to industrialists in Transkei under the scheme for the decentralisation of industries before independence.

This was announced yesterday by the Secretary for Industries, Mr P. F. Theron, in a statement setting out the arrangements agreed to between South Africa and Transkei on industrial development after independence.

He said it had also been agreed that the Transkei Government would continue to assist industries which wished to establish themselves in Transkei after independence on the same basis as before independence.

The two governments had agreed to consult mutually on the establishment in Transkei of categories of industries on which limitations already existed such as the motor and television manufac-

turing industries. The statement added: "Industries which operate in Transkei as branches or associated companies of industries in South Africa know that tax assistance granted to these branches and subsidiaries may be utilised by the parent or holding company in the Republic over a period of time.

"The South African Government has agreed that if the profitability of a branch of associated company in a particular year is such that the company is unable to utilise such tax concessions in Transkei, the companies in the Republic still qualify for such assistance by the South African Government.

"The Transkeian Government on its part has undertaken to retain the present criteria and level of assistance but assistance relating to manufacturing industries will be limited to those industries which are not place bound in relation to Transkei." — SAPA.

SA explains Transkei travel arrangements

CT
2/11/76

Own Correspondent

UMTATA. — The South African embassy in Umtata has been flooded with requests for passports from people living in Transkei. — but many of these requests are unnecessary, an embassy official said yesterday.

He said South African citizens who had a book of life or a South African travel document could travel freely between South Africa and Transkei.

But the South African identity card — as opposed to the book of life — is not a valid document for travel between the two countries.

Turned back

A number of people who thought the identity card was a valid travel document were turned back at the border post at Great Kei Bridge.

The embassy official said because of the flood of applications for passports from South African residents in Transkei the embassy was having difficulties handling all the applications.

He urged those people who possess a book of life and who intended travelling between South Africa and Transkei to stave off their

applications for passports as the book of life was a valid travel document.

The book of life was also a valid document for those South Africans wishing to apply for residence permits to stay more than 14 days in Transkei.

A residence permit can be issued on the strength of the book of life and South Africans do not need to present a passport to obtain this document.

Citizens of countries apart from South Africans, who wish to obtain residence permits for Transkei, must be in possession of a valid passport.

TRANSKEI BORDER IS 'SEETHING'

RICHARD WALKER
NEW YORK — The Transkei border area is "seething with discontent" and threatening the stability of Lesotho, Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan has warned the UN Security Council. He has appealed for

"immediate and positive action" to end Pretoria's "bloody and murderous" policies.

Lesotho now faced new problems arising from border instability, he states in a letter issued yesterday as a council document.

"The area is seething with discontent from the inhabitants of the Transkei who move from one so-called Bantustan to another as an expression of their dissatisfaction with political arrangements of the new-styled Republic of the Trans-

kei." ^{nm} 2/11/76
 He made a "special and strong appeal" for support for the African people of South Africa in their struggle for basic rights and "for my own country which has become a part and parcel of that struggle."

Kei attacks 3/11/76 Britain

STAR

Own Correspondent

UMTATA — Britain was the main economic prop of the apartheid system which it claimed to hate so much, Transkeian Minister of Finance Mr Tsepo Letlaka said in the National Assembly here yesterday.

Mr Letlaka, a former PAC exile who was given political asylum by Britain after being driven out of four black African countries, delivered the most damning attack on Britain so far in debate on a motion which has lasted more than three days.

The motion deprecating the United Nations for declaring Transkei independence invalid and refusing to recognise it, was proposed by Prime Minister Kaizer Matanzima.

Only the lone member of the new Democratic Party, Mr G Jaffa, opposed the motion claiming that it was unfair of Transkei to condemn Britain which had done so much for the territory in bringing it

education and religion through the missionaries.

The newly formed Transkei People's Freedom Party of Mr Cromwell Diko supported the motion.

Mr Letlaka said that the British claimed to abhor apartheid yet it recognised South Africa which pursued that policy.

He pointed out that the British commanded capital investment of about R2 780-million in the South African economy and were reaping astronomical profits from primary and secondary industries in South Africa.

Amendment will force election in KwaZulu

CT 4/11/76

PRETORIA. — The KwaZulu homeland under Chief Gatsha Buthelezi will be forced to hold a general election within a specified period because of an amendment to the Bantu Homelands Constitution Act published by the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development and Bantu Education, Mr M C Botha.

KwaZulu is the only homeland which has not yet held a general election for members of the Legislative Assembly.

Mr Botha published the notice of amendment in Pretoria last week. The amendment made provision for the registration of citizens of KwaZulu as voters and for the use of homeland citizenship certificates for the purpose of voting. Only citizens in possession of the certificates can vote.

The amendment of the homeland constitution said that every legislative assembly shall continue for five years from the date of the first sitting of the first session of the assembly.

The State President, Dr Nico Diederichs, is empowered by the amended constitution to dissolve the legislative assembly before the expiry of five years.

Chief Buthelezi has been criticized for not having tested his leadership by calling for elections in his homeland. He is presently the Chief Executive of the homeland and Chief Minister like other homeland leaders.

The KwaZulu Legislative Assembly disputed the

holding of the elections as a result of homeland certificates.

The assembly started with the institution of the Zulu territorial authority in May 1970. The territorial authority had limited powers. The authority was proclaimed a legislative assembly in March 1972. The assembly consists of 126 members.

Because the assembly held no elections, the KwaZulu homeland remains in the first state of the self-government as laid down by the Constitution Act of 1971. All other homelands have passed that stage.

Transkei: SA to help those who want to leave

ET 4/11/76

DURBAN. — The Minister of Coloured Affairs, Mr Hennie Smit, yesterday assured Coloured leaders that everything possible would be done to accommodate those Coloured people who wished to leave Transkei and settle in South Africa.

The Minister gave this assurance in reply to representations made on behalf of the Transkei's Coloured people by CRC members Mr Morris Fynn and Mr Johnny Nash at a meeting here.

The meeting, which was arranged at the request of Mr Fynn, was also attended by Mrs Alathea Jansen, the chairman of the CRC, representatives of the Departments of Planning, Community Development and Coloured Affairs, Durban City Council officials and Coloured civic leaders.

Highest priority

Mr Norman Middleton, CRC Executive member for Social Welfare and Pensions, and Natal's CRC representatives, Mr Bill Hendrickse and Mr Dennis Yong, also attended.

Mr Smit told the meeting that it had already been agreed between the Department of Community Development and the Department of Coloured Affairs that the "highest priority" should be given to resettle those people wishing to leave Transkei.

Group areas

He said those people who wished to remain in Transkei must, just like the White people, negotiate with the newly-independent country themselves.

"Transkei is an independent country and none of us can interfere in its internal affairs," he said.

Mr Smit disclosed that the South African Government had decided last week to investigate the possibility of creating group areas for the Coloured people and Indians at Richard's Bay.

He said the Government had taken this decision following representations from the CRC.

Mr Mills, Secretary for Coloured Affairs, said all Coloured schools in Transkei would be provided with teachers by the Department of Coloured Affairs.

This had been agreed to between the Transkei Government and Mrs Jansen on behalf of the Coloured people.

For sale

Mr Mills said those Coloured landowners who wished to sell their properties should offer them for sale to the Government's adjustment committee if they could not sell on the open market.

"Although we have received some requests from Coloured people to settle in South Africa, I believe many of them intend to remain in Transkei," he said.

"The Coloured people and the Black people are on very friendly terms and there is no friction. There is no necessity for them to scramble out.

"But we for our part must do everything to resettle those who wish to leave," he said. — Sapa

Coloureds who leave Transkei to get aid

4/11/76
DD

DURBAN — The Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr H. Smit, yesterday assured Coloured leaders that everything possible would be done to accommodate those Coloured people who wished to leave Transkei and settle in South Africa.

The Minister gave this assurance in reply to representations made on behalf of Transkei Coloureds by CRC members. Mr Morris Fynn and Mr Dody Nash at a meeting here.

The meeting, arranged at the request of Mr Fynn, was also attended by Mrs Jansen, CRC executive

chairman, representatives of the Departments of Planning, Community Development and Coloured Relations, Durban City Council officials and Coloured civil leaders.

Mr Smit told the meeting it had already been agreed between the Department of Community and the Department of Coloured relations that the "highest priority" be given to resettle those Coloureds wishing to leave Transkei.

He said those people who wished to remain in Transkei must, just like the white people, negotiate with the newly-independent country themselves.

Mr G. Mills, Secretary for Coloured Relations, said all Coloured schools in Transkei would be provided with teachers by his department. This had been agreed to between the Transkeian Government and Mrs Jansen on behalf of the Coloured people.

Mr Mills said Coloured landowners who wished to sell their properties should offer them for sale to the Government's adjustment committee if they could not sell on the open market.

"Although we have received some requests from Coloured people to settle in South Africa, I believe many of them intend to remain in Transkei," he added. — SAPA.

Transkei nurses aim for world recognition

There will be no lack of nurses in the new Transkei, I was told by the country's chief nursing officer, Mrs Monica Mdledle.

"Our standards are the same as those in South Africa and our nurses write the same examinations."

There are many of our nurses in South Africa and elsewhere and we anticipate that many of them will return," Mrs Mdledle mentioned 50 trained psychiatric nurses who, she said, would probably look for work in Transkeian hospitals.

"Our own nurses staff the mission hospitals, which have now all been taken over, as well as the two state hospitals.

It remains only for the medical, dental and health act to be passed for Transkeian nurses to have their own register.

recognition

In spite of world refusal to accept the Transkei, Mrs Mdledle is hoping that the Transkeian nursing association will have direct representation in world nursing circles.

All health services are being provided for and we have something like 140 clinics and health centres operating."

Family planning services were making headway. "While Chiefs and headmen didn't accept this readily, there is now less resistance."

Mrs Mdledle nursed for only a short while before moving into tutoring which has been her field since. She is at present writing the final examinations for a B.Sc degree in nursing through the University of South Africa.

Mrs Mdledle attended an international nursing council meeting overseas in 1973, has studied nursing administration and community health nursing in the United States and gained further experience in the United Kingdom. She has been working on training schemes for nurses in the Transkei for the past year.

"I'm stickler for discipline and take no second best", was a view expressed by Mrs Jean Jobobe who is matron-in-chief of the 1 000-bed Um-tata hospital.

"There is no lack of young girls wanting to go into nursing and training standards are high."

Mrs Jobobe, who holds a post formerly filled by a White matron, is the widow

of the Rev James Jobobe who received a honorary doctorate in Literature from Fort Hare in 1974. He was the first Black moderator of the Presbyterian Church.

Health and hygiene in the country districts, said Mrs Jobobe, were being improved by a system in which women from the country areas were being given practical training in feeding, child care and nutritional cooking. "We teach them to use the facilities they have and when they see the benefits on their own child they are able to go back to the village and help other women do the same thing."

Both Mrs Mdledle and Mrs Jobobe are adamant that their country women return to breast feeding their babies. "I don't want to see a single bottle used if it can be avoided", said Mrs Mdledle.

GERTRUDE COOPER

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Transkei

STAR

to get 5/11/76 varsity

Own Correspondent

UMTATA — A non-racial University of Transkei will come into being today when the Bill to establish it is read for the third and final time in the National Assembly.

When passed the Act will cut all ties between the Umtata branch university and its parent institution, the University of Fort Hare in Alice, Ciskei.

Sitll housed in prefabricated structures on the outskirts of Umtata the branch university will form the nucleus of the proposed R70-million University of Transkei which is still in the early planning stages.

In his second reading speech, the Minister of Education, Mr S. W. Mbanganga, said the university "will eminently be a centre of high learning and will maintain a high standard of education equal to that of other universities of the Republic of South Africa or of other countries.

"It is intended that the university shall be what is generally known as an open university meaning that any person who has satisfied the entrance requirements irrespective of his or her nationality may register with the university as a student or attend it as a student."

Mr Mbanganga said the Bill also provided for the takeover of the property and staff of the Umtata branch of the University of Fort Hare.

103/333.

Q 5/11/76

Pupils leave after threats

UMTATA. — Reports that pupils from Cape Town attending Transkei schools were leaving in large numbers for their homes after threats of violence were confirmed by the Department of Education here yesterday.

The Secretary, Mr B. Potelwa, said pupils had approached their principals with letters from their parents telling them to return immediately because of threats to their lives and property.

The parents said that the threats had been made by Cape Town pupils.

6/11/76

SATV is favoured above the Press

Weekend Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — South Africa's Ambassador to Transkei Mr Daniel Potgieter yesterday presented his credentials to State President Botha Sigcau but only SATV and Radio Transkei were allowed to cover the ceremony.

The Daily News Weekend Argus sister newspaper in Durban was among those invited by the Department of Information to cover the event but its reporter was turned away at the entrance to the venue. All other non-audio visual media reporters were also barred by a cordon of policemen.

Apparently speeches were made but these too were not made available to the outside Press.

INDEPENDENCE

This precedent of preferential treatment for SATV was set during the independence celebrations. On a number of occasions SATV was permitted to cover events on the spot while the more than 100 journalists and photographers from overseas and Southern Africa were kept out in the cold.

While scores of reporters were clamouring for the official guest list, SATV were the only ones given this 'top secret' list.

Press photographers were particularly angered by the preferential treatment given to SATV. Photographers were often shoved aside and even man-handled by security police while television cameramen and producers were given complete freedom of movement.

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Transkeian 'foreigner' finds welcome in White pub

argus

6/11/76

Weekend Argus Correspondent

UMTATA — Prime Minister Kaiser Matanzima's assurance that Transkeian nationals may drink side by side with Whites in South African pubs has had its first test case with inconclusive results.

Mr Vuyani Mrwetyana, a 29-year-old Umtata journalist, was admitted to the bar at East London's Grand Hotel — which is not one of the 'internationals.'

'I was thirsty and couldn't find a cafe in the

part of town where I was supposed to meet a friend. Then I found the Grand Hotel and I followed a group of Whites into the lounge. A very friendly woman at the reception desk stopped me.

'I told her I was a Transkeian citizen from Umtata.'

The woman, who was the proprietess, Mrs Francis Deysel, asked Mr Mrwetyana to wait while she checked with the authorities. She said she did not want to lose her licence for breaking the law.

Mr Mrwetyana said he heard her speaking to someone on the phone. She seemed to be arguing with the person on the other end insisting that Mr Mrwetyana was a foreigner and should be treated like other foreign Blacks visiting South Africa.

Whoever it was must have said 'yes' because she put the phone down and took me into the private bar — the public bar was closed — and the Whites in the bar went out of their way to make me feel accepted,' he said.

Coloureds in Transkei

Sunday Times Extra 1/11/76 (103)

They'll give new Gov. a chance

MOST Coloured people living in the Transkei have decided to "give the Transkei Government a chance to prove that we will not lose what we have got in this country," according to leading people there. However, there appears to be a strong move among people of Griqua origin to shift to South Africa.

According to a leading coloured businessman in Matieland this week, "People are adopting a wait-and-see attitude, but there are a number who are preparing to pull up and move to the Cape".

He emphasised that relations between the coloured and African people in the Transkei have been "cordial", but also added that there are a number of people, who, in the past, adopted a superior approach to the African people and

who treated them badly. It is largely this group" he said, "which felt unsafe in an independent Transkei and who are preparing to move out".

This group have apparently been reassured by the statement of the Minister of Coloured Affairs in Durban this week when he said that "everything possible" would be done to accommodate those who

By HOWARD LAWRENCE

wished to leave the Transkei and settle in South Africa.

The Minister, Mr Hennie Smit, gave this assurance in reply to representations on behalf of Coloured people in Transkei by Mr Morris Fynn and Mr Jody Nash, two CRC members.

While a number of Coloured people have, however, expressed fears for their future in the Transkei, Mr Solly Essop, CRC member for Bokkeveld who attended the Transkei independence celebrations as the guest of Transkei Prime Minister, Chief Kaizer Matanzima, said "Coloured people there have no problems unless they consider themselves to be Coloured people instead of

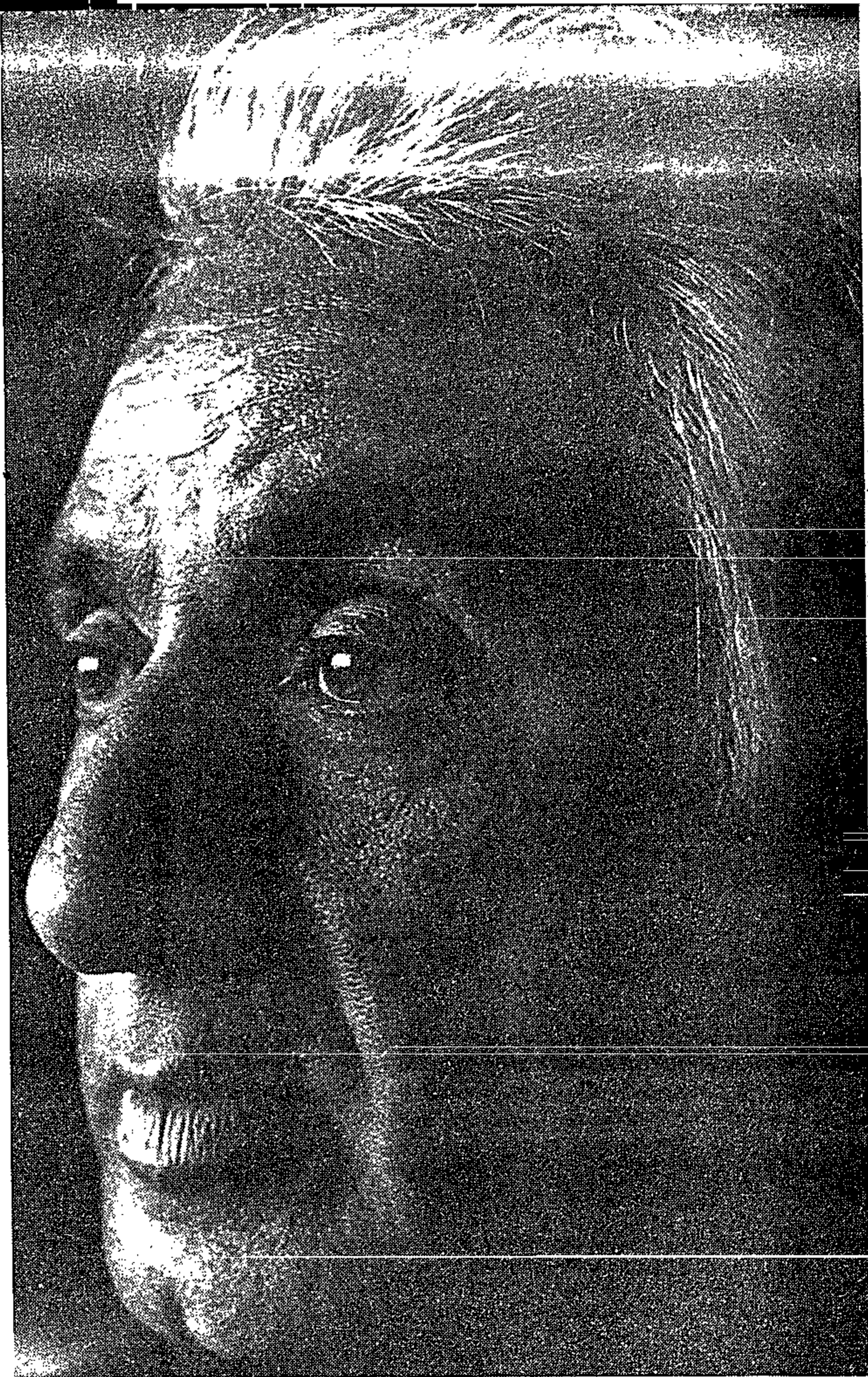
Transkeians".

Mr Essop, who hosted the Transkei Prime Minister a few weeks before independence, at his home in Beaufort West, said he had been assured by Prime Minister Matanzima, that Coloureds would be regarded as citizens of the Transkei, with the same rights as others.

"Prime Minister Matanzima made it clear to me, then, that as far as he was concerned, he would be happy if the Coloureds living in Transkei decided to remain in his country.

"He emphasized then, that the Transkei would be completely multi-racial."

Prime Minister Matanzima, Mr Essop said, did make the point that the Coloureds would have to decide on whether they



Mr Solly Essop

wanted to remain citizens of South African or become citizens of the Transkei.

Not many

After visiting the Transkei for the independence celebrations, Mr Essop feels that there will not be many people leaving that country "although I did come across some who had made up their minds to leave".

Mr Essop said he personally felt that people

there had "a golden opportunity to become full citizens of that country and to rise to the highest positions if they so desired."

He said Prime Minister Matanzima had assured him, personally, that in Transkei, all people who regarded themselves as Transkeians would have the opportunity to rise and contribute their skills to the fullest and enjoy the fruits of freedom from apartheid.

"I do not know what more these people want," Mr Essop said, "and if my advice means anything, I would like to say to the doubting Thomases: "Make up your minds that Transkei is your country."

"Devote your lives and energies to building it up into a truly non-racial democracy because you have the chance, no matter how small, the world rejects Transkei independence now."

CRC PAY DECISION REGRETS

NO DECISION has yet been taken by CRC members on how they are going to distribute their salaries over the next ten months or to what charity it will be donated, according to CRC members from all parties.

Last week it was decided "unanimously" that in view of the CRC rejection of the budget as an "apartheid" one, members would not accept their monthly salaries of R575 per month (over R1 200 for executive members) until the end of August 1977.

It was decided that this money, amounting to R450 000, would be given to charity.

This followed a motion by a Federal Party nominated member, Mr P Hornsby, which the Labour Party, through an amendment by its deputy leader, Mr David Curry, tried to defeat. The attempt failed.

Unhappy

At the weekend, it became clear from statements by Labour Party CRC members that the majority of them were very unhappy about the motion and one even accused the minority Federal Party of "bulldozing" the motion through the CRC.

Others have expressed the feeling that the Minister of Coloured Affairs will not entertain the motion and they will continue to get their salaries.

However, it was pointed out this week by Independent member Mr Jaap Müller that the issue does not rest with the Minister of Coloured Affairs.

"It is clear from the motion," Mr Müller told me, "that even if the Minister rejects the motion, all the members of the council will be morally bound to voluntarily hand their cheques every month to a fund which must still be established."

Principle

"The motion did not request the Minister's permission to refuse the salaries," he said, "it made a stand of principle. This is that CRC members, having rejected the budget as a discriminatory budget, will not take money from that apartheid budget for their personal use."

By HOWARD LAWRENCE

Mr Müller said it was "no use the Labour Party members crying now," as some of them did in the weekend Press, about the loss of their monthly cheques.

"They made a stand and they are morally bound to stick to it, otherwise people will be entitled to believe that we are in the CRC not to fight for the people's rights, but for the fat salaries we get for making statements against apartheid."

I understand that the Labour Party's caucus met on Friday night at Athlone, to discuss the no-pay motion, but there has been no statement about what they plan to do about it.

Unclear

Members are supposed to hand back their monthly salaries from the end of this month. It is also unclear what the members of the CRC executive plan to do.

The five executive members, Mrs A Jansen, Mr Sonny Leon, Mr Norman Middleton, Mr David Curry and the Rev Alan Hendrickse's posts require them to work normal hours every day.

If they abide by the motion, as everyone believes they are morally compelled to do, they will have to find other means of earning a living while doing their executive jobs.

Only Mr Leon, who is managing director of a cinema in Kimberley, and Mr Hendrickse, who is a paid Minister of his church at Uitenhage, have other sources of income beside their CRC pay.

Many ordinary members of the CRC, who have regarded their posts as "full-time" employment are expected to seek work in other spheres, now, and to use their annual leave to participate in CRC sessions next year.

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7/11/76

No cash for Kei

ONLY 14 of the 300 Whites still living in the Transkei town of Port St Johns have received indication from the South African Government that they will be compensated for their land.

Others say the Bantu Trust has told them there is not enough money at the moment to buy them out.

By SUZANNE VOS

It was learnt this week that the 14 have been offered 40 per cent in cash and the rest in bonds over 15 to 25 years.

Gloom settled over the town after the statement by the Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, last week that Whites would not be able to own land in his country. They would have to sell their property but could then lease it back. Several called for a commission of inquiry in-

to the compensation issue.

About 90 White residents of Port St Johns — mostly retired people — closed up their homes and left before the independence celebrations. Many had sunk their life savings into retirement homes after repeated assurances by the Government that the town would always be "White".

Whites' homes

San T.

7/11/76

There are more than 400 White-owned properties in the area — at least half farms or smallholdings. The total valuation is just under R15-million.

Many property owners are said to have no means to move from the area.

One property owner, Mr Mike Aldous, who also owns an hotel at Himeville, in Natal, said many people were not satisfied by the answers given by Government minister and officials about the R2-million payout by the Bantu Trust last November to Professor P. J. Schoeman and Mr P. H. Henning of Pretoria for 30 ha of land at Second Beach.

He asked: "How is it that the Government

could quickly find R2-million for two Pretoria-based land speculators when they say they haven't a cent for the widows and pensioners?"

The Deputy Minister of Bantu Development, Dr F. Hartzenberg has said the deal ensured the State did not face an enormous claim for compensation.

Mr Aldous said he and other property owners in Port St Johns could not accept this kind of answer.

"Professor Schoeman and Mr Henning are laughing all the way to the bank while the rest of us are told there's no money, so we'll have to be patriotic and wait."

'TRANSKEI HAVEN FOR BLACK REFUGEES'

Sun T
7/11/76

TRANSKEI will accept Black political refugees from South Africa, the Transkeian Ambassador to Pretoria, Professor N. Njisane, told me this week.

At the same time Professor Njisane, who will present his credentials to the State President, Dr Diederichs, tomorrow, said emphatically that the newly-independent terri-

Political Correspondent

tory was no justification for separate development. "Transkei is not the answer to South Africa's problems," he said. "It gives one an idea of what people will do to get out of an impasse; but South Africa's problems are not going to be solved by easy solutions."

Professor Njisane, a former political exile from South Africa, was closely associated with the plight of Black political refugees during his years at universities in the United States and Ghana.

Citizenship

He admits to having been deeply disillusioned with the treatment they received in Black African states. "One reason I returned to Transkei was the thought of what I could do with these young people, who were being destroyed by a sense of helplessness."

"Refugees from South Africa will be welcome in Transkei — our Prime Minister has said so."

The Ambassador also made it clear that he would expect Transkeian citizens in South Africa to be free of the shackles of apartheid. "People who are Transkeian and Black should not be treated any differently to those who are Transkeian and White."

Transkei, he added, could, as a non-racial state

act as a catalyst in getting South Africans to accept non-racialism.

Talking about his years of exile and his decision to return, Professor Njisane said: "We had reached a stage of diminishing returns. Nothing we were doing was giving us a leverage against South Africa."

"The microphone revolutionaries spoke and the United Nations passed resolutions, while the political exiles were homeless and the people in South Africa looked abroad for a Messiah."

"I came home to see what I could do with the young people and perhaps look forward to the day when a messiah might come from them."

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FIT FOR A KING

The R2m palace

The SA taxpayer is buying for the President of Transkei

BY NIC VAN OUDTSHOORN

SWN T 7/11/76

THIS is how the new Transkeian presidential palace will look — and the South African taxpayer is footing the R2-million bill.

Among the special features the public will be paying for will be:

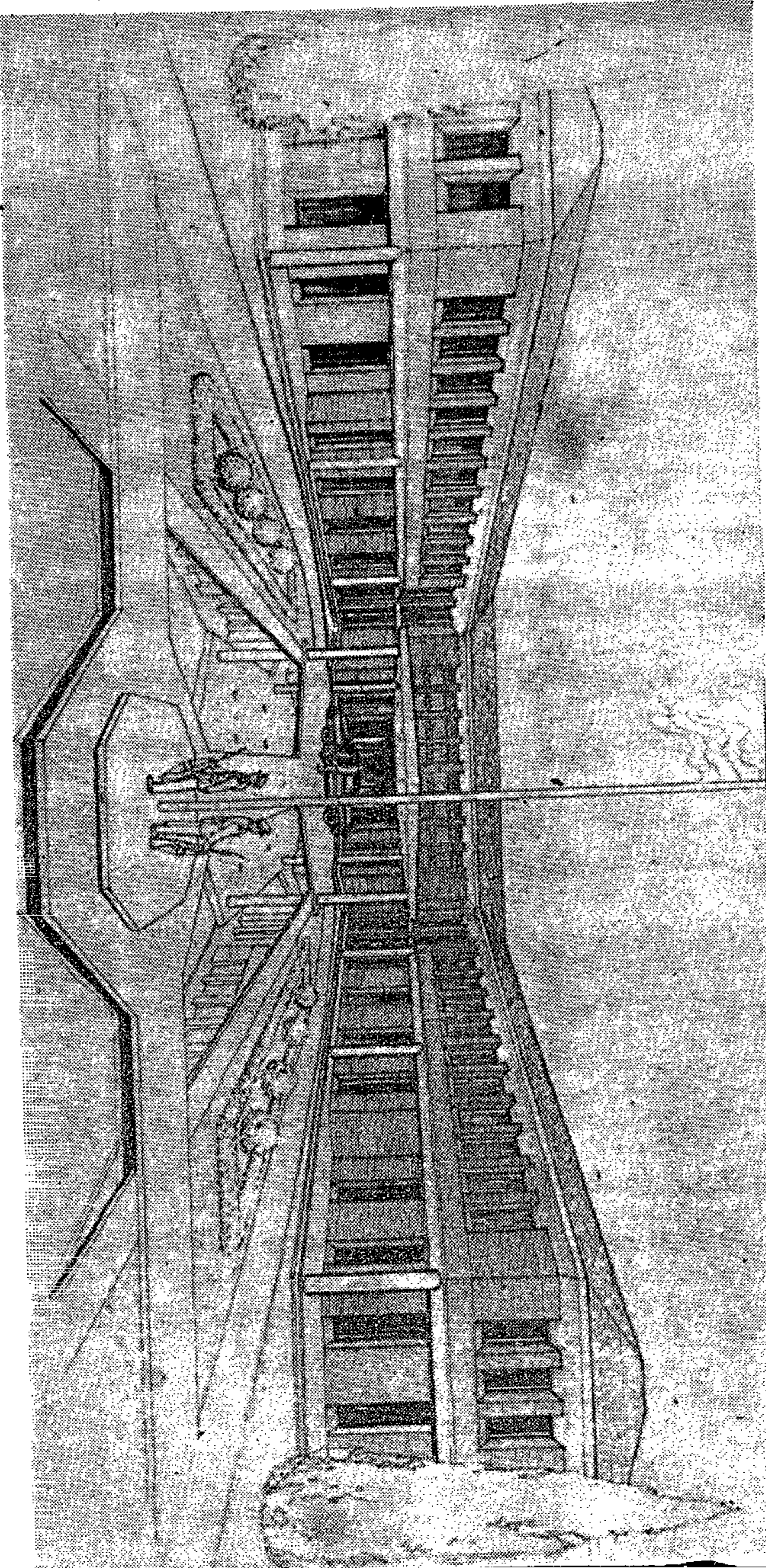
- A two-bedroomed personal suite for the President, and a four-bedroomed one for his family.
- A VIP guest suite with two bedrooms and a private lounge.
- A reception and banqueting hall for State receptions with space to hold more than 1 000 people.
- Vast cellars and cold storage rooms underneath the whole complex.

The first Transkeian President, Paramount Chief Botha Sigau, will move into the 11-bedroomed mansion as soon as it is finished, probably in May. But it will cost neither him nor his government a cent.

A Transkeian Government spokesman, estimating the cost of the palace, on a hilltop over Umtata, at between R1,6-million and R2-million, said: "These are not our estimates at all — the South African Government is paying for it."

And the bill does not include the cost of landscaping the extensive palace gardens.

The President and his family, as well as two aides and a housekeeper, will occupy the huge complex. He is currently in the Holiday Inn at Umtata.



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Aliens Bill for Transkei 9/11/76

UMTATA — All persons who are not citizens of Transkei, including South Africans, will be defined as aliens in Transkei, the Minister of Interior, Miss

S. Sigcau, announced in the National Assembly yesterday.

DD.
Speaking at the second reading of the Aliens Control Amendment Act,

1976, Miss Sigcau said her department was at present drafting a Bill to provide for the control of entry and departure of aliens to and from Transkei.

She said the Bill would be tabled during the 1977 session of the House.

In the meantime to control the sojourn and movement of aliens in Transkei the Transkeian Government would use the Aliens Control Amendment Act as Acts of 1937 and 1972.

"In view of the fact that Transkei is no longer part of South Africa, South African citizens must therefore be included in the concept alien as far as the Republic of Transkei is concerned," Miss Sigcau said.

It was necessary to amend the definition of alien in the Act to declare all persons who are not citizens of Transkei to be aliens. — DDC.

Totalitarianism (325)

Transkei - (103)

Red Act: Transkei five are remanded

DD.
9/11/76

UMTATA — Five men charged under the Suppression of Com-

munist Act appeared briefly in the Supreme Court here before Mr Justice Wienand yesterday.

objects of communism, it is alleged.

The five — Mr Dumisa Ntsebeza, 27, a Tsolo teacher, Mr Lungisile Ntsebeza, 22, Mr Meluxolo Silinga, 22, an Umtata clerk, Mr Matthew Goniwe, 30, an Umtata sales representative and Mr Michael Mgobozi, an Umtata clerk — did not plead and were remanded in custody until November 15.

Further they are accused of starting a poultry farm near Cala to raise funds for their objectives.

On the second count the five are accused of inciting 16 people to undergo training in political instruction and indoctrination in communist ideology by studying and reading communist literature.

They are facing charges on two counts under the Suppression of Communism Act.

When the five first appeared in court on October 20, they all applied for bail but this was refused by the Chief Justice, Mr Justice Munnik. — DDR.

The first count alleges they performed acts calculated to further any achievement of any of the aims of communism.

The State alleged that from January 1974 to June 1976, the five set up secret cells or groups of persons to spread and establish the doctrine of Marxian socialism in the districts of Umtata, Mqanduli, Xalanga, Idutywa and Tsolo.

They received and used financial aid to fulfill the

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CT - 10/11/76.

Own Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. — Transkeian Foreign Minister Mr Digby Koyana yesterday denied Transkei had closed its borders with Lesotho but admitted "scores" of Lesotho citizens may have been turned away from Transkei border posts.

He was commenting on allegations by the Lesotho Ambassador to the United Nations, Mr Mooki Molapo, that Transkei had closed its borders to Lesotho citizens after October 26, when Transkei became independent.

The Lesotho Foreign Minister, Mr Charles Molapo, was not available for comment yesterday — he was at a meeting where the border issue was under discussion.

Sovereignty

Mr Koyana insisted yesterday: "At no time has a Lesotho citizen been prohibited from entering Transkei because he is a Lesotho citizen."

But, he added, when Transkei became independent all people wishing to enter Transkei had to be in possession of valid travel documents endorsed by Transkei officials or their

Minister admits Transkei turned Basothos away

designated representatives.

"It follows that for people to be able to comply with these requirements they must acknowledge the sovereignty of Transkei and apply for the required travel documents from the appropriate department of their country."

Lesotho blamed

In terms of a policy statement issued by the Transkei Minister of the Interior, Miss Stella Sigcau, all nationals wishing to enter Transkei had to be in possession of visas issued by Transkei — except nationals of South Africa.

A summarized version of the statement was issued to members of the Transkei National Assembly yesterday.

Mr Koyana went on to blame Lesotho for the border dispute, on the grounds that Lesotho was

not forced to follow the United Nations decision not to recognize Transkei independence.

He then referred to the "insulting implications" of a Lesotho protest to South Africa over the border problem and its reported insistence on South African rather than Transkeian travel documents.

"Transkei and Lesotho have a long history of friendliness as neighbours and it is the desire of the people of Transkei to have these relations maintained," Mr Koyana said.

"The Transkei Government will not, however, tolerate the insult of Lesotho that it regards travel documents of the Republic of South Africa as the only legal travel document to be used by citizens of the Republic of Transkei."

Ambassador Molapo told the United Nations that

"closure" by Transkei of its border posts with Lesotho was an indirect attempt by Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima of Transkei to "coerce us into according him recognition".

The result was the separation of Basotho families who straddled the border and the cutting off of Basotho farmers from important livestock rearing areas in Transkei, he said.

But, in spite of these hardships, Lesotho would not recognize Transkei and would confine its dealings to South Africa, he added.

Chief George Matanzima, Transkei Minister of Justice and right-hand man of Paramount Chief Matanzima, said yesterday: "They want to communicate through Pretoria instead of the Transkei Department of Foreign Affairs. But we will officials or their designated representatives.

In Maseru yesterday a spokesman for the Lesotho Government said Lesotho had no knowledge of the border closure, but was aware that Basothos who normally crossed the border to do their shopping at Matatiele and towns in Transkei were encountering difficulties.

Transkei debates women's rights

DDC
16/11/78

UMTATA — After a hot debate on women's rights here yesterday, Parliament threw out a clause in the University of Transkei Bill which allowed women staff members to be fired if they married.

The storm erupted while the Transkei National Assembly was discussing the Bill clause by clause at the committee stage.

Among the provisions laid down in the bill, under which the university council could dismiss members of staff, was "in

the case of a female, if she marries."

"Why should a married lecturer be removed from the university?" asked the Ruling Party's chief whip, Mr Pascoe Ludidi, who initiated the debate. "What harm would it cause the state or university if she married?"

"It would be a sheer waste of manpower," he said.

Mr Ludidi was joined by other Government members, who slammed the provision as highly discriminatory.

The Minister of Education, Mr S. W. Mbanga, was reluctant at first to take out the section.

The regulations had been drawn up by experts, he said. Once a woman married, her allegiance was split between work and home. Bad matric results over the past two years, he claimed, could be traced to women teachers' pre-occupation with their families and to domestic upheavals.

When the leader of the opposition, Mr Cromwell Diko, accused Mr Mbanga of playing dictator to the assembly, he admitted the majority of members wanted the section out and agreed to consult his department.

He later withdrew the section. — DDC.

letter to

No white Kei citizens yet

10/11/76

UMTATA — No whites in Transkei have yet applied for Transkeian citizenship, according to Transkeian Secretary for the Interior, Mr L. Ndesi.

A number of whites in Transkei who could become eligible for Transkeian citizenship

have in the past stated their willingness and desire to take out Transkeian citizenship.

But Mr Ndesi said he was not aware that any applications for Transkeian citizenship by whites had been made to his department.

Mr Ndesi said if anyone who was not a Transkeian citizen wished to apply for Transkeian citizenship they would have to wait until the Citizenship Act was passed.

The Bill for this Act would only be tabled at the next session of the Transkei National Assembly early in 1977.

According to the Transkei Constitution Act, people who have lived in Transkei for five years may apply for Transkeian citizenship.

Mr Ndesi said as this Act had not yet been passed his department was not yet able to deal with applications by non-Transkeians for citizenship.

"Until the relevant Act is passed we shall have to shelve all applications for citizenship," said Mr Ndesi.

He said his department would inform applicants of the position if any were received before the necessary legislation was passed. — DDR

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First Transkei wheat mill to cost R2m

DD 10/11/78

EAST LONDON — The first wheat mill in Transkei to make the country independent as far as all its wheat product needs are concerned will come into operation early in 1978.

Work on a R2 million wheat mill complex will start in January at Butterworth.

This was announced by Mr J. Kay, general manager of H. Lewis and Co of Kempton Park, who will be putting up the mill.

Mr Kay, who attended the independence celebrations, said his company had every faith in the future of Transkei and

would help to make it economically viable.

The company already operates a fully-owned subsidiary, Tanda Milling at Butterworth, a maize mill which came on stream in July 1975. This involved an investment of more than R2 million.

The Transkei contract is the company's first venture into the wheat milling field. It will be an expansion of the company's existing operations at Butterworth. Steel silos for the storage of 8 000 tonnes of wheat will be erected.

Initially, all grain products will be imported

from the Republic until such time when Transkei farmers can fulfil the requirements.

Mr Kay said his company had also concluded an agreement with the Transkei Development Corporation for the establishment at a later stage of an animal feed factory at Butterworth. This would involve a further investment of R500 000. — DDC.



167/103

Transkei border row

DD 10/11/76

UMTATA — The Transkeian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Digby Koyana, has denied allegations at the United Nations that his Government has closed its borders with Lesotho since independence.

He was commenting on the allegations by the Lesotho Ambassador to the United Nations, Mr M. Molapo, who appealed to the international community for help on the grounds that the border had been closed because of his country's endorsement of the General Assembly resolution declaring Transkei independence invalid.

But his Government would not ask Umtata for an explanation of the move which, he said had affected nearly 300 000 people near the southern border, denied them valuable grazing rights, separated families, affected travel arrangements of nearly 300 migrant workers using the border posts daily and affected Lesotho's share of profits from the customs union pool. Seeking an explanation would be a tacit approval of apartheid, he said.

But Mr Koyana insisted yesterday that at no time had a Lesotho citizen been prohibited from entering Transkei because he was a Lesotho citizen.

He said when Transkei became independent, all people wishing to enter had to have valid travel documents which were endorsed by Transkei of-

ficials or their designated representatives.

"It follows that for people to be able to comply with these requirements they must acknowledge the sovereignty of Transkei and apply for the required travel documents from the appropriate department of their country."

"At no time has the Government of the Republic of Transkei prohibited the entry of Lesotho subjects," he said. "All that is required of them is the observation of the legal requirements."

Mr Koyana blamed Lesotho for any difficulties the Lesotho people suffered.

"She was not legally obliged to obey the unreasonable decision of the United Nations not to give recognition to the Republic of Transkei.

"Transkei and Lesotho have a long history of friendliness as neighbours, and it is the desire of the people of Transkei to have these relations maintained," Mr Koyana said.

But he added: "The Transkei Government will not, however, tolerate the insult of Lesotho that it regards travel documents of South Africa as the only legal travel documents to

be used by citizens of Transkei."

Mr Molapo also told the United Nations the border closure was an indirect attempt by Chief Kaiser Matanzima to "coerce us into according him recognition."

Mr Molapo said it was also possible that the "strange" happenings on the frontier had been partly prompted by Lesotho's claims to parts of the Matatiele area.

He said when the three border points were closed, the Maseru Government immediately telephoned Pretoria and asked what was happening.

They were told to find out from the Transkei Government, said the Ambassador.

"Of course we did not. Lesotho will not recognise Transkei and will confine its dealings to South Africa."

Chief George Matanzima, Transkeian Minister of Justice, said: "They want to communicate through Pretoria instead of the Transkei Department of Foreign Affairs. But we will insist that they recognise us." DDR-DDC.

103/167.

SA blamed for border dispute

MASERU. — Lesotho's Ministry of Foreign Affairs said in a statement broadcast by Radio Lesotho yesterday, that the Lesotho Government considered the South African Government to have sole responsibility over the border posts between Lesotho and Transkei, in accordance with previous agreements entered into between Lesotho and the Republic of South Africa.

This was a reaction to a statement in New York by Lesotho's Ambassador to the United Nations, Mr. Mooki Molapo, that the three border posts between Lesotho and Transkei had been closed since Transkei's independence on October 26.

The statement said: "South Africa has the duty to ensure that proper arrangements are made at

these border posts for Basotho to reach places of destination in the Republic of South Africa.

"Otherwise, the Lesotho Government cannot be blamed for interpreting South Africa's failure to make such arrangements as an unfriendly act of hostility against the Lesotho Government and the Basotho," the statement said.

It said the Lesotho Government wished to appeal to the international community for assistance and support to alleviate the economic problems facing Lesotho as a result of the border closures.

South Africa should have made alternative arrangements with the Lesotho Government before taking the unilateral decision of closing the borders.

Sapa

Transkei keeps White

Schools private

Own Correspondent

UMTATA. — Umtata's two White schools will, it seems, stay White for the foreseeable future, treated by the Transkei Government as private schools.

The Prime Minister Chief Kaiser Matanzima, announced about a year ago that he would allow the two schools to continue as they were, this was a special gesture to the Whites; he hoped to draw to run his country's budding industry most of whom would be South African.

But people here have been expecting independence to change the old White institutions. The town hall, the bars, and the cinema have fallen

and now the only remaining bastions of the colonial era are the country club and the White schools.

It is rumoured that several prominent Blacks have decided to put the schools to the test by applying for admission for their children next year.

At the Umtata High School prize-giving recently, the former Minister of Education, Mr A N Jonas, told parents they would have to get used to the idea that the school would eventually be opened to all.

The issue was raised in the Assembly this week during the committee stage of a dull amendment bill to the Transkei Education Act.

The two schools had always been exclusively for Whites, said Mr M W Madikizela, a backbencher from Bizana. But Transkei was now supposed to be non-racial and the Minister of Education had just said that all schools in Transkei were under his department.

How can a parent go about getting a child admitted there? Mr Madikizela asked.

The Minister, Mr S W Mbangwa, avoided the question.

It was doubtful, he said, that the White schools would be offering Xhosa for matric at this stage, he said.

His department aimed to provide an education which would fit children for life and it was not in a White school that this would be achieved.

The new Minister of Finance, Mr Tsepo Letlaka, avoided the question when interviewed.

He has two children who grew up in England while he lived in exile. They are presently being educated in Swaziland.

Mr Letlaka would neither confirm nor deny that he had applied for them to be admitted to Umtata High School next year.

The principal, Mr A Webber, confirmed that as far as he knew the school would be White next year, run and staffed by the Cape Education Department.

But further the future was uncertain and he agreed the school was bound to be multi-racial eventually.

"You can't predict anything with any certainty now, anywhere in South Africa," Mr Webber said. "Who knows what will happen?"

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11/11/76

The Star Thursday Nov

Kei police detain more politicians

Own Correspondent — Despite an assurance by Prime Minister Kaiser Matanzima that the South African-imposed emergency Proclamation R.400 would be repealed, nine opposition supporters, including an MP, have been detained under its provisions. The nine are the first to be detained under Proclamation R400 since independence. In addition at least 13 other opposition members are still languishing in jail when they were detained under R400 over four months ago. The nine recent detainees include Transkei MP, Mr Peter Nkosiyane, who recently joined the newly formed opposition Transkei Peoples Freedom Party. Transkei's C.I.D. chief, Captain G Nkalitshana, however, today denied that the detentions were politically motivated. He said the nine were suspected of inciting chil- dren against indepen- dence. They had original- ly been arrested in con- nection with the brutal murder of a headman on the eve of independence. But they were released and two days later de- tained under R400. The headman was killed by a group of young men. Captain Nkalitshana said police were investigating suspects that the mur- ders were incited by the nine now in detention. The same applied to the other opposition members still in detention, he added.

Call for release of detainee

UMTATA. — Transkei opposition leader, Mr Cromwell Diko, yesterday demanded the immediate release of his parliamentary lieutenant Mr Peter Nkosiya and an investigation into the circumstances of his arrest.

The Leader of the Transkei Peoples' Freedom Party addressed his demands in a fiery speech in the National Assembly to the Minister of Justice.

Mr Nkosiya, MP for Mqanduli, who unseated Mr Knowledge Guzana in the recent general elections, was arrested together with eight other men on November 1 in connection with the alleged murder of a member of his family.

According to police he was released but immediately re-detained allegedly for conspiring an uprising against independence. — Sun

Transkei gets acid help

AECI's decision to take a 50% share in the equity of ailing Glenjohn Chemical Holdings company is good news for Transkei and SA industrialists.

Glenjohn has moved into a special chemical processing undertaking in conjunction with the Transkei Development Corporation (TDC) and Standard Bank. It involves an investment of around R1m, with, perhaps, at least half of that coming from AECI's coffers.



AECI's Van der Byl . . . a chemical chain reaction

Glenjohn is based at Edenvale but has major operations in the Transkei — ever anxious for foreign investment — at Butterworth. The Transkei operation, Butakem, manufactures tartaric acid synthetically, along with malic and fumaric acids and cream of tartar. These are important ingredients to improve the taste of a wide variety of foodstuffs and soft drinks.

Other associated companies at Butterworth are Atlas, which produces Epsom salts, and Glenjohn Chemicals, making fire extinguisher powders.

The agreement was signed on Independence Day (October 26) by TDC's chairman and managing director, Franko Maritz, George Thomas, financial director of AECI, and Jack Perry, AECI's manager (Chemical Division).

Butakem is the world's first manufac-

turer of synthetic tartaric acids. The process was developed in SA by two enterprising local chemists John Bewsey and Robert Fowlds.

World production of tartaric acid runs at approximately 40 000 t a year and supply is erratic. Main producers are Spain and Italy (the Italians have cornered most of the world market) and is made normally by processing wine and grape residues.

Glenjohn's enterprising technicians went to work and produced a synthetic process for tartaric acid involving a chemical called maleic anhydride, the price of which shot up from R850/t in the early 1970's to over R3 000/t in 1973. Today's price hovers in the region of R1 000/t.

Glenjohn's tartaric plant is capable of producing 1 500 t/a. SA's requirements are in the region of 80 t/m, or 65% of the Glenjohn's monthly capacity. At the moment SA imports all of its tartaric requirements.

Shortly before AECI came on the scene the company decided to buy a Swiss-designed plant capable of manufacturing approximately 3 000 t of maleic anhydride a year. It's a key material for the manufacture of unsaturated tartaric acid and polyester resins, used for making fibreglass. The plant is expected to be commissioned late next year.

The AECI move is good for Transkei (the Glenjohn undertaking employs in the region of 250 people) and especially good for SA which now has a neighbouring source of badly needed chemicals — until now imported from overseas at high cost.

"We'll put the whole expertise of AECI behind this undertaking to ensure its success," AECI executive director William van der Byl, tells *FM*.

F.M. 12/11/76 103

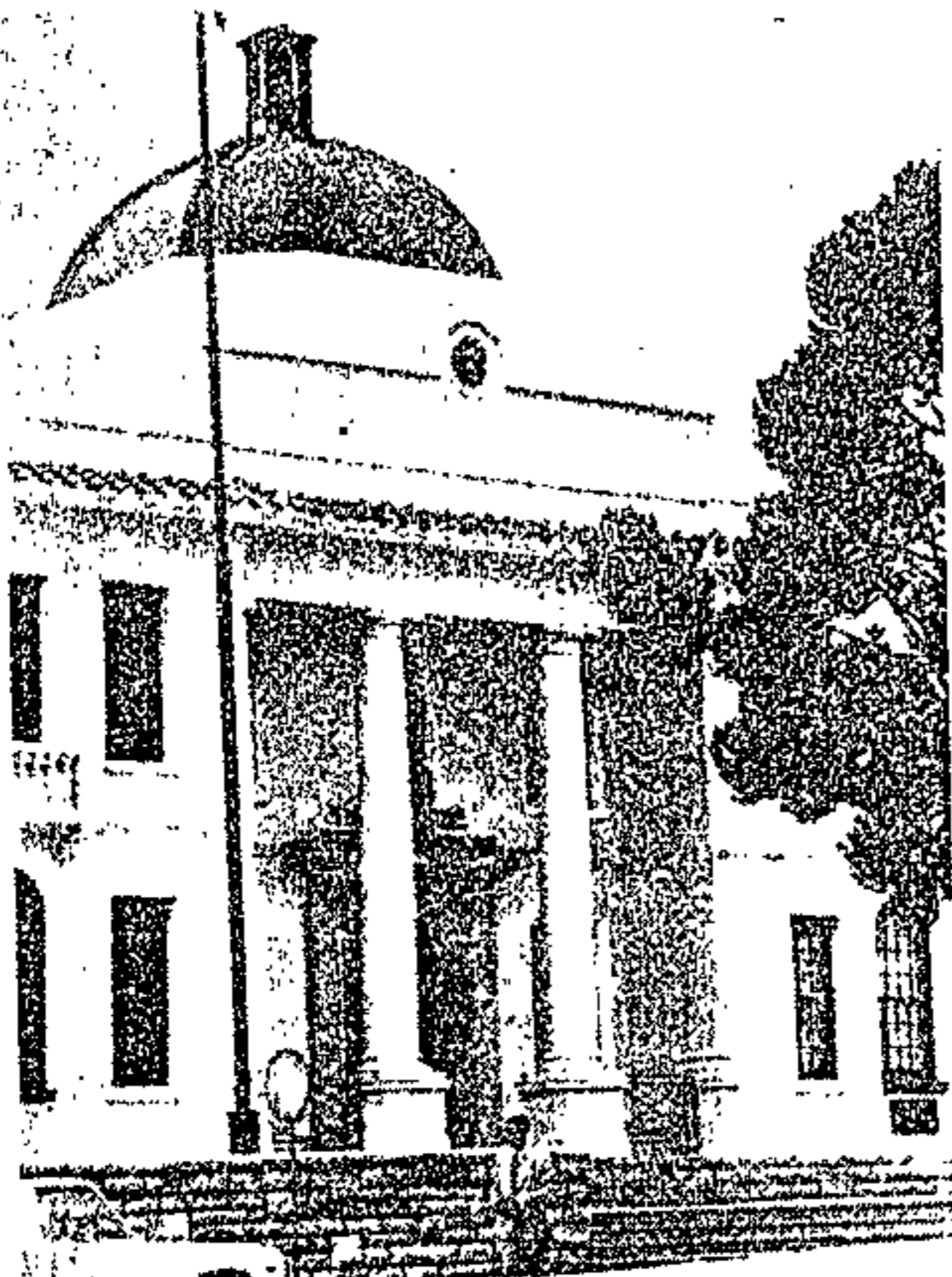
CUSTOMS UNION Battle lines drawn

acquiesce. A member of one of the governments puts it like this: "We may have to give in, but we will do so in such a way as to show the world that we're doing it against our will."

Tradewise, it makes no difference whether Transkei becomes a member of the Customs Union between SA, Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland (BL&S) or sticks to its bilateral agreement with Pretoria. Politically, its proposed request for admission to the joint Customs union is fast becoming a hot potato.

Though Umtata has not yet put in a formal application, the issue has already prompted a flurry of diplomatic activity.

When the Department of Foreign Affairs asked BL&S a few months ago to give an indication of their likely reaction to a Transkei application, it was told the answer would only be given when Tran-



Transkei Bunga ... to get a reluctant share?

skei applied. And BL&S made it clear that if Transkei wanted to join the Union, it would have to apply itself -- not through SA.

Not surprisingly, Pretoria did not raise the subject at last month's Customs Union Commission meeting in Gaborone.

Latest move is a request by Umtata to Foreign Affairs for a top-level meeting to work out the best way of handling the application.

BL&S sources tell the *FM* the three governments have yet to decide on their response to Transkei's application, when it is submitted. They also stress that SA has so far not put any pressure on them to accept the new state. (However, two weeks ago the SABC quoted Prime Minister John Vorster as saying Transkei *would* join the Customs Union, and if Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland didn't like it, they could withdraw.)

Chances are that if and when Pretoria starts twisting arms, the Black states will

Transkei — the bitter fruits

Fin. Mail 14/1/77

There could be few more startling or unpleasant experiences than waking up one morning to find that you have become a temporary immigrant or a foreigner in the country where you were born and have lived all your life. But that is precisely what is happening to Xhosa-speaking people on the Reef.

The Department of Bantu Administration and Development (BAD) in Pretoria has confirmed to the *FM* that Africans in the urban areas whom the government regards as Transkeians are being refused South African pass or reference books and given temporary work or residence permits instead — even if they qualify for urban residence under the pass laws. The *Black Sash* this week reported three cases of people being refused SA papers and being told to get Transkei travel documents. It is expecting a "flood" of people caught in this predicament.

One man, who qualifies for residence in Johannesburg in terms of Section 10 (1) (b) of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act — he has either lived here for 15 years or worked for one and the same employer for 10 years — lost his SA pass-book and applied for a duplicate. This was refused by the Bantu Affairs Commissioner, and the man was told to apply for a travel document from the Transkei consul in Tembisa. The *Sash* had to tell him he had no legal option but to do as he was told.

A second person qualifying under 10 (1) (b), a youth who has been registered on a housing permit in Soweto since shortly after birth, turned 16 and so applied for a pass-book to enable him to remain there. He, too, had his application refused and was told to obtain Transkei papers. He maintains that he has no links with the Transkei, both his parents having come from the Ciskei. The *Sash* is assisting him to try and get a reference book.

A third man, a Xhosa-speaker who qualifies under 10 (1) (a) to be in Soweto because he was born there, went to the West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board's labour bureau to register as a workseeker. He said the bureau wanted to stamp a huge T (for Transkei) across his pass and take his finger-prints.

He refused, and says he was told to go away and that he would not be registered as a workseeker and would lose his urban areas qualifications.

This man faces a dreadful dilemma. He does not want to become a Transkeian but, as the *Sash* points out, if he refuses to accept the T stamp and is therefore refused registration as a workseeker, he runs the risk of being declared

"idle and undesirable" and consequently being removed from Johannesburg.

A spokesman for the Transkei Embassy in Pretoria tells the *FM* that "Transkeians have no right to get reference books any more." If a person turned 16 or lost his SA pass-book, he would now have to apply to the Transkei consular authorities for a travel document. The spokesman claimed, however, that Transkei citizenship was optional and "no one is being forced to become a citizen unwillingly".

A spokesman for BAD tells the *FM*



Matanzima . . . ask Pretoria for dole money

that "persons regarded as Transkei citizens under our Status of the Transkei Act may not get reference books from SA. They must apply to the nearest Transkei office for documents." The spokesman confirmed that even substitute reference books for those mislaid could be refused.

He added that people resident in SA before Transkeian independence day (October 26 last year) but who were now regarded by SA as Transkeians could have their existing pass-books temporarily accepted by SA in place of Transkei travel documents until such time as the Transkei papers had been obtained. BAD could also supply these people with work or residence permits for a year, at the end of which Transkei papers would have to be obtained, or with six-month temporary immigration permits.

Claims that Transkei citizenship — and simultaneous deprivation of SA citizenship — is voluntary simply do not hold water. By agreement between Umtata and Pretoria, Xhosa-speaking Africans in the so-called White areas

(other than those who supposedly have some link with the Ciskei or whose "ethnic" status is in doubt) were last year stripped of their SA citizenship.

What is happening to them now appears in most cases to be a logical and practical consequence of Pretoria and Umtata's joint design.

Transkeian nationals resident in the Transkei, including so-called migrant workers, are also in for a nasty shock arising out of independence if they claim unemployment insurance benefits.

They are no longer eligible to contribute to, or claim from, the Unemployment Insurance Fund — with the proviso that if they fall jobless within three years of last October 26, they may claim benefits. After October 26, 1979, they will be turned away.

This applies irrespective of how long they and their employers on their behalf, might have been paying into the Fund, and irrespective of how much interest these payments may have earned for the Fund.

This is a grave injustice. A worker (and his employer) may have been paying money into the Fund every month for the last ten years, and been perfectly entitled to assume that the premium would provide something to enable the worker (and his family) to keep body and soul together in the event of his losing his job. Now, if he loses his job after October 26 1979, he will find that the Fund, which has happily accepted his contributions all these years, is not interested in his troubles.

Pretoria's view is that Transkeian nationals are no longer its responsibility, but Chief Matanzima's. That does not alter the fact that Pretoria has, in effect, simply expropriated their contributions — which, be it remembered, were not voluntary but required by law. The Transkei should now request that Pretoria hand over some of the nearly R200m in the Fund's coffers to enable Transkeians' eligibility for joblessness benefits to continue unimpaired — even after three years.

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SA Police ^{ET} 12/11/76 ordered out of Transkei

UMTATA. — South African police seconded to Transkei have been ordered by the Transkei Cabinet to leave the country "forthwith".

The former Commissioner of Transkei police, Brigadier H S Mattheys, said yesterday he had received instructions yesterday from the Cabinet to withdraw forthwith all South African policemen seconded to the Transkei police force.

The 18 SAP remaining in Transkei are all Whites.

Brigadier Mattheys said he had held discussions yesterday with the Minister of Justice, Chief George Matanzima, on the matter.

"He was adamant that the decision would not be rescinded."

It was previously understood that a few SAP would stay on in Transkei as advisers to the fledgling police force. The bulk of the SAP force here has slowly been withdrawn over the past two years.

The commissioner's post was recently filled by a Black understudy to Brigadier Mattheys, and Brigadier Mattheys stayed on as his adviser.

It is not clear whether the order to withdraw includes the White Special Branch members in Umtata, or the officials of the Bureau for State Security seconded to the Transkei Intelligence Service (TIS). — Sapa

Bus shatters border claim

Mercury Reporter

KOKSTAD — Lesotho's United Nations claim that newly independent Transkei had closed its borders with her was shattered yesterday by a bus company which operates between South Africa and Lesotho every day.

The bus company, A. H. Newman and Company, based at the East Griqualand town of Matatiele, runs a service between the town and Lesotho, and in doing so has to make use of the Quacha's Nek border post between Transkei and Lesotho.

"The border post between Lesotho and Transkei has never been closed, and it's been the same ever since Lesotho got its independence," said Mr. Cecil Newman, son of the owner of the bus company.

Lesotho claimed in the United Nations that because Lesotho did not recognise the independence of Transkei, the new country had closed its borders with her.

Mr. Newman said his father's company had been operating between Matatiele and Lesotho for the past eight years and nothing had changed in that time.

Passports

Passengers using the bus service, mainly Africans, had to produce passports when travelling between the two countries, "but that has been the case ever since Lesotho got its independence," said Mr. Newman.

Meanwhile, the independence of Transkei has caused problems for South Africans in East Griqualand who form the sandwich between portions of Transkei in Kokstad and other East Griqualand towns.

Confusion is the order of the day when it comes to the question of which documents are needed to pass through Transkei to reach Natal in the north and other parts of the Cape in the south.

Colonel J. van Wyk, District Commandant at Kokstad, said that as far as he had been able to establish, people living in East Griqualand could travel through Transkei on old identity cards or a "Book of Life."

"We have been told that once Transkei has been independent for three months passports will have to be produced at the border posts, but we are not sure if this is the case," he said.

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(103)

The Cape Times, Friday, N

ST 2/11/76

24 held in Transkei

Own Correspondent

UMTATA — Transkei police are now holding at least 24 people in detention under Proclamation R400, including most of the key people opposed to Chief Matanzima's Government.

The detention of Mr Peter Nkosiya recently brings to 13 the number of top leaders of the Democratic Party being held. The whole Transkei executive of the party has been in jail now, some of them for more than three months, without any sign apart from ministerial promises, that they will ever be brought to court.

A further eight people were detained with Mr

Nkosiya, all reputed to be DP supporters and all from Mqanduli, the party's last stronghold since the last election. Mr Nkosiya represents Mqanduli in the National Assembly.

Sotho Chief

Proclamation R400 was also used against a senior chief of Transkei's Sotho-speaking minority, Chief Neo Sibi, together with two supporters. Chief Sibi was one of the spokesmen for the "Qwa Qwa Movement" which tried to have the Sotho

areas cut out of Transkei before independence.

It is also known now that a number of former Robben Island prisoners scattered in exile over Transkei were picked up under the same proclamation before independence and are still being held.

This proclamation, the Leader of the Opposition Mr Cromwell Diko told the assembly in an angry outburst this week was the most noxious bit of legislation Transkei had inherited from South Africa. It was an in-

human and autocratic law.

Mr Diko was himself a victim of Proclamation R400 during the '60s.

Was the Minister of Justice aware, he asked, that Mr Nkosiya had been elected by 10 000 voters to represent them in the Assembly?

"I want my man here. He is in prison for no reason."

Investigation

He should be released at once so he could represent his people in the House, Mr Diko demanded. And the

Minister should call for an investigation immediately in the way proclamation R400 was being used.

Members had entertained hopes that these people would be released after independence. They were said to be organizing resistance to independence. Why are they still being detained?"

The head of Transkei CID, Captain G Nkalishana, had claimed that Mr Nkosiya and others had incited youth to uprising and disturbances against independence, Mr

Diko pointed out.

"But it is most surprising that they were arrested only after the celebrations, which everyone saw were peaceful and orderly."

Criminal offences

"If there are criminal offences they must be treated as criminal offences. The CID should investigate these cases, not jump to R400," Mr Diko said.

"This is a most unfortunate excuse. If I were the Minister of Justice I would dismiss this captain right now."

The Minister of Justice, Chief George Matanzima, left the House before Mr Diko was given a hearing.

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(63)

Transkei police ^{SAP} pull-out ^{12/11/76} blunt'

Own Correspondent

UMTATA — Whites in Umtata seem to have accepted the recall of white police from Transkei as inevitable, if somewhat sudden.

Main criticism of the pull-out was the blunt manner in which white police seconded to Transkei were ordered to indicate "forthwith" where they want to be transferred to. The move came as a shock to the 18 policemen and families affected.

The pull-out was ordered by SAP Headquarters in Pretoria after the Transkei Cabinet informed South Africa that white police were no longer needed.

Asked about the withdrawal, Minister of Justice Chief George Matanzima said: "It was to be expected. You can't keep police from a foreign country in another country."

Asked why two white security officers were being kept on, Chief Matanzima said they would

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US aides to visit Umtata

DD
13/11/76

UMTATA — Eight United States senatorial and congressional aides, including a researcher for President-elect Mr Jimmy Carter, are to pay a short goodwill visit to Transkei on Monday.

The Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr M. Lujabe, said the men were actually visiting South Africa at the invitation of an organisation there and their visit to Transkei was merely "a goodwill visit."

The eight Americans will meet with the Prime Minister, members of his

Cabinet and top officials.

Mr Lujabe said yesterday the Democrat group was presently in South Africa, and had asked to visit Transkei.

Top politicians they will meet are the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr D. Koyana, the Minister of Finance, Mr T. Letlaka, the Minister of the Interior, Miss S. Sigcau, and the leader of the opposition, Mr Diko.

Later in the day they will meet departmental secretaries, directors of the Transkei Development Corporation, prominent black businessmen and the commissioners of police and prisons.

The Americans would be the first official foreign group to visit Transkei since independence last month, he said. — DDR-SAPA.

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12/11/70
**Chief George
Deputy PM**

UMTATA — The Prime Minister of the Republic of Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, yesterday named his brother, Chief George as Deputy Prime Minister.

Announcing the appointment in the National Assembly, Chief Matanzima also said Chief George would become the Leader of the House. —

SAPA

Transkei key to black rule says Cadman

DD
13/11/66

DURBAN — The eyes of South Africa would be on Transkei because it could show if an indigenous black government wanted to maintain a free society and rule of law and if it was able to do so, the Natal leader of the United Party, Mr Radclyffe Cadman, told his provincial congress here yesterday.

It could also show if a black government wanted to maintain true majority rule and parliamentary democracy, a free enterprise system and if it wanted to avoid economic and military entanglement with communist states, he said.

Mr Cadman appealed to the Government to do all it could to assist Transkei to attain and maintain proper standards because the new country would be seen as the likely blueprint for future black governments in South Africa.

In a wide-ranging speech Mr Cadman also said:

He fully backed Sir De Villiers Graaff's "Save South Africa" plan, saying that the press had failed to convey its true aims;

There was too much "loose talk" about majority rule which in many parts of Africa had

become a sort of racialism in reverse;

The Government should promote the concept of free enterprise system among blacks because its failure to do so would be seen to be its greatest folly.

Explaining majority rule, he said it meant rule by the majority through properly elected representatives. It implied that the people who chose them knew what they were doing and it implied a preparedness on the part of the government to test opinion through regular elections.

"But today majority rule is a sort of racialism in reverse," Mr Cadman said. "In many quarters today it doesn't mean rule by the representatives of the majority, but rule by people who have the same colour as the majority, but a minority of support of the people."

There was a great difference between black government and black majority representation. Delegates had only to look to Angola and Mozambique where there was what was glibly known as "black government", but by a Marxist minority.

As long as the govern-

ment was black the world accepted it as majority rule, because the majority of the people were black.

Turning to the current unrest he said there was no doubt there was some agitation by political self-seekers who wanted power.

He believed the cry for majority rule in Africa and the unrest in South Africa were motivated by different reasons. The black man wanted the wealth of the West, which was white, and believed he need only take over the government to get that wealth.

But, governments did not create wealth. In the West it had been created by the free enterprise system and the West had made a grave mistake in not emphasising this sufficiently among blacks.

Under the Nationalist Government, blacks had been excluded from participating in the free enterprise system. However, blacks could not participate in it properly until they had the key which was until they became, or had the right, to be land owners on a free-hold basis in the towns and country. This should be done immediately. — DDC.

DD
13/1/76

Sabata loses Assembly pay



CHIEF SABATA . . . gave doctor's certificate.

UMTATA — Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, a strong opponent of Transkei's independence, has had his parliamentary allowance taken away because he has not attended the National Assembly during the current session, the Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said yesterday.

At the beginning of the session which started on Independence Day, Chief Sabata informed the National Assembly he could not attend as he was ill.

He was given leave of absence by the Minister of Justice, Chief George Matanzima, in his capacity as Deputy Prime Minister.

But Chief Kaiser yesterday overruled Chief George's decision and warned that Chief Sabata's non-attendance at the House could have serious repercussions on his chieftainship.

The Prime Minister said in terms of the law no-one could be a member of the National Assembly until he had been sworn in.

As Chief Sabata had not been sworn in he could not reap the benefits of a member of the Assembly.

"He shall therefore not be paid his allowance until he becomes a member of the House," Chief Kaiser said.

Chief Sabata was not confined to bed.

"He has been seen around town, it would take only five minutes for him to be sworn in," said Chief Kaiser.

Commenting on the Prime Minister's move, Chief Sabata yesterday said it was the first he had heard of it.

He denied he had been into Umtata except for a visit to the doctor some time ago.

Chief Sabata said he had presented a doctor's certificate to the National Assembly. He said he still did not feel well enough to attend Parliament. —
DDR

Tsepo Letlaka speaks out

DD 15/11/76

For a man who has relentlessly waged war on many political battlefronts, Mr Tsepo Letlaka still maintains he is a Pan Africanist at heart.

A quietly-spoken, articulate figure of a man, the 50-year-old former Pan Africanist Congress exile has now returned to Transkei and taken up his new office as Auditor-General and Minister of Finance in the newly-formed cabinet.

After fleeing South Africa in the 60s, after being charged and convicted for organising violence against a friendly state, after being deported from Lesotho and finally seeking political exile in England, the views of Mr Tsepo Letlaka have not changed much.

Here, in a first-ever interview since his return from exile, he allows some of his thoughts, aims and ambitions to flow freely; and explains primarily why he chose to join Transkei's Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima in Africa's 50th independent state, rather than to remain in Britain as an exile.

You were first arrested here in Transkei in the early 50s?

Yes, I was teaching here. I was arrested and charged on two counts; one of incitement to public violence, and the other, under the Suppression of Communism Act. I was tried in Port Elizabeth with 14 other

leaders of the African National Congress.

We were acquitted on the first charge, but convicted under the Suppression of Communism Act and sentenced to nine months imprisonment — suspended for three years.

What did you do after that?

Well, I returned to my teaching post, but soon thereafter was expelled by the Cape Education Department as being completely unsuitable to work and teach in the schools under their control. Subsequently, I went to serve my articles of induction and in 1958 qualified as an attorney, and was admitted as an attorney to the Supreme Court of South Africa.

I then practised law in Qumbu, in Transkei. By then I was a member of the Pan Africanist Congress, which broke from the ANC in 1960.

Why did you switch over to the PAC?

Well, there were various trends of political thought in the country, particularly within the ANC itself. First and foremost, the Africanist group within the ANC — to which I belonged — disagreed with some of the groups within the movement. The ANC was a broad omnibus organisation, taking in various groups in the country within the various persuasions, and at that time there was a disagreement as to the purpose of the liberation movement.

Some believed it was merely the elimination of racial discrimination; others believed that the liberation movement was geared to complete freedom of the African people.

In other words, one was an Africanist nationalist organisation, and the other geared more to communist persuasion. You are aware the Communist Party was banned in South Africa in 1952 and the ANC became the playing grounds and hunting grounds for communists who no longer wanted to make public their political feelings. History is on record that there was a basic split within the ANC and the PAC emerged led by Mr Robert Sobukwe.

However, I was practising law here — and like many other politically-orientated lawyers I took quite a lot of cases, political in nature. Naturally the tendency with the Government and police was to identify such lawyers with these types of cases. There were many such lawyers; anyway, the movement was banned in 1960 whereafter it went underground. Many people then operated under that sort of cloak.

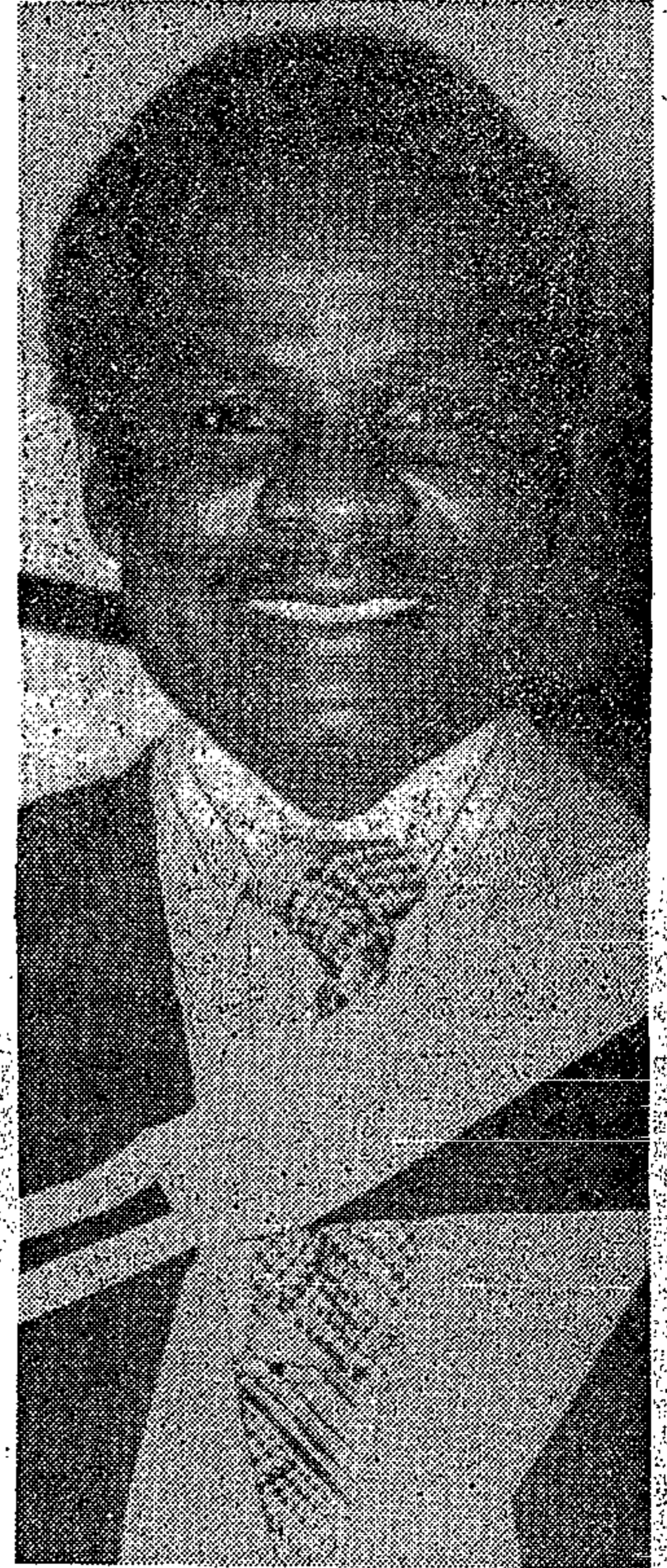
Would you say that you played an active role in the underground movement?

I don't want to answer that, I do not think it very necessary. Let me say I played my part in the liberation movement. Because of the political situation I had to leave the country and went to Lesotho as a refugee. I was admitted as a practitioner to the High Court of Lesotho.

It was in the course of my stay and activities there that I was arrested by the Lesotho Government and charged under an old 1917 Proclamation for organising violence against a friendly state (South Africa) and sentenced to three years imprisonment. I served five months, then won an appeal — on technical grounds. It was soon afterwards that there were eruptions in Lesotho, in December 1966 in fact, flowing from the fact that the Lesotho Government was a minority Government.

Anyway the majority opposition party, the Basotho Congress Party, a smaller Freedom Party and the King all joined forces against the Leabua Jonathan

GAVIN ROBSON interviews the Pan Africanist Congress exile turned Transkei cabinet minister, Mr Tsepo Letlaka (below).



Government. It was because of that the shootings at Thaba Putsoa took place and some 13 people were killed. Hundreds of people were however imprisoned and many deported.

When I was handling the case of the permanent secretary to the Department of Justice in Lesotho, (who had been served with deportation orders) and also handling the case of the younger brother of the King who had been arrested at Thaba Putsoa, I was served with deportation orders.

We were immediately arrested and imprisoned. I could not be returned to South Africa as I was a refugee and after a lot of arbitration between the South African Government and the Lesotho Government they were finally able to effect my deportation. The condition was that I be flown out to England with my family which happened in January 1967.

Then you went to London, didn't you?

No, I first went to Zambia and Tanzania, then to Kenya, visited Ethiopia, Zaire, paid some visits to England, Northern America, Canada as well as the Republic of China. But ultimately I went to London where I

read law at the Community Temple. I was later appointed a law lecturer at Cardiff University.

At that time did you again become involved in the political struggle?

Not directly, in the sense that I was abroad. I am sure you appreciate that even exiles have to live. You either live out of alms supplied by other people, or you settle down and work.

I was a lawyer, I worked and I played a part in the liberation movement as I did in Lesotho. Understand that for some time when I was in Africa I did not work at all. But my wife, who is a qualified nurse did. The children were growing and it was necessary for me to consider that they had something of a home, — hence I went to work in England.

So, in answer to your question, yes, I was quite involved but perhaps to a lesser extent than others inside the PAC circle.

But at that time in England did you play a role in the Pan Africanist Congress again?

Yes, I did, I did, but perhaps not as prominently as I did when I was in Africa.

We have covered much of your past. Now I would like to come to the situation as it is today. Can you tell me why you returned to Southern Africa?

I was invited by the Government of Transkei — by the Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, when they decided to take independence for Transkei.

Is that not a contradiction of your former political opinion? If you were a member of the PAC, then as far as I understand it you did not agree with let me call it 'homeland' politics of South Africa.

Well, I don't know what homeland politics is. What really the aim of liberation movements was in this country, and the aims of the PAC was, was to free the oppressed people of South Africa. That was their aim, and I see no conflict in the freedom of independent Transkei.

Well then I will rephrase my question. Could you then agree with homeland politics of South Africa if the people in other homelands become free like Transkei?

I dispute Transkei is a homeland, if you mean by homeland groups of countries which are created by the South African Government for the purpose of separating people moving them from wherever they are settled so that they can occupy some little corner. Transkei is not a homeland at all.

You are saying that you cannot compare Transkei with other created homelands of South Africa?

Transkei was not created at all, the country has a clear history. In the last century it was annexed by the British. History of course had it that when in 1910 the British colonialists, the Cape, Natal and the true Boer Republic of Transvaal and Orange Free State got together to form a Union, Transkei was never consulted.

Transkei was dragged along with no consultation and this is in conflict with the consultations which took place when Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland became free. Therefore the Transkei is not a creation.

But the outside world does not see it like this. The outside world sees Transkei as a showpiece of the homeland politics of South Africa.

The outside world saw China for almost 20 years as an abandoned country — dominated by communists who did not merit any recognition. So, if the outside world chooses to see Transkei as a showpiece of apartheid, will it change the facts?

No, certainly not.

I think the outside world is mistaken. Transkei has survived within a realistic situation. When in 1948 the Government of South Africa was taken over by the Nationalists, who then pursued a policy of apartheid and separate development, Transkei was not consulted. They had no part of, no authority in the designing of that policy.

That does not mean the majority of people in South Africa agree with that view.

I did not say they did, I'm merely telling you about the position in Transkei. They had to fight in the conflict, they fought for freedom — for freedom for themselves from apartheid oppression and no one can account for that oppression.

If I may come back to your personal position. Can you tell me what you are going to do in Transkei?

I am a member of Transkei National Assembly, and hold a cabinet position.

Do you still have relations with the PAC?

If you mean as far as my outlook, yes. I

am a Pan Africanist, I was a foundation member of that movement.

How was the relationship with the PAC overseas to your stand?

Well, I don't know.

Was there any reaction at all?

From certain members, yes. And there was reaction from my side as well. I valued their opinions. What we have involved here is not organisations, it is freedom of people. Organisations are instruments for attaining that goal.

I was a member of the ANC, and became a member of the PAC, and I would be a member of any organisation that pursued — as far as my life is concerned — the goal of the black man of this country.

Churchill was a Liberal at one stage, a Conservative at another. I have no doubt that Liberals, some Liberals, had doubts at him taking such a step.

You say that you will always seek for the liberation of the black people. Would that be purely along non-violent lines, or would you condone violence in terms of attaining that freedom?

Violence is pure tactics of a movement, perhaps at one stage or another used to attain its goals. To condone violence is dependent upon how one uses it. Tactics depend on the situation, just like war and politics. It is part of any organised movement.

People who adopt violence are honest men who at that particular time believe it is a means to attaining their goal. And when it is attained it is just as meritorious as when attained by other peaceful means.

Does that mean you would adopt violence in a certain situation; and would you consider it necessary to use it?

I do not think I want to answer that. We are philosophising. But certainly, if I was placed in a position where I must defend my odds with violence — any man would do so.

If they are people who are 'opportunists for meritation' with force being the cardinal point, all simple men would adopt violence. I do not uphold violence as a creed, but uphold it as a tactic.

Violence is just as legitimate a tactic as any depending on the alternative conditions and thinking of the movement at that time.

Are you saying the ANC and PAC and the United Nations are not clear on Transkei with their outright rejection of Transkei independence?

I would not say they are not clear. Remember we are talking about exiles. First, I do not want to give you a wrong impression of the exiles, or their activities. They have done a lot to publicise the obnoxious situation in this country. But, they are hundreds of miles away from here. And there are lots of people here who are operating — there are millions of people operating. So this country has not been inactive at all. The people are under oppression and fighting and trying to defuse the situation inside the country.

They cannot just talk like the exiles. So I think what good work has been done is recognised. But I don't think people here are going to sit down and wait for exiles to talk in New York, or elsewhere. Then they are being foolish.

For the development, recognition and viability of Transkei, would you try to establish a link with the ANC and PAC to promote Republic of Transkei?

For Transkei goodwill, we will try and establish links with people whoever they are. The PAC and ANC are primarily concerned with the situation in Southern Africa. We will deal with whatever people there are who are prepared to talk. Therefore, these political differences at this point in time don't have to be taken seriously by people who have ulterior motives. The struggle continues, and the purpose of that struggle remains to be seen.

I do agree that the PAC and ANC are credible organisations that have played a part in the history of this country. If for their own reasons they decide to oppose Transkei, one is nevertheless aware that they may change as they did in the case of Lesotho.

The black youth of South Africa have refused to recognise the independence of Transkei. What is your comment?

Youth are not really against Transkei. They are seeking freedom, youth are against oppression and wherever they are in South Africa they are frustrated.

Do you envisage Transkei as a starting point for change in South Africa? Furthermore, do you regard Transkei as a light in the darkness for the Soweto-type conflagration?

Well I don't want to appear facetious, but there is going to be change in this country. And I think the step Transkei has taken is indeed a step to freedom.

The Prime Minister of Transkei said in a speech that the freedom of Africa is meaningless without the freedom of all of Southern Africa. And the freedom of Transkei is a condition for that goal.

167/03

Border dispute: new turn

UMTATA — If there is any dispute over Basotho contract workers not being allowed across the Transkei border into South Africa, it is in fact with South Africa and not with Transkei.

This became clear in a visit to the border area near Matatiele at the weekend. It was also clear that many of the statements made by politicians at the United Nations, in Maseru and in Umtata as well have given a picture of what is going on that is far from the truth.

The row blew up a week ago when the Lesotho Ambassador to the United Nations, Mr M. Molapo, appealed for international aid. Transkei, he said, had closed its borders with Lesotho because Lesotho would not recognise it.

As a result, he said, families had been split, livestock exports were locked inside, food imports had been cut off and the hundreds of migrant labourers who used the three gates into Transkei to get to their jobs in South Africa were unable to leave.

But the situation at Qacha's Nek, the most active border post into

Transkei proper, was quite different. By noon on Saturday 60 people had crossed from Lesotho into Transkei for shopping in nearby Matatiele, a white town on the border of Transkei.

And Const C. Ngonini, who was in charge at the Transkei border post, said a few contract workers were still coming through — most of them for the Natal coal mines.

"It was not we who turned workers back," he said. "It was the South African immigration officials at Umzimkulu."

Officials in Umtata have stressed that "aliens" have to write to Umtata for visas if they want to come to Transkei. But at the border post Lesotho passport holders are being sold temporary visas for 50c which they can use for three months.

It seems the South African Police, who manned the border post before Transkei independence,

used to put what is known as a "Section 12" stamp in labourers' passports, a work permit without which they are not entitled to be in the Republic.

When the SAP left Qacha's Nek, though, they took all their stamps with them. Transkei, in any case, has no authority to issue this permit for South Africa. — DDC.

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CT. 15/11/76

4 000 inquiries on Transkei

Own Correspondent

UMTATA. — Transkei has had 4 000 inquiries in response to advertisements placed in American and European newspapers encouraging investment in Transkei — the first time such advertisements have elicited any response.

The managing director of the Transkei Development Corporation, Mr. Franko Maritz, said yesterday previous advertising campaigns for investment in Transkei, such as one in Newsweek magazine, had drawn little or no response.

But the latest campaign with advertisements placed in the Washington Post and newspapers in West Germany, France and Britain had elicited a "fantastic" response, said Mr. Maritz.

The advertisements stressed Transkei was not looking for aid but offered incentives for investment in Transkei.

They were placed by the Transkeian Government and the replying address was given as the TDC in Umtata.

"While we have had 4 000 replies to our adverts not all of them are inquiring about investment or are interested in investment."

"We have been unable to process all the replies immediately," Mr. Maritz said.

Some of the replies have been from people curious about Transkei — even stamp collectors wanting Transkei stamps.

"If one tenth of the replies are from interested investors it will be great. If one twentieth of the respondents invest they will outnumber the investors we have at present," Mr. Maritz added.

What was most pleasing he said, was that for the first time an advertising campaign of this nature had had such a good response.

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Transkei holidays

UMTATA — The Transkeian Government has done away with a number of "meaningless" South African holidays, and has substituted them with holidays relevant to Transkei.

Republic Day, Settlers Day, Kruger Day, and Day of the Covenant will no longer be public holidays in Transkei.

The Transkeian Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, announced the following new holidays in the National Assembly here yesterday: New Years Day, January 1; National Day of Prayer, April 6; Good Friday; Easter Monday; Ascension Day; Independence Day, October 26; Attainment of Self Government Day, December 11; Christmas Day and Boxing Day —
DDR.

(103) 325.

16 11 06 10 PM
DETAINEE IS BACK

Mercury Correspondent

UMTATA — The Opposition member in the Transkei Assembly who was detained under Proclamation R400 shortly after independence, Mr. N. P. Nkosiyané, was back in the House yesterday.

The Minister of Justice intimated to the House last week that he had been held in connection with the murder of a headman in his area.

The head of the CID, Captain G. Nkalitshana, confirmed that he had been cleared of suspicion.

103

Big rush for new passports

EAST LONDON — Applications for new South African passports here have jumped by more than 1 000 per cent since Transkei independence three weeks ago.

This is seen by passport officials as partly the result of anxiety among East London Transkei commuters that the Transkei Government may soon no longer recognise the South African Book of Life as a travel document.

While queues of applicants for passports spill daily onto the pavement outside the passport office in Cambridge Street, staff of the Department of the Interior, which handles the applications, are so snowed under they take work home.

A breathless official spared a moment yesterday to say that since October 26 there had been some 900 new passport applications, 300 applications for renewals and about 100 for re-entry permits.

Before independence, the office handled an average of 130 applications a month.

She said the office, which opened at 8 am, now had to be closed between noon and 2 pm so that some headway could be made in reducing the backlog. The office reopened between 2 and 3 pm when another flood of applications were received. Then we also have the usual applications for the Book of Life," she added.

The normal waiting period for a passport was two weeks. "But in special cases such as illness or where the applicant needs the passport for work we do our best to clear the application speedily."

A spokesman at the Kei Bridge passport control office on the South African side said the Book of Life and in certain circumstances an identity card were acceptable as travel documents.

"For the time being we are accepting an ID card provided the holder can prove by means of an official receipt that he has formally applied for a passport," said the spokesman.

"But this could change, and even the Book of Life, not being an international document, could fall away as a travel document for Transkei. My personal advice is to play safe and have a passport," he added. — DDR



Transkei will be recognised if. . .

UMTATA — Recognition of Transkei would depend largely on how South Africa changed, Miss Sally Shelton, one of eight United States senatorial and congressional aides visiting Transkei said here yesterday.

The eight are mostly Democrats, and are visiting South Africa as guests of the South African Foreign Affairs Association.

Miss Shelton, who was a researcher for President-elect, Mr Carter, during his recent presidential campaign, said non-recognition of Transkei by the US reflected the attitudes of American people.

She said many American people opposed recognition of Transkei because they thought it was not economically viable.

But after their short stay in Transkei the party were surprised at the economic potential of Transkei.

"The extent of foreign investment is far greater than we'd expected. The incentives for investment are most flexible and concessionary, it makes me wish I had some capital," Miss Shelton said.

As Transkei drew in more foreign investment she said she thought Transkei would draw nearer towards world recognition.

Having visited Transkei Miss Shelton said she looked at its position more sympathetically, but whether the rest of the United States would do so was another question.

Recognition of Transkei would depend on a bilateral agreement between South Africa and the United States. It did not depend on any action by Transkei itself.

"I cannot see the United States ever recognising

Transkei or any other independent homeland until there is some sort of accommodation between South Africa and Transkei," she said.

But she saw relations between South Africa and the United States becoming more strained. There was talk every day of economic sanctions against South Africa in the United States.

She also said black politicians opposed to South Africa were gaining increasing influence in America. — DDR.

167/103

SA blamed for border trouble

UNITED NATIONS — More than a third of Lesotho's population would be deprived of basic needs like food and medical supplies if its border with Transkei was kept closed, the Libyan Ambassador, Mr M. Kikhia, said in letters to the Secretary General and to the president of the Security Council here yesterday.

In his capacity as this month's chairman of the 49-member African group here, the Ambassador blamed South Africa for the alleged closure by the Umtata Government and called it a flagrant breach of international law.

The alleged closure was "calculated to arm-twist Lesotho into according recognition to the Bantustan Transkei, which is an appendage of the apartheid government of South Africa," he said.

The African group has appointed a four-man action committee under Mr Kikhia to recommend whether this matter be brought before the Security Council. — SAPA.

(103/325)

DD BM
Detained
Transkei
MP freed

UMTATA — Transkei MP, Mr Peter Nkosiyan, who was detained under Proclamation R400 by the Security Police, took his seat in the Assembly yesterday.

He was released last Friday.

Mr Nkosiyan was detained with eight other men in Mqanduli on November 2. They have not been released.

Mr Nkosiyan said yesterday he was not in a position to comment on his detention until the other eight detained men had been cleared.

The allegation was that they incited youths to cause an uprising and disturbance protesting against Transkei independence.

The detention was in a different category from that of the leaders of the Democratic Party who have been held for more than three months, also under Proclamation R400.

Mr Cromwell Diko leader of the Opposition Transkei People's Freedom Party, of which Mr Nkosiyan is a member, last week called for the release of Mr Nkosiyan and described Proclamation R400 as "a most nauseous piece of legislation." — DDR.

Red Act: bid to postpone trial

103/325

DDR
16/11/76

UMTATA — An application to have the trial of five men charged under the Suppression of Communism Act here postponed until the next session of the Supreme Court was turned down by the Transkeian Chief Justice, Mr Justice Munnik, yesterday.

The five — Mr Dumisa Ntaebeza, 27, a Tsolo teacher; Mr Lungisile Ntsebeza, 22; Mr Meluxolo Silinga, 22, an Umtata clerk; Mr Matthew Goniwe, 30, an Umtata sales representative; and Mr Michael Mgobozi — did not plead and were remanded in custody until November 22.

Applying for the postponement, Mr J. Poswa said as the case was a sum-

mary trial he was totally unprepared and it was in the interest of justice that the defence be given more time to prepare their case. He said they would need at least four weeks.

Mr Justice Munnik said if the defence needed time to find witnesses they could apply for a postponement after the State had presented its case.

ment after the State had presented its case.

Earlier, the Attorney-General, Mr G. Titterton, said nine of the State witnesses had disappeared and the rest were being kept in custody for their own protection.

Mr Titterton said he did not know whether the witnesses who had disappeared had been abducted.

On the first count the five are alleged to have performed acts calculated to further the aims of communism.

The State alleges that from January 1974 to June 1976, the five set up secret cells or groups of persons to spread and establish the doctrine of Marxian socialism in the districts of Umtata, Mqanduli, Xalanga, Idutywa and Tsolo.

They are also accused of starting a poultry farm near Cala to raise funds for their objectives.

On the second count the five are accused of inciting 16 people to undergo training in political instruction and indoctrination in communist ideology by studying and reading communist literature.

When the five first appeared in court on October 20, they all applied for bail, but this was refused by Mr Justice Munnik. — DDR.

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Kaiser steamrollers opposition to Bill

84
16/11/76

UMTATA — Transkei Prime Minister Kaiser Matanzima yesterday bludgeoned his Parliament into taking back a section in the University Bill which allows a woman to be dismissed from staff if she marries.

The Assembly had been virtually unanimous in condemning the section when the Bill was discussed at the committee stage last week.

The Minister of Education, Mr S. W. Mbanga, finally agreed to withdraw it.

But yesterday Chief Matanzima, who was not present when the Bill was discussed, told the House his opinion was that the deletion of the section had not been made in the public interest.

When a woman married, she took up a new profession, he said. But people wanted the Government to go on employing her. This would result in the university being flooded by professors' wives.

"Our children who leave university fully qualified will find their way blocked by these old hags.

"And when this lady gets pregnant, she has to apply for leave. Is the State going to pay for a person who gets sick on her own volition?"

"I am sure the House is intelligent enough to see what I mean."

But the blow to women's rights was perhaps overshadowed by the consequences for opposition and free discussion in the

Transkei Parliament of the Prime Minister's steamroller tactics.

Discussion on the section had been opened last week by Chief Matanzima's own Chief Whip, Mr Pascoe Ludidi, who was joined by several Government members attacking discrimination against women.

They were supported by the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Cromwell Diko.

But Chief Matanzima has brought to heel not only his own dissidents, one of whom he told to sit down yesterday, but also the Leader of the Opposition himself.

In a similar way, discussion of the Citizenship Bill was suppressed yesterday.

Chief Matanzima has said repeatedly that nobody would be forced to become a Transkei citizen. His Government would put through its own Citizenship Act after independence which would

protect people who did not want to be citizens.

But the Bill now going through Parliament simply sets out the same principle as in the constitution. For people living outside Transkei, citizenship, as defined by the Transkei Constitution Act of 1963, will be compulsory.

According to the Citizenship Bill now, everyone who was a citizen before independence or whose father was a citizen, automatically becomes a citizen of the new republic even if he was born outside it and had no connection with Transkei.

Mr Ludidi began pointing out that this meant a man who had lived all his life in Johannesburg and never visited Transkei would automatically become a citizen.

But he was stopped by members of the Cabinet. They pointed out he was criticising the constitution which had been passed by the House. — DDC.

103/325.

Nine more held

UMTATA — Nine people, including a member of the Transkei Parliament, have been detained under Proclamation R400.

The Transkei MP is Mr Peter Nkosiyané who is a leading member of the newly-formed opposition Transkei People's Freedom Party.

The others are Mr Sideza Ngubethole, Mr Madlavana Maqinana, Mr Nobenani Gana, Mr Mbano Bili, Mr Matoto Nono, Mr James Lutye, Mr Matayisa Zijozi and Mr Richard Nkosiyané.

They were all detained on November 1 at Mqanduli and are the first known people to be held under Proclamation R400 since Transkei became independent on October 26.

Mr Nkosiyané is also the right-hand man of the only chief of any importance still opposed to Chief Kaiser Matanzima, Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo of Tembuland.

He was one of the three opposition members who associated himself with Mr Cromwell Diko's new Transkei People's Freedom Party last week.

Shortly afterwards he was arrested in connection with the alleged murder of a member of his family, headman Gwebinkundla Nkosiyané on the eve of independence day.

But the head of the CID in Transkei, Capt G. Nkalitshana, confirmed yesterday that he had been released on that charge and re-detained under Proclamation R400, which allows unlimited detention "for questioning."

He added that the allegation now was that the men had incited the youth to cause an uprising and disturbances as a sign of protest against the independence of Transkei.

DDR

Star 17/11/46

What little dust was kicked up by Transkei's independence celebrations three weeks ago has long since settled. The bunting that adorned Umtata's streets and buildings has gone. The capital has reverted to its grubby former self. Few things seem to have changed. But the few are important.

The most significant is the overnight transformation to non-racialism. It happened so smoothly that this much-feared "drastic" step is already being taken for granted by almost everyone. Many resident whites are convinced that the black man in the street, who many had expected to become hostile and pushy, is now more friendly than before "uzimele geqe."

The most amazing thing is that even diehard white conservatives — there are plenty of these here — are quickly adjusting to the new situation, and even conceding that their worst fears have been without foundation.

There have been no indications of a stampede over the border to the security of white South Africa.

"To have to go back to the racial tension in South Africa is quite frightening now," says Mrs Joan Inglis, a local

Racialism bites the Umtata dust

Talk of Transkei
David Thomas

librarian born and bred in Transkei.

"Every white South African should come here and see how things are. It's a good lesson to South Africa.

"You know, something that really impressed me was Sunday's Remembrance day service. The city hall was packed with whites — I didn't see one black face there. And when it came time to sing the national anthem all these whites stood up and sang Nkosi Sikele iAfrika. Everyone just gave it stick.

Mrs Inglis says she was not surprised that the changeover was peaceful. Transkeians are a very peaceful and happy nation. Why should they cause a problem?

★ ★ ★

In spite of pre-independence rumours

about all the terrible things were going to happen, independence came and went without incidents or hostility. No one was shouldered off the sidewalks, pinched on the bottom or raped.

One alleged incident some months before independence came close to causing widespread panic among whites. A young married woman alleged that she was forced into a ladies' toilet on a busy office floor and scratched with a razor on her hands and face. She said that her three male abductors had marked her as theirs for after uhuru.

No similar incidents followed, and concern finally faded, helped by a strong belief that the incident never actually happened, having been invented by the victim for reasons of her own.

Over the independence celebrations, at least 50 percent of the whites resident in Umtata left town. One young man even boarded up the windows of his flat for the week. They came back to find their homes in one piece and almost everything integrated.

Most whites accepted this, and are quickly ad-

justing to the new way of life. It seems totally natural.

However, there are yet a fair number of whites who are still not total converts to non-racialism.

White schools are the only public institutions still officially segregated. It's strange that white adults seem more concerned with their children mixing with blacks than themselves, because few hesitate to go for a drink or a game of snooker at the now totally open pubs.

The Umtata and Country Clubs are still white preserves, but this is due mostly to the relatively high entrance fees.

Amazingly few blacks are in a hurry to get back at whites for the centuries of exploitation and oppression. Some outbursts by Transkeian politicians are interpreted as anti-white, but most of these are merely intended to placate black Africa.

The expulsion of all white police from Transkei was at first interpreted as anti-white reaction from the government. But the fledgling nation merely wants to show the world that it has rid itself of all South African domination.

103

Transkeian gets court post

UMTATA — A Transkeian has been appointed Assistant State Advocate in the Transkei High Court.

Adv Elliot Sivuku was admitted to the bar on November 12 at the Transkei High Court by

Mr Justice Wienand and later appointed professional assistant to the Attorney-General in Transkei.

He will appear for the State for the first time in the Circuit Court at Mount Frere on Friday.

Adv Sivuku passed his public service law at Fort Hare in 1969. While he was a magistrate he studied privately at the University of South Africa and passed his BA Law. He completed his LL.B degree last year. — DDR.

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167

α. 17/11/76
SA denies closing border

NEW YORK. — South Africa yesterday denied the African group's allegations that it had closed Lesotho's borders with the Transkei.

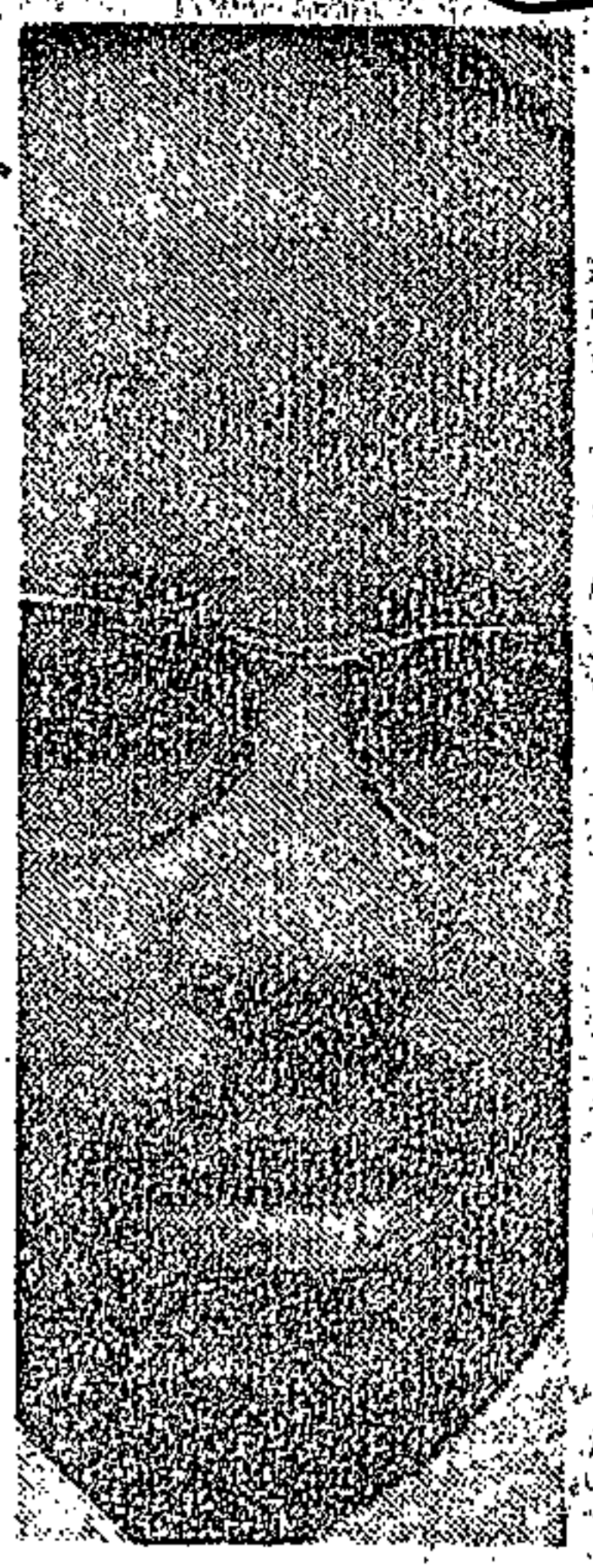
In a letter to Secretary-General Dr Kurt Waldheim, which he has asked to be circulated as documents of both the Security Council and of the General Assembly, the Foreign Minister, Dr Hilgard Muller, said there had been no interference with Lesotho's normal road and rail links to the sea which all ran through South Africa.

He was replying to allegations that South Africa was responsible for the Transkei Government's closing its three border posts with Lesotho after the Transkei proclaimed independence from the Republic last month. — Sapa

Kei closed border— Lesotho firm

(167) 105

8/25
17/11/74



NEW YORK — Lesotho has insisted at the United Nations that its 230 km border with Transkei has been closed in direct violation of an agreement signed two years ago between its Foreign Minister, Chief Peete Peete, and his South African counterpart, Dr Hilgard Muller.

It said the closure, which had occurred when Transkei became independent on October 26, would cost the Maseru Government about R46-million — R900 000 of this immediately.

The information was contained in a report to be made by Lesotho Ambassador, Mr Mooki Molapo, to the 49-member African group.

Mr Molapo is one of the four-member action committee mandated by the group to report on the effects of the alleged closure and to advise on whether the matter should be brought before the Security Council.

Dr Muller, in a letter to the UN Secretary General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, has denied the African

group's accusation that South Africa was to blame for the alleged closure.

Dr Muller said Transkei had already denied that it had closed the border and said the Umtata government was merely exercising its right to insist on "valid travel documents" for people crossing from Lesotho.

Lesotho has refused to consult with Transkei in this matter because it does not recognise it.

Dr Muller also said: "This continues to flow normally at all established points of entry on the border between South Africa and Lesotho.

"It is also pointed out that, as a landlocked country, Lesotho's normal access to the sea lies through the Republic of South Africa along existing road and rail routes, and not through the Republic of Transkei.

Mr Molapo's information from Maseru had it that 238 000 Lesotho residents, 19.6 percent of the country's population, would be affected by the alleged closure.

The three border posts with Transkei were used annually by 70 000 to 80 000 Lesotho people for daily shopping or business

purposes, and by 26 000 migrant labourers going to South Africa.

About 850 000 kg of wool, 450 000 kg of Mohair and 6 000 livestock units passed through these posts annually.

Costs not quantified included those of labourers dependent on daily crossing Transkei's border and of supplying air-transport facilities for those people living in remote mountain districts who had to pass through Transkei to get from one part of Lesotho to another. — Sapa.

Lesotho Ambassador to the United Nations, Mr Mooki Molapo, is a member of an action committee mandated to report on the effects of the Transkei/Lesotho border and to advise on whether the matter should be brought before the Security Council.

Argus 18/11/78

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Mini-mission of diplomats for Transkei

The Argus Correspondent

UMTATA. — Transkei's first independence budget tabled in the National Assembly here yesterday shows that the new nation will have a mini-foreign diplomatic corps of 31 including typists and a chauffeur.

This ambassadorial and consular mission will represent Transkei in South Africa, so far the only country to recognise Africa's newest state.

The corps will be headed by Transkei's Ambassador to Pretoria, Professor Mlahleni Njisane, whose salary according to the budget will be R9 180 a year.

Salaries have also been allocated for a Minister, two counsellors, five consuls, various grades of secretaries, clerks, typists, one chauffeur and a messenger.

The five consuls will represent Transkei in the Eastern Cape, Western Cape, Free State, Natal and Transvaal.

There is no obvious indication in the budget as to the cost of the official residences and the rental of the embassy and consular offices.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

The foreign diplomatic corps is backed up by a much larger Department of Foreign Affairs staff at home in Umtata. The department is headed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Digby Koyana.

In presenting the budget, the Minister of Finance, Mr Tsepo Letlaka, said Transkei had been brought face-to-face in its independence year with a fact of international life — that no one owed it a living.

The estimated budget for the five remaining months of this financial

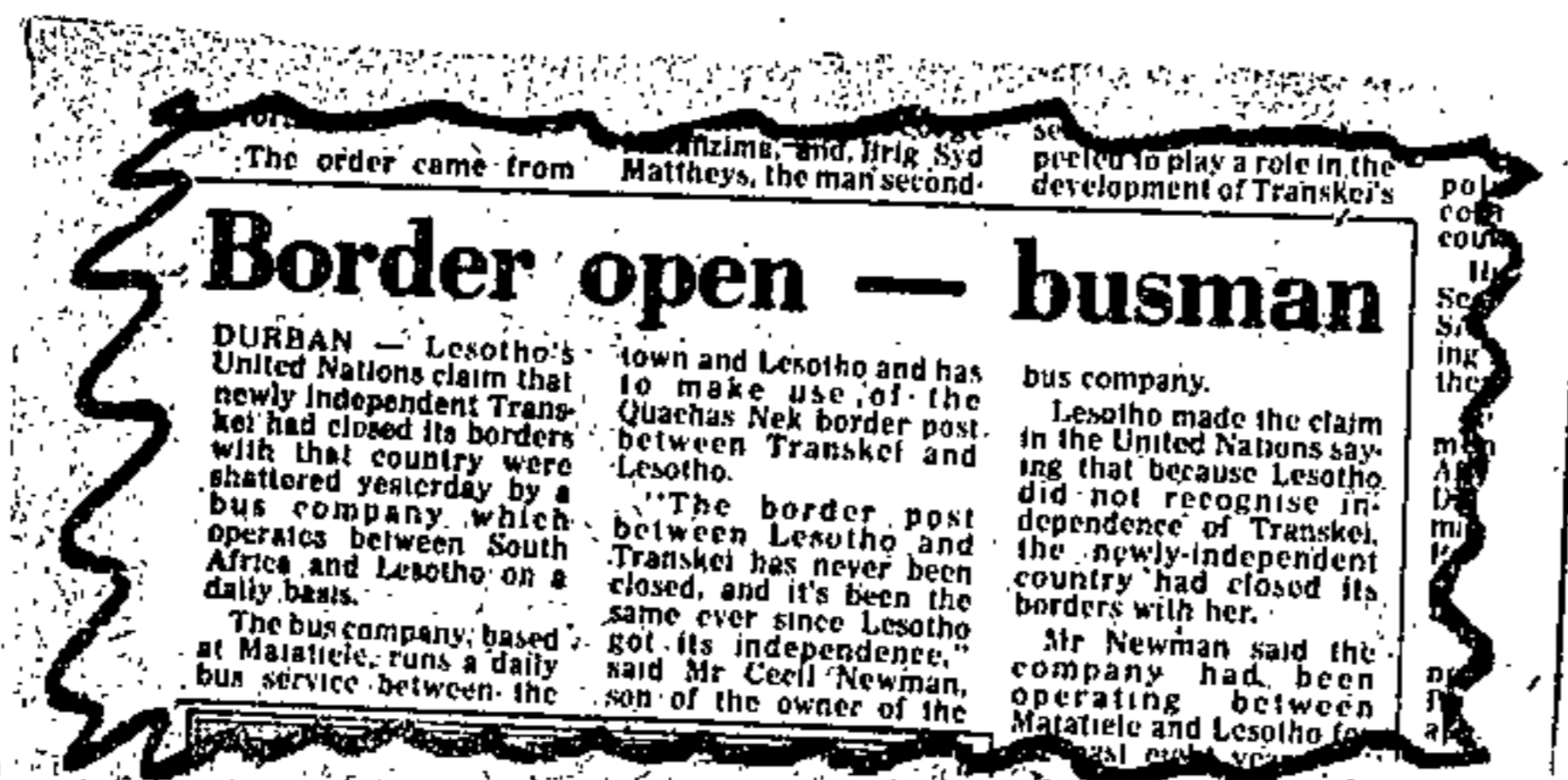
year tabled by Mr Letlaka totals R78,7-million, bringing the grand total for the year beginning in April before independence to about R155,6-million.

The main budget approved by the Assembly early this year totalled R135,7-million, of which South Africa contributed

directly R93-million. There was a deficit of R15-million which was made up for with a foreign loan.

Mr Letlaka said that in terms of the financial arrangement with Transkei, South Africa would pay R17,8-million to the new budget.

167/103.



The Daily Dispatch cutting that was sent to the United Nations.

Border row hots up

UMTATA — The war of words between Transkei and Lesotho over the alleged border closure has hotted up at the United Nations.

Transkei has sent a letter to Secretary General Kurt Waldheim denying the border had been closed and accusing Lesotho of blackmail and mud-slinging.

But Lesotho was adamant yesterday at the United Nations the 230 km border had been closed — a move they claimed could affect 19 per cent of Lesotho's population and would cost the Maseru Government R46 million.

Transkei's letter from the Secretary of the Department of Foreign Affairs, Mr M. Lujabe, said the Lesotho Ambassador might have been prompted by a desperate bid to get money for his country.

"While Transkei is completely indifferent to whether and how Lesotho gets the money, Transkei objects in the strongest terms to the false imputations adopted by the Ambassador to have his country prosper at the expense of the good name of the State of Transkei," the letter said.

Mr Lujabe attached a newspaper cutting to the letter "should the United

Nations be interested in establishing the truth." The cutting contained a press statement by a bus owner, Mr A. Newman, who runs a regular service across the alleged closed border. Mr Newman denied passengers from Lesotho were barred from crossing into Transkei.

Transkei was aware of determined efforts to say unfavourable and derogatory things about Transkei.

In this prejudicial atmosphere, it was possible the United Nations might not be prepared to give any audience to anything intended to unearth and expose the untruth.

—
 DDR-SAPA-RNS.

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MR LETLAKA . . . speech today

DD 18/11/6

Transkei budget is now R156m

UMTATA — The expenditure of the Transkei Government from October 26 to March 31 next year is estimated at R78 737 000 while the full Transkei budget is R155,6 million, according to estimates tabled in the Assembly here yesterday.

The Minister of Finance, Mr T. Letlaka, handed in the estimate of expenditure during the first reading of the Appropriation Bill yesterday.

The original budget passed in April was for R135,8 million.

But the formation of 11 new Government departments since Transkei gained independence has led to the re-allocation of funds. Previously there were seven departments — now there are 18.

It is not yet known how much additional expenditure the creation of the new departments will lead to as much of the money appropriated in the new Bill is already included in the old budget.

Mr Letlaka is not expected to vote funds for new projects or services. Money for new projects is only expected to be announced when the full budget for next year is given at the next session of the National Assembly.

The new Finance Minister will read his speech, giving details of the Bill at the second reading today.

The salary of the State President, Paramount Chief Botha Sigcau will be R17 000 a year, while that of the Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser

Matanzima increases from R13 400 to R16 000 a year.

Ministers' salaries increase from R11 200 a year to R13 500.

The increases in ministers' salaries are because of a 20 per cent increase in civil servant salaries granted earlier this year.

The Department of Planning and Commerce is the new department with the highest estimated expenditure of R5 566 000.

The Department of Foreign Affairs and Information — one of the most important image building departments of Transkei — has R426 000 budgeted for it.

Less than R500 000 is to be spent on defence, while R14,6 million has been allocated to education. — DDR-DDC.

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Passport fiddle warning

DD - 17/11/76

UMTATA — The Transkei Minister of Interior, Miss S. Sigcau, told the National Assembly yesterday that some officials took financial advantage of the sudden rush for Transkeian travel documents.

Miss Sigcau warned the members not to encourage this extortion. She said an applicant had to provide two photographs and pay R1. Certain officials, however, had cashed in on people's anxiety to have these documents and continued to issue them, even on Saturday afternoons, charging R3 and R4.

The minister said extra staff had been provided to cope with the big demand for travel documents by people working in South Africa.

Miss Sigcau added that Transkeians who wanted to visit neighbouring states or overseas countries should get passports. A R200 deposit was required for a visit to Europe and the Americas — and double that amount for a trip to the Far East. — SAPA.

Bridge on the River Kei

his week, and my first visit to the post-independence Transkei, and in spite of all ideological and constitutional reservations it was a most heartwarming experience.

What a pleasure to stand on South African soil that is free of apartheid; to go into hotels, bars and public institutions where there is no abnormal barrier between the races, and where within only a matter of weeks such nonsense has already been forgotten.

It was a strange experience presenting a passport to cross Kei Bridge — in effect producing foreign credentials to get into one's own place of birth — having crossed that bridge literally hundreds of times in the past with no more formality than an occasional wave of the hand to the cop at the post.

But there were no delays and there was no officiousness — indeed, only a friendly joke about my "dompas" ("reference book").

Then followed a series of officially-integrated beers — the first in Umtata's Transkei Hotel with Liston Nshongwana of the Department of Foreign Affairs. His Minister, Digby Koyana, was my mother's friendliest neighbour in the village of Elliotdale 20 years ago when he was a young attorney and when I saw him in the afternoon he inquired after her. She, for that matter, considers that with a gentleman of that calibre as Minister the Transkei's Department of Foreign Affairs is in good hands.

She recounts how when she was a widow living alone at a time when there was a spate of burglaries "this fine young man" knocked on her door, introduced himself

as her new neighbour and said: "If you ever need anything or feel nervous at night just call us. There's our window."

Genial George Matanzima was wreathed in post-independence smiles and told me he was delighted with the way things were going. Among the things that were going were a considerable number of white policemen whom George had adjudged to be imperfectly adjusted to the new order.

But among those who adjusted quickly enough were the white barman and a couple of hotel proprietors. Two months ago they had received a Xhosa delegation which good-naturedly informed them they weren't prepared to wait for independence day before enjoying a drink in normal conditions, and when one proprietor said something about the law being the law they told him even more good-naturedly that if he didn't open his door to them they would come in through the window — without necessarily bothering to open the window beforehand. He got the message and the bars were duly integrated before independence. Suddenly the law wasn't the law.

One barman, confronted with a group of "illegal" black customers who demanded service, came up with a memorably appropriate reply. It was: "What'll you have?"

Good old Anglo-Saxon pragmatism.

mother's friend Yokwe, gave a start when she saw me. "Yu! Is it really you, child!" She clapped both hands then flung them high. "We often think of you when the big aeroplanes fly over — we say Zweliyanyikima is inside!"

Another looked me over carefully, then pronounced with a nod: "You're your father's son, all right." Coincidentally, he had the same name as my father — Masumpa.

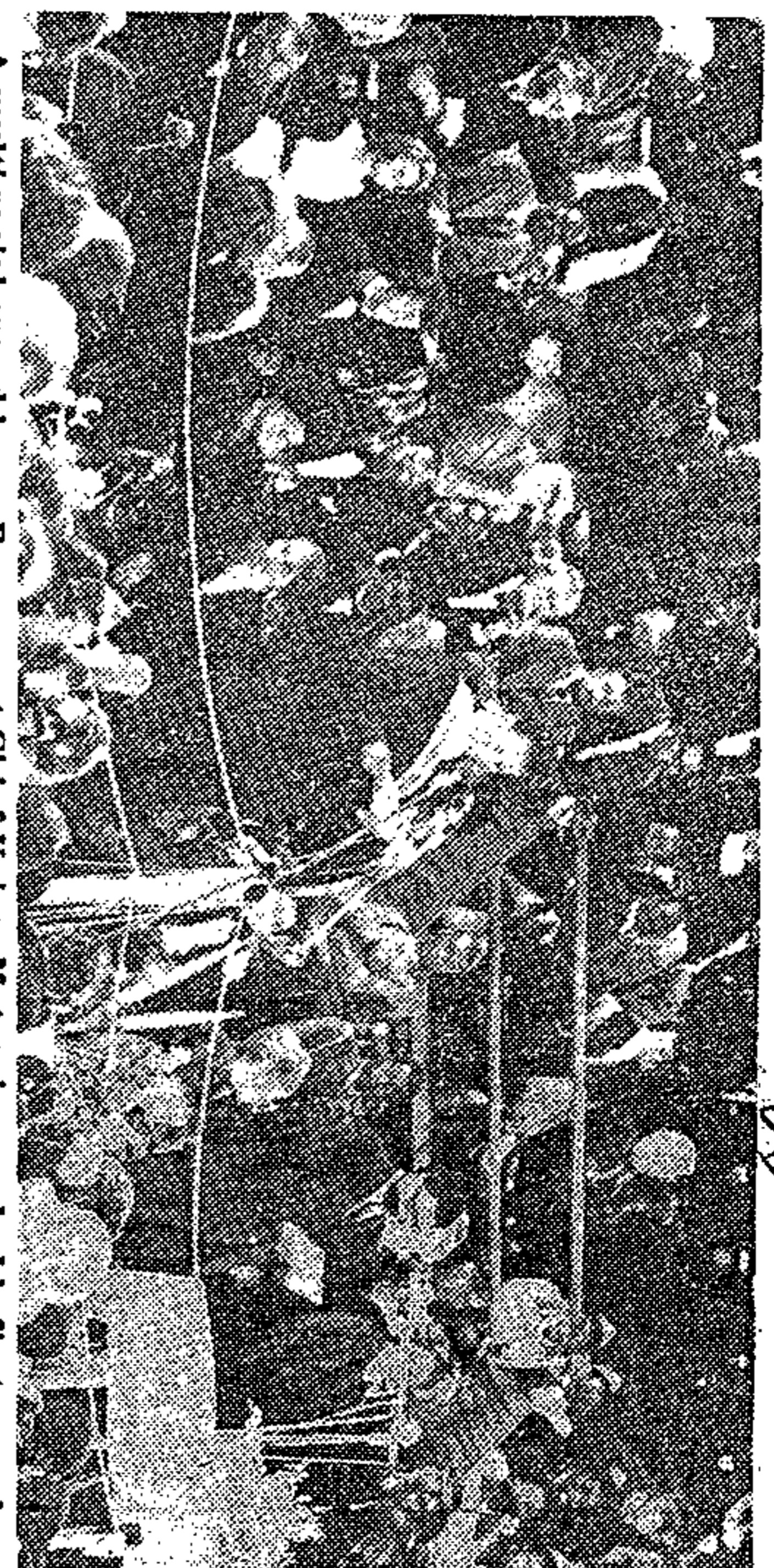
On the way back to East London came a customary call at the Transkei's most famous hostelry, the Bungalow Hotel in Butterworth, and it was pleasing to see that hallowed diningroom integrated as well. "No trouble of any kind, nothing to it in the pub as well," said mine host Harold McLenaghan.

And crossing again with flashing passport that bridge on the river Kei, I thought of some of the idealistic young blacks I had spoken with. They are proud of their new independence; proud that whites are being made to feel at home and that all can now work together for such further ideals as a Bill of Rights and a full democracy.

Yes, in spite of all that is not yet right across the Kei, the atmosphere there now makes one proud to have been born in a territory that is already politically freer and more in tune with the twentieth century than the Republic of South Africa.

In terms of racial reconciliation it has already shown its parent country the way to normality.

— Donald Woods



A multi-racial crowd hears Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima make his first speech as Prime Minister of Independent Transkei . . . the multi-racialism has extended to hotels and public institutions and apartheid forgotten.

Next came a sentimental journey to my home town, Elliotdale, for an integrated beer in the Gordon Hotel pub. Although it was early in the afternoon the place was crammed, and although mine was the only white face at the counter I got a warm welcome. One change I noticed was that the standard beer order is now quarts and

not pints. Appropriate, too. We Xhosas don't do things by halves. The next day I accompanied my brother, who is a trader in Bomvanaland, on his rounds as he delivered bags of mealies to various kraals of customers who had no way of collecting them from his shop. One old woman, a daughter of my grand-

DD
19/11/76

167/103

Confusion over border dispute

DD-
19/11/76

JOHANNESBURG — Conflicting reports over whether the Transkei-Lesotho border is closed were received from Umtata and Maseru yesterday, but a reporter who visited the border found it open — although there are problems over the movement of mine labourers from Lesotho to South Africa.

The Lesotho Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr C.D. Molapo, said yesterday he had personally visited Quachasnek and verified that the border was closed.

The Government of

Transkei, however, has categorically denied Lesotho's allegations that Transkei had closed the border.

A problem had arisen in that Transkei police cannot legalise the entry into South Africa of Lesotho nationals recruited for contract labour on mines in the Republic. Prior to Transkei's independence this had been possible.

One recruiting company is ferrying recruits by bus to Pietermaritzburg at its own expense to obtain the necessary endorsement, with the co-operation of the South African border authorities at Umzimkulu.

However, other recruiters are flying their recruits to Maseru at R18 a head and transporting them from there directly into South Africa to avoid the hassle of a long bus trip to Natal. — SAPA.

19/7/78
Conflicting reports over whether the Lesotho border was closed were received from Umtata and Maseru yesterday, but a Sapa reporter found it open—though there are problems over the movement of mine labourers from Lesotho to South Africa.

The Lesotho Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. C. D. Molapo, said yesterday that he had personally visited Quachasnek and had verified that the border was closed.

The Government of Transkei, however, has categorically denied Lesotho's allegations that Transkei had closed the border.

Sapa reports from Quachasnek that there is a free flow of people and goods between Lesotho and Transkei.

But a problem has arisen in that Transkei police cannot legalise the entry into South Africa of Lesotho nationals recruited for contract labour on mines in the Republic.

Crossing rate

Lesotho citizens are, in fact, crossing the border at the rate of 200 to 300 a day.

Before Transkei's independence on October 26, border police could endorse recruits' passports legalising their entry and employment for a two-year period in South African industry.

The labour-recruiting organisations would then transport recruits to the railroad at Matatiele, a South African town 25 km from Quachasnek and place them on a train for the mines in Natal and the Transvaal.

This town is a major recruiting point, with some 1,000 Lesotho leaving every month for the mines.

Border situation

However, in the new situation brought about by Transkei's independence, Transkei border police no longer have the authority to endorse recruits' passports for employment in South Africa.

To further complicate the situation, there is no endorsement stamp available at the border at Matatiele.

There is also no endorsement stamp available in Matatiele or at the official border post between South Africa and Transkei at Umzimkulu.

The nearest endorsement stamp is at Pietermaritzburg, 270 km from Quachasnek.

Mr. Molapo has asked UN member States for financial aid to counter the alleged loss of revenue and foodstuffs imported through this border post, Tele Bridge and Ramatseliso Gate.

167/107

(103) 315

Ncokazi free for DD. 19/11/76 funeral

UMTATA — The leader of the Democratic Party in Transkei, Mr H. Ncokazi, will attend the funeral of his mother tomorrow at Cwecweni location in the Engcobo District under police escort.

Mrs M. Ncokazi died last week at her home.

The Minister of Justice, Chief George Matanzima, Mr Ncokazi's brother-in-law, said yesterday: "I have made arrangements for Mr Ncokazi to attend the funeral under police escort and immediately after the burial he will be taken back to detention."

Mr Ncokazi was detained under Proclamation R400 by Transkei police in July with the entire executive of his party. None has been charged yet. —
DDR.



MR. NCOKAZI police escort

03

Transkei must pay its way — Letlaka

DD.
19/11/76

UMTATA — Transkei would be able to maintain its freedom only if it could pay its way, the Transkeian Minister of Finance, Mr Tsepo Letlaka, said in the national assembly yesterday.

Speaking during the second reading of the Appropriation Bill, Mr Letlaka said it would be his policy to continue to grant inflation-linked increases and to close the wage gap.

The expenditure of the Transkei Government from October 26 to March next year is estimated at R78 737 000, while the full Transkei budget is R155,6 million.

The original budget passed in April was for R135,8 million. But the formation of 11 new Government departments since Transkei gained independence has led to the re-allocation of funds.

A deficit of R14,75 million budgeted for earlier had been offset by the raising of a R15 million loan on the South African capital market.

"I am only too well aware of the eyes of the world which are upon us in these early days of independence," Mr Diko said.

"Some of these eyes belong to friends who seek only evidence of continuing successful management of our affairs to extend recognition of our existence as a member of the community of free nations.

"Other eyes, of course, belong to enemies, with ulterior motives, waiting in the wings for us to mismanage or fail as we strike out on our own.

"In the very crucial field of financial management we must succeed, on the one hand to help our friends to recognise us, and, on the other hand, to confound our enemies."

Mr Letlaka said the Appropriation Bill would not impose increased direct taxation.

Comprehensive proposals for a more equitable system of personal taxation and related matters were under consideration by the Treasury.

The Leader of the Opposition, Mr Cromwell Diko, lashed out at the Bill because it contained no reference to increases for parliamentarians' salaries, while all other Government employees had been granted an increase.

An attempt by Mr Diko to move an amendment calling for a review of MPs' salaries was ruled out of order by Chief George Matanzima, in his capacity as Deputy Prime Minister, on the grounds that the rules of the House had earlier been waived for the Appropriation Bill reading.

Mr Diko insisted he was in order but after a heated exchange with Chief George did not press the point further.

After the third reading the Bill was passed unanimously. — DDR.

Wild Coast holidays decline

19/11/26
D.A.

UMTATA — Uncertainty about conditions in post-independent Transkei, confusion about passport control, and severe petrol restriction at weekends have led to a chronic drop in bookings at hotels on Transkei's famous Wild Coast.

Hotellers are concerned that people may think because Transkei is now independent, the peaceful tranquillity they sought at the beautiful Wild Coast has now been shattered.

The Lagoon Hotel at Coffee Bay — which had 80 bookings last November — has had only six this month.

The manager of the Cape Hermes Hotel at Port St Johns, Mr D. Nicholas, said the drop in bookings had been steady throughout the year.

He attributed the decline in holidaymakers seeking hotel accommodation to the uncertain economic climate.

The Haven Holiday Resort, one of Wild Coast's popular enclaves, has had a very poor November booking according to the manager, Mr C. Stoltz.

The managing director of Transkei Development Corporation, Mr F. Maritz, said there had been a marked decline in the number of bookings at TDC resorts over October and November. —DDR.

103

Thousands are fleeing from Transkei

Sunday Times
21/11/76

MORE than 15 000 refugees have crossed from Transkei into the Ciskei since October.

And the flood is still going on, the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Mr Lennox Sebe, said this week.

He said he had appealed several times to Pretoria for help in feeding and housing the refugees in camps near Whittlesea in the Ciskei.

Sunday Times Reporter

But so far no aid had been received.

"My Government is deeply disturbed," he said. "These people are so afraid that they have given up everything they had just to find sanctuary in

our country."

Most of the refugees, he said, were from the formerly Ciskeian areas of Herschell and Glen Grey, both areas were handed over to Umtata before independence.

Mr Sebe, whose homeland has been at loggerheads with its neighbour since they were split into separate areas by Pretoria in the 60s, added: "There must be something really frightening to force a person to abandon the home he has built up during a lifetime."

Executive to make Transkei decision

Political Correspondent 22/11/78 C.T

JOHANNESBURG. — The controversial Progressive Reform Party resolution that it should not indicate its approval of Transkei's independence has been referred by the party's national congress to its federal executive for decision.

Although the resolution was moved by Miss Ann Bernstein of the party's national youth committee, time ran out for the debate which was expected to be heated.

A number of delegates were known to oppose the resolution and in an effort to placate them, Miss Bernstein moved that a clause also refusing to recognize Transkei's de jure independence be dropped.

In an eloquent speech, Miss Bernstein said Transkei's independence was a gigantic confidence trick and formed an integral part of the Government's separate development policy.

"It means, for example, that South Africa will keep its accumulated material achievement over 300 years and the Transkei will keep its migratory labour system," she said.

103/325

Trial hears of Marxist aims

DD: 24/11/76

UMTATA — Several personalities prominent in Transkei politics cropped up in evidence during yesterday's hearing at which five Transkeians are appearing under Suppression of Communism Act charges.

The five — Mr Dumisa Ntsebeza, 27, a Tsolo teacher; Mr Lingisile Ntsebeza, 22; Mr Meluxolo Silinga, 22, an Umtata clerk; Mr Matthew Goniwe, 30, an Umtata sales representative; and Mr Michael Mgobozi, 22, an Umtata clerk — all pleaded not guilty.

A former vice-president of Saso at Fort Hare, Mr Vuyani Gobodo, told the supreme court here yesterday that a former bank colleague wanted a Marxist government for South Africa.

Mr Gobodo said Mr Dumisa Ntsebeza often talked to him at lunchtime and on their way home when they worked together in the bank in 1975 in Umtata.

Mr Gobodo said in January 1975 he and Mr Dumisa Ntsebeza met the leader of the Democratic Party, Mr Hector Ncokazi, one lunchtime.

Mr Ncokazi had suggested the two of them form an organisation

working with visitors coming to Transkei to counter propaganda given to them by pro-Government bodies.

"Mr Ncokazi felt the tourists only saw one side of the people — the Government side. He wanted them to see both sides."

Mr Gobodo said they did not trust Mr Ncokazi.

On the same day they met Mr Ncokazi, they went to a house in Norwood where Mr Ntsebeza produced a book containing the communist manifesto.

Mr Ntsebeza read this book to Mr Gobodo and then lent it to him. The next day Mr Ntsebeza demanded the book back from him.

In April 1975, Mr Gobodo went to Durban where he bought a book called War of the Flea.

He read the book and passed it on to Dr L. K. Sharpley, public relations officer of the Labour Party.

Asked about his political leanings, Mr Gobodo said his views were African Nationalist but as he was widely read, he was not influenced by any person. — DDR.

Transkei merits status — Basson

CT- 26/11/76

UMTATA. — From every point of view, Transkei deserved immediate international recognition, Mr Japie Basson, United Party MP for Bezuidenhout, said here yesterday.

Transkei wants to join OAU

UMTATA. — Transkeians wanted to contribute to the struggle against racism from a position of strength by joining the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Digby Koyana, said here yesterday.

Addressing delegates to the SA Institute of International Affairs conference, Mr Koyana said the main obstacle to Transkei developing relations with other African states was the OAU itself, which had been taught that Transkei independence was a manipulation by the South African Government to perpetuate the policy of apartheid.

"But the inescapable truth is that the policy of apartheid is not the policy of the people of Transkei," he said.

"The basic problem is that we have been found guilty by association without having been given a hearing," he said.

— Sapa

Speaking on the first morning of the South African Institute for International Affairs conference, Mr Basson said the achievement of independence by Transkei was the latest international example of partition but, contrary to outside opinion, the birth of the relatively new policy of partition was accompanied by much pain in wider circles than that of the South African Government.

As recently as 1974 the National Party's declared policy was one of "White supremacy" over all South Africa and no effort was made to mince those terms, Mr Basson said.

"Transkei, as a model of non-racialism, of non-apartheid and integration, represents everything the Government policies since 1948 have tried to prevent in Africa south of the Limpopo."

Respectable

Mr Basson said that partition might not always be the wisest course, but it was a valid and respectable political exercise between two or more national groups in a country, provided there was mutual agreement.

"The partitioning of Transkei as an independent country came about smoothly precisely because there was mutual agreement between the parties involved.

"Whether a country gains sovereignty over itself by an act of liberation, or by an act of agreed partition, international recognition should fairly depend on the quality and finality of its political independence.

"In the case of Transkei, independence is utter and complete. From every point of view Transkei independence deserves full international recognition," Mr Basson said — Sapa

Apartheid seen as a dilemma for Transkei

DD-27/11/76

UMTATA — Transkei would only gain recognition by dissociating itself from the policy of separate development, Mr C. Hill of the University of York, United Kingdom, said here yesterday.

Addressing the SA Institute of International Affairs conference, Mr Hill said it would, however, be exceedingly hard to achieve this without antagonising South Africa.

"To retain the Republic's goodwill must be as essential an aspect of Transkei's policy as is the pursuit of recognition".

Referring to British attitudes to Transkei independence, he thought "wait and see was a fairly widespread attitude among the small minority in Britain who took an interest in Transkei".

"What I believe the observers are waiting to see is whether South Africa and the Transkei will be able to resolve amicably the contradic-

tion in the policy of separate development which Transkei's independence has brought to promise", Mr Hill said.

While it was plainly in Transkei's interest to remain on the best possible terms with "the mother country", her urgent objective was to gain world recognition.

Regarding financial aid from Britain, Mr Hill said there would presumably be no obstacle to a grant being made to the Transkei Government even in the absence of recognition.

"More practically, however, such aid to Transkei would no doubt be construed by the outside world as recognition, even if incorrectly", he said.

Dr J. Seiler of Rhodes University told the conference the Carter administration of the United States would probably place greater pressure on the South African Govern-

ment to change its racial policies, with a view to protecting US interest there.

He added that this likelihood was supported by the crucial role played by black Americans in Mr Carter's election campaign.

Dr Seiler predicted that because the US had large economic interests in South Africa it would encourage change within the Republic so that any future choice to support South Africa militarily need not be morally repugnant and politically embarrassing.

If this analysis proved correct, he said, then the role played by Transkei in US policy analysis might shift in a marked way. Transkei might appear to US policy makers as "moderate" black African states much like Botswana and Zambia which were not influenced by communist governments. — DDR-SAPA.

(103) / 325 .

Poultry venture a failure court told

DD-27/11/76

UMTATA — A State witness in the Suppression of Communism Act trial here, Mr P. Maboma, said his nephew, one of the five accused, attempted to become a poultry farmer but 100 three-day-old chicks he bought in East London died within four months of his receiving them.

The five accused, Mr Dumisa Ntsebeza, 27, Mr Lungisile Ntsebeza, 22, Mr Meluxolo Filinga, 22, Mr Matthew Goniwe, 30, and Mr Michael Mgobozi, appeared before the Chief Justice of Transkei. They all pleaded not guilty.

They are facing charges on two counts under the Act. The first alleges they performed acts calculated to further any achievement of any of the aims of Communism.

The State alleges that from January 1974 to June 1976, the five men set up six cells or groups of persons to spread and establish the doctrine of Marxist socialism in the districts of Umtata, Mqaduli, Xalanga, Idutywa and Tsolo. They received and used financial aid to fulfil the objects of communism.

Further they are accused of starting a poultry farm at Cofimvaba to raise funds for their objective.

The second count accuses the five of inciting 16 people to undergo training in political instruction and indoctrination in communist ideology by study and reading communist literature.

Mr Maboma, the uncle

of the two Ntsebeza brothers, said he was a trader in the Cofimvaba district. His two nephews and Mr Filinga and Mr Mgobozi visited his trading station.

Mr Dumisa Ntsebeza discussed with him the possibility of starting a poultry farm at the back of his shop. He said they felt lonely and wanted to keep themselves busy on weekends.

They bought 100 three-day-old chicks from East London, but the chicks subsequently died.

The hearing was adjourned until Monday.

DDR

Sun. Times • 28/11/76

They'd like to give

60/103

MANY countries would like to open contacts with and give aid to newly-independent Transkei, but are hanging back for fear of being seen to support apartheid.

This was the message from most speakers at the South African Institute of International Affairs' conference in Umtata on the international implications of independence.

They said its birth out of separate development was the greatest obstacle to recognition.

The American researcher, Dr Lorna Hahn, said many Africans and Arabs privately supported Transkei's independence but in public they took a different attitude.

It was now up to Transkei to prove that it was truly independent and at the start of a struggle for freedom.

Dr Hahn said if African countries were sincere in their desire to see fellow Africans treated with dignity and respect, they should stop treating Transkeians as inferior beings.

Instead of doing nothing, they should try to beat Pretoria at its own game by working Transkei into

Kei aid, but apartheid...

By **ARTHUR ROSE**

the African system.

"It is time we all stopped regarding independent Transkei as an affront," Dr Hahn said, "but view it as an opportunity."

A British political scientist, Mr Christopher Hill, said recognition was unlikely as long as Transkei was thought of as an end product of separate development.

But Transkei's own actions, he said, in detaining its political opponents and two world-acclaimed actors had not helped its image abroad.

Many speakers stressed that Transkei was not promoting its own cause by its actions at home.

Professor John Dugard of Johannesburg, said the United Nations saw South

Africa's discriminatory laws and repressive security laws as contrary to the universal declaration of human rights. Transkei had kept not only racist laws like the Mixed Marriages Act and the Immorality Act, but also repressive laws like the Terrorism Act and the Internal Security Act.

The director of the Institute of Black Studies in Johannesburg, Mr Nimrod Mkele, said that apartheid was "designed to keep the Black man as cheap labour for the White man, while ensuring that effective political power and the bulk of our wealth (roughly 88 per cent) is held firmly in the White man's own capable hands . . ."

"The reserves, which are now called homelands, were designed for the express purpose of providing cheap migrant labour for South Africa's mines, industries and farms."

As a result, Mr Mkele said, their development was handicapped by the absence of able-bodied men. They were economically dependent on South Africa and could only endanger themselves by taking militant postures like withholding labour.

108/325

CT-30/11/76

Detained TDP leader witness in terror trial

UMTATA. — The leader of the Transkei Democratic Party, Mr Hector Ncokazi, who has been in detention for 126 days under Proclamation R400, was called as a State witness at the terrorism trial in the Supreme Court here yesterday.

Mr Ncokazi, who was detained with almost all the members of his executive, was giving evidence during the trial of five Transkeians charged with plotting the violent overthrow of the South African Government.

The five are accused of trying to raise funds for their objectives and of inciting 16 people to undergo training in political indoctrination and communistic ideology by studying communist literature.

He had met one of the accused, Mr D Ntsebeza.

Mr Ntsebeza had given him a Marxist book.

Disagreed

"To me Mr Ntsebeza appeared to be inclined towards socialism, the Marxist brand of socialism," Mr Ncokazi said. He had not agreed with Mr Ntsebeza's political views.

Mr Ncokazi said he had not been questioned by the Transkei police who detained him.

"I am still waiting for them to come and interrogate me. I was only approached by the South African Police in connection with this case. They confronted me with facts and information they already had from somebody else and I confirmed all I knew.

"This case has nothing to do with my detention under R400 by the Transkei police," Mr Ncokazi said.

The case continues today.

— Sapa

Transkei to repeal Immorality Act — MP

CT 6/12/76

EAST LONDON. — Transkei would repeal the Immorality Act soon, a member of the Transkei National Assembly, Mr J J Matotie, said at Duncan Village, here yesterday.

Mr Matotie, speaking at a meeting of Transkeians addressed by seven ruling party members of Transkei National Assembly, said the repeal would make it possible for Blacks and Whites to intermarry.

He said the Transkei

Minister of Justice, Chief George Matanzima, was already working on the matter.

Although the meeting was intended to give the seven MPs a chance to get the views of Transkeians in East London on their problems, so that they could be placed before the next session of the National Assembly in February, it was also used as a report-back meeting on what happened in the previous session. More than

300 people attended.

Mr A M Tshaka, of Ngqamakwe, said Transkei had decided to have its own university because teachers and civil servants had to be provided with a place at home to improve their qualifications.

The ruling party's Chief Whip, Mr M P Ludidi, said Transkei independence should be seen as the beginning of the freedom of the Black man in South Africa.

325 140

'Farm' cell ignorance

24/11/76 nm
Mercury Correspondent

UMTATA — None of the accused in the "chicken farm" Suppression of Communism Act trial here knew anything of poultry farming.

This was admitted by the first witness, Mr. Frank Ngandi.

Five Transkeians are charged before Mr. Justice G. G. A. Munnik with forming secret cells to study and spread Marxist socialism. They are alleged to have started a chicken farm to raise funds.

All have pleaded not

guilty.

He admitted under cross-examination that none of the men involved in the alleged cell in Umtata had known anything about piggeries or poultry farming when they discussed investing their money.

They had invested money in a chicken farm

but most of the fowls had died.

"Did you know what happens to most investments in poultry?" asked Mr. A. Wilson SC, for the defence. "It gets lost."

Mr. Justice Munnik: "Excepting Rainbow Chickens, perhaps."

Mr. Wilson; "I venture, M'Lud, that Rainbow Chickens is the only concern that has been able to make poultry pay."

The accused and some of the witnesses were detained by the Special Branch of the South African Police in May and June under the Terrorism Act.

Some were later gaoled under proclamation R400 by Transkei Police and some have been in prison for four months.

The trial continues.

Basson defends Transkei freedom

26/11/76 DD
 UMTATA — Transkei independence deserved full and immediate international recognition from every point of view, the Transvaal Leader of the United Party, Mr Japie Basson, said here yesterday.

Speaking at a conference on the international implications of the independence of Transkei, Mr Basson said partition might not always be the wisest political course.

But, he said: "It is a valid and respectable exercise between two or more national groups in a country provided there is a clear mutual agreement between the parties concerned."

"The partitioning of Transkei as an indepen-

dent state came about precisely because there was mutual agreement between the parties involved.

"In fact, there was no other way in which this development could have taken place," Mr Basson said.

No country could unilaterally excise or partition a part of its country and leave it in mid-air.

"Whether a country gains sovereignty over itself by an act of liberation, or by an act of agreed partition, international recognition should fairly depend on the quality and finality of its political independence.

"In the case of Transkei its political independence is utter and complete," said Mr Basson.

But Transkei independence would have a widespread impact on political life in South Africa, he said.

South Africa's security would become so dependent on friendly relations with its immediate black neighbours that it would be certain to rise to priority number one in any realistic foreign policy.

The effect on internal policy would be mounting pressure against its discriminatory race policies.

"Transkei has already indicated it will expect that its nationals in South Africa have the same privileges and are treated with the same yardstick as the nationals of (non-black) countries who live and work in South Africa," he said. — DDR.

Homelands ^{26/1/76} doomed?

UMTATA — Internal and external forces were implacably loaded against separate homelands, Prof B. L. Pachai of the Centre for African Studies at Canada's Dalhousie University, said here yesterday.

PP
He said the central issue in African politics was the problem of minorities. If Rhodesia was destined to become Zimbabwe, he asked, what magical forces would keep South

Africa from becoming Azania or whatever else?

"Is the policy of separate homelands the last and final stage in the process of decolonisation in Africa. If so, it will not be acceptable if the lessons of the past and directions of the present are anything to go by.

"Both internal and external forces are implacably loaded against it," Prof Pachai said. — SAPA.

SUNDAY TRIBUNE, NOVEMBER 28, 1976

This is what Inkululemo is all about — Matanzima

WASERS DREAM... ONE MIGHTY NATION



Prime Minister Matanzima ... dream of the future

THE TRANSKETI will link up again with South Africa in a "mighty industrial state" straddling the sub-continent, according to its Prime Minister, Chief Minister Matanzima.

His vision was being pushed vigorously in Umtata this week by the Transkei's Ambassador to South Africa, Professor Mahleni Njisane.

Writing in Politikon, the journal of the South African Political Science Association, Chief Matanzima, spelled out his "philosophy as a black leader who put and kept the Transkei on the road to independence."

His philosophy is that for centuries South Africa's political structure has been so unsatisfactory nothing short of a complete redesign and rebuilding from the foundations up is going to make the place a happy home for all its peoples.

"The trouble is," he said, "there is a demolition job which must precede the reconstruction."

Passionate

He said his government believed as passionately as any revolutionary movement in the need to eliminate political injustice in South Africa. But it also recognised there was "a vast store of good" in the Republic.

"We do not wish to throw the baby out with the bath water in the cleansing process," he said.

The successful creation of a non-racial Transkei would, he hoped, inspire other homelands to follow suit. The peaceful break-

Bantustans can pave the way to greatness

up of South Africa in its present form could precede the "coming together of the part in a new association of free men and women of all races in a mighty industrial state straddling the sub-continent.

"That," said the Prime Minister, "is what about."

Expanding on the philosophy at the South African Institute for International Affairs conference in the Transkei this week Professor Njisane suggested that Transkei inculcated was for Southern Africa the "most important event of this quarter century barring the independence of Mozambique and Angola."

Unlike Chief Matanzima, who mentioned only the example of the Transkei can set for South Africa, Professor Njisane emphasised the path of "political negotiation" with South Africa in a bid to improve the quality of human life there.

This concern for people, their rights, needs and aspirations, could "jolt South Africa back into the same politics of reunion. This will be a true union of equals with no master and servant laws," he said. Politically it would mean "getting back to square one; to redefine and re-examine a new negotiated order."

It is thought likely that in firmly stating his Government's determination to champion the rights, not simply of

people of Transkei origin but of all blacks living in South Africa, Chief Matanzima hopes to undermine one of the major objections to diplomatic recognition — that independence is simply the end product of a policy designed to perpetuate white privilege and power.

Working for a new order, albeit peacefully, would align his aims with those of the Organisation of African Unity and would put the Transkei in a similar position to Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland. All strongly object to apartheid and harbour refugees, but refuse to allow their territories to be used by liberation movements.

Strength

This point was made by the Transkei's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Digby Koyana, when he told the conference: "We do not wish to join the OAU for the fun of it. We wish to make our contribution to the struggle against racism from a position of strength — and that strength will flow from our working hand in hand with our brothers in the OAU."

Unrecognised by any government outside South Africa, the Transkei suffered the humiliation last month of having its independence declared invalid by the United Nations General Assembly by a massive 134-vote to nil.

It is desperately in need of friends — not simply to establish its claim to be a country, but also because without major objections to diplomatic recognition — that independence is simply the end product of a policy designed to perpetuate white privilege and power.

The consequence is year more dependence on South Africa — something white, must restrain free expression on the South African situation.

The Transkei's argument that its independence would help and not hinder the cause of Black liberation was hotly disputed by the director of the Institute of Black Studies, Mr. Nimrod Mkele.

There was, he said, very little the Transkei could do to further this goal — although its demonstration of control over a tiny portion of South African territory would act as a spur to demands by blacks for control of the whole country.

The bantustans Mr Mkele said, are "dependent on the South African economy for their very existence." In fact, the Transkei's contribution to the South African gross national product was a meagre 0.8 percent. There was little use new state could do to upset that economy — however militant it was.

The withdrawal of its labour from the South African market — there are an estimated 400 000 migrant workers involved — would harm the bantustan more than anything else.

of providing a new platform for redistribution of political power in South Africa, as argued by Chief Matanzima, the bantustans simply "bankrupt the black man's struggle for liberation."

They did so by "narrowing the black man's aspirations to limited horizons", by confining on a thoroughly disreputable piece of political deception", and by shifting responsibility for unemployment from whites onto blacks.

Mr Mkele also said that the view that an example of successful non-racialism in would demonstrate there was little danger to whites in following this path was "naive".

Impact

Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland had enjoyed full freedom for some years but "for all the impact they have had on race relations in South Africa they right as well be non-existent."

The one way an independent Transkei could make a contribution to the Black liberation struggle would be to allow "freedom fighters to use the country as a springboard against South Africa."

Instead, however, there were indications that the bantustans might be more than willing to help South Africa fight black insurgents since they might see insurgency as a threat to themselves.

With South Africa rapidly losing its first line of defence through the coming independence of Rhodesia and South West Africa, it was not inconceivable that the bantustans themselves might provide the country with a moat at Mr Mkele.

Women full

rights

for my

people

-Consul

Tribune Report

TRANSKETI consul, Chief Mandlenkosi Dimalisile arrived in Cape Town this week with this message: "I want the same rights for my citizens in white South Africa as any other visiting foreign blacks."

Chief Dumalisile, Transkei's first consul in Cape Town, feels that now Transkeians are of fatally foreigners doors previously closed to them as South African citizens should be opened wide.

He said he could see no reason why blacks who could prove their Transkeian citizenship should not be allowed in to facilities previously reserved for whites and foreign blacks.

These included cinemas, theatres, restaurants, bars and whites-only sports facilities.

Homes

"Transkeians who take out citizenship are, after all, no different from any other visiting foreign blacks and they must be treated as such," he said.

Chief Dimalisile said other matters which his Government's representatives would be taking up with the South African Government included home ownership rights and fewer restrictions on Transkeians wanting to work in the Western Cape.

"Once again, because we are now foreigners, we expect to be given more rights and privileges than before. A Transkei passport will and should mean more rights for the people holding them."

Chief Dimalisile is already looking for an official residence for himself and his wife — somewhere in the Komberg area.

Children

He has four children in Transkei but they will be joining him only for holidays.

At present the Transkei consulate is operating from the old Transkei representative office in Langa.

Chief Dimalisile said he had had many applications for Transkei passports as well as applications for visas from non-South African citizens.

"We have been dealing with visa applications as they come in, but will only be able to make a serious start with issuing passports once we move into our new offices," he said.

Chief Dimalisile has been handling the problems of Transkeians living in the Western Cape for six years. The 46-year-old chief was appointed his country's representative in 1971.

His responsibilities have been expanded to cover the interests of about 160 000 Transkeian citizens who live and work in the Western Cape.

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They'd like to give

Kei aid, but 28/11/76 Sun Times apartheid...

MANY countries would like to open contacts with and give aid to newly-independent Transkei, but are hanging back for fear of being seen to support apartheid.

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They said its birth out of separate development was the greatest obstacle to recognition.

The American researcher, Dr Lorna Hahn, said many Africans and Arabs privately supported Transkei's independence but in public they took a different attitude.

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By **ARTHUR ROSE**

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A British political scientist, Mr Christopher Hill, said recognition was unlikely as long as Transkei was thought of as an end product of separate development.

But Transkei's own actions, he said, in detaining its political opponents and two world-acclaimed actors had not helped its image abroad.

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As a result, Mr Mkele said, their development was handicapped by the absence of able-bodied men. They were economically dependent on South Africa and could only endanger themselves by taking militant postures like withholding labour.

30/11/76 DD

Ncokazi: no Transkei police interrogation

UMTATA — The detained leader of the Transkei Democratic Party, Mr Hector Ncokazi, told the High Court here yesterday he had not once been questioned by Transkeian police since he was detained under proclamation R400 on July 27.

Mr Ncokazi was giving evidence for the State

before the Judge President, Mr Justice Munnik, at the trial of five men who are charged under two counts of the Suppression of Communism Act.

The five — Mr Dumisa Ntsebeza, 27, Mr Lungisile Ntsebeza, 22, Mr Meluxolo Silinga, 22, Mr Matthew Goniwe, 30, and Mr Michael Mgobozi, 22 — have all pleaded not guilty.

Answering a question from Mr A. Wilson, appearing for the accused, Mr Ncokazi said he was still waiting for Transkei police to question him.

He said he was interrogated by the South African police in the first week in August. They made it clear they were investigating crimes against the Republic of South Africa.

Mr Ncokazi said he had started a branch of the Pan Africanist Congress at Buntingville High School in 1959, but had disbanded the branch when the PAC was banned.

He said the PAC wanted a black majority government and one of the reasons it had split from the African National Congress was the infiltration of communists into the ANC.

He was against Transkei independence because he saw it was the logical conclusion of separate

development and he thought it was an attempt to entrench white domination.

Mr Ncokazi said he knew all the accused.

He said he met Mr Ntsebeza while he was a teacher at Jongilizwe High School in either 1974 or 1975. When Mr Ntsebeza joined a bank in Umtata he often met him and had discussions on current affairs and political matters.

On one occasion he met Mr Ntsebeza with Mr Vuyani Gobodo and he suggested to them they form an organisation to give visitors to Transkei the other side of the picture to what they were getting from government agencies. The association never materialised, Mr Ncokazi told the court.

Later he discussed the communist manifesto with Mr Ntsebeza. Mr Ncokazi said: "It appeared to me as if he was inclined to socialism."

He explained to Mr Ntsebeza he felt communism was a foreign ideology and not relevant to the African situation.

"I told him I was against communism because it was against my principles. There was an argument about it. He did not accept my point of view," Mr Ncokazi said.

The case continues today. — DDR.

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~~467~~
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Lesotho deports Transkei MPs

**The Star's Africa
News Service**
MASERU — Three leading Transkeians who entered Lesotho earlier this week on Transkei passports were deported last night.

They are the Assistant Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Allen Socikwa, and two MPs, Mr Simon Burhal and Mr David Tezapi.

Security police took them from the Holiday Inn at 6.30 pm and put them across the border into South Africa at the Maseru border post.

This was where the three entered Lesotho on what they described as a personal visit.

The incident is certain to aggravate the already deteriorating relationship between Lesotho and Transkei.

Apparently the three had no difficulty in entering Lesotho.

It is not known who they saw on the visit.

The Lesotho Government has not commented on the deportations.

The arrival of the Transkeians in Lesotho was regarded as a test of Lesotho's attitude towards

Transkei's controversial independence, which has been rejected by black Africa and most of the world.

For weeks Lesotho has been saying that Transkei has closed their common border at a cost to Lesotho of millions of rands in customs revenue.

Transkei has denied closing the border.

All-race schools in Kei

5/12/76

SUN TIMES

Political Correspondent
THE Transkei Government will integrate all schools in that country soon, it was learnt from top Transkei officials this week. Prime Minister Kaiser Matanzima will shortly repeal the agreement with the South African Govern-

ment whereby Umtata schools are kept segregated for the children of White officials. It is understood that Prime Minister Matanzima is investigating plans for a casino at Port St Johns as both a tourist attraction and income earner.

S. Exp. 5/12/76 One-man diplomatic victory for Transkei

Political Editor

TRANSKEI scored a tiny triumph this week.

It came through the efforts of the newly independent state's genial Assistant Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Alieu Socikwa.

Clearly conscious of the fact that Lesotho was hosting an African-American conference attended by top politicians from the two continents, Mr Socikwa arrived at Maseru bridge border post and presented his Transkei passport.

It was stamped — and he entered Lesotho, another small step in Transkei's bid for recognition.

Armed with a list of

delegates attending the African-American conference, a beaming Mr Socikwa approached as many people as possible, extending to them invitations to visit Transkei.

US Congressman Charles Diggs turned his back on him, but Congressman Andrew Young appeared to

be more polite in turning him down.

Finally, after nearly a week of lobbying, Mr Socikwa got his man — Dr Elliot Gabella, vice-president of Bishop Abel Muzorewa's Rhodesian ANC.

He was scheduled to visit the Transkei later this week.

JULY 20 1976

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DB 7/12/76
Panic over Transkei document rumours

JOHANNESBURG — Wild rumours are causing panic among Transkeians wanting to go home for the Christmas holidays and, according to the Consul-General in the Transvaal, Mr S. Dubeni, they are queueing in their hundreds for passports.

Mr Dubeni said his office at Thembisa was always full. Many slept outside rather than lose their place in the queue. Often he had to stay late at night to deal with the rush.

The trouble, he said, was a rumour that people were being turned away at the border when they presented their reference books.

According to agreements between the two countries Transkeians living in South Africa have up to two years to get travel documents and in the meantime both

countries will recognise their pass books.

"I try to tell them they can get in with their reference books," Mr Dubeni said. "but they all prefer to wait for travel documents now."

An official at the Transkei Embassy in Pretoria, Mr J. T. Madiba, said as far as he knew the South African border posts were letting Transkeians through on their reference books.

But he had been told by the Department of Interior that South African blacks had to have proper travel documents and reference books would not be enough.

"Transkei would be only too willing to accept them," Mr Madiba said. "After all a white can cross the border with only his book of life, which is the white version of a reference book."

The Secretary for Interior, Mr J. L. Fourie, was not available for comment yesterday.

In Umtata, Transkei's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr D. Koyana, has assured holidaymakers they will not encounter any difficulties.

The Transkei Government has received several enquiries from holidaymakers about the state of the country, apparently out of concern for their personal safety.

Mr Koyana said Transkei welcomed all holidaymakers.

"The prevailing atmosphere is one of peace and friendly tranquility. There are no entry difficulties at the border posts. Possession of a book of life or a passport will enable South African visitors to enter the country," he said. — SAPA.

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Africa attacked for stand on Transkei

7/12/76

UMTATA — It was time the world stopped regarding Transkei as an affront and saw it rather as an opportunity, the director of the Association of Third World Affairs in Washington, Dr Lorna Hahn, said here yesterday.

Dr Hahn, who attended the conference on the international implications of Transkei's independence and spent two weeks here, said many Africans and Arabs supported Transkei's independence, but took a different attitude in public.

She said ostracism would merely lead to Transkei remaining economically and politically dependent on Pretoria.

The world was showing a large degree of self-deception and some hypocrisy in its attitude to Transkei.

“Are the many countries which are smaller, more sparsely populated and less productive in any position to echo the familiar arguments that Transkei has no right to independence because it is

small and not economically viable?” she asked.

On the argument that because roughly 350 000 Transkeians would continue to work in South Africa, Transkei was merely a source of cheap labour for the white regime, Dr Hahn said.

“Does newly independent Mozambique have less right to recognition because it, like Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland,

supplies so many labourers to South Africa despite its ideological quarrels with her?

“If the aim of non-recognition is to hurt South Africa, who is being hurt most — South Africa or Transkei?

“If South Africa is the villain of the drama, why do so many of us recognise her, yet refuse recognition to Transkei? — DDR.

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DD 7/12/76.

Consul in bid to curb violence

CAPE TOWN — The Transkei Consul in Cape Town, Mr. Mandlenkosi Dumalisile, last night addressed 1,000 Transkei citizens in the black township of Nyanga in a desperate attempt to curb the violence which has left 12 people wounded, two dead and 15 houses gutted.

"I am going to attempt to cool the situation," he said before the meeting, which was announced from loudspeakers mounted on police vans roving the embattled township.

Meanwhile, the causes of the violence — which was initially put down to faction fighting and attempts by students to raid liquor shebeens in the bachelor quarters — have assumed new political dimensions and are seen by residents as a straight clash between migrant workers living in Nyanga and more settled residents.

"The single men are not settled here," one resident said. "Their homes are in Transkei and they are not concerned with the problems of people who have lived here all their lives."

He said the object of the students was to involve the migrant workers in "their struggle" — hence the attack on the shebeens and demands by the students that the migrant workers stay away from work.

The response of the migrant workers to the shebeen raids has been harsh. On Sunday they chased and killed two students — DDC.

Mixed schools story denied

UMTATA — Transkei's Minister of Education, Mr. W. S. Mbanga, has denied a Sunday newspaper report that the Government would integrate all

the country's schools soon.

The report said the Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, would repeal the agreement shortly with the South African Government whereby Umtata schools are kept segregated for white children. The source of the report was top Transkeian officials who were unnamed.

"As far as this department is concerned we have no knowledge of such a move," Mr Mbanga said.

He said if such a move was likely his department would certainly let everyone know.

The report also said Chief Kaiser was investigating plans for a casino at Port St Johns as both a tourist attraction and an income earner.

Chief Kaiser, who is away on leave, was unavailable for comment.

At a press conference earlier this year, the Prime Minister said no casinos would be allowed in Transkei during his lifetime. — DDR

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Race Act will be ditched — MP

DD 2/12/76
EAST LONDON

Transkei would repeal the Immorality Act soon, a Member of the Transkei National Assembly, Mr J. J. Matotie said at Duncan Village, here.

Mr Matotie who was speaking at a meeting of Transkeians addressed by seven ruling party members of the Transkei National Assembly, said the repeal would make it possible for blacks and whites to intermarry.

He said Transkei Minister of Justice, Chief George Matanzima was already working on the matter.

Although the meeting was intended to give the seven MPs a chance to get the views of Transkeians in East London about their problems, so that they could be placed before the next session of the National Assembly in February, it was also used as a report back meeting on what happened in the previous session. More than 500 people attended.

Mr A. M. Tshaka, of Ngqamakwe said Transkei had decided to have its own university because teachers and civil servants had to be provided with a place at home to improve their qualifications.

Mr A. M. Matolengwe, also of Ngqamakwe, said the University of Transkei Act had been aimed at producing open minds so that the Transkei could take its rightful place in the community of nations in science and technology.

The ruling party's chief whip, Mr M. P. Ludidi said Transkei Independence should be seen as the beginning of the freedom of the black man in South Africa.

Other speakers were Mr R. V. Mantshule, of Matatiele, Mr L. M. Malgas, of Willowvale, and Mr S. R. Mfafa, of Kentani. — DDR.

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Consul praised as unrest ends

CAPE TOWN — Cape Town's black townships were quiet yesterday after the weekend's fighting between migrant workers and students.

A police spokesman said the official death toll was still three. Twelve people had been admitted to hospital with bullet wounds.

Twenty houses were destroyed in the fighting.

The police expressed their gratitude for the active role played by the Transkei consul in Cape Town, Chief Mandlenkosi Dumalisile, in curbing the violence and unrest.

The consul drove through Nyanga on Monday and appealed to the migrant workers — most of whom belong to the Baca group of the Xhosa tribe in Mount Frere in Transkei — to stop fighting.

A police spokesman said the chief had a calming influence on what was a potentially explosive situation.

Chief Dumalisile also addressed two meetings in the township. The first was attended by about 2 000 migrant workers and the second by a mixed

audience of about 2 000 people.

At both meetings, he said that fighting could achieve nothing. Change must be brought about through negotiations.

He also announced details of a relief operation he had launched to give shelter to those left homeless from violence and unrest.

The chief director of the Cape Bantu Affairs Administration Board, Mr A. Maclachlan, expressed his appreciation to Chief Dumalisile for his efforts in calming the situation.

"He did an excellent job," he said.

Mr Maclachlan said the board was trying to find alternative accommodation for the homeless. — DDC-SAPA.

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lead to higher prices especially where demand was inelastic or where fixed
formed a very large proportion of total costs.

In conclusion, the quantity of theory described a very special case. If
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there was perfect competition and a state of full employment. K (V) and R (T)
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substitution of many variables.

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substitution of many variables.

DD 9/12/76

Transkei envoy denies passport rumours

PORT ELIZABETH — The Transkei consul for the Eastern Cape yesterday discounted rumours that Transkei citizens in the Transvaal would be refused entry to Transkei if they did not have passports.

However, he urged certain categories of people to get passports as soon as possible.

The consul, Mr Hamilton Mpunzi, said the rumours had caused needless fears among Transkei citizens in the Transvaal that they would be turned away at border posts if they did not have passports.

"For the time being a reference book is adequate identification for a Transkei citizen to get into the country," he said.

The people whom he urged to get passports as soon as possible were those who travelled with minor children and those who travelled often to Transkei.

Mr Mpunzi said people with minor children should have the children's names entered on their passports to save the children inconvenience because they would otherwise not be identifiable.

"Last Saturday I conferred with the South African border officials at the Kei River and Umzimkulu posts and they allowed all people who had reference books and passports into Transkei," Mr Mpunzi said.

"This weekend we will issue passports in East London. We sacrifice our

time to help people acquire their passports and this has been appreciated."

Mr Mpunzi said he had issued more than 300 passports in Port Elizabeth and the public response had been magnificent. — DDC.

Kei consul denies passport rumours

9/12/76
RDIM

Own Correspondent
PORT ELIZABETH.—The Transkei consul for the Eastern Cape yesterday discounted rumours that Transkei citizens in the Transvaal would be refused entry to Transkei if they did not have passports.

But he urged certain categories of people to obtain passports as soon as possible.

The consul, Mr Hamilton Mpunzi, said in Port Elizabeth that the rumours had caused needless fears among Transkei citizens in the Transvaal that they

would be turned away at border posts if they did not have passports.

"For the time being," he said, "a reference book is sufficient identification for a Transkei citizen to enter the country."

Those who should get passports as soon as possible were people who travelled with minor children and frequent visitors to Transkei.

Mr Mpunzi said people with minor children should have the children's names entered on their passports because they could not otherwise be identified.

No call-up for SA men in Kei

9/12/76
KDM

Own Correspondent
UMTATA.—South African citizens living in Transkei have been told by the Department of Defence in Pretoria that they will not be called up for national service.

South Africans living in Transkei who are eligible for national service must notify the department of their foreign address, but they will not be called up, according to a notice sent to school-leavers.

If they return to South Africa they must inform the department within 30 days.

The notice says if they are prepared to do national service they must pay for their fare to the nearest railway station in South Africa.

It is not yet clear whether South Africans living in Transkei who have completed their national service will still have to do three-month stints at the border.

The father of one school-leaver who received the notice said his son would still be doing his national service as he thought it was an essential part of his upbringing.

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CHIEF DUMALISILE

Transkei consul who DD 9/12/77 stopped unrest

CAPE TOWN — Chief Mandlenkosi Dumalisile, Transkei's resident consul here, is a man for all seasons. Less than six weeks after taking office this urbane diplomat found himself in the forefront of efforts to quell the renewed unrest in Cape Town's black townships.

The burly 46-year-old chief defused a potentially hazardous situation in Nyanga by publicly addressing more than 4 000 Transkei and Ciskei citizens in a bid to put a stop to further trouble between students and migrant workers in the township.

"It was quite a challenge," as Chief Dumalisile described his intervention. But then this consul extraordinary, who seems as much at home facing a hostile mob in the wind-swept sprawl of Nyanga as he is in his comfortable office on the fifth floor in the city centre, is a match for challenges.

Five years ago Chief Dumalisile arrived in Cape Town to look after the interests of Transkeians living and working here. He was installed by Chief George Matanzima at a function in Langa, where Chief Dumalisile has worked and lived with his wife and four children ever since.

When Transkei became independent he was given consular status and is now the official representative of the more than 160 000 Transkei citizens in the Western Cape.

"My duties now are different inasmuch as there is more consular work — visas and so forth," he said.

What about parties?

"That too — but you know I am still waiting for all the official letters of accreditation and so on, so it is not too busy a time for me yet."

Chief Dumalisile heads the Jingqi tribe. He was born and schooled in Willowvale and Umtata where he matriculated at St John's College. After a spell on the Witwatersrand mines and short period as a clerk with Railways, he returned to Willowvale where he joined an attorney until his father's death when he became the new chief.

Soft spoken and articulate, Chief Dumalisile is determined to be a forthright representative for his country. He is on record as saying that Transkei citizens, now foreigners in South Africa, should be accorded the same privileges and treatment as any other foreigners.

Home ownership and restrictions on Transkeians working in the Western Cape will be matters which he will take up with the South African Government.

But for the time being much of his time will be taken up with establishing the new consular offices. "We shall probably start with a staff of five people. Later, when Transkei can afford it, we may expand the staff," he concluded.

— DDC

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Transkei university to go it alone next year

BO 9/12/76

UMTATA — The Umtata branch of Fort Hare University is to become the autonomous University of Transkei on January 1 next year.

Final plans for the R20 million first stage of the building project have been completed.

The first principal of the University of Transkei, Prof B. de Villiers van der Merwe, said yesterday he hoped the council of the university would be announced this week.

The Minister of Education has approved Prof Van der Merwe's appointment and Mr J. De M. Malan is to be the registrar.

The university is to in-

roduce a faculty of Economic Sciences next year. Appointments in this faculty are all senior lecturers. They are: accountancy, Mr W. L. Mkuhlu; business economics, Mr J. Language; economics, Mr B. Rush and public administration, Mr H. Roos.

A course in anthropology, under Mr C. M. Lamla, will also be offered next year.

Mr T. H. Madala from Pietermaritzburg, who is to be admitted to the bar in Umtata next year as an advocate, is to lecture in private law.

Prof Van der Merwe said it was hoped to in-

roduce a faculty of Natural Sciences in 1978.

The first stage of the building project will consist of hostel accommodation for 500 students, a library and an auditorium.

The four-storey library will have one storey for offices, two for academic purposes and one will be used to house the library until the various building stages are complete.

The first stage of the building will only be ready for occupation at the end of 1979.

The University of Transkei is an open university. All staff will be paid the same as lecturers at white South African universities. — DDR.

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New party to be launched for urban Transkeians

10/12/76
DD

EAST LONDON — The Transkei's Democratic Party, under the leadership of detained Mr Hector Ncokazi, is to dissociate itself from all Transkei National Assembly politics and form a new party for urban Transkeians.

The new party will be known as the external wing of the Democratic Party of South Africa and it is planned to make the announcement official early next week.

The move was confirmed by one of the two Transkei Democratic Party executive members not being detained, Mr J. Kobo.

"It was decided by many Democratic Party members in the urban areas of South Africa that we form a new party.

"We feel such a move is vital to cater for the interests and welfare of the 1.5 million 'stateless' Transkeians residing in South Africa," Mr Kobo said.

"Further, we are dissociating ourselves from any politics revolving around the National Assembly of Transkei, and regard the so-called New Democratic Party under Mr Cromwell Diko as a mere mouthpiece of the Transkei Government," Mr Kobo said.

It was learnt Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo of Tembuland — a staunch Democratic Party supporter — is to align himself with the new party plan.

"Chief Sabata has made arrangements to meet the Ciskei Chief Minister, Mr L. Sebe, as the problem of Transkeians fleeing from the Herschel and Glen Grey districts to Sada has intensified," Mr Kobo said.

"Chief Sabata is concerned over the plight of these refugees and wants to concern himself with the problems of Transkeians in the urban areas.

"For this reason the new party is to be formed and obviously negotiations will have to be continued with the Ciskei Government to assist the Sada refugees," he said.

Mr Sebe said yesterday he had not been contacted yet by Paramount Chief Sabata, and that his Government would be willing to discuss the refugee problem with him.

"I had heard Paramount Chief Sabata was in Mdantsane and that he was concerned about the refugee situation," Mr Sebe said.

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is high or when the rate of interest is very low.
 In other words there is an increased demand for money to hold. (Not for spending). When M is increased in conditions of widespread unemployment and general lack of business confidence, V may fall. (K is increased). This occurred in the Great Depression of the 30's, when the Federal Government trying to bring about an increase in the price level, increased the quantity of money (by lowering bank rate, O.M.O. etc.) and devaluing the dollar. But this did not rise and prosperity did not return. The extra money went into the banks and banks were neither willing to lend or public willing to borrow. Banks had excess reserves.
 Another reason why V may fall while M rises would occur in war-time with large increases in M (Government spending) but where price controls, rationing, shortage of goods effectively reduced V and caused people (reluctantly) to add to their cash balances.
 Also M can fall or remain the same and V can rise if the existing stock of money circulates faster. When monetary authorities are not prepared to increase the stock of money and which the Communists have had to learn about Africa.
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3 Black pupils 'a special case'

UMTATA. — Parents of children at Umtata High School have expressed little concern that three children of Transkei's Minister of Finance, Mr Tsepo Letlaka, are to be admitted next year.

The Cape Provincial Administration, which still

runs the schools approved their admission because they have been taught entirely in English at schools in Zambia, England, and America. They are now at Waterford in Swaziland.

Several parents and teachers said they accepted the situation as an inevit-

able consequence of living in Transkei.

The headmaster, Mr Allan Webber, said the Letlakas were to be admitted as a special case because they did not speak Xhosa. It did not mean that the school would admit other Blacks. — Sapa.

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Phm 10/12/76
Shopkeepers warned
UMTATA. — The Trans-
kei Price Controller yes-
terday warned shopkeep-
ers and merchants to keep
prices within reasonable
limits.
A statement issued by
the Department of Plan-
ning and Commerce said
the controller had lately
received complaints from
consumers alleging that
they were being overcharg-
ed for foodstuffs and other
commodities in Transkei
shops. — Sapa.

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DD 11/2/76
Travel papers muddle

EAST LONDON — More than 100 Transkeians wanting travel documents to go home for Christmas waited in vain at the Duncan Villiage Community Centre yesterday for the documents.

They had been told a member of the Transkeian Urban Board, Mr C. Kombela, would be there to issue them with the documents.

When some of them realised Mr Kombela was not present, they went to the Transkei MP for Cofimvaba in Duncan Villiage, Mr J. J. Matotie.

Mr Matotie blamed Mr Kombela for the plight of the people.

He said he was prepared to help them when the matter had been cleared by the Transkei Department of Interior.

"Until the Transkei Consul for the Eastern Cape, Mr H. T. Mpunzi, comes to East London to clear up the matter or appoints a vice-consul here, this problem will prevail," Mr Matotie said.

Commenting on this Mr Kombela said someone must have spread the lie that the documents would be issued yesterday.

"We told people who were turned away from the Duncan Villiage Community Centre last Saturday that we would be issuing the documents on Saturday and we did not mention Friday at all."

He said members of the Transkei Urban Board would be at the Duncan Villiage Community Centre to issue them today.—DDR.

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 in Room 207 Applied Maths.

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13/12/76 RDM.

RAND DAILY MAIL, Monday, Dec. 13, 1976.

3

Secret survey on hungry Transkei

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — A secret South African report painting a stark picture of social conditions in Transkei has been released to the London Sunday Times. The report is on a survey commissioned by Anglo American in 1974. The findings were one of the main reasons for subsequent pay increases to the corporation's Black miners.

The South African Government allowed Anglo American to conduct the survey on the condition

that it was not published.

The survey, conducted by a team of eight trained Black interviewers, strongly reinforces the hostile view of Transkei as only a South African labour reservoir.

It covered 757 households in 10 rural areas and, for comparison, 96 households in Butterworth.

It found 67 per cent of the rural households were headed by women. Fifty per cent of these people earned less than R25 a year and the inhabitants

of 50 households — 233 people — had no income at all.

One widow was quoted as saying: "I think I only eat once in three or four days".

The families in the sample were found to be spending between 20 and 70 per cent of their budgets on education — uniforms, books and fees.

The researchers found 1 988 mud huts and only 36 modern houses with proper foundations.

FOOTNOTE: Mr Barry Mortimer, a senior Anglo

official in Johannesburg, said the survey was carried out to help establish what the corporation should pay Black mineworkers.

"The result of the survey was a positive contribution towards formulating wage increases that the corporation carried through."

He added that conditions in Transkei had improved substantially since the survey was carried out because of the wage increases and because of the increase in industries in the former homeland.

Transkei busmen strike

supporters had begun propaganda... attempt was being made, and controversy progressed to speakers opposed the principle therefore anti-South African. The protest of the... against the same allegation... stronger: grossly misleading... a false assumption, a lying... terms used. Politicians, such... with their 'helot-paper', Die Burger, were labouring... and day to persuade the backveld that opposition to the... Government's flag design was opposition to a national flag... for South Africa. They continue repeating their lie, knowing that it will have a fair run through the country... districts of South Africa and will never be caught up. All the same the lie is deliberate and reiterated! for the statement that the opponents of the flag wished to keep South Africa dependent on Great Britain, their Dominion status had been won on the battlefields of the Great War by Afrikaans- and English-speaking South Africans, by soldiers who in their lifetime were slandered, vilified and traduced by the very men who now claim to be the only South Africans with lofty ideals. For their love of South Africa... politician, set his patriotism up in comparison with theirs? They died to vindicate the unity of the two white races of South Africa. He lives to brandish a sword of division between them. They died for the Union Jack as a symbol of that freedom which South Africa has under the British

Own Correspondent
 UMTATA. — Thousands of Umtata commuters had to walk home in rain yesterday after nearly 200 Transkei Development Corporation bus drivers went on strike. They earn R22 a week and are demanding R150 — but admit they do not really expect to get that much.
 The managing director of the TDC, Mr Franko Maritz, is to address the drivers this morning. The drivers stopped work at 11 am yesterday after, 13 inspectors who were their spokesmen were paid off.
 They complain that they received R22 a week, but new recruits from Durban and East London are being paid R150.

the issue: an... as the... that English-... and were... it... the same day... have been... efaced lie, ... of the... der Merwe,

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DD 1412/76
**Umtata bus
drivers strike**

UMTATA — Thousands of Umtata commuters walked home in the rain yesterday after nearly 200 Transkei Development Corporation bus drivers went on strike demanding R150 a week.

The drivers demanded to see the managing director of the TDC, Mr Franko Maritz, and he is to speak to them at 8 am today.

A squad of 25 police parked outside the depot gates and senior uniformed police and security branch officers spoke to the strikers. There were no disturbances. DDR

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Star 11/17/76 **Transkei report old**

A report compiled by Anglo American on poor conditions in Transkei, which was published at the weekend by a British newspaper, was conducted nearly three years ago.

This was said here today by an Anglo American official. He said there had been a substantial improvement in conditions in Transkei since the survey was conducted.

"Wages have been increased and industries have been established there," said Mr Barry Mortimer, a senior Anglo official.

The London Sunday Times reported on the survey which was conducted in 1974 using a team of eight trained black interviewers.

It found that most rural households were headed

by women and 50 percent earned less than R25 a year.

One of the results of the survey was substantial pay increases to black mine-workers.

Mr Mortimer said that to be fair one should also bear in mind that the conditions found in Transkei were comparable with those in many other parts of Africa.

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Transkei cuts SA sports ties

DP
16/12/76

UMTATA — The Transkei Cabinet has ordered all sports bodies in the country to disaffiliate from South African sports associations immediately.

The decision was announced by the Minister of Education, Mr S. Mbanga, here yesterday.

Mr Mbanga, whose department is responsible for sports activities in Transkei, said in future Transkeian sports administrators and players should not attend sports meetings of South African sporting bodies.

The directive added that Transkeian sportsmen should form their own bodies on a non-racial basis and that their teams should play at international level.

The secretary of the black Transkei Football

Association, Mr S. Mafanya, said they had been told by the South African National Football Association in Johannesburg that Transkei had ceased to be a provincial member of the mother body in South Africa.

They were told they were entitled to apply for associate membership with Sanfa, like any other independent country.

The president of the black Transkei Tennis Union, Mr A. T. Sigcau, said their greatest problem was with countries, who refused to recognise Transkei as an independent country.

Mr Sigcau said it would be difficult for them to extend beyond the borders of Transkei.

"One can hope that with the passing of time other

countries will recognise Transkei. This will afford us the opportunity of gaining contact with other sporting bodies in the world," he said.

Officials of the white tennis union could not be contacted yesterday.

Mr Sigcau said tennis teams will not take part in competitions organised by the mother body in South Africa in Pretoria early in January.

Cricket in Transkei has already gone non-racial with the aim of encouraging mixed cricket at club level.

The secretary of the white Transkei Golf Union, Mr D. Shelver, said his union cut links with the South African Golf Union on October 26. He said clubs had opened their membership to all race groups. — DDR.

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16/02/76
Transkei wants mixed sport

UMTATA. — The Transkei Government has ordered all sporting bodies in the country to disaffiliate from South African sporting bodies immediately, the Transkeian Minister of Education, Mr S. W. Mbanga, said in Umtata yesterday.

Mr Mbanga said Transkei sportsmen should form their own bodies on a nonracial basis and play teams from other countries at international level.

The Transkei Government has yet to announce its official sports policy. — Sapa.

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Jabulani banned in Transkei

DD 17/12/76

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UMTATA — All commercial brewing of the Xhosa beer, Jabulani, has been banned in Transkei with immediate effect.

This was announced yesterday by Transkei's Minister of Justice, Chief George Matanzima, who said that traditional home brewing of beer would not be affected by the directive.

Chief Matanzima said that before independence, the South African Department of Bantu Affairs was responsible for granting brewing licences in Transkei.

A number of beerhalls were licensed by that body but a survey of the proceedings of the then Transkei Legislative Assembly had shown that the people of Transkei were opposed to commercial brewing, Chief Matanzima said.

He said home-brewed beer would be able to meet the needs of the public.

The Transkei Development Corporation (TDC) is the biggest producer of Jabulani in the country and runs a brewery in Butterworth.

Mr F. Maritz, the head of the TDC, was not available for comment yesterday.

It is expected though, that the cessation of commercial brewing will seriously dent TDC income, as well as ancillary industries who supply the undertaking in Butterworth with raw materials.

The ban has probably come about partly as a result of pressure on the Transkei Government by lesser tribal authorities who were adversely affected by the introduc-

tion of large-scale beer production.

Meanwhile, the Mqanduli Village Committee has opposed an application for the renewal of a licence to sell Jabulani in the town.

Jabulani was a menace to the community, they said. — DDR.

More Covenant speeches, page 3

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6. Paper on Trauma, causes and character, in a particular area.
7. Proposal to institute teamwork with a number of small groups of economics and medical students and those from other Faculties; each to study a particular disease and to draw together information on incidence, geographic differences in prevalence, major causes and predisposing factors, methods of treatment, facilities available for treatment and prevention, effects of the disease, costs of its occurrence, costs of curing or preventing the complaint and the benefits of doing so.
8. Need to write up the project on measles done by Dr. Dick and study the results in terms of legislation and reduced incidence of measles.
9. Proposal for an action committee to provide information and stimulate interest in team project work and liaise with Saldru. Suggestion that initial research on a number of diseases i.e. the literature available, previous research, would be most helpful. In March Saldru and the action committee should meet again to research official sources of statistics in more detail and to organise the research teams. The teams should work towards a report which may or may not count towards their course, which should be ready by June or July. In July or August a workshop might be held (later would interfere with exams) at which the reports could be presented and discussed, and fieldwork planned to fill in important gaps in the data available. The fieldwork could then be done in some cases as project work for electives or courses, during the long vac' in summer 1977/78.

Saldru is willing to help with any current or proposed research as far as limited medical knowledge allows, e.g. planning, drawing up questionnaires etc. Contact Saldru, Division of Research, School of Economics, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch 7700. Telephone: 69-8531 Ext. 453.

(103)

Many rush to quit Transkei

Own Correspondent

UMTATA — A deputation of Transkeians from the Herschel district yesterday appealed to the Ciskei's Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, for help to move their families and belongings out of Transkei before Christmas.

More than 10 000 Transkeians have already left the recently added districts of Glen Grey and Herschel to settle in the neighbouring Xhosa homeland, the Ciskei.

The rush to leave began before independence and has continued in a steady stream until now, when

cartage contractors decided to go on holiday.

The districts of Herschel and Glen Grey were formerly part of the Ciskei but were ceded to Transkei in return for large tracts of rich farmland in the East Cape promised by the South African Government.

INFLUX

People were told that if they did not want to join Transkei they could move to Ciskei and many of them elected to do so.

But there is not enough land and accommodation to cater for the sudden influx. Most of the thousands who have already moved are living in sprawling tent towns near Whittlesea.

Chief Sebe said that as

the cartage contractors had gone on leave alternative plans would have to be considered. It was possible that government vehicles might have to be used to move the people.

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SA has to drop charges

Owa Correspondent
 DUREAN — The State
 has been forced to drop
 charges against alleged
 lawbreakers in areas border-
 ing France because of
 a major legal problem.
 Since the independence of
 France, courts in this
 bordering on the population
 have been unable to en-
 force summonses on wit-
 nesses who either have
 crossed the border or who
 have moved into France
 following an offence.
 This week pleas of guilty
 were accepted from 10 youths in the
 Regional Court, Roubaix,
 who were charged with
 arson during a riot in
 the Matamoras district
 because the prosecutor
 was unable to enforce
 summonses on witnesses
 who had moved into
 France.

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2 The Cape Times, Saturday, December 18, 1976 ★

Report not Transkei's secret — Minister

Own Correspondent

UMTATA. — Transkei had no part in the secrecy surrounding a "secret report" on social conditions in Transkei that has been released to the London Sunday Times, the Transkeian Minister of Finance, Mr Tsepo Letlaka, said yesterday.

The report was based on a survey commissioned by the Anglo American Corporation in 1974. The findings of the survey were one of the main factors behind subsequent pay increases to the corporation's Black workers.

The Government allowed Angola American to conduct the survey on condition it was not published.

A copy has found its way to a radical publications group in Britain, Counter Information Services, who are reported to be releasing it to the British press next week.

A London report said the findings of

the survey strongly reinforced the view of Transkei as a South African labour reservoir.

"Transkei has never made a secret of its economic conditions or those of its people," said Mr Letlaka.

He said some Transkeians worked for the mines and the Transkeian Government held no brief for the type of inadequate wages the mines paid.

"There is not the slightest doubt that the wages paid by the mines are below the headline and inadequate. Such a situation is indefensible.

"This is, however, not only the position in Transkei. The same also applies to Mozambique, which is the greatest supplier of labour to South African mines.

"Transkei supplies much less labour to

South Africa's mines than either Mozambique or Lesotho," Mr Letlaka said.

The research in the Anglo American survey found mostly mud huts and very few modern houses with proper foundations. The report notes that while the mud huts are "attractive to look at", they suffer from damp and seepage.

Mr Letlaka said thousands of Transkeians lived in mud huts which they had built themselves. They were certainly not the worst-off peasants in the world.

"One could even easily go to the slums of London or Birmingham and find worse places where people live," said Mr Letlaka, who lived in Britain for a number of years as an exile.

"The Government of Transkei is making a concerted effort to improve the living standards of its people. Now that we are in full control of our own destiny we will redouble those efforts."

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Transkei has nothing to hide says Letlaka

18 11 76. D.D.
UMTATA — Transkei's Minister of Finance, Mr Tsepo Letlaka, has flatly denied that Transkei played any part in concealing the findings of a "secret report" into social conditions in Transkei in 1974.

The report was based on a survey commissioned by the Anglo-American Corporation.

According to Anglo-

American spokesmen the findings of the survey were one of the main factors behind subsequent pay increases to black miners.

The South African Government allowed Anglo-American to conduct the survey on condition it was not published.

A copy has found its way to a radical publications group in Britain which is

to release it to the British press next week.

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"Transkei has never made a secret of its economic conditions or those of its people," said Mr Letlaka.

He said some Transkeians worked for the mines and the Transkeian Government held no brief with the inadequate wages the mines paid.

"This is however not only the position in Transkei. The same also applies to Mozambique.

"Transkei supplies much less labour to South Africa's mines than either Mozambique or Lesotho," Mr Letlaka said.

The researcher in the Anglo-American survey found mostly mud huts and few modern houses with proper foundations. While the mud huts were "attractive to look at," they suffer from damp and seepage.

Mr Letlaka said thousands of Transkeians lived in mud huts which had been built by their own efforts. They were certainly not the worst-off peasants in the world. —

DDR.

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DD 18/12/76
**Cleric enters Kenya
on Transkei passport**

NAIROBI — A young Xhosa pastor attending the Pan African Leadership Assembly in Nairobi came into Kenya on a Transkei passport.

He is Mr P. Ntintili, 29, secretary of the Bible Society of Transkei. He believes he may be the first man admitted into black Africa on a Transkei passport.

"The passport was issued to me in Umtata through the Ministry of the Interior especially to come to Kenya," Mr Ntintili said. "It was stamped by immigration control at Nairobi Airport together with South African passports belonging to members of the South African group here."

The passport is similar in design to the South African passport but is stamped on the cover with

the Transkeian coat of arms.

Like many other members of the 80-strong South African delegation at the conference it is Mr Ntintili's first visit to black Africa.

He was at school in Soweto, obtained a diploma at the Johannesburg Bible Institute and is a call pastor at St Andrew's Presbyterian Church in Umtata.

South Africa's only MP at the conference, Mr G. McIntosh, United Party MP for Pinetown, has been interviewed by the Kenyan press and television.

On Thursday night he appeared on television interview programme together with Mr S. Pheko, a South African PAC refugee who lives in Zambia.

Mr McIntosh has also addressed a panel at the Nairobi University School of Journalism on the South African political situation.

"I have had some pretty hard questioning," said Mr McIntosh. — DDC.

Transkei pioneer dies ^{DD} 22/12/76.

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CAPE TOWN — The man who single handedly tackled the health problems of Transkei, Dr Rijno Smit, has died here at the age of 74.

Dr Smit went to Transkei in 1939. He did not even have a typist to start a fledging health service.

When he arrived there was not a single rural health clinic in Transkei and typhus, smallpox and plague was rife.

Within ten years he completed a census of 1 1/4 million people, established 40 clinics and virtually put down the three major medical hazards.

Dr Smit was also the first man to start a social welfare training scheme for black women in Transkei. With a small team of field workers, he vaccinated the entire population of Transkei against smallpox and typhus in a year.

Dr Smit was born in Malmesbury and graduated from the University of Cape Town in 1927. He was acting district surgeon in Cape Town before being transferred to Wynberg as district surgeon and second in charge of the Military Hospital there.

In 1939, he was transferred to Transkei as a medical inspector.

Dr Smit, who leaves a wife and two daughters, was cremated here yesterday. — DDC.

THE ROAD TO THE BLOEMHOF RIOT,

JULY - 30 SEPTEMBER 1927

Directional conflict in the Nationalist camp

The remaining four months of the flag struggle, July to October, may conveniently be divided into two periods. The first covers the period from the end of the parliamentary session to the Bloemhof riot — the high point of violence during the conflict, the second, from the aftermath of the riot to the flag settlement three weeks later. This chapter is concerned with the first period, from the beginning of July to the end of September.

For some weeks after the conclusion of the parliamentary session, a degree of calm, such as had not prevailed for several months, was restored to the country. Contributing to this was the initial inactivity of politicians who, after a strenuous session, were anxious to enjoy a rest and probably took comfort in the thought that over-exposure of the flag issue might make it stale before the referendum. Nonetheless, though on a smaller scale, flag agitation did continue during July. In August and September it became intense. Indeed, these months witnessed a political campaign in the recess probably of unprecedented intensity

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75

Republic denounced by France

NM 23/12/76
NEW YORK — France yesterday denounced as a sham the declared independence of Transkei from South Africa, which it also censured for the claimed closing of the Transkei-Lesotho border.

The French chief delegate, Mr. Jacques Leprette, urged the Security Council to approve a resolution extending aid to landlocked Lesotho to help it combat the economic effects of the closing.

South Africa is not taking part in the council debate, which began on Tuesday. Foreign Minister Dr. Hilgard Muller informed the UN by letter that Lesotho's charge was without foundation and that the border was open, as was Lesotho's customary route to the sea through South Africa.

In his statement yesterday, the French delegate said the South African Government had tried to coerce Lesotho to recognise an entity (Transkei), the establishment of which was condemned by the entire international community.

"The countries of the European Economic Community have no intention of recognising the sham independence of Transkei. Thus, my delegation understands the attitude of Lesotho."

By taking up the challenge posed to them, they had shown they were ready to place principle ahead of material interest, the French representative said.

As the council debate continued, a Western European diplomat said there was a good prospect that a resolution would be approved by consensus calling on South Africa to open the Transkei-Lesotho border, requesting help for Lesotho, and condemning "any action by South Africa intended to coerce Lesotho into according recognition to the Bantustan Transkei."

The Mauritian delegate said Lesotho was suffering hardship for abiding by a General Assembly commitment not to recognise Transkei. The entire population of Lesotho's south-eastern region was affected by the border closing. — (Sapa-Reuters.)

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24/12/76 DD

Transkei extortion racket

UMTATA — Thousands of illiterate Transkei migrant workers have been hit by an extortion racket involving travel documents.

It is alleged that clerks and queue marshalls at the office which issues these documents have been selling the necessary forms to the workers.

Apparently they were sold for 30 cents each at first, but the amount has now been stepped up to R2. For filling in the form they charge R5.

A worker, who asked that his name not be published, said he had been granted special leave to travel to Transkei to get a travel document.

The man, who works for a steel factory at Vereeniging, said he had paid a total of R10 for the document.

"I spent two weeks queueing for my travel document, and being illiterate nobody was prepared to help me," he said.

When he appealed to the clerks for help and told them his leave had expired and that he stood a chance of losing his job if he did not obtain the travel document, he was told: "There is nothing for nothing and very little for five cents."

He said he bought the application form for R2, paid a clerk R5 to fill it in and a further R3 for the

document.

A Silverton location housewife, Mrs Hilda Phukwana, said she was approached in the queue by a marshaller who told her she would queue for days to obtain a travel document.

She said the marshaller told her he could expedite matters if she paid him R2. Inside the office she was told she would also have to pay the clerk R2.

"When I demanded my application forms from the clerk and told him I intended approaching higher authorities the document was immediately issued to me without paying the R2."

Mrs Phukwana said she was prepared to identify the clerk and queue marshaller.

An official in charge of the department partly responsible for the issuing of the documents confirmed they had received reports that application forms had at first been sold for 30c a copy, and now R2.

The official also explained that recently there had been a flood of applications for the documents. He said they had to use queue marshalls to assist in expediting the issue of the documents. —DDR

Transkei campaign to push livestock sales next year

24/12/76 DD

The Transkei Department of Agriculture and Forestry is to embark on a campaign next year to promote livestock sales in the country — a move which would be of great educational interest to livestock owners. The Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Mr S. K. Ndzuemo, said this

will help stock-farmers in producing and selling small and large stock of good quality. "Our country has been in a standstill as far as this

sphere is concerned," Mr Ndzuemo said.

He said the campaign will start in January with leading farmers visiting stock sales and abattoirs outside the Transkei to learn what is meant by good quality meat and the demand of good meat by consumers. Consumers are not prepared to pay high prices for meat of poor quality.

"Every country should be in a position to produce its own food and meat. This applies to the Transkei which should produce sufficient meat of good quality for home consumption and for export to the Republic of South Africa and overseas market," Mr Ndzuemo said.

He said the future of the Transkei was largely in the hands of its farmers and that there was a wide scope for potential stock-farmers.



Mr Ndzuemo in at a standstill.

Mr Ndzuemo said there are about two million large stock units in the Transkei and if five per cent of these can be sold it would bring R10 million to boost the economy of the country. He said there was the possibility of good quality of young stock being brought to the stock sales by the Transkei meat industry. Farmers who sell their old stock will be able to replenish their herds by buying young animals of good breed to improve their stock. He appealed to farmers to support stock sales to be held in the coming year.

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Basotho miners

stopped

* 27/12/76
The Star's Africa News
Service

MASERU — Hundreds of Basotho mine workers returning to the Free State and Klerksdorp gold mines were turned back at Lesotho border posts yesterday.

The workers, who were attempting to return to work after the Christmas break, were turned back allegedly because they were travelling in private vehicles not registered as public transport.

Workers in public vehicles were allowed to pass through.

The exodus from Lesotho began about 2 pm on Sunday, and by 7 pm a line more than two kilometres long stretched from the border post towards Maseru.

Many of the miners were due underground at 9 o'clock last night and expressed fears for their jobs.

Cars shuffled between the Maseru and Ficksburg border posts trying to get through before 10 pm — closing time — but were continually turned back.

C.T. 28/12/76
visits

Transkei

Own Correspondent

UMTATA. — Journalist, Mr Colin Legum of the London Observer and his wife Margaret, who are prohibited from entering South Africa, were guests of the Department of Foreign Affairs in the Transkei.

Transkei Department of Foreign Affairs made arrangements with the South African Government for the granting of in-transit visas to Mr Legum and his wife to visit the Transkei.

They spent nine days touring the Transkei and left yesterday for Israel.

Mr Legum met the Prime Minister of the Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, at his farm, the leader of the New Democratic Party, Mr K Guzana, the leader of the Transkei Peoples' Freedom Party and official leader of the Opposition in the Transkei National Assembly, Mr C Diko, and Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo.

Mr Legum and his wife are South Africans.

Hansard 1 col 4 25/1/77

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Independence Celebrations of the Transkei

*8. Mr. R. M. DE VILLIERS asked the Minister of Information:

Whether his Department incurred any expenditure in connection with the attendance of foreign journalists attending the independence celebrations of the Transkei; if so, (a) what amount and (b) for what purposes.

†The MINISTER OF INFORMATION:

Yes.

(a) R332 769,31

(b) Travel and Accommodation for 152 guests (30 Parliamentarians and 122 journalists).

Hansard 2 col 161 4/2/77

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Businesses/properties in Transkei

235. Mr. S. A. VAN DEN HEEVER asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

- (1) How many (a) businesses and (b) properties situated in the Transkei were (i) offered for sale and (ii) sold to the South African Bantu Trust by Whites in 1976;
- (2) what amount will be available for such purchases for 1977;
- (3) whether there is a priority list available; if so,
- (4) whether he will lay it upon the Table; if not, why not.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) (a) (i) 67.
(ii) 42.
(b) (i) 250.
(ii) 180.
- (2) Before the Budget has been approved by Parliament no reply can be given.
- (3) Yes.
- (4) No, because the list is considered confidential for purposes of the Department of Bantu Administration and Development only.

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Heansard 4 vol 319 15/2/77

Black Transkeian citizens in Republic

*14. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

Whether Black Transkeian citizens (a) resident in and (b) visiting the Republic are subject to any restrictions in the use of public transport and other public amenities in the Republic; if so, (i) what restrictions and (ii) for what reason.

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

The movement to and sojourn in the Republic of citizens of Transkei and the movement to and sojourn in Transkei of citizens of the Republic are governed by the laws of and agreements between the two countries.

Mrs. H. SUZMAN: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the reply given by the hon. the Minister, may I ask him whether the same conditions govern the movements of Black residents of other countries?

The MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, the position of immigrants and of visitors throughout the

world is regulated by the legislation of the governments concerned.

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20/11

Transkeians in SA subject to pass laws — Botha

Cape Times 15/2/77

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Transkeian nationals living in South Africa were subject to the pass laws in terms of an agreement signed by Transkei Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M C Botha, said yesterday.

Mr Botha was the South African signatory to the agreement, which stipulated that Transkeians taking up new employment after independence would have to do so "subject to the prevailing laws of the Republic of South Africa".

As far as the sharing of amenities normally reserved for Whites was concerned, Transkeian nationals held no advantage over Africans holding South African nationality.

The Deputy Secretary for the Department of

Community Development, Mr V W Schoeman, said yesterday: "There is no difference in the position of Transkeians and persons from Soweto. It cannot possibly be otherwise."

When an amenity reserved for Whites was required for use by Africans, applications were treated on merit and were not influenced by whether the Africans concerned were Transkeian or South African nationals.

Farming course at Fort Hare

ALICE — The University of Fort Hare is offering a course in agricultural engineering this year for the first time.

The degree that will be obtained by students eventually completing this course, will be known as the B.Sc (Agriculture; Land and Water use Development).

The course is completely new to the black educational scene and is hailed as a significant break-through in the education of black agriculturalists.

The first incumbent of the new chair in agricultural engineering, Prof Mervyn (Mick) Radford, said the chair has been made possible by a grant by Massey-Ferguson, but the curriculum and syllabuses had to be compiled by him and some close associates from scratch.

He still lacks demonstration models in general, but he expects firms supplying irrigation or piping equipment, to come forward soon to fill the need.

Prof Radford outlined the priorities of his task as soil conservation; stock watering and irrigation, and mechanisation.

He thought special attention should be paid to the more efficient use of mechanical equipment used by blacks.

Prof Radford was born in Cradock and has a long experience in the training of soil conservation and engineering for the Department of Agricultural Technical Services. He is a graduate in Civil Engineering from the University of Pretoria.

His wife, formerly Miss June White, also comes from Cradock. Prof and Mrs Radford have three children. — DDC.

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Now:

(explained version)
[Regression sum of squares]
+ $\sum y_i^2$
+ $\sum (y_i - \bar{y})^2$
be equal to zero
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+ $\sum (y_i - \bar{y})^2$
all observations:

(Total version)
[Total sum of squares]
+ $\sum y_i^2$
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The best form
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variance between the sample

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Obviously

$$\beta = \frac{\sum X^2 Y - (\sum X)(\sum Y)}{\sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2/n}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\sum Y - \beta \sum X}{n}$$

The relationship

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Hansard 4 vol 446
18/2/77

SIZE GROUP (HECTARE)	ECONOMIC REGION									
	51		52		53		54		55	
	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area
2 -	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	9	-	-
5 -	5	-	-	-	-	-	3	27	65	250
10 -	10	-	-	-	-	-	4	62	45	376
20 -	20	43	-	-	-	-	16	545	25	358
50 -	50	279	-	-	-	-	34	545	80	730
100 -	100	318	-	-	-	-	75	451	106	728
200 -	200	184	1	4	18	408	99	12	177	26
300 -	300	866	6	8	58	219	182	138	180	621
499	499	711	20	7	18	472	273	525	377	44
999	999	591	45	5	32	507	105	824	518	147
1 000 -	1 000	813	34	4	13	844	34	994	325	365
2 000 -	2 000	381	6	16	88	434	1	477	150	449
5 000 -	5 000	586	2	10	60	473	1	126	23	433
10 000 -	10 000	-	-	-	58	401	-	-	2	21
TOTAL	247	151 778	949	640 393	3 692	2 309 841	830	547 913	2 073	1 647 738

Transkei: Agreement i.r.o. monetary matters

480. Mr. H. H. SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

- (1) Whether any agreements in respect of monetary matters have been made with Transkei; if so, what agreements;
- (2) whether Transkei is party to any monetary agreements between South Africa and other African countries; if so, what agreements.

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

- (1) Yes. An agreement between South Africa and Transkei on the monetary relations between the two countries was signed on 17 September 1976.
- (2) No.

Hansard 4 Col 400 18/2/77

SIZE GROUP (HECTARE)	ECONOMIC REGION							
	18		19		20		21	
	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area
TO	3	3	4	4	3	3	3	3
2 -	14	43	11	35	24	79	24	79
5 -	38	316	7	60	57	442	57	442
10 -	72	1 075	34	499	54	792	54	792
20 -	134	4 287	56	1 714	103	3 200	103	3 200
50 -	86	6 372	43	3 096	104	7 805	104	7 805
100 -	104	16 304	35	4 849	182	27 273	182	27 273
200 -	110	27 944	44	10 890	211	52 394	211	52 394
300 -	187	72 540	50	19 164	413	165 131	413	165 131
500 -	243	172 305	83	57 300	852	620 660	852	620 660
1 000 -	170	235 074	46	63 388	826	1 174 480	826	1 174 480
2 000 -	76	214 434	14	35 942	504	1 447 005	504	1 447 005
5 000 -	12	73 705	3	16 716	46	285 076	46	285 076
10 000 -	3	53 539	1	13 785	3	65 336	3	65 336
TOTAL	1 252	877 941	431	227 442	3 382	3 849 676	3 382	3 849 676

Transkei: Conditions for work in Republic

*19. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

Whether any agreement regulating the conditions under which Transkeians may seek or take up employment in the Republic was entered into with Transkei; if so, what are the terms of the agreement.

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (for the Minister of Foreign Affairs):

Yes. The terms of the Agreement appear at pages 16 to 18 of *Government Gazette* No. 5320 dated 22 October 1976.

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Minister denies he was Prof's friend

Cape Times
2/3/77



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Mr A J Raubenheimer

THE Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry, Mr Braam Raubenheimer, yesterday denied that he knew Professor Chris Jansen, who, according to a Sunday Times report, had claimed that a top Government official had been paid R150 000 to approve a R1,2-million Port St Johns land deal.

The Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, ordered an immediate police investigation into the allegation on Monday night.

In a statement yesterday, Mr Raubenheimer, who was Deputy Minister of Bantu Development at the time of the land sale, said he wished to emphasize again that he would welcome any detailed investigation.

"According to the report in the Sunday newspaper I was supposed to have assisted a certain Professor Jansen out of friendship. I wish to state unequivocally that I cannot place Professor Jansen and therefore have never had friendship ties with him."

Mr Raubenheimer said that on Monday morning, in the

absence of the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M C Botha, he had asked the Prime Minister to order an investigation.

"The Prime Minister informed me that an investigation had been ordered and I had, on his request, also told the Minister of Justice that I desired such an investigation."

He had told newsmen on Sunday that he would ask for an investigation and had said in Parliament in 1976 when the matter was discussed that he supported an investigation.

Not satisfied

The United Party's Chief Whip, Mr T Gray Hughes, MP, said yesterday he would not be satisfied merely with a police inquiry into the land deal.

"Although I am pleased to see that the Prime Minister has taken action, I am not satisfied merely with a police inquiry," Mr Hughes said.

Mr Hughes, whose Griqualand East constituency used to include Transkei before its independence and who still represents South African voters in Transkei, said he still wanted a judicial commission.

A full inquiry to investigate the deals was necessary because "it is not simply one newspaper report about alleged bribery that has to be investigated."

"I asked for a commission of inquiry last year and I still feel that it should be granted," Mr Hughes said.

No indication has yet been given in the Assembly when the motion moved by the Independent United Party's Mr John Wiley, calling for a judicial commission into the deal is to be debated, but it seems it will not be discussed until the police investigation is completed. — Political Staff and Sapa

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~~322~~

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Plan for Transkei citizens

UMTATA. — Transkeian citizens in South Africa would now deal with the South African Department of Foreign Affairs and not the "notorious and anti-Black" Department of Bantu Administration and Development, the Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima said in Umtata yesterday.

Opening his ruling party's 14th annual congress, Chief Matanzima said Transkei citizens had been ill-treated by petty and rude officials of the Department of Bantu Administration and Development in matters affecting passports and documents.

"However, as a result of talks on a high level, Transkeian citizens will not be under the care of the notorious and anti-Black Bantu Administration and Development Department officials such as one finds in Cape Town. They will be surrounded by the sophisticated and gentle officers of the Department of Foreign Affairs." — Sapa.

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Standard 7 @ 588-589 9/3/77

103

Properties at Port St. Johns

433 Mr. T. ARONSON asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

- (1) (a) What properties at Port St. Johns were acquired by his Department in 1975 and 1976, (b)(i) how and (ii) for what purpose was the land acquired and (c) what is (i) the extent, (ii) the date of acquisition and (iii) the date of transfer of the properties acquired;
- (2) whether his Department has received representations for additional properties to be acquired; if so, when;
- (3) whether it intends to acquire additional properties; if so, (a) when and (b) what is the approximate value of the properties to be acquired;
- (4) whether a priority list according to which the properties will be acquired has been drawn up by his Department; if so,
- (5) whether the owners of the properties to be acquired have been informed of the priority list;
- (6) whether the offers for sale of property were of an urgent nature;
- (7) whether any special remedy has been proposed in cases of urgency.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) (a) The information required is public knowledge obtainable from the Registrar of Deeds concerned.
- (b) (i) Irrespective of a few State owned properties now vest-

ing in the South African Bantu Trust all the other properties concerned were purchased by mutual agreement.

- (ii) Consolidation purposes and to be added to the Transkei ultimately.
- (c) (i) to (iii). See (1)(a) above, please.
- (2) Yes. Since Port St. Johns was zoned for Black ownership and occupation during 1975 applications for compensation have been received from property owners who wish to leave the area.
- (3) Yes.
 - (a) 1977/78.
 - (b) The value of all the properties concerned have not yet been determined.
- (4) and (5). As a result of the general financial position my Department is compelled to determine priorities in the light of anticipated funds to be made available for the next financial year. Due to the large number of offers received from property owners for compensation, priorities are determined from time to time depending

on merits, circumstances and available funds.

As soon as funds have been made available for the next financial year, my Department will contact the owners concerned.

- (6) The urgency was of variable nature.
- (7) The Department takes the interest of and/or the urgency for the State and sellers into consideration.

BAD marches on

FIN MAIL
11/3/77 (103)

For former South Africans, now Transkeians, it's turning out to be a case of new passes for old.

Claims this week by Transkei prime minister Kaiser Matanzima that Transkeians in SA will not be subject to pass arrests are contradicted by administrative directives sent out by the Department of Bantu Administration and Development (BAD) and circulated to employers. Matanzima also claimed, at his party congress in Umtata, that "Transkei subjects will not be under the care of the notorious and anti-Black BAD officials . . . but surrounded by the sophisticated and gentle officers" of the SA Department of Foreign Affairs. This claim is also inconsistent with the BAD directives.

The directives were sent out to clarify "misunderstanding about the legal status and documentation of Transkei citizens outside Transkei." It is quite clear that, far from receiving privileged treatment over SA Blacks (as was suggested in some quarters), Transkeians in the Republic are going to be subject to even

years of independence. Pending receipt of passports, they must obtain temporary (six months) residence permits, and be fingerprinted. The permits are granted "for the purpose of undertaking unskilled manual or domestic labour." When they expire, the holders must leave the province in question "without expenses to the government," and, if they fail to do so, are "liable to be dealt with further according to law."

The directives also make it clear that Transkeians in SA will be subject to the pass laws. Although they will no longer carry SA "reference books" *per se*, their passports will have to be endorsed with whatever qualifications they possess under Section 10 of the Urban Areas Act, and provision will be made for the passports to be signed every month by their employers, as before.

As far as Transkeians working in SA under contract are concerned, they may renew their contracts and obtain "call in cards" as before, but may now only enter SA with Transkei passports. They also have to submit to being fingerprinted by



Matanzima . . . claims don't hold water



Clothing workers . . . foreigners in their own country

greater discriminatory disabilities.

One of the problems which Xhosa-speakers in SA have faced in recent weeks is that even those who supposedly have links with the Ciskei rather than the Transkei have been told by BAD officials to take out Transkeian documents. This was not simply bureaucratic bungling. The directives make it plain that if BAD decrees a Xhosa-speaker (and even some Sotho-speakers) to be Transkeians, then Transkeians they will be unless they can themselves prove they are Ciskeians.

Transkei citizens living in SA have to take out Transkei passports within two

BAD on documents BA147E (for men) and 147F (for women). An internal BAD circular also contains the following instruction: "Please note that it is absolutely essential that the word 'TRANSKEI' must be stamped in the top left-hand corner of Forms 147E and 147F in big red letters."

BAD has also issued instructions that Transkeians in possession of SA passports must have them confiscated.

• Come the Budget debate, opposition MP's should ask government why it wastes money on commissions of enquiry when it simply consigns some of their

most important recommendations to the scrapheap. First it was Theron. Now it is the Viljoen commission, which strongly urged that the pass laws be depenalised. Fat chance. The Bantu Laws Amendment Bill currently going through Parliament doubles (from R50 to R100) the fine for pass offences, leaving intact the provision for a three month jail sentence. Not only does the bill run counter to what Judge Viljoen recommended. It makes nonsense of all those wonderful promises made by Punt Janson (and others) to "humanise" the pass laws.

It would also be interesting to hear what Police Minister James Kruger thinks about it. He it was who told the FCI last year that he was unhappy with the burden thrown on the police by the pass laws (*FM* November 12 1976) and that failure to carry a pass should not be a criminal offence.

But nothing, it seems, can stop the remorseless machine of Bantu Administration.

Read Daily Mail 11/3/77
MP declares his UDI

UMTATA. — The Chief Whip of the ruling Transkei party, Mr Pascoe Ludidi, yesterday announced that he would sit in the National Assembly as an independent.
Immediately after the announcement, Mr Ludidi gave notice of a motion requesting the government to negotiate with the South African Government for the transfer of Matatiele, Cedarville Farms, Mount

Currie and all land south of the Umtamvuna and Umzimkulu Rivers.
He said later: "I have always thought that independence was not an end in itself but a step towards the liberation of the Black man in Southern Africa.
"Transkei independence is meaningless without the freedom of all Africans in Southern Africa and the rest of the continent."
Sapa.

11/3/77

[Faint, mostly illegible text from the newspaper article]

[Faint, mostly illegible text from the newspaper article]

[Faint, mostly illegible text from the newspaper article]

Pass laws still apply, says Muller

Political Correspondent

THE ASSEMBLY.
Transkeians are still sub-
ject to pass laws inside
South Africa in spite of
statements to the contrary
by the country's Prime
Minister, Paramount Chief
Kaiser Matanzima.

This was made clear in
the Assembly yesterday
when the Minister of For-
eign Affairs, Dr Hilgard
Muller, replied to a ques-
tion tabled by the United
Party's chief whip, Mr T.
Gray Hughes. But Dr
Muller did indicate that
"the Government is giving
attention" to the effect of
the pass law regulations on
Transkeians.

He was asked whether
influx control, pass regul-
ations and laws still ap-
plied to Transkeians.

In reply, the Minister
said: "Yes. Under the pre-
sent arrangements Trans-
keians are subject to the
provisions of Section 12 of
the Bantu (urban areas)
Consolidation Act, No 25
of 1945, but the Govern-
ment is giving attention to
this."

Dr Muller also denied
that his department had
taken over the control and
administration of the af-
fairs of Transkeian citi-
zens, as had been claim-
ed by Paramount Chief
Kaiser Matanzima.

The Minister said that
"as in the case of all other
foreign countries my de-
partment serves as a chan-
nel of communication in
all matters which may
arise in this connection."

RDM
16/3/77

103

16/3/77
RDM

NATAL MERCURY 19/3/77

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S.A. rejects Transkei's land demand

N.M. 19/3/77

ORMANDE POLLOK
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—The South African Government has rejected demands by Transkei's Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, for more land in East Griqualand and Natal.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Hilgard Muller, said yesterday that the Government "differs fundamentally

from the Transkeian Government with respect to the matter and can therefore not support its assertion."

He was replying to two questions tabled in the House of Assembly by the leader of the Progressive Reform Party, Mr. Colin Eglin, and the United Party MP for South Coast, Mr. C. A. van Coller, about Paramount Chief Matanzima's land demands.

The Transkei's Prime Minister warned last week when he opened the annual congress of the Transkei National Independence Party that there would be an armed struggle if his land demands were not met.

He said that Elliot, Maclear, farms in Cedarville, Matatiele, Mount Currie, Harding and parts of Port Shepstone west of the Umzimkulu River were historically parts of the Transkei.

Paramount Chief Matanzima said this was no empty threat but a warning to people "who abrogated to themselves the sole ownership of South Africa to the exclusion of all Black people."

Dr. Muller said yesterday that the two Governments had exchanged views on the Transkei Government's claim on historical grounds to certain districts in Natal and East Griqualand.

Queries on Transkei's treaties

Mercury Correspondent

UMTATA — People in Transkei do not know what type of freedom they have, because treaties and agreements signed with South Africa are being kept secret, the leader of the Democratic Party, Mr. Hector Ncokazi, said yesterday.

Mr. Ncokazi said he wanted to address members of the National Assembly "as the DP was robbed of the opportunity to contest the seats."

Mr. Ncokazi and seven other DP members were detained shortly before nomination day for the general election in Transkei last year.

The DP leader was detained for 212 days under Proclamation R400. No charges were laid against him and he said he was not interrogated once during his detention.

"Very soon Transkei will be debating draconian legislation which will make it a treasonable act to criticise Transkei's independence. This not only will stifle freedom of speech, but will also plunge Transkei into tyranny.

"Obviously the targets are the supporters of the DP who strongly opposed the present set-up," he said.

The DP leader said if Transkei passed inhuman laws they would paralyse the struggle for the liberation of southern Africa.

Pivot

"Homeland independence is the only pivot around which Transkei and South African politics revolves. So if we can't express our sentiments freely on this issue it means the political atmosphere will be dull and unhealthy.

"Because of my detention I have not departed from the pledge I took years ago to struggle relentlessly for human freedom on the southern tip of the African continent," Mr. Ncokazi said.

He said he did not know why the agreements and treaties signed in Pretoria were being kept secret. As a result, he said: "We don't know what type of freedom we have in Transkei."

The DP was just waiting for the Treason Bill to be piloted through the National Assembly and then the party would continue from where it was stopped.

Mamba's victim 'will live'

Mercury Correspondent

PRETORIA — The signs are that the snake handler bitten by a deadly black mamba a week ago will live, a senior doctor at the H. F. Verwoerd Hospital in Pretoria said yesterday.

Mr. Jack Seale (35), owner of the Hartbeespoort Snake Park, was bitten by the snake last Monday as he transferred it from one cage to another.

He is still in a coma in an intensive care unit at the hospital "but this is a good sign," the doctor said yesterday. "He was bitten almost a week ago and is still alive. That in itself is a sign he is likely to survive."

Mr. Seale has not suffered any brain damage.

As soon as he could, Mr. Seale injected himself with a serum and was then taken to hospital in Pretoria.

An experienced snake handler, he had been bitten by snakes a number of times before, but this was the first time a mamba, one of the deadliest snakes in the world, had struck him.

Factory for ^{RD:M} 22/3/77 Transkei

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AN R300 000 factory is being built at Butterworth in Transkei to produce exhaust systems for Mercedes-Benz cars built in South Africa.

The new plant forms part of an expansion programme at an existing woodworking machinery factory. Equipment for the factory will be imported from Germany and trial production runs will start soon, because the first orders for exhaust systems have been scheduled for delivery in October, according to the Transkei Development Corporation.

The plant at which Mercedes-Benz cars are built in South Africa, Car Distributors Assembly, is at East London, about 100 km from Butterworth.

NOM 23/3/77

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Transkei expects to spend R239m

UMTATA. — Transkei expects to spend R239-million in its 1977/8 financial year, according to estimates presented in the House of Assembly in Umtata yesterday by Mr Tsepo Letlaka, Minister of Finance.

Mr Letlaka, who will present his budget today, indicated a major part of the year's spending would be met by a South African Government grant—R165-million. Internal revenue, mostly taxes would amount to R31 200 000, providing a total income of R196 200 000 with the grant.

Estimated expenditures for 1977/78 would thus exceed estimated income by R42 800 000.

The South African grant for 1976/77 was R45 500 000. Expenditure for the year amounted to R155 600 000.

The Department of Works and Energy is to get R51 123 000, compared with R13 700 000 last year, mainly for roads, bridges and buildings.

Education takes the second largest bite with R41 662 000 compared to R14 606 000 for 1976/77. The

Department of Interior takes R35 441 000, compared with R166 306 000. — Sapa.

Walter Merewyn
7/2/3/77

Xhosas do need pass

Parliamentary Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Transkeians are still subject to pass laws inside South Africa, in spite of statements to the contrary by the country's Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

This was made clear in the House of Assembly yesterday when the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Hilgard Muller, replied to a question tabled by the United Party's Chief Whip, Mr. T. Gray Hughes.

But Dr. Muller did indicate that the Government was giving attention to the effect of the pass law regulations on Transkeians.

He was asked whether influx control, pass regulations and laws still applied to them.

"Yes," he said, "under the present arrangements Transkeians are subject to the provisions of Section 12 of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act."

Dr. Muller denied that his department had taken over the control and administration of the affairs of Transkeian citizens, as had been claimed by Paramount Chief Matanzima.

The minister said that "as in the case of all other foreign countries my department serves as a channel of communication in all matters which may arise in this connection."

Afterwards, Mr. Hughes demanded that the Government clarify which department controlled the affairs of

TURN TO PAGE 2

braai?

Guinness Book of Records include a man who will try to walk 200m on his hands with his feet behind his head.

A Yugoslav—Ceric, The Human Torch — will set fire to his pyjamas, let them burn for 45 seconds, and then plunge 15m into 80cm of water. — (Sapa-Reuters.)

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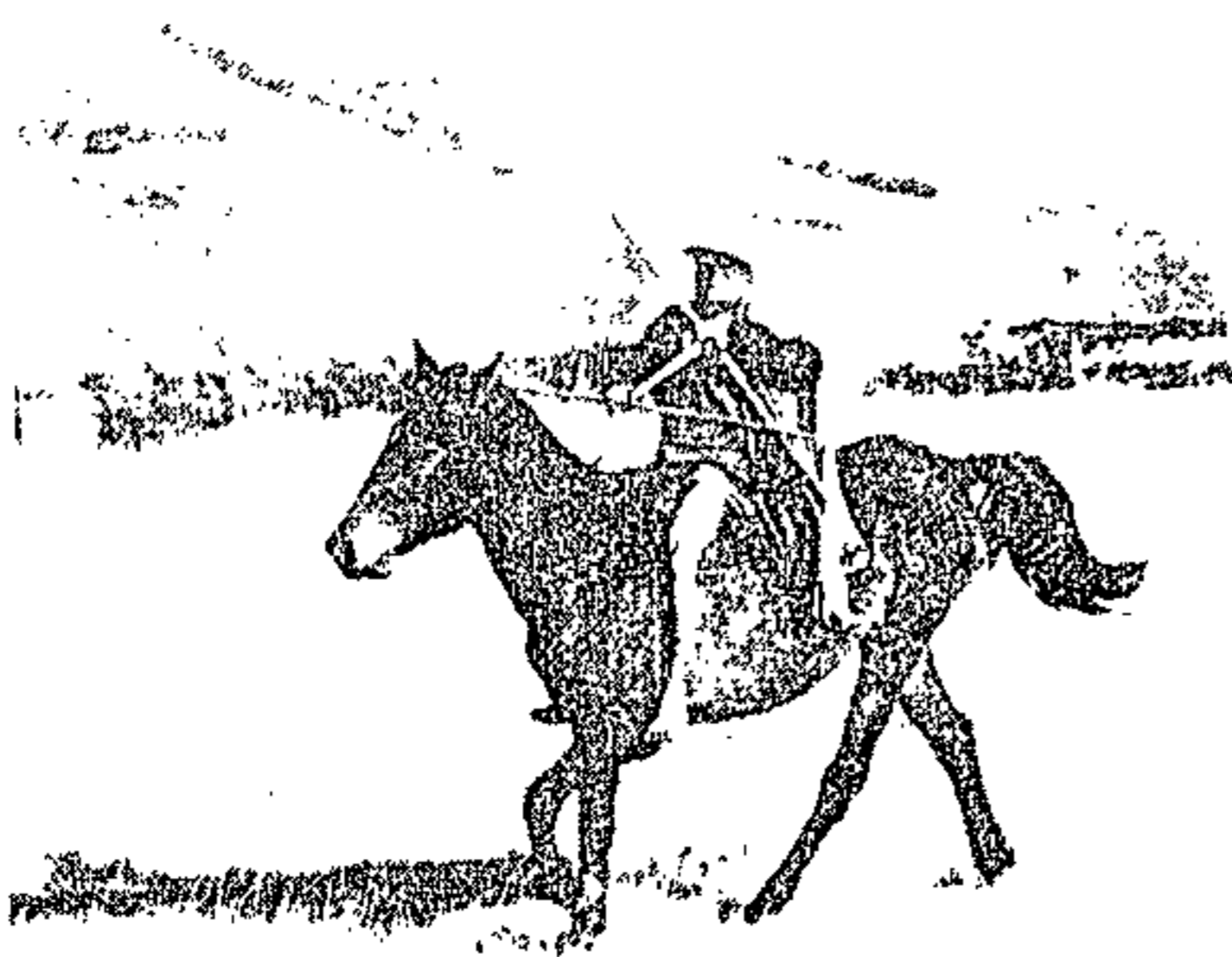
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FIN MAIL
TRANSKEI BUDGET 25/3/77
Hitting the peasants 103

The new livestock tax introduced by the Transkei government in its budget this week is likely to run into bitter opposition from the country's peasantry. It boils down to a wealth tax on the poorest people, a great many of whom are already compelled by poverty to seek employment as migrants in SA.

Finance Minister (and former Pan African Congress exile) Tsepo Letlaka told the Umtata Parliament that revenues under the existing tax system would leave him with a deficit of R37m on his budget of R239m (up from R156m last year). So he has proposed a 20% surcharge on existing general (ie income) tax-rates, an increase of 1 000% on hut taxes (up from R1 per hut to R10), and the new livestock tax.

This, he hopes, will bring in R21m, leaving a deficit of R9.2m, which he



Off his mule and into the mines?

plans to borrow on the SA capital market.

The livestock tax involves R10 for each head of cattle and donkeys, R5 for horses and mules, and R2 for sheep and goats. Letlaka said in his budget speech that people whose incomes were too low for general tax had for too long been contributing too little to the exchequer.

899

bananas, pineapples and granadillas.

In Natal where facilities overall are few, they are especially poor in the following economic regions: 24, which produces 15,5 per cent of the nation's sugar and nearly 9 per cent of its sisal as well as a substantial proportion of its sub-tropical fruit; 25, where groundnuts, fodder, vegetables and both

ic	Region	Business	Schools
/A	St		
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He had no qualms about the new tax.

Apart from the revenue-rising motive, there is another one. The Minister said that stockholders might be obliged to sell stock to pay the tax. The government was in favour of this since the Transkei suffered from overgrazing and its peasant farmers lacked a market orientation. Only 0.25% of the 1.34m cattle were marketed; the rest were unproductive and were not benefiting the country.

Agriculture was the primary industry, and stock farming had to be put on a modern economic footing.

Certainly some stock reduction is likely to result from the new taxes. But an easing of overgrazing will not be the only effect.

The reduction in cash available to the peasant will make him even less able to afford those inputs essential for modernised farming (fertilisers, high quality seed, rented tractors) than he is now. So crop production will probably suffer.

If Letlaka does not intend using the revenue gleaned from the peasants for new rural development projects, then he is simply perversely choosing to squeeze the poor. "The rural Transkeian's resources are already overstrained. Most breadwinners already can't provide for their own families and this tax will only make things worse for them," says UCT development economist Johann Maree.

quantitative prov... cash economies were imposed by colonial rulers to "encourage" them to become wage labourers. They led to violent resistance like the Bambata Rebellion in Natal 70 years ago, and the Bondelswarts uprising in South West Africa in the Twenties.

the other prov... The new tax may have the effect of driving more Transkeians onto the migrant labour market. Surely this is not what the Transkei authorities intend?

In Natal is par... The new tax may have the effect of driving more Transkeians onto the migrant labour market. Surely this is not what the Transkei authorities intend?

ing facilities... The new tax may have the effect of driving more Transkeians onto the migrant labour market. Surely this is not what the Transkei authorities intend?

amely: 09, when... The new tax may have the effect of driving more Transkeians onto the migrant labour market. Surely this is not what the Transkei authorities intend?

l small stock;... The new tax may have the effect of driving more Transkeians onto the migrant labour market. Surely this is not what the Transkei authorities intend?

acts are wheat, groundnuts, seed cotton and... The new tax may have the effect of driving more Transkeians onto the migrant labour market. Surely this is not what the Transkei authorities intend?

orghum, groundnuts, seed cotton, fodder, grapes... The new tax may have the effect of driving more Transkeians onto the migrant labour market. Surely this is not what the Transkei authorities intend?

ck; and 19, where the principal crops are... The new tax may have the effect of driving more Transkeians onto the migrant labour market. Surely this is not what the Transkei authorities intend?

arly

25/3/77

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importing country by the amount. Y by some amount. importing country.

homogeneous commodity that commodity would

ly elastic then a its expected level would

than one.

Bantu: Reference books

*7 Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

Whether Bantu falling under the provisions of paragraph (c), (d), (f) or (g) of Schedule B of Act No. 100 of 1976 have been refused reference books or renewal of reference books; if so, (a) what alternative documents are issued to them by his Department and (b) how many such documents have been issued to date.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

Although no reference books or duplicate reference books were issued to Transkeian Citizens since independence of Transkei, it was recently agreed at the request of the Transkeian Government that duplicate reference books be issued as an interim measure.

(a) Temporary immigration permits.

(b) The required information is not readily available and can only be obtained at considerable expense. The cost involved is not considered to be warranted.

- 1. Increase world
- 2. Decrease the amount of t
- 3. Lower the pr
- 4. Increase out
- 5. Both 1. and 5. above.

- 1. Lower the price
- 2. Raise the price
- 3. Have no effect
- 4. Lower the price
- 5. Both 1. and 4.

- 1. (a) and (b) or
- 2. (b) only.
- 3. (c) only.
- 4. (d) only.
- 5. None of them.

- (a) Zero
- (b) Greater than
- (c)
- (d)

- 1. A is correct because B is correct.
- 2. Both A and B are correct but there is no causal relation.
- 3. A and B are both incorrect.
- 4. B is correct because A is correct.
- 5. None of the above.

- 29. (A) The prices of agricultural products tend to fluctuate less than the prices of manufactured goods.
- (B) The demand for agricultural goods tends to have a lower price elasticity than the demand for manufactured goods.

- 1. The analysis in the quotation is correct.
- 2. The quotation confuses shifts in curves with movements along the curve.
- 3. The quotation is free of logical error but does not describe the way prices behave in actual competitive markets.
- 4. The quotation would be correct if "excess supply" were substituted for "excess demand".
- 5. None of the above.

29/3/77

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS
ECONOMICS 1A

Discussions with Lesotho/Swaziland/
Transkei

CLASS EXAMINATION : 2

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*22. Mr. H. H. SCHWARZ asked the
Minister of Foreign Affairs:

This exam counts 10%

Multiple choice quest
provided. Don't for

Whether any discussions with Lesotho
and Swaziland have taken place in regard
to Transkei's (a) becoming party to cus-
toms and/or currency agreement or (b)
participating in customs revenue and the
use of rand currency; if not, why not; if so,
what was the outcome of the discussions.

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (for the
Minister of Foreign Affairs):

1. Economics' cla

1. Attempt to
2. Use of exp
3. Foundation
4. Explanatio
5. Analytical

(a) and (b) Exploratory talks have taken
place and are still continuing with the
other Customs Union partners about
Transkei becoming a party to the
Customs Union.

Transkei has not yet formally indi-
cated a desire to join the Rand Monet-
ary Union.

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3. An hypoth
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5. An idea wl

Mr. H. H. SCHWARZ: Mr. Speaker,
arising out of the hon. the Minister's reply,
would he like to explain how the Transkei
cannot participate in the monetary unit area
when it is using the rand as currency?

The MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, I would not
like to.

3. Choice is fun

1. People find it difficult to choose what they want.
2. Resources are scarce in relation to people's wants.
3. Choosing makes people act rationally.
4. Opportunity costs depend upon exercising choice.
5. Prices depend on people making choices.

4. Which of the following is considered a 'free good' in Economics ?

1. Water in a canal.
2. Water in a reservoir.
3. Distilled water.
4. Water in the Atlantic Ocean.
5. Mineral water in bottles.

5. Which of the following constitutes real investment ?

1. Purchase of shares through the Stock Exchange.
2. Opening an account with a bank.
3. Buying a factory completed last year.
4. Building a block of flats.
5. Buying National Savings Certificates.

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RDM 29/3/77

Transkei livestock tax is halved

Own Correspondent
UMTATA. — The Transkeian Government has back-pedalled on its proposed livestock levy by halving taxes on all animals except donkeys.

This was announced by the Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, after a surprise cau-

cus meeting yesterday.

The Government came in for heavy criticism from Opposition members after the livestock levy was announced by the Minister of Finance, Mr Tsepo Letlaka, in his Budget speech on Wednesday.

Chief Kaiser said he had discussed the matter in

great detail with Mr Letlaka over the weekend. "We have reduced the taxes, but feel the people must contribute to the running of the country."

It was impossible for only public servants, businessmen and salaried people to be taxed.

The Chief gave an ex-

ample of a man with 500 sheep earning more than R2 000 for wool each year — but he did not pay tax.

Money was needed for roads and other facilities — even to pay for overseas experts on farming — and people who owned stock had to contribute.

UMTATA. - The Prime Minister of Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, today threatened to break all relations with South Africa and warned of an armed struggle if East Griqualand is incorporated into Natal.

This is the first time the once friendly Transkei has threatened to break all ties with its only benefactor, South Africa.

Chief Matanzima's warning was made in the Transkei National Assembly.

He was speaking on an urgent motion deprecating the action of the Cape and Natal Administrators in accepting in principle the recommendation of the Steyn Committee of Inquiry that East Griqualand become part of Natal.

His motion was a reaction to a report that the two Administrators had jointly announced their decision in Cape Town yesterday.

Chief Matanzima called on the South African Government to stop the incorporation move and to transfer the land to the Republic of Transkei forthwith.

Break ties

"I want to tell the world and South Africa in particular that if this claim by Natal is implemented we shall come to the parting of the ways as far as Transkei and South Africa is concerned," he said.

He also warned that Transkei would break all agreements entered into with South Africa, withdraw its ambassador from Pretoria and return all White officials on loan to it from the South African Government.

After breaking relations with South Africa, Transkei would seek diplomatic ties with any other strong country in the world.

This remark sparked interjections by the members of "Hear hear, Podgorny, Podgorny."

"This can only lead to armed struggle between Transkei and the Republic of South Africa," he said.

Historical

Chief Matanzima said that in view of the South African Government's recent decision to withdraw its controversial Press Bill "we have no doubts the Republican Cabinet will take into serious consideration our views."

He claimed that the district comprising East Griqualand belonged historically to Transkei.

Chief Matanzima's motion was supported by the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Cromwell Diko.

the change in income. quantity demand to

Ilinge/Ezebelini in Glen Grey district

Mr. H. E. J. VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

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goods requires an goods necessitates a goods. population of these areas according to ethnic groups; whether Bantu from (a) the Western Cape and (b) other parts of South Africa (i) were resettled in these areas during 1976 and (ii) are to be resettled in these areas during 1977; if so, how many in each area in each year. The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT: (1) (a) and (b) Yes. (2) (a) Falls away. See reply above. (b) My Department is not in a position to make surveys of the population groups because the townships are part of the Transkei. (3) (a) (i) and (ii) No. (b) (i) Yes. 334 Families. (ii) Yes. 200 Families.

- (1) Whether the area of (a) Ilinge and (b) Ezebelini in the Glen Grey district has been included in the Transkei; if not, why not;
(2) (a) in which homeland are these areas to be consolidated and (b) what is the population of these areas according to ethnic groups;
(3) whether Bantu from (a) the Western Cape and (b) other parts of South Africa (i) were resettled in these areas during 1976 and (ii) are to be resettled in these areas during 1977; if so, how many in each area in each year.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) (a) and (b) Yes.
(2) (a) Falls away. See reply above.
(b) My Department is not in a position to make surveys of the population groups because the townships are part of the Transkei.
(3) (a) (i) and (ii) No.
(b) (i) Yes. 334 Families.
(ii) Yes. 200 Families.

- 1. Measured by the
2. A measure of the
3. The ratio of the
4. None of the above.
5. Two of the above.
11. Price elasticity of
10. In an economy in which
9. The law of diminishing
8. Which one of the following must be held constant in drawing up
7. Choose the statement that is incorrect.
6. The law of increasing (relative) cost is incompatible with

Passports for Transkeian citizens

18. We define ^{(*)4.} Mr. H. H. SCHWARZ asked the Minister of the Interior:

1. An in
2. A neg
3. A pos
4. An ela
5. None c

Whether passports issued prior to 26 October 1976 to persons who are now

Transkeian citizens and which are returned in order to obtain a refund of their deposits, will be re-delivered to such Transkeian citizens who wish to travel in the future.

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19. Income rise is inelastic.

1. A fall
2. A fall
3. A rise
4. A rise
5. A fall

†The MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR:

No.

in demand for cups of more than 10%.
demand for saucers of less than 10%.
demand for both cups and saucers.

demand for cups is income

20. If the price elasticity of demand for cabbage is 1,3, would a rise in output due to favourable weather conditions cause farmers to

1. Make more money than they would otherwise have done.
2. Make less money than they would otherwise have done.
3. Plant different crops next year.
4. Demand a higher price per cabbage.
5. None of the above.

21. Assume that the supply of maize is perfectly elastic. A decrease (shift to the left) in demand will

1. Cause the price of maize to rise.
2. Cause farmers' incomes to fall.
3. Cause farmers' incomes to rise.
4. Lead to a reduction in the supply of wheat.
5. None of the above.

22. Consider the following statements :

- (A) The cobweb model is based on the assumption that price in year t determines quantity supplied in year $t+1$.
- (B) The supply curve of agricultural products is likely to be elastic in the short run.

1. A is correct because B is correct.
2. B is correct because A is correct.
3. Both A and B are correct but there is no casual relationship.
4. Neither A nor B is correct.
5. A is correct but B is incorrect.

23. One reason why the quantity demanded of a good tends to fall as its price rises is

1. The increase in price shifts the supply curve upwards.
2. The increase in price shifts the demand curve downwards.
3. At higher prices suppliers are willing to supply less.
4. People feel poorer and cut down on their use of the good.
5. Demand has to fall to restore equilibrium after a price rise.

DAILY DISP 1/4/77

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Bank of Transkei opens doors today

JOHANNESBURG — The Bank of Transkei, established to allow citizens of the country an opportunity to invest and share in the profits of an indigenous commercial bank, will begin trading today, Mr W. Engelbrecht, general manager of Volkskas, announced yesterday.

The bank has an authorised capital of four million 50c shares of which two million have been issued. Volkskas owns half of the issued capital while the other half has been subscribed

for by 1 700 individual Transkeian investors (529 800 shares) and by the Transkeian Development and Research Fund, an agency of the Government (469 300 shares). The balance is owned by the original signatories to the agreement.

The bank has taken over the former Volkskas branches in Umtata and Butterworth. The various properties owned by Volkskas in Transkei have been transferred to the Bank of Transkei at cost.

The personnel originally transferred from South Africa to the Volkskas branches will be seconded to the Bank of Transkei while the service contracts of all staff who joined Volkskas in Transkei will be transferred to the new bank.

The board consists of Mr G. P. Madikizela, Dr M. D. Marais, Mr Z. J. Mbuge, Mr S. M. Mpotulo, Mr C. Reek and Mr D. P. van Huyssteen (chairman). — SAPA.

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different from your friends. Discuss it with others, please.
Then write five sentences about how you see yourself as being
yourself, how you see yourself as being similar to others.
See Box 7 on page 21. Please write five statements about
In which ways are you similar to and different from others?

TUT NINE

someone close to you and ask for comments.
Please write a fifty-word self-description. Discuss it with

Documents nightmare for young

Blacks with Transkei fathers

SUN. TRIBUNE 10/4/77

By TONY SPENCER-SMITH

YOUNG BLACKS whose fathers were born in Transkei are being refused reference books by the authorities — even though they were born in white urban areas and are entitled to live there.

Blacks with remote paternal links with the Transkei have the same experience when they lose their reference books and apply for new ones. In all cases they are being told to apply for Transkei travel documents instead.

This is causing increasing concern and anguish among blacks in white urban areas.

The Athlone Advice Office in the Cape Peninsula, which helps Africans with legal residence and work permits, is having no success in getting people asking to be re-assessed with reference books.

While the authorities say the travel document will not affect permanent residence rights in the urban areas, many blacks

16-year-old daughter had applied for her first reference book last November and been given only a temporary identification certificate valid for six months.

She had been told to check every month with the Department of Bantu Administration and Development to see if her document was ready. No mention was made of Transkei.

This year she was shown a paper from Pretoria saying as her father had been born in Transkei she could get only a Transkei travel document. She was told to apply for this and pay 50 cents for it.

Her three elder brothers and sisters all have reference books, and she could not understand why she was denied the same document.

"After all, my husband and I are qualified to live in the Peninsula under Section 101 (b) of the Urban Areas Act, even though my husband came from Transkei."

Inquiries myself and eventually had to tell her that she would be arrested if she did not apply for it.

"So she did — and was told there were no travel documents available, leaving her with only the temporary certificate. This sort of thing is a terrible shock to people."

Her daughter had, in fact, seen Transkei for the first time last year, when she went to boarding school in Lady Frere, a move which does not affect urban area residence rights.

A Guguletu youth born there in 1960 and therefore qualified under Section 101 (a) applied for a reference book in December 1976 and was given a temporary identification certificate.

In January this year he was told at the Department of Bantu Administration and Development in Observatory that he would not be given a reference book, but a Transkei travel document was issued to his father was

for a new one. Finally on January 14 she was told by the Bantu Department in Observatory she had to have a travel document and not a reference book as her father was born in Willowdale in Transkei.

Her father is now qualified to live in the Peninsula and he is also in Nyanga.

A woman living as a legal lodger with her brother in Guguletu. She qualifies in terms of section 10 A (1) having been born in Nyanga in 1945. She reported her lost reference book at Langa in January this year, and was asked if her father was born in Transkei. She was then given permit valid for six months, which states that Transkei is her country of origin.

She was told that she would get a Transkei

travel document endorsed so that she could stay in the Peninsula if, in fact, she was entitled to do so.

A woman born in Cape Town in 1951, who now lives in her father's house in Guguletu is qualified to live in the Peninsula under section 101 (1).

After losing her reference book last November she was given a temporary permit in January and told to take out a travel document at the Transkei Consulate because her father was born in the Transkei. She herself was born in The Strand in 1961.

Mrs Noel Robb, director of the Advice Office, said an 18 year old girl in a completely hysterical state had come in this week seeking help because she had been refused a reference book and told

that she could only have a travel document.

She was in absolute terror of being sent away to Transkei, which she has never even seen.

"She was born in Cape Town and has always lived here," said Mrs Robb. "Her father who was born in Transkei is apparently quite useless as a parent and has never given her any help at all."

"Now the poor child has no security of life at all. Nothing can convince her that she might not be forced to go to Transkei. The officials are finding it most impossible to cope with the flood of people who are afraid of the same thing."

"And it is completely untrue that people in this position are being given both the travel document and reference books. They are being given no option at all."

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ASYLUM BID
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Pascoe Ludidi, former
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secretary-general of rul-
ing Transkei National
Independence Party and
chief whip from last
October to March sought
political asylum in Leso-
tho. Accompanied by
wife and baby, arrived
in Maseru and reported
to the refugees com-
mittee and police.

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② 325 General

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Kaiser retreats on cattle taxes

RDM 14/4/77

Own Correspondent
UMTATA. — The Transkei Government yesterday again back-tracked on its proposed livestock levy by more than halving taxes on all animals except donkeys. Announcing the reduction the Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said the Cabinet had listened to recommendations from opposition and government members carefully. Chief Kaiser said he hoped the people would take note of this and return MPs to Parliament. When the levy was first proposed it was heavily criticised by opposition members who said it could lead to revolution. The government then halved the taxes. The original R10 a head of cattle is now R2; the

original R5 for horses and mules is now R1; the original R2 for sheep and goats is now 50c and the original R10 for donkeys is now R5.

The Minister of Finance, Mr Tsepo Letlaka, said he did not want to encourage the breeding of donkeys. People should rather have mules, he said.

Delivering his policy speech Mr Letlaka said taxation would in future play a greater role in public finance.

"A revamping of the entire tax pyramid is necessary," he said.

The tax proposals in the budget mean that most tax would be collected in Transkei, loosening Transkei's tax bonds with South Africa.

To completely revise the taxation system a job had been offered to a professionally qualified Transkei citizen.

"Should he accept, developments in a revision of our tax system may be expected by 1978/79," said Mr Letlaka.

Of 168 posts in the Department of Finance only six were occupied by expatriates. He expected the deputy secretary's post to be filled by a Transkeian on May 1 this year and a Transkeian would be promoted to secretary on July 1.

Mr Letlaka thanked the scores of "dedicated South African public servants" who assisted Transkei with financial administration since 1963.

He proposed that R2,6-million be voted for his department for the coming financial year.

Homelands' Bill is welcomed by ^{11/4/77} CNP

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN

If the Bantu Homelands' Constitution Amendment Bill would lead to the creation of autonomous states of a federal structure, it would be most welcome to the Opposition Ciskei National Party under Chief Justice Mabandla.

This was said here yesterday by former Ciskei Minister for Education, Mr/L. S. Mtoba, a CNP executive member who was explaining the attitude of his party towards the Bill.

The Bill, which is before the South African Parliament, is designed to give full autonomy in regard to internal affairs to homelands.

The CNP said in a statement after an executive meeting at Debe Nek that the Bill would be most welcome if it would lead to the creation of autonomous states of a federal structure "or simply as non-racial

provincial administrations, an exercise which would make better sense and provide for a stable society in South Africa".

Homeland independence was not the answer to the South African situation "and the Bill is an indication of the Government's submission that homeland independence has failed," the statement said.

"While the majority of blacks in the country do not want it, with some homeland leaders either uncertain or sceptical about it, the rest of the world sees it as major apartheid."

"While the philosophy of homeland independence has not convinced the countries which matter most as quickly as was hoped, it nonetheless continues to be potentially explosive."

CNP regarded the Bill "which introduces a more pliable course" as a



MR MTOBA . . . admission independence failed.

graceful about face on the part of the Government with regard to homeland independence..

CNP reiterated its opposition to homeland independence "which is incompatible with our principles." — DDR.

In which ways are you similar to and different from others?
See Box 7 on page 21. Please write five statements about yourself, how you see yourself as being similar to others.
Then write five sentences about how you see yourself as being different from your friends. Discuss it with others, please.

TUT NINE

Please write a fifty-word self-description. Discuss it with someone close to you and ask for comments.

Transkei gets two areas

CAPE TOWN — The two resettlement areas of Ilinge and Esebelini in the Eastern Cape have after all been included in Transkei.

This was disclosed in the House of Assembly yesterday when the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M. C. Botha, replied to a question tabled by Mr Horace van Rensburg (PRP, Bryanston).

The two areas, originally part of the Ciskei, were a source of conflict as the Transkeian leadership was unwilling to accept them because they contained "displaced" people not necessarily of Transkeian origin.

When the Glen Grey district was transferred to Transkei before its independence, Ilinge and Esebelini were excluded.

Yesterday, Mr Botha said both areas had been included in Transkei, but he did not indicate when they were transferred. — PC.

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Please write a fifty-word self-description. Discuss it with

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Kaiser's land claims rejected by historian

11/4/77

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CAPE TOWN — The claims by Transkei's Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, that the newly-independent country was historically entitled to East Griqualand were disputed by a leading South African historian, Prof Basil le Cordeur, last night.

"It seems that from what we can discover there was no effective occupation by the Southern Nguni people in the whole of the area we now know as East Griqualand," Prof Le Cordeur said.

At the same time, it emerged yesterday that the South African Government is unlikely to bow to Chief Kaiser's threats even if he does break off diplomatic relations.

In a question in the House of Assembly last month, the Minister of Foreign Affairs said the South African and Transkei Governments

had exchanged views on East Griqualand, on historical grounds, but the Republican Government "differs fundamentally from the Transkeian Government with respect to the matter and can therefore not support its assertion."

This is still the South African view and in spite of this week's developments, it appears that it will not move away from it.

Even the Progressive Reform Party's Mrs Helen Suzman, said: "I think it will turn out to be a lot of hot air myself".

Prof Le Cordeur said the only people who effectively occupied the area known as East Griqualand, which in any event was an artificial name, were the San People, who are more popularly known as bushmen, until the Griqua people moved there in the 1860s.

He said it seemed that Nguni people had never

stayed in the area for any length of time because of the lack of grazing for six months of the year.

Chief Kaiser had said Kokstad originally belonged to Chief Faku of the Pondos, but this was not reflected by historical events.

Various groups had lived in the area, but until the Griquas arrived in the area, no one effectively occupied it.

It was true that a Sotho chief, Nehemiah Moshweshawe, had from 1859 occupied the area around Matatiele — one of the disputed areas — before any white control had been established and there were Sotho people living in Transkei on the East Griqualand border.

But if Chief Kaiser's claims were justified, one could also argue that the Ndebele of Rhodesia or the people in Malawi should return to Zululand, Prof Le Cordeur said. — DDC.

In which ways are you similar to and different from others?
See Box 7 on page 21. Please write five statements about yourself, how you see yourself as being similar to others.
Then write five sentences about how you see yourself as being different from your friends. Discuss it with others, please.

TUT NINE

Please write a fifty-word self-description. Discuss it with someone close to you and ask for comments.

Kaiser shields officials

Own Correspondent

UMTATA — Prime Minister Kaiser Matanzima has ordered Transkei MPs to stop attacking white officials on loan to his Government from South Africa.

The order was prompted by bitter attacks in the Assembly during a debate of Chief Matanzima's urgent motion on the East Griqualand land issue.

Introducing the motion earlier this week Chief Matanzima threatened, among other things, to send back all white officials if East Griqualand was annexed to Natal.

His lead sparked a tirade against white officials by members who spoke to the motion, which was carried unanimously.

NO ETIQUETTE

Chief Matanzima's surprise order today is understood to have been in response to representations by South Africa's Ambassador to Transkei, Mr D Potgieter.

The Prime Minister pointed out to the House that white officials, although on loan from South Africa, were "de facto servants of the Transkei Government."

He said it was "not etiquette" to attack a man who could not defend himself in the House.



2/4/77m

Passport to big mystery

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Parliamentary
Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — A Transkeian Cabinet minister, Mr. R. M. Madikizela, and a senior Government official travelled overseas this year on mystery passports.

In the House of Assembly yesterday the Prime Minister Mr. John Vorster, replying to a question on behalf of the newly installed Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. P. W. Botha, said the Transkeians were not holders of South African passports.

Mr. Vorster also lashed out at the MP who wanted to know what passports they had used, the Progressive Reform Party's Mr. Harry Schwarz.

"Questions of this nature serve no useful purpose and can only trouble the good relations which exist," he said.

Refusal

In Umtata yesterday, Transkei Government officials refused to say what passports Mr. Madikizela, who is Minister of Planning and Commerce, and his department's secretary, Mr. Ashton Dunjwa, who is a former president of the South African African Cricket Board, had used and which countries they had visited.

But it was confirmed that they had travelled overseas.

Earlier this year it was announced in Umtata that Mr. Madikizela and Mr. Dunjwa would visit Switzerland, West Germany, France, Holland, Britain and Canada.

Although Transkeian passports can be used in neutral Switzerland, no Western countries have recognised Transkei since its independence in October last year.

Foreign firms eye Transkei

Sunday Times Reporter
FOREIGN business interest in Transkei has increased tenfold since independence, says a spokesman for the Transkei Development Corporation. The spokesman, Mr J. P. Maritz, told the Sunday Times that the number of investment inquiries from abroad had increased dramatically since Octo-

ber 26, when Transkei became Africa's 50th state. But he added that not all the inquiries could be expected to turn into concrete investments. "An inquiry is no more than an inquiry. One can never say it is genuine interest until the people concerned say they want to come to Transkei to see for themselves," he

said. "Nonetheless, we hope that a fair percentage of these inquiries could in time become positive investments." There were certain investment projects in the pipeline, he said, and details would be disclosed later. Mr Andrew Hatcher, a spokesman for the New York public relations

firm that handles Transkei's account, said investment inquiries had increased to between three and five a week. All the inquiries were immediately channelled through to Umtata. But foreign investment inquiries should not be interpreted as de facto recognition of Transkei, say observers.

24/7/81

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Transkei frees 9 detained by SA

UMTATA — Transkei intends to sign an extradition treaty with South Africa, but this will not apply to political offenders, Transkei's Minister of Justice, said yesterday when he announced the release of nine detainees.

Announcing the release in Parliament yesterday, Chief George Matanzima said: "It is general knowledge a number of people were detained in Transkei before independence."

They were not detained for their opposition to independence contrary to "wild speculation," said Chief George.

On the basis of available information, he said most of those presently detained were engaged in subversive activities directed against the South African Government in contravention of the Terrorism Act.

They could not be tried in Transkeian courts.

The nine detainees released yesterday were: Ezra Mtshontshi, Clarence Makwetu, Synod Madlebe, Agreement Mpendulo, Discipline Nkoyeni, Orsmond Kumalo, Maxwell Spelman, Mackey Maboza and Robert Ntlatywa.

Chief George warned them although the Transkeian Government would not permit any foreign power to use Transkei as "a fishing net for catching its political enemies, it will equally not allow political opportunists to use our territory as a springboard for launching subversive activities against our neighbouring states."

He also warned the released detainees not to disturb law and order in Transkei or the full weight of the law would be used against them. —

DDR.

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Transkei wants a strong army

UMTATA — Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, aims to create a disciplined, well-trained and efficient army to act as a deterrent on the Marxist onslaught of the free world.

Speaking in the National Assembly on defence, Chief Kaiser, who is also Minister of Defence, said the short-term aim was to create a nucleus of well-trained personnel in the key command and administrative posts.

One Transkei battalion had a strength of seven officers, 67 non-commissioned officers and 201 riflemen. There were also 57 recruits selected in January undergoing basic training.

"Special on the job training is being given to the officers who will also attend short specialised courses this year and undertake a series of visits to military installations in South Africa," Chief Kaiser said.

"A former headmaster had been seconded to the Defence Force. He was

completing a military word list in Xhosa and was assisting soldiers in their studies."

The Prime Minister said there was a need for a youth preparedness programme and a cadet system and a study for these programmes was being conducted.

A national service scheme for young men who had left school was also being studied. The shortage of finance would restrict such a scheme, but financial provision for a national service in 1977 had been made.

Civil defence would also be initiated in 1977. "Planning for natural disasters such as floods, fires, drought and for disasters resulting from enemy action will be co-ordinated by the Department of Defence.

"Such planning will commence in the towns and in more heavily populated rural areas," he said.

The Prime Minister voted a sum of R1 342 000 for defence for the coming financial year. — DDR.

Chief Kaiser invited to visit Ecuador

UMTATA — An official Ecuador delegation visiting Transkei have invited Prime Minister Chief Kaiser Matanzima to pay an official visit to their country.

The Ecuador delegation arrived in Umtata yesterday for a four day visit and presented their credentials to the Transkei Government in the



CHIEF KAISER

National Assembly yesterday afternoon.

Vice-Admiral Aurelio Maldonado Mino read a message on behalf of the President of Ecuador, Rear-Admiral Alfredo Poveda Burbano.

He said: "I state our deep appreciation with our most sincere wishes in order that the results of this brotherly closeness be beneficial to our respective countries.

"Aware of the philosophy which has inspired the creation of the state of Transkei, and convinced of the brave spirit in defence of their liberty, we formulate our most strong desire that this crusade for your sovereignty will have the deserved and just support with the framework of international relationships.

"And on leaving the boundaries of this state, we take the greatest impression of your nobleness, expecting the corresponding visit by yourself to our country," said the vice-admiral.

Chief Kaiser accepted the invitation. Chief Kaiser said peace and harmony were only feasible when people from all over the world forged

strong and lasting bonds of friendship and solidarity.

"The people of Transkei, having recently liberated themselves from the centuries-old domination and exploitation by a foreign colonialist power, are sharply conscious of the need for peace and harmony among the nations of the world.

"My government and the people of Transkei are fully aware of the dark and ominous clouds now gathering on the horizon in Southern Africa. We are aware that rabid racism, national oppression and exploitation of man by man have all created fertile soil and the right climate for a vicious attack on our sub-continent by exploitative capitalism and aggressive communist imperialism," said Chief Kaiser.

Transkei was determined to resist these unwelcome foreign forces, the Transkeian Prime Minister said.

"The developing nations have to stand together in defence of their freedom. Developing Third World countries share a common experience of struggle

against colonial oppression and imperialist exploitation," Chief Kaiser said.

They were used to pooling their resources and helping one another develop a vigorous trade on an equal basis.

Tomorrow the visiting delegation will visit the industrial area in Umtata and will see the planned hydro-electric scheme on the Umtata River and the Bazia forest. They will drive to the Omata and Ncora irrigation schemes.

On Wednesday they will visit Port St Johns. This will be followed on Thursday by discussion, the establishment of economic and cultural ties and the signing of agreements. The visiting delegation will then have a press conference.

They leave Transkei on Friday morning. — DDR.

Bees kill farmer

DELMAS — A farmer, Mr M. Mijatogach, 45, was stung to death and his son Mike, left seriously hurt when a swarm of bees attacked them while ploughing at Sundra in the Eastern Transvaal on Sunday. — SAPA.

3

Document problems at Transkei border post

EAST LONDON — A Book of Life or an identity card is not a "travel document," as many people are finding out to their cost.

Latest victims of the hiatus of travel through the Transkei are an East London family, Mr and Mrs Rob Turner and their two young children, who were turned back by South African officials yesterday at the Kei Bridge border post.

Mr and Mrs Turner, who were on their way on holiday to the Drakensberg, found their Book of Life was not acceptable at the border post and were told

they could only go through the post if they produced South African passports.

Fortunately they had passports — but they had to return to East London to get them, thereby losing several hours of their holiday and several rands in the cost of petrol to the Kei Bridge and back.

The confusion of travellers through the Transkei stems from the fact that shortly after the country became independent last year, border post officials were recognising a Book of Life or an identity card as a travel document.

Since then, however, the situation is becoming the same as if a tourist wished to enter other foreign countries, like Lesotho and Swaziland, where the production of a passport is essential for entry.

A spokesman at the Kei Bridge control post has said although in certain circumstances a Book of Life or an identity card were acceptable as travel documents, the holder had to prove by means of an official receipt they had applied for a passport.

"My advice is to play it safe and have a passport," he said. —DDR

Varsity to open in May

UMTATA — The University of Transkei is to be officially opened and the Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, installed as Chancellor on May 6 at a function in the Umtata City Hall.

Transkeian Cabinet Ministers, principals from all the South African universities, deans of all the faculties of the University of Fort Hare and the University of Transkei students have been invited to the function.

Until October 26 last year the university was a branch of Fort Hare.

The principal, Prof B. de V. van der Merwe, said the number of students enrolled this year had more than doubled to 294.

Of these students 96 are enrolled in the newly formed faculty of

economic sciences and 198 in the faculty of arts. There are 11 honours students.

There are no racial restrictions on the entrance of students to the university and seven white students, one an honours candidate, have registered this year.

There are only six full-time students at the university. The other 288 are part-time.

Prof Van der Merwe attributed this to the shortage of accommodation space which would be vastly improved when residences opened after the completion of the first phase of the new campus. At present the university is housed temporarily in prefabricated buildings next to Umtata's Technical College.

The first phase contract

of R13.2 million has been awarded to Murray and Stewart. It includes a library, auditorium for 500, administrative facilities, four laboratories, lecture rooms, tutorial rooms and a hostel for 500.

If money was available it was hoped to start on phase two, the construction of the new campus, as the number of students wanting to register had exceeded estimates, Prof Van der Merwe said.

The first phase is scheduled to be completed in two years and the first graduates will receive their degrees early in 1979.

Two laboratories are to be added to the Technical College building to enable the start of a department of natural sciences next year.

14. The disenchantment between ^{regime} against the ~~the~~ over inequality + pricing was paralleled by the ~~the~~ ~~transkeian~~ labour union: how the r.p. govt. was to ~~be met~~ ~~in order to~~ was reluctant to help the migration of ~~the~~ from ~~the~~ powers to towns (p. 15)

RDM 7/4/77

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US Black gets paid to boost Transkei

By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK. — A Black American has been retained at R100 000 a year to promote Transkei, with lavish expenses on the side.

He is Mr Jay Parker, 40, who began doing publicity work for Transkei a year ago. Then he said he was doing it out of his own pocket, purely from personal conviction.

Under a deal signed in February, he will now get R9 000 a month and can also collect up to R60 000 a year in expenses.

Mr Parker said he had taken over from a fellow Black publicist, Mr Andy Hatcher.

Mr Hatcher's firm, Sidney S. Baron, now concentrates on promoting South Africa, getting R300 000 a year from the South African Information Department.

Mr Parker said he was paying particular attention to influencing American journalists. "People have been misled with bad information or no information. I'm getting to these guys."

The US does not recognise Transkei — "crazy", says Mr Parker — and no Transkei official has yet tested the US with a visa application.

Transkei's Minister of Commerce was expected to try in January, when he visited Europe, but the attempt was abandoned.

Mr Parker says he is keeping his publicity material elementary.

"People don't even know where Transkei is. A lot don't even know where Africa is."

R100 000 to promote Transkei in America

NEW YORK — A black American from Philadelphia has been retained at R100 000 a year to promote Transkei here — with lavish expenses on the side.

He is Jay Parker, a little-known 40-year-old Washington-based publicist first noticed promoting Transkei a year ago. Then he said he was

doing it out of his own pocket, from personal conviction.

But in a deal signed in February with the Transkei Minister of Foreign Affairs, Parker gets R9 000 a month and can also collect up to R60 000 a year in working expenses without calling on Umtata.

He can bill the cost of special projects, cocktail parties, speech-writing and travel on top of this.

Payments are on a quarterly basis, with 90 days notice on either side.

"I'm it," Parker said cheerfully. "I'm having darn good success." He said he had taken over from fellow black publicist, Andy Hatcher, following Transkei independence. — DDC.

US storm kills 32

NEW YORK — At least 32 people were killed and thousands driven from their homes in a destructive wind and rain storm that flooded rivers in mountainous areas of the southeastern United States on Tuesday. — SAPA-AP.

Travel papers muddle cleared

EAST LONDON — The confusion about documents to travel through Transkei was cleared up yesterday.

The senior control officer at the Kei Bridge border post, Mr A.J. Stap, said South African citizens would be allowed to cross the border on production of their Book of Life.

He emphasised, however, this did not apply to aliens, many of whom also have a Book of Life.

"Aliens must produce their national passport as they will also have to have visas for the Transkei side of the border post", said Mr Stap.

He added that identity cards were not recognised as travel documents.

South African citizens who produce their Book of Life and who are travelling with children, may, however, hit a snag.

Unless the child also has a Book of Life they will not be allowed to cross the border. Children without this document must be in possession of a passport.

Mr Stap said anyone intending to travel through

Transkei who was in doubt about their documents could contact the Kei Bridge border control post by phone at Komga 164 during ordinary business hours, and at Komga 136 after hours. — DDR

7/4/77 JA

7/4/77

Transkei, Ecuador to promote trade

8/4/77
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UMTATA — The visit of an official Ecuadorian delegation to Transkei was of great significance because it was putting Transkei on the international map, Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said yesterday.

The Transkeian leader was speaking at a news conference after talks between the delegation and the Transkei Cabinet.

A statement released jointly by the Ecuadorian delegation and Transkei said other countries should examine for themselves by way of missions the real position of Transkei.

"The tendency so far appears to have been to confuse the Government and people of Transkei unfairly with the policies of the South African

Government."

The delegation had satisfied itself the independence of Transkei was gained at the insistence of the people of Transkei after 20 years of negotiation.

"The democratic and economic freedom and the non-racial stance of the Republic of Transkei was found by the delegation to be adequately demonstrated and is considered to be in line with the requirements of accepted world opinion," the statement said.

Transkei and Ecuador have decided to formulate and promote trade and cultural relationships with each other and hope to encourage trade missions.

The Ecuadorians leave Transkei tomorrow. —
DDR.

Natal Mercury 15/4/77

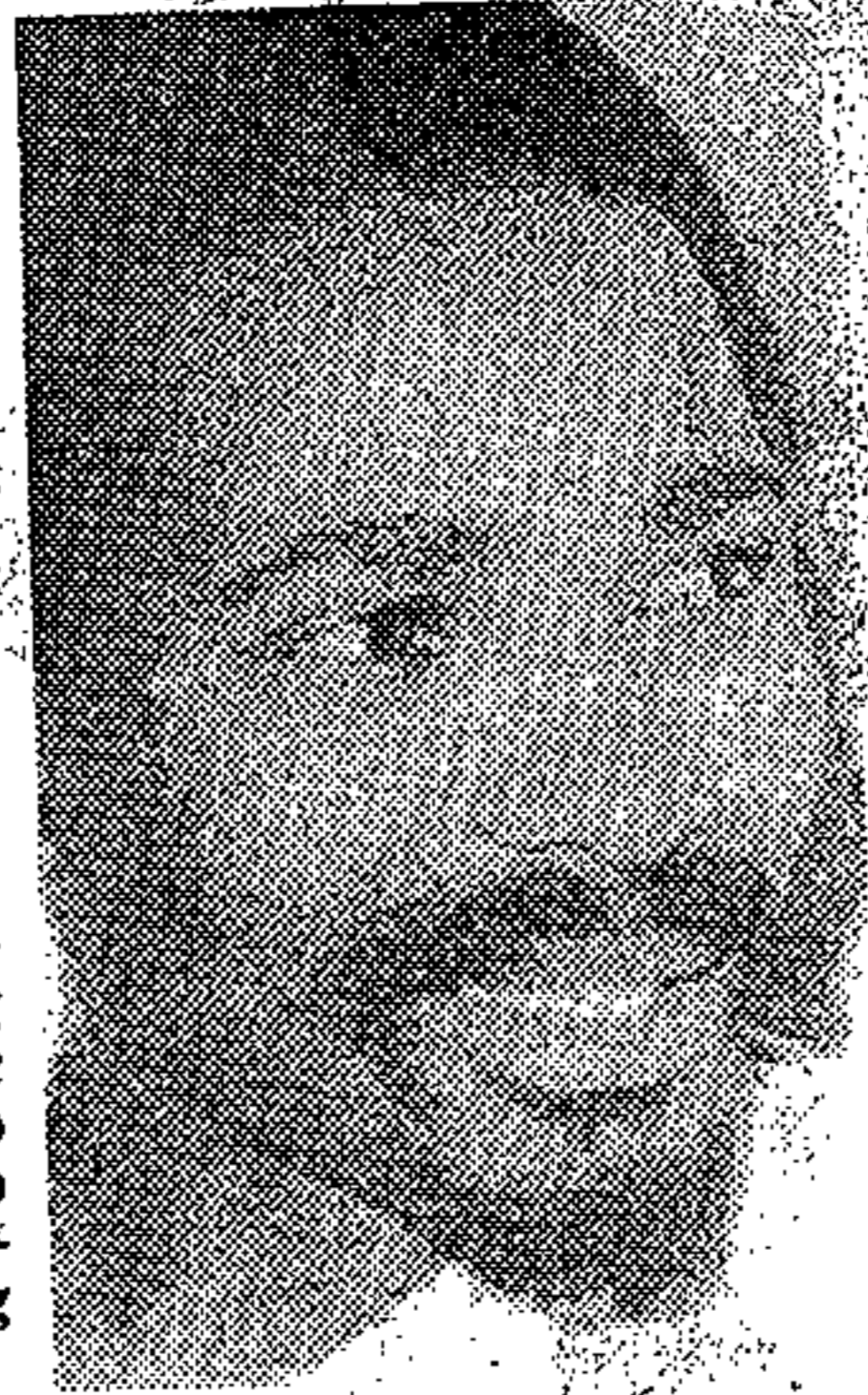
Transkei MP says he fled through fear

MASERU — Transkei MP, Mr. Pascoe Ludidi, said yesterday he fled to Lesotho because he was out of favour with his Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, and he feared he would be detained or suppressed.

Evading questions at his first press conference since he crossed into Lesotho with his wife and baby on Monday to seek political asylum, Mr Ludidi claimed the authorities were "trying to isolate me from public opinion with a view to suppressing me or to isolate me from public opinion before detaining me."

Mr Ludidi, former Chief Whip in the ruling Transkei National Independence Party, and the party's secretary-general, said: "My principles forced me to resign as Chief Whip and join the Opposition."

Mr Ludidi, who formed his own Transkei United Party recently, said he had major basic differences with existing political parties in Transkei. There was no pressure on him to leave Transkei, but he was being harassed in his political life.



MR LUDIDI

He said the trouble started when he tried to introduce an amendment to Chief Kaiser's motion condemning the United Nations for double standards. He felt Transkei should not condemn the UN.

"From that day Radio Transkei as well as Radio Bantu never broadcast any contribution I made in Parliament."

Reacting to a statement by Chief Kaiser that he had left because he was seeking fame outside his

own country, he said: "There is fame when you are voted overwhelmingly into Parliament by your people."

He had forsaken the fame and luxury of his position as Chief Whip last month to form his own party.

"There is no fame in being an opposition member, but there comes a time when principles come before money," he said.

Asked why he had sought asylum in Lesotho, which has been at loggerheads with Transkei since independence, Mr Ludidi said: "It is the safest place."

He has been provided with a security guard but emphasised he was not in detention.

"I was received humanely and well treated," he said.

He dismissed as "completely untrue" reports that he was detained by police in Lesotho.

The Permanent Secretary for the Interior, Mr Thabane, confirmed Mr Ludidi's application for political asylum was being considered. — DDC.

Kaiser attacked over silence on Ludidi, page 18.

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D. Dispatch 15/4/77

Koyana: house is investment

UMTATA — Transkei's Minister of Foreign Affairs, has described the purchase by his Government of a R190,000 house in the exclusive Johannesburg suburb of Houghton as a "great investment."

Replying to his policy speech, Mr Digby Koyana said the property contained 10 erven. The house alone costs R60,000.

"Because the seller himself undertook to construct some offices and houses for consuls on the property, it was felt this was more of a saving.

"Within a period of eight years, this property will be a great investment for this country," Mr Koyana said.

Mr Koyana also said the Transkei was not prepared to continue distributing South African publications on Transkei which did more harm than good to Transkei.

The South African Department of Information was still keen to publish the same type of information on Transkei as it had published before independence. "We want this to come to a halt," Mr Koyana said. — DDR

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Dr Seidler STAR 15/4/77 to work in Transkei

Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON — Dr Barbara Seidler, whose disclosures of conditions at the Thornhill refugee camp deeply embarrassed Pretoria and the Ciskei, will take up a position soon with the Transkei Department of Health.

This was disclosed here today after Dr Seidler met Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima and Transkei's Health Secretary, Dr Charles Bikisha.

Dr Seidler refused to comment at this stage. But it was reliably learned that she accepted the appointment in Umtata and is expected to assume duty as soon as arrangements can be made.

Dr Seidler will probably be posted to the All Saints hospital near Engcobo. It is an eight-doctor former mission hospital but at present there are only three doctors in attendance.

Dr Seidler was withdrawn from Thornhill at short notice after being sent there in January and told she would be transferred to Port Elizabeth.

However, she told the South African Health Department that she preferred to remain in the East London area where she could help ease the sufferings of blacks in the Ciskei.

The department refused her request and told Dr Seidler that she could quit on shorter notice than the usual three months. She could even give 24 hours notice. She took this short way out and resigned.

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Seidler to get post in Transkei?

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EAST LONDON — Dr Barbara Seidler, who made news for her lone work among Thornhill's refugees, has set her sights on a new destination — Transkei.

Plans are underway to have Dr Seidler moved from East London to work at All Saints Mission Hospital, near Engcobo.

While the Prime Minister of Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, acknowledged Dr Seidler had visited Umata in connection with the move, he said the position had not yet been approved by the Transkei Government.

"Nothing is definite at this stage, I have not been notified whether Dr Seidler has filled in any application forms and they have not reached my office for approval," the Prime Minister said.

Dr Seidler visited Umata this week for an interview with Transkei's Secretary for Health, Dr C. Bikitsha, about her possible new appointment.

She also met with Paramount Chief Matanzima to discuss the move.

Dr Seidler resigned from Pretoria State Health services after she received a telegram from the offices of State Health in Pretoria instructing her that she was being transferred from the Department of Health in the Ciskei to the Port Elizabeth District Surgeon's office.

Dr Seidler was told State Health service's plan was for her to work among prison officials and staff there.

She gave 24-hour notice because "she had not come to South Africa to work for whites, but wanted to devote her services to the uplifting of blacks."

Dr Seidler is to return to Britain on July 14, this year, and will stay there until early October.

Sources revealed both Dr Bikitsha and Prime Minister Matanzima have requested that she returns to Transkei.

Transkei Government Health Department forms and is understood now to be waiting to hear when she can move from East London to the mission.

However, Dr Seidler declined to comment on the move or on any of the discussions held with Dr Bikitsha or Prime Minister Matanzima.

An ambulance was sent from Transkei on Wednesday especially to deliver to Dr Seidler the necessary application forms for the new job.

The new post came about because of a shortage of doctors in Transkei.

All Saints Mission, formerly staffed by eight doctors, only have three doctors. The hospital, which has 320 beds and is responsible for the welfare of Transkelians living in the nine districts of Engcobo, is to lose two of its doctors on April 30, this year.

The offer to Dr Seidler by the Transkei Government arose after the medical superintendent of All Saints Mission, Dr Penelope Key, read a story in the Daily Dispatch quoting Dr Seidler as saying she wanted to work among blacks anywhere in South Africa.

Arrangements were then made by Dr Key, together with Dr Bikitsha to determine whether Dr Seidler would consider working in Transkei.

Dr Key said: "I am very happy that Dr Seidler is considering coming to work at All Saints. She has the type of experience necessary for this type of mission work.

"I hope that she comes to All Saints. She will be very welcome here," Dr Key said.

Meanwhile, in the National Assembly yesterday, Transkei's Leader of the Opposition, Mr Cromwell Diko, said Transkei should try to get the services of a good doctor who had been mis-handled by Department of Bantu Administration in the Ciskei.

A British subject, Dr Seidler could be the first foreign doctor to work in Transkei since the country attained independence.

While in Umtata Dr Seidler had lunch with Dr Bikitsha. She was also shown the National Assembly and met several cabinet ministers and assembly members.

Sources disclosed one of the requests specifically put to her by Dr Bikitsha and Prime Minister Matanzima was whether she would consider assisting Transkei in the recruitment of foreign doctors for service in Transkei.

Before leaving Umtata, Dr Seidler filled in all

Censoring Transkei's Minister of Health, Mr H. Mlonyeni, for not getting more doctors from overseas, Mr Diko said a golden opportunity to recruit a good doctor had been missed — an obvious reference to Dr Seidler.

"Name her," interjected the Minister of Justice, Chief George Matanzima.

"I do not want to name her," Mr Diko said.

He said she had been mishandled by the "bungling" Department of Bantu Administration after working in the Ciskei.

"Transkei needs the services of a good professional woman like this," Mr Diko said. — DDR.

Mlonyeni: lack of doctors a threat

UMTATA — The severe shortage of doctors was threatening the services of Transkei hospitals, Transkei's Minister of Health, Mr H. Mlonyeni, said in the National Assembly yesterday.

Delivering his policy speech during the committee stage of the Appropriation Bill, Mr Mlonyeni said he believed the shortage was temporary.

He was grateful for invaluable assistance offered by doctors seconded from South Africa. He would also urge the direct appointment of expatriate doctors from other countries.

He regretted to find in recent years growing stresses between his department and the growing body of Transkei private practitioners.

"I am relying on full and frank negotiations to chart the permanent participation of private prac-

tioners in the comprehensive health service," Mr Mlonyeni said.

There were 57 private medical practitioners in Transkei of whom 33 worked on a part-time basis for the Department of Health.

There were 16 pupil medical officers in the department and a further six students studying on Anglo American Corporation bursaries administered by the Public Service Commission.

In the 31 State hospitals, there were 74 full-time medical officers. There were 25 based at Umtata Hospital, five of whom were specialists.

There were 4 103 nurses of whom 966 were training. — DDR.

Kaiser checks out the porn ... and finds it wanton

By BILL KRIGE

Sun Tribune

17/4/77

FOR one short week, Umtata became the newest skin city in Southern Africa with pornographic books and lurid girlie magazines on sale in one book shop.

But it was false dawn for a new age. On Wednesday, after the briefest exposures, porn died not with a bang but with a whimper.

For then it was that Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, intervened. He is said to have personally flipped through some of

the bluer offerings and, having weighed them in the balance, found them wanton.

Word filtered quickly back to the book shop, which leases premises at the new Holiday Inn, that bare bottoms, boobs and the rest were verboten. Clearly Chief Matanzima took a stern view of such things.

None of which is really surprising. In Umtata Scope magazine has just

inched its way back on to public display after being sold under the counter on request for two years.

It was banished after a local League of Decency decreed that bikinis were, so to speak, below the belt.

According to Mr Thompson Ngxabi, a book assistant, the whole thing was "a gross misunderstanding. We were told by a senior Govern-

ment official that it would be OK to sell these things because we no longer fell under South Africa's laws."

Early last week, "boxes and boxes of bad books and dirty magazines" arrived at the store and they "sold like hot cakes" until that ominous message from the Prime Minister's office. And then, "Oh, what a shame, back they come off the shelf," he said with a giggle.

Ah well. Porn to blush unseen. RIP.

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Transkei warning on liquor misuse

do because when he achieved it "Often I lay awake for hours and *testifying*. I heard many questions asked of them all and thus sharpen my mind. He testified in his quiet hours for the rest of his life.

The one or the other may say: Should I be prepared, the Chief said. All those who like David say: 'I will be ready' (Psalm 40 : 8)." If our will has not been tested, the Apostle Paul said: "Who will have us? (1 Timothy 2 : 4). The Chief Apostle said: "I will become a co-worker in the work of the Lord. I will consider one of the big bazaars! I will be there that really serve well. One very serious thing is that what they sell and very few do realize the pros and cons of the articles they sell. I will strive to do the opposite, to become a blessing to their hearts in His Vineyard, who is the Father, which comes out of a heart and mind. This then becomes a redemption work. It will not be right if I withheld this truth from you. 'Apostle, why didn't you tell us?' The Lord said unto the servant, Go out into the world, my house may be filled" (Luke 14 : 35).

In this work too, my dear Youth, I will be of conviction, whether received in the world or not. *would do this work without the presence of the Lord for the souls of those who work with Him.* A master once asked his apprentice: "The joy in this work is required to become a successful laborer of the Lord and all the joy in His work is in the work itself."

Dear Youth, now I will give you a number of scriptural quotations which I would like you to write down under the heading: 'The Apostle Ministry', because this is perhaps the one point on which you will be attacked the most.

Perhaps hardly anything in Scripture is as firmly and unmistakably laid down in the gospels as well as in the letters of the Apostles as *the sending of the Apostles and the reason why the Lord sent them*, also why He refused the learned and those who were privileged for similar service before. The Scriptural passages which prove the calling of the Apostles and their task, are as follows:

Matthew 10 : 1 and 5; Matthew 28 : 19-20; Mark 3 : 14-15; Mark 16: 14-15; Luke 6: 13; John 20 : 21-23. In Matthew 10 : 2-4 we find the names of the first Apostles.

Many do agree that Apostles were necessary but they say there were only twelve Apostles. As you already know, this is not the case. The names of the first Apostles are given in Matthew 10 : 2-4. Then Matthias was added according to Acts 1 : 26. Then Barnabas is mentioned as an Apostle (Acts 13 : 2-3; 14 : 14; Galatians 2 : 9). Then the Apostle Paul — I need not give you Scriptural quotations for they are too numerous. Then there were the following: Apostles Andronicus and Junia and James (Romans 16 : 7; Galatians 1 : 19). Further, there was Epaphroditus (Philippians 2 : 25). In the original text as well as in Luther's translation, Epaphroditus is named an Apostle. In later editions however, he was not named an Apostle but an ambassador. Furthermore, although Ananias is not named an Apostle in the Scriptures, it is proved beyond doubt that he was an Apostle. We read in Acts 9 : 17, "And Ananias went his way and entered into the house and putting his hands on him

UMTATA — The "scourge" of the misuse of liquor, especially by younger people, was daily becoming more apparent, Transkei's Minister of Justice, Chief George Matanzima, said yesterday.

Chief George, delivering his policy speech during the committee stage of the Appropriation Bill, said the Government would be failing in its duty if it failed to take heed of this trend.

The Government had, therefore, decided that from January 1 this year no new bottle store licences would be granted in rural areas within 40 km of an existing liquor outlet.

Chief George said he regretted he had once more to report a high incidence of acts of misconduct in his department. During the year 65 people were discharged for misconduct — mostly for dishonesty and misuse of liquor.

"Most of the officers were comparative juniors and it is most disturbing to find such lack of responsibility towards themselves among our young people."

"Needless to say, my department will not tolerate such conduct and defaulters will soon find there is no place for them in my administration."

Chief George said. Turning to the shortage of qualified Transkeians to occupy legal posts, Chief George said the situation had necessitated the retention of seconded officials to train young people.

He said many of the new posts created with independence required professional qualifications.

The changes which became necessary had resulted in a complete reorganisation of the departmental establishment, which now had a total of 709 posts.

— DDR-SAPA.

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r it and he says: *and Spirit I was* ed to answer startz prepared.

should testify and ly be one answer: *hin my heart'*

remember what *idge of the truth"*

a preparedness to *l said: "Let us*

find very few *re no interest in*

quality and the *ce. We should*

d who give the Lord their hearts and have prepare the way for them with good advice prepared for this high and wonderful work.

Youth, if you could all see this. It would e eternity you could accuse me with: oke must find its fulfilment: "And the lges, and compel them to come in, that

gifts and all the tact and all the power ceived it by working hard for it, *but* uls of those who are yet outside and also empty shell, a worthless and useless ser- s were to become a successful artisan. ndition!' This is also the condition or this I wish you the wonderful blessing ar Apostles and those who lead you.

(103)

14 600 used 'closed' borders

Own Correspondent

UMTATA — A total of 14 600 people went through the three border posts between Transkei and Lesotho in the two months following Lesotho's allegations that the border had been closed.

This was disclosed by the Transkeian Minister of Interior, Miss Stella Sigcau, during her policy speech to the National Assembly here today.

Miss Sigcau said 7 000 people had entered and 7 600 had left Transkei through the three border posts during November and December last year.

It was soon after Transkei's independence in October last year that the Lesotho Government had appealed to the world for aid to compensate for the millions of rands in trade allegedly lost because of the border closure.

These figures, no doubt, contradict the accusation by representatives of Lesotho that the boundary between Transkei and Lesotho has been closed, Miss Sigcau said.

STAR

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21/4/77

Umtata communism trial postponed again

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DAILY DSP 21/4/77

UMTATA — The defence in the communism trial which resumed in the Supreme Court here this week has been given more time to prepare its reply to the summary of the State's case.

previously. He had not had enough time to study the whole record.

Five young men are charged under the Supression of Communism Act. They are alleged to have performed acts calculated to achieve the aims of communism and to have incited 16 people to undergo political training or indoctrination in communist ideology.

CHOC

The Chief Justice of Transkei, Mr Justice Munik, said yesterday it was clear the defence needed more time to prepare its case, and postponed the trial to May 31.

WHAT

When the trial resumed here on Monday, Mr J. Poswa, (for the defence), told the court he had received the record of the evidence of four State witnesses only three days

They are Mr Dumisa Ntsebeza, 27, Mr Lungisile Ntsebeza, 22, Mr Meluxolo Silinga, 22, Mr Matthew Goniwe, 30, and Mr Michael Mgobozi, 22. They have pleaded not guilty. — SAPA.

D TO KNOW
FOR MYSELF?

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328 Political Trials 45

WHAT

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Wild Coast plans

TO : DO I NEED TO KNOW
D OF WORK FOR MYSELF?

CHOOSING MY F

UMTATA — Transkei's Wild Coast would have to offer improved amenities to attract affluent tourists if it were to achieve its full potential as a revenue-earner for Transkei, the Minister of Planning and Commerce said yesterday.

15

WHAT JOBS ARE

Mr R. Madikizela was delivering his policy speech during the committee stage of the Budget debate in the National Assembly.

18

WHAT DO YOU KN

TOPIC

The improvement of transport links and the establishment of sophisticated holiday resorts, mainly on the coast, would be encouraged, said Mr Madikizela.

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Box 7

to others of my own age
erent?

21

HOW CAN YOUR EDU

"Tourism could become an important source of employment as well as a major earner of foreign exchange for Transkei.

ET A GOOD JOB?

When should

22

The work sk

An amount of R290 000 had been set aside for Transkei Airways. A further R200 000 had been earmarked for buying a second aircraft for Transkei Airways for use on small airfields.

ool

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Education a

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TOPIC

Mr Madikizela also said that although the section of the Department of Planning and Commerce dealing with price control was small it was carrying out inspections and investigating complaints of alleged overcharging by shopkeepers.

Box 8

at work

25

Box 9

29

"There are always those who avail themselves of any opportunity to gain unfair or dishonest advantage," said Mr Madikizela.

There was therefore a weights and measures division in his department whose members act as advisers and inspectors.

To fulfil this duty several thousand rands worth of equipment was obtained from the South African Division of Weights and Measures in Pretoria, Mr Madikezela said. — DDR.

TRANSKEI SIX MONTHS ON

On Tuesday, April 26, Transkei will have been a sovereign state for six months. How has Umtata, its capital, changed in that time?

Most of the formal racial barriers have been removed, with a minimum of fuss and little visible friction. A few blacks have moved into Umtata's posher residential areas and black and white are living cheek and jowl in less prosperous suburbs, previously restricted to whites.

Bars and restaurants have become integrated, although blacks eat out much less than whites, probably because most can't afford it. In some cases, however, when the race barrier went down a different one went up: at least one cocktail bar put up a "men must wear collar and tie" sign. This bar also discourages single black women who seek drinks from white men.

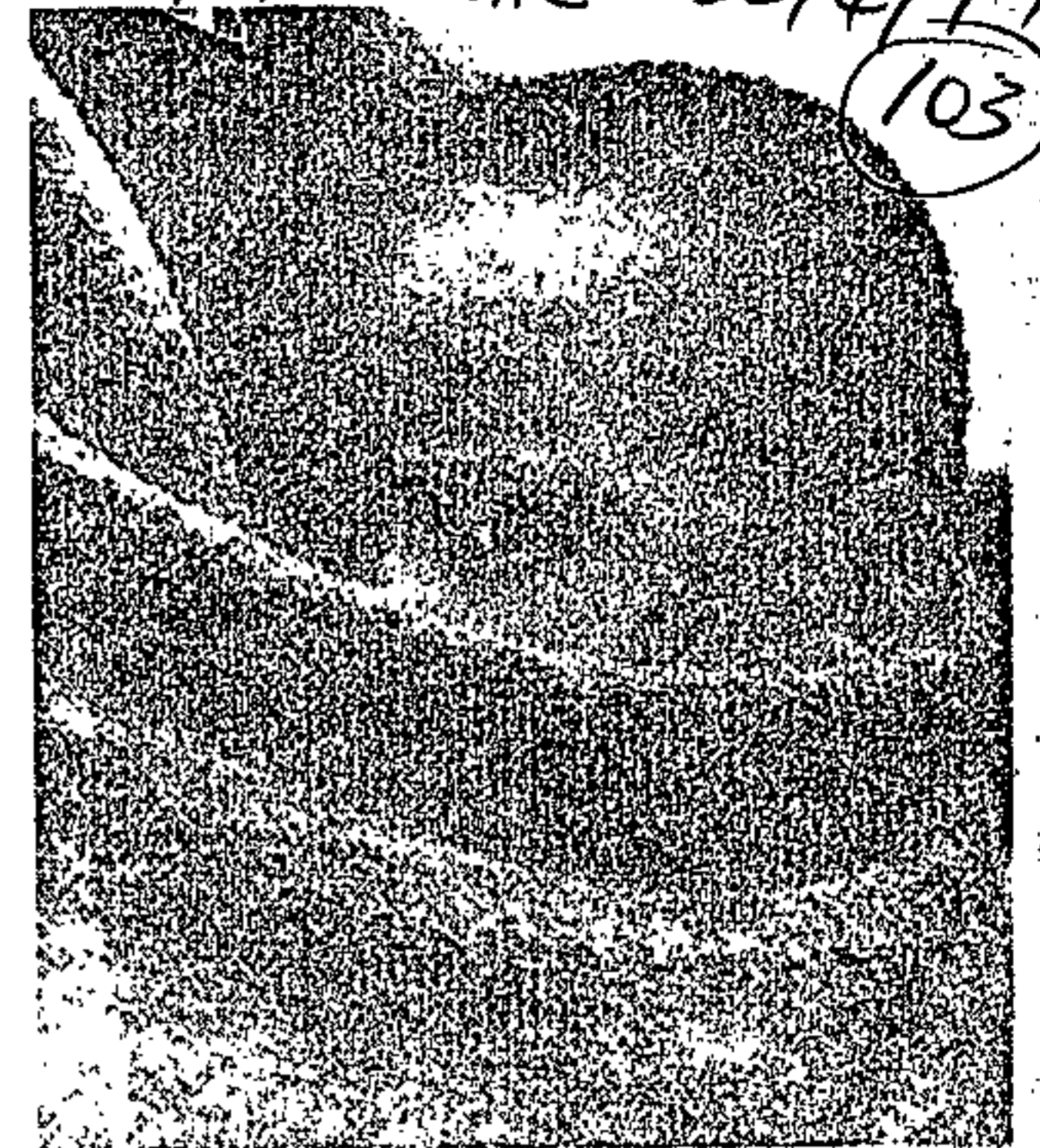
Blacks and whites mix and chat freely at government functions. But generally whites do not invite blacks to private parties, although blacks accept

whites more readily in their private social circles. Whites still seem to be worried about what other whites will think if they ask blacks to their homes.

Sport is open to all, and when a white East London soccer XI recently played an all-black Umtata team, white and black spectators rooted with equal enthusiasm for the home side. The elite Umtata Golf Club has opened its ranks to blacks, although high subs and fees keep it racially pretty exclusive.

A hospital and two schools in Umtata (as well as a school in Butterworth) administered by the Cape Province remain white enclaves. An exception was made for Finance Minister Tsepo Letlaka's children, who were allowed into the white English-language school in Umtata because they were brought up in England and do not speak Xhosa as their home language. But another member of Paramount Chief Matanzima's cabinet couldn't get his children in.

Matanzima recently congratulated



A non-racial future for him?

whites on their quick adaption to a non-racial society, adding that Transkeians would have to be patient with people who took a long time to change

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- a) an early period of missionary endeavour;
- b) a period (from circa the middle of the nineteenth century to 1964) when the colonial and republican government provincial administration assumed, unevenly, the provision of education for 'coloured' people;^{6/}
- c) a period (1964 to 1970) when the Department of Education (later Administration) assumed direction and control;
- d) most recently, in the 'seventies, when a devolution of administrative powers to the Coloured Persons Representative Council.

attitudes. Some whites, however, seeing themselves as temporary residents, are unwilling to abandon prejudice.

Many blacks resent the white enclaves. MP's are expected to pressurise the government into forbidding them to continue in their present manner, arguing that if Transkei needs exclusive white institutions to encourage skilled whites to work there, Transkei does not need such whites.

The political objections to Transkei independence and the balkanisation of SA still remain, of course. No amount of racial integration in Umtata can compensate the Xhosa-speaking people, including those who do not even live in Transkei, for the loss of their SA citizenship.

Teething problems aside, the removal of racial barriers in Umtata nevertheless demonstrates that white and black can live together amicably without legislated segregation. It lays to rest the spectre of "racial friction" so frequently conjured up by the SA government.

Financial Mail April 22 1977

^{4/} Muriel Horrell. Bantu Education to 1968. 1968. pp. 8-13.

^{5/} Muriel Horrell. The Education of the Coloured Community in South Africa, 1652-1970. Johannesburg S.A.I.R.R., 1970 esp. p. 168.

^{6/} It is important to note that in the Cape, where the overwhelming majority of the 'coloured' people reside, the churches were still providing schooling for nearly 94% of 'coloured' pupils as late as 1938. (A. Behr and R. Macmillan. Education in South Africa. Pretoria, Van Schaik, 1966. p. 362 et seq.)

(103)

Diko accuses TDC of controlling monopoly

22/4/77
DAILY DSP 22/4/77

UMTATA — The Transkei Development Corporation came in for a scathing attack in the National Assembly here yesterday where MPs accused the corporation of being a monopolistic giant and of racism.

The Leader of the Opposition, Mr Cromwell Diko, also accused Transkeian Cabinet Ministers of having socialistic ideas.

Mr Diko accused the organisation of serving the interests of South Africa. He was joined by Government MPs in the attack.

Mr Diko was speaking during the vote for the Department of Planning and Commerce during the committee stage of the budget debate.

He said the TDC had in-

herited the "ills and iniquities of the XDC and this was not good for Transkei.

Naming the iniquities, Mr Diko said: "In the first instance every sympathetic English trader has been driven out of Transkei.

"The situation now is that all garages, shops and wholesalers belong to this gigantic figure. How do you develop when you have this giant body hampering the progress of the people of Transkei?"

"I agree we should take over the TDC. But when we do so, Republican officials who have the ideals of the Afrikaner must get out of the TDC."

There was a black-white wage gap in the TDC.

He referred to the

Rhoda Hotel group in which the Prime Minister and the Minister of Justice have shares. He criticised Chief George Matanzima for forbidding bottle stores within a 40 km radius of one another in country areas.

"The purpose of this legislation is to make sure the Rhoda group and the TDC have a monopoly in Transkei bottle stores," Mr Diko said.

The Speaker told Mr Diko not to discuss another policy speech.

Mr Diko said he was trying to discuss individual enterprise. "The Government should stop taking ministers with socialistic ideas. We are capitalists in Transkei."

Chief George Matanzima interjected asking him who these ministers

were.

"You have one in the Minister of Planning and Commerce," Mr Diko said.

Mr Diko accused the TDC of racism by having an exclusive white suburb in Fort Gale.

A Government MP, Mr H. Bubu, a former TDC director, said the TDC had monopolistic tendencies.

He cited the example of Metro Wholesalers who tried to come into Transkei with a promise of directorship in Transkei on an equal basis.

The TDC prevented Metro from coming in saying the retailer would undermine their buying power if more than one large wholesaler operated, Mr Bubu said.

The debate continues today. — DDR.

Transkei citizens

row 2/4/80

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CAPE TOWN — The Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. M. C. Botha, and the Progressive Reform Party's Mrs. Helen Suzman have clashed angrily over the position of Transkei citizens and people of Transkei origin in South Africa.

In the House of Assembly this week, Mrs. Suzman told the Government all people of Xhosa origin had got in return for Transkei's independence was "anxiety and insecurity."

But Mr Botha angrily rejected her claims.

She has only complicated matters by walking around and saying those things and by making scandal and by untying it everywhere and by dragging it across the floor of the House as a point of conflict.

In her speech, Mrs. Suzman said that last year the Minister had said Transkeians would benefit after independence from far-reaching concessions.

But in the Government directives, people of Xhosa origin who applied for a new reference book, or who turned 16, were issued with temporary immigration permits and told to obtain Transkei passports within two years. — PC

Release our men call by Transkei

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28/4/77

UMTATA — Angry Transkei MPs yesterday called for the release of Transkeian political leaders held on Robben Island and attacked the South African Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, for saying they would never be released.

They were speaking in the National Assembly on a motion by Opposition MP, Mr P. Nkosiyane, calling on the Transkei Government to demand from South Africa the immediate release of all political leaders on Robben Island.

Mr Nkosiyane said Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu and Govan Mbeki and all other political leaders on Robben Island should be released immediately.

An amendment was made by Government member, Mr D. Mwu, that the Transkei Government must continue to negotiate with the South African Government to release all Transkeian political leaders held on Robben Island.

But a number of Government members ignored the Government amendment and called for the immediate release of prisoners.

Chief Ntsikayezwe Sigcau, son of Transkeian president, Paramount Chief Botha Sigcau, accused the South African Government of making blacks turn to communism by their oppressive laws.

"South Africa regarded communism as a monster.

But they were oppressing people telling them they were protected from the monster, yet their laws were driving people to seek the monster communism as their only salvation.

"But for how long shall we talk to people who just turn a deaf ear to our demands? Let South Africa release those men who fought for the liberation of Africans in South Africa. Let them come and join our freedom in Transkei. Otherwise communism will be the only assistance we can rally to in Transkei," said Chief Sigcau.

The Leader of the Opposition, Mr Cromwell Diko, said the time for negotiation had come to a dead end. "Your peaceful negotiations have misfired. The only road for us now is to fight for our mother country."

Mr B. Vapi, a Government member, said: "All those Robben Island prisoners are languishing in jail due to the discriminatory laws of South Africa."

Another Government member, Mr E. Sitofile, said the release of Mandela and others would enhance the chances of

Transkei's recognition throughout the world. "Good brains are rotting on Robben Island," he said.

Meanwhile, two former Robben Island prisoners said in London yesterday that the reporters who had been taken on a conducted tour of the prison had been misled.

One, Mr Albert Dlomo, who served there from 1966 to 1970, likened the guided tour to a journalist visiting South Africa House in London to find out about conditions in

the Republic.

"They were not told the truth," he said in a press conference at the House of Commons, organised by the Anti-Apartheid Movement.

The journalists had not been allowed to interview prisoners and their reports had been vetted by the South African authorities, Mr Dlomo said.

Conditions on the island were no better now than they had been when he was there, he added. — DDR/SAPA.

Diko move rejected

28/11/80

UMTATA — An attempt by Transkei's Leader of the Opposition to cut the share capital allotted to the Transkei Development Corporation by the Department of Planning and Commerce by R20 million failed yesterday.

On Thursday Mr Diko introduced an amendment that the Planning and Commerce budget be reduced by R20 million in respect of share capital to

State corporations.

Government members joined the Opposition in a scathing attack on the TDC, accusing it of being a monopolistic organisation and of practising racism.

Despite a call by Mr Diko to Government members not to be "voting robots," only opposition members voted for the amendment yesterday. — DDR.

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Roads and Works lacks staff

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UMTATA — Transkei's Department of Works and Energy was encountering many difficulties with the continued shortage of senior professional and technical staff, the Minister of Works and Energy, Rev G. Vika, said here.

Mr Vika was reading his policy speech during the committee stage of the Budget Bill debate.

"Unfortunately, the majority of the senior technical staff of Transkei National Roads, being Cape Provincial officials, elected for transfer out of Transkei, resulting in more staff shortages," he said.

About 50 per cent of the road-making plant taken over from the South African National Roads was in poor condition and would have to be replaced.

The Transkeian Government had taken over responsibility for national roads in Transkei since independence, resulting in 2½ times last year's cost of

construction and maintenance of roads and bridges.

The estimated expenditure for 1977/78 showed an increase on previous years due to survey and construction costs on national roads. Roads and bridges took a large slice of the R51,1 million vote.

Some new projects included:

A new jail complex at Lusikisiki and police stations at Gqaka and Maluti township.

Replanning of the former prison complex at Bizweni to provide a psychiatric hospital.

Boarding facilities for 500 pupils and 18 classrooms at Ndamase Senior Secondary School, Nggeleni.

The new Umtata Hospital to house 1100 patients would begin in the latter part of the year.

Five additional ministerial residences would be added to the new ministerial complex. DDR-SAPA.

Transkei not worried by US travel ban

29/4/77
DD

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UMTATA — Transkei's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr D. Koyana, said yesterday his Government was not particularly worried about a report that Transkeians will not be admitted to the United States.

Mr Koyana was commenting on a report from New York that visa applications by Transkeians would be rejected. The report came from top American officials and the reason is believed to be the result of a new review of policy towards South Africa by the Carter administration.

"If the reason is the result of a review of American policy on South Africa it is strange it should affect Transkei, which they know is no party to South African attitudes and policies."

Mr Koyana said it was strange there was no mention of South African officials being barred from the United States.

"It is incredible logic."

Mr Koyana said no top Transkeian Government officials were planning to go to the United States.

In the US, quizzed on reports that senior Transkei officials, including a Government Minister, might be heading for the US shortly, an American official replied: "They are unlikely to arrive."

A Transkeian's only means of entry into the US

will be on compassionate grounds — a dying relative, for example — or if he should be invited by an international organisation related to the United Nations. These are standard exceptions in the case of alienated nations.

A week ago Mr William Schauffele, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, emphasised that the US would not recognise Transkei or any other homeland. — DDR-DDC.

Insurance valid in Transkei

EAST LONDON
Motorists carrying comprehensive insurance on their cars are fully covered when they visit Transkei, insurance managers here confirmed yesterday.

All insurance managers contacted said Transkei, although a foreign country now, fell into the geographic limits of their policies and all valid claims would be accepted.

A spokesman for the Automobile Association said the compulsory Third Party insurance was also valid in Transkei which was different from other foreign countries, such as Rhodesia where motorists either had to have their comprehensive policies extended, or they had to buy a separate Third Party insurance. — DDR.

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DAILY DISPATCH 7/5/77

Fort Hare rector silent on accusation

Equator
Du Hare, Prof J. M. de Wét,
Joh refused to comment
Sch yesterday on a statement
Von by Transkei's Deputy
Minister of Agriculture,
Mr. E. Booï, that
agriculture students at
the university were being
"discouraged and vic-
timised."

would turn to overseas un-
iversities instead.
Mr Booï said: "I have
authentic information
that high marks obtained
by students are reduced and
deliberately to make them
fail at the end of the year.
When asked to com-
ment on Mr Booï's state-
ment while in Umtata for
the official opening of the
University of Transkei
yesterday, Prof De Wet
would only say: "You're in
for trouble. You can tell
your editor you are in for
trouble." — DDR

E. Africa
Bake
Burtc In his statement, Mr
Booï said the high failure
rate among agriculture
students at Fort Hare
might mean Transkei

ough Equatorial Africa.

Africa

- : Zanzibar
- : Across Africa
- : Travels and Researches
- : A Walk Across Africa
- : Travels in Africa
- : Travels, Researches and Missionary Labours
in East Africa
- : New Light on Dark Africa
- : Journal of Discovery of the Source of the Nile
- : What led to the Discovery of the Source of the
Nile
- : Through the Dark Continent
- : How I Found Livingstone
- : Through Masailand
- : To the Central African Lakes and Back
- : New Light on Dark Africa

Central and Southern Africa

- : Okavango River
- : Gold Regions of S.E. Africa
- : Travels north of the Zambezi
- : Missionary Travels and Researches in S. Africa
- : Expedition to the Zambezi
- : Last Journals
- : Journey through Angola, Ovampoland and Damaraland
- : Matabeleland and the Victoria Falls
- : How I Crossed Africa
- : The New Africa
- : Zambezi Papers.

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New Transkei police post

D.D. 10/5/77

10/5/77

UMTATA — Transkei Minister of Police, Chief George Matanzima, said yesterday an Inspector of Police had been appointed to step-up discipline in the police force.

Capt Fred Ngalo had been appointed with effect from this month and would fall under the Commissioner of Police, Brig E. Cwele.

Chief George said Capt Ngalo would have to submit monthly inspection reports to the Commissioner for transmission to the Minister of Police.

Chief George said the Inspector of Police would have to activate and inculcate a spirit of dedication to members of the police force, self discipline, abstinence from li-

quor during working hours, rendering prompt assistance to the public when needed, national pride and loyalty to their superiors.

The inspector would also have to see to proper care of Government vehicles, timeous attention to complaints and crime, humble service to the public, tidiness, respect to all members of the public, care of private and public property.

Capt Ngalo, who was pensioned from the South African Police after being station commander at Batho Location at Bloemfontein, came to Transkei as bodyguard to the Prime Minister until this new appointment.

He was not available for comment yesterday. — DDR.

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Security
10/5/70
police nab
chairman

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UMTATA. — Transkei security police yesterday confirmed that the chairman of the Maluti South-Sotho central committee, Mr. William Malefane, was among 11 people detained in Transkei last week.

The head of the security police, Major Z. Ngceba, said the detainees were held under the General Law Amendment Act and would appear in court as soon as police investigations were completed.

Last week the chief minister of Basotho-Qwa Qwa Mr T. K. Mopeli, appealed to South Africa to intervene on behalf of Mr Malefane.

Mr Malefane had been operating within the framework of separate development by organising Sothos in Transkei, who had indicated they wished to remain part of the Basotho nation.

Mr Malefane was a South African citizen in a foreign country and should be given diplomatic protection by South Africa, he added. — Sapa.

Ecuador snub for Transkei

11/5/77 DO

DAILY DISP 11/5/77 103

CAPE TOWN — Transkei has received a public rebuff from Ecuador which has denied it sent a Government-accredited mission to Umtata earlier this year.

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But while Ecuador reaffirmed its backing for the UN resolution rejecting Transkei recognition, the newly independent State's Foreign Minister, Mr Digby Koyana, said he was not surprised by Ecuador's new stand.

"It amazes me they have taken so long to say such a thing. The time taken to reject the credentials of the delegation that visited Transkei speaks for itself," Mr Koyana said.

He said the nine-man delegation, which had invited Prime Minister Kaiser Matanzima to make an official visit to Ecuador, made it clear their Government had come under heavy pressure internally and from other countries for the visit.

Their President had received more than 90 telephone calls a day protesting about the delegation's activities in Transkei.

"They either had to stick to their guns or buckle under the pressure," Mr Koyana said.

The delegation had presented official credentials and the Transkei Government was satisfied they had not forged them.

"I am sure the Ecuador Government has taken its new stance because of the pressure on it," Mr Koyana said.

The statement from Ecuador's Foreign Ministry said: "In regard to the news appearing in the local press concerning a supposed visit of an official Ecuadorian mission to Transkei, the Ministry of Foreign Relations informs that it has not accredited any official mission entrusted with political responsibility to that region of Africa.

"Ecuador will continue without change its foreign policy expressed in the pertinent resolution of the last UN General Assembly concerning the case of the so-called independent Transkei," the statement said.

This stand is consistent with the voting patterns by Ecuador at the UN and

other international gatherings where it has regularly sided with the Third World.

During the delegation's four-day visit, its co-ordinator, Mr Alfonso Valdivieso, told the press: "We were delighted to accept the invitation and we will present our credentials on behalf of the President of Ecuador."

The delegation was headed by Vice-Admiral Aurelio Maldonado, who was described as the representative of the President of Ecuador.

It also included Mr Raul Vaca Carbo, the Governor of Guayaquil, and Mr Enrique Espinel, who was described as the Minister of Industry and Commerce.

Vice-Admiral Maldonado also read out a message from the President of Ecuador, Rear-Admiral Alfredo Povedo Burbano, when he presented the delegation's credentials.

Part of the message said: "Aware of the philosophy which has inspired the creation of the State of Transkei and convinced of the brave spirit in defence of their liberty, we formulate our most strong desire that this crusade for your sovereignty will have the deserved and just support with the framework of international relationships." — PC-DDR.

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Move to oust 80pc of TDC whites withdrawn

UMTATA — A Transkei Government MP yesterday withdrew a motion calling on the Government to see to the immediate replacement of at least 80 per cent of the whites employed by the Transkei Development Corporation with blacks.

Mr H. Kentane of Butterworth withdrew the motion after the Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, called on MPs not to use insulting and extravagant language.

Earlier the debate ran its full course with both Government and opposition MPs making scathing attacks on the TDC for representing South African interests.

Mr Kentane said blacks should within a short time replace whites in the TDC as whites had all the privileges in the world, especially in South Africa.

Another Government Member, Chief M. Mbandla, said blacks could

not learn the top jobs unless they were put there. He said he did not mind whites staying there, as long as blacks were doing the jobs.

Chief Kaiser, who spoke after the motion had been closed to further speakers, said some Members were making it possible to point a finger to Transkeians for making racialistic speeches.

"I wish Members would stop using extravagant language which makes it appear to the world that we have now become racists," Chief Kaiser said.

"Why do you always use the term whites? We are now a non-racial state and it is our policy to fill all posts with Transkeians irrespective of colour," he said.

It was Government policy to replace seconded officials with Transkeians. As the TDC was a State body created by the Transkei Govern-

ment it had to follow State policy. The TDC was under obligation to fill whatever posts it could with Transkeians.

But the problem in Transkei was the lack of trained and experienced personnel.

"I have to be careful not to put Transkei citizens into a situation which can be said to be chaotic," Chief Kaiser said.

"Transkei has a very high reputation for having done away with racism. I agree that the TDC should employ Transkeians in posts where suited," said Chief Kaiser.

He assured the House he was closely watching the activities of the TDC.

"He said he appreciated the sentiments of the members and their statements would be closely scrutinised and brought to the attention of the TDC. — DDR.

Ncamashe: Minister said I was drunk

11/5/77

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN

Chief S. Burns-Ncamashe registered the strongest objection yet at the CLA when he alleged yesterday that the Minister of Interior, Chief L. Maqoma, had accused him of being drunk.

He said: "The Minister of Interior says I am drunk and the Minister of Health supports him. The status of Minister does not entitle any man here to abuse others."

Chief Ncamashe was reacting to an answer given by Chief Maqoma to a question posed by the Minister of Health, Mr L. Siyo.

Mr Siyo asked: "What is done to a Member who is not himself?"

Chief Maqoma answered: "We have an alco-test here if there is a Member in this House who has liquids in his blood system other than blood."

Mr Siyo asked his question after strong protests

from Government Members when Chief Ncamashe slammed the Ciskei Government as an "oppressive government".

The CLA discussing Chief Maqoma's motion which sought to increase from R50 to R300 the amount to be deposited with the returning officer if the number of candidates in an electoral division was more than the number of members to be elected.

Chief Ncamashe argued there were many "intellectuals" who had "more brains than money" and raising the deposit would bar them from contesting "and thus rob this house and this country of their services."

He added: "We must get all worthwhile material which can replace some of the material already here."

"It is only an oppressive government which adopts measures designed to preclude some of its

citizens from involvement in the political development of their country.

"When you have a Government which wants to stage-manage things to suit its selfish convenience then you can expect a motion like his from a Minister who receives hundreds of rands at the month end."

Chief Ncamashe said the motion was typical of the ruling party in the Ciskei because "what can you expect from a ruling party with a motto like 'Bopha' (tie up) which seeks to pin down citizens all the time?"

Mr Siyo pointed out that the amount would have been fixed at R150 as early as 1972 but that the constitution committee decided on R50 "to encourage participation by many people in the election."

The motion was passed by 27 votes to 11, with three absentees. — DDR.



CHIEF MAQOMA

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DOOR SLAMS ON TRANSKEI

Parliamentary Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Ecuador has denied that a nine-man delegation which recently visited Transkei was accredited to it.

It has also reaffirmed its support of the United Nations resolution which rejected the independence of Transkei last year.

The stand taken by Ecuador is a severe blow to the newly independent country whose Government regarded the Ecuadorean visit as a breakthrough in its battle for international recognition.

The delegation invited Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, to pay an official visit to their country.

It also presented its credentials to Transkei Parliament during a four-day visit at the beginning of last month.

Apart from official visits from South Africa, the Ecuadorean delegation was the first "official" foreign visit since Transkei's independence last October.

But Ecuador's Foreign Ministry issued a statement after the visit denying the delegation had any official mandate.

The statement said: "In regard to the news appearing in the local Press concerning a supposed visit of an official Ecuadorean mission to Transkei, the Ministry of Foreign Relations informs that it has not accredited any official mis-

sion encharged with political responsibility to that region of Africa."

(Report by E. Sireek, Press Gallery, House of Assembly).

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EDITORIAL OPINION

Come clean, Mr Sebe

12/5/77

There is a deathly hush all around Chief Minister Sebe over his world-wide trips and as public representative of the Ciskei, it is time he answered some questions.

On his return from a trip to the United States and Europe, Mr Sebe claimed that five firms had promised the Ciskei R30 million in financial aid. This was excellent news for an area with a high incidence of poverty.

But doubt has now been cast on Mr Sebe's claims. Mr Sebe also said he had met senior US Government officials, but the US Government has officially denied this.

The time has come for Mr Sebe to spell out from where the R30 million is coming, how it will be paid and how it will be spent.

Mr Sebe has made two trips to the US recently. When he returned from the first trip in November last year, Mr Sebe announced the Ciskei, with the help of four multi-national corporations, would set up an office in New York. When, Mr Sebe, when?

At that time he also announced US aid for R19 million for various agricultural projects in the Ciskei. Now, is this R19 million included in the R30 million Mr Sebe announced

after his latest trip? And are the four corporations he mentioned in November part of the five he mentioned in March?

Mr Sebe also said he had made valuable contacts in West Germany and the Far East. Were these contacts at government level and if not, who did he meet?

And still the plot thickens. Mr Sebe promised during the no-confidence debate in the CLA that he would make a statement about the American financial aid in his policy speech. Information on the aid was not in his policy speech, but the Chief Minister read it from a separate piece of paper.

When asked for a copy of this paper, Mr Sebe said the only copy had disappeared. Where is it Mr Sebe?

All these questions need to be answered if Mr Sebe is to keep his credibility, not only among his people, but also among those "valuable contacts" he claims he made as he jetted around the world.

If Mr Sebe can substantiate his claims, then he has done a fine job towards his attempt to give his people "a meal a day". If not, then he will have the people of the Ciskei to answer to.

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U.K's view on Transkei

12/5/77 Am



British Ambassador Sir David Scott

BRITAIN regarded recognition of Transkei mainly as an African problem, and while no African countries recognised the territory it was extremely unlikely that Britain would stick her neck out, the British Ambassador to South Africa, Sir David Scott, told the Mercury yesterday.

"We have no particular desire to lead in this field," he said. "We are not even sure that the other Black leaders within South Africa are necessarily all supporting the homelands policy."

Sir David said that Britain was very

doubtful itself about the wisdom of the homelands policy. "We don't believe that the amount of land the homelands occupy is really proportionate to the population or offers the possibility of making them viable in real terms. I don't think that by recognising them we should gain any advantages for anybody."

Britain still regarded Transkei as an integral part of South Africa and was still able to help it in terms of technology and other aid.

Sir David emphasised that Britain was not cutting its links with the Transkeian people.

Transkei land for Griquas?

19/5/11
D.P.

103

CAPE TOWN — Two farms are being held in trust for the Griqua community by the Chief Minister of Transkei, the Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Hennie Smit, said yesterday.

Replying to a question by Dr F van Zyl Slabbert (PRP, Rondebosch) in the House of Assembly, Mr Smit said representations had been made to him about the land claims of the Griqua community in East Griqualand through the Coloured Representative Council.

"The matter will be investigated further, but as far as my department is aware, no land in East Griqualand except the farms Dawn and Lower Eastlands was held in trust for the Griqua community.

"The two farms are both within the boundaries of Transkei and are still held in trust for the Griquas by

the Chief Minister," he said.

The history of the land ownership in the area had been thoroughly investigated and set out in the report of the committee of inquiry into the possible incorporation of East Griqualand into Natal, the Minister added.

The Coloured Representative Council resolution had called for the immediate expropriation of all crown land which had been sold to whites but which should have been held in trust for the Griqua community and the examination of title deeds of property held by whites.

It also called for adequate compensation for all land presently occupied by Coloureds which was incorporated into Transkei and the acquisition of more land within East Griqualand into Natal for Coloureds. — PC.

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DIPLOMATIC DODGERS

15/5
17/7
15/5

By BILL KRIGE

THE FIRST overseas visit since independence by Transkei's Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, is in jeopardy following an extraordinary diplomatic snub delivered by the tiny South American republic of Ecuador.

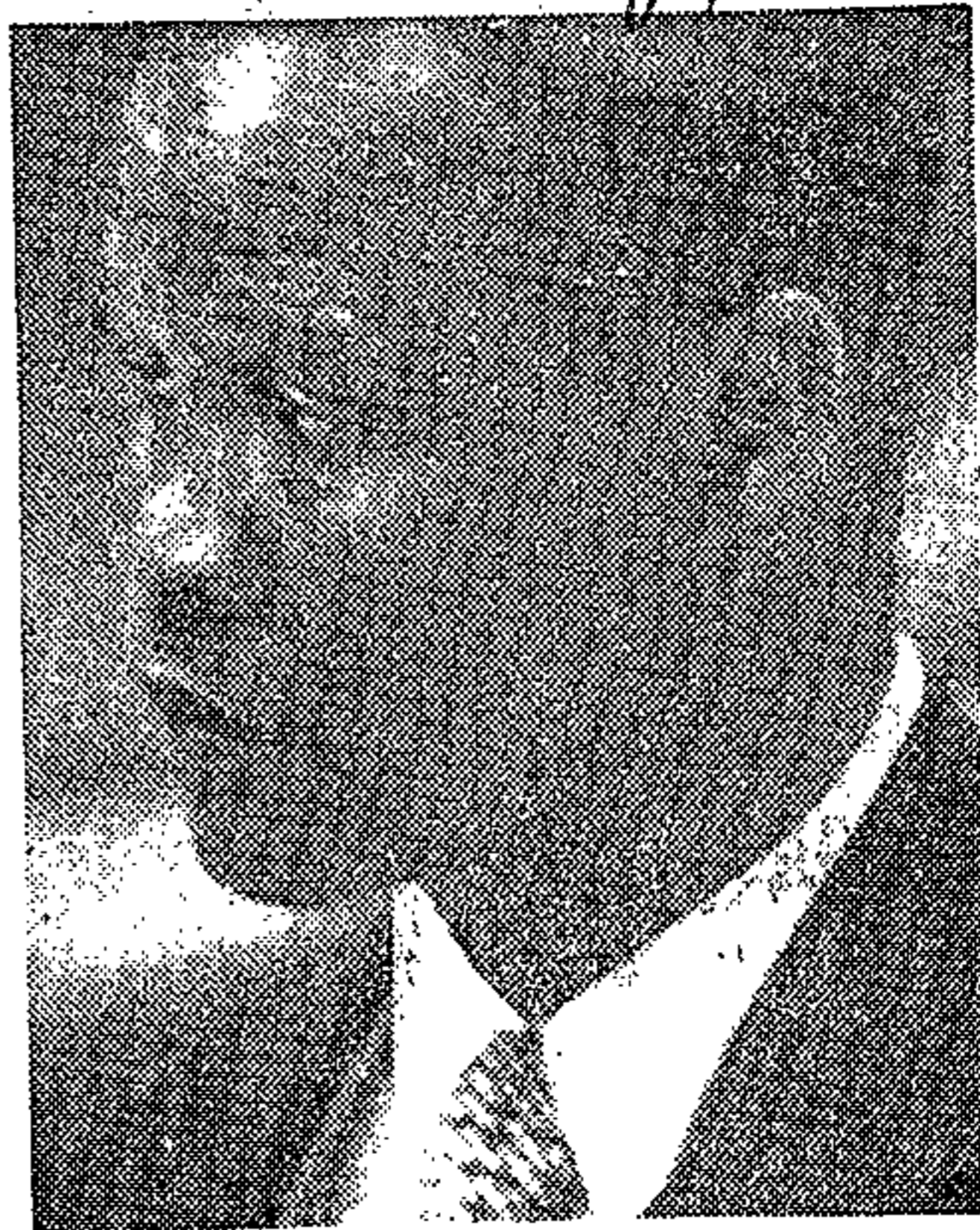
Just six weeks ago the Transkei Government entertained a nine-man official mission from that impoverished West Coast republic, which straddles the equator.

Led by Vice-Admiral Aurelie Maldonado they presented their credentials, lingered awhile and invited Chief Kaiser to return the visit. This he accepted and hopes ran high in Umtata that the complete diplomatic isolation following inkululeko last October was about to be broken.

This week, however, the Government of Ecuador denied sending an official mission to Transkei and reaffirmed its support for last year's United Nations resolution which condemned the homeland's independence as "illegal."

The Transkei's Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr M. Lujabe, said yesterday: "I find this puzzling. There is no question that the credentials they presented in Parliament here were not genuine."

The only news his Government had received of the rebuff had been by



Chief Matanzima

Transkei chief's trip is in jeopardy after Ecuador back down over invitation

way of Press reports and he hoped Ecuador would have the courtesy to make the information official.

Mr Lujabe said he did not know whether Chief Matanzima would go ahead

with his planned visit to Ecuador. He was doubtful it could take place but he felt it was up to the Government of Ecuador to cancel it.

Earlier the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Digby Koyana, said he was not surprised at Ecuador's stand.

"It amazes me they have taken so long to say such a thing," he said.

While in Transkei, the delegation had said their Government was under severe pressure both from its own citizens and foreign countries to renounce its budding links with Africa's 50th state.

"They either had to stick to their guns or buckle under the pressure," Mr Koyana said.

RDM 17/5/77

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Hostility to Kei will grow, says professor

17/5/77
RDM



PROF. DUGARD
... 'more hostility'



CHIEF MATANZIMA
... 'ANC bases'

By PATRICK LAURENCE

THE repeal of South African security laws by the Transkei would fail to stem international hostility towards the new State, Professor John Dugard, of the University of the Witwatersrand, said yesterday.

It would flop as a propaganda exercise because large sections of South African security legislation have been included in the Public Security Bill presently before the Transkei National Assembly.

Among the South African laws incorporated into the Public Security Bill are:

- The Terrorism Act — indefinite detention without trial.
- The Internal Security Act — banning of persons by administrative decree and prohibition of communism as defined in the sweeping terms of the old Suppression of Communism Act.

● The Unlawful Organisations Act — outlawing the African National Congress (ANC), and the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC).

● Proclamation R400 — provision for banishment of "recalcitrant" tribesmen by chiefs.

Apart from the inclusion of these features of South African security laws, the Public Security Bill makes it a treasonable offence to advocate that Transkei should be reunited with South Africa.

The basis of opposition party politics in Transkei has been its rejection of Transkei independence and belief in campaigning for a single South Africa.

Advocacy of that objective will become a treasonable offence punishable by death when the Public Security Bill becomes law. Last October the Transkei Prime Minister, Dr Kaiser Matanzima, told the foreign editor of a Kenyan newspaper that an independent Transkei would allow the ANC and PAC to establish bases in Transkei.

Shortly after Transkei independence Prof Dugard, an expert on international law, advised Transkei to repeal South African security laws.

It would help Transkei overcome world ostracism, Prof Dugard told an international conference on Transkei last November.

"The new Transkei law will not bring about any change in the attitude of the international community towards Transkei and its legal status," he said yesterday.

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RDM 17/5/77

Power to ban papers

17/5/77
RDM

Political Staff

A BILL was tabled in the Transkei National Assembly yesterday empowering the Minister of Interior to ban newspapers deemed to be propagating communism.

The banning power applies to newspapers printed and published in Transkei.

The Transkei Bill incorporates Section 6 of the South African Suppression of Communism Act (now renamed the Internal Security Act) and parts of the South African Newspaper and Imprint Act.

Under Section 6 of the Suppression of Communism Act, the Minister may ban any newspaper or periodical if, in his opinion, it propagates communism.

The Newspaper and Imprint Act, as amended in 1962 makes it compulsory for all newspapers to register and to pay a registration fee of up to R20 000.

Both features of the Newspaper and Imprint Act — registration and the fee of up to R20 000 — are incorporated in the Transkei Bill.

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~~General~~

Premier meets Premier

Parliamentary
Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Prime Minister and the Prime Minister of Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, met for informal discussions here yesterday.

Chief Matanzima was accompanied by his Foreign Minister, Mr. Digby Koyana, but the South African Foreign Minister, Mr. R. F. Botha, could not attend as he was in Pretoria.

The two Prime Ministers also had an informal luncheon together. No statement was issued but a South African spokesman said matters of common concern were discussed.

(Report by E. Streek, Press Gallery, House of Assembly).

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Transkei's land claims rejected

1.7/5/77 Star

Own Correspondent
MARITZBURG — Transkei claims to East Griqualand have been rejected by the Steyn Committee of Inquiry into the possible incorporation of the region into Natal.

A 172-page report tabled simultaneously in the provincial councils of Natal and the Cape today, the committee also rejected any lifting of the ban prohibiting Indians from taking up residence or employment in East Griqualand.

Of the 79 recommendations of the committee only one has been rejected by the administrators-in-executive committee of the two provinces while 13 have been referred to Government departments.

NO REFLECTION

The committee said in recommending the continuance of the ban on Indians it did not wish "to cast any reflection whatsoever on the Indian community.

"It is paradoxically by

virtue of their law abiding and highly productive industry that the continuation of the protective measures has been recommended.

The suggestion that East Griqualand should be ceded to Transkei "is without any factual foundation or justification," the committee said.

"East Griqualand was settled by the Griquas but tamed, developed and beautified by the white man. The Government's oft-declared policy of main-

taining it as a mainly white and coloured occupied area, is therefore founded on firm ground."

The committee rejected claims by the coloured and Griqua communities that if the area was incorporated into Natal the community would lose its claims for land.

MORE GROUND

The committee recommended that additional land be "obtained" for the "provision of adequate and sufficient residential accommodation in the towns and for the establishment of economically viable rural and agricultural settlements for the Griqua and coloured groups in East Griqualand."

In fairness, compensation should be made for land taken over by Transkei near Umzimkulu, which had been part of the land owned by Griqua community.

Most of the report consists of a remarkably well-documented history of East Griqualand. To date there has been very little published on the history of the area.

AFRICAN LABOUR REPRESENTATION

Dudley Horner

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Saldru Working Paper No. 3

Cape Times
18/5/77

Tourism body snubs Transkei

Political Staff

A BID by Transkei to join an international organization, the Southern Africa Regional Tourism Council (Sartoc), has failed.

Transkei made a formal application to become a member of Sartoc at the organization's meeting in Malawi in November last year, but it was rejected because unanimous approval could not be obtained, according to the annual report of the Department of Tourism, which has been tabled in the South African Parliament.

The Minister of Tourism of Mauritius, which has refused to recognize Transkei, is chairman of Sartoc for 1977.

The main aim of Sartoc is to promote tourism to member countries in Southern Africa, particularly from Europe.

The member countries in Sartoc are: South Africa, Mauritius, Swaziland and Malawi.

Some of his fields are foreign

Cape Times 18/5/77

MARITZBURG. — The granting of independence to Transkei in October last year has given farmer Mr C A S Rennie a problem — a corner of some foreign field on his Natal farm.

The Umzimkulu district of Transkei juts into the middle of his holding, so that part of the farm is now in a foreign

country and he has to travel through foreign territory even if he wishes to move between one portion of his property in Natal to another, also in Natal.

The report of the committee of inquiry into the possible incorporation of East Griqualand into Natal, tabled in the Provincial Council

yesterday, recommended that the portion of Mr Rennie's farm in Transkei be incorporated into Natal.

Before Transkei attained independence this would have meant a change in the Natal-Cape boundary, but now it means a change in international boundaries.

A joint White Paper on the

committee's report, signed by the provincial secretaries of both provinces and tabled in both provincial councils this week, recommended that Natal pursue this claim on Mr Rennie's behalf, with the object of initiating negotiation between The South African Government and Transkei. — Sapa

Transkei press register

18/5/77
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2/25

UMTATA — Newspapers published in Transkei must be registered with the Department of Interior in terms of a Bill introduced here yesterday.

The Minister of the Interior, Miss Stella Sigcau, said the Government deemed it necessary to have knowledge of newspapers printed and published in Transkei together with the names and addresses of proprietors and Ed

This legislation would enable the Government to keep a check on the dissemination of subversive material.

There is also a provision requiring a prospective newspaper proprietor to deposit up to R20 000 in a trust account. The deposit could be forfeited if the newspaper published undesirable material. — SAPA.

Transkei won't get Griqualand

CAPE TOWN — The Government and a Commission of Inquiry have officially rejected Transkei's claims to East Griqualand and have decided the disputed territory with its 43 000 people will be incorporated into Natal.

The Transkeian Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, threatened to go to war earlier this year if this area, which he claimed belonged to the Xhosa nation, was incorporated into Natal.

Neither The Prime Minister, nor the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Digby Koyana, was available for comment last night.

The Transkei rejection was confirmed by the Administrator of the Cape, Dr L. Munnik, in the Cape Provincial Council yesterday.

He said the arguments in favour of the change were mainly financial and administrative.

Dr Munnik said opponents of the change had argued incorporation into Natal would be offensive to Transkei and would harm relations between Transkei and South Africa.

But, he said, East Griqualand was never a Xhosa tribal territory and for the past 115 years it had been an area of Griqua, Coloured and white settlement. The Government would continue administering it as such.

His motion was second-

ed by Mr F. Loots, Leader of the Council and by Mr Cyril Brett, Leader of the Opposition.

Mr J. F. Pretorius (Nat. Aliwal) and Mr J. Malcomess (UP, Griqualand East), who both have constituents in the affected area, also spoke in favour of the change.

The move was also supported by Mr G. Rautenbach for the IUP and Mr Herbert Hirsch for the PRP.

The three-man committee of inquiry, chaired by Mr Justice Steyn, found: "The historical record clearly shows that Nomansland was justly so-called and had been vacant and uninhabited for a considerable period of time when the Griqua arrived there in 1863."

"At no time was the area ever used for Mpondo settlement of farming. It is, therefore, quite clear that the Mpondo can lay no just claim to the territory and that the suggestion that it should go to them rather than be incorporated into Natal is without any factual foundation or justification."

The committee also found East Griqualand was settled by the Griquas, but tamed, developed, conserved and beautified by the white man. "It is today a very well-farmed and effectively conserved region, which is obviously in good hands, agriculturally speaking." — PC.

Umtata's claims, page 5

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P.T.O.

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Transkei snubbed

DO 18/5/77

DCM 77 2

CAPE TOWN — Another bid by Transkei to join an international organisation, the Southern African Regional Tourism Council (SARTOC), has failed.

Mauritius, was elected chairman for 1977. Mauritius' Prime Minister, Sir Seewosagur Ramgoolam, is the current chairman of the Organisation of African Unity.

Transkei applied for membership at the organisation's meeting in Malawi last November, but it was rejected "because unanimous approval could not be obtained," according to the Department of Tourism's annual report tabled in the Assembly yesterday.

As the OAU has rejected recognition of Transkei, it would clearly be untenable for the country of the organisation's chairman to be a member of a body of which Transkei was also a member.

At the meeting, the Minister of Tourism of

SARTOC promotes tourism to member countries in Southern Africa. — PC.

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Transkei lifts ban on open meetings

19/5/77
RDM

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UMTATA. — Proclamation R400, which has kept Transkei in a state of emergency for the past 16 years, has been repealed and people were now free to hold meetings, Transkei's Minister of Justice, Chief George Matanzima, said in Umtata yesterday.

He was introducing the Second Reading of the Public Security Bill in the National Assembly.

The Bill provides for the imposition of the death penalty on anybody who refutes the sovereignty of Transkei.

Chief Matanzima said Transkei now enjoyed a high degree of political stability and there was no need for the prohibition.

However, the Transkei State President could declare a state of emergency whenever the need arose.

The Bill empowers the Minister to prohibit gatherings and demonstrations in certain areas for the maintenance of law and order.

The Bill also dealt with the prohibition of various activities including sabotage and terrorism.

These provisions were wide and covered all types of subversive activities. They were considered necessary to keep pace with

the ever-changing strategies and techniques of communists, he said.

Banned organisations such as the PAC and ANC would continue to be prohibited. They were supposed to have been established for the liberation of Black people.

"With the attainment of independence by Transkei this objective now falls away in so far as our territory is concerned," he said.

Provision was also made for the control of future subversive organisations, Chief Matanzima added.

During his speech Chief Matanzima launched a bitter attack on the Chief Minister of QwaQwa, Mr Kenneth Mopeli.

He said he hoped he and his "henchmen" would stop their "subversive interference" in the internal affairs of Transkei before Transkei was forced to take "appropriate action".

"These people are actively persuading Transkeian citizens in the Maluti region to secede from Transkei, making wild promises to them."

However, Transkei was indivisible. People who refused to appreciate this would be dealt with mercilessly by the law, he said.

Transkei warns leader of Qwaqwa

19/5/77 NYM

UMTATA — It was hoped that the Chief Minister of Qwaqwa, Mr. T. K. Mopell, and his "henchmen" would stop their "subversive interference" in the internal affairs of Transkei before Transkei was forced to take "appropriate action," the Minister of Justice, Chief George Matanzima, said when he introduced the second reading of the Public Security Bill here yesterday.

The Bill provides for the imposition of the death penalty on anybody who refuses the sovereignty of Transkei. The minister said

Transkei, like any other State, was charged with the task of protecting its internal security and its people and ensuring the peaceful administration of the territory.

This could not be done effectively if the very right of existence of the State was challenged from within.

He said there were people who refused to recognise the constitutional independence of Transkei.

Promises

"They hold the view that Transkei or certain parts of it form part, or should form part, of another country and that its people are, or should be, subject to the government of such other country."

"Chief Minister Mopell of Qwaqwa and his henchmen are actively persuading Transkeian citizens in the Maluti region to secede from Transkei, making wild promises to them."

"The Prime Minister has stated on various occasions that people in Transkei who feel that for historical reasons, imaginary or real, they owe allegiance to the foreign power, are free to leave Transkei at any moment," Chief Matanzima said.

However the land of Transkei was indivisible and belonged to the State of Transkei and all its people.

People who refused to appreciate that fact would be dealt with mercilessly by the law.

Enemies

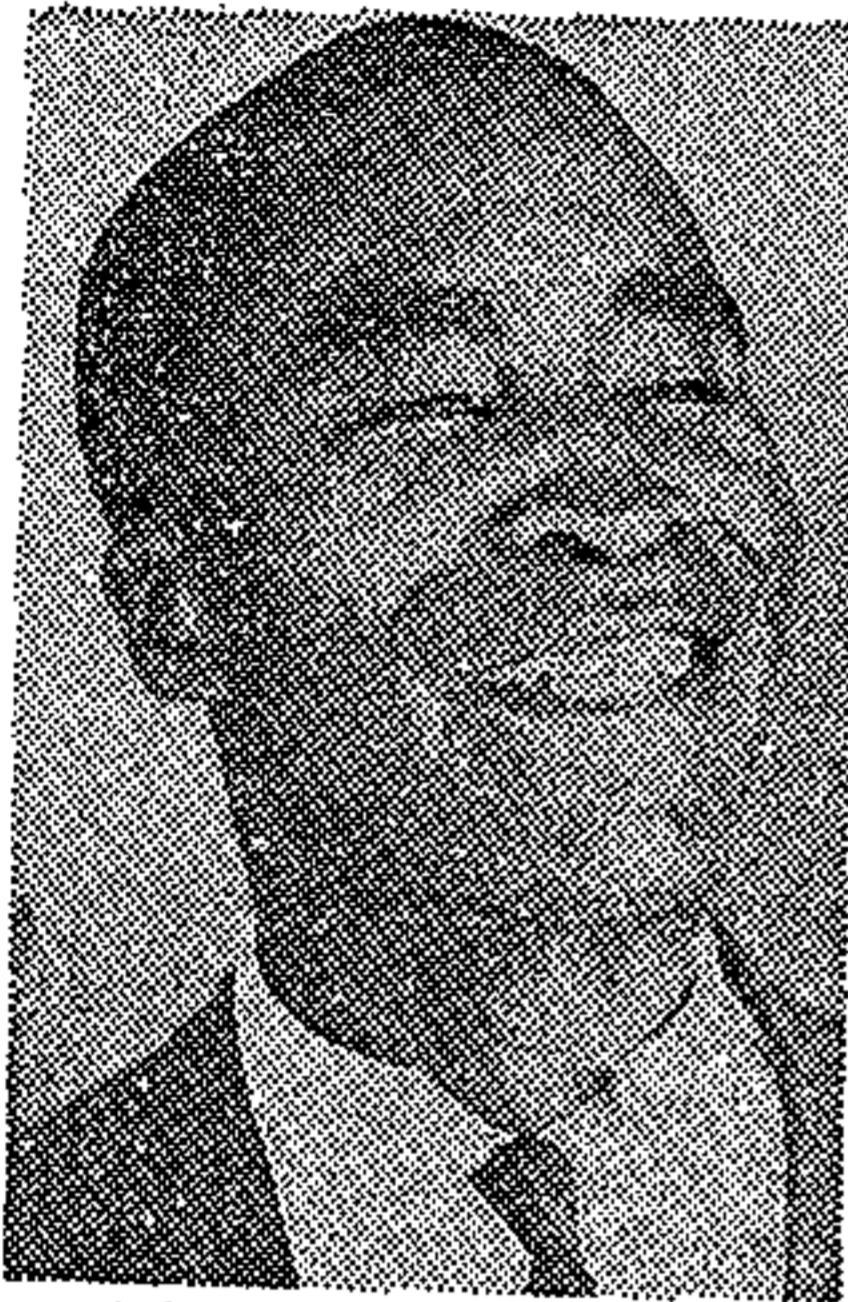
The Government was also aware that enemies of Transkei would exploit its multi-tribal situation, inciting the various tribes against each other.

Some of the provisions of the Bill dealt with the prohibition of various activities including sabotage and terrorism.

Prohibited organisations such as the PAC and ANC would continue to be prohibited. They were supposed to have been established for the liberation of Black people.

"With the attainment of independence by Transkei this objective now falls away in so far as our territory is concerned." — (Sapa.)

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MR DIKO . . . ideologies of the oppressors.

No to Security Bill committee

Do 19/5/77

UMTATA — A request by the Leader of the Transkei Opposition, Mr Cromwell Diko, for the proposed Public Security Bill to be referred to a select committee was flatly rejected by Government Members in the National Assembly yesterday.

Mr Diko's request was supported by another opposition Member, Mr N. Jafta.

Mr Diko said there was a tendency for the Bill to be pushed through the House hurriedly.

"This very Bill has not yet been interpreted into Xhosa. Most of the Members of this House do not understand English and this is a very important piece of legislation.

"This Bill will send some Members of the House and public to the gallows. It is very important before people are taken to the gallows the legislators know what they are doing is in the best interests of the people of Transkei," said Mr Diko.

The Opposition Leader said he was sure three-quarters of the National Assembly did not know what he was talking about. They did not know what this piece of legisla-

tion would entail for the ordinary people of Transkei.

Mr Diko said one thing that shocked him was a clause putting the onus on an accused person to prove his innocence.

Chief George Matanzima interjected that he was confusing the Public Security Bill with the Stock Theft Bill.

Mr Diko continued: "The framers of this piece of legislation have not got the fundamental psychology of the black man in Transkei at heart."

He asked how they could make a Bill full of the ideologies of the white man "and the white man as oppressors." The men who had drafted the legislation had once been oppressors, he said.

At this point Chief George challenged him on a point of order saying Mr Diko was going beyond his reasons for calling for a select committee.

Chief George said Mr Diko had not satisfied him with his reasons and said there was nothing a select committee could do that could not been done in the committee stage of the second reading of the Bill.

— DDR.

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Botha probing Umtata detention

21/5/77

CAPE TOWN — The South African Government was giving attention to the arrest of a South Sotho leader, Mr William Malefane, in Transkei under the country's security legislation, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said yesterday.

In a question answered on his behalf in the House of Assembly yesterday, Mr Botha said the Government had been asked to intervene on behalf of the Government of QwaQwa in the detention.

The Minister was replying to a question which had been tabled by Mr Horace van rensburg (PRP, Bryanston).

QwaQwa's Chief Minister, Mr T. Mopeli, appealed to the South African Government last week to intervene because Mr Malefane is a South African citizen.

Mr Malefane had been arrested in a foreign country and should be afforded diplomatic protection by the South African Ambassador in Umtata, Mr Mopeli said.

The detention of Mr Malefane, who is chairman of the Maluti South Sotho Central Com-

mittee, and the arrest of ten other people, was confirmed by the head of Transkei's Security Police, Maj Z. Ngceba.

He said they had been detained under the General Law Amendment Act and would appear in court as soon as investigations were completed.

The QwaQwa Cabinet has issued another statement strongly deploring the arrest of the other six South Sotho leaders in the Herschel district.

Mr Mopeli said all six had taken out South Sotho citizenship certificates and they were therefore South African citizens. — PC.

Diko attacks Transkei's Public Security Bill

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24/1/77

UMTATA — Transkei's Leader of the Opposition, Mr Cromwell Diko, made a strong attack yesterday on the Public Security Bill, calling it a "piece of Afrikaner legislation".

Mr Diko's speech was greeted with interjections by Government members and as he spoke he was constantly harassed by the Minister of Justice, Chief George Matanzima.

While he supported legislation for the security of the State, Mr Diko said the State must also guard the rights of individuals in the State.

"If we pass this piece of legislation some of the Ministers sitting in front will find themselves in trouble," said Mr Diko.

The Bill has stringent clauses restricting communism and communistic activities, but Mr Diko said as far as he was concerned, communism did not exist in Transkei.

"Communism does exist in South Africa. According to the legislators in South Africa, a communist is a black man. Every black who seeks to fight for his legal and fundamental rights is a communist.

"Blacks in South Africa are denied their rights under the cloak of communism. What you have done in this piece of legislation is you have taken what the Afrikaners have done against the black man and put it here," Mr Diko said.

Chief George Matanzima then interjected, saying the Government wanted to fight against the same thing as Afrikaners.

Mr Diko replied: "You want to fight against blacks."

"You are full of colour," interjected Chief George again.

The point he wanted to drive home, the Opposition leader said, was that the Bill must be original insofar as communism was concerned. Transkei did not know what communism was.

The legislation could create enemies all over the world for Transkei. "Why should we at our beginning declare Russia and China our enemies? The Republic of South Africa is our enemy number one. Great Britain is number two. Our brothers up north have refused to recognise us."

"We must be very careful not to create enemies of people who could assist us in times of need. We must stop making Acts and Bills that will make these people see us as oppressors," Mr Diko said.

One of the most essential rights of an individual in a State was that a man was innocent until proved guilty, he said.

At this point Chief George stood up on a point of order and warned Mr Diko to stick to debate on the principles of the Bill and not to discuss individual clauses which could only be discussed in the committee stage of the second reading.

Mr Diko said the Bill needed to be pruned severely. After a battery of interjections from the Minister of Justice, Mr Diko relented saying he would introduce 100 amendments to the Bill during the committee stage. — DDR.

After seven months of independence in Transkei most of the formal racial barriers have been removed — and the heavens have not fallen.

In Umtata a few wealthy blacks have moved into the smarter residential areas and black and white are living side by side in less prosperous areas once reserved for whites.

Jobs, sports, bars, restaurants and hotels have been thrown open to all. In Umtata especially black and white drink, chat and joke with an ease that is often remarked on by visiting South Africans.

Some bars have, however, replaced the racial barrier with others. At least two cocktail bars in the capital insist on men wearing collars and ties now. They also discourage the serving of single black women who try to cadge drinks and other favours from white men.

Public integration in Transkei has become as much a way of life as pass laws and pap in South Africa. Most whites show a genuine belief and desire to have life the harmonious Transkei way.

Some have swept their racial prejudice under the carpet because they want to remain in Transkei for the money and the perks. They hold the belief integration cannot work but they are prepared to let it work in Transkei.

At the Umtata Golf Club — once labelled the last bastion of the British Empire — black and white golfers tee off together and sink their beers and gins unselfconsciously together on the nineteenth hole at the end of the game. The best supported rugby club in Umtata is a truly non-racial team — half black and half white. When Transkei soccer teams play white teams from East London

PETER KENNY reports the progress of integration in Transkei

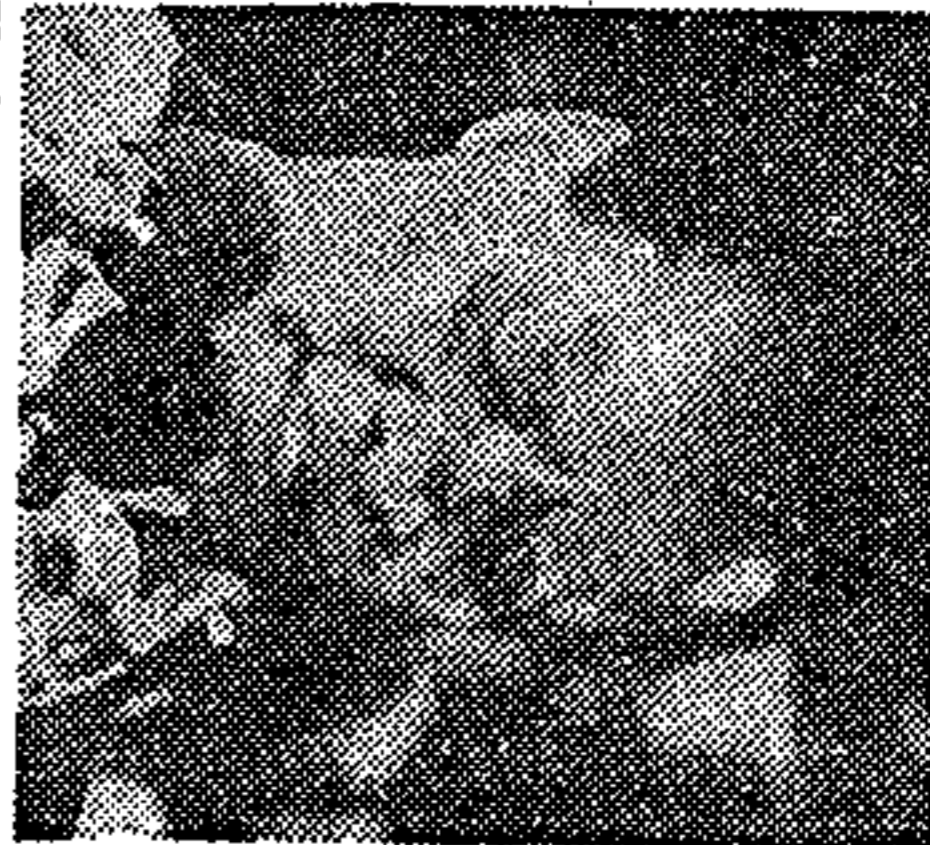
And the heavens have not fallen

In Umtata, black and white supporters root with equal fervour for the home team.

The Holy Cross nuns run a play school in Umtata where all shades of children romp freely. One white father who has a three-year-old daughter there said when blacks were first admitted the child used to refer to blacks as "them". After seven months of fun and trauma on the playground they are all just kids as far as the daughter is concerned.

But not all Transkei's racial inheritances have been shed.

Umtata and Butterworth still have exclusive white schools administered by the Cape Provincial Administration



Kaiser Matanzima signals the beginning of Transkei independence.

as well as the segregated Sir Henry Elliot Hospital in Umtata. An exception at Umtata High School was made for the children of the Minister of Finance, Mr Tsepo Letlaka, on the grounds that they were brought up in England

and did not speak Xhosa as a home language. But attempts by other blacks and coloureds to get into the school have failed.

Although the Transkei National Assembly unanimously passed a motion calling for the scrapping of the Immorality Act it still remains on the statute books. It is however, not being enforced.

Transkei's Public Security Bill resembles the main points of South Africa's various security laws in one neat wrapper.

Accusations of pay discrimination for people doing the same work have been hurled at a number of businesses.

People are still detained

without trial in Transkei.

Some housing estates built for employees of the Transkei Development Corporation appear to be reserved for whites.

Many blacks have complained that whites in Butterworth refuse to change their attitudes and still treat blacks as second class citizens. Indeed, the racial atmosphere in Butterworth is far less relaxed than Umtata.

Transkeian politicians argue if Transkei needs to keep white exclusive institutions to draw in much needed skills, Transkei can do without people treasuring such prejudices.

Many Transkeians sincerely believe their independence is a step towards the creation of a

non-racial South Africa. But as things stand now the ultimate dependence of Transkei on South Africa is in the fact Transkei will only ever be recognised if there are wide-ranging fundamental changes in South Africa itself.

Many Xhosa-speaking people in South Africa have lost their right to South African citizenship as a result of Transkei's independence. If the Transkei Government can succeed in persuading the South African Government to allow Transkeians in South Africa equal treatment to other foreign nationals such as the British, Germans and Americans, all the blacks in South Africa might start queuing for Transkei citizenship.

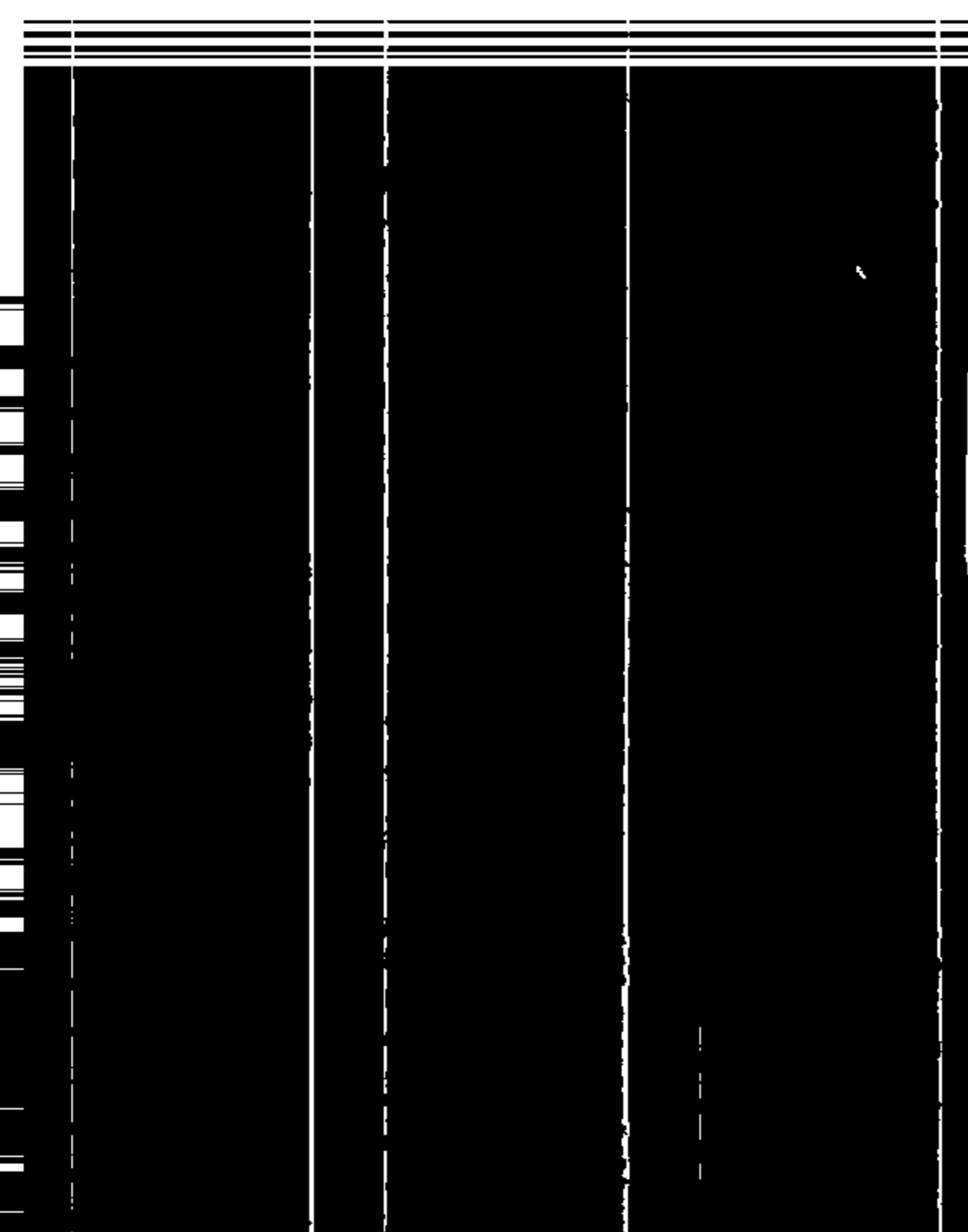
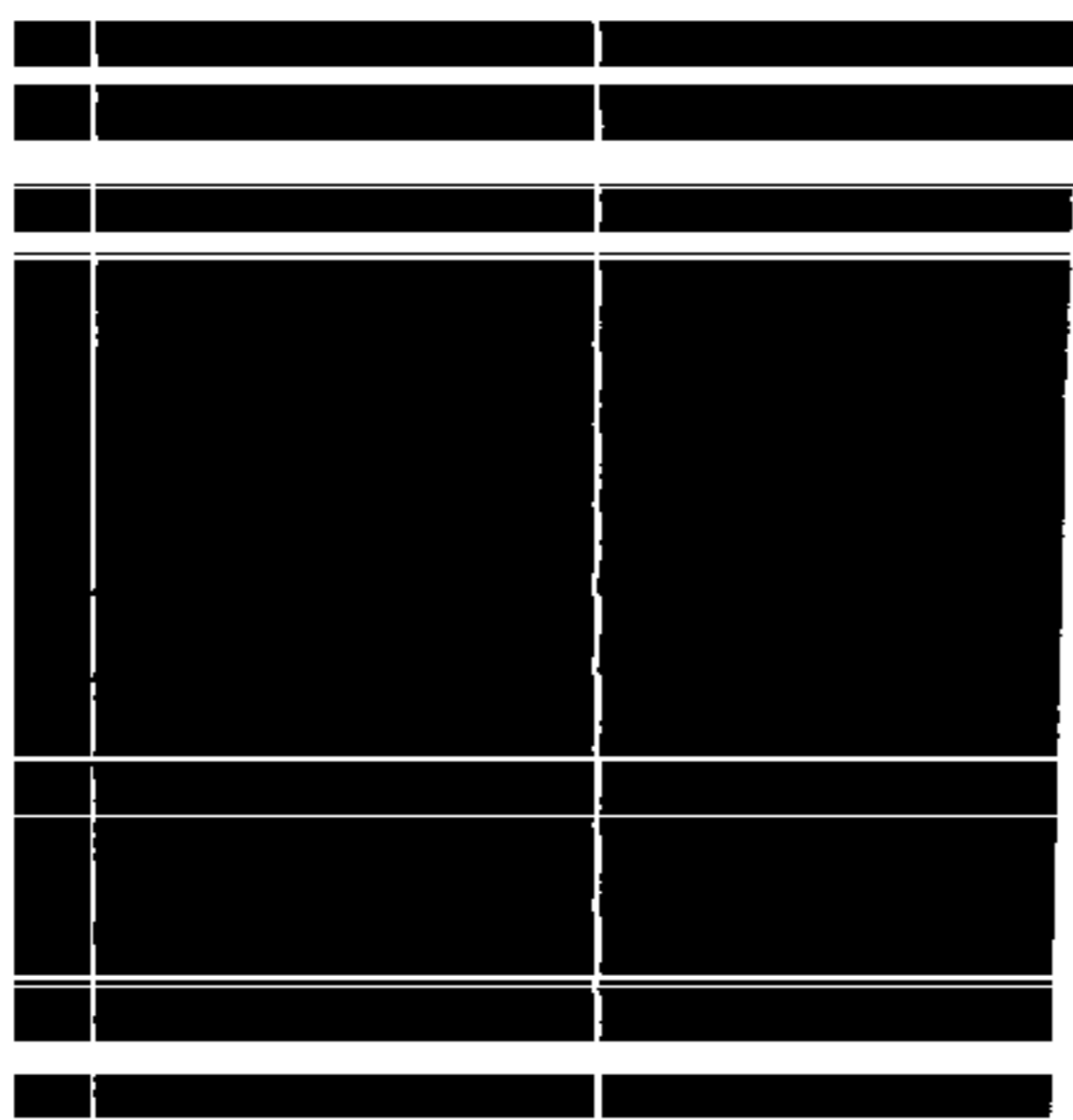
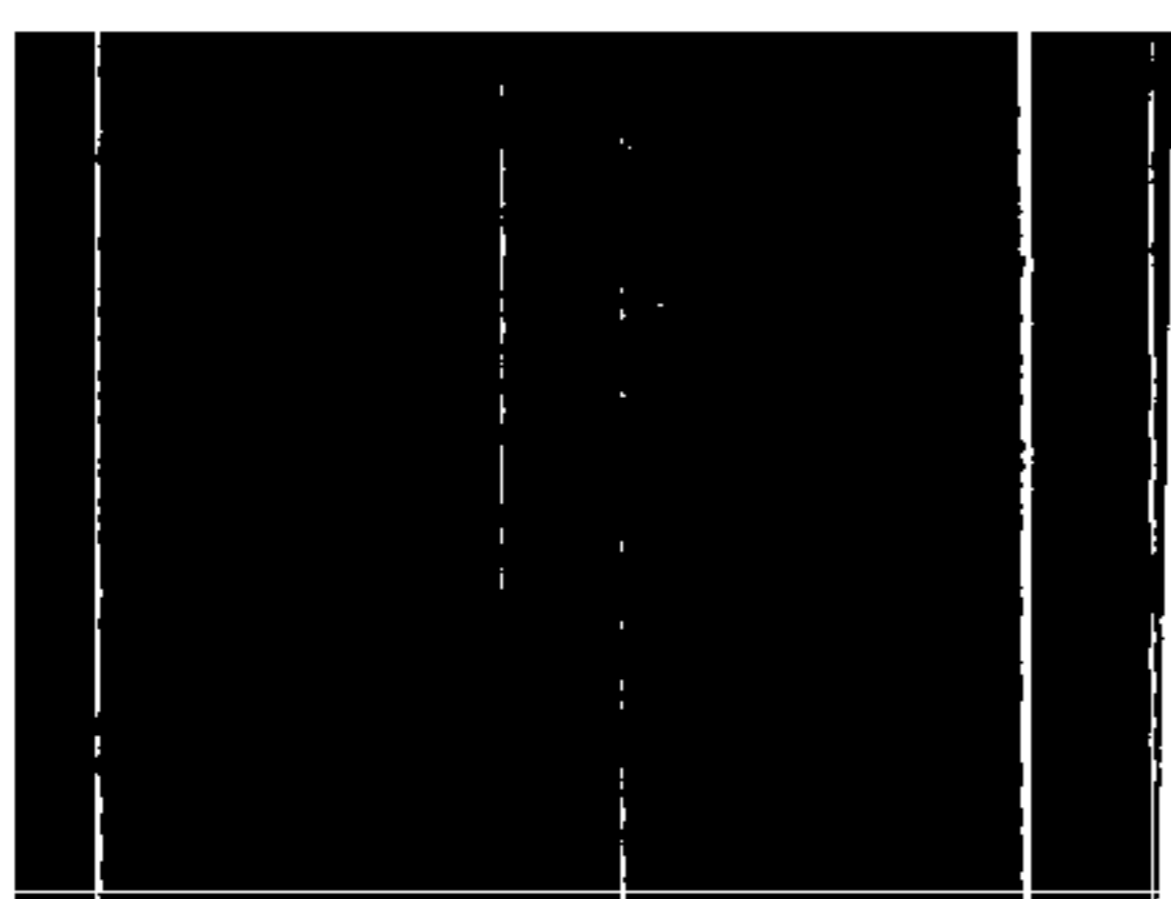
The manner in which the Pretoria Government is stalling on this issue indicates the slimness of chances for an agreement on this demand.

Transkei has multiple problems in selling its independence to a hostile world. It might do better in trying to sell it to South Africa.

The racial set-up in Transkei might not be flawless. But Transkei has an important lesson for South Africa. Transkei has shown that blacks and whites can live and work harmoniously in a former apartheid spot.

Ironically, some of the people working hardest to make Transkei work as a truly non-racial state are some of the South African seconded officials in Transkei.

It shows when attitudes change, tension melts.



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EDITORIAL OPINION

Transkei land claims

The touchiest point in the South African Government's homelands policy is the question of land and boundaries.

KwaZulu is spattered around Natal like chicken pox; Bophuthatswana on a map looks like the missing parts of a jigsaw puzzle; Lebowa looks like a spawning amoeba; the Ciskei has whitelooking corridors and even independent Transkei has boundaries from one part of the country to the other.

Over the years, Transkei Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima has made land claims, not only because he thinks this land belongs to his country historically, but also to get some sort of sense over the borders of his country.

His claims have always included Matatiele and Mount Curry, both of which lie in East Griqualand which is to be incorporated into Natal next year.

Certainly, East Griqualand has closer links with Natal than its present links with the Cape which treats it as a last outpost, but Chief Matanzima's claims are equally valid.

There seems to be some dispute over the historical claim that the area belongs to Transkei. Transkeians claim the area was the Pondo Chief

Faku's land and he allowed Adam Kok and his people to settle in part of it.

South Africa and the commission of inquiry into East Griqualand claim the area was not effectively occupied by the Pondos before the Griquas settled there.

Whatever the historical claims, Chief Matanzima has a valid political claim to get his boundaries in order and the committee of inquiry erred badly in taking no notice of them.

All political parties in both the provincial councils of Natal and the Cape should have thought more deeply about their all-white committee which heard no evidence from the 40 000 black people in the area, nor from the Pondos and Transkei who both claim the area belongs to them.

A committee of inquiry that does not hear evidence from all interested parties, cannot come up with a satisfactory conclusion and even if Transkei claims was not in its terms of reference, the provincial councils which appointed the inquiry should have seen to it that it was.

It is actions such as this which make the people of this country suspicious of the arrogance of the South African Government. It is this same arrogance that will ensure the failure of the homelands policy and of the government itself.

Transkei censorship

UMTATA. — Transkei will have censorship committees to check the infiltration of undesirable literature, films and public entertainments, according to the Transkei Publications Bill.

The Minister of the Interior, Miss Stella Sigcau, introducing the second reading of the Bill in Um-

tata yesterday, said it was intended to uphold the Christian convictions of the Transkei people.

Committees would be appointed by her department.

Committee members would be chosen from a list compiled every three years. Suitably-qualified

people would be included.

— Sapa.

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RDM 24/5/77

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George prefers isolation to chaos ^{25/5/77}

UMTATA — Transkei would prefer to live in isolation rather than see the country plunged into bloody chaos, the Minister of Justice, Chief George Matanzima, said yesterday.

Replying during the second reading of the Public Security Bill in the National Assembly, he accused the Leader of the opposition, Mr Cromwell Diko, who strongly attacked the Bill earlier, of talking "trash."

He warned Mr Diko not to attack seconded officials who could not de-

fend themselves — a warning meted out by Prime Minister Kaiser Matanzima earlier this year.

The cabinet was composed of men who had the ability to reason, were of high intellect, and men with high qualifications.

It was extremely "puerile" of Mr Diko to assert the Cabinet were spoonfed by seconded officials, Chief George said.

"But one can excuse him at times because he is highly eccentric and emotional and loses all his

reason," Chief George said of Mr Diko who was not in the Assembly.

"I wanted to tell him that whatever is in this piece of legislation is a result of my instructions to my legal draughtsman," Chief George said. "I make no apologies for what is contained in it whether it be copied from the Republic or not."

"Some of the sections in the Bill are sections that have stood the test of time," he said.

If they had been capable of suppressing communism in South Africa,

they would be equally capable of combating communism in Transkei.

Chief George called on MPs to give him the weapons to maintain peace and quiet in Transkei.

"Rather than see our country plunged into bloody chaos, we would rather live in isolation as some members seem to suggest we will do," Chief George said.

After Chief George had called for the Bill to be read a second time and sat down Mr Diko walked into the Assembly. — DDR.

Transkei starts national service

UMTATA — A voluntary six-month national service scheme is to be introduced in Transkei this year, the Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, announced yesterday.

Chief Kaiser was speaking at a parade of One Transkei Battalion where he presented 37 Transkei Independence Medals to officers and non-commissioned officers in and seconded to the Transkei Army.

The Transkei Independence Medal is conferred on people who have given notable and significant service to Transkei in its path to independence.

Members of One Transkei Battalion were being trained in counter-insurgency and conventional warfare and were equipped with the most modern infantry weapons available, the Prime Minister, said.

"It is my hope that this training wing, now part of One Transkeian Battalion, will in future become an independent infantry

training school," he said.

"In these troubled times when the Western powers seem to have lost their will to stand for the principles of freedom, justice and human rights, when the Western powers apply double standards and are willing to allow the expansion of marxism in Southern Africa, it is essential we are prepared to defend our land," Chief Kaiser said.

Young men who volunteered for national service would be selected on a regional basis and during their service would receive the same pay as members of the permanent force.

"It is the intention to decentralise the military organisation and to create other military bases in the different regions of the country," Chief Kaiser said.

Among those who received medals were Brig P. Pretorius, head of the Transkei Army, Col J. Nortje and 2nd Lt Q. Matanzima, son of Chief George. — DDR.

180

THE BROTHERS

1917

1946

THE BROTHERS

191

DMBA: Knock down the wall. Get a, you go and fetch them.

GBA: Heaven bless you, Sir, for your kindness to us all.

DMBA: It's no more than you deserve. [GBA and SYRUS go to 1. What do you say?]

MICIO: Did you say I should marry her?

DMBA: I did.

MICIO: You're joking.

[to Aeschinus]: Talk to him as man to man and he'll

SUS: Father -

You silly ass, must you listen to him?

It's no good, Micio, you'll have to give in.

You're crazy.

SUS: Do it for my sake, father.

You're mad, leave me alone.

Come, do as your son asks.

You're off your head. I'm sixty-five: do you propose

I should embark on matrimony with this decrepit old

for a wife?

SUS: Come on: I've promised them.

Promise them? Kindly restrict your generosity to

your own person, my dear child.

A: But he might be asking more of you...

A: There couldn't be anything more.

A: Do it for him -

SUS: Don't be difficult -

A: Come, promise.

S: Leave me alone, can't you!

SUS: Not until you'll give in.

MICIO: It's an insult!

DMBA: Now be generous, Micio.

MICIO: This is monstrous, crazy, ludicrous, entirely un-

suitable to my whole way of life... but if you are both so

set on it... all right.

AESCHINUS: Well done! You deserve all my love now.

DMBA: But - [aside] I must think up something else now

I've won that point.

103

MICIO: I know.

DMBA: But long since past the age to have children, and with no one to look after her. She's alone...

MICIO: What's the point of all this?

DMBA: The proper thing for you to do is to marry her. Aeschinus, you persuade him.

MICIO: I marry?

DMBA: You.

Handard 17 Q vol 1194
25/5/77

**South African Bantu Trust: Land/business
in Transkei**

103

81 Mr. T. G. HUGHES asked the Minister
of Bantu Administration and Development:

What amount was spent by the South
African Bantu Trust on the purchase of land
and business in the Transkei in the financial
years 1975-'76 and 1976-'77, respectively.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINIS-
TRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

1975-'76: R7 322 881.

1976-'77: R8 017 178.

103

MPs to get increase

20/9/79 DD

UMTATA — The Transkei National Assembly passed a motion yesterday calling for an increase in allowances for MPs and for the payment of a recess allowance in future.

The motion was supported by Opposition members.

Mr B. P. Vapi, the Government member from Port St Johns, said it would have been "a tremendous omission" if the motion had not been introduced.

He said it was probably through sheer inadvertence that the Prime Minister had not taken any measures to raise allowances.

To enable MPs to go to other places in Africa to spread Transkei's message it would be necessary for them to get higher allowances as the present ones did not allow such movement.

The Opposition leader, Mr Cromwell Diko, said MPs from outside Umtata could not afford the high hotel bills they had to pay when they attended parliamentary sessions.

The motion was passed unanimously, but there was only one Cabinet member in the House when it was passed. —
DDR.

67/6

Quite reasonable otherwise.

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Transkei elections

24/7/77

UMTATA — Voters from the two districts of Umtata and Willowvale go to the polls today in all the major centres of South Africa and in Transkei to vote in by-elections to fill two vacancies caused by the death last year of two government members of the Transkei National Assembly, Mr W. M. Mazamisa of Willowvale and Mr T. M. Makaula of Umtata.

The candidates are:
Umtata: Mr Michael Mazwana, a school teacher; Mr Lumley Finca, a businessman and Mr Mawonga Dukada, a clerk. All are members of the ruling Transkei National Independence Party.

Willowvale: Mr Leonard Ceza, a businessman; Mrs Louisa Kondlo, a clerk (TNIP); Mrs N. L. Ndani, a trader; and Mr T. A. Mlokoti, Mr B. Ngongolo and Mr B. G. Nxusani — all farmers. — SAPA.

This is something to be demonstrated not merely asserted. Or is this an axiom beyond dispute?

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New aircraft for Transkei

UMTATA — Transkei Airways Corporation has bought a new ten-seater aircraft — its second since its inception in February this year — to cope with the growing demand, the managing director, Mr Maurice Pike, said yesterday.

So far TAC's white and green Kingair turbo-prop had ferried 1 500 passengers on its daily flights from Umtata's K. D. Matanzima Airport to Jan Smuts Airport and back. — SAPA.

Another white decision

26/5/77

I would be perfectly understandable if the Prime Minister of Transkei, Brammont Chief Kaiser latanzima, rejected the findings of the Steyn Committee of Inquiry into the possible incorporation of East Griqualand into Natal.

And it would be remarkable if the President of Transkei, Brammont Chief Botha Mkgau, did not also reject the committee's findings. For here was an all-white committee, appointed by two white political authorities, the Cape and Natal Provincial Administrations, deciding that an area claimed by the Pondo nation should go to Natal.

There is no indication that the committee heard any evidence from either the Transkei Government or the Pondo tribal authorities.

Indeed, the committee reported that 21 people, 11

white and 10 Coloured, had addressed the committee, but not a single black person had done so although they form the vast majority of the people in the region.

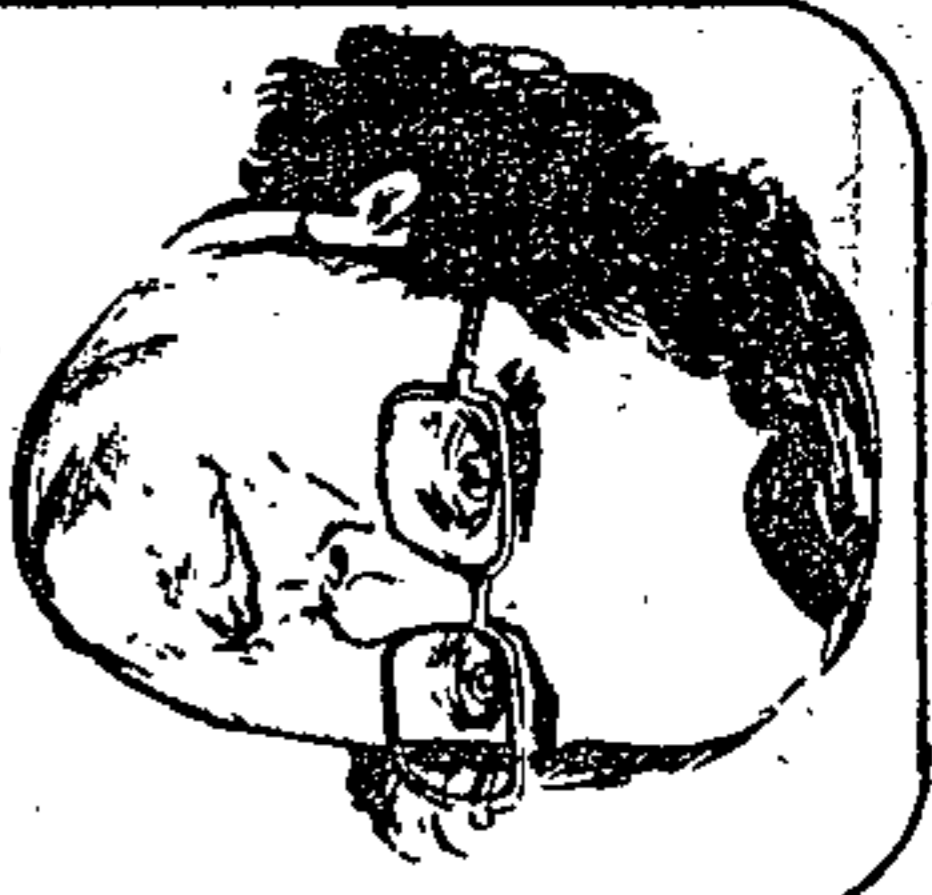
The committee itself said East Griqualand had 5 284 whites, 4 398 Coloureds and 33 496 blacks, but there is no reason given why only whites and Coloureds gave oral evidence.

The committee did say that about 60 memoranda were received before, during and after the hearings, but there is no list of who submitted them. It is surprising that this committee was not appointed by Transkei as well as the Cape and Natal, but it is even more remarkable that in Africa today it could come to conclusions about who the land should

really belong to without hearing evidence from one of the parties involved, particularly when the excluded claimant is black.

There are other interesting aspects to the committee's findings which deserve much greater attention than has been the case so far. For example, the committee said: "It soon became apparent that there was a marked difference of opinion in the ranks of the local inhabitants as to the desirability of a change in the provincial status of the area, the white community being overwhelmingly in favour of such a change and the Coloured community overwhelmingly opposed thereto.

"For example, at meetings at Kokstad, the



Political Correspondent BARRY STREEK reports

Coloured vote was 115 against and only four in favour, while the white vote was 68 for and three

against," the committee said.

This finding could indicate that among all black groups, there is unhappiness with the white decision that the provincial boundaries should be changed, with the direct implication that East Griqualand will now remain as it is for ever.

The committee's conclusions about the Pondo or Transkei claims to the territory are emphatic, so much so that it is quite bewildering that there are still relatively informed white people in South Africa today who quite sincerely believe they can take such decisions without finding out if the black majority agrees with them, particularly in the light of more modern histories of Africa where it has been shown that the

Western legal concepts were vastly different from those entertained by chiefs during their negotiations with the early colonialists.

The committee says that East Griqualand, which was justly called No Man's Land, had been vacant and uninhabited before the Griqua arrived in 1863 and that the great Pondo chief, Faku, agreed to "cession" of the territory to the British Government during March 1861. Even the committee does not argue that Faku agreed to a transfer of ownership or sale of East Griqualand.

"After that cession, Faku acquiesced in the Griqua occupation and settlement of the territory, at no time thereafter was the area ever used for Pondo settlement or farming.

"It is, therefore, quite clear that Pondos can lay no just claim to the territory and that the suggestion that it should go to them rather than be incorporated into Natal is without any factual foundation or justification.

"East Griqualand was settled by the Griquas but tamed, developed, conserved and beautified by the white man. It is today a very well-farmed and effectively conserved region which is in good hands agriculturally speaking.

"The Government's oft-declared policy of maintaining it as a mainly white and Coloured occupied area is therefore founded on firm grounds," the committee said.

Yet in another part of the report, the committee says the Griquas were the first permanent group in the area and then blacks.

After 1874: "There was an influx of the third ethnic group, the whites."

These findings show that whatever white politicians may think about the situation, there can be no reasonable expectation whatsoever that it will be accepted as just and fair by blacks.

It is strange that the white opposition parties, including the Progressive Reform Party, have supported the committee's findings in the Cape Provincial Council.

Clearly, these decisions and findings will only survive until black people have a political say in their own country. In the meantime, one can expect that the Transkei Government will negotiate with the South African Government for a new and representative commission of inquiry — or else just appoint its own.

Handwritten notes:
 I give
 I think I do not think on 228
 I think I do not think on 228
 I think I do not think on 228
 I think I do not think on 228

103

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Paul Rich,
University of Cape Town,
August, 1976.

Transkei is being *Cape Times 27/5/77* 'underestimated'

was to be

Industrial Reporter
PEOPLE who thought the acceptance of independence by Transkei was playing with apartheid were gravely underestimating the intelligence of the African, the country's Ambassador to South Africa, Professor M Njisane, said yesterday in Cape Town.

Addressing the Institute of Citizenship, he acknowledged that urban Africans were not likely to return to Transkei because of the image it projected. "You might as well ask American negroes to return to Africa," he said.

Blacks in Transkei had been brought up in a poverty culture and needed something to look up to. South Africa could not provide this while the Government of Transkei believed it could.

Criticism of Transkeian independence stemmed from the belief that it was a product of apartheid, he said, but it should rather be considered a victim of apartheid that could produce something better. The alternative would have been for the country to continue serving as a labour reservoir for South Africa.

Transkei would offer blacks

and whites a first-hand opportunity to see the benefits of a society without racialism.

Prof. Njisane believed it would be necessary to concentrate on agriculture for the development of the country. "Once we can feed ourselves industry will follow".

combined with the growth of a mill

Native Trust and Land Act when the

key turning point comes much later

interpretation. Further research

to the actual event itself prevent

peasant farmers, the closeness of

legislation and the immense harsh

important in drawing attention to

historians have tended to suppose.

turning point in black-white relat

is that the 1913 Natives Land Act w

The conclusion that is reached, therefore, from this analysis

evasion of the laws on squatting (92).

of Race Relations by Leo Marguard found that there was widespread

for even as late as 1939 a survey carried out by the Institute

These conditions seem to persist in the Orange Free State

Application of Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act to Transkei citizens in South Africa

*1. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

Whether any decision has been reached on the future application of the provisions of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act to Transkei citizens in South Africa; if so, what is the decision.

1031

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

The matter is still under consideration in consultation with the Government of Transkei.

...../These

Bill (49) views of the Landowners Association in connection with the I do hope therefore you will all seriously consider the avoid this for you know it would make a very bad impression. this to force them to labour. I would sincerely like to and get no other land, you will be blamed with having done the Natives cultivating land on private farms are ejected all earnestness (is) that if the effect of the Act is that farm much smaller. What I am afraid of and I tell you in landowners by making the tax on each family resident on a lation pending unification... can't you propitiate the be allowed to say so I would urge caution on Native legis- I fully see the reasons for their introduction but if I may accompanying the Bills when sent to the Landowners Association. Bills', I have had sent to me the official memorandum

him about the upation of lands

Transkei won't ban ANC, PAC

Own Correspondent

UMTATA. - The automatic banning of organizations like the PAC and ANC in terms of the Transkei Public Security Bill was dropped in the National Assembly yesterday.

A clause maintaining the banning of organizations prohibited in South Africa was originally incorporated in the bill.

But during the committee stage of the second reading of the bill the Minister of Justice, Chief George Matanzima, said the clause would be

expunged because he felt it would be inappropriate for an independent Transkei to continue the actions of South Africa.

The ANC and PAC were banned in South Africa in terms of the Unlawful Organizations Act of 1960.

The Transkei Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said last October he would allow the ANC and PAC to continue their "liberation struggle" against South Africa.

Will you be two Native

Richard Solomon

in any significant

any important I

policy" for a U

However, there

government's de

Undoubtedly

of £1 per annum" (47).

against natives squatting on Crown lands and the low annual rent

or diminished by it (the Bill) as there is no provision made

at present existing amongst our people will in no way be abated

Minister of Native Affairs "... that the general dissatisfaction

quite convinced", wrote one correspondent from Nylstroom to the

interests but also did not satisfy white farmers either. "I am

clear that the Bill not only failed to appease the landowning

motives of humanity, not desirable" (46). In addition, it is

permanently on the High Veldt", but this, however, "is, from the

"The only alternative is to compel the Natives to reside

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'Insult' uproar: Transkei to act

Own Correspondent

UMTATA. — The Transkei Government yesterday threatened to expel the white magistrate who allegedly insulted the Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

Mr J Zeka, secretary for the Minister of Justice, announced in Umtata that a letter by the Justice Department had been sent to Pretoria recommending the withdrawal of the magistrate, Mr H F Hannan, from Transkei.

'HIGH-HANDED'

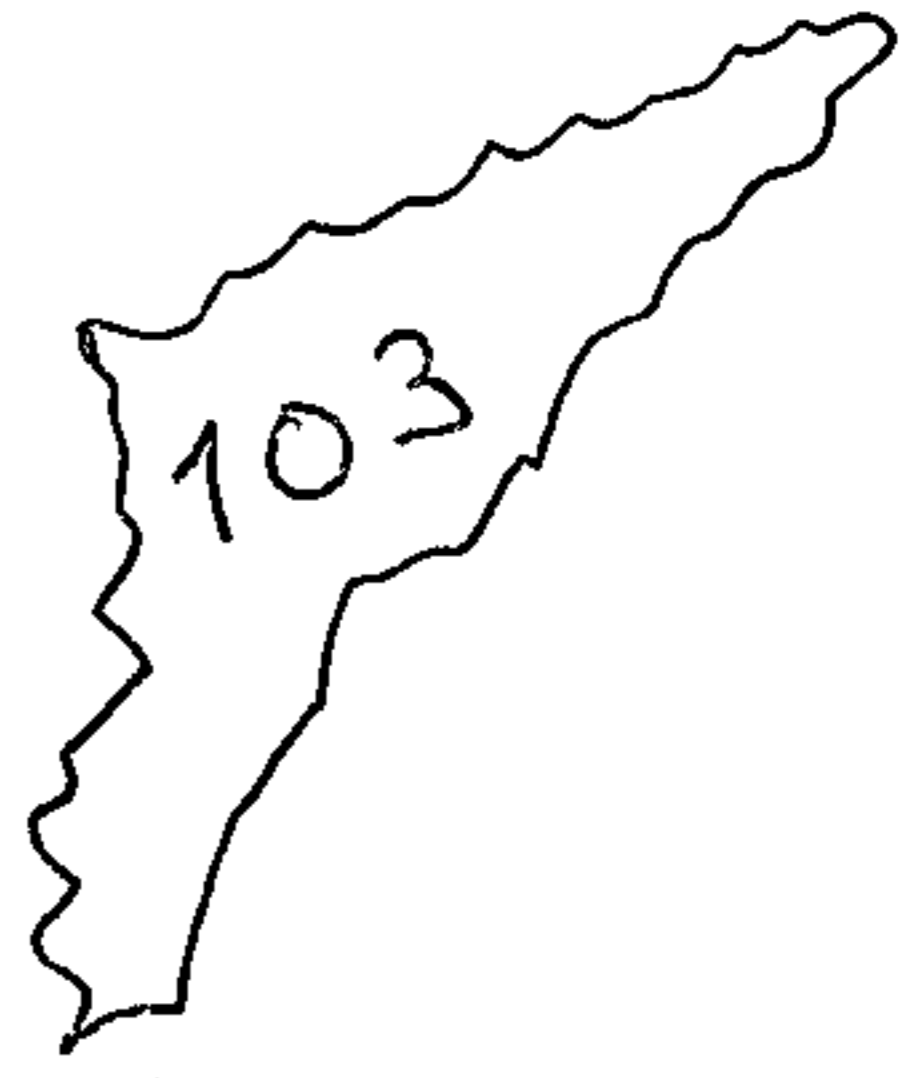
Mr Zeka said: "It was high-handed action for an official of the government to disobey the Prime Minister on an important occasion."

The move against Mr Hannan follows an incident over the weekend when he was publicly rebuked by Chief Matanzima for his "extreme arrogance and insult to me."

REFUSED

Mr Hannan allegedly told the Prime Minister's office on Friday that he did not appreciate Chief Matanzima's going to Mount Frere for the installation of an acting chief, and that Mr Hannan refused to attend the ceremony.

Yesterday, Mr Hannan gave no reasons for not attending the ceremony. "I have taken certain initiatives and it is possible I will be making a statement soon," he said.



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Star
31/5/77

ANC free to work in Kei

Own Correspondent

UMTATA — In a surprise move the Transkei Government yesterday withdrew the controversial section of its new Security Bill which would have outlawed all organisations banned by South Africa.

This will mean that when the Bill becomes law the Pan African Congress, African National Congress and other such "unlawful organisations" will be free to operate in Transkei

unless specifically banned by the Government.

In moving in the National Assembly that the section be deleted, Justice Minister Mr George Matanzima made it clear that these organisations would be allowed in Transkei on sufferance.

He pointed out that although that particular section had been "expunged," there was another clause in the Bill "to deal with those people

should they crop up in Transkei with their nefarious schemes."

Chief Matanzima said that the original clause had been withdrawn after "further consideration."

Explaining the move Chief Matanzima said: "I feel that it would not be proper of an independent Transkei to continue the actions of the Republic of South Africa."

Other than this there were no surprises in yesterday's committee stage debate on the Public Security Bill which is a condensation of all the South African security laws it repeals.

IGNORED

Attempts by opposition leader Mr Cromwell Diko to amend certain sections which he felt endangered the freedom of the individual, speech and Press were ignored by the Assembly.

The "treason" section of the Bill which makes it an offence punishable by death to criticise Transkei's independence or sovereignty passed without dissent.

● Only Transkei citizens will be allowed to acquire immovable property in the State unless special permission is given by the Government.

DAILY JEP 18/5/77 (100)

Carr No to Transkei

80
18/5/77

NAIROBI — The General Secretary of the Nairobi-based All African Conference of Churches (AACC), Canon Burgess Carr, has turned down an invitation to visit Transkei, AACC headquarters said yesterday.

It said the invitation was sent by Mr Allen Socikwa of "the Department of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Transkei," and was designed to give Canon Carr "an opportunity to gain a vivid picture of Transkei."

In his reply, Canon Carr, a strong critic of apartheid, said it was "altogether impossible for me to appear to sanction the South African policy of Bantustans by visiting

Transkei."

He told Mr Socikwa "the AACC neither accepts nor recognises the formation of Bantustans as the solution to the problem of injustice and repression perpetrated by the South African racist regime against the black peoples in Azania (South Africa)," the statement said.

"The AACC firmly supports those movements, both inside and outside South Africa, that are struggling to liberate Azania from white racism, colonialism and neo-colonialism," he added.

The AACC announced at the weekend, it had withdrawn its account from Barclays Bank International because Barclays

National Bank, South Africa, had bought Defence Bonds issued by the Pretoria Government. — SAPA-RNS.

Patten to head journalists' body

JOHANNESBURG — Mr John Patten, political correspondent of The Star, has been elected president of the South African Society of Journalists.

Mr Patten, who will assume office at the end of May at the conclusion of the society's annual congress in Cape Town, succeeds Mr Jonathan Hobday, who has been president for two years. — SAPA.

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Transkei must show the world — bishop

27/1/77
DD

UMTATA — The Bishop of St John's Diocese in Umtata, Bishop James Schuster, hopes 1977 will see Transkei using its new independence to convince the world it is a truly democratic state.

Writing in his monthly letter to the Diocese Bishop Schuster says: "I hope that 1977 will see such a breach in the monolithic wall of apartheid, that there can be no going back to our traditional way of life, and South Africa is set firmly on a path which can lead only to a new and just ordering of society.

"I hope also that 1977 will see Transkei using its new independence in such a way as to convince the world that here is a truly democratic society in which the rule of law is respected and which is worthy to take its place in the councils of the nations of the world."

Commenting on some of the matters discussed at the Anglican Provincial Synod in Grahamstown, Bishop Schuster says the Synod expressed its deep concern about arbitrary detention of people without trial.

The Synod also expressed its concern at the fact that a number of persons detained without trial had died without any impartial inquiry into the circumstances of their death.

"My chief impression was that here (at the Synod) we could see the 'alternative society' at work, and working well.

"It is the tragedy of South Africa that those who hold political power cannot believe in the

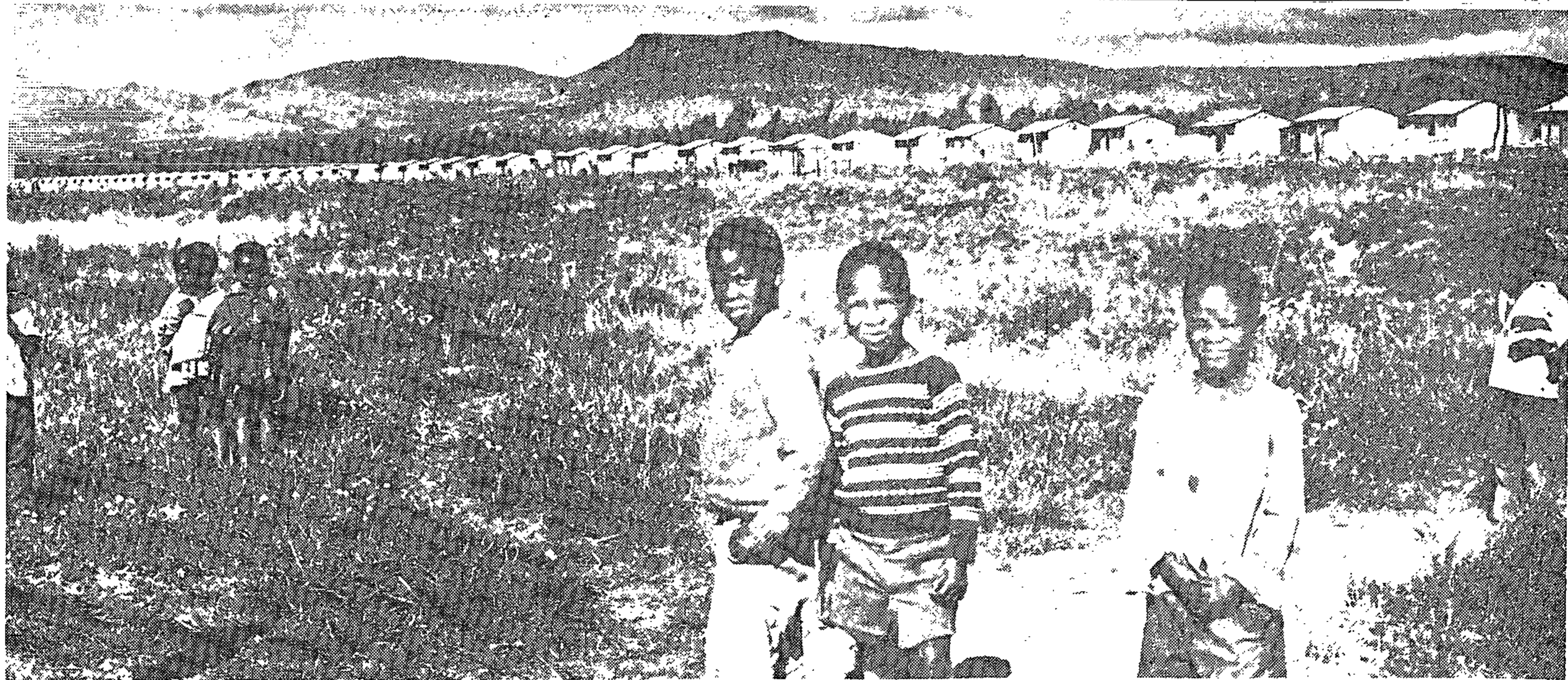
possibility of black and white sharing power and living in peace," Bishop Schuster says.

The church was a microcosm of society in Southern Africa and he believes there were still enough persons of good will on both sides to build a society in which apartheid would be forgotten and all people could co-operate for the common good.

But time was running out, the letter says.

"This is the lesson of the present unrest among the younger generation of black people.

"May God grant that the present rulers in South Africa heed this lesson and act before the situation passes beyond the possibility of rational and peaceful discussion. This is my prayer for the New Year," Bishop Schuster says. — DDR.



• "Silver City" — so called because of the way the tin huts glint in the sun. Here 2 000 people live surrounded by the flotsam and jetsam of their lives.

in Silver City

31/10/76 Sun EXP.

There is great resentment that Whittlesea suppliers are not allowed to deliver bags of meal and beans because the Xhosa Development Corporation has opened a store where they are expected to buy instead. But prices are higher than in Whittlesea.

Moreover, many families are running out of money. Most are the families of migrant workers, and the move has disrupted family communication.

One woman told me she had had no money from her husband, who works in a sheep-shearing team, since she arrived in "Silver City" three weeks ago.

"Perhaps he sent it to

Kamastone and we are here," she told me.

I asked them why they had moved. But the order has gone out that they must not talk to the Press, and none would give their names.

"Our chief told us to move," they muttered. Or: "We do not want to be in Transkei." Or: "If we stay in Transkei, Chief Matanzima will keep us there."

Nobody seemed to have clear ideas about the move.

The biggest refugee settlements are at Kamastone, 30 km south-west of Queenstown, and Ntabelanga, some kilometres west on the Tarkastad road.

There more than 12 000

people live in tents and shanties. There has been much rain lately, and the ground has been trampled into a morass of red mud. Here too are the rolls of netting, the old timber, the tin baths.

**'Get back on your truck.
There's no room for you.'**

Here too is bewilderment.

A former Ciskei Cabinet Minister, Mr J N Mkrota, and three of the Herschel area's six Sotho chiefs are living with their people in these squalid surroundings.

Mr Mkrota and the three chiefs were "in town, talking to the Government", but

somebody fetched a spokesman, a voluble young man, obviously educated and aware.

He was carrying a newspaper, which he brandished.

"You ask why we moved from Transkei," he said, pointing to a headline. "Look at this — Chief Jeremiah Moshesh dropped from Transkei Cabinet. This is Transkei's senior Sotho chief, the only Sotho in the Cabinet. And you ask why we moved?"

"This proves Matanzima is embarking on a programme of harassment towards Sothos."

When I pointed out Chief Moshesh had dissociated himself from the Sotho exodus, he brushed it aside, saying: "That's just politics."

However, a couple of elderly bystanders disagreed with him about the need to move.

"We were told we would get land and houses, and here are there not even buckets (lavatories)," said one man.

"Where are we going to plough? The rain has come, we should be ploughing. And

where will we graze our stock?"

Even as he spoke, another truck rolled in. The people climbed stiffly off and stood staring around them.

The old man shouted suddenly, waving his arms. The young Sotho told me he was saying: "Get back on your truck. There is no room for you here."

But they started unloading the truck, piling the rotting timber on the sodden earth. Off came the wire netting, the window frames, the tin baths.

The children off the truck stood silent in a group. This time, too, they knew they were not welcome.

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ALL DAY and all night the trucks roll down the road, piled high with the pathetic paraphernalia of dismantled homes.

The travellers huddle among their possessions, children wrapped in ragged blankets, uncertainty and something like fear in their eyes. They know there is no warm welcome awaiting them.

More than 15 000 people have fled from the Transkeian districts of Glen Grey and Herschel into the Ciskei in the last two months. There may be 15 000 yet to come.

In this first week of Transkei independence, the exodus almost became a stampede. The trucks rolled non-stop, queuing at petrol stations in the dark before dawn.

In the early hours of Thursday morning, I counted 50 trucks on the 175 km drive from Queenstown to Aliwal North.

Why are they moving?

Glen Grey and Herschel are intimately tied up with the whole fact of Prime Minister Kaiser Matanzima's having gone for independence. Throughout the sixties he called for more land for Transkei, making it a prerequisite for independence. But early in 1974 he announced he would go it alone — and other homeland leaders believed he had made a deal with the South African Government. They needed an independent "homeland", to shore up the credibility of their apartheid policy. He wanted — and got — more land, in the form of Herschel, Glen Grey and Port St Johns.

He was particularly keen on Glen Grey, which adjoins his own area and is inhabited by his own Emigrant Tembus. But a referendum there in 1971 resulted in an 80% vote against joining Transkei. In spite of that, it was handed over in December 1975, together with Herschel.

Most of the people in

No pot of gold

Wrapped up in
rags, they ^{sunEXP}
flee Matanzima _{31/10/76}

By JEAN LE MAY

Herschel are Sothos, and Transkei Sothos have long feared discrimination against them. So when independence came, they decided to get out.

The move to the Ciskei is not welcomed by all Ciskeians, although the Ciskei Government is paying for the removals and providing the refugees with food and shelter.

Chief Burns-Ncamashe, a former member of the Ciskei Cabinet who was axed last year by Chief Minister

Lennox Sebe, is among the critics.

"This is a political move by Chief Sebe to gain votes in the impending general election," he told me.

"These people are leaving the graves of their ancestors in the hope of gaining a better deal, but they are being deceived. I have told them they are foolish to leave Glen Grey and Herschel where they have individual tenure in the form of quitrent — for what? There is no

land for them here. We in the Ciskei are already overcrowded.

"Money being spent on them should be spent on Ciskeians here in the Ciskei."

About 2 000 Tembus and Xhosas from the Ilinge area of Glen Grey are living at Sada, near Whittlesea, in a shanty-town of tin huts, tents and hastily erected shacks.

They call their settlement "Silver City" because of the way the tin huts glint in the sunshine.

Whole families cram into the 2 m by 3 m huts, living and cooking during daylight hours in the open air. They are surrounded by the ramshackle flotsam and jetsam of their lives — rolls of rusted wire netting, old timber, sheets of corrugated iron, window frames, doorframes and tin baths.

The bigger children go to school, cramming into already overcrowded classrooms. The toddlers play in the mud around the shacks, helping their mothers with the everlasting wood gathering and water carrying or cooking food drawn from rations or bought in Whittlesea.

Kei consul's R65 000 White house

Sun Times
31/10/76

TRANSKEI'S first consul in Durban, Mr H. Mdingi, plans to move from his township home in Lamontville to the wealthy White area of La Lucia. He has also decided to send his children to Michaelhouse "or any other famous White school" in Natal.

By SUZANNE VOS

A R65 000 house in La Lucia has been earmarked by his Government. It is believed to be near Mr and Mrs Harry Oppenheimer's holiday home, Milkwood.

city looking for a house for about R65 000 for the Transkei consul there.

Mr Mdingi said yesterday he hoped to move in before Christmas, although the purchase had not been completed.

The agents were inundated with calls from owners of luxury houses worth up to R100 000 who had been vainly trying to sell for months.

The consulate offices will be in Smith Street, in the centre of the city, and will be staffed by Blacks.

"The telephone just kept ringing," one said yesterday.

PE, too

Transkei officials inspected several houses in Walmer and Mill Park, but it could not be ascertained yesterday if any firm offers had been made.

Mr Mdingi, 47, is a former police sergeant.

Walmer appears the more likely choice because it has a boys' and a girls' private school nearby.

He left the police in 1974 when he was appointed Durban representative of Paramount Chief Sigcau, Transkei's first President.

The consul has not yet been named, but the principals of both schools said that if he had children of school-going age they would be delighted to accommodate them.

In Port Elizabeth this week, estate agents were desperately trying to contact a Transkei Government team after word leaked out that it was in the

Peace for Transkei in spite of UN 'dirt', PM tells Assembly

Cape Times
30/10/76

UMTATA. — Referring to the United Nations as "dirt" and a conglomeration of bloodthirsty people, the Prime Minister of Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said no amount of non-recognition would deter his country from its peaceful path.

Opening a debate in the National Assembly on a resolution condemning the refusal of the United Nations member states to recognize Transkei's independence, Chief Matanzima attacked both the world body and its secretary general, Dr Kurt Waldheim.

The United Nations, he said, had considered a resolution rejecting Transkei's independence while Dr Waldheim had said the world would never recognize Black South African homelands as separate political entities.

"The senseless United Nations censure will be ineffective as we involve our country through its economic development.

"The vilification adopted by the secretary general should just be treated with the contempt it deserves."

Violence

Chief Matanzima said it appeared a state had to be born through violence to be accorded United Nations recognition.

"We are a peace-loving people in Transkei and we are not impressed by the noisy conglomeration of these bloodthirsty people.

"We shall take our time deciding whether to apply for admission into the United Nations or the Organization of African Unity."

The communication from Dr Waldheim had reached him through African United Nations ambassador, Mr R F "Pik" Botha.

"The world body must stop communicating with the Republican Government on our matters because we have nothing to do with the Republican Government now," he said.

"Direct"

"Our communications with the world body — if ever they come at all — although we doubt if we can ever involve ourselves in this dirt — will go direct to the world body."

He also attacked Britain,

Matanzima denies Ciskei grab claim

THE Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, has now denied that he ever said he would seize sections of the Ciskei.

Through a secretary in his department, Mr S M Quaba, Chief Matanzima claims he merely said that there were areas of the Ciskei where the people themselves wish to be governed by Transkei. Such areas should be allowed to become part of Transkei.

At the press conference in Umtata on Wednesday, Chief Matanzima said, among other things: "I will take that land by any means because it belongs to me. The Republican Government had no right to give my land to the Ciskei.

"The Republican Government had no right to give the Ciskei self-government. It's no question of fighting. I will just take this land. It belongs to the Xhosa nation."

with several countries in both the East and West, and was set on a path of peace, tranquility, responsibility and economic viability.

"No amount of non-recognition will deter us from the road we have chosen.

"Our decision is irrevocable — we can never go back to the Republic of South Africa."

Chief Matanzima said Britain, among the countries refusing Transkei recognition on the grounds that it was part of South Africa's discriminatory policies, had been responsible for numerous discriminatory laws in the country Britain had called "Kaffirland".

"It is shameful dishonesty for a country like Great Britain to appear before the world as a protector of the Black people of South Africa after doing all the dirty work.

"Who killed many chiefs that were locked up on Robben Island by the British Government? Who set the boundaries unilaterally?"

"Did they ever think about the Black people when they were cynically raping our forefathers' land?" he asked.

Atrocities

He also queried whether Britain, which Transkei could never forgive for atrocities committed against the Black people, deserved to be recognized by Transkei.

"After all, they are going down the drain, a country ruled by trade unions."

Transkei met all the qualifications for independence and recognition, and its constitutional position was exactly the same as that of Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland when they had become independent.

Lesotho and Swaziland were landlocked in South Africa, while Botswana was a desert. These countries had a total population equal to that of the Transkei, while their gross national product per capita of population was lower.

They were economically dependent on South Africa and, with Malawi, Zambia and Mozambique, sent hundreds of thousands of workers to South Africa each year.

Customs Unions

Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland were also members of a customs union with South Africa, and of a tourist association.

"If they are sincere, they should withdraw from the customs union the moment we join the customs union," Chief Matanzima said.

He did not think the United Nations had any right to query Transkei's attainment of independence. It was a peace-loving country, while many United

Nations member states were not.

"How many member states have been shown to be brutal and aggressive in dealing with their subjects?"

"How many thousands of people have been put before firing squads for crimes never proved in a court of law?" Chief Matanzima asked.

The debate continues on Monday. — Sapa

Xhosa queries on citizenship

Mercury Correspondent

UMTATA — The question of citizenship for Transkei, a State entering its sixth day of sovereignty, still poses problems for thousands of Xhosas living outside the territory. Transkeians wanting to enter Transkei from South Africa may use a reference book (dompas), but once inside may not leave without travel documents issued by the Transkeian Government.

Further Transkeians wishing to work in South Africa not only require a valid travel document but also a contract of employment attested by a magistrate or other authorised Transkei officials. South Africans and other foreigners need a permit if they want to stay longer than 14 days. But South Africans entering the country do not need to show a passport. Their Book of Life will do.

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Friday,
October 29, 1976

DAILY

Transkei
men
in
the
news



Mr Cromwell Diko,
who crossed the
floor of the National
Assembly yesterday.



Diko crosses floor, then slams Kaiser

From Peter Kenny
Daily Dispatch Umtata Bureau Chief

UMTATA — A member of the ruling Transkei National Independence Party, Mr Cromwell Diko, crossed the floor yesterday.

Two Transkei envoys named

UMTATA — The Transkei Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, yesterday named two ambassadors — Prof Mlahleni Njisane, Ambassador to South Africa, and Chief Jeremiah Moshesh, who will act as roving ambassador for Transkei.

Prof Njisane, a graduate of the University of Natal, was Professor of Sociology at California State University until last year.

Previously a firm opponent of separate development, he was won over to the idea of an independent Transkei by Chief Kaiser in 1972 when the then Chief Minister visited the United States.

His appointment as Transkei ambassador was effective from October 27, but he would formally present his credentials at a date to be determined by the South African State President, Chief Kaiser said yesterday.

Chief Moshesh was dropped from the cabinet on Tuesday. His appointment dispels reports that he had fallen from favour completely.

His role would be to have discussions on economic, industrial and political matters in the Americas, Europe, the Middle East, Africa and Asia, the Prime Minister told the National Assembly. — DDR.

In a surprise move shortly before taking his seat, he told the National Assembly he had formed the Transkei People's Freedom Party to prevent the Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, from becoming a "dictator."

Members of the ruling party interjected as he tried to continue his speech: "Who are the members?"

He replied: "I have got four and on Monday there will be 20."

The Secretary of the Assembly then read out the names of three members who had pledged loyalty to Mr Diko — Mr P. Nkosiyane, Mr B. Bacela, and Chief D. Bacela, all former supporters of the Democratic Party.

Before Mr Diko crossed the floor there were seven opposition members (including independents). By winning the backing of three, Mr Diko turned his new party into the majority opposition party.

But the crossing of Mr Diko was neutralised by the decision of an independent, Mr H. Zibi, to join the ruling TNIP, because he said there was no longer any point in opposing independence.

"I had been strongly opposed to the amputation of Transkei from South Africa and the policy of separate development, but these are now of the past," he said.

A policy statement by Mr Diko revealed two main differences between

his infant party and the TNIP.

It stood for the election of all National Assembly members, except the five paramount chiefs, and the inclusion in the constitution of a Bill of Rights.

The TNIP believes at least half the Assembly seats should be reserved for traditional leaders or chiefs and has endorsed a constitution without a Bill of Rights.

Questioned on his proposed Bill of Rights, Mr Diko said it would guarantee freedom of assembly, thought and expression.

He stressed his opposition to detention without trial under proclamation R400, recalling that he himself had been detained under it in 1966 for three months.

On Transkeian independence, he said: "We accept independence, but we want to use it as a platform towards a Federation of Southern Africa."

Mr Diko, 59, was a founder member of the Democratic Party in 1964, but later switched first to a short-lived splinter party and then to the TNIP in 1973.

A farmer and minister of religion, Mr Diko quickly acquired a reputation as a hard-hitting backbencher while still a member of the ruling TNIP.

The leader of the Democratic Party, Mr Hector Ncokazi, was detained by security police shortly before the general elections. He is still custody.

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It's still SAR in Transkei

29/10/76

DD

EAST LONDON — The Transkei Railways is still something of the future, and for some time the South African Railways will continue to operate in the new State.

In a statement released by Railway Headquarters, it was announced the SAR would continue to operate in Transkei "on the same basis on which it administers, controls,

manages and operates its own rail services within the Republic of South Africa, until such time as these services are taken over in their entirety by the Government of Transkei."

The internal road transport services within Transkei, as well as the feeder services from Cala, Kokstad, Port Shepstone and Matatiele — railheads within South Africa — will be taken over progressively and operated by the Transkei Development Corporation on behalf of the Transkei Government.

The SAR will continue to operate specific passenger road transport services from South Africa to and through Transkei.

Fares, freight rates and other charges in Transkei will be the same as those in South Africa. "The Government of Transkei, however, may at its discretion revise and adjust the fares and rate structures and conditions of transport for the internal road transport and feeder services referred to earlier."

The SAR will continue to operate lighthouses on the Transkei coast at its own expense. — DDR.

FIN. MAIL 29/10/76
TRANSKEI INDUSTRY
Italian profit spin **103**

Two of Italy's largest textile manufacturers will be spinning along in the Transkei in 1977. They have high hopes of profitable markets in SA and abroad.

They are Zegna Baruffa, Italy's largest worsted yarn spinners -- and one of the four largest in the world -- and the Bertrand Group of Biella, near Milan. Both hope to offer a wide range of cheap and exciting yarns to SA knitters and weavers and they say export potential of made-in-Transkei textiles will be lucrative. At the moment, however, neither will talk about potential output or profit targets.

The companies went to the Transkei nearly two years ago, later signing agreements as "White agents" with the Transkei Development Corporation (TDC).

As "White agents" the two companies enjoy valuable concessions, including capital development loans at 3%, railway rebates of 40% and harbour rebates of 50%. They also have a guaranteed life span of 25 years in the Transkei and if by

that time a local buyer can't be found a further five years.

Zegna Baruffa is sited at Butterworth and works under the name of Keitex. General Manager Eric Brown tells the *FM* that his R2.5m 10 000 m² factory is 75% finished and that the first consignments of spinning equipment from Italy are home and dry.

The first local recruits will start training in November, he says, and there will be around the clock operations by this time next year.

When in full production the factory will employ 250 Xhosas, while retaining the expertise in textile manufacturing of about a dozen Italians, working on three-year contracts.

Keitex will be importing approximately 600 000 kg of fibres a year (mainly from Japan). The hope is that most of the factory's yarns will be sold to SA knitters and weavers.

The Bertrand Group operates under the name of Transkei Fashion Fabrics. Its R2.5m factory is now complete and approximately 1 000 t of capital equipment will sail into East London aboard the *Athena* today, bound for a site at Ibika, 7 km outside mushrooming Butterworth.

At full spin the factory will employ around 1 400 Xhosas. Phase one of the production programme starts in January 1977, employing 200 local workers.

The Bertrand Group is the largest worsted acrylic spinner in Europe. Both companies will probably join the SA Worsteds Manufacturers' Trade Association (SAWMTA) within the next few months.

So, despite a UN "festival of rejection" against the Transkei and an open call not to invest in the "puppet" state, at least two leading European manufacturers think the future looks more than bright -- and profitable -- down Butterworth way.

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FIN MAIL

TRANSKEI

29/10/76

How creditworthy?

Transkei and its merchant bankers, Hill Samuel, certainly have perseverance. After months of trudging round the banking parlours of Europe they have come up with a formula which may attract the longed-for \$7.5m. (Senbank has already raised R15m in the local market for Transkei).

The authoritative international bondletter, Agafi, reports that the floating rate note (FRN) sector of the Euromarkets "is now so popular that a British merchant bank last week borrowed the idea of a three-year FRN issue for the newly-born Republic of Transkei on the basis of a spread which could nearly reach 2%." Hill Samuel in Johannesburg confirms that it is negotiating for such an issue, which will carry an SA government guarantee and a 1.75% spread.

FRNs (marketable securities which offer variable coupons usually based on the six-month London interbank offered rate — Libor — with a safety net in the form of a minimum rate to boot) have not generally been popular with SA borrowers.

In the October issue of *Euromoney*, John Craven, MD of Credit Suisse White Weld (the bank that lead the first FRN issue) explains that "the main borrowers that used this instrument did so either because their credit standing excluded them from more traditional forms of financing or, in the case of some totally credit-worthy borrowers, because market conditions did not allow fixed interest flotations on acceptable terms". It would seem that Transkei falls into the first category.

The 1.75% spread over Libor also indicates the low status Transkei apparently enjoys abroad. The same Agafi bondletter reports on two other FRN issues, both by Spanish banking groups, which offered spreads of only 0.25% over Libor.

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NEW PARTY SET UP TO FORESTALL MATANZIMA

29/10/76 AM

Mercury Correspondent

UMTATA — A member of the ruling Transkei National Independence Party, Mr. Cromwell Diko, yesterday crossed the floor to fill the vacant seat of the Opposition.

A policy statement issued by Mr. Diko revealed two main differences between his infant party and the TNIP.

In a surprise move shortly before taking the seat, he told the National Assembly he had formed the Transkei People's Freedom Party to prevent the Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, from becoming a "dictator."

Members of the ruling party interjected as he tried to continue his speech. "Who are the members?"

He replied: "I have got four and on Monday there will be 20."

The Secretary of the Assembly then read out the names of three members who had pledged loyalty to Mr. Diko — Mr. P. N. Nkosiyané, Mr. B. Z. Bacela and Chief D. S. Bacela, all former supporters of the Democratic Party.

Before Mr. Diko crossed the floor there were seven Opposition members (including independents). By winning the backing of the three, Mr. Diko turned his new party into the majority Opposition Party.

But the crossing of Mr. Diko was neutralised by the decision of an independent, Mr. H. Zibi, to join the TNIP, because he said there was no longer any point in opposing independence.

"I had been strongly opposed to the amputation of Transkei from South Africa and the policy of separate development, but these are now of the past," he said in an interview.

Questioned on his proposed Bill of Rights at a news conference, Mr. Diko said it would guarantee freedom of the Assembly, thought and expression.

He specifically stressed his opposition to detention without trial under proclamation R 400, recalling that he himself had been detained under it in 1966 for three months.

Federation

On Transkeian independence, he said: "We accept independence, but we want to use it as a platform towards a federation of southern Africa."

Mr. Diko (59) was a founder member of the Democratic Party in 1964, but later switched first to a short-lived splinter party and then to the TNIP in 1973.

Meanwhile, the holder of the first Transkeian passport left here yesterday for Geneva as Government officials wondered what reception these documents would have in countries that refused to recognise the newly independent State.

Mr. A. Makasi, chairman of the Transkei Red Cross Committee, is to accompany the South African delegation to an International Red Cross meeting in the Swiss capital, Sapa reports.

It stood for the election of all National Assembly members, except the five paramount chiefs, and the inclusion in the constitution of a Bill of Rights.

The TNIP believes that at least half the Assembly seats should be reserved for traditional leaders of chiefs and has endorsed a constitution without a Bill of Rights.

Xhosas on wet seats give cool reception to pep talk

Cape Times 27/10/76

From JOHN SCOTT

UMTATA. — The newly-elected President of Transkei, Paramount Chief Botha Sigcau, yesterday gave the Transkeians a pep talk in his first public appearance after being invested with the green sash of office.

His open-air address took place in light rain and bitter cold. He received a lukewarm response from the thousands of Xhosas assembled in the Independence Stadium.

The biggest cheer was elicited by a low-level flypast of seven Impala jet fighters trailing Transkei's national colours — ochre, white and green.

And there was so little applause for the Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, who introduced President Sigcau that the master of ceremonies was compelled to ask: "Give him a big hand, gentlemen."

President Sigcau read his speech in English and had it translated into Xhosa. He read it with such a thick accent that it was unintelligible for those who did not understand Xhosa and had no advance copies of his speech.

White man does the worrying

He accused Transkeians of passing the buck too often and avoiding responsibility on the premise that the White man was boss and did the worrying.

"You, my friends, had not yet grasped that the time wasted, the money and stores squandered or stolen, the roads poorly maintained, the children poorly taught, were not the White man's but yours. You were the losers," he said.

Fortunately the Transkeians were changing for the better.

"Keep it up," the President urged.

He said Transkei's first venture into foreign capital markets for loan funds had been a success. Local issue had been fully subscribed and in the foreign market Transkei was offered more than it required.

Higher standards set

It was clear, he said, that the world intended setting higher standards for Transkei's international recognition than it had ever done for other emergent states.

It was a "source of great comfort to us to know that in spite of differences the Republic of Transkei can always rely on one true friend in the world — the Republic of South Africa."

Meanwhile the independence celebrations are all but over. Many people living in the temporary tent town across the railway line from the stadium began leaving by bus yesterday afternoon.

Those who remain another day will feast on Government-provided braaied oxen and beer this afternoon.



The Transkeian flag is raised for the first time outside Parliament.



The Transkeian Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Matanzima, addresses the nation.



The First Transkeian Battalion marches past Parliament.

ENEMY FORCES IN TRANSKEI FEARED

Am

Mercury Correspondent 27/10/76

PRETORIA—Leading Opposition politicians warned yesterday that Transkei Prime Minister Matanzima, in his anxiety to win recognition from the Organisation of African Unity and the United Nations, might be tempted into reckless moves which could constitute security threats to South Africa.

The United Party's information chief, Dr. Gideon Jacobs MP, said it was greatly disturbing that at the very start of the territory's independence Transkei had offered to tolerate the presence of organisations known to be hostile to South Africa.

"If Prime Minister Matanzima moves further in this direction then the warnings of Opposition politicians over the years of South Africa being surrounded by hostile territories handed their freedom by the Nat Government would be fully justified."

Dr. Jacobs said the South African Government should seek firm assurances that Transkei would never harbour or assist organisations whose aims were subversive and in favour of revolution inside South Africa.

A PRP spokesman, Mr. Dave Dalling, said Mr. Vorster had said Transkei would be as free as Britain or the United States after independence.

Abused

"We can only hope this freedom will not be abused by the new country passively or actively to support forces and movements hostile to South Africa."

But it was ominous that the Transkei Prime Minister intended allowing the ANC and PAC to set up bases in his newly independent country.

This had extremely serious implications for South Africa, and it was hoped that Transkei's economic dependence on South Africa would be a restraining influence.

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"Prime Minister Matanzima can be expected to lean over backwards to gain the goodwill and recognition of other nations and the Organisation of African Unity."

What would cause great concern was just how the Chief Minister "goes about leaning over backwards."

Destroyed

Prime Minister Matanzima should be warned that while offering shelter to militant anti-South Africa organisations might curry favour with other African States, he could be "starting something which could ultimately destroy him," Mr. Dalling said.

On the other hand, if the Nat Government persisted in restricting, banning and imprisoning Black politicians and Black political organisations, then it must expect those politicians to set up bases in neighbouring territories.

"Chief Matanzima's declaration is surely a consequence of Nationalist repression," Mr. Dalling said.

No Sothos in Kaiser's cabinet

DD.
27/10/76

THE NEW CABINET

UMTATA — The sole Sotho-speaking member of the Transkei Cabinet was dropped yesterday when the Transkei Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, announced his first post-independence cabinet.

K. D. MATANZIMA: Prime Minister, Defence and Public Service Commission.

CHIEF GEORGE MATANZIMA: Justice, Police and Prisons.

D. KOYANA: Foreign Affairs and Information.

S. NDZUMO: Agriculture and Forestry.

W. S. MBANGA: Education.

S. N. SIGCAU: Interior.

T. LETLAKA: Finance and Auditor-General.

G. NDADANKULU: Local Government and Land Tenure.

H. D. MONYENI: Health and Welfare.

A. N. JONAS: Posts, Telecommunications and Transport.

R. MDIKIZELA: Planning and Commerce.

G. T. VIKI: Works and Energy.

There are two deputy ministers: **H. PAMLA,** Health and Social Welfare, and **E. Z. BOOI,** Agriculture and Forestry.

He is Chief Jeremiah Moshesh, who had been a member of the cabinet since 1963, and who comes from the Sotho-speaking Maluti area — the centre of the Basotho secessionist movement in Transkei.

One of the seven newcomers to the cabinet is Mr Tsepo Letlaka, a former exiled Pan-Africanist Congress leader who was persuaded to return to Transkei by Chief Kaiser last year.

The new independence cabinet has 12 members, twice as many as the old self-government cabinet.

The new cabinet is the first since 1963 to have a majority of commoners.

The immediate past cabinet had four chiefs, a daughter of a paramount chief and only one commoner proper. The new cabinet has three chiefs, a daughter of the newly elected President, Paramount Chief Botha Sigcau, and eight commoners.

All 12 new cabinet ministers are university graduates. Four have

legal qualifications as well, including two of the new appointees: Mr Letlaka and Mr Digby Koyana.

The dropping of Chief Moshesh aside, the new cabinet contains one further surprise — the appointment of Mr Koyana as the first Transkei Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Two men, Chief George Matanzima and Mr Letlaka, were widely tipped to fill the new ministry which will require skilful handling because of world hostility to Transkei.

Mr Koyana, an advocate, was one of the men chosen by Chief Matanzima to be trained as a diplomat by the South African Department of Foreign Affairs. His "apprenticeship" as a diplomat was with the South African Embassy in London.

The dismissal of Chief Moshesh took observers by surprise because his presence in the cabinet — where he held the health portfolio — was seen as a counter to the claim by secessionists that the Basotho were given a raw deal in Transkei.

There are more than 60 000 Basotho in Transkei many of whom have backed the secessionist leader, Chief Neo Sibi, and who

are signatories to a petition demanding the right to secede and join the Basotho homeland of QwaQwa.

Shortly before the petition was presented to the Transkei Prime Minister recently, Chief Sibi was detained under proclamation R400 as a "security risk."

Basotho secessionists in Transkei have been backed by the QwaQwa Government, which has declared Transkei independence day to be a day of mourning.

There are nearly three times as many Basotho in Transkei as there are in the officially designated Basotho homeland. There are more Basotho chiefs in Transkei (five) than in QwaQwa (two).

Although there have been repeated reports that Chief Moshesh has sympathised secretly with the secessionists, he has strongly denied them.

But he has been forthright about his determination to champion the right of the Basotho to equality within Transkei.

"I want full recognition — with all the trimmings — of the Basotho as a nation within Transkei, regardless of our numbers," he said when repudiating reports that he was a covert secessionist. — DDC.

New Constitution Act passed unanimously

UMTATA — The Transkei Constitution Act was passed unanimously in the Transkei National Assembly yesterday without debate.

When the Draft Constitution Bill was debated earlier this year it came under heavy criticism from the Opposition because many believed the citizenship clause could leave stateless 1.3 million people of Transkeian origin living in South Africa if they did not choose Transkei citizenship.

But Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, then Chief Minister, said he believed it was South Africa who would make anyone stateless if they did not opt for Transkeian citizenship.

Before the Act was passed the Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser, said: "The republic will be a state which in no way will be subordinate to any other state."

The Chief Justice of Transkei, Mr Justice Munnik, then swore in the new members of the National Assembly. **27/10/76**

The former Minister of Agriculture, Mr Z. M. Mabandla, was elected Speaker of Parliament and Chief D. Ndamase, Deputy Speaker.

Yesterday afternoon, Transkei's first President, Paramount Chief Botha Sigcau, was sworn in by Mr Justice Munnik at a colourful ceremony in the

National Assembly. This was followed by a 21-gun salute.

The President of the new republic then entered the Independence Stadium. Nine South African Air Force Impalas swept overhead leaving a smoke trail of the Transkeian colours.

Pres Sigcau then delivered his speech in which he warned that Transkeians would be judged by their performance and responsibility.
— DDR.

Press condemns Transkei

LONDON — The world press yesterday condemned the independence of Transkei.

The New York Times said yesterday that Transkei's independence was a hollow one since it faced almost a total diplomatic boycott.

The Times said: "To recognise the Umtata regime would be to condone South Africa's separate development blueprint, perhaps the most drastic racial segregation policy ever devised, one that would ultimately deprive 18 million blacks — 71 per cent of South Africa's population — of legal rights in the country that most of them have always regarded as their native land."

The government-owned Zambia Daily Mail said despite world-wide opposition, South Africa had gone ahead with the consolidation of its Bantustan policies by giving "sham independence" to the Transkei. DP.

Independence for the homelands was intended to "keep the black man in his place" and South Africa did not want to believe that its apartheid society was already facing change. 27/10/76

In Dar-es-Salaam, the Daily News said the independence of Transkei was a "sad day" for Africa and a test for African and Third World solidarity against racism.

The homelands were a

"criminal scheme" to rob blacks of their land and endorse apartheid, the paper said, adding that the blacks administering Transkei "are turncoats who for a handful of rands are willing to betray their motherland."

In Moscow, Pravda said the granting of independence to Transkei by South Africa was a political bluff, intended to gain international recognition for the Pretoria Government.

"The domestic and foreign policy of this Bantustan territory will still be under full control of the Republic of South Africa after October 26," the Kremlin organ said. — SAPA-RNS

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Independence condemned ^{DD} 27/10/76

UNITED NATIONS — A resolution condemning the establishment of homelands in South Africa and declaring the independence of Transkei invalid was tabled in the General Assembly yesterday.

said the celebrations had "landed like a damp squib" despite "wild spending and every fascist precaution to ensure a colourful debauchery."

The resolution is expected to be adopted unanimously. Western countries with nationals in the Xhosa homeland, however, are expected to express reservations about the paragraph calling on all governments to prevent their citizens from having any contact with the Umtata Government or other homeland administrations.

Oliver Tambo of the ANC called for "irretrievable rejection" by the world and urged vigilance. — DDC-SAPA.

The resolution, introduced by the chairman of the United Nations special committee against apartheid, Mr. L. Harriman of Nigeria, strongly condemned the establishment of homelands as designed to consolidate the inhuman policies of apartheid, to destroy the territorial integrity of the country to perpetuate white minority domination and to dispossess the black people of South Africa of their inalienable rights.

The African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress exploited their newly-won status in the Assembly yesterday by throwing Transkei two of the most pungent bouquets. The PAC's David Sibeko

Photo news: Transkei is independent

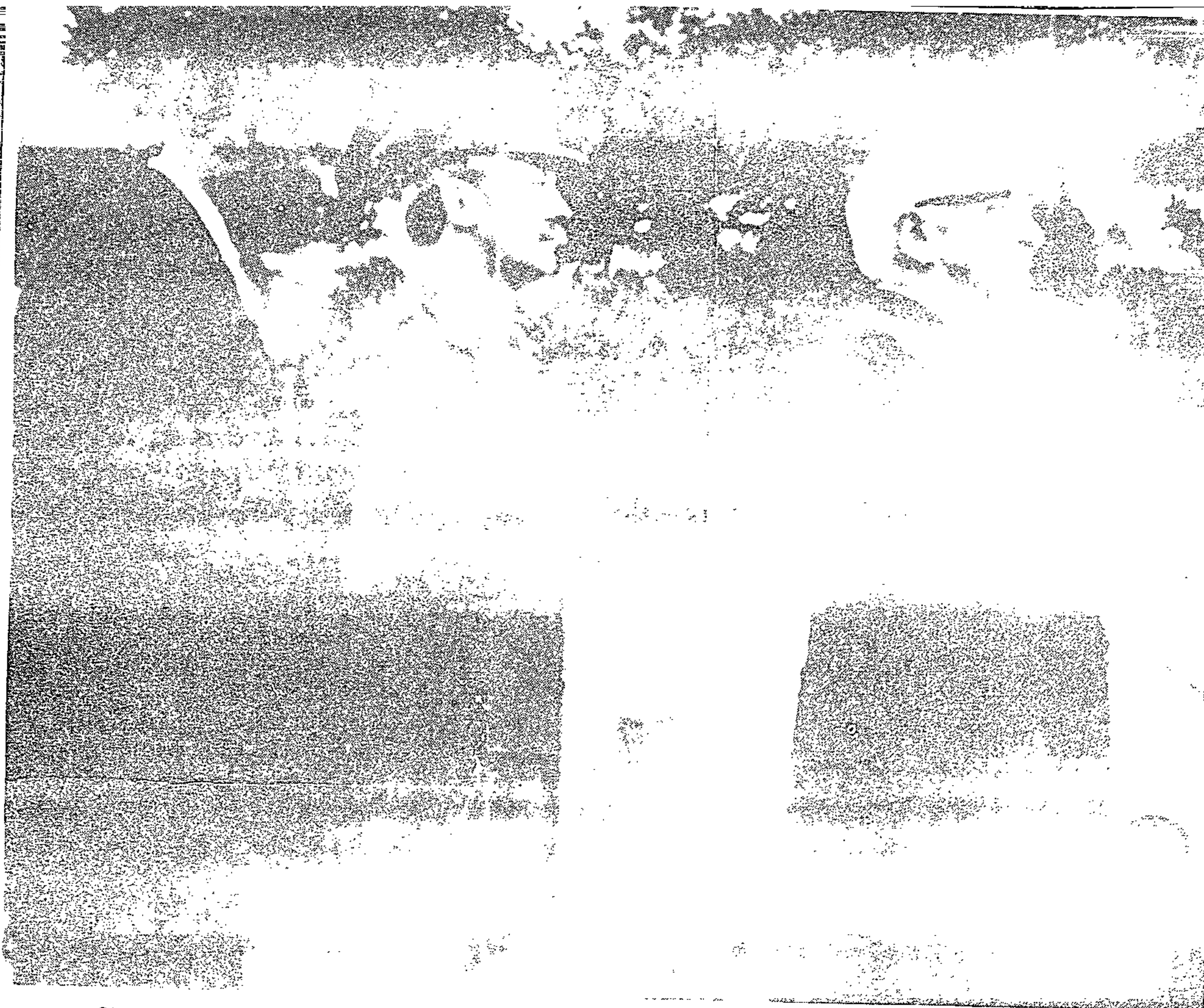
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A Transkei woman at yesterday's independence celebrations in traditional Xhosa dress surrounded by others in Western clothes.



The State President; Dr Diederichs, accompanied by an aide inspects the guard of honour after arriving in Umtata yesterday.



Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, the Prime Minister of newly independent Transkei, makes a time check while on the rostrum with the State President, Dr Diederichs.



A Transkei woman holds her three-month-old baby who is one of the youngest citizens of the new state.



Some people left the Republic of the Transkei on the eve of independence, mostly Sothos. Here belongings are packed for the journey.

Transkei independence

Day of mourning for South Sothos

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The QwaQwa Cabinet has proclaimed the independence of Transkei as a national day of mourning for all South Sothos.

"It is the day of a complete failure of separate development," the QwaQwa Government said yesterday in a joint statement issued by the acting Chief Minister, Chief W S Mota, the Minister of the Interior, Mr M C Koekoe and the Minister of Education, Mr R J Ngake.

"October 25, 1976, at 12 midnight is a day of mourning and prayer for more than 40 000 South Sothos who from now on would be brutally enslaved in an independent Transkei even worse, in the land that historically belongs to the South Sotho".

Not considered

The Basotho were not considered when other nationals were given alternatives of where they would like to go when Herschel was handed over to Transkei," the statement said.

Separate development had reached a "cul-de-sac" when it came to dealing with the South Sotho, and their inclusion in an independent Transkei did not guarantee the continuation of the South Sotho as a nation.

"The Central Government has failed to implement the basic principle of 'put-together what belongs together'.

"We are still waiting impatiently for the day when the Prime Minister, Mr B J Vorster, shall call a meeting where the future of Basotho in the areas they are now occupying shall be discussed.

"We shall pursue peaceful negotiations until such time that we have gained Herschel and Matatiele for the Southern Sotho," the statement added.



A sudden downpour at Independence Stadium this evening brought out umbrellas in double quick time. It didn't dampen the enthusiasm of the spectators watching tribal dancing.

Opposition plans TLA realignment

UMTATA. — Opposition parties in the Transkei Legislative Assembly (TLA) were holding talks here last night to consider realignment when the new National Assembly opens today.

The names of the seven new Cabinet Ministers to be appointed today have also been revealed by sources here.

A member of the Democratic Party, which holds four seats in the TLA, Mr N P Nkosiane, said his party had approached the two sitting members of the New Democratic Party led by Mr Knowledge Guzana, with proposals of a realignment. The NDP holds three seats.

The TLA met here yesterday for the last time before independence for the swearing in of the new members by the Chief Justice of the Transkei, Mr Justice G A Munnik, and the election of a chairman and his deputy.

The former Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Mr Z M Mabandla, was elected chairman and Chief Douglas Ndamase became deputy chairman. They will become Speaker and Deputy Speaker in the new Assembly.

Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima was sworn in by the new chairman as Chief Minister till he becomes Prime Minister today. — Sapa.

Information men in the dark

Own Correspondent

UMTATA. — Security here is so tight that the Departments of Information appear to know less about the programme and the dignitaries attending the celebrations than does the press.

Since Saturday reporters, particularly from the English-language newspapers, have gathered large amounts of information without any help from of-

ficial sources.

Mr G Geldenhuys, head of the Transkei Information Department, said he was unable to give the press any information. "Security here is so tight I do not know what is going on," he said.

The independence celebrations were slammed by an English reporter from the Daily Telegraph, who said they were the "least enthusiastic" he had ever seen.

25 foreign politicians to attend

UMTATA. — The South African Government last night released the names of 25 politicians from eight countries who will be attending the Transkei independence celebrations as its guests.

A spokesman here said, however, that the politicians were attending Transkei independence in their personal capacities, and were not representing their governments.

The guests are from Austria, Switzerland, Germany, Paraguay, Uruguay, Argentina, Italy, Belgium and The Netherlands.

A spokesman for the Transkei Government said no foreign heads of state apart from South Africa would be attending the celebrations.

The politicians are among 225 guests — including about 160 foreign journalists from nearly 30 countries — who arrived here yesterday in two special trains.

The journalists are from most Western countries and nine South American states, and include several television teams. — Sapa.

News in brief

● Transkeian independence was greeted with a hollow laugh by the London Press yesterday.

Unanimously Fleet Street newspapers mocked the country's "independence" and pointed to Transkei's status as a puppet in South Africa's convoluted game to win respectability for apartheid.

Some reports said thousands of refugees, fearing tribal war, were fleeing Transkei. One article said Transkei would be about as independent as the County of Dorset in England.

None of the correspondents missed a jibe at the loneliness of the independence celebrations which were attended by only minor figures.

Most newspapers pointed to Chief Kaiser Matanzima's personal wealth and his rise to power over the heads of his jailed opponents.

● AMNESTY International yesterday urged Chief Kaiser Matanzima to mark the tribal homeland's independence by releasing all political detainees.

The London-based human rights organization, in a cable, called on the chief to assert the new status of Transkei by "repealing all repressive South African laws" still in force in his territory.

Amnesty International said more than 30 people were still reported to be detained incommunicado in Transkei.

● PRESIDENT Idi Amin of Uganda yesterday called on the international community to mark the independence of Transkei as a day of mourning.

In a statement broadcast by Radio Uganda, he said the territory's "so-called independence" would go into the annals of modern Africa as the final travesty of human justice.

President Amin said peace-loving countries should mark the day with mourning because millions of innocent people were denied their rightful place in their own country (South Africa) and were condemned to perpetual slavery and subjugation to a minority of racist exploiters.

● THE NATIONAL executive of Swapo has condemned the "so-called independence" of Transkei.

A statement signed by Swapo's deputy secretary-general, Mr Othniel Kaakunga, and issued on

behalf of the organization's national executive said: "We want to state that today's so-called independence will never end the struggle of the oppressed masses of Africa."

● A TRANSKEI English language newspaper designed to counter the "jingoist English press" is to make an appearance here tomorrow, sources said here yesterday. The present Xhosa-language newspaper Imvo is to go wholly English and will appear as Imvo Transkei.

● Whites were barred from visiting "Tent Town" — where most of the Black visitors attending independence celebrations are being accommodated — on police orders yesterday afternoon.

● Transkei's only known operating link with South Africa by water — the ferry boat at the mouth of the Great Kei River — may be seriously handicapped with the declaration of independence.

Neither the owner, the Mayor of Kei Mouth Mr Brian Kruger, nor the operator, Mr Gelliot Matche, know whether passports or identity documents will be demanded of the dozens of passengers who use the boat daily.

Mr Matche, a middle-aged Xhosa who has been borrowing tribal Transkeians' White holiday makers' anglers to and fro for more than 15 years, shrugged his shoulders when spoken of yesterday.

Mr Kruger said he had not been told what was to happen. The river mouth has not been listed as a legal crossing, and there is no bridge nearby linking Transkei and South Africa.

● The Railways has announced that it is to continue handling rail services to, and within Transkei on the same basis as before Transkei's independence.

This arrangement is to continue until the Transkei Government takes over the rail services in their entirety, says a statement from SA headquarters.

● The rand would continue to be the legal currency of Transkei after independence, the Acting Minister of Finance, Mr S P Botha, said in a statement issued in Pretoria yesterday.

The Cape Times

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1976

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The Transkei: Best wishes, but . . .

ARGUMENTS for and against the new state of Transkei have been fully aired locally and abroad. The time has come to decide whether to send birthday greetings to Umtata. We shall certainly do so, but with reservations. Our view all along has been to give constructive and positive Government initiatives due recognition while criticizing negative actions. Transkei's independence — if divorced from the ideology behind it — is certainly constructive and positive, and we do feel it can be viewed separately from that ideology. On several occasions, we have expressed friendly opinions about Transkeian independence, and we have not changed our minds in spite of the provocations of Mr M C Botha on citizenship matters and of the Transkei rulers in summarily locking up opponents. For the supreme achievement that overshadows all else is simply that Transkei has escaped from apartheid. For at least a tiny bit of South Africa to do this is progress. With it must come a greater sense of human dignity, and at least the potential to enjoy better things of life. Whether that will happen depends on events. The future is the Transkeians' to make or mar. They can use independence to further the cause of freedom under the law, of non-discrimination and of racial conciliation; on the other hand, they can quickly destroy credibility in their independence and in their good intentions by continuing to copy and even out-do Pretoria's excesses.

One of the benefits of Transkei independence, as we see it, is that — far from bolstering Government policy — it is a living denial of cardinal Government thinking. Transkei rejects the very pillar, apartheid, and has very different ideas on education, Pan-Africanism and political prisoners held in South Africa; and its independence inevitably focuses attention on the inadequacy of the homeland policy in meeting urban African aspirations. The fact that the Transkei — the showcase of all Bantustans — patently cannot meet these aspirations is an indictment of a whole policy which seeks to give

scattered homelands independence while denying rights to urban Africans. Thus we find no difficulty separating the fact of independence from the ideology originally behind it; for this independence amounts to a denial of that ideology.

Yet our welcome for the Transkei as an independent state must be qualified by what has happened up to now. The Government has tried to use the event to rob urban Xhosas of their birthright, citizenship, and is linking this strategy with other homelands. The Transkei, to its credit, has seen things somewhat differently, and its credibility as an independent force will depend much on whether it pursues this line with due vigour. Then there are the detentions of opposition figures, and a general air of authoritarianism and nepotism in Transkei. This does not raise confidence among potential friends outside its borders. Yet perhaps it must be wryly accepted that, in this, the Transkei is not all that dissimilar from many independent states of Africa and the world. (The same, incidentally, goes for economic viability.) The events of Soweto and elsewhere have conspired to rob Transkei of much of its glamour, sweeping it into a subsidiary position in newspaper coverage and overtaking it in significance. Here, too, is a factor detracting from the impact of the new state: the realization that time is so short in South Africa that even a step like Transkeian independence, once so radical-looking, now seems irrelevant.

Transkei will force many people in opposition finally to review their brick-wall rejection of the idea of self-determination, leading even to independence.

Transkei is a fact of life from today and — as with Biafra, East Pakistan, Ulster, or the Basque territory — whatever the particular constitutional form might be, is likely to play a role in the future as a defined entity. Our hope is that it will one day voluntarily find itself back into a confederal South Africa, but that's over the *bult*; for the moment we wish it well as it enters independence.

Transkei 'will join 103 Apartheid link denied international community' *Cape Times* 26/10/76

Own Correspondent

UMTATA. — The Republic of the Transkei would in time take its rightful place in the international community, the South African State President, Dr Nico Diederichs, said here last night.

Formally handing over the Status of the Transkei Act — which conferred independence on the Transkei — at the Independence Stadium shortly before midnight, the State President said the Transkei complied with all the normal requirements for recognition as an independent state.

Goodwill

"This will also be the case in the future and I state with deep sincerity that never has a new state been born with such goodwill and common purpose," he said.

He added that the people of South Africa viewed with sympathetic understanding the natural desire of the Transkei to achieve independence.

"South Africa will from the outset exchange ambassadors with Transkei and I have no doubt that in time the Republic of the Transkei will take its rightful place in the international community of states."

Own Correspondent

UMTATA. — The Prime Minister of Transkei yesterday rejected "with contempt" the allegation that Transkeian independence "is an essential element of South Africa's policy of apartheid".

Fifteen minutes after the raising of the Transkeian flag heralded the birth of Africa's newest republic, Chief Kaiser Matanzima said: "Our independence is an essential element of the Republic of South Africa's own decolonization effort which, in turn, is part of the overall pattern of 20th Century African decolonization."

Implication rejected

"It has been alleged in certain quarters that our independence is an essential element of South Africa's policy of apartheid."

"If this implies that Transkei is in agreement with or actively supports the racial

discrimination which has for centuries typified the so-called "South African way of life", I must reject it with the contempt it deserves," Chief Matanzima said.

The Prime Minister said that in a world so concerned with social justice it was the height of double standards and discrimination to view Transkeian independence any differently from the status attained by other colonized states in Africa.

Chief Matanzima added: "We shall persevere in developing along peaceful lines, for to us revolution along Marxist lines is now irrelevant as it is obnoxious. Revolution is a concept relatively easy to sell to those who have nothing to lose."

He said Transkei pursued a policy of non-racialism which was the acceptable policy of the international world, although few countries put it into practice. He said Transkei would not allow itself to be in-

timidated by any country — big or small.

"If non-recognition should initially mean we shall have to do without some thing we shall survive."

He said all the Southern African states were in fact economically dependent on South Africa, citing the examples of hundreds of thousands of Malawians, Sothos, Swazis, Tswanas and Mozambicans.

"Permanent"

But the Prime Minister said: "In our view, however, apart from migratory workers, the millions of Blacks in the Republic of South Africa constitute a permanent society of that country especially as they are now purchasing their own properties in their residential areas."

"We believe that, of Transkeians resident in the Republic, an insignificant number will wish to return to Transkei."

"Their interest in the domestic policies of Transkei may be expected to gradually wane and increasingly become comparable with that of, say, South African Jews in the affairs of Israel or resident aliens from Europe in the internal politics of their old countries."

A million Xhosas lose SA status

MORE than one million Xhosas living outside the Transkei will automatically lose their South African citizenship today and, whether they like it or not, will be considered citizens of the Republic of Transkei.

Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, who today becomes the independent Transkei's first Prime Minister, has said that Transkei citizenship will not be forced on Xhosas living outside the country. But South Africa's Status of the Transkei Act is specific on the citizenship issue.

Section 6 of the Act reads: "Every person falling in any of the categories of persons defined in Schedule B shall be a citizen of the Transkei and shall cease to be a South African citizen."

A senior official of the Department of Bantu Administration in Pretoria confirmed yesterday that "the vast majority" of Xhosas living outside the Transkei would automatically fall within the definitions of a Transkei citizen as set out in the Transkei Constitution Act and the Status of the Transkei Act.

Difference

A study of the relevant sections of these two Acts shows that there is an important difference in the wording of one of the widest of the definitions they give of a Transkei citizen.

The South African legislation states categorically that a Transkei citizen is, from today, "every South African citizen who is not a citizen of a territory within the Republic of South Africa, is not a citizen of the Transkei in terms of (other definitions) and speaks a language used by the Xhosa or Sotho-speaking section of the population of the Transkei, including any dialect of any such language."

By contrast, the relevant

section of the Transkei Constitution Act has been amended to read:

"Any person who has been found in the manner to be prescribed or by or under an Act of Parliament to be predominantly Xhosa-speaking or Sotho-speaking and to be a member of or descended from, or ethnically, culturally or otherwise associated with any tribe resident in a district of Transkei may apply for registration and become a citizen of Transkei."

Misconception

The Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha, in a reference to this issue in the SABC programme "Top Level" on Sunday night, said much of what had been said about Transkei citizenship had been "misleading and based on misconception". He said there was no truth in statements that thousands of Xhosas outside Transkei would be rendered stateless from today.

But he did not deny that most Xhosas outside Transkei would lose their South African citizenship from today, on automatically becoming Transkei citizens — in terms of South African legislation.

Board

The Status of the Transkei Act provides for the establishment of a board, agreed on by the Prime Ministers of South Africa and Transkei, to take decisions in cases where there is doubt whether a person falls into any of the statutory definitions of a Transkei citizen.

A senior Cape Town ad-

vocate, in a recent written opinion on the Transkei citizenship issue, said it was generally accepted in international law that it was the prerogative of each state "to determine for itself, and according to its own constitution and laws, what classes of persons shall be entitled to its citizenship".

Chief Matanzima said he hoped the South African Government would steadily improve the living conditions of Blacks and as soon as possible treat them no differently from White aliens.

The Prime Minister said his advice to South Africa was to speed up the changes their leaders knew were inevitable.

"We Blacks are only militant when we know no other way."

Cape Times 26/10/76

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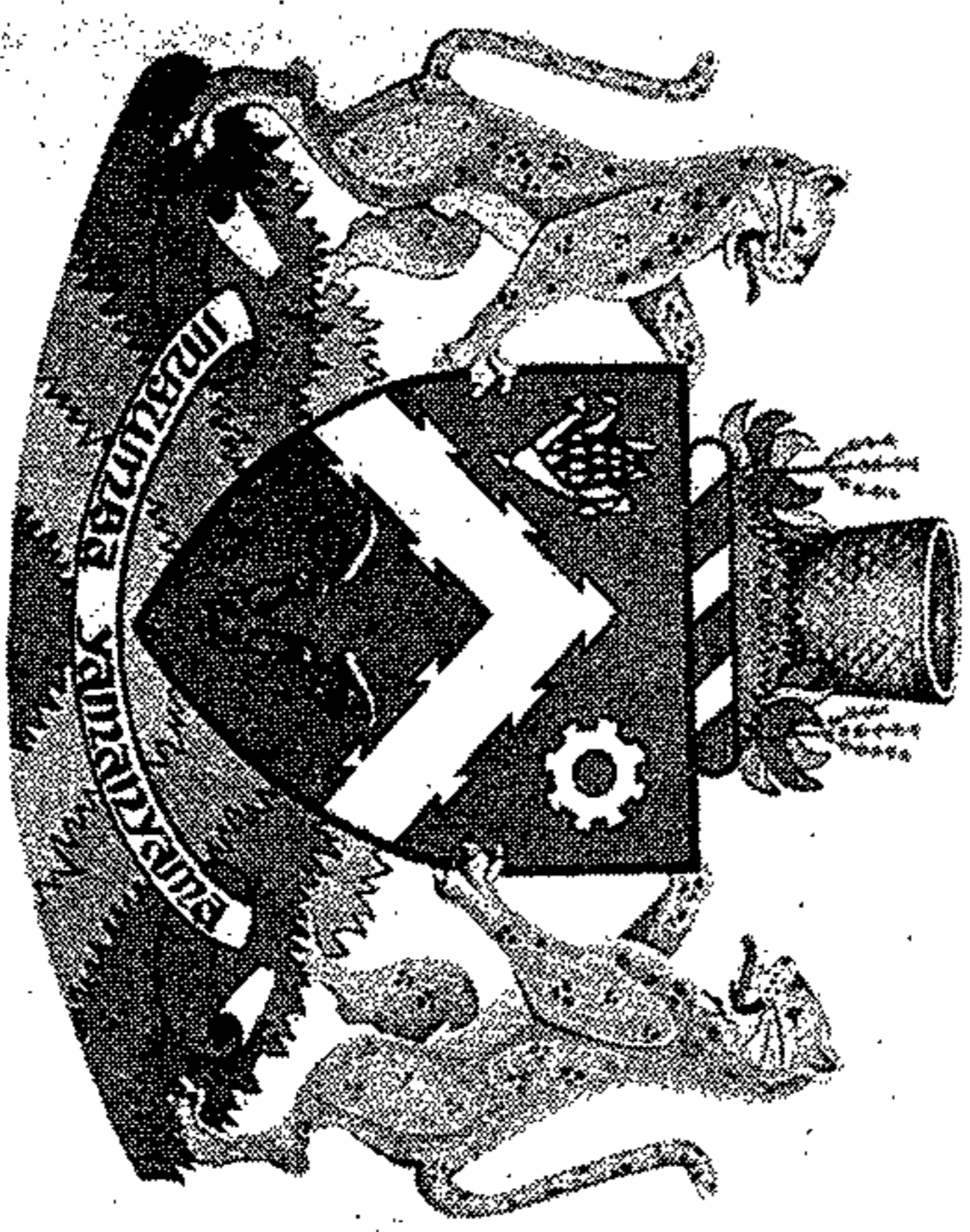
Transkei recognition — why Protectorates are different

By Dr C C SAUNDERS, a lecturer in history at the University of Cape Town. His doctoral thesis on the annexation of the Transkei, completed in 1972, is to appear in the Archives Year Book for South African History, 1974, which has not yet been published.

IN the debate on the pros and cons of recognizing the independent Transkei, one of the arguments advanced has been that there are good historical reasons for treating Transkei in the same way as Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, countries which Britain led to independence in the late 1960s.

This argument has been put particularly strongly in Britain, doubtless in the hope — a vain one, in the event — that it might help persuade the British Government to grant recognition to the new state. Interviewed on the BBC last year, the Transkeian Chief Minister maintained that "historically, the Transkei was a colony of the United Kingdom. The only difference between the Transkei and the former British Protectorates in Southern Africa, was that it was left under the old Cape Government" (South African Digest, July 11, 1975).

Chief George Matanzima, Transkei's Minister of Justice, told a British audience this year that like the BLS countries, "the Transkei was also a territory falling under the British colonial power, but the



The Transkei coat of arms.

advocate. The historical and political unit — the record does not bear out the Transkeian territories — included the areas of Gri-Matanzimas' arguments. Originally Whites gave the name Transkei to the area immediately across, i.e. east of, the River Kei. Early White travellers and administrators tended to use the term vaguely, but most frequently to refer to the lands between the Kei and

the day outside the new state. It did not include the Herschel and Glen Grey districts, recently excised from the Transkei. It may be argued, therefore, that

riorities too became part of the Cape Colony.

For a brief moment it seemed possible that the Transkeian territories might as a whole become a British colony ruled by British officials responsible to London rather than Cape Town. In the aftermath of the Transkeian rebellion of 1880-81 the Scanlen Government at the Cape came to believe that the burden of ruling the territories east of the Kei was too great for the colony to bear, and therefore that they, together with Basutoland, should be ruled directly by Britain. When asked, the British Government agreed to rule Basutoland, recognizing a "special responsibility" dating from the initial annexation of that territory by the High Commissioner.

Before asking the British Government to assume responsibility for the Transkei, the Scanlen Government decided to put the issue before the electorate. Scanlen's opponents cam-

the Transkeian territories being excised from the Cape and given a quite separate status until the 1950s and the beginning of the implementation of the Bantustan concept. Proposals for incorporating the Protectorates in South Africa, which might have led to some new status for the Transkei, came to nothing. The inhabitants of the Transkei were no more "dragged into Union" than other Africans within South Africa not represented at the National Convention.

To say that the "only difference" between the Transkei and the ex-Protectorates was that "it was left under the old Cape Government" is to miss the point: that the Transkei remained under Cape rule was the essential difference between it and the three territories ruled directly by Britain. Basutoland, as we have seen, reverted to direct imperial control in 1884. Bechuanaland came under direct British rule in 1885 much as Basutoland had in 1868, and that part of Bechuanaland that became independent Botswana in October 1966 was never ruled by the Cape Government and had never formed

British people sold us down the drain when it allowed us to be dragged into the Union of South Africa in 1910" (the Argus, June 2). Once again politicians have used such historical "facts" as will best support the case they wish to

the next major river along the coast, the Mbashe (Bashee).

After the establishment of White rule in Natal — first by the trekkers and then, more firmly, by the British — and the extension of British jurisdiction to the Kei in 1847, the territories between the Kei, Natal, the Drakensberg and the sea began to be seen as an enclave which would at some future time be brought under White rule. In 1868, with the British annexation of Moshoeshoe's Lesotho, White rule was extended to the roof of the Drakensberg and the enclave was surrounded by White-ruled states. At the beginning of the 1870s, however, it remained a patchwork of very different states, whose only unity was that imposed by geography and the absence of White control. This patchwork was usually known as the Transkeian territories, but now the shorter term Transkei began to be used as well for the whole area between the Kei and its tributary the Indwe, and Natal.

Annexed territories

This area became an administrative and political unit in the last quarter of the 19th century, as the Cape Colony in stages extended its control over and formally annexed the various territories between the Kei and Natal. As Cape rule advanced, the enclave grew smaller, and disappeared altogether with the annexation of Pondoland to the Cape in 1894. As the Transkeian territories were, step by step, brought under White magisterial control and annexed, they were treated somewhat differently to those earlier additions to the Cape Colony, Victoria East and British Kaffraria.

There were a number of reasons for this, but the main one was that the territories east of the Kei contained a large African population and by the 1870s the Cape's rulers did not believe that such a population should be brought under the full body of Cape laws. Consequently, special legislation was devised for the Transkeian territories and a special administrative framework created for that part of the colony east of the Kei.

This new administrative

Transkei would make more historical "sense" were it to embrace East Griqualand, which for the time being remains part of the Cape Province, and not Glen Grey and Herschel, in spite of the ethnic ties that bind the people of those two districts to the people living in what were the Transkeian territories.

Part of Cape

Those territories, then, became part of the Cape Colony in the late 19th century. The statement was "historically the Transkei was a colony of the United Kingdom", suggesting that it was a colony under direct British rule, quite separate from the Cape Colony, is nonsense, for there was no such separate colony. Confusingly, some of the territories were, without any justification, called "British" before any formal act extending British jurisdiction had been enacted. Three of the territories — Gealekaland, Tembuland and Port St Johns — did for a time fall under direct imperial, rather than Cape colonial, jurisdiction, but only in the most nominal sense. The Cape, being itself a colony, could not extend its own boundaries without securing the consent of the British Government.

A cumbersome annexation procedure helped cause delays before annexation was effected. Cape officials exercising magisterial functions had for some time been stationed in Gealekaland, Tembuland and Port St Johns, when disagreements over policy led to a breakdown in the negotiations for British approval of annexation of these territories. The legal position of Cape officials ruling in unannexed territory then began to cause difficulties. As a temporary expedient, to obviate such difficulties, the Cape Governor was made Governor of the three separate Transkeian territories as well. But the officials ruling there remained Cape officials, who reported to the Government in Cape Town, and the Governor exercised his powers in respect of the Transkeian territories on the advice of the Cape ministry. Within a few years, following Fingoland and Griqualand East, which had been annexed in 1879, these other ter-

ruled against handing over part of the Cape Colony.

the Transkei to Britain and came out on top in the election of 1884. The work of annexation to the Cape then proceeded. For a time Natal's rulers hoped they might be able to annex Pondoland, but the British Government acknowledged the Cape's prior claim. Eventually the Cape Government decided the time had come to end independent African rule there and that territory too was annexed.

After the annexation of Pondoland in 1894 there was never any serious question of

Though the Transkei was in important ways — one thinks at once of the famous "council system" — administered differently from the rest of the Cape it nonetheless remained an integral part of the Cape and was never ruled by British, as distinct from Cape, officials. For this reason it is wrong to suggest that its history parallels that of the countries that became independent — and were recognized by the world as such — under the names Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland.

Transkei independence

'It's no solution'

Political Correspondent
THE independence of Transkei today has been greeted with mixed and largely critical feelings by the press and political leaders traditionally opposed to separate development.

The consensus appears to be that Transkeian independence will not bring a solution to South Africa's race problems any closer.

Serious reservations have also been expressed about the authoritarian features of the new state and the constitutional provision which will automatically deprive more than one million Xhosas living outside the Transkei of their South African citizenship.

Plus and minus factors

The Leader of the Opposition, Sir De Villiers Graaff, said yesterday the historic event must be evaluated against South Africa's internal and external troubles. There were, he said, both plus and minus factors.



Graaff ... plus and minus factors.

Among the plus factors, he said, were:

- The fact that independence had been obtained peacefully and without bloodshed and violence and after freely exercised democratic rights was evidence of the good faith of the SA Government for the future relations between the two countries.

- The technical and economic assistance given the country by SA held out promise of future substantial development and would make it difficult for any power, save a world power, to compete with what SA had done.

- The old traditions of justice, law and order established there over the years by the South African Government would die hard if they were challenged.

- The mere fact of an independence freely granted even if the Transkei was not recognized by the community of nations would do much for SA's credibility internationally.

Among the minus factors were:

- The Transkei was unlikely to be recognized, certainly for some considerable time, by the OAU, the United Nations, or the nations of either East or West and this would detract from the impact internationally.

- A desire to gain recognition may tempt the Transkei to accept dangerous bedfel-

lows over the policy of independence for the homelands are not without substance but we have realized that when a people have been promised independence, have been prepared for it and deserve it, we cannot deny them the right of self-determination.

"Accordingly we wish our fellow South Africans of yesterday in the Transkei well. May their hopes be realized and their fears prove groundless but, above all, may it not be too long before we can look forward to a closer association with them, preferably within a federal framework." Sir De Villiers said.

Fervent hope

The acting leader of the Progressive Reform Party, Mr Ray Swart, said that although his party remained implacably opposed to separate development, it expressed the fervent hope that all Transkeian citizens would prosper in the future.

"In this regard, in particular, we trust that normality will soon be restored by the release of political prisoners, restoration of opposition rights and the rule of law, and that the rights of hundreds of thousands of Transkeians living outside the Transkei will be recognized and respected.

"Finally, we look forward to the day when the Transkei, while enjoying considerable local autonomy, will again be linked constitutionally with the rest of Southern Africa by means of a federation of states."

'Liberation struggle'

Referring to Chief Matanzima's preparedness to allow the Transkei to be used as a base for the "liberation struggle" of the ANC and the PAC, Mr Swart said this was neither illogical nor unexpected.

"The lesson which Mr Vorster should learn from this is that independence or no independence, the people of the two states remain inter-dependent and their interests are mutual.

"Mr Vorster will not solve the racial problems of South Africa merely by giving away chunks of it," he said. "Blacks can no more sit back in one corner and enjoy freedom and independence while it is denied their immediate neighbours on grounds of race, than Whites could in a similar situation."



Sunday Times's Myburgh ... homelands myth.

The Editor of the Sunday Times, Mr Tertius Myburgh, said that all independence had really done was to awaken South Africans to the reality that — regardless of what it meant for Trans-

kei — the grand Verwoerdian design offered nought to millions of Blacks, Coloureds and Indians who would forever live outside of homelands.

"This is what South Africa's race issue is about and independence for a rural reserve has done nothing to solve it. Indeed by turning urban Xhosas into foreigners overnight, the Government has probably aggravated the situation."

Mr Myburgh added: "In this sense we should welcome the birth of Transkei because it may finally bury the homelands myth and focus political debate on the real issues: For a start, will the Government now treat Transkei passport holders within South Africa in the same way as it treats Americans, Germans or Portuguese aliens?"



Star's Tyson ... withdrew support.

Outlining the Johannesburg Star's attitude to independence, the Editor, Mr Harvey Tyson, said his newspaper had recently advocated qualified support for independence and urged that Britain and the United States should consider recognition of the new state on its merits — not on the dubious "anti" arguments being used at the United Nations.

"Our qualification," said Mr Tyson, "is that independence should be divorced from South Africa's policy of separate development. This qualification has not been met. The Government has continued to insist that Xhosa-speaking people outside Transkei must be deprived of South African citizenship. We therefore withdrew our support."

In an editorial yesterday, the Star said the Transkei had become independent in the most limited manner. "Only time will tell whether Chief Matanzima and his successors will have the wisdom, the courage and vision to create a free society not shackled by racialism, nepotism and authoritarianism, for true independence lies in the rejection of these things.

"We hope this will be so and wish Transkei well. It rests with the Transkeians themselves. As Brutus said, man is free at the moment he wishes to be."

The Cape Times today (see "Transkei: Best wishes but ..." page 12) gives a qualified welcome to Transkei independence. It accepts that it is a positive development that can be viewed separately from Government ideology. The "supreme achievement", it

says, is that the Transkei has escaped from apartheid.

But the newspaper expresses reservations — notably the fact that time is so short in South Africa that even a step like Transkei independence, once so radical-looking, now seems irrelevant.

The Rand Daily Mail is today highly critical in its comment. "South Africa wakens today to a country smaller and poorer than it was; to an independent Transkei and the reality of balkanization; to an irrevocable step in pursuit of an impossible dream," it says.

South Africa, says the Mail, is still politically bankrupt in the eyes of the world. The Transkei, too, has the odds stacked against it — it is poor and dependent and has adopted some of the worst features of South African rule, like Proclamation R400, and "above all it has sold out more than one million Xhosas by acquiescing in the con trick over citizenship.

Condemns politicians

"We wish the people of Transkei well and hope that, unlikely as it may seem, they will discover a country without racial discrimination and committed to democracy."

But the Mail condemns the politicians who "prefer to carve up the country rather than share it" and it condemns the system that "makes its impossible" to achieve equal opportunity in a united South Africa.

Criticizes

The Daily Dispatch, which circulates in Transkei, views independence with "mixed feelings", saying that while it understands why Chief Matanzima and his supporters want immediate freedom from the yoke of apartheid, the jailing without trial of Democratic Party leader Hector Neokazi and several of his colleagues cannot be condoned.

It also criticizes the new Transkei constitution's provision for only half the members of the Assembly to

be elected — the other half being appointed chiefs — and condemns the retention of Proclamation R400.

The Argus said yesterday it was uncertain that independence would provide an important part of the National Party's "solution" to race relations in South Africa itself.

"There is no indication that the Transkei will sop up like a sponge Africans who presently live in the urban areas, for example, as the National Party seemed to think it would, at one stage.

"Nor is there complete agreement yet, apparently, on the issue of citizenship for Xhosas who live permanently outside the Transkei — an issue which has the most important political implications."

'Time will tell'

"The Government, the newspaper pointed out, had refused to modify its plans and it had given assurances that its policies would succeed. "These assurances are now to be put to the test! Already, there are indications that things are not going to work out exactly as the Government would have liked. As for the rest: Time will tell."

The Sunday Tribune said Mr Vorster and his party were determined that separate development should succeed, but were not prepared to pay for it. "They won't achieve anything until they face up to the problem of the gross disparity in the areas allotted for White and for Black occupation."

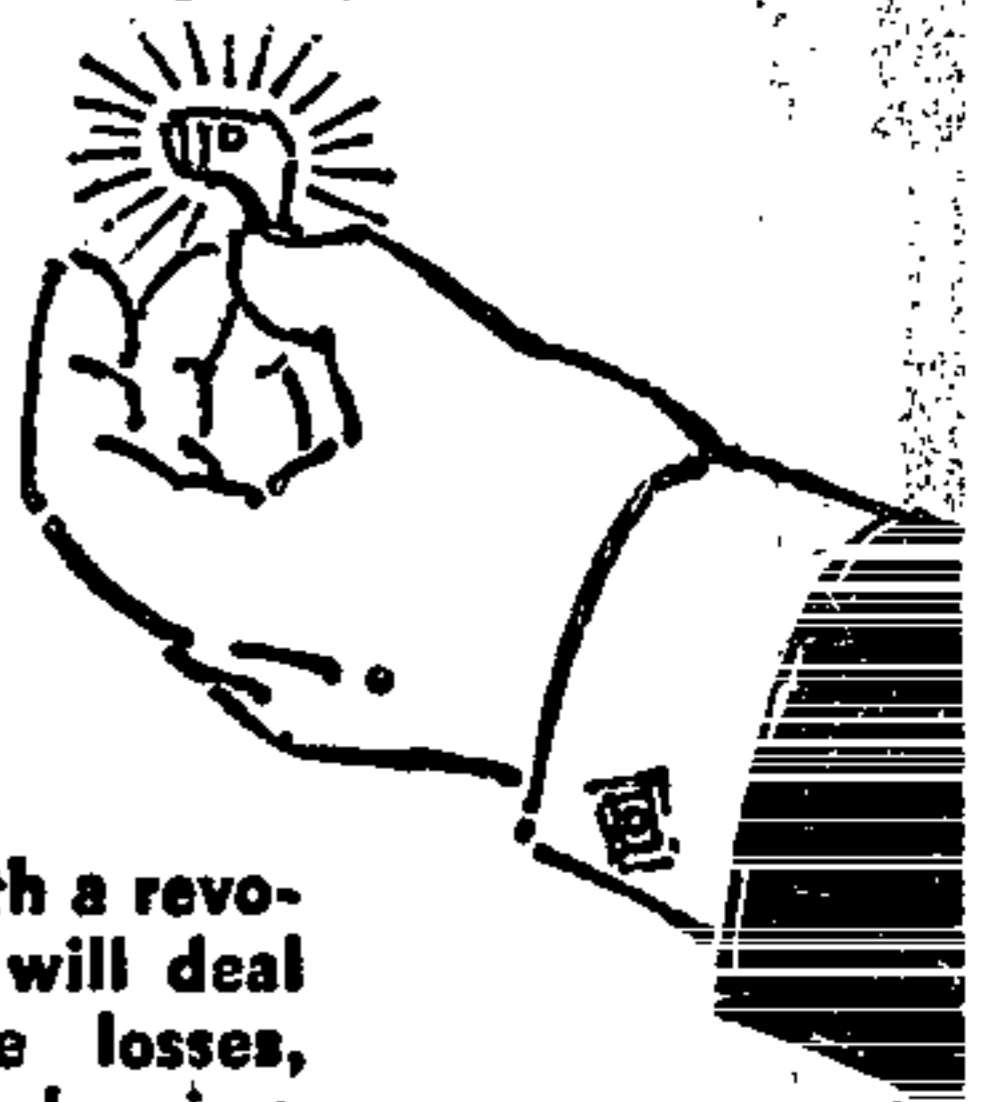
Scepticism

Another cogent reason for scepticism, it said, was that while more than half of the Black people do not live in the homelands, Mr Vorster "clings stubbornly to the contention that they nevertheless belong to the homelands".

The Tribune concluded: "Is Transkeian independence worth celebrating? Will it contribute to our future peace? Does it hold out any solution of the grave crisis in which we live? The answer is no."

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flows and support in temperate actions.

- The lack of economic viability of the Transkei and its consequent economic dependence on SA could tempt it to accept assistance from powers with ideological rather than normal economic aims — even imperialistic aims to SA's disadvantage.

- Independence did nothing to solve the problems or grievances of the urban Blacks nor was there any evidence that Transkei urban Blacks adopted any other attitude to the recent disturbances than the Blacks from the homelands not seeking independence.

- The deprivation of their South African citizenship by the SA Government of Blacks of Transkeian origin even though they do not apply for Transkeian citizenship was a thorny problem which could lead to great bitterness.

- Already there were reports that the Chief Minister of the Transkei was looking forward to the ANC and the PAC, provided they changed their attitude towards Transkei, using his country as a base in fighting for the "liberation of Blacks" under the yoke of suppression in SA — whatever that may mean.

Clearly the doubts we of the United Party have enter-

Matanzima pledges an open society

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26/10/76 DD.

UMTATA — The Prime Minister of Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, greeted the independence of the new state early this morning with a commitment to build a non-racial society and called on South Africa to speed inevitable changes to meet black aspirations.

Speaking from the Independence Stadium, Chief Matanzima said his country's independence was a part of modern African decolonisation. He rejected the suggestion that accepting independence under South African policies implied agreement with racial discrimination there.

"Certainly we are a party to the break-up of the Republic of South Africa in the form which has satisfied only a minority of its inhabitants. And we shall be a party, by necessary inference, to the restructured Southern African continent which, we hope, will emerge in the not too distant future."

Zambia, Malawi and shortly Zimbabwe and Namibia would keep the Transkei company in the club of ex-members of larger political units broken-up by the same restructuring process, he said.

Chief Matanzima called on South Africa to improve steadily living conditions of blacks and as soon as possible to treat them exactly the same as white aliens resident in the republic.

"With respect, therein lies the key to Africa and the world for your country and, incidentally, your best weapon against communism."

Militancy was a source of admiration and inspiration to the un-

derdeveloped world and as a friend of South Africa he wished to give some advice to white South Africa: "Speed up the changes your leaders know are unavoidable. We blacks are only militant when there is no other way."

Transkei met the usually accepted criteria for recognition — a permanent population within defined borders, and a stable government.

"I pledge to the world that we shall continue to

live up to the standards of Christianity and Western democracy.

"We shall work hard. We shall live within our means and within our ability to repay those who help us financially and we shall be a true friend to old friends and new friends alike. The road we have taken is clear and promises a bright future. More than this no nation dare hope for on the day of its birth." — DDC-DDR-SAPA.



Historical moment in Umtata at midnight as the South African flag was lowered.

STOP PRESS

Transkei independence greeted in Cape townships last night with series of violent outbreaks — worst in Peninsula for more than a month.

Police opened fire on mob marching on Guguletu police station. Police confirmed "several hundred" in crowd. Wounded taken to hospital. No casualty figures available.

Incidents of stoning in Guguletu and Nyanga through the night. Situation at 2.30 am described as "very tense."

Opposition to independence

NEW YORK — Hundreds of black anti-apartheid activists and schoolchildren picketed United Nations Plaza here yesterday in protest against Transkei independence.

The two-hour demonstration was addressed by the representative of the Pan African Congress of Azania, Mr David Sibeko, who is expected to make his debut in the plenary of the General Assembly today.

The African National Congress is also expected to take part in the debate on an expected resolution calling on all states to refuse recognition for the Transkei. The ANC acting president, Mr Oliver Tambo, arrived here yesterday to take part in the debate.

Last night in Umtata opposition parties in the Transkei Legislative Assembly held talks to consider realignment.

A member of the Democratic Party, Mr N. P. Nkosiyane, said his party had approached the two sitting members of the New Democratic Party led by Mr Knowledge Guzana, who lost his seat in the

general elections on September 29.

Mr N. G. Jafta of the NDP confirmed that the two parties had met to discuss the formation of an opposition party.

The DP won one seat in the general elections, was joined yesterday by the one independent member of the house, Mr B. Bacela. Together with two nominated members Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo and Chief G. Bacela, the party holds four seats in the National Assembly.

The NDP won two seats and has one nominated member, Chief Godfrey Mabandla. This brings the total opposition to seven, while the governing party holds 143 seats.

In a statement in London last night Mr Barney Mokhatle, 24-year-old former secretary of the Soweto Students Representative Council, said young blacks opposed Transkei independence.

"One day Mr K. Matanzima is going to account for this before a court of the people." — DDC-SAPA

Matanzima warns SA

them.

26/10/76

SA

Political Staff

UMTATA — Prime Minister Kaiser Matanzima has told the South African Government bluntly that homeland independence was not the answer to South Africa's internal problems, and urged a speed up of change away from race discrimination.

Addressing the fledgling Republic of Transkei a bare 15 minutes after the Transkei's flag had replaced the South African flag at midnight, the Paramount Chief said few Transkeians resident in South Africa would choose to return to an independent Transkei.

CHANGES

He gave Pretoria clear warning that the Transkei was not responsible for the 1,5 million Xhosas living and working in South Africa — a stand which could have repercussions on the Government's entire homeland policy.

He urged White South Africans "to speed up the changes their leaders knew were unavoidable" and to end discrimination against Blacks as soon as possible.

Normalisation of Relations with Transkei required that South Africa treat Blacks no differently

Kei leader praised

STAR

Political Staff

UMTATA—Transkei Prime Minister Kaiser Matanzima has been praised for his "wise leadership" and "statesmanship" by the South African State President, Dr Nico Diederichs.

In a ceremony just before midnight last night in which he handed a copy of the Status of Transkei Act — symbol of authority and independence — to Chief Matanzima, Dr Diederichs said:

"Never has a new state been born with such goodwill and common purpose."

The people of South Africa, he said, had viewed with sympathetic understanding the natural desire of the Transkei to achieve independence.

"And so our two Governments and peoples have moved patiently, yet resolutely over the years through the various stages leading to the climax which we are witnessing tonight."

Dr Diederichs referred to the historic Status of the Transkei Act of 1976, which divested South Africa of all sovereignty and authority over Transkei and its citizens, and provided for

Transkei to be a sovereign and independent state. "The Republic of Transkei will comply with all the normal requirements for recognition as an independent state."

He was confident good government, stability and progress would be the ideal and achievement of the Transkei and that, in time, Transkei would take its rightful place in the international community of states.

"The achievement of an independent Transkei has taken place in harmony and mutual understanding. This same harmony and mutual understanding will, I am sure, characterise future relations between Transkei and South Africa.

"As neighbours there will and must be close co-operation in matters of common concern. There will, I am convinced, be awareness of our responsibilities not only to our own two countries but to Southern Africa as a whole."

The State President paid tribute to the hereditary and the political leaders of Transkei, and particularly to the leadership of the Chief Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

from White alien residents in the Republic.

This was South Africa's key to Africa and the world and its best weapon against communism.

If asked, Transkei would do all in its power to help South Africa to find a new *modus vivendi* with its own Black and Brown citizens, he said.

Paramount Chief Matanzima said Transkei rejected utterly the racial dis-

crimination which had been characteristic of so much that was South African.

He pledged Transkei would "continue to live up to the standards of Christianity and western democracy."

It had been alleged in certain quarters that Transkei's independence was an essential element of South Africa's policy of apartheid.

It this implied that Transkei agreed with, or actively supported, racial discrimination which had for centuries typified the South African way of life, he rejected it with contempt.

The eyes of the world were focused on South Africa because of its racial policies and efforts were being made to isolate it.

In spite of Transkei's

utter rejection of racial discrimination, it had been linked to South Africa in these threats of ostracism.

"In spite of our unqualified sovereignty we know only too well that, like all your independent neighbours, our economic situation is inextricably bound up with yours and that any economic recession in South Africa will be to our decided detriment."

He twice referred to the 2-million people of Transkei. In doing so, he, by implication, rejected South African Government attempts to force the more than a million Xhosas, living in South Africa, into taking out Transkeian citizenship.

According to South Africa's definition of citizenship, Transkei should have more than 3-million citizens.

"It is our view, however, that apart from migratory workers, the millions of Blacks in the Republic of South Africa constitute a permanent society of that country, especially as they are now purchasing their own properties in their residential areas.

RETURN

"We believe that of Transkeians resident in the Republic, an insignificant number will wish to return to Transkei.

"Their interest in the domestic politics of Transkei may be expected gradually to wane and increasingly to become comparable with that of say South African Jews in the affairs of Israel or resident aliens from Europe in the internal politics of their old countries." Paramount Chief Matanzima said.

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There is, after all, no need to lock up old fashioned liberals. They do not foment plots, lead violent revolutions or throw bombs....

GUZANA GOES

By a Staff Reporter

UMTATA. — Knowledge Guzana is an old-fashioned liberal and like so many of that breed he has been shouldered aside by the advance of the demagogue and the hard-liner.

When the Xhosa nationalists accepted their independence from the Afrikaner nationalists today Mr Guzana was sitting on the sidelines without even a Transkei parliamentary seat to call his own.

Perhaps this is appropriate. His is the one persistent and articulate voice to be raised in Umtata's Bunga Parliament in opposition to the home-lands policy and the 'bantustanisation' of South Africa. That voice would be out of place in an independent Parliament dominated by the chiefs and the tribalists.

The march of events also seems to show that the decency of the old liberalism is out of place in modern Africa.

Under the pressure of change Mr Guzana's Democratic Party splintered. The traditionalists, under the son of Mr Guzana's old ally, Paramount Chief Victor Poto, marched across the Bunga's floor to join Kaiser Matanzima's ruling Transkei National Independence Party.

There is, after all, no need to lock up old-fashioned liberals. They do not foment plots, lead violent revolutions or throw bombs.

They only plead articulately, passionately and ineffectively for decency and good government and moderation.

HE KNEW

The radicals carried out a well-planned coup d'état which ousted Knowledge Guzana from party leadership in favour of the left-leaning Mr Hector Nookazi.

When Mr Guzana led his supporters out of the Democratic Party to form a new party under the old values it was shattered in the elections.

NO ONE BOTHERED
Even when the crunch came in Transkei politics and the Matanzima brothers started locking up political opponents, no one bothered to lock up Knowledge Guzana.

Knowledge Guzana seems to have been defeated because of who he is, not because of the electorate did not like his policies.

As he told it a certain very powerful chief toured his constituency pointing out to tribesmen that Knowledge Guzana was not like them; he was not a Tembu. 'You need a Tembu to represent you, the tribesmen were told.

CATTLE THIEVES

Well, before the Transkei election results were known Mr Guzana knew he was through.

Transkei's Minister of Justice, Chief George Matanzima, was telling everyone who would listen that he was sure the long-serving leader of the opposition had lost his seat.

Mr Guzana wryly confirmed Chief George's information. 'I am certain I have lost,' he said. 'How did it happen? As always when someone's head is being measured for the political chopping-block the politics got very rough.'



MR KNOWLEDGE GUZANA — a symbol of all that is good and decent in politics.

And, of course, the cattle-owning tribesmen should not forget that Knowledge Guzana was a friend of cattle thieves. Does he not defend cattle thieves in court?

Interestingly Mr Guzana would have had a far better chance of being re-elected if he had stood in urban Umtata instead of in his old seat in rural Tembuland. Why didn't he do so?

'Well,' he said, 'I didn't want anyone to be able to say that I had changed my seat because I was scared of being beaten in my old one.'

Even Chief Kaiser Matanzima, who is not renowned for his tolerance of opposition, regretted Mr Guzana's defeat — and said so publicly.

What now for Knowledge Guzana? He still has a political party although it is demoralised, he still has the most articulate voice in Transkei politics and, above all, he still has his ideals.

'I won't be in Parliament,' he says, 'but I will often be in the gallery — and I will be sniping, sniping, sniping! The eyes below the grizzled grey hair twinkle as he brings his arms up in the gesture of aiming a rifle. 'Pow,' he says, 'pow, pow, pow.' Perhaps, after all, South Africa has not heard the last of Knowledge Guzana.

Transkei's first lady prefers the quiet life

The Argus Correspondent
UMTATA. — Mrs Nookazi Matanzima, wife of the Transkei's Prime Minister, prefers the quiet life of being the country life of the family farm about 160 km north of Umtata, to the hectic life of being the country's first lady.

Mrs Matanzima is a handsome woman. She is friendly and charming and has not let her position make her aloof. Up to now she spent most of her time on one of her husband's farms near Bobowa in Western Tembuland, Chief Kaiser Matanzima's Paramouty. Her presence there is traditionally important because of the absence due to the demanding schedule of his position.

Chief Matanzima tries to visit his tribal seat at least every weekend but the pressures of independence have made even this virtually impossible. In public life Mrs Matanzima stays as much as possible in the background. This is in keeping with the traditionally dominating role of the male head of the family in Xhosa tribal life.

But as the wife of the Prime Minister of an independent country her services as a hostess will become more and more necessary.

The family has only just moved into the Prime Minister's official residence on Cabinet Hill outside Umtata.

Mrs Matanzima has six children but she says that she has not seen enough of them lately because of her hectic public schedule.

For the time being the children occupy their time exploring their new mansion.

THE SYMBOIS OF HAASIE

The Argus Correspondent
UMTATA. — As the new Transkei celebrates its arrival on the map of Southern Africa, the half-finished projects about the streets of its capital, Umtata, scaffolding and wet cement, symbolise the haste and uncertain hopes with which the new country has been thrust to birth.

The Black man in the street has many reservations about inkululeko (freedom) and the prospect of being out on a limb with the new Transkei Prime Minister and his Cabinet is by no means welcome everywhere.

Part of the cause is genuine fear of the unknown. The people, who up to now have borne so little responsibility, feel they now have to bear too much. But there are other, more concrete specifics.

Hunger, poverty, nepotism and the ever-present fear of proclamation R400, all cloud the horizon of the Transkei Black man in search of his soul.

He tells you uneasily — if he trusts you — that he is confused, he just doesn't know yet, and he will wait and see what happens because what else can he do. The trouble, he says, is the issues are not clear, and he cannot see what will happen, although he fears what could happen.

Other Blacks, admittedly fewer, are unreservedly enthusiastic about independence. They say frankly that they look forward to the day when the White man is off their back for good.

'Wealth that has gone to Whites in the past will come to us now. We are going to work together and pull this country forward. The White man will not stop us now.'

But for the most part they say nothing at all — not to Whites anyway, but keep their own counsel as Blacks always have, and watch and wait.

The Black man in the street, on this eve of independence in Umtata, seems to realise he is temporarily out of options and is postponing judgment. But I have no doubt at all that in the future the people of Transkei will judge the outcome of this experiment. We should not for one moment believe we have heard from the Black man in the street yet.

has had at least a group of foreign ambassadors flying in from the nearest accessible point.

Blanks

In Umtata? Well, there was the South African State President, and Dr Lucas Mabogo of Independence-minded Bophuthatswana — and then a long list of blanks, question marks and 'unofficial' representatives.

The very caginess of the authorities here has underlined their embarrassment on this score. Pressmen — other than the vast SABC contingent — spent fruitless days battling to get lists of VIP guests, or at least of those

bustle, construction, expansion. Everything is happening in a hurry in this once sleepy town of about 35 000 people.

You pick your way through builders' rubble to new high-rise Government offices. The new restaurants and hotels are crowded.

There is a big housing shortage so that a standard three-bedroom house is now rented at about R350 a month. There is plenty of new Black spending power too.

Not many Whites have in fact left Umtata — it is different at remote spots like Port St Johns — and the flood of money from the Republic has brought in a new influx of people.

Speaker is elected

The Argus Correspondent
UMTATA. — Transkei's former Minister of Agriculture, Mr Z. M. Mabandla, will be the first Speaker of the new state's House of Assembly.

Mr Mabandla was yesterday elected Speaker unanimously by Transkei Legislative Assembly sitting for the last time in the form it has taken for the past 13 years since limited self-government was granted to the territory.

Mr Mabandla is the father of Mr Lindelwe Mabandla who with his young wife Brigitte was detained for five months after a pro-Frelimo rally in Durban. The couple fled the country soon after they were banished to Transkei.

The Deputy Speaker of the House will be Chief D. D. P. Ndamase who until early this year was a prominent member of the Opposition Democratic Party.

Integration of facilities also happened in a rush, but went off with scarcely a hitch.

the bonds between us will be the presidential residence now being built on the hills overlooking Um-

which we are witnessing tonight.

The State President referred to the 'historic'

independence, and I am sure that he will continue to serve his people and country with the same unselfish dedication.'



XHOSA WOMEN in tribal dress perform traditional dances in Umtata's Independence Stadium during yesterday's Transkei independence celebrations.

Matanzima calls for changes in S Africa

From a Staff Reporter

UMTATA. — Prime Minister Chief Kaiser Matanzima of Transkei today urged White South Africans 'to speed up the changes their leaders know are unavoidable' and to end discrimination against Blacks as soon as possible.

Normalisation of relations with Transkei required that South Africa treat Blacks no differently from White alien residents in the Republic.

This was South Africa's key to Africa and the world and its best weapon against communism, and Transkei, if asked, would do all in its power to help South Africa to find a new modus vivendi with its own Black and Brown citizens, he said.

In his first address to his new nation 15 minutes

after it became independent at midnight, Paramount Chief Matanzima said Transkei rejected utterly the racial discrimination which had been characteristic of so much that was South African.

He pledged that it would continue to live up to the standards of Christianity and Western democracy.

Chief Matanzima said it had been alleged in certain quarters that Transkei's independence was an essential element of South Africa's policy of apartheid.

RACE POLICIES

If this implied that Transkei was in agreement with or actively supported racial discrimination which had for centuries typified the South African way of life, he rejected it with contempt.

The eyes of the world were focused on South Africa because of its racial policies and all manner

of efforts were being made to isolate it. In spite of Transkei's utter rejection of racial discrimination it had been linked to South Africa in these threats of ostracism.

'In spite of our unqualified sovereignty we know only too well that, like all your independent neighbours, our economic situation is inextricably bound up with yours and that any economic recession in South Africa will be to our decided detriment.'

Chief Matanzima said today that only a few Transkeians resident in South Africa would choose to return to an independent Transkei.

Chief Matanzima said that Blacks living in South Africa were there to stay.

He twice referred to the two-million people of Transkei rejecting by implication South African Government attempts to force the more than one million Xhosa, living in South Africa into taking

out Transkeian citizenship.

According to South Africa's definition of citizenship Transkei should have more than three-million citizens from today.

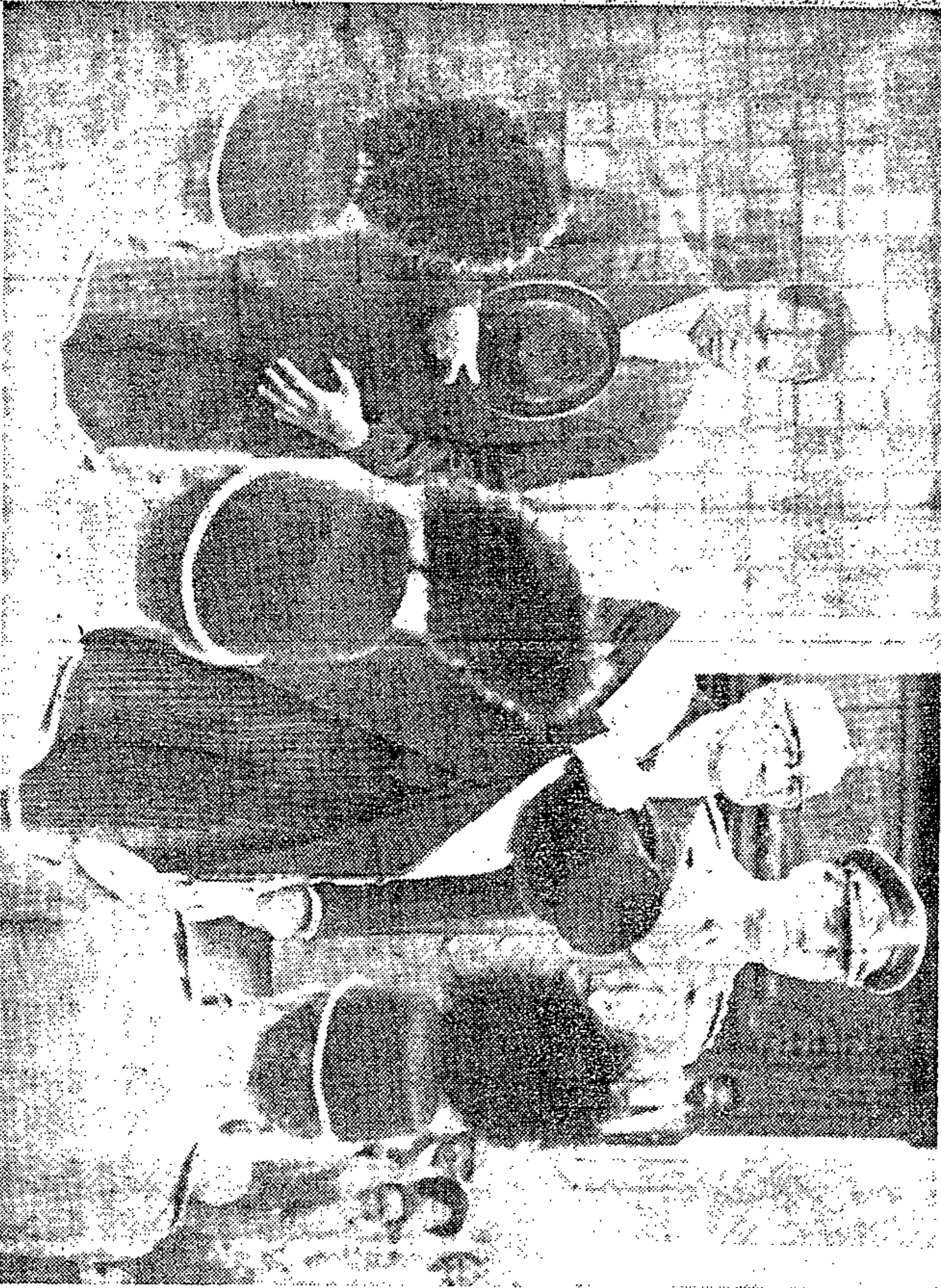
'It is our view, however, that apart from migratory workers the millions of Blacks in the Republic of South Africa constitute a permanent society of that country specially as they are now purchasing their own properties in their residential areas,' Chief Matanzima said.

RECOGNITION

Chief Matanzima appealed to all fair minded countries — particularly Britain — to recognise the new republic of Transkei.

Transkei would... 'reciprocate and treat with respect' and communist or communist-oriented state that recognised its independence.

Celebrations in Transkei



SOUTH AFRICA'S State President, Dr Nico Diederichs, and the Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, take the salute at Independence Stadium in Umtata soon after their arrival for the celebrations yesterday.

ARNOLD BENJAMIN, who covered seven African independence celebrations for the Argus group in the early 1960s, has been seeing how the Transkei one compares. He reports from Umtata.

STRICTLY on the surface, this has been not very different from the thurus of Kenya, Uganda, the Congo and the rest. There was the same midnight flag-raising, decorations, black crowds in the Independence Stadium with the same small knots of White residents doing their best to join in.

But there have been profound differences. It has been a much more subdued affair, on the whole.

The presence of the White 'decolonising' power has been more conspicuous. And there was the strange international phenomenon in which it all took place. That was the most singular feature of all.

Every other African independence — be it ever so humble, like that of tiny Rwanda in 1962 —

invited. They have been met with evasions, delays, officiousness. It has made the whole thing seem just that bit more elusive.

It has been a little embarrassing all round. At a cocktail party I recognised a familiar face from earlier days — that of a former exile from a South West African minority group.

Going up to make small talk I was met with a polite 'Please don't quote me. In fact don't even say I was here.'

Yet beyond this great looming international limbo, Transkei unquestionably went through all the motions of independence last night. From today it has its own laws, its own stamps, even a couple of border controls. It is there, even if nobody much wants to admit it.

And Umtata, much like any other newly independent African capital, is showing all the signs of a business boom. Everywhere there is

Most of all this seems to represent superstructure rather than infrastructure. In the same way, the actual celebrating of independence seems to have been largely confined to Umtata and its townspopple. Something vital is missing, and that is the popular groundswell for freedom.

Whites admit to only a little apprehension. Certainly most don't behave as if they were worried, and the number of White families turning up at the events in the Independence Stadium has been an oddly heartening sight.

Others sit in newly desegregated public places and talk in none too careful voices about Xhosa laziness, obtuseness or potential for corruption. Certainly there are enough South African police and troops around for the moment — or rather White officers of the new Transkeian Army in their distinctive ochre berets — to allay any White fears.

The Argus Bureau

PRETORIA. — Transkeian independence had not been achieved without sustained and diligent effort by its people, the State President, Dr Nico Diederichs said in Umtata last night.

It was in this effort, achieved in peace and harmony, that the certainty of a safe and prosperous future for all Transkeians was reflected.

'The people of Transkei have shown they have the qualities necessary to make a success of independence,' he said.

The State President was proposing a toast to the future happiness and prosperity of Transkei at a banquet given by himself and Mrs Diederichs at the Umtata City Hall on the eve of the homeland's independence.

OWN PRESIDENT

The night marked a new era in Southern Africa, an era of co-operation, of understanding, and of friendship between the independent Republic of Transkei and the Republic of South Africa.

Noting that Transkei would soon have its own president, the State President said: 'An enduring symbol of

INDEPENDENCE

NOT WITHOUT

EFFORT, SAYS

DR DIEDERICHS

tata, which is a gift from the South African Government to the Transkeian nation on the occasion of independence.'

Minutes before the homeland attained its independence from South Africa, Dr Diederichs said never had a new state been born with such goodwill and common purpose.

The people of South Africa had viewed with sympathetic understanding the natural desire of Transkei to achieve independence.

'And so our two governments and peoples have moved patiently, yet resolutely over the years through the various stages leading to the climax

Status of Transkei Act 1976, which divested South Africa of all sovereignty and authority over Transkei and its citizens and provided for Transkei to be a sovereign and independent state.

'You will be masters of your own political destiny,' he said.

He paid tribute to the hereditary and the political leaders of Transkei, and particularly to the wise leadership and statesmanship of the Chief Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

'It is he who since 1963 has led Transkei through the constitutional processes of self-Government towards

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Transkei Blacks

get reprieve

26/10/76

STAR

The position of the 1.5-million Xhosa-speaking Blacks in urban areas who have suddenly become citizens of Transkei will remain unchanged for the next two years.

This undertaking on behalf of the Government, was given by the Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner for the Witwatersrand, Mr F B du Randt, following consternation among Africans who lost their right to South African citizenship with Transkei independence today.

"Any Transkei citizen who is legally in any area of South Africa at the moment remains unhindered wherever he is," Mr du Randt said.

"He does not have to get any additional documentation, he remains in possession of his

reference book and in fact may even change work within the Republic without having to return to Transkei.

"At the end of a two year interim period these Transkei citizens will have to get a Transkei identity document. That is all."

UNEASE

Mr du Randt was commenting on widespread unease among Blacks who have now become citizens of Transkei about their position in the Republic.

A number of them had voter registration stamps in their reference books

after voting in the recent Transkei general election. Some felt this stamp might result in them being endorsed out of an urban area and losing their work.

There has been confusion as to whether this stamp would help or hinder passage to and from Transkei and domicile within the Republic.

Mr du Randt said his remarks regarding the "secure" position of Transkeians was from the Government and applied to Transkei citizens throughout South Africa.

"There is also no regulation about Transkei citizens having to get any special stamp in their reference books," he said. "They just carry on as in the past."

● UN chief calls on world to shun Kei — Page 3. Matanzima warns SA — Page 29.

Matanzima on Reds as 'friends'

nm

25/10/76

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Mercury Correspondent

UMTATA — The Transkei would have the right to accept "friendly assistance" from Red China and Soviet Russia, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima has said in an interview with a Kenyan journalist.

He also made it clear that people would be free to say anything they liked after independence, whereas "as it is now, the moment they talk they are locked up. This will not be the case with the Transkeian people."

Chief Matanzima said he had no quarrel with either of the banned nationalist movements, as they stood for the "liberation" of Blacks "under the yoke of oppression" in South Africa.

"We thought that if we got a base which could be used by these movements in fighting for the liberation of the country, they would come to our praise," he said.

"You can't fight in the air. You must have a place where you stay. You must talk from a position of power."

"They will be free to say anything they like in an attempt to free their people in the Republic who are still under the yoke of oppression."

"But as long as they regard us as stooges of the Republic of South Africa, then they are driving us away from the struggle — which we would like to join."

Mr. Chege Mbitiru, Foreign Editor of the Nairobi-based Nation newspaper, interviewed Chief Matanzima in the Transkei capital last week. The tape-recorded interview was published in the Sunday Nation yesterday.

Chief Matanzima went on, however, to dissociate himself from "bloody revolution" as a means of liberation, saying: "I must prepare for a situation in which I find my people get free without

loss of blood." He continued: "I am contemplating approaching the Republican Government to free all the Transkeian people who have been gaoled for political offences and to let the doors of the Transkei open to all those who left the country to exile."

"Who else could do that while still under the Republic of South Africa?"

From Nairobi, Sapa-AP, quoting from the same interview, said Chief Matanzima was "very bitter" that the international community had decided to give a diplomatic cold shoulder to the Transkei.

So far, no foreign government has indicated that it will recognise the Transkei, the first of nine areas designated by South Africa as sovereign Black homelands.

Chief Matanzima

•TURN TO PAGE 2

Birth of new Transkei at midnight tonight

Own Correspondent

UMTATA. — The South African flag will be lowered for the last time here tonight four minutes before midnight and will be followed two minutes later by the playing of the Transkei national anthem and the raising of the Transkei flag.

A 101-gun salute will signal the birth of the new republic at midnight, accompanied by the lighting of bonfires throughout the country.

Five minutes later torch bearers from the nine regions of Transkei will run into the Independence Stadium and

kindle the independence flame.

The Prime Minister of the new state, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, will then address the nation for the first time.

Tomorrow morning the Transkei Parliament meets for the inauguration of the Transkeian President, Paramount Chief Botha Sigcau.

During the morning Chief Kaiser will announce his new Cabinet which is to be double the size of the old Cabinet.

President Sigcau will address the Transkeian nation from the

Independence Stadium at 4.25pm tomorrow afternoon. This will be followed by a flypast by the South African Air Force.

On Wednesday morning the Transkeian President and the Cabinet will be presented at the Independence Stadium. President Sigcau will review the Transkei Regiment.

Chief Kaiser will give a press conference in the afternoon in the Umtata City Hall.

The celebrations conclude on Wednesday with a feast near the tent village housing 12 000 people.

Kaiser's Xhosas

24/10/76 Sun T.
get set

to go it

alone, alone

By NIC VAN OUDTSHOORN
THE TRANSKEI independence celebrations could be a flop as a public relations exercise.

The week-long festivities got under way this week, but most Transkeians do not seem to be in much of a mood to celebrate.

By yesterday it appeared that the Republic of Transkei would be born at midnight tomorrow with only South Africa, Bophuthatswana and possibly Rhodesia present to wish it well.

Late surprises cannot be ruled out, but at the most representatives will attend from only one or two other states.

The Transkei's Chief Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, told me in a recent interview he had invited "every country in the world, including the Communist bloc."

This week Umtata sources confirmed, however that many, including the UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, had not bothered to reply. Most of those who did, including other homeland governments, refused to attend.

UN move

The Transkei Government has been particularly upset by the last-minute decision by their neighbouring and fellow-Xhosa homeland, the Ciskei, to stay away.

The biggest blow to hopes of eventual international recognition came late on Friday with the news that the UN was introducing a resolution calling on all 145 members states not to recognise the Transkei.

In the Transkei, only Umtata, the capital shows some outward sign of enthusiasm. Streamers in the country's colours — brown, green and white — and bearing its coat of arms decorate lamp posts and government buildings.

But real public support is markedly absent. Only a few hundred spectators were at the huge Independence Stadium — built to seat 30 000 — to watch the week-long sports programmes arranged by the South African Department of Sports and Recreation for the Transkei govern-

No liquor

A rehearsal for the independence ceremony on Friday attracted about 2 000 people.

And the huge tent town constructed to house 12 000 people from rural areas was still desolate on Friday afternoon with less than a quarter of that number there.

Transkei officials admitted they were unhappy about the poor turn-out but expected numbers to increase over the weekend.

Others I spoke to said the decision to close bars and bottle stores on Monday and Tuesday had put a damper on the celebrations.

"How can they expect us to celebrate without a drink to toast the new era?" one Xhosa asked. "Slaughtering an ox and drinking lots of beer is our traditional way of having a feast — not just sitting in a stadium listening to speeches."

Apathy

White officials of the Transkei Development Corporation, which virtually runs the country's economy, told me they were bitterly disappointed by the apathy of the people and the world boycott of the celebrations.

They said White officials had been ordered to attend every possible part of the celebrations.

Meanwhile about 700 South African policemen will be in Umtata while the festivities are on. They and Transkei police stand on virtually every corner. At night police patrol both the White and Black parts of the city in strength.

Transkei independence

By Tos Wentzel,
The Argus Political
Correspondent

HE Transkei attains independence next week after constitutional and political developments stretching more than 80 years.

During the latter half the 19th century the various tribal areas situated between the Kei river and the Umzimvubu, the Natal border, were annexed by the Cape Colony. The process was completed in 1894 with the annexation of Pondoland.

A policy different from that in the other Black areas was followed in the Transkei.

Large-scale White settlement was not allowed and the Transkei retained its character as a single geographic entity.

A Transkeian General Council was established in 1894. At first it covered only four districts, but gradually more were added.

The development of the Transkei to the point where it becomes independent can be signposted by legislative measures through the years.

The Native Land Act of 1913 declared all land set aside before 1910 for

African occupation to be so-called 'scheduled areas' including the Transkei and it also introduced the principle of legal division of South Africa into African or Bantu and non-Bantu land.

The Bantu Trust Act of 1936 provided for the addition of 7 250 000 morgen, in the form of the so-called released areas, to the then existing reserves.

This was passed along with the Native Representation Act of 1936 which provided for the removal from the common voters' roll of the Africans in the Cape Province and instead gave them three MPs,

two MPs and a way of indirectly electing four senators.

These were abolished in 1959 when Dr Verwoerd — then Prime Minister, came with his Bantustan concept.

The speech by Dr Verwoerd on January 27 1959 can be regarded as one of the milestones in the Transkei's development to an independent state.

It was then that he first came with his Bantustan concept, explaining that the Nationalists were not satisfied to continue to share power with Blacks in Parliament.

Under Mr B. J. Vorster the implications of this policy were set out more fully and it was acknowledged that these Bantustans could become fully independent.

The Transkei was granted partial self-government in May 1963 and subsequently the Transkeian Territorial Authority was replaced by a partly elected Legislative Assembly which ushered in a period of representative government.

The Transkeian Government asked for independence in 1974. The request was granted. A joint cabinet committee and a works committee were appointed, resulting

in the publication on April 23, 1976 of a draft Republic of Transkei Constitution Bill.

The main features of the Constitution are:

The head of State is the President of the Republic of Transkei who is elected by the National Assembly and exercises the extensive executive powers vested in him on the advice of the Executive Council of Cabinet consisting of not more than 15 Ministers of State headed by a Prime Minister.

Legislative power is vested in Parliament consisting of the President and a National Assembly comprising the Paramount chiefs (five at

present); 70 chiefs representing Transkei districts; 75 elected members.

Elections at which every Transkeian citizen over the age of 21 or, if he is a taxpayer, over the age of 18, is entitled to vote, must be held once in every five years.

Judicial power is vested in the Supreme Court of Transkei headed by a Chief Justice and the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of South Africa will have jurisdiction to hear and determine appeals from its decisions.

A facelift for Umtata TIGHT SECURITY IN

Before VIPs arrive

The Argus Correspondent

UMTATA. — Umtata is in the grip of a frenzied last-minute rush to give Transkei's normally grubby capital a facelift before the foreign dignitaries and Press arrive for the independence celebrations here on Monday and Tuesday.

Although only a few hundred of the 50 000 visitors expected have arrived, Umtata's streets and sidewalks are already packed.

To add to the apparent confusion the hasty topdressing of tar. Banners and flags in Transkei's ochre, white and green national colours line the streets and adorn most business and public buildings.

OUTLYING TOWNS

The main festivities begin on Monday, the eve of uhuru. Separate celebrations have already been held in the outlying towns and villages of the Transkei.

The State President, Dr N. Diederichs, will arrive on Monday morning and will stay at the South African Embassy just outside Umtata.

Dr Diederichs will be host at a lavish banquet that might in the city hall. So far the guest list has been kept a secret.

While the VIPs toast each other at the banquet, the majority of the 50 000 visitors will be entertained at Independence Stadium, a R250 000 temporary structure seating 35 000. After the State banquet the VIPs

will join the masses at the stadium for the official handing over of Transkei. Dr Diederichs will address the crowd and hand over the Status of Transkei Act. Die Stem will be sung for the last time officially in Transkei before the South African flag is lowered.

Then at two minutes to midnight the Transkeian flag will be raised to the notes of Nkosi Sikeleli Afrika, the State's national anthem.

A 101-gun salute will be fired. Simultaneously bonfires will be lit on high spots throughout the new State. Torch-bearers from the nine regions of Transkei will enter the stadium and light the Olympic-like independence torch.

The Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief Matanzima, will address the nation. A fireworks display will close the night's festivities.

FLAG-RAISING

At 8 am on the first day of independence, a flag-raising ceremony will be held outside the House of Parliament.

Later, Paramount Chief Botha Sigcau will be elected President officially by the 150-member National Assembly and inaugurated to a 21-gun salute.

Chief Sigcau will then address the nation after a fly-past by the South African Air Force.

The President's first official duty will be to swear in the Transkei's new Cabinet and later to be host at a State banquet in honour of the foreign guests.

The festivities will end on Wednesday with military parades and more State functions.



Chief Kaiser Matanzima

The Argus Correspondent

UMTATA. — A security net has been thrown around Umtata to prevent disruption of the celebrations culminating in the granting of independence to the Transkei at midnight on Monday.

More than 650 South African policemen have been drafted to the Transkei capital to reinforce Transkei police and army units who in case of trouble will also be able to call on the South African Defence Force contingents taking part in the ceremony.

The predominantly Black SAP units from Durban, Port Elizabeth, Johannesburg, and Bloemfontein have already joined their Transkei counterparts in mounting a 999 and night guard on all public buildings in Umtata.

And Transkei police who have been given intensive riot and crowd control training over the

CAPTIVAT

past two months are patrolling the residential areas of the town especially the White section — at night.

VISITORS

Painclothesmen are also keeping a close watch on visitors to the town and maintaining a protective screen around local and foreign VIPs.

The authorities maintain the measures are purely precautionary and that they do not expect trouble in the Transkei over the independence period.

The Transkei Minister of Justice and Police, Chief George Matanzima, said yesterday he was satisfied the detention of opposition politicians before last month's general election has 'nipped any potential trouble in the bud.'

PAMPHLETS

Security sources also say disturbances over the independence issue are more likely outside the Transkei—particularly in Johannesburg and of course at the United Nations — than in the homeland.

It was learned today that three Blacks, said to be from Johannesburg and allegedly carrying anti-independence

pamphlets were detained under the Transkei's emergency proclamation here last week. Their names are not known.

But apart from a few isolated cases of arson and a riot at one school there have been no disturbances to match those in White South Africa over the past three months and the atmosphere in the Transkei is generally calm — even subdued.

WAVES

A convoy of South African artillery, which will fire the 101-gun independence salute on Monday night drew friendly waves from the tribesmen along the road to Umtata.

SAAF jets have made low passes over the city for two days but local opinion favours the theory that this is simply to ensure they can find Umtata when they make a ceremonial fly-past next-week rather than a show of force.

Race relations in Umtata seem excellent with Blacks and Whites mixing with less and less reserve in bars, hotels, cinemas and other public places.

HOLIDAYS

Several White firms in Umtata were installing burglar bars over shop-fronts this week and many Whites and a fair number of Blacks have arranged for their wives and children to take a 'holiday' outside the Transkei.

Loss of citizenship 'immoral'

THE INDEPENDENCE of Transkei would be destructive to the peace in South Africa, Dr Francis Wilson, senior lecturer in economics at the University of Cape Town, said at an Institute of Citizenship meeting yesterday.

With Transkei independent this month many would lose their right to South African citizenship and protest must be made against this, Dr Wilson said. He said the fact that

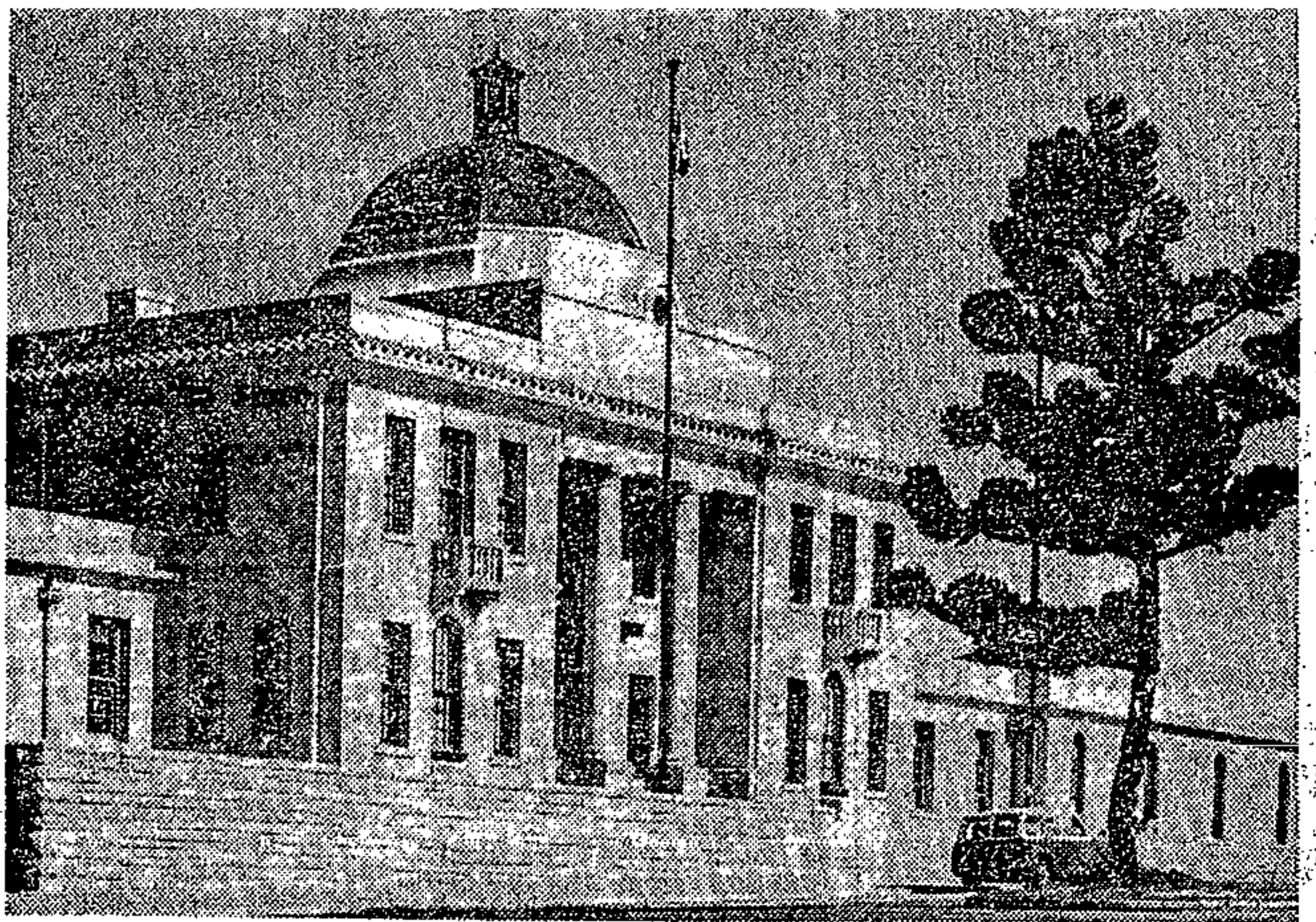
the Xhosa people of Cape Town would be stripped of their citizenship was 'immoral and explosive' and the subsequent consequences would be 'extraordinarily difficult to undo.'

Over the last 100 years

South Africa's enormous economic wealth had been built up by Black and White, he said. Now Transkeians would forfeit their right to participate in the inheritance their forefathers had built for them.

are experiencing at the moment is due to the sense of anger Blacks are experiencing because their right to South African citizenship will be stripped from them,' Dr Wilson said.

Several White firms in Umtata were installing burglar bars over shop-fronts this week and many Whites and a fair number of Blacks have arranged for their wives and children to take a 'holiday' outside the Transkei.



THE Transkeian Legislative Assembly — the Bunga, as it was previously called — becomes the territory's first Parliament when it gains its full independence on Tuesday.



TWO young 'abakwetha' follow a centuries-old ritual marking their acceptance into full manhood — a custom which will be paralleled by their homeland reaching maturity.



THE first members of the Transkeian Army. Trained and equipped by South Africa, these young men have the task of guarding their new state.

Cape Times 22/10/76

Economist warns on Transkei

A UNIVERSITY of Cape Town economist, Dr Francis Wilson, told the Institute of Citizenship yesterday that the granting of independence to Transkei on October 26 was an immoral step which could have "explosive" consequences.

Speaking in the Cathedral Hall, Cape Town, Dr Wilson said he believed that if a referendum were held in South Africa the majority would oppose independence. He also called on the institute to express its objection to a plan which deprived many thousands of South Africans of their citizenship.

Dr Wilson said he was astonished by the lack of reaction to independence by people in Cape Town, where Africans had settled since the time of the Great Trek only to be stripped of their citizenship.



Dr Wilson

He said recent election results in Transkei did not accurately reflect the thinking of the majority and there should be careful examination of claims to democracy in that country.

Several opposition candidates had been arrested before the last elections in Transkei, said Dr Wilson.

No share

One of the most powerful arguments against independence was that after October 26 Transkeians would have no share in the wealth they had helped to create, said Dr Wilson. The wealth would be in another country. Independence would allow Whites to rationalize their holding of all the wealth.

In favour of independence was a move towards a more democratic society — "which must be welcomed" — and arguments that it gave Blacks the opportunity to learn administration and government. The elimination of racial discrimination was not really relevant in the Transkeian context because 97 percent of the population lived in rural areas, said Dr Wilson.

The Cape Times, Friday, October 22, 1976 11

Matanzima in luxury house

Transkei Bureau

UMTATA. — Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, who is to be the first Prime Minister of Transkei, yesterday moved into his R315 000 official residence on the outskirts of Umtata.

The Chief Minister moved into his sumptuous house only hours after the finishing touches were completed.

The house, on a hill overlooking Umtata, has a double garage which will house Chief Kaiser's official seven-metre Buick Electra 225.

The Chief Minister's car, which was imported from the USA, will be handed over to him on Sunday. The future State President, Paramount Chief Botha Sigcua, will have an identical Buick. For their personal use they will each have a Mercedes Benz.

Meanwhile the Ciskei Government has announced that it will not be represented at the independence celebrations.

The acting Chief Minister, Mr. L. F. Iyo, said that "certain reasons" had influenced the withdrawal of the Ciskei representative.

Relations between the two governments have been strained since the Ciskei's refusal to amalgamate with the Transkei. Enmity was also generated by the excision of Herschel and Glen Grey from the Ciskei.

Transkei poll system 'weird' — Prof

UMFATA. — The method of calculating the percentage of poll in the Transkei general election was yesterday described as "weird" and "arithmetically incorrect" by Professor Lawrence Schlemmer, of the Institute of Social Research.

The method used was to assume a 100 percent poll in uncontested seats — which raised the percentage poll by more than 20 percent.

The percentage poll in the contested seats was 43.5 percent — but by assuming a 100 percent poll in the uncontested seats the official percentage poll was given as 65.9 percent.

Professor Schlemmer, who has made detailed studies of election trends and voting patterns, said: "Where a seat is usually uncontested, it is contested, the contest is likely to arouse less interest and a lower than average percentage poll."

escape news 2/10/76

Transkei visitors are undeterred by independence

Cape Times 19/10/76

Chief Reporter

INDEPENDENCE for the Transkei, to be marked by a formal handing-over ceremony at Umtata next Tuesday, appears to have had no effect on holiday bookings at coastal resorts, in what is to be Africa's newest Black state. But petrol restrictions in the Republic could change the situation drastically by Christmas.

In telephone calls to some of these resorts yesterday I was told that most, if not all hotels and caravan parks are fully booked for Christmas.

Mrs Peggy Micolos, wife of the manager of a hotel at Port St Johns, said that so far there had been no cancellations, but "it remains to be seen how the petrol restrictions are going to affect us".

Waiting to hear

Mrs Micolos said Transkeians were still waiting to hear what fuel conservation measures were to be introduced by the Transkei Government.

The Chief Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said in Umtata last week that his country would not have the same petrol restrictions as the Republic and that the Transkei would draw up its legislation on the opening times of filling stations and the amount of petrol people would be allowed to store.

Meanwhile, said Mrs Micolos, the

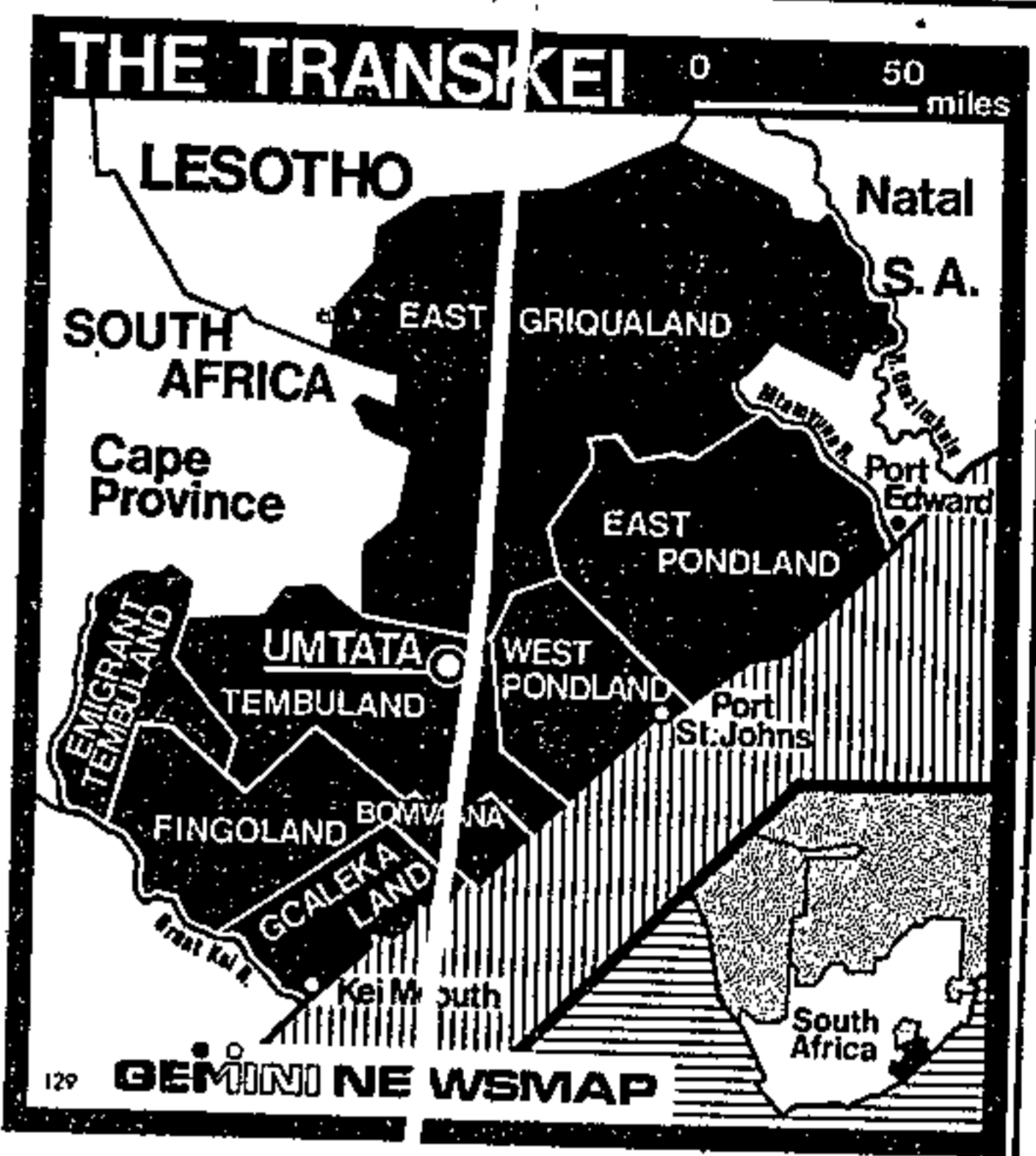
newly-created Transkei Department of Tourism was doing all it could to encourage tourism in the country, and intending visitors need have no fears about travelling to and through the Transkei after independence.

Accepted as passports

She added that hoteliers had been told by the authorities that, where South African citizens were concerned, their "book of life" identity documents would be accepted as passports for entry into the Transkei.

As an at-a-glance guide for intending visitors to the Transkei, here are the requirements for entry, as announced in Pretoria last week by the Minister of the Interior, Dr C P Mulder:

- South African citizens will not need entry visas — but they will require a recognized travel document (such as a "book of life");
- Aliens, other than South African citizens, will need visas;
- South Africans wanting to remain in the Transkei more than 14 days will need permission to do so;
- South African and Transkei citizens should cross the borders only at designated points of entry. Notice boards are being erected at these points;
- Citizens of other countries should enter or leave the Republic by road only at the border control posts at Kei Bridge and Umzimkulu Bridge.



Miss Anne Mayiya examines the Transkei's own telephone directory printed in English and Xhosa.

Small crowd for Langa celebrations

Staff Reporter

CHIEF GEORGE MATANZIMA flew into Langa by SAAF helicopter on Saturday for Transkei's independence celebrations and was met by a contingent of policemen bigger than the crowd which had arrived for the ceremony.

There were no more than about 100 people in the Langa Stadium when the Transkei Minister of Justice arrived.

And that included the dignitaries who arrived only minutes earlier in an escorted motor cavalcade.

Riot Squad and uniformed policemen took up positions around the stadium and also patrolled large areas of the township.

As the celebrations progressed the crowd grew steadily and by the time the five-hour programme finished there were more than 1 000 people in the stadium according to officials.

But it was clear that the festivities had been boycotted by hundreds.

When people began leaving after the celebrations, youths waving sticks and pieces of piping lined streets near the stadium shouting threats and slogans. But there were no incidents. During the ceremony women in colourful tribal dress danced to choir music.

crowd in laughter at times as he lauded Chief Matanzima.

Chief Matanzima, brother of the Transkei's Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said after the ceremony: "The celebrations were lovely, really lovely."

In his address at the function, Chief Matanzima said that when Transkei became independent it would mean that four million people would add their voices to autonomous Africa, never again to "submit to apartheid, separate development or White racism".

Chief Matanzima said: "In October 1976, Transkei will reassert the brotherhood of man, human dignity and self-determination, and commit

itself unequivocally to these inalienable rights and principles as stated by the Lusaka Manifesto," a document we hold sacred."

He added: "To destroy the last vestiges of racism is no substitute for Black decision-making power. White supremacy is the most virulent and persistent brand of racism."

Power base

Chief Matanzima said Transkei's emergence as an independent sovereign state was seen by its architects as a power base for negotiation "that will draw us out of a stalemate".

Among the guests at the celebrations were the Mayor of Cape Town, Mr John Tyers, the chairman of the Divisional Council of the Cape, Mr J H Heyns, the chairman of the Peninsula Bantu Affairs Administration Board, Brigadier J H van der Westhuizen, and the urban representatives of the Transkei and the Ciskei, Chief M B. Dumalisile and



Chief Matanzima is briefly interrupted by Mr Tyers during Saturday's celebrations in Langa.

Matanzima warns SA on discrimination

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, Chief Minister of the Transkei, had a warning for South Africa at the weekend — leftists had discovered "fertile ground for revolution" in face of discrimination.

Speaking at Dobsonville in Greater Soweto, Paramount Chief Matanzima said: "The country-wide riots of Africans and Coloureds should be regretted by all peace-loving people."

But, he said, they contained a lesson for the "ruling class" on the dangers of race discrimination and on the need for speedy action to eliminate it.

His remarks came at the end of a speech at a ceremony to celebrate the coming independence of the Transkei next week.

About 2 000 Africans attended the ceremony, half of whom were school children.

According to the 1970 census there were more than 130 000 Xhosa-speakers in Johannesburg and the West Rand, the area for which the celebration was organized.

He told the crowd that after independence, Transkei would no longer have to carry the "dom pass" and that they would be treated as "ladies and gentlemen".

The millions of Africans in South Africa constituted a "permanent society" in White-ruled areas and were unlikely to return to their homes of origin in large numbers, he said.

"Our ties of blood and, in some cases citizenship, with these people will not be broken, but their interest in the domestic politics of an independent Transkei may be expected to gradually wane," he said.

"We expect . . . that the Republic of South Africa will not regard independence for the Transkei as the last word on its citizens in South Africa.

"On the contrary, we expect the Republic of South Africa to make the lives of my people as acceptable as those of foreigners of European extraction living and working in the Republic."

Another highlight of his speech was his attack on the QwaQwa Chief Minister, M Kenneth Mopeli — who has backed the move among the 60 000 Transkei Basotho to secede from the Transkei.

(103)

Langa greeting for Matanzima

TRANSKEIAN Minister of Justice, Chief George Matanzima, was welcomed by about 100 people when he arrived by helicopter in Langa today for the Transkei independence celebrations.

A strong contingent of police was present.

Few Langa residents were present at the start of the celebrations but by the time Mr Matanzima began his speech the crowd had swollen to about 1 000.

In his message to the people, Mr Matanzima said cool heads and hard bargaining had produced far better results than violence.

'Rejoice with us today. Tomorrow resume the hard work. Climb upwards,' he said.

'We are very thankful to Dr Verwoerd who laid the foundation for self realisation of Transkei.'

He said independence is 'the will and wish of the people of Transkei.'

ALL CITIZENS

'Transkei declares itself a non-racial state for all citizens, Black, Brown and White,' Mr Matanzima said. The people of Transkei now shared a common concern.

Meanwhile, Paramount Chief Matanzima, Chief Minister of Transkei, had a lukewarm reception in Soweto today at a function to celebrate Transkei independence.

He said Transkei's traditional system of government should change gradually to meet the demands of the 20th century, but he could see no virtue in mobilising peaceful people into a revolutionary army bent on military confrontation with South Africa.

● One of Mr George Matanzima's first acts as Minister of Justice of the Transkei after independence might be to ban top South African Black actors John Kani and Winston Ntshona, who were arrested earlier this month after a performance in Butterworth.

Mr Matanzima said in an interview yesterday that only after October 26 would he have the power to ban the actors, who are from the Ciskei.

LANDSLIDE WIN IN ELECTION IS WELCOMED

16/10/76 (103)
Weekend Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The landslide victory of the ruling Transkei National Independence Party was welcomed today by Mr M. C. Botha, Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, as 'clear proof of the acceptance of independence' by the people of the homeland.

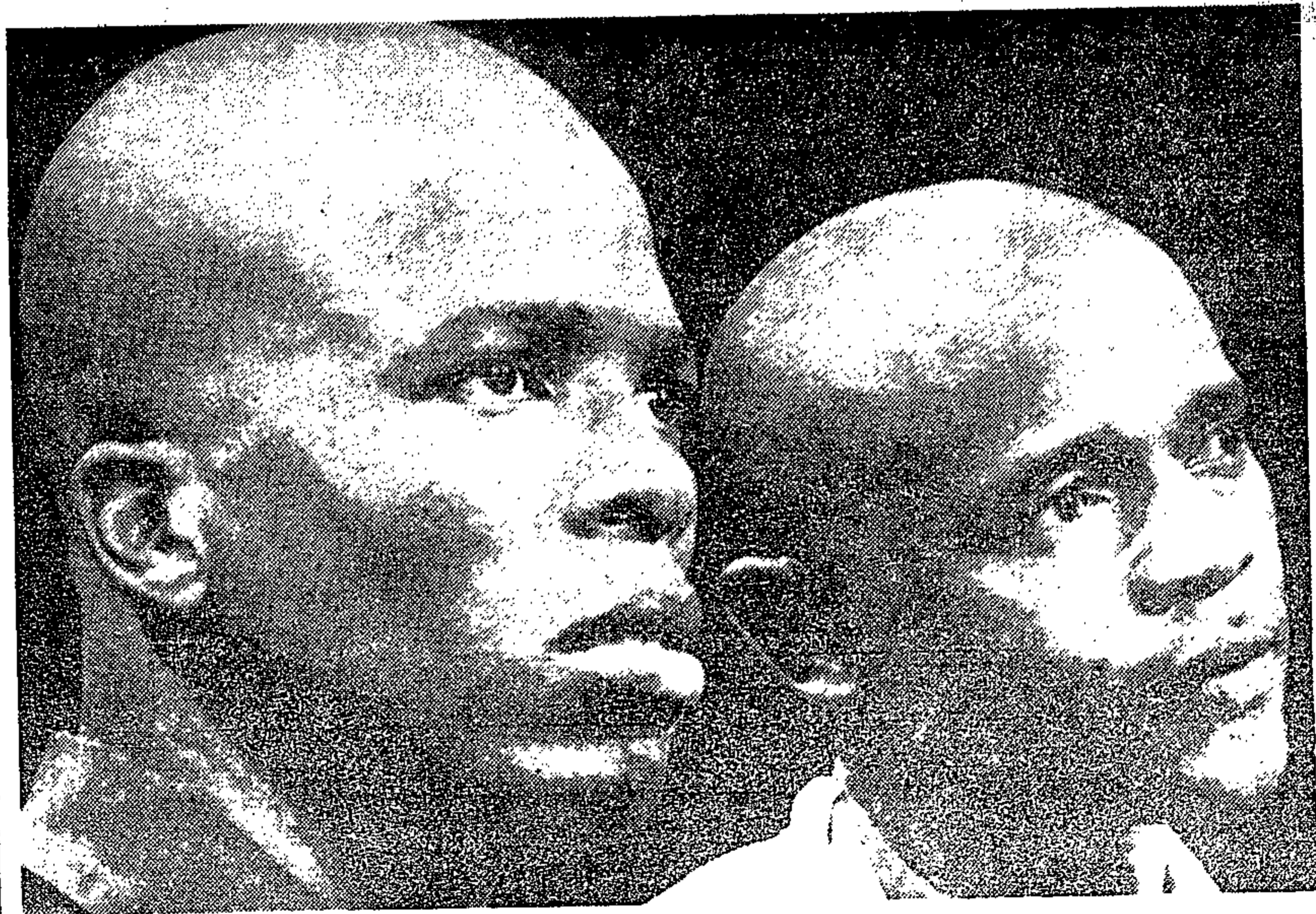
With Paramount Chief Matanzima's party now having 69 of the 75 popularly contested seats in the Transkei Legislative Assembly, Mr Botha said the people had expressed themselves clearly on the issue of independence.

'The Government has always said its policy is one of self-determination — that the people have to decide. And here they have now decided.

'It will be like that with the other homelands too,' Mr Botha said.

Meanwhile, with the leader of the official opposition New Democratic Party, Mr Knowledge Guzana, having lost his seat and with leading members of the party being held after a pre-election detention swoop, speculation has started that the Transkei could become a one-party state.

He is the Prince Charming of the Transkei, and as the country approaches independence, he is the man who will ensure peaceful transition. Chief George, younger brother of Chief Kaiser Matanzima is intelligent, amiable, and loquacious. But behind the beaming facade is a "no nonsense" Minister of Justice. He sums up outside criticism on controversial matters, thus: "They always make a fuss. Let them make a fuss." KEVIN STOCKS writes about "the other Matanzima."

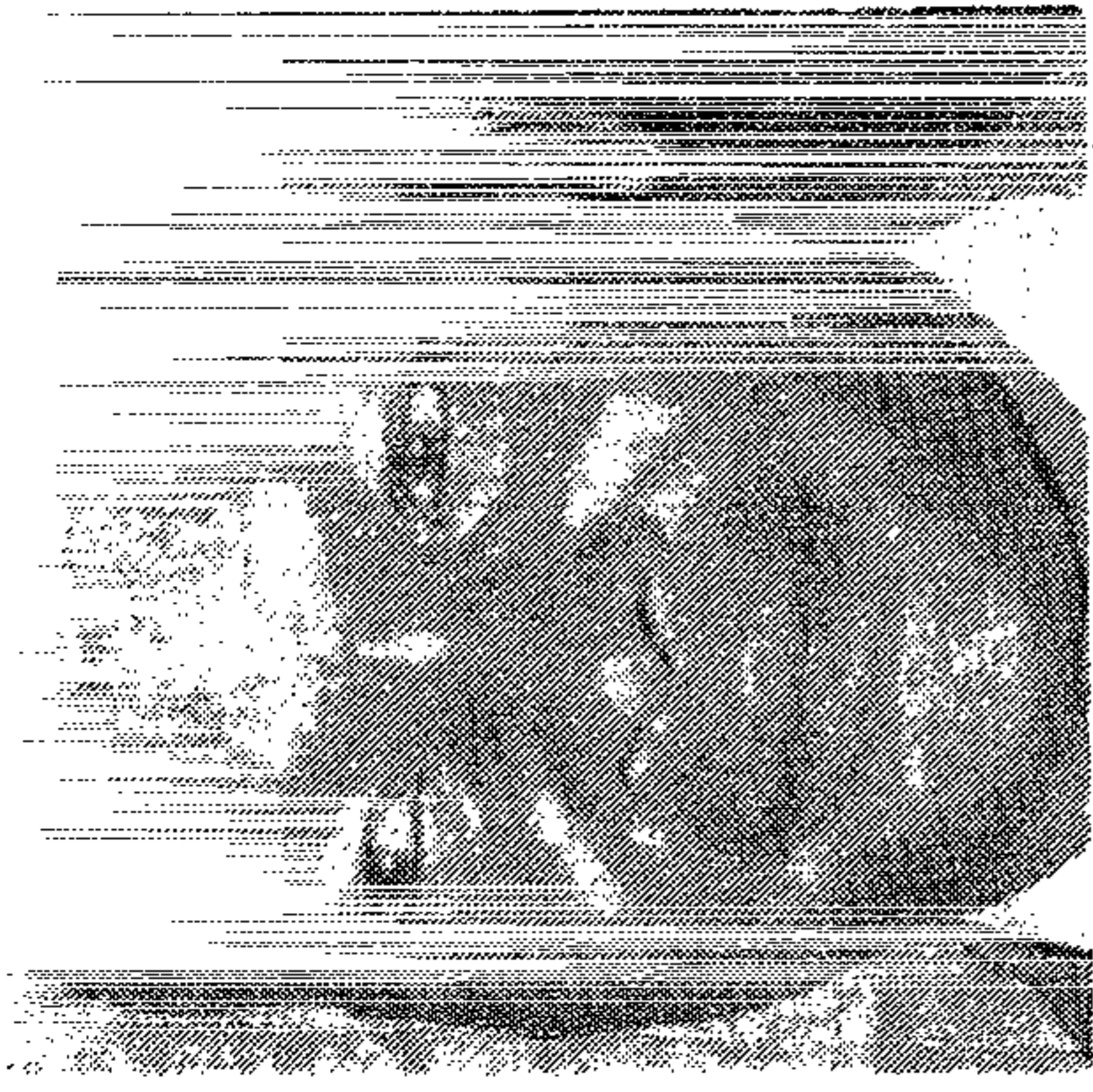


Actors John Kani (left) and Winston Ntshona . . . they were arrested after a performance.

Chief George Matanzima . . . "I talk to the masses off the cuff."

is strongman of the Transkei scene

16/10/76 STAR



Chief George Matanzima . . . "I talk to the masses off the cuff."

UMTATA — Chief George Matanzima is the renaissance prince of Transkei politics. He is a charming, likable dandy who, for all his ready smiles and approachable manner, wields the detention powers of Proclamation R 400 and controls the 810-member police force with a fair amount of ruthlessness.

It was on his authority that the internationally-known actors Mr John Kani and Mr Winston Ntshona were jailed last week.

The two were arrested in the Transkei after a performance of the play "Sigwe Banji is Dead."

It was his signature that sent the most potent segment of the Transkei Opposition to languish in detention without trial.

"Bro George" as he is usually called, is the lesser half of the Transkei

diumvirate that takes most of the decisions in this soon to be independent territory. The younger brother of Kaiser has been called "The other Matanzima."

He is probably unique among the world's justice ministers in that it is unlikely that any other has ever been struck off an attorney's register for misappropriation of trust funds or had supreme court judge declare he had made a false statement to the court.

Beaming

Both these fates befell Chief George Matanzima a mere seven months before his brother first appointed him Minister of Justice of the Transkei.

If past misfortunes lie heavily on Bro George he shows no sign of it.

In his large office at Umtata's Palace of Justice, most visitors are assured of a beaming and genial welcome after only a brief wait among the

troops of teenage girls who infect his ante-chamber.

Umtata talk has it that there are always girls waiting to see the Minister because he does his best to find them jobs in the civil service or places in schools.

On Tuesday this week, Chief George entertained visitors to his office in an immaculate cream suit, a red and white striped shirt and a tie of many colours.

Talking

Shaved head gleaming and a scar from what must have been a frightful wound glinting next to his ear, he proved the very antithesis of his dour older brother. He was not only willing to talk: He delighted on talking on a wide range of subjects.

Could he supply a copy of a speech he was to make in Cape Town?

"Oh no," he said, "when I talk to my masses, I talk off the cuff. I can't give

you the copy of the speech when I don't yet know if it is what the masses want to hear."

Talker though he is, Chief George is also an intelligent man who is well able to muddy his tracks on controversial subjects by throwing in a wealth of qualifications and ambivalence.

Thus, on the vexed question of whether Xhosa speakers in urban areas of South Africa are to be forced to become Transkei citizens he started with a strong statement.

"They are the Republic's baby," he said, thus implying that the Transkei rejected South Africa's status of the Transkei Act which says outright that they are the Transkei's baby.

"Pockets"

Then came the equivocation. "You must remember that many Xhosa speakers in South Africa did not originate in the Transkei. Many are from

the Ciskei and others are from pockets of Xhosa speakers elsewhere in South Africa."

Chief George never did get round to stating whether the Transkei would accept those urban Xhosa speakers who did originate in the territory.

Overseas pressures are obviously the least of his worries.

Asked whether he was concerned about the uproar abroad over the detention of John Kani and Winston Ntshona, he replied — "They always make a fuss. Let them make a fuss." And the big smile beamed.

Chief George goes along with his brother's contention that racialism in South Africa was the work of the British and not the Afrikaners and that the English Press is hounding the Transkei for obscure reasons of imperial pride.

But where Chief Kaiser fulminated angrily this week about an English newspaper story that the Matanzima brothers were shareholders in a company that had bought a Transkei hotel at a cut

price from the South African Bantu Trust, Chief George said the same thing with a grin.

He did claim that the story in a Sunday newspaper was "full of lies" but he failed to point out any lies or inaccuracies in the story.

Courtesy

He was not prepared when on the report to discuss his shareholding in any companies.

Chief George ushers his visitors out with elaborate courtesy accompanying them through his secretary's office to the door of his ante-chamber before ducking back into his office and leaving his secretary to select the next visitor from the large numbers waiting to see him.

He leaves the impression of a genial powerful man who does not hesitate to use the autocratic powers with which provided Africa's gift to Transkei power politics has endowed him.

Machavelli and Cesare Borgia, would have been

He was badly beaten in the Mqanduli constituency, which he had held since the introduction of self-government in the Transkei in 1963.

Paramount Chief Matanzima described the electoral victory as a decisive answer to those sceptics who questioned whether he had the backing of the people on his independence decision — and who insisted that the only way he could demonstrate it was through a referendum held after the lifting of the emergency proclamation R400.

Proclamation R-400 — promulgated in 1960 to contain a peasant rebellion — provides for detention without trial and equips the chiefs with arbitrary powers.

"In a percentage poll— 65,95 percent — higher than the two previous elections, the voters have given the leader of the country an unqualified victory for the independence of the Transkei," Chief Matanzima said.

He went on to castigate the English Press for querying his decision to accept independence without holding a referendum, accusing it of "hating the Matanzima brothers" — a reference to himself and his brother, Chief

George.

His attack was the second in the past two days, the first — when he accused English-language newspapers of "jingoism" — was precipitated by reports that he and Chief George had bought shares in liquor companies in the Transkei.

But he had a kind word for the defeated Mr. Guzana, describing him as an old friend.

"I admired Mr. Guzana," he said. "He was a fine gentleman, theorist and debater — but very unrealistic and that is why he lost."

In March, during the last full session of the pre-independence Legislative Assembly, that Opposition Democratic Party split into two factions.

One, the NDP, was led by Mr. Guzana, and the other, the DP, was under Mr. Hector Ncokazi.

Mr. Guzana, a proponent of multi-racialism in the classic liberal sense, was recognised as the leader of the Opposition, while Mr. Ncokazi, a former member of the banned Pan-Africanist Congress and a champion of Black Consciousness, was virtually condemned as a communist.

Mercury Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG—The ruling Transkei National Independence Party yesterday won a clear victory in the general election when it captured all but four of the contested seats.

They won 53 of the 57 seats contested in the election — which, together with the 16 seats in which they were unopposed, meant they had control of 69 of the 75 popularly contested seats.

Two seats have yet to be decided in a pending by-election in the Ngu-makwe constituency, but all the contesting candidates are TNIP men

When the new National Assembly meets to formally ratify the independence constituency — and formally inaugurate the Transkei as an independent State — the TNIP will therefore control 71 of the 75 popularly elected seats.

But, more than that — Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, the TNIP leader and the Transkei Chief Minister, has the backing of 72 of the 75 chiefs who are ex-officio members of the Assembly.

Paramount Chief proclaimed his victory as an indisputable mandate for the decision of his party to opt for independence under the separate development policy.

Among the casualties in the election — held last month — was the veteran politician and leader of the official Opposition New Democratic Party (NDP), Mr. Knowledge Guzana.

MAITANZIVA GIMS A
NBAAR OUBAAN - SWERP

nm

16/10/26

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Star 3/1/77
**Black envoys for
white suburbs**

Pretoria Bureau
The Transkei embassy has been "pleasantly surprised" at the availability of houses in Pretoria's white suburbs.

And it seems that white feelings about "residential apartheid" are not all that rigid after all. The embassy had little trouble renting houses for its staff.

"We wondered how long it would take us to find suitable accommodation," Mr T. F. Ndlovu, Minister at the embassy, said today. "But so far we have not experienced many difficulties." Three houses are being

built in Watkinson, and is the official residence of the ambassador, Professor Mchomo Njirane, and other staff. Mr. Matshaba's home and the grounds for a controller of the Embassy.

Houses have been rented or will be rented soon for other diplomats in Pretoria's better white suburbs.

At this stage most of the staff live in a boarding house.

The only staff members who will not be moving into white suburbs are the ambassador's personal secretary, receptionist, and clerk who were recruited locally.

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Black envoys face white counterparts

Professor Parson
The Karachi embassy
has been "pleasantly
surprised" at the avail-
ability of houses to
Professor's white sub-
jects.

And it seems that white
feetmen about "residence of
peace" did not all the
right after all. The em-
bassy had little trouble
finding houses for its
staff.

The wondered how long
it would take for the
embassy to be surrounded.
But it is not. The em-
bassy at the embassy will
today. This is so far as
how not expected
to any difficulty.

These houses are built

built in Waterloos Park
is the official residence of
the ambassador. The house
is a large villa, the
other is in Durrani's
house and the third is a
a controller of the em-
bassy.

Houses have been rented
or will be rented soon for
other diplomats. It is al-
ways better white houses.

As this days most of the
staff live in a 1950s style
hotel.

The embassy staff are all
white. They will be surrounded
by white houses. It is al-
ways better white houses.
It is not expected that
there will be any difficulty
allocated.

Kaiser ^{16/10/76} in R15m ^{pp} loan bid

JOHANNESBURG — The Transkei Government is to approach the capital market next week for R15 million in two loans — which will be guaranteed by the South African Government.

The issue, to be handled by Senbank, has been underwritten by a consortium of 27 major South African banks, mining houses and insurance, trust and other companies.

The loans both bear a high interest rate — a 20-year issue with a coupon of 12,9 per cent, and a seven-year issue with a coupon of 12,75 per cent.

Lists open on October 20 and close on October 25 — the day before the Transkei becomes independent.

The stock will qualify as a prescribed asset for South African insurance companies, pension funds, banks, building societies and unit trusts.

The prospectus contains an "invitation to investors" by the Chief Minister of the Transkei, Paramount Chief Matanzima.

He said it would be naive to think that well-informed investors would not be aware of the difficulties the Transkei faced regarding recognition by other states.

"But international politics being what they are today, recognition, I accept, will come slowly. Meanwhile, it is my Government's intention to devote our main energies to internal self-development.

"South Africa's returns, I would add, will not only be in terms of rands and cents but also the goodwill of millions of my people struggling up the ladder of development," Chief Matanzima said. — SAPA.

Cape Times 16/10/76

Landslide victory for Matanzima

UMTATA. — The Transkei National Independence Party's landslide victory and high percentage poll proved that the people of the Transkei definitely wanted independence, the Chief Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said here yesterday.

The Chief Minister spoke to reporters after his party had won 69 of the 75 seats contested in the September 29 general elections, according to results announced here yesterday.

Taking into account that 75 seats in the 150-seat Parliament are occupied by nominated chiefs, of which 72 support the TNIP, Chief Kaiser has the support of 141 members.

Two more seats are expected to be added in a by-election at Nqamakwe on Monday, as they are being contested by TNIP candidates only.

Therefore he will have the support of 143 members — 95,3 percent of the first Parliament of Transkei.

Resolved

Chief Kaiser said: "In 1974 when the Transkeian Legislative Assembly resolved to ask the Republic of South Africa to declare the Transkei territories a Republic, the Democratic Party called for a referendum. I consulted all existing organizations, both social and political, as well as public servants to indicate whether they wanted an independent Transkei or not.



Chief Kaiser Matanzima

The result was 125 424 against 13 947.

"The English press still queried that this indicated the wishes of the voters. I decided to dissolve the Transkei Legislative Assembly during its third year of existence and test the feelings of the voters.

"By an overwhelming majority, and in an election in which the percentage poll — 65,95 percent — is higher than the two previous elections, the voters have given the leader of the country an unqualified victory for the independence of Transkei.

"This will silence the whole world and cause a rethinking about our recognition which dismisses the allegation that our independence is in support of the Republic of South Africa policy of apartheid."

The Transkei people had, since the annexation of their territory by the British Government, clamoured for independence and had continued to do so when Union was declared in 1910, and still continued until today, Chief Kaiser said.

"I will now lead the country with the advice of my supporters and have no doubt about the bright future of our country."

Opposition

Chief Kaiser said he was sorry the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Knowledge Guzana (New Democratic Party), had lost his seat. Mr Guzana lost to a Democrat Party member Mr Peter Nkosiane. He also lost his deposit.

"I would regret the extinction of the Opposition. I am afraid that the remaining Opposition members will probably join the Government, with one or two exceptions," Chief Kaiser said. — Sapa

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eased for
Transkei
diplomats

Staff Reporter

PETTY apartheid has been swept aside for the arrival in South Africa of the first independent homeland diplomats.

According to a spokesman for the Transkei diplomatic Corps, diplomats have met with "nothing but cooperation, understanding and help" in setting up diplomatic missions in the cities.

The cities are Johannesburg, Pretoria, Bloemfontein, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and Durban.

The biggest Transkei mission will be in Pretoria. It will consist of eight members headed by the Ambassador, Professor Mlahleni Njisane.

In other cities, consulates will have an average of four members each.

Office accommodation is being freely and openly obtained in the cities.

Leases have been signed for official houses for the African diplomats — homes in suburbs which were once exclusively White.

So far, in Pretoria, one existing "White" home has been leased, for the embassy's public affairs officer, Mr Geoffrey Kaka-na, and three homes — one lavish R60 000 house and two smaller houses of R25 000 each — are being built in Pretoria's diplomatic suburb of Waterkloof Heights.

All three houses are nearing completion.

The spokesman said that the embassy had been "pleasantly surprised" at the easy availability of houses for diplomats.

Besides three houses in the diplomatic suburb of Waterkloof Heights, houses are being rented for other staff members in the suburbs of Waterkloof and Lynnwood in Pretoria.

The spokesman said: "We have not had any difficulties. We have been pleasantly surprised by the way in which we have been accepted."

DD 7/1/77 Schoolgirl jailed for arson

UMTATA — A 17-year-old schoolgirl, found guilty of arson, was sentenced to 2½ years imprisonment yesterday.

One year of the sentence was suspended conditionally for three years.

The girl, who pleaded not guilty, was found to

have burned down the girls' hostel at Ndamase High School in the Ngqeleni district on September 8 last year. Damage was estimated at R103 000.

Witnesses told the court at an earlier hearing that the girl had told them she could burn down the

hostel.

She said in her evidence that she had met two fellow pupils, Thobelwa Gaga and Xoliswa MacDonald, on September 8. They told her another pupil, Lumko Tanana, had attempted to burn down the boys' hostel, but failed.

She said she jokingly told them she could burn down the girls' hostel.

Later, after a study period, she went to her dormitory where she was joined by her roommates. A fire alarm was raised and she ran out of the building after collecting some of her belongings.

She was later arrested and questioned by the police. The girl claimed she was assaulted by the police and later made a confession for fear of further assaults.

She said she had a swollen bloodshot eye, a headache and her nose bled as a result of the assault. She was examined by a doctor.

The doctor said in a report read to the court that the girl had complained of a headache, but no assault was mentioned.

The magistrate, Mr. A. Moll, said he hoped the sentence would serve as a deterrent to others as there had been a wave of arson in the country. — DDR.

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Chief praises Transkei

UMTATA — Transkei had shown clearly it was a nation that loved its fellow Africans, a senior member of the Botswana House of Chiefs, Chief Seepapitso IV, said here yesterday.

The chief, who is on holiday in Transkei visiting his in-laws, was speaking at a function for him organised by the Department of Foreign Affairs.

Referring to Transkei he said: "You have shown you love your fellow Africans despite the things that have estranged you from Africa and

the rest of the world."

A woman carrying a Transkeian passport, Mrs Bessie Mdoda, was refused entry to Gaborone, Botswana's capital at Christmas. But the Transkei Government said it would not prevent Botswana citizens from entering Transkei and those who were there would be allowed to stay.

On Tuesday the Transkeian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Digby Koyana, issued a strong statement hitting at Botswana for the passport incident.

But Chief Seepapitso was given a warm welcome.

Chief Seepapitso said he was sure that with the determination and patience Transkei had shown she would overcome all her difficulties.

Welcoming the chief, Mr Koyana said the peoples of Transkei, Mozambique, Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Zambia and Malawi were one.

Leaders from these countries had studied together with him at the University of Fort Hare.
— DDR.

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Non-racial swim body

UMTATA — A non-racial Transkei Life Saving Association has been formed — the second code to go non-racial since independence.

The president of the association, Mr B. Schultz, said it was hoped to have a Transkei league with clubs from various districts taking part in international competitions.

He said there were not many swimming baths in Transkei and some had "dried up," but would be re-opened.

There are pools at Umtata, Idutywa, Butterworth and Engcobo.

The association has Mrs G. Lottering as its coach. She was attached to the Border and Free State Swimming Associations as coach before coming to Transkei.

A start will be made with coaching when the schools re-open.

Cricket was the first sport to go non-racial in Transkei. — DDR.

Matanzima wedding 7/1/77 army style

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UMTATA — The son of the Transkeian Minister of Justice, 2nd/Lt Qaqambile Matanzima, is to marry Miss Nontuzelo Gwadiso at a military wedding in Mtshanyane in the Cofimvaba district tomorrow.

Miss Gwadiso is the daughter of Chief Ferguson Gwadiso, an ex-officio member of the National Assembly from Ngqeleni.

The wedding ceremony starts at 10 am and all the Cabinet Ministers and members of the National Assembly have been invited.

2nd/Lt Matanzima, who was commissioned as an officer in the Transkeian Army on October 26 last year, is the aide-de-camp of the Transkeian President, Paramount Chief Botha Sigcau.

Members of the Transkeian Battalion will provide a guard of honour for the minister's son at the wedding. — DDR.

Quit UN urges Kaiser

12/1/77
DD

UMTATA — The Transkei Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, yesterday urged all peace loving nations to withdraw from the United Nations and form their own league of nations.

Chief Kaiser was addressing about 25 000 people in the Independence Stadium attending festivities in honour of the visiting South African Prime Minister, Mr Vorster.

Both prime ministers said their countries would stand together during any difficulties.

Chief Kaiser said the misrepresentation of Transkei's independence was due to the ignorance of an "anarchic" body such as the UN, which was initially established for keeping peace among the nations of the world.

He said the misrepresentation of Transkei's independence was due to the ignorance of an "anarchic" body such as the UN, which was initially established for keeping peace among the nations of the world.

"Has not the time come for the dissolution of this revolutionary body whose object is now to foster conflict by using funds collected for the development of underdeveloped nations?"

"I wish to assure peaceful nations that Transkei is too proud to be a participant in the revolutionary and pious resolutions of that body," Chief Kaiser said.

"Serious consideration will have to be given to urging all peace loving states to withdraw from this unprincipled body and establish their own

league of nations for an international platform to engender peaceful cooperation."

On the Transkei Lesotho border controversy, Chief Kaiser said: "We are proud to dissociate ourselves from the distortion of facts such as the alleged closure of the border.

"We nevertheless congratulate our neighbour on taking advantage of the stupidity of the free world and on being endowed with such persuasive powers of misrepresentation of facts.

"What puzzles intelligent people is how the developed Western democratic nations should have joined the bandwagon of the revolutionary and bloodthirsty nations of the East, Africa and the Middle East.

"What makes us more bitter is the attitude of our own black brothers who are persuaded by the leftist world to adopt an aggressive policy of non collaboration towards our people who have been engaged in the struggle

for the decolonisation of their land."

Transkei would share its fate with South Africa, and Transkelans would defend their ideals to the death.

Chief Kaiser praised Mr Vorster's "dynamism and pragmatism in devising permanent solutions to the complex revolutionary issues in Rhodesia and South Africa.

Mr Vorster deserved the respect of all who had been engaged in brutal and frank discussions on the racial issues in South Africa, he said.

In his reply Mr Vorster said it was a privilege to have worked closely and harmoniously with Chief Matanzima for the past 10 years.

World leaders would do well to take cognisance of Chief Matanzima's views on the world situation. In his opinion, the standard of leadership in Transkei was as high as anywhere in the world, he said.

The fact that Transkei was not recognised by other countries was no

reflection on the people of Transkei. It was a reflection on the countries that withheld recognition, Mr Vorster said.

During his visit to Transkei he had seen enthusiasm, dedication to build, and more importantly, discipline. Transkei was to be congratulated on that.

Mr Vorster said Transkei was not only a beautiful country, but had great agricultural potential.

"If you develop that potential to the full you will not only do yourselves a service, but humanity as a whole. In the years to come, a country that can feed itself and export food is going to be a very fortunate country. You can be such a country."

After leaving the stadium, the two Prime Ministers had an hour-long discussion in the Transkei Parliament building.

Mr Vorster hosted a banquet at an hotel in Umtata last night. — DDR-SAPA.

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UK helps Transkei

The Star Bureau
LONDON — The British Trade Ministry is assisting firms trading with the Government of Transkei despite Britain's refusal to recognise the newly independent territory.

This has been revealed in a parliamentary answer by Trade Secretary Mr Edmund Dell.

Security
The Government is also being asked in the House of Commons to reveal the level of future aid to Lesotho.

Conservative MP Mr Patrick Wall has tabled a question asking how much aid has been given to Lesotho in the past five years and how much it is planning to give in the future.

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BBC report rejects border 'closure'

21/11/77

Stamped
And from Matatiela

Mercury Correspondent
LONDON—The BBC has reported the border between Lesotho and Transkei to be demonstrably open, and that it has not been closed, as Chief Jonathan has claimed.

BBC stringer Steve Wadhams said in an Africa Service broadcast he had crossed the border at Quacha's Nek in 15 minutes. "It was a perfectly normal crossing," he reported. The broadcast was sent out on the Africa Service on Monday. The British Foreign Office declined to comment on whether the

border was "officially" open or not.

"Our Embassy in Pretoria is monitoring this on a day to day basis. We are only interested in broad terms," a spokesman said. The BBC revealed the head of the Africa Service, Mr. George Bennett, also crossed the border at Quacha's Nek without any hindrance several weeks ago. Mr. Bennett made his

crossing in early December and on December 22

reported he had merely been required to pay 50c (South African) for a visa stamp. He said this requirement seemed to represent some sort of recognition of Transkei by the Lesotho Government. Another senior British journalist, Mr. Colin Legum, claimed he had also travelled through Quacha's Nek without

any trouble.

In the Observer newspaper, Mr. Legum said the United Nations had been hoaxed into promising substantial aid for Lesotho because of the claim that the border had been closed because the South African Government wanted to force Lesotho to recognise Transkei. In his BBC broadcast, Mr. Wadhams said he had received reliable reports that all three border posts between Lesotho and Transkei were open. He said the situation was that, because of non-recognition of Transkei, a traveller crossing into South Africa from Lesotho via Transkei could arrive in the Republic without a passport entry stamp and as an illegal entrant because there are no border posts between Transkei and South Africa.

Mr. Wadhams said the real issue was over recognition of Transkei.

The reporter left Transkei at the Quacha's Nek gate and spent two hours in Lesotho. His passport was stamped by both Transkei and Lesotho border posts. The border posts at Ongelushnek and Ramat-sitshoshek were also open. But Lesotho still claims the border closure will cost her about R57 million over a period of years in lost earnings and exports, and has also asked the United Nations for R11.5 million for a development programme. A spokesman for a mine labour organisation said Lesotho citizens were still signing contracts for migrant labour. "Quacha's Nek recruits exclusively in Lesotho. Last week they sent through 500 men. At times they have sent so many that the buses have not been able to cope."

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

Budget

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

Audio/visuals

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

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Transkei has great potential

The Star Bureau
LONDON — Transkei has immense potential and is an ideal training ground for medical practitioners, writes Dr Peter Lippiett of the Royal Edinburgh Hospital in the latest issue of the British Medical Journal.

Dr Lippiett, who spent a year as a medical officer in a hospital in Pondoland, says that, like any developing country, Transkei faces considerable health problems.

"Tuberculosis is found and malnutrition is widespread. Chickenpox can kill among malnourished children — polio is sometimes seen — and bilharzia, too, in the lower-lying areas."

He suggests that if young medical people were thinking seriously of a short time in a developing country, they would probably enjoy this sort of a job.

"Potential in Transkei is great. It is a land of stark contrasts — wealth and poverty, health and disease, wisdom and ignorance," he writes.

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S. E. Jones 6/1/72

The refugees defy their

By JEAN LE MAY

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

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

Groups of refugees displayed indifference, resent-

ment and even outright hostility.

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

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

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

chief's order of the needle

through the open car window:

"Everyone must go to the clinics.

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

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

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

Lindie laconically.

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

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

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

Later, Chief Malefane told me that many of the people

were "ignorant and superstitious".

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

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

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

it briefly, using a stethoscope decorated with beadwork.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Why 50 000 fled

The fear that lies behind Thornhill

BY JEAN LE MAY

MISTRUST and fear of the Matanzima brothers and their use of Proclamation R400 to detail political opponents appears to be behind the flight of some 50 000 people from Herschel and Glen Grey to the Ciskei. Herschel Sothos in particular were reluctant to remain there after its incorporation into Transkei because of tension between the Matanzimas and the Qwa Qwa movement.

This movement, led by Chief Neo Sibl, called for Sotho districts of Transkei to be incorporated into the South Sotho homeland, Qwa Qwa. A crisis arose last year when Chief Sibl was detained under Proclamation R400 for some weeks. Together with other Sotho members of the then Transkei Legislative Assembly, Sotho-speakers' allegations of discrimination against Sothos in Transkei were justified when Chief Jeremiah Moshesh, senior Sotho chief in Transkei and a Cabinet Minister since 1963, was axed from Transkei's first independence Cabinet. At least 24 people are being held in Transkei under Proclamation R400, including the entire executive of the official opposition Democratic Party. And since the legislation was introduced in 1961 numbers held under it run into hundreds.

Herschel and Glen Grey were handed over to Transkei in late 1975, although in a 1971 Glen Grey referendum there was an 84% vote to remain as part of the Ciskei. No referendum was held in Herschel, but there was considerable opposition to joining Transkei when the matter was debated in the Herschel Tribal Authorities. People from both districts who had opposed the move decided to emigrate to the Ciskei because they feared reprisals against them. Xhosas in Herschel are also said to have been against joining Transkei because they say they owe no allegiance to the Geleka Khosa Paramount Chief in Transkei.

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

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

The whole administrative tangle of the flight of an estimated 50 000 refugees to the Ciskei, and the human tragedy now being enacted at the Thornhill settlement, was because of the South African Government's decision to transfer Herschel and Glen Grey from the Ciskei to Transkei.

Independence Day on October 26. Thornhill and Loudun were so hastily acquired — the farmers are said to have moved out as the first trucks from Herschel moved in — that nothing was ready there. There were no houses, no schools, no water supplies, no transport and no shops. The nearest shops are at Whittlesea, more than 20 km away. "They were dumped in the veld and left there," a Queenstown man told me. "The Government seemed to take the view that having provided the 'Promised Land' it had paid its debt. "Above all, the settlement of so many people, there was nothing less than irresponsible, since no work is available in the district and there was serious unemployment among local Blacks before the newcomers arrived."

The Department of Bantu Administration has tried to lay the responsibility for the Thornhill tragedy at the door of the Ciskei Government, but in fact the department itself was responsible for

done a deal with the Government. In return for more land, he agreed to accept independence and the Government badly needed an independent homeland to shore up its international credibility. When the handover was announced, the Government undertook to buy White farms adjoining the Ciskei to make up for the loss of the two districts. Chief Minister Lennox Sebe of the Ciskei promised that some of this land would be given to people from the two districts who did not want to become Transkeians. However, the Government ran out of money for consolidation, and the buying of the farms for the Ciskei was postponed. Meanwhile, three chiefs from Herschel, Chiefs Malefane, Babeza and Hinarani, were shown Thornhill and the neighbouring Loudun farms and agreed to accept them for their people. In the months before independence people started moving out in droves, which became a stampede by

Homeland leaders, said at the time that Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima had

The Matanzimas

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

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

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

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

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

Moreover, the three chiefs concerned are at log-gerheads and only the Sotho-

speaking Chief Malefane appears to be co-operating with the Ciskei Government.

Emigrants from Glen Grey, estimated at up to 8 000, were settled first on land owned by the Shiloh Tribal Authority at Sada, near Whittlesea in the Ciskei.

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

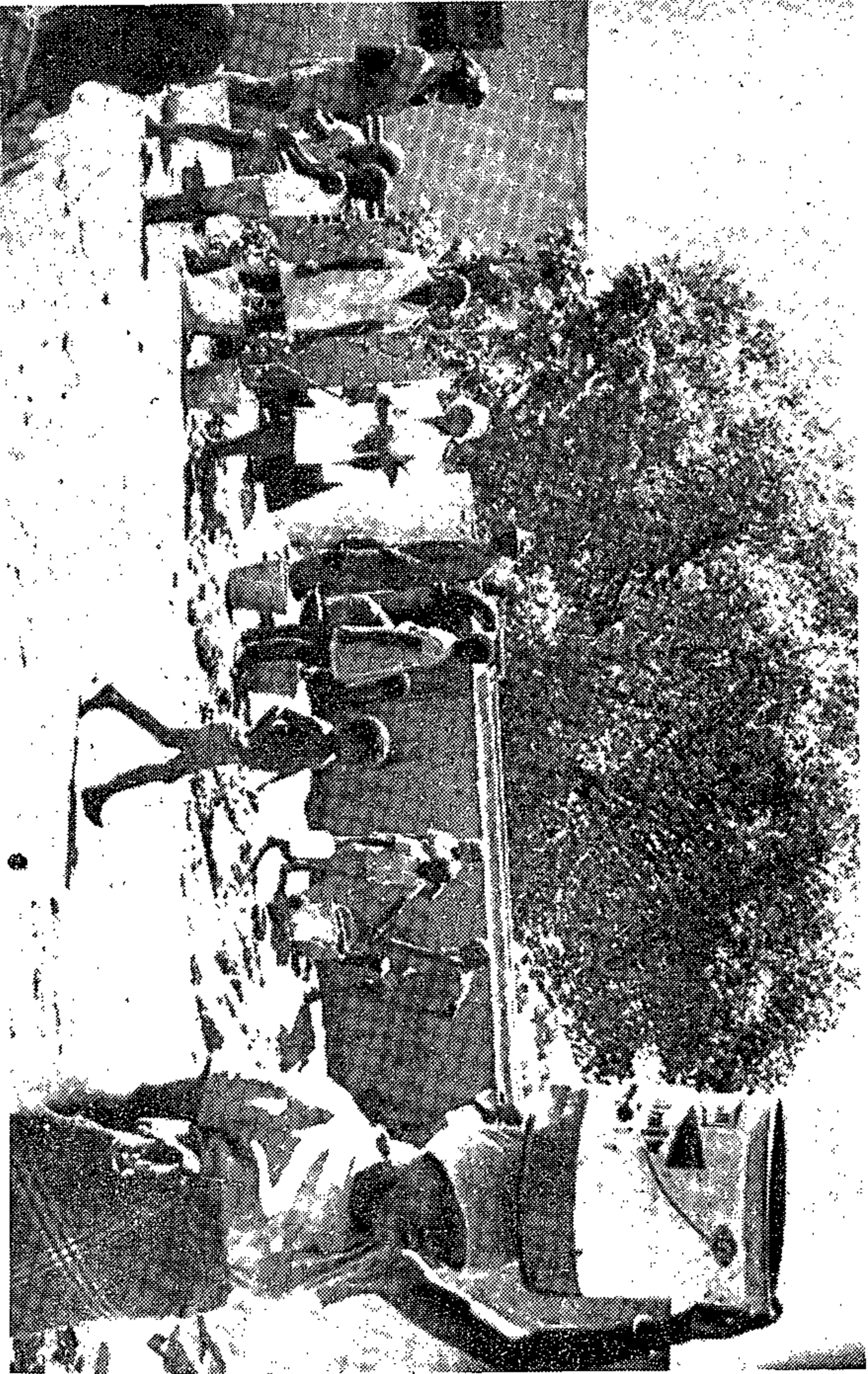
Most of the emigrants have now moved to these farms, where schools, some housing and water have been provided by the Ciskei Government.

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

"Things were rough for them at first, particularly at 'Silver City' near Sada," I was told.

"But even at 'Silver City' there were schools, clinics and an administration ready to receive them — unlike Thornhill, where nothing was done until epidemics threatened."

● See Leading Article — Page 16



● A Thornhill queue for water from a reservoir — one of two which were the only water supply for 32 000 people.

UN man
to lead
border
com 12/1/77
inquiry

By DENNIS GORDON
'Mail' Africa Bureau

MASERU. — A former chairman of the United Nations Anti-apartheid Committee has been appointed leader of the team which will investigate Lesotho's border dispute with Transkei.

He is Ambassador Abdulrahim Farah of Somalia, now assistant UN Secretary-General for special political questions.

The five-member team will be in Lesotho next Wednesday for an on-the-spot investigation as a result of a Security Council resolution last month to give emergency international aid to Lesotho on the border closure question.

Lesotho claims it will need about R60-million to counteract the result of the border closure at the point of entry into the newly independent Transkei, which it does not recognise.

South African and Transkei spokesmen have denounced Lesotho's claim that the border is closed as an attempt to exploit the ignorance of the world community, and to gain financial aid.

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Stir over Transkei consul

01/20/17

BLOEMFONTEIN — The Transkeian Consul's house in the suburb of Bayswater here has caused mixed reactions among white residents in the area.

Close neighbours were said to be quite prepared to accept Bloemfontein's first foreign black diplomat, Mr Stephen Xhopa, in a "normal manner" but it was reported that some neighbours were not enthusiastic about having a black neighbour.

When approached for comment on the Consul's intended move to Bayswater, one of the neighbours refused to comment.

However, an immediate neighbour said she was quite satisfied and another said he did not begrudge Mr Xhopa for moving into a white area. He, however, felt that this move could "prejudice property values" in the vicinity.

The house — a double storey building in Eeufees Road — was bought by the Transkei Government after an architect and an MP had inspected it. — SAPA

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Transkei session

UMTATA — The second session of the first National Assembly of the Republic of Transkei opens on March 9 at the Assembly chamber here.

History will be made when the President of Transkei, Paramount Chief Botha Sigcau, conducts the first official opening since the territory attained independence.

During self-government the State President of the Republic of South Africa was empowered to conduct the official openings of the then Transkei Legislative Assembly.

Transkei's new constitution has empowered the President to convene meetings of the Assembly and conduct official openings. — DDR.

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R4 m Umtata housing project

EAST LONDON — More than R4 million is to be spent on building 120 luxury houses at Fort Gale, near Umtata, to house senior Transkeian officials and managerial and technical staff the Transkeian Development Corporation is attracting to help set up its industrial infrastructure.

The total value of the building contract is R4,25 million and the houses, which will cost between R28 000 and R42 000 each, will be among the best ever built in Transkei.

All will have three bedrooms, a study, two and a half bathrooms, a double garage and tiled roofs.

They will each cover approximately between 200 and 300 square metres, and there will be 12 different designs.

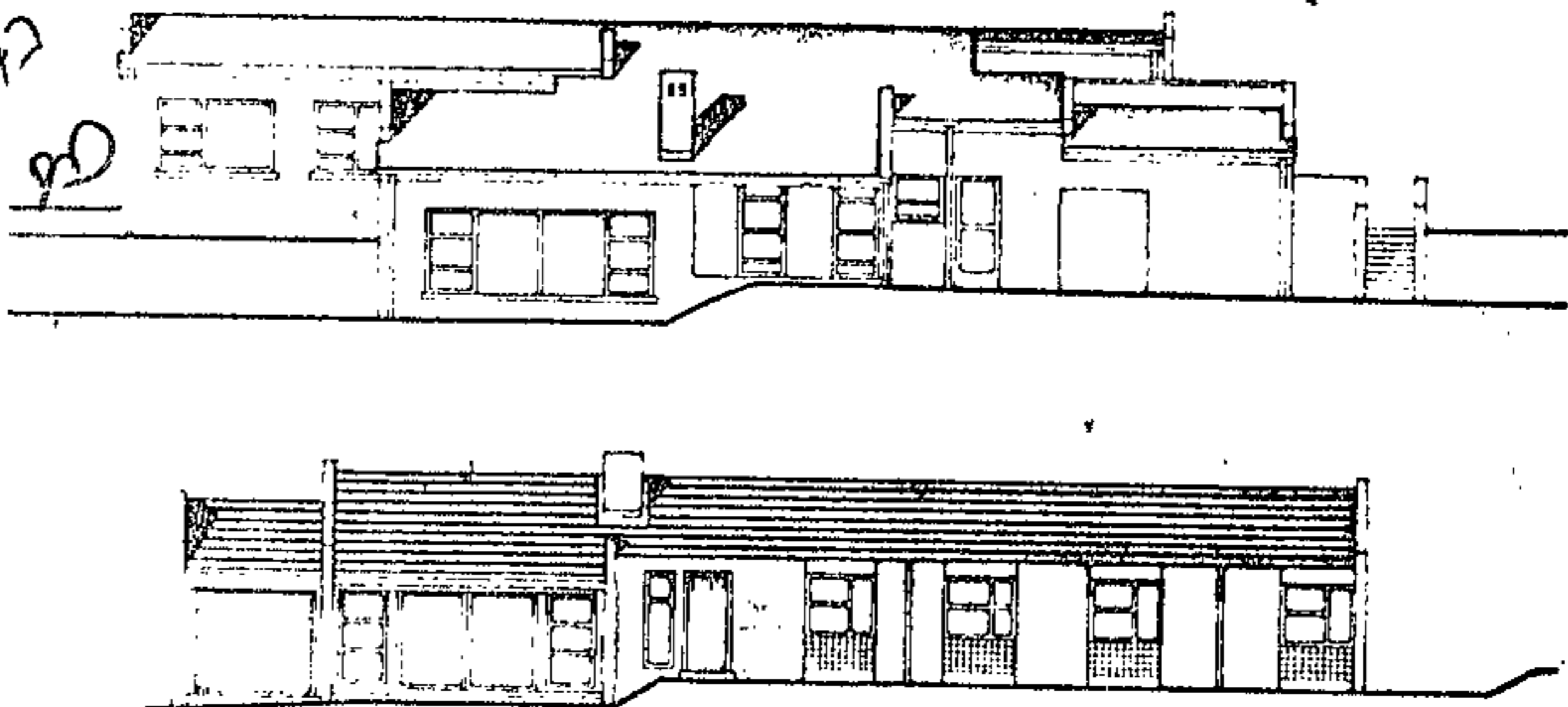
Contract time is 17 working months, but it is believed 40 more houses may be included in the contract at a later date.

In addition, at the Ibeka industrial township near Butterworth, 900 workers' houses are to be built at a cost of R2,75 million. They are to be completed in 15 months.

These will be four-roomed houses (three rooms plus a kitchen) and will be of a higher standard than has been seen in labourer accommodation previously.

Both contracts have been awarded to Murray and Stewart, who are currently completing the ten-storey administrative office block in Umtata, the bulk of which was ready for the independence celebrations in October.

— DDR



Two examples of the new houses being built for the Transkeian Development Corporation.

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Transkei women help to feed a nation

21/1/77
Jen

The women of Transkei have the health of the country in their hands. In their communal vegetable gardens they are helping to bring nourishment to the people.

The ending of malnutrition through a vegetable growing project is catching the imagination of the Transkei public.

Details of the project were given by the Transkeian Director of Agriculture, Mr J. Bezuidenhout, at the conference of the SA Institute of Agricultural Extension in Pretoria.

Clubs

He said a main cause of the malnutrition and allied diseases among the rural population of Transkei was the starchy diet.

The natural resources of the country are favourable for the vegetable production needed to vary the diet, the only stumbling block being the human factor. It was believed that if pilot projects could be started the message would spread around the population.

The rural people of Transkei are traditionally used to working communally, so the obvious step was the organisation of communal vegetable gardens.

Because most people who practise agriculture in the country are the women, it was realised that the scheme should be aimed at them.

The women of Transkei are well organised into groups known as Zenzela clubs, and these clubs are told by hospitals and clinics how to end the malnutrition.

Tony van der Watt,
Farming Editor

In mid-1974, a staff meeting was held in the Transkei Department of Agriculture, and in October senior staff members were taken to view successful communal vegetable gardens in Natal. There were already seven communal vegetable gardens in Transkei, but they were not functioning effectively.

The extension officers gave out advice and offered a helping hand to the women running the gardens. The women were also shown how to use pesticides.

After success was achieved with these crops chiefs overcame an earlier reluctance to make ground available.

In 1975, radio talks laid heavy emphasis on weeding and insect control.

Communal garden committees were assisted in drawing up constitutions. One of the first clauses was that members who failed to work their portions to the satisfaction of the committee were excluded.

Most plots are about 20m by 20 m, and there are about 25 members per garden.

By year's end, DOH officials realised that because of the scheme there had been a big decrease in malnutrition.

Owners of the plots were growing several varieties of vegetables and selling the surpluses.

The DOH and nursing staff backed the project.

By last July, 16 more gardens had been established, making a total of 23.

Success

Thus, the project was starting to spread to new districts from the Umzimkulu area where it first started.

And applications are still coming in.

The DOH has suggested to the Department of Agriculture a joint approach to the project.

The Department of Agriculture regarded the project as a great success, Mr Bezuidenhout said, in conclusion. It was a tribute to the extension staff, of only 40 officers for an area of 800 000 ha.

ARLUS
2/2/77

Transkei workless can claim benefits in SA

TRANSKEI residents have three years' grace in which they may claim pending unemployment benefits from South Africa's Department of Labour, providing they qualify for these benefits.

Qualifications hinge on an agreement between the two governments, implemented by the Second Amendment Act on Unemployment Insurance of 1976.

From the date of independence — October 26 last year — Transkeians employed in Transkei or on contract in South Africa, formerly contributing to the fund, were no longer contributors.

ALLOWANCES

But those people who had been in the process of being paid benefits or allowances, and had been entitled to those payments prior to independence, would continue receiving them.

A spokesman for the Labour Bureau said the issue was 'rather technical' but, basically, contributors entitled to these benefits or allowances would receive them up to a period of three years after independence.

After this period no applications for unemployment benefit would be considered.

As the period grew shorter, it followed that some contributors would not qualify for benefits once their credit with the fund had been used.

INDEPENDENCE

Dependence allowances were not affected by the agreement but could be claimed only by dependants of those contributors who had been working in South Africa prior to the date of independence, and had paid into the fund.

Sick benefits and maternity benefits were included in the agreement.

Transkei citizens permanently resident in South Africa are not affected by the agreement and will continue to contribute to unemployment insurance.

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Transkei citizen issue upsets ambassador

Cape Times
22/1/77

By MARK AUGUST

THE Transkeian Ambassador to South Africa, Professor M Njisane, has expressed concern about the plight of the people on whom Transkeian citizenship was being forced.

He was reacting to allegations that the Department of Bantu Affairs was refusing to issue or renew the reference books of people it considered to be of Transkeian origin.

"I am terribly upset about the whole issue because this is forcing on us a problem which is not of our making. Transkeian women who have married non-Transkeian men are also being sent to the Transkeian Consulate and its officials just don't know how to cope with their problems," Professor Njisane said.

A Bantu Affairs spokesman said this week that his department was simply following the law.

"The Transkeian Government had no power to authorize anyone to come and work in the prescribed area of this department," he said.

Processing

All people who were being issued with Transkeian travel documents had qualified for Transkeian citizenship. This was established after the application forms for reference books that they had sent in had been processed by the Reference Bureau, he added.

Professor Njisane said that the citizenship issue had given rise to many problems and the Transkeian Consulate in Cape Town had encountered all sorts of problems concerning the position of many Xhosas who had lived in South African urban areas for many years.

Tentative arrangements had been made for a full-fledged discussion of the issue with the Department of Foreign Affairs, which he hoped would clear up some of the complications.

Mr Luvuyo Felix Kuse, 17, of Langa, said yesterday that Bantu Affairs officials at

Observatory had told him to go to Transkei.

"How do you expect me to go to a place that I don't know?" he asked. "Besides, there is no one in the Transkei that I knew."

He said that he needed a reference book in order to find a job to help his mother, who was finding it hard to support the family, but the authorities had issued him with a temporary identification certificate instead.

Visited parents

Miss Vuyisizwa Ethel Kele, 23, who has been on the permanent staff of a company in Cape Town for some time, said yesterday she went to Lady Frere in Transkei to see her parents during the Christmas holidays. She had been issued with a Transkeian travel document before she left for Transkei.

"The magistrate at Lady Frere endorsed into my travel document that I was coming to work in Cape Town, but the Bantu Affairs people say that I must go back to the Transkei because there is no work for me here," she said. "I know that I still have my job but I don't know what to do now."

The Bantu Affairs spokesman said that Section 63 of Act 100 of 1976 provides that "no citizen of the Transkei resident in the Republic at the commencement of this Act shall, except as regards citizenship, forfeit any existing rights, privileges or benefits by reason only of the other provisions of this Act".

● Picture of Professor and Mrs Njisane, page 4.

the field of markets. Let us illustrate with an example. Suppose that Lesotho

for every thousand Lesotho migrants

with Africa would purchase a certain

o. Suppose further that, in

the area also agreed to provide the

from a share of tax revenue or from

then find that two of the most

needs for investment and a market in

overcome. In other words what

have been developed as peripheral

country's need of their labour as an

op-sided shape to the emerging

in Africa. The relative strength

depend on the extent to which the

But it should also be noted

and negotiate would necessarily cost

Botswana, for example, a market for

it could be enormously important

employment and income but could

particularly if the overall economy,

could serve to forge yet another

peripheral countries at a time

asons, to break all ties with

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on the periphery. The facts

foreseeable future it must send

her hand has, in the short run

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continue working on the mines for

wished but that recruiting of new men would be

of gradually severing the labour link. We know

dial dynamics of development within an independent

ke any predictions as to the likely policies and

tion regarding supplies of labour to South Africa,

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APR 22 1977
Transkei TV
CAPE TOWN — A Cape Town company is to provide Transkei with its own television system from April 1 this year.
Mr A. Haas, the company's technical director, said yesterday a transmitter would pick up signals in Port St Johns and transmit these to Umtata, 200 km away. The system will be linked to SATV. — SAPA.

DOM 22/1/71
**Transkei
could have
avoided
wrangle'**

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Staff Reporter
THE Transkei Government could have avoided the citizenship wrangle, said Transkei's Ambassador to South Africa, Professor M. Njisane, yesterday.

Speaking from Cape Town, Prof Njisane confirmed that the Transkei government briefed a Cape Town advocate before independence last October to give his opinion on the citizenship issue.

It was told that the majority of Xhosa-speaking people in South Africa would be considered as Transkei citizens under South African law and the Transkei constitution.

Referring to the definition of a Transkei citizen in South African law, Prof Njisane agreed the provisions were very wide. It included any Xhosa-speaker who was not a citizen of another homeland. The situation was getting more complicated.

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And the Transkei constitution said a Transkei citizen prior to independence would be a citizen of Transkei after independence.

Prof Njisane said he thought the Transkei Legislative Assembly had clarified the problem before independence.

"I heard about it last week when I spoke to the Secretary of the Interior in Umtata. I do not know whether the next session of the Transkei Legislative Assembly will do anything about it."

Since Transkei's independence, there had been many cases where Xhosa-speakers with no connection with Transkei had been told by officials of the Department of Bantu Administration that they must take out Transkei citizenship before they would be granted work permits.

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State school for consul

A Transkeian consul's decision to send his children to Government schools had nothing to do with the row over admission of all races to private Catholic schools.

It was for "practical reasons" that Mr H T Mpunzi, Consul for the Eastern Cape, applied to the Government schools in preference to two Catholic schools which offered to educate his children.

"Sending my children to schools in Port Elizabeth's black townships would not be commensurate with my status as the representative of a foreign government," Mr Mpunzi said today.

"Everybody was just thrilled to tackle this change," he said about the response of the Summerwood Primary School committee and principal to his application.

He applied on Thursday, received the acceptance on Friday and went out today to buy uniforms for his daughters, Nomabaso (6), Nomapelo (8) and Nokwanda (13).

Mr G J van Vollenhoven, chairman of the committee of Pearson High School, said the committee was to meet today to decide on Mr Mpunzi's application to send his elder children to the parallel-medium Government school.

Apartheid taints Transkei — Dugard

STELLENBOSCH — The United Nations would not recognise or accept Transkei as an independent state because it had been conceived in the womb of apartheid, Prof J. Dugard of the University of the Witwatersrand said here yesterday at the congress of the Society of University Teachers of Law.

He said: "A second objection of the UN is that Transkei's legal system has retained some offensive aspects of the South African legal system.

"The UN also feels the independence of Transkei furthers the grand design of apartheid by conferring

citizenship on Transkeians living in the Republic.

"Transkei is able to justify its existence on historical grounds, not as a conception of apartheid, and it must do so now."

It was important for Transkei to repeal the oppressive security and race laws retained from South Africa.

The Minister of Justice of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, was a guest speaker yesterday.

Chief Matanzima said that much fuss had been made because the constitution did not include a Bill of Rights.

"I have no doubt that the Legislative Assembly was completely free to include a Bill of Rights if it so chose. I nevertheless fail to see of what value a Bill of Rights would have been," he said.

"There has been comment that Transkei appears to be a one-party state. The reason for this is that the election was overshadowed by independence and other factors were minimised.

"I have no doubt though that in future the quality of opposition politics will improve." — SAPA.

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The three youngest daughters of Mr Hamilton Mpunzi, Transkei's Eastern Cape Consul, Nakwanda, 14, left, Namababaso, 6, and Namapelo, 8 started school at Port Elizabeth's Summerwood Primary School yesterday.

No class distinction

By MIKE DUTFIELD
MULTIRACIAL schooling may cause a storm in Pretoria, but it has left the parents of children attending one of the Transvaal's mixed church schools totally calm.

While politicians argue and officials prepare to follow regulations, some parents said their children had not even felt it important enough to tell them they were sharing classes with Blacks.

St Catherine's Convent, Florida, last week admitted 12 Coloured pupils.

Yesterday, parents waiting to collect their children, appeared to have accepted the new situation.

Mrs Astrid Wallace, of Florida, said the convent

told parents at the end of last term that Blacks could be admitted.

"It didn't worry us then and it doesn't now. If they can afford the fees, what's wrong with it?" said Mrs Wallace, who has two girls at the convent.

Mrs Wendy Dunbar, also of Florida, has one daughter at the convent and another about to start. She had no objection to Coloured children at the school.

"It's going to come eventually so we might as well get used to it. My children haven't even mentioned it to me," Mrs Dunbar said.

Another mother, Mrs Maria Rossi, another Florida resident, said she did

not mind at all that Black children were at the school.

"My only fear is that it's going to be very awkward if my child becomes very friendly with a Black child and wants to bring her home," she said.

The mother of two of the Coloured children yesterday refused to speak to the Press after being told that the convent staff had forbidden it.

About eight of the Coloured children drove off in one car after being shielded by teachers.

The convent headmistress, Sister Bernadette, also refused to say anything to the Press.

"We want to be left alone," she said.

New air service for Umtata

UMTATA — Transkei Airways will introduce a non-stop air service between Umtata and Johannesburg from February 4.

The service will operate from Tuesday to Saturday each week using a ten-seater Beechcraft Kingair A.100 aircraft.

From Tuesday to Friday there will be flights both to and from Johannesburg. On Saturdays there will only be one flight from Umtata to Johannesburg.

All flights will leave and arrive at the K. D. Matanzima Airport, 18 km from Umtata. There will be a bus service to and from Umtata.

The managing director of Transkei Airways, Mr Maurice Pike, said yesterday the single fare from Umtata to Johannesburg would be R58 while the return fare would be R116. The present air fare to Johannesburg via Durban is R70, while the return fare via Durban is R140.

Transkei Airways has four pilots. All have more than 2,500 flying hours and two have air transport rating.

Mr Pike said the Transkei Airways Corporation (TAC) would expand and acquire equipment as it needed it.

The flying time between Umtata and Johannesburg is an hour and 45 minutes.

There are also two return flights daily between Durban and Umtata from Monday to Friday operated by National Airways, while Border Air Charter has a daily return flight between East London and Umtata from Tuesday to Thursday.

DDR

Cape Times 26/1/77

Matanzima wants union

Staff Reporter

THE TRANSKEI Minister of Justice, Chief George Matanzima, said yesterday that his government hoped the Transkei and Ciskei would be joined to form one nation.

Speaking at a congress of the Society of University Teachers of Law at Stellenbosch, he said that it was difficult for the Xhosa people to understand why there was a division between their country and the Ciskei because the people belonged to one ethnic group.

Mr. Matanzima also said during discussion that in the coming session of the National Assembly the Transkei was going to repeal most of the security laws which had applied before independence and still did apply.

Earlier in his address he said that much play had been made of the fact that there was no Bill of Rights and no entrenched guarantees in the constitution of the Transkei.

No value

"I do not doubt for a single moment that the Legislative Assembly was fully competent under the powers conferred upon it by the Status of the Transkei Act to include a Bill of Rights if it had so desired," he said.

"As from the moment of independence Transkei became a sovereign independent state, free to choose its own destiny and competent to define the rights of all persons within its borders. I nevertheless fail to see of what practical value a Bill of Rights would have been," he continued.

Wishful

"The safety and security of the state, particularly in these uncertain times, and respect and regard for the rights of others, necessarily bring with them so many qualifications, restrictions and limitations that any definition of human rights becomes virtually meaningless, if not mere pious or wishful thinking."

South African common law would apply till repealed. "I am confident that the independent judiciary for which the Republic of Transkei Constitution Act makes provision will see to it that right justice will prevail for everybody," he said.

Blacks told to stand together

24/1/77
D.P.

EAST LONDON — The clause in the Transkei Constitution Act making all Xhosas Transkeians was not acceptable to the Transkei Government.

This was said by the Transkei Consul in the Eastern Cape, Mr H. T. Mpunzi, when he addressed 500 Transkeians in Duncan Village, here.

He called on blacks in the urban areas of South Africa to demand full equality with whites in South Africa.

Mr Mpunzi condemned violence of black against black and said blacks should stand together as they had a common enemy in white oppression.

"Each time we try to present our grievances, whites shot us. Our learned leaders are on Robben Island. Some men are alleged to have committed suicide in prison cells. How does a man commit suicide in a prison cell

where facilities for such an act are non-existent?" Mr Mpunzi asked.

Turning to former political organisations among blacks, he said they had been formed by men "we still respect."

He pointed out those organisations (ANC and PAC) had been formed because of white attitudes to blacks.

Chief Matanzima had observed the plight of these men and decided on the strategy he used to "accept what the fish liked — separate development — and then opt for independence so that the master abdicates for the benefit of the servant."

Mr Mpunzi attacked British colonialists for coming to South Africa to take the land from blacks but added Afrikaners were more wicked and introduced Bantu Education designed to make blacks perpetual slaves to whites. — DDR. — DDC

Xhosa unity call

1/11/72

CAPE TOWN — The Transkei Minister of Justice, Chief George Matanzima, said yesterday his government hoped Transkei and the Ciskei would be joined to form one nation.

Speaking at a congress of the Society of University Teachers of Law at Stellenbosch he said it was difficult for Xhosas to understand why there was a division between their country and the Ciskei because the people belonged to one ethnic group.

Chief Matanzima also said that in the coming session of the National Assembly, Transkei was going to repeat most of the security laws which had applied before independence and still did so. — DDC.

Apartheid taints Transkei, page 7.

Transkei may keep rugby ties

JOHANNESBURG 25/1/77 The South African Rugby Board will consider allowing Transkeian rugby players to compete in inter-provincial competitions if the Government agrees and Transkei applies for permission to do so.

This was said yesterday by Dr Danie Craven, president of the board.

Transkei will apply to the SARB for permission to take part in the Border Cup competition and play for the Border provincial team, says Mr L. Pieterse, president of the pre-independence white Transkei sub-union.

"It would be stupid if a top-class Transkeian player was barred from better competition just because Transkei is too weak to field an international or even a provincial team," he said. — DDC.

SA wants
a poor
Transkei'

LONDON. — The South African Government has deliberately ensured that Transkei cannot become economically viable so that the Republic will continue to have cheap migrant labour.

That is the conclusion of a report on Transkei written by Mr Jeff Leeuwenburg who started his thesis while working for the Anglo American Corporation.

The report was to be used by Anglo American as a guide for its investment decisions on Transkei.

Mr Leeuwenburg has added to the report which is to be published in London today by the Africa Bureau.

He concludes that the South African Government has deliberately set wages for migrant labourers so low that their dependants are forced to farm to make up the gap.

Mr Leeuwenburg says the South African Government is confident that no progress or development can threaten its labour supplies. Only if white South Africa shows any serious signs of abolishing migrant labour and imposing control could any blattitudes of progress be taken seriously.

AT TSWANA portrays the Bophuthatswana leader who will take independence in December

Mangope follows Kaiser

22/1/77 AP

many, especially the press, he is among the most unapproachable of the black homeland leaders who remain loyal to Transkei has become independent, but then he has always been a busy man.

Chief Lucas Mangope, who arrived last month, set his sights on independence for Bophuthatswana several years ago and has driven himself tirelessly towards that goal. Now that independence will become a reality in just more than 10 months, he has no time to waste on trivial questions or arguments about the wisdom of his decision.

Immediately he returned to the homeland last Friday after discussions with the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, and other cabinet ministers in Cape Town on a "work schedule" for independence, Chief Mangope briefed several committees and chaired a press conference for Sunday newspapers. He then wound up an 18-hour session with a series of decision-making meetings with members of his cabinet. Chief Minister had not slackened his

pace and since then has attended meetings of the various committees dealing with defence, the homeland's new constitution and arrangements for the independence celebrations.

Chief Mangope, son of Chief Lucas and Mrs Lydia Mangope, was born at Molsweddi near Zeerust on December 27, 1922. He was educated locally and completed his Senior Certificate examinations at St Peter's College. After studying for the higher primary education diploma at Bethans College, he became a high school teacher at Molsweddi.

He succeeded his father as chief of the Molsweddi tribe in 1959 and in 1961 became the first vice-chairman of the Tswana Territorial Authority under Chief T. R. Pilane, former leader of the Bophuthatswana opposition.

In 1968 he became Chief Councillor of the Executive Council of the reconstituted Territorial Authority and Chief Minister of the Bophuthatswana on May 1, 1971.

Chief Mangope retained his position as

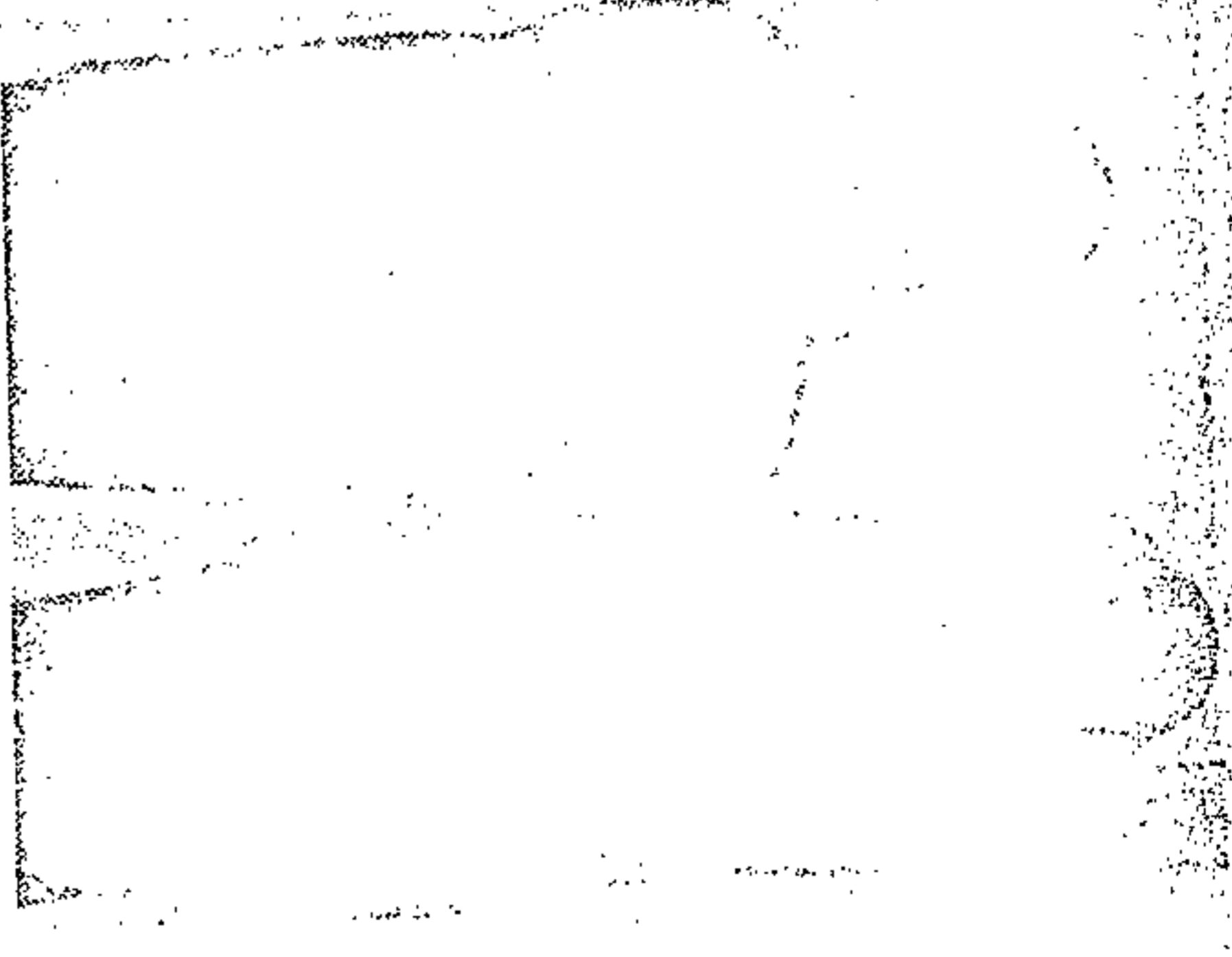
Chief Minister after the first election in the homeland in October, 1972. In 1973 the Bophuthatswana National Party (BNP) was established under his leadership but due to internal strife in the party, Chief Mangope decided to establish the Bophuthatswana Democratic Party.

Against the coalition of the other two parties, the new BDP became the ruling one and is still in power today.

A merger followed between the BNP and the Seoposengwe Party of former Chief Pilane to become the Bophuthatswana National Seoposengwe Party (BNSP). This is the official opposition party today under the leadership of Chief H. T. R. Maseloane, who was dismissed from the cabinet in 1974.

The Bophuthatswana Legislative Assembly is to hold its last pre-independence session in March this year, during which a general election for the homeland will be announced for later in the year. In recent months, many of the opposition members have crossed the floor to join the ruling party. — SAPA.

That way for independence . . . Transkei prime Minister Kaiser Matanzima with Bophuthatswana Chief Minister Lucas Mangope.



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Transkei must show the world — bishop

27/1/77
AD

UMTATA — The Bishop of St John's Diocese in Umtata, Bishop James Schuster, hopes 1977 will see Transkei using its new independence to convince the world it is a truly democratic state.

Writing in his monthly letter to the Diocese Bishop Schuster says: "I hope that 1977 will see such a breach in the monolithic wall of apartheid, that there can be no going back to our traditional way of life, and South Africa is set firmly on a path which can lead only to a new and just ordering of society."

"I hope also that 1977 will see Transkei using its new independence in such a way as to convince the world that here is a truly democratic society in which the rule of law is respected and which is worthy to take its place in the council of the nations of the world."

Commenting on some of the matters discussed at the Anglican Provincial Synod in Grahamstown, Bishop Schuster says the Synod expressed its deep concern about arbitrary detention of people without trial.

The Synod also expressed its concern at the fact that a number of persons detained without trial had died without any impartial inquiry into the circumstances of their death.

"My chief impression was that here (at the Synod) we could see the 'alternative society' at work, and working well."

"It is the tragedy of South Africa that those who hold political power cannot believe in the

possibility of black and white sharing power and living in peace," Bishop Schuster says.

The church was a microcosm of society in Southern Africa and he believes there were still enough persons of good will on both sides to build a society in which apartheid would be forgotten and all people could co-operate for the common good.

But time was running out, the letter says.

"This is the lesson of the present unrest among the younger generation of black people."

"May God grant that the present rulers in South Africa heed this lesson and act before the situation passes beyond the possibility of rational and peaceful discussion. This is my prayer for the New Year," Bishop Schuster says. — DCA.

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Transkei

Minister waits in Lesotho

The Star's Africa
News Service

MASERU — Transkei's Foreign Minister has stationed himself at Qacha's Nek in Lesotho and apparently intends to be there when the United Nations team looking into the border dispute gets to the border post.

This poses a ticklish diplomatic problem for the Lesotho Government.

It obviously does not want Mr Diby Koyana there when the UN team visits Qacha's Nek within the next few days. But persuading him to leave may present a problem for the Lesotho Government which grants Transkei residents free access to its territory despite the border dispute.

The Foreign Minister is understood to have told Lesotho officials when he arrived two days ago that he was there as Foreign Minister rather than as a private citizen, and that he was there for the visit of the UN team.

OBSERVE

It is not known whether the Mr Koyana plans to approach the UN team or merely observe their activities.

The UN group, led by Assistant Secretary-General Abdulrahim Abby Farah, was due to fly in this afternoon from Maputo to assess how the inter-help to off-set the effects of the border dispute.

Lesotho has told the Security Council that the border closure blocked the transport through Transkei of Lesotho's main exports of livestock, wool and mohair — all produced in the eastern area that is "almost cut off from the rest of the country" by mountains uncrossed by good roads.

NAT TAWANA portrays the Bophuthatswana leader who will take independence in December

Mangope follows Kaiser

22/1/77 AP

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pace and since then has attended meetings of the various committees dealing with defence, the homeland's new constitution and arrangements for the independence celebrations.

Chief Mangope, son of Chief Lucas and Mrs Lydia Mangope, was born at Motswedi near Zeerust on December 27, 1922. He was educated locally and completed his Senior Certificate examinations at St Peter's College. After studying for the higher primary education diploma at Bethals College, he became a high school teacher at Motswedi.

He succeeded his father as chief of the Motswedi tribe in 1959 and in 1961 became the first vice-chairman of the Tswana Territorial Authority under Chief T. R. Pilane, former leader of the Bophuthatswana opposition.

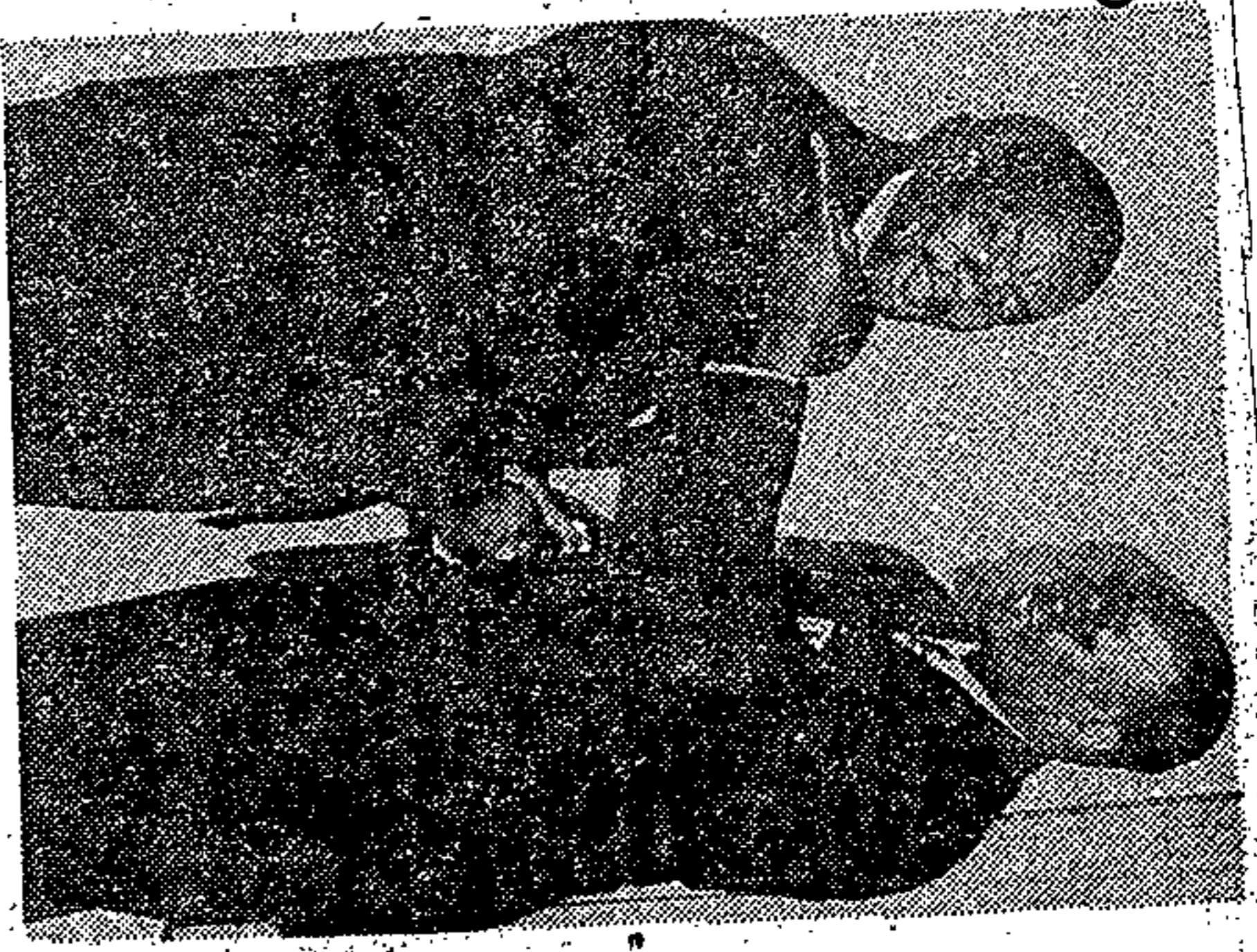
In 1968 he became Chief Councillor of the Executive Council of the Reconstituted Territorial Authority and Chief Minister of the Bophuthatswana on May 1, 1971. Chief Mangope retained his position as

Chief Minister after the first election in the homeland in October, 1972. In 1973 the Bophuthatswana National Party (BNP) was established under his leadership but due to internal strife in the party, Chief Mangope decided to establish the Bophuthatswana Democratic Party.

Against the coalition of the other two parties, the new BDP became the ruling one and is still in power today.

A merger followed between the BNP and the Seoposengwe Party of former Chief Pilane to become the Bophuthatswana National Seoposengwe Party (BNSP). This is the official opposition party today under the leadership of Chief H. T. R. Maseloane, who was dismissed from the cabinet in 1974.

The Bophuthatswana Legislative Assembly is to hold its last pre-independence session in March this year, during which a general election for the homeland will be announced for later in the year. In recent months, many of the opposition members have crossed the floor to join the ruling party. — SAPA.



That way for independence . . . Transkei Prime Minister Kaiser Matanzima with Bophuthatswana Chief Minister Lucas Mangope.

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8/21/77
**Transkei
Minister
waits in
Lesotho**

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The Star's Africa
News Service

MASERU — Transkei's Foreign Minister has stationed himself at Qacha's Nek in Lesotho and apparently intends to be there when the United Nations team looking into the border dispute gets to the border post.

This poses a ticklish diplomatic problem for the Lesotho Government.

It obviously does not want Mr Dibe Koyana there when the UN team visits Qacha's Nek within the next few days. But persuading him to leave may present a problem for the Lesotho Government which grants Transkei residents free access to its territory despite the border dispute.

The Foreign Minister is understood to have told Lesotho officials when he arrived two days ago that he was there as Foreign Minister rather than as a private citizen, and that he was there for the visit of the UN team.

OBSERVE

It is not known whether the Mr Koyana plans to approach the UN team or merely observe their activities.

The UN group, led by Assistant Secretary-General Abdulrahim Abby Farah, was due to fly in this afternoon from Maputo to assess how the inter-help to off-set the effects of the border dispute.

Lesotho has told the Security Council that the border closure blocked the transport through Transkei of Lesotho's main exports of livestock, wool and mohair — all produced in the eastern area that is "almost cut off from the rest of the country" by mountains uncrossed by good roads.

Koyana visits Lesotho border

UMTATA — Transkei's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Digby Koyana, who visited the Transkei-Lesotho border this week, said yesterday he was even more convinced Lesotho was just trying to get easy aid and there was no question of the border being closed.

At last month's session of the United Nations Security Council, Lesotho claimed the Transkei borders with Lesotho had been closed in an attempt by South Africa to force her to recognise Transkeian independence.

Lesotho's Foreign Minister, Mr Molapo told the Security Council R60

m was needed to open up mountainous areas isolated by the dispute.

Investigation by South African newspapers, the BBC and the London Observer, showed the border had not been closed.

Lesotho's Foreign Minister broke his silence on the issue two weeks ago when he said: "We have never said they were barricaded."

He said South Africa had violated a joint international agreement — the Labour Agreement of 1973 — which specified 15 points of entry between the countries.

"A man going to Qacha's Nek border post does not

according to South Africa and us — enter South Africa, unless Transkei is still part of South Africa.

"Therefore these border posts are closed to us as points of entry to South Africa.

"We raised the matter and South Africa said we should discuss the matter with Transkei. They were trying to compel us to give de facto recognition to Transkei," said Mr Molapo.

Mr Koyana said he had no intention of meeting the United Nations mission at the border area of Qacha's Nek.

He said he had gone there to see how things were on the border on the eve of the United Nations mission's arrival.

"We were able to establish that things at the border were perfectly normal.

"I would never waste my time trying to meet these people, because I have no idea of their itinerary," he said.

Meanwhile, the five-man delegation from the United Nations, headed by

assistant Secretary General Mr Ardulrahim Abbey Farah, arrived in Maseru yesterday.

The team will spend two weeks in Lesotho before moving on to Swaziland and Botswana to investigate the needs of those countries in accordance with recent United Nations resolutions.

The UN resolutions called for aid to Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland directly and indirectly through the UN and member countries opposed to South Africa's apartheid policies.

Informed government sources assess Lesotho's immediate needs to be in excess of R100 m. If granted in aid, a large portion would be needed for road improvement.

The remainder would be used to build hospitals and clinics in areas where the population relies heavily on South African facilities.

It is not clear at this stage whether the UN team intends visiting the border posts in question.

— DDR-SAPA.

28/11/77

Mpunzi denies he attacked SA



MR MPUNZI . . . "press reports incorrect."

PORT ELIZABETH — The Transkei consul here, Mr H. T. Mpunzi, yesterday denied reports that he had attacked the South African Government and Afrikaners.

Mr Mpunzi was reported to have told 500 Transkeians at Duncan Village, East London, that urban blacks should demand full equality with whites. He also allegedly said blacks should stand together against "the common enemy — white dominance."

According to the report Mr Mpunzi said: "Our learned leaders are on Robben Island." He had also asked how people could commit suicide in jail, and said political organisations such as the African National Congress (ANC) and Pan African Congress (PAC) had been established by "people we still respect."

He had also criticised the British because they had taken the land from the blacks, but said Afrikaners were more wicked and had designed black education to make eternal slaves of the blacks.

Mr Mpunzi said yesterday he had not seen any reporter and when he read the report in a newspaper he was "very upset." He felt the writer had changed his speech to suit his own political views.

He said he had spoken Xhosa at the meeting and had been misinterpreted by the reporter. On full citizenship for blacks in urban areas he had said this should be demanded but only after all the homelands had become independent.

He had never advocated violence against the whites. What he had said was that blacks should grant one another an own opinion and not use violence against people who did not agree with them.

Referring to banned black organisations, Mr Mpunzi said those people who had established them had tried to gain a share in the government of the country. Blacks did not see these people as communists and could not understand why they were in jail.

What was noticeable, Mr Mpunzi said, was that the reporter had omitted everything he had said in favour of the National Party. He had emphasised that the party had helped Transkei gain independence without bloodshed, and that a good relationship existed between the two countries. — SAPA.

Transkei power battle warning

28/1/80

CAPE TOWN — A power struggle was clearly taking shape in Transkei and a split might develop in the Umtata government, Dr Robert Schrire, senior lecturer in political science at the University of Cape Town said here.

Addressing a meeting of the South African Institute of International Affairs, he said the split would be between black nationalists who saw Transkei independence as part of a strategy for eventual majority rule in South Africa and those who were Xhosa nationalists and viewed independence as an end in itself.

"A power struggle is clearly taking shape along these lines in Transkei.

"On the one hand we have a two-man government composed of the Matanzima brothers, who

effectively control government power, and on the other we have a heterogenous grouping of academics, teachers, exiles and the youth," he said.

Despite Transkei's almost total economic dependence on South Africa, there were several areas of serious potential conflict.

The most important were the issue of discrimination and the treatment of Transkeians and white South Africans.

"A critical issue will be that all evidence suggests that the Transkei Government is not going to issue Transkei passports to 'migrant' Xhosa workers in South Africa who have no direct ties with the territory," said Dr Schrire. — SAPA.

FOR REGISTERED



Mr Tsepo Letlaka's three children with schoolmates at Umtata High School.

Letlakas at white school

UMTATA — The Children of Transkei's Minister of Finance, Mr Tsepo Letlaka, have been admitted to the white Umtata High School here.

The three children — a boy and two girls, Tseliso, Palesa and Kedibone — previously attended the multiracial Waterford School in Swaziland.

The Umtata High School is under the control of the Cape Provincial Administration by mutual agreement between the governments of South Africa and Transkei.

Special exceptions were being made for the Letlaka children as they had received all their schooling in English outside South Africa and did not speak Xhosa.

Mr Letlaka's son Tseliso, 16, was at school in Zambia and England before attending Waterford. He is now in Std 9 at the Umtata High School. Kedibone, 14, is in Std 8 and has been at school in Zambia, England, America and Swaziland.

The younger sister, Palesa, 10, previously

FROM PROF. Z.S.A. GU
SCHOOL OF ECONO
UNIVERSITY OF C

He wants Kei citizenship

August 1976

R.E. PAAP

TY OF ARTS

1M Pads © EDSON

STAFFING PRIORITIES 1976

RENEWALS

1. PART-TIME CLERICAL

This post has been promised to the School of Economic creating the School

It is fortunate that from Mrs. Kooy, as School of Economic assistant is now p

Experience has shown that the post be c

2. TWO JUNIOR LECTURE

The Division of Economic year students and

The teaching methods of the Division of Economics are heavily dependent on tutorials and staff/student contact. Tutorials in economics are not easy to conduct as the tutor must have a good grasp of the whole of economic theory and be able to relate it to practical problems of the day.

For this reason, it is inadvisable although at present unavoidable, to employ senior students (third year) to take first-year tutorials. Similarly, Honours students are not really qualified to take second year tutorials.

To reach the required standard of teaching and to unburden more senior staff, junior lecturers are required, especially to help with second year tutorials and to participate in certain sections of first year lecturing, and such other lecturing as the junior lecturers are able and keen to give.

At present there is only one junior lectureship in the Division of Economics

3. SENIOR LECTURER : DIVISION OF ECONOMICS

The Division of Economics alone is as large as the largest department in the Faculty of Arts (excluding the School of Economics as a whole). It teaches a very dynamic subject, which requires constant expansion and up-dating as has been correctly observed by Professor Pope in 1965.

Indeed, there is a current demand to provide adequate teaching in the Department of Urban and Regional Planning and in the School of Environmental Studies. Such support requires the expenditure of time and effort, which the Division of Economics cannot afford, without imposing a great additional burden on certain members of staff. It is also essential that there be provided options in Urban Economics and in Environmental Economics, both of which are of great and increasing importance in the world (about 80% of the Western World's population is urbanised and environmental

Mr Anthony Proimos (22), a former Witwatersrand University science student, is looking forward to becoming one of the first white citizens of the newly independent Transkei.

"I have always been a philanthropist and would like to give the black people as much help as possible," said Mr Proimos who lives in Bryanston, Sandton.

He believes the future of the Transkei "is the future of South Africa - it is the beginning of the brotherhood of man."

He has applied for Transkeian citizenship and will travel to Umtata for an interview with Government officials.

Living in the Transkei will not be easy and he realises this, he says. "I will have to learn a new



MR ANTHONY PROIMOS

language and culture and will have to equip myself educationally for the change."

Why has he decided to settle in the Transkei?

"As a South African I am a fellow countryman with the Transkeians and would like to give help where help is needed."

promised" to the of September 1972

support a request clerical support the -time clerical

and it is essential

There are 580 first 1 of 814 students.

THE PHONEY FREEDOM

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A CRISIS is building up between South Africa and Transkei over continuing pass law arrests of Transkeian nationals and the issue of compulsory Transkei citizenship.

This week Transkeian Ambassador to South Africa, Professor M. Njisane, hit out at the "sadistic, insensitive and inhuman" treatment of Transkeian nationals by Bantu Affairs officials and said he would make a test case of one of the pass law arrests.

He also revealed that Transkei has sought a meeting next month between the departments of Interior and Foreign Affairs of the two countries to thrash out the issue of Transkeian citizenship.

In a hard-hitting interview this week the Ambassador said South Africa could not expect other countries to recognise Transkei when South African officials refused to recognise its independence. After a fruitless interview with the Chief Bantu Commissioner for the Cape Peninsula, Mr. F. Botha, an angry Professor Njisane said he had taken legal advice and would make a test case of a pass law arrest.

Transkeians carrying valid Transkei travel documents were subjected to influx control laws by "a bunch of officials who sadiistically delight in saying: 'So you think you are

Pass arrests

ST 30/1/77

Anger Kei Ambassador

By FLEUR DE VILLIERS

and who throw the Transkei documents back in their faces."

Transkeian independence had become not a matter of pride but a further focus of resentment among blacks who were forced by officials to take out Transkeian citizenship and were then told they had no right to be in South Africa.

"My expectation of independence was that we would be treated exactly the same as the citizens of other independent countries. I was wrong."

The Chief Bantu Commissioner had told him in effect that Transkeian independence meant nothing to him, the Ambassador said. Transkeians were still Africans and remained subject to influx control and other discriminatory legislation.

His officials were governed by the Transkei Citizenship Act of 1976, and Transkeians had to go through the channels of the Bantu Affairs Department "which I thought we had finally shaken off."

"Our people are not being given an opportunity to get over the problem of transition. It is not easy to unscramble a scrambled egg. Many people, especially those born in South Africa, still identify themselves with this country."

"I had hoped that in administering its laws South Africa would give these people the necessary time to adjust. "No privileges have come with independence and people are not being given any real incentive to become Transkei citizens."

The behaviour of South

African officials had been the "greatest disappointment" to him, the Ambassador said. People wanted to see independence personalised in terms of their everyday experience.

"If it does not mean freedom of movement, freedom of work and being treated as an equal, it does not mean anything."

The embassy was preparing to make a test case of an incident in which a Transkeian who was legally in Cape Town with a Transkeian document, was arrested because his wife, who had come to the city for her confinement, had remained because doctors had told her the baby needed further medical attention.

The man had been arrested for harbouring his wife without a permit for her to be in the area.

AFRIKAANS and English-speaking academics joined this week in urging the Government to give Transkei citizens — and those of Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Malawi — the full rights due to them as aliens.

Mr Cas de Villiers, president of the Foreign Affairs Association in Pretoria, said: "Portuguese, Italians, Greeks — any foreigners with white skins — enjoy the same rights as South African Whites in terms of freedom of movement."

"Transkei citizens are not in the same position. This is obviously a situation that must change."

"The Government says that foreigners from black states are guest workers and 'when in Rome they must do as the Romans do'."

"But this is not good enough. They are differentiating strictly on skin colour." Mr De Villiers said South Africa could expect growing criticism from black neighbouring countries over the issue. Professor John Dugard, dean of law at the Uni-

A woman — also in possession of a valid Transkei travel document — had been picked up by police and fined R45 for being in the area, "although she had a perfect right to be here."

A child born in Cape Town had been declared a Transkei citizen and no longer had the right to live in the city.

New deal for alien blacks urged

By IVOR WILKINS

Witwatersrand, said: "Once a country admits an alien, then under international law it has to accord him certain minimum standards of civilised treatment."

"Included in these standards is a stipulation that an alien should not be discriminated against on the grounds of his race." Professor Johan Heyns, head of the DRC theological faculty at the University of Pretoria, said there could be no solu-

tion to the problems until there was a change in attitude to colour.

Mr John Barratt, director of the South African Institute of International Affairs, said the issue affected the credibility of Nationalist philosophy.

If Transkei and the other states were really independent, there were no grounds for treating their citizens differently from other foreigners. The situation contained the seeds of conflict. Mr Barratt said that if the Government had diffi-

culty in distinguishing between citizens of black independent states and local blacks, they should have this taken into account in designing their policy.

"The impression is now gaining ground that in planning separate development, the Government did not consider all the implications in its eagerness to see the policy implemented," he said.

The Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M. C. Botha, told Parliament last year that blacks from independent homelands would be given preferential treatment. He added, however, that they would be welcome in South Africa "within the accepted framework."

When I approached the Department of Foreign Affairs' spokesman on Transkei, Mr Neil van Heerden, he said that theoretically Transkeians were entitled to the same freedom to move, trade and reside as white-skinned aliens who arrived in South Africa and received permanent residence.

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Godet Mr.R. Labourd, Bromme

LESOTHO

TIA 7800

Graaff Mr D. P O Box 1 HFXRI

BORDER

Groenwald Mr. C. Dept. of So

REASONS

ate Bao XI7, BELLVILLE 7550

Hartig Mr R. c/o R.F.F. P O G

PF PROVINCE 7680

Hendrie Ms. D. 66 Rouwkoop Rc

Mercury Africa
Bureau

Horner Mr. D. 102 Strubens Fr

UMTATA — There were two major reasons why Lesotho said its border with Transkei was closed, an official from the Department of Information in Lesotho said at the weekend.

7925

Hughes Dr. K. Dept. of Mathe

BOSCH 7700

Israël Mr. L c/o The Argus

He said when Transkei was granted independence South Africa never informed Lesotho that South Africa would no longer have control over the border at Qacha's Nek. "Lesotho was undermined by South Africa," the official said.

Kahn Mr. B. 18 Kew Road, MOWE

Kane Berman Mr. J. Financial M

JOHANNESBURG 2000

Kantor Mr. B. c/o Dept. of Econ

BOSCH 7700

Kenny Mr. H. c/o Dept. of Econo

SCH 7700

Kistner Dr. W. 60 Tenth Street

The other reason was that Lesotho was "amazed" when Transkei charged a 50c levy for border crossings.

JOHANNESBURG 2193

Kingwell Mr. R. Gordonville, P

"Transkei never informed us nor did they consult us about this levy on our citizens."

INET 6280

Knight Mr.J. Institute of Econ

anor Road, OXFORD, U.K.

Du Plessis Mr. W. Cape Midlands

From Maseru, it was reported that nature provided the visiting United Nations team with dramatic proof of Lesotho's need for an improved transport network with weekend rains that seriously disrupted communications.

Board, Box 14025 P.E. 6000

Kooy Ms. A. 204 Sangary, Carster

IOF 8001

Letsie Mr. L. Catholic Church, I

lle, O.F.S. 9660

Levy Mr B. c/o 75 Kloof Road, Se

8001

Lewis Mr. D. c/o SALDRU Dept. of

Widespread rain grounded all flights to the remote areas affected by the alleged Transkei border closure and many roads turned into mud-baths.

NDEBOSCH 7700

Lipton Ms.M. School of African S

Sussex, BRIGHTON U.K.

Loots Mr. L. Office of Economic

X455, PRETORIA 0001

Loudon Prof.J. University of Swa

Among those trapped in the mountains was Minister of Sport Mr. Albert Mchale whose official car bogged down.

Swansea SA 2 5PP WALES U.K.

Marais Ms. L, c/o K.W.V. P O Box

Plans for the UN team to visit projects in the country were shelved because of road conditions.

ENBOSCH 7600

Marais Mr. D. Uskor, Lanqenhoven

The five member team, led by former UN anti-apartheid chairman Mr. Abdulrahim Farah, is in Lesotho to implement a resolution by the UN Security Council to "organise all forms of assistance to overcome the economic difficulties arising from the closure of the (Transkei) border posts."

H 7700

Marce Mr. J. c/o School of Economi

H 7700

Mark Ms. M. c/o School of Economi

H 7700

Maytham Ms. Y. 511 Garmor House.

OWN 8001

Mills Mr. M. Stanhope, P O Amabo

Moerat Mr M. & Mr. J. Heenor Indus

Ulla Road SALT RIVER 7925

Morris Mr. M. 2 Woodroyd Lana,

RONDEBOSCH 7700

Moyle Mr. J. School of Architecture, U.C.T.

RONDEBOSCH 7700

Attorney in race row at hotel



MTSHIZANA

MD
3/11/79

UMTATA — A Transkei attorney who claims he was told at a Free State hotel that he would have to eat in the kitchen as the diningroom was for whites only has pleaded for better treatment of people from the newly-independent State.

A former Robben Island prisoner who was banished to Herschel, Mr Louis Mtshizana said Transkeians abhorred the embarrassing and humiliating treatment they received in urban areas.

Mr Mtshizana said he had been to Bethulie on professional work when the hotel incident occurred. Despite his having told the hotel manager his profession and shown him his Transkei passport, he was told it was the law of the land.

"This was embarrassing and humiliating," he said.

He said it was not the first time it had happened to him. At other hotels he was told he could have a meal in the servants' quarters.

"I am shunted to the back and served with a meal in the kitchen or servants' quarters just because of my skin pigmentation and regardless of my profession and the fact that I am a citizen of a sovereign state."

He said after independence he had expected the South African Government to have taken the initiative to make it possible that Transkeians were not affected by discriminatory laws. "We expect Transkeians to be treated like human beings and not like Bantus," he said. — DDR

Transkei tourism hopes

Financial Reporter
 THE TOURIST industry could contribute R3-million a year to Transkei's income says the chairman and managing director of the Transkei Development Corporation, Mr Franko Maritz.

He told the American Businessmen's Club of Johannesburg that in the first two months after independence the Transkei Development Corporation concluded agreement with 19 industrialists for the establishment of industries, compared with seven for the year before independence. This involved an investment of R13 500 000 and would provide jobs for 1 680 people.

The TDC has secured foreign investment worth

R800 000 for the Transkei by going into partnership with the Corporation for Economic Development for Equatorial and Southern Africa (EDESA) and Maschinenfabrik Bernard Braun, of Western Germany, for the manufacture of exhaust systems for Mercedes-Benz cars.

Transkei and S.A. sport

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS ADDRESSES

- Africa Mr. R. c/o SALDRU School RONDEBOSCH 7700
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- Boonzaier Mr. E. 2 Baronrath Roa... Town 7700
- Botha Mr. D. c/o Die Burger CAP... Town 7700
- Boyle Mr. B. c/o The Argus CAP... Town 7700
- Bowery Mr. M. Wesbro Investment S... of California, Santa
- Brokebsha Prof. D. Dept. of Anthro... Barbara, CALIF
- Brown Mr. P. P O Box 71, Hilton, N... ing is to ask the Minister
- Bromberger Mr. N. 7 Cavendish Clos... of Sport, Dr. Piet Koorn-
- Budlender Ms. D. c/o Economics Dept... hof, whether such a
- Christie Mr. R. 20 Cook Street, OBS... letter had been written
- Clarke Mr. D. c/o Dept. of Economic... by or on behalf of his
- Cummings Ms. P. 37 Carditt Road, I... department, and if this
- Dinnell Mr. M. c/o Dept. of Econo... was the case, on whose
- Dorrington Dr. J. P O Box 47 PORTV... instructions, and what
- Dorrington Mrs. P O Box 47 PORTV... was the effect of the
- Evans Mr. A. P O Box 41, Viljoensk... instruction.
- Finlay Mr. W. Tue Moss, Klein Constantia Road... Mr. Dalling said he
- Ford Mr. Cape Midlands Bantu Affairs, Admin. Board. P O Box 14024 PORT ELIZABETH... was raising the issue
- Fiske Mr. S. 6 Pat Newson Road, PIETERMARITZBURG 3205... because the new ruling
- Frean Mr. N. c/o S.A.Cane Growers Association, P O Box 1278 DURBAN 4000... adversely affected
- Gebhardt Ms. B. P O Box 469, WINDHOEK S.W.A... hundreds of sportsmen,

It was nonsense to exclude Transkei while continuing to allow Rhodesia to participate in South African sporting competitions, the Progressive Reform Party spokesman on sport, Mr. David Dalling, said yesterday.

Teams from both States should be welcome, he added.

Mr. Dalling revealed in an interview that he had tabled a question in the House of Assembly in connection with Transkei participation in South African sport, following the announcement by the president of the Border Rugby Union, Mr. Max Segall, that Transkei would not be able to compete in this year's Border Cup competitions.

Mr. Segall had said he was quoting from a letter from the Department of Sport, through the South African Rugby Board, which said: "Transkei is a foreign country and therefore cannot play in competitions under the jurisdiction of unions in South Africa."

As a result, Mr. Dalling is to ask the Minister of Sport, Dr. Piet Koornhof, whether such a letter had been written by or on behalf of his department, and if this was the case, on whose instructions, and what was the effect of the instruction.

Mr. Dalling said he was raising the issue because the new ruling adversely affected hundreds of sportsmen, and there seemed no logical reason for excluding them.

When Dr. Koornhof replies to Mr. Dalling's question later this week, the controversy of Transkei sporting links with South Africa may well be finally resolved.

- Godet Mr.R. Labour
- Graaff Mr D. P O Bo
- Groenwald Mr. C. D
- Hartig Mr R. c/o R.
- Hendrie Ms. D. 66 Rd
- Horner Mr. D. 102 S
- Hughes Dr. K. Dept.
- Israël Mr. L c/o The
- Kahn Mr. B. 18 Kew Rd
- Kane Berman Mr. J. F
- Kantor Mr. B. c/o Dep
- Kenny Mr. H. c/o Dept
- Kistner Dr. W. 60 Te
- Kingwell Mr. R. Gord
- Knight Mr.J. Institut
- Du Plessis Mr. W. Cape
- Kooy Ms. A. 204 Sangar
- Letsie Mr. L. Catholic
- Levy Mr B. c/o 75 Kloo
- Lewis Mr. D. c/o SALDRL
- Lipton Ms.M. School of
- Loots Mr. L. Office o
- Loudon Prof.J. Univer
- Maraïs Ms. L. c/o K.W.V
- Maraïs Mr. D. Uskor, Lai
- Maree Mr. J. c/o School
- Mark Ms. M. c/o School
- Maytham Ms. Y. 511 Garn
- Mills Mr. M. Stanhope,
- Moerat Mr M. & Mr. J.Hee
- Morris Mr. M. 2 Woodroy
- Moyle Mr. J. School of



MR MARITZ . . . 400
tourists a week.

**TDC boss
tells of
aid offers**

JOHANNESBURG — Although the world had not yet recognised Transkei politically, offers of financial aid were "pouring in from all over the world," the chairman of the Transkei Development Corporation, Mr Franko Maritz, told the American Businessmen's Club here.

He said he had not yet sought money abroad but had received spontaneous offers of from R5 million to R100 million, with interest rates ranging from 5,5 to six per cent.

The offers had come from West Germany, the United States, France, Australia and the Scandinavian countries.

Transkei now seemed to enjoy more confidence abroad than before independence. In the first two months after independence the TDC had concluded agreements with 19 industrialists for the establishment of new industries.

Only seven agreements were concluded during the entire year before independence, he said.

The chairman of a tourist organisation from one of the Scandinavian countries would visit Transkei shortly to explore the possibility of building hotels on the wild coast.

Mr Maritz said the TDC had just entered into a partnership with the Corporation for Economic Development for Equatorial and Southern Africa (EDESA) and Machinenfabrik Bernard Braun of West Germany for the manufacture of special exhaust systems for Mercedes Benz cars.

An investment of R800 000 was involved.

**Deposits
at bank
frozen**

JOHANNESBURG — The Rand Bank, with assets of R190 million last March, has been placed under curatorship — and the Governor of the Reserve Bank, Dr T.W. de Jongh, has issued a statement saying the Reserve Bank guarantees the foreign liabilities of Rand Bank.

Prof. F.J. du Plessis chairman of Senbank, has been appointed curator following an urgent application by the Registrar of Banks, Mr W. Louw, to the Supreme Court in Pretoria on Saturday.

Rand Bank's immediate difficulties stem largely from its involvement to the extent of about R10 million in the ailing Glen Anil township development company. Rand Bank is one of eight banks that have been mounting a rescue operation for Glen Anil.

One immediate effect of curatorship is that client's deposits will be frozen until the bank's overall position can be ascertained.

Curatorship for a bank is similar to judicial management for a company, and is designed to give the bank breathing space to establish its position and determine its future course of action.

The chairman of Rand Bank is Mr Jan de Necker, a former president of the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut, and another director is Dr Albert Wessels, chairman of Toyota.

Prof Du Plessis said the action of freezing the deposits and assets was taken to protect depositors. He emphasised that a bank being under curatorship did not necessarily mean that it was bankrupt or insolvent. — SAPA

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- 350 Victoria Road SALT RIVER 7925
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- RONDEBOSCH 7700

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Transkei influx control rumpus

ABOUR CONFERENCE

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

- Africa Mr. R. c/o SALDRU, U.C.T. RONDEBOSCH 7700
- Aires Mr. A. Dunbrody, UNLAND 6115
- Antrobus Mr. G. Economic University GRAHAMSTOWN 6140
- Archer Mr. S. c/o School, RONDEBOSCH 7700
- Ardington Mr. A. P O Box, ZULULAND
- Ardington Mrs. L. P O Box, ULULAND
- Baffoe Mr. F. The Nation, na LESOTHO
- Bates Mr. R. 14 Park Crest, KLOOF 3600
- Behrmann Prof. H. University Administration and Development declined to comment, but did draw attention to Article Three of an agreement between South Africa and Transkei. 375 PIETERMARITZBURG 3200
- Birt Mr. M. c/o School of I.C.T. RONDEBOSCH 7700
- Bloch Mr. N. c/o SALDRU, I.C.T. RONDEBOSCH 7700
- Boonzaier Mr. E. 2 Baronet, Cape Town 7700
- Botha Mr. D. c/o Die Burger, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, in September, the agreement was one of a series signed between the two countries before Transkei independence on October 26 last year.
- Boyle Mr. B. c/o The Argus
- Bowery Mr. M. Wesbro Invest
- Brokebsha Prof. D. Dept. of Barbara, The agreement stipulates that any Transkeian obtaining employment in South Africa shall do so "subject to the prevailing laws of the Republic of South Africa."
- Bromberger Mr. N. 7 Cavendish Street, CLAREMONT 7700
- Budlender Ms. D. c/o Economic, valid for five years, is reinforced by a separate signed document between the Transkei Prime Minister and the Minister of the Interior, Dr Connie Mulder. EBOSCH 7700
- Christie Mr. R. 20 Cook Street
- Clarke Mr. D. c/o Dept. of Economic, BOSCH 7700
- Cummings Ms. P. 37 Carditt Road, states that no Transkeian will take employment in South Africa in contravention of any agreement between the two countries. tal, PIETERMARITZBURG 3205
- Dinnell Mr. M. c/o Dept. of
- Dorrington Dr. J. P O Box 47, Prof John Dugard, of the University of the Witwatersrand, took a different view, however.
- Dorrington Mrs. P O Box 47, P
- Evans Mr. A. P O Box 41, VIIJO, International law forbade discrimination against aliens purely on the grounds of race and application of the pass laws against Transkei citizens amounted to discrimination on racial grounds, he said. — DDC.
- Finlay Mr. W. Tue Moss, Klein ONSTANTIA 7800
- Ford Mr. Cape Midlands Bantu A, P O Box 14024 PORT ELIZABETH
- Fiske Mr. S. 6 Pat Newson Road, PIETERMARITZBURG 3205
- Frean Mr. N. c/o S.A.Cane Growers Association, P O Box 1278 DURBAN 4000
- Gebhardt Ms. B. P O Box 469, WINDHOEK S.W.A.

JOHANNESBURG — Two conflicting interpretations have been offered on whether Transkei citizens are legally subject to influx control laws.

The interpretations followed complaints by the Transkei ambassador, Prof. Mlahleni Njlsane, that the pass laws were being applied to Transkeians as though they were not citizens of an independent country.

A spokesman for Bantu Administration and Development declined to comment, but did draw attention to Article Three of an agreement between South Africa and Transkei.

Signed by the Minister for Bantu Administration, Mr M. C. Botha and Transkei Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, in September, the agreement was one of a series signed between the two countries before Transkei independence on October 26 last year.

The agreement stipulates that any Transkeian obtaining employment in South Africa shall do so "subject to the prevailing laws of the Republic of South Africa."

The agreement, which is valid for five years, is reinforced by a separate signed document between the Transkei Prime Minister and the Minister of the Interior, Dr Connie Mulder.

The second agreement states that no Transkeian will take employment in South Africa in contravention of any agreement between the two countries.

Prof John Dugard, of the University of the Witwatersrand, took a different view, however.

International law forbade discrimination against aliens purely on the grounds of race and application of the pass laws against Transkei citizens amounted to discrimination on racial grounds, he said. — DDC.

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 Westcott Ms. G. c/c
 Whisson Dr. M. c/c
 Wilson Dr. F. SALE
 Wilson Prof.M. Hur
 Young Mr. G. P O

Overseas aid for Transkei

JOHANNESBURG — Although the world had not yet recognised Transkei politically, offers of financial aid to stimulate the country's economy were "pouring in from all over the world," the chairman and managing director of the Transkei Development Corporation (TDC), Mr. Franko Maritz, has told the American Businessman's Club here.

He said he had not yet sought money abroad but had received spontaneous offers of from R5 million to R100 million, with interest rates ranging from five and a half to six percent. The offers had come from West Germany, the United States, France, Australia and the Scandinavian countries.

Transkei now seemed to enjoy more confidence abroad than before independence. In the first two months after independence the TDC had concluded agreements with 19 industrialists for the establishment of new industries which would involve an investment of R13,5 million and provide job opportunities for about 1 700 Transkeians.

Only seven agreements were concluded during the entire year before independence.

Mr. Maritz said a large number of overseas investors were also looking at a variety of projects including coastal and tourist development, TV, electronic and radio industries, fishing, manufacture of batteries, precision engineering, a

piggery and dairy industry, and large-scale agricultural development such as the fattening of 12 000 head of cattle.

The chairman of a tourist organisation from one of the Scandinavian countries would visit Transkei shortly for the second time to explore the possibility of building hotels on the wild coast. If the project succeeded, he would fly out from 200 to 400 people a week to Transkei.

He said the TDC had just entered into a partnership with the Corporation for Economic Development for Equatorial and Southern Africa (EDESA) and Maschinenfabrik Bernard Braun of West Germany for the manufacture of special exhaust systems for Mercedes Benz cars.

An investment of R800 000 was involved and the first orders would be delivered in October. — (Sapa.)

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Sigcau check

2/27/72
UMTATA President
Botha Sigcau of Transkei
has been admitted to Frere
Hospital, East London for
observation of a heart con-
dition.—Sapa.

Transkei citizens - 'greater freedom'

5/2/77 show

Jasper Mortimer and
Bruce Sturgeon

Transkei citizens visiting South Africa are entitled to use white beaches, cinemas, swimming pools, hotels and restaurants.

A Department of Community Development official confirmed that Government policy does not differentiate between black and white foreigners. Although blacks generally require permits to use these facilities, this is a mere formality.

Inquiries, however, show that the situation is confused.

Johannesburg's public swimming pools will "definitely not" be opened to Transkeians or blacks from other "neighbouring" states, says Mr J F Oberholzer, chairman of the City Council Management Committee.

FRICITION

But he said that "overseas" blacks might be admitted. To avoid friction they could be accompanied by an official of the council's amenities department.

Mr Oberholzer pointed out that of the 25,000 blacks legally living in Yeoville, hundreds — if not thousands — are from Lesotho and Swaziland and it would be impossible to distinguish the foreigners from the local blacks.

The manager of the Civic Theatre, Mr M Grobbelaar, reported that, so far, no Transkeians had attended a performance there. However, he could see no difference between them

and other black foreigners.

Visits by foreign blacks were usually pre-arranged, but when they arrived unannounced they were admitted if they could show they were foreigners.

Spokesmen for The Star, Kinekor and Metro cinema organisations said their cinemas would admit Transkeians if it was Government policy.

At Johannesburg station the Blue Room restaurant does not admit foreign blacks, except those who are diplomats. But the Blue Train and SAR bus tours are completely integrated.

EXEMPTED

All hotels and restaurants can admit Transkeians, said Mr D J Botha, administrative control officer of the liquor board.

This is because the Liquor Act exempts all foreigners from racial restrictions. But the owners still have the right to reserve admission.

At the Transkeian Embassy in Pretoria, Mr T F Matshoba said he was not aware that Transkeians could enter "non-international" hotels and restaurants. "I maintain that Transkeians should be free to go to all these places and, if that is the case, I welcome it."

Transkei envoys recalled

JOHANNESBURG — Transkei's Foreign Minister, Mr. Digby Koyana, confirmed yesterday all Transkei consuls in South Africa had been summoned to Umtata for consultations following complaints about treatment of Transkei nationals. DDC.

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TRANSKEI TO COMPLAIN TO S.A. SOON

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Transkei Foreign Minister Mr. Digby Koyana confirmed yesterday that all Transkei consuls to South Africa had been summoned to Umtata for consultations following complaints about treatment of Transkei nationals.

The complaints were voiced by Transkei Ambassador to South Africa, Professor Mhleni Njisane.

He has repeatedly complained about the manner in which the Department of Bantu Administration has treated Transkei nationals, particularly over arrests under the pass laws insisting that this was contrary to the spirit of the agreements under which Transkei became an independent State.

Professor Njisane has objected to the imposition of Transkeian citizenship on people living in South Africa with remote and distant ties with Transkei.

Mr. Koyana said: "I summoned the consuls back to give their impressions and findings. To a large extent they confirmed the complaints of Professor Njisane." He confirmed that Transkei would raise the matter with South Africa at government level soon, adding: "Transkei is not prepared to accept the situation."

According to some reports the meeting will be between the departments of Interior and Foreign Affairs of the two countries, by passing the Department of Bantu Administration.

(White) 6

RECHERCH

DIVERS:

ADRESSE:

contemporains de France (Blanc)
de l'Alliance Française (1972)
L'enseignement de l'immigration
d'analyse bachelardienne de "L'Immoralisme
in Southern Africa, No. 5, 1976

La poésie française des nouvelles générations
approche pédagogique (Bull. de la pédagogie
(publication française)
série de films de télévision (vidéo-tape)
de la civilisation française par méthode
(réalisé par Westchester State College
pub. Social: II volume "La France"
* Géographie de la France (WCSC-TV
* L'enseignement en France (WCSC-TV
* Côtes, rivières et ports de France

en préparation: Comment va la France?
(publication début 1978)
Comment va la France?
Vie sociale et politique
L'enseignement en France
(vidéo-tape) et enseigning of French
* Textes vivants (recueil
L'enseignement en France, No. 3,
villes générations: analyse et
1976
de "L'Immoralisme", French Studies
collaboration, études
(page des jeunes 17-24 et reportages)
secrétariat de l'Association des étudiants
Australiens (Association des étudiants
Australiens)
mises en scène de l'Université de la
Français de l'Université de la
1975, 1976
comédie de Georges Courteline Les
comédie de Tristan Bernard L'ange
1975 en Afrique du Sud: Cape Town

rôle dans la comédie de Georges Feydeau M
(Cape Town, 1976)

en projet: création d'un Centre de civilisation
française en coopération avec la France
André Gide - L'Immoralisme

pendant 1976 (pendant 1976)
* Les Caves de Bordeaux
Dr. Pierre Fournier - Thérèse Deshayes
French Department - Adolphe Benjamin
University of Cape Town, M. Pierre PETIT,
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Citizenship: SA to meet Transkei

CAPE TOWN — Practical problems over the issue of citizenship documents to Xhosa people living in the Republic are to be discussed by the Transkeian and South African Governments in the near future.

The Transkeian Ambassador has already raised a number of cases of people whose citizenship is not clearly determinable with the South African Department of Foreign Affairs.

The ambassador was informed that these cases were being investigated, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Hilgard Muller, said in the House of Assembly yesterday.

He was replying to a question tabled by the Progressive Reform Party's Mrs Helen Suzman, who later urged the Government to clarify the issue with the Transkeian authorities as soon as possible.

"This matter is causing a lot of heartache," Mrs Suzman said.

In reply to another question by Mrs Suzman, the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha, said that no Bantu Affairs Administration Board had refused to issue or renew reference books or work-seekers' permits to Xhosa-speaking blacks born in South Africa.

Mrs Suzman said afterwards she found Mr Botha's reply "very difficult to understand, because there are many cases which have nothing to do with the 'indeterminable' citizenship cases mentioned by the Minister of Foreign Affairs where people of Transkei origin appear to have difficulty in obtaining reference books or renewing books which are lost." — PC.

Blacks to forfeit benefits

John Patten,

Political Correspondent

THE ASSEMBLY —
Transkei citizens forfeit benefits from the unemployment insurance fund if they leave South Africa for their homeland.

The Minister of Labour, Mr F Botha, told Parliament this today.

He said forfeiture would take effect from October 26 1979 — three years after Transkei's independence date last year.

While Transkei citizens living in South Africa will get unemployment benefits after that date, benefits will not be paid to a contributor living outside South Africa.

Dependents of deceased contributors, however, may still receive payments from the fund despite living outside the country.

Mr Botha was replying to a question from Mr Gordon Waddell (PRP, Johannesburg North).

Mr Waddell said that against a background of claims that blacks were only temporary sojourners, the Minister's reply meant a Transkeian had to remain unemployed inside South Africa to get the benefits due to him and for which he and his employer had paid.

"He forfeits them if he returns to Transkei for the time he is there, so there is every reason for him to stay where he is."

"The government yet again appears to be saying one thing in practice, while ensuring another will happen," Mr Waddell said.

1977

The programme of lectures for the first term is as follows:
Lectures on the Roman Republic
Lewis and Reinhold (pp. 20-22)

Transkei citizen muddle discussed

CAPE TOWN. — South African and Transkeian Cabinet Ministers met yesterday to discuss problems that have arisen over the definition of Transkeian citizenship.

Dr Hilgard Muller, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Dr Connie Mulder, Minister of the Interior, represented South Africa, while Mr Digby Koyana, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr George Matanzima, Minister of Justice, and Miss Stella Sigcau, Minister of Health, formed the Transkeian delegation.

Dr Muller said in the House of Assembly on Tuesday that Transkei had raised a number of cases

with his department of people whose citizenship was not clearly determinable in terms of existing legislation.

In January, the Transkei Ambassador to South Africa, Professor M. Njisane, said he was "terribly upset" about the confusion surrounding the citizenship issue and that he would seek an opportunity to discuss the matter with South African officials.

A spokesman for the South African Department of Foreign Affairs said that a statement could be expected after the discussions. He could not say how long these would last.

1977

Lewis and Reinhold (pp. 20-22)

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Transkei head sees Vorster

ARGUS 11/2/77

The Argus Political Staff

THE Prime Minister of Transkei, Paramount Chief Matanzima, met the Prime Minister, Mr. B. J. Vorster, in Cape Town today for talks on the position of Transkeians in South Africa.

With Mr. Vorster at today's talks are the Minister of Defence, Mr. P. W. Botha, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Hilgard Muller, and the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. M. C. Botha.

The meeting followed talks yesterday between a delegation of senior Transkei Ministers and Dr. Muller and the Minister of the Interior, Mr. C. P. Mulder.

Beyond issuing a joint statement saying they had frank and cordial discussions on matters of mutual concern, neither party would comment on the talks.

FOREIGNERS

But it is understood that the Transkei delegation made a strong call for clarification of the status of Transkei citizens in South Africa which they believe should be the same as that of White foreigners.

Paramount Chief Matanzima, who arrived in Cape Town yesterday and was accompanied at his talks with Mr. Vorster by his brother — Transkei Minister of Justice Chief George Matanzima — and the Transkei Ambassador, Professor M. Njisane, is expected to raise the same issue today.

Transkei sources said Paramount Chief Matanzima might hold a Press conference after the talks.

Transkeians still not charged

UMTATA. — No charges have been brought yet against the leader of the Transkei Democratic Party, Mr Hector Ncokazi, who has been in detention since July last year, a police spokesman said in Umtata yesterday.

Mr Ncokazi and seven other party officials are still in detention, while three executive members of the party and a civil servant detained last August and September have been released.

The entire party executive in Transkei and some top supporters were detained shortly before the general elections, preventing their participation. The eight DP officials still being held are: Mr Ncokazi, Mr O. O. Mpondo, deputy leader, Mr S. A. Xobololo, treasurer and former member of the Legislative Assembly, Mr P. Fadana, party organiser, Mr J. B. Nkosiyanane, national chairman, Miss F. Mancotywa, a regional secretary, Mr A. Joyi and the Rev S. Masela. — Sapa.

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Die herkoms van die verbinding as wat na 'n komparasiebreiding in Afrikaans", *Tydskrif vir geesteswetenskappe*, 67, pp. 328-342.
Taalhist. opstelle, pp. 162-168.
De volgende van verbogen verbaale vorme in het Nederlandse studies, pp. 105-110.

9.5 Slotopmerkinge

1. Teorie oor die ontstaan van Afrikaans
Vroeër is daar wel aan die een of ander beslissende taalinvloed gedink. Dit was die geval voordat 'n taamlik groot hoeveelheid direkte geges-

hier, soos die Nederlandse taalkundige J. L. Pauwels aantoon, met 'n oorgeërfde verskynsel te make.

J. A. VERHAGE, "Dertig en gemensame vorme in die sinsverband van 'n Vlaamse taal", *Tydskrif vir geesteswetenskappe*, jg. 5, nr. 3, 1965.

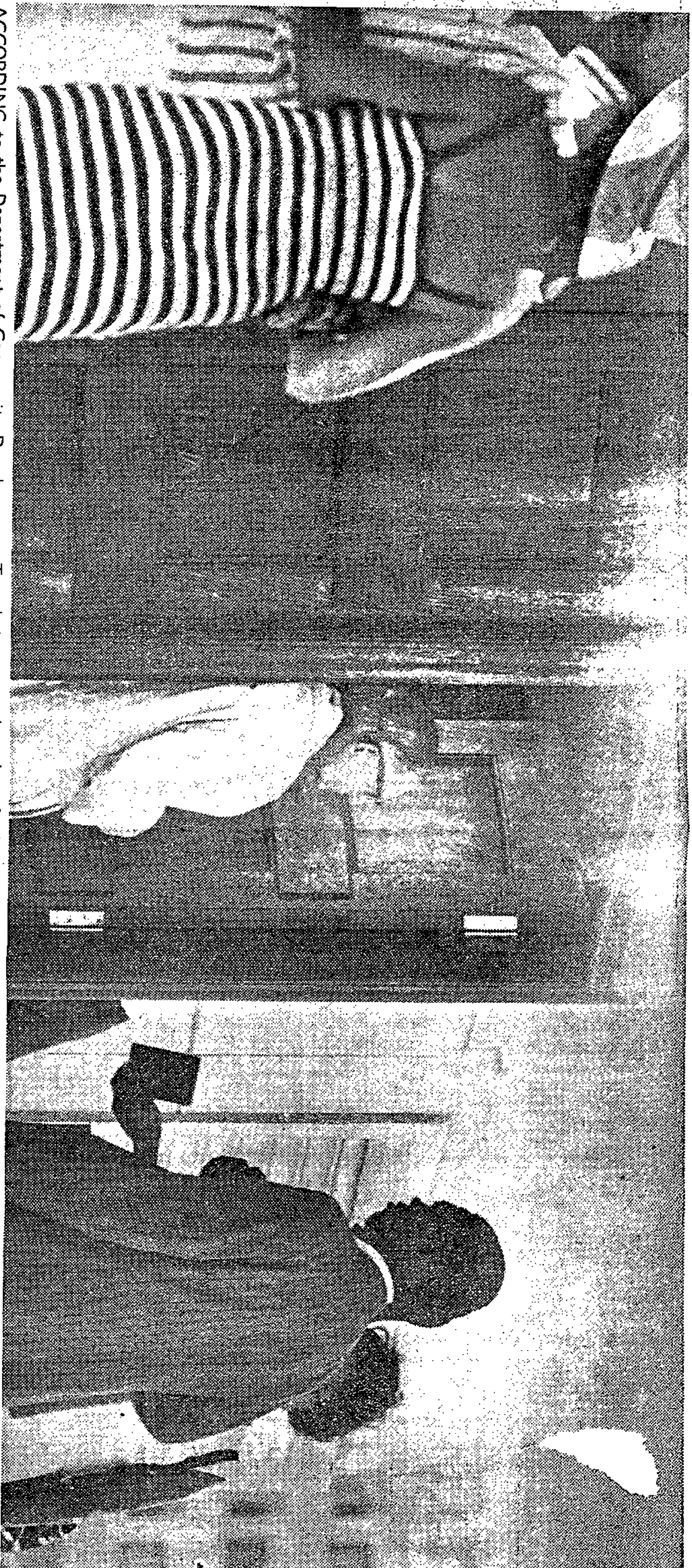
wens van die Kaapse taal in die Argief in Kaapstad gevind is. Kort na die stigting van die GRA het die belangstelling in die herkoms en ontstaan van Afrikaans by taalgeleerdes begin posvat en aanleiding gegee tot die ponering van verskillende teorieë oor die ontstaan van Afrikaans. Th. Hahn se *Hottentots-teorie* van 1882 was die eerste posiel dat Afrikaans "phonetically teutonic" is, d.w.s. sy Germaanse struktuur behou het, is dit volgens hom "psychologically an essential Hottentot idiom". Maar hierdie vae stelling kan hy nie bewys nie. Kort ná hom kry ons die belangstelling van Nederlandse geleerdes soos M. de Vries en J. de Winkel, wat die *Frans-teorie* voorstaan. Volgens dié teorie sou Afrikaans onder die invloed van die Franse Hugenote ontstaan het, maar D. C. Hesseling het die teorie in 1897 al weerlê. In 1885 wys Hugo Schuchardt, die beroemde Duitse geleerde en kenner van Kreoolse tale, op twee belangrike faktore wat by die wording van Afrikaans 'n rol kon gespeel het; hy dink aan die een kant aan Duitse invloed; aan die ander kant was hy die eerste wat in 1891, op grond van sy kennis van Indo-Portugees en Maleis-Portugees, op moontlike kreooliseringsfaktore in Afrikaans die aandag gevestig het. D. C. Hesseling het dié gedagtes in 1897 en 1899 verder gevoer, veral in sy beroemde werk *Her Afrikaansch* (1899) waarin hy sy *Maleis-Portugees-teorie* uiteengesit het. In teenstelling met die vorige teorieë was Hesseling s'n dié eerste wat werklik wetenskaplik verantwoord was. Volgens Hesseling moes daar binne die eerste dertig jaar van die volksplanting 'n skielike botsing van tale aan die Kaap plaasgevind het, nl. 'n botsing tussen die 17de-eeuse Nederlands van die vryburgers, soldate en ampstenare en die taal van die Oosterse slawe wat Maleis en 'n vorm van gebroke Portugees gepraat het, of 'n vermenging van albei („Maleis-Portugees"). In 1658 en daarna het 'n groot aantal slawe wat gebroke Portugees gepraat het, Kaap toe gekom; dit sou volgens Hesseling 'n skielike kommunikasieprobleem veroorsaak het wat tot 'n vinnige verandering van Nederlands gelei het. Die resultaat was 'n sterk vereenvoudigde taal met 'n reduksie in sy grammatika. Wanneer 'n kultureel taal in 'n bepaalde kontaksituasie deur 'n botsing met 'n sosiaal laerstaande taal binne 'n kort tydperk 'n drastiese reduksie, struktuurverandering en vereenvoudiging ondergaan, praat 'n mens van kreoolisering. Hesseling moet egter self erken dat die tipiese kenmerke van kreoolisering in Afrikaans ontbreek, daarom kom hy tot die konklusie dat Afrikaans beskou moet word as Nederlands wat halfpad bly staan het om 'n Kreoolse taalte word.

Ongelukkig het Hesseling destyds nie oor die nodige direkte taalgegewens beskik nie; hy kon sy teorie feitlik net op sosio-historiese gegewens baseer wat bowendien nie volledig en korrek was nie. Daarom was ook sy teorie ontoereikend en eensydig; dit het 'n hipotese gebly wat hy nie kon bewys nie.

Transkei talks

CAPE TOWN — The Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, arrived here yesterday and is to meet the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, today. The discussions will include the Transkei-Lesotho border issue and the question of Transkeian citizenship. — SAPA.

HOW TO BEAT THE RUBBER



ACCORDING to the Department of Community Development, Transkeians are classed as foreigners and can use White facilities. However, these two Transkeians were refused admission to Sea Point swimming baths this week. They can be seen showing their passports to an attendant at the entrance.

GITY OPREMS THOSE APARTHEID DOORS

***Passport turns key
for Transkeians***



MR. H. G. HEUGH . . . 'something we'll have to go into with the Department of Foreign Affairs.'



MR M. C. BOTHA . . . 'Africans will gain a great deal by accepting Transkeian citizenship.'

IT'S official. Africans in Cape Town are entitled to use amenities and facilities previously reserved for Whites — as long as they can produce a Transkei passport if asked.

But the ruling, which came this week from the Department of Community Development, seems to have caught many people, including the Cape Town City Council, on the hop.

'It's something we'll have to go into with the Department of Foreign Affairs,' Mr H. G. Heugh, the city's Town Clerk, said this week.

The open door policy for Transkeians was confirmed this week by a spokesman for the Community Development Department in Cape Town.

Earlier a spokesman for the department in Johannesburg said Government policy did not differentiate between Black and White foreigners.

Criteria

The department spokesman in Cape Town said all foreign Blacks who were bona fide visitors to the country were exempt from the provisions of the Group Areas Act, except in the regulations regarding ownership of property.

The only criteria Black visitors had to fulfil would be to show a passport if asked and to ensure that the manager or owner of a facility had no objection to their presence.

'This is the normal right of any person in charge of a facility to refuse admission to somebody,' said the spokesman.

This in fact means — and this was confirmed by the spokesman — that Transkei Blacks with valid travel documents may make use of White swimming baths, restaurants and the like.

Although figures for the number of Transkeians who have taken out passports and are at present in South Africa were not available it is known there are about

By
David Albino

1.6-million Transkeian citizens living in South Africa.

Confusion

Weekend Argus this week took two Transkeian citizens with passports — Mr Mbongeni Mvana and Mr Miami Gomo — to some White facilities in the city.

The exercise showed a large amount of confusion about the position of Transkei citizens in South Africa.

The two men were refused admission to Sea Point Swimming Baths although they produced their passports to the attendant at the entrance.

They were told that 'this is a White swimming pool' and that no other races were allowed to use it.

They explained that they were foreigners and showed their passports to the attendant, but he was adamant that they could not use the pool.

However, a Camps Bay restaurant had no objection to the two men using its facilities.

They showed their passports and ordered soft drinks which they drank at a table of their own choice on the restaurant's veranda overlooking the sea.

The manager said: 'We don't mind who comes here — as long as they behave.'

Mr. Heugh said this week: 'The City Council's attitude is that it only enforces segregation laws where it is required to.'

'We normally have no objection if our facilities are used by all races. If, in fact, Transkei citizens are allowed to use White facilities then I imagine there would be no objection.'

However, he pointed out that the council had received no instruction on the matter from the Government. 'It is something we will have to go into. It has not cropped up yet, but now that you have raised the question we will have to investigate the matter.'

Exempted

The open door policy applies also to all hotels and restaurants, regardless of whether they have international status or not.

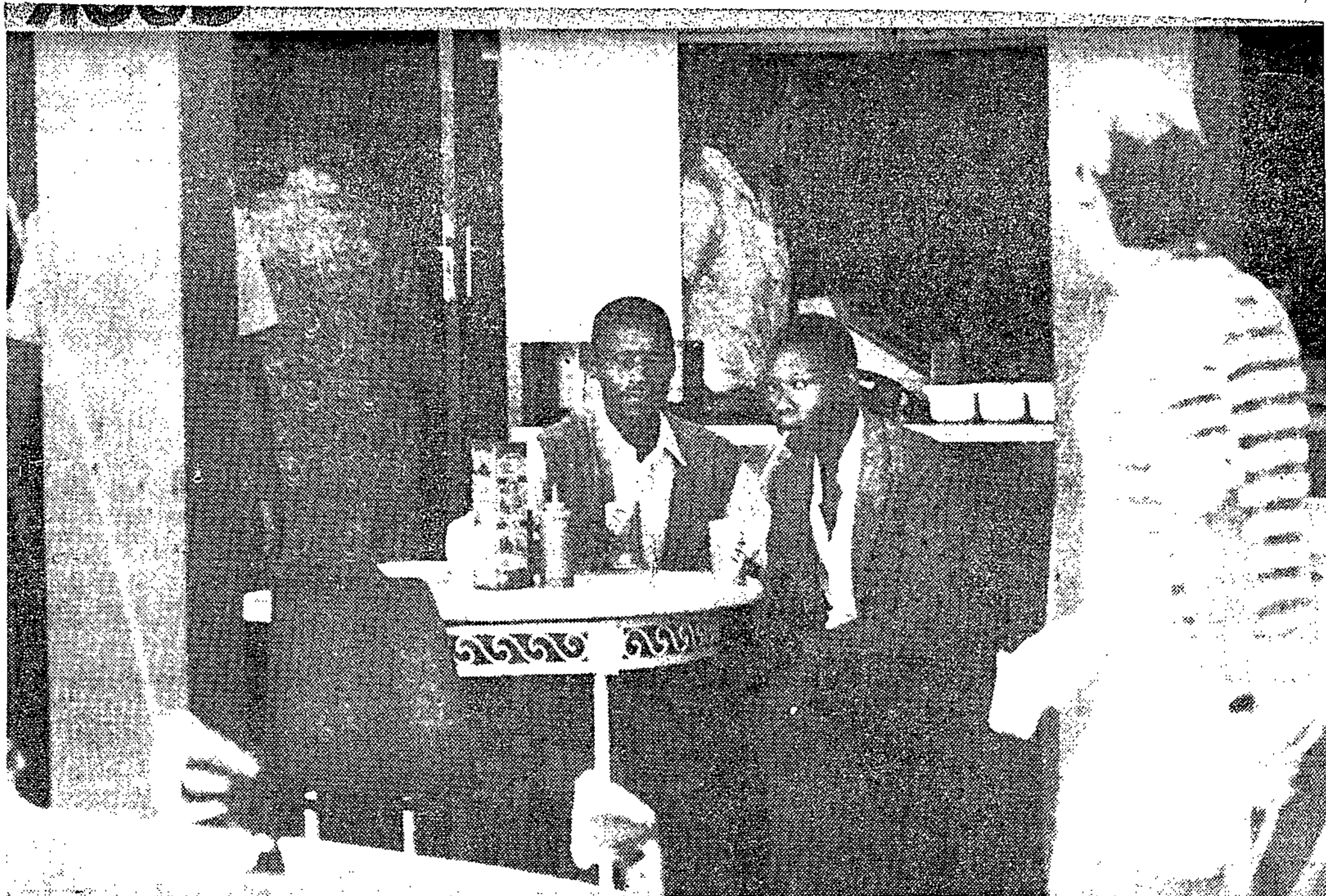
According to Mr D. J. Botha, administrative control officer of the Liquor Board, the Liquor Act exempts all foreigners from racial restrictions. Once again, however, owners have the right to reserve admission.

The ruling on Transkei citizens could create difficulties.

According to a spokesman for a Sea Point restaurant: 'I'm quite happy admitting Blacks to my restaurant, but how do I tell if they are Transkeians or not? It's embarrassing to ask to see a passport, but if I must do it I will.'

Privileged

The situation will obviously become easier as more and more homelands



take independence. The stage could be reached in fact where most Africans living in South Africa will be able to use White facilities freely because they will be classified as foreigners.

This seems to tie in with a promise by Mr. M. C. Botha, Minister of Bantu Administration and Development late last year, at the height of the citizenship row, that Africans would gain a great deal by accepting Transkeian citizenship.

By surrendering an incomplete South African citizenship, he said, Transkeian citizens would have special privileges.

Cinemas are also affected by the ruling.

However, no comment was obtainable from Ster or Kinekor this week.

Spokesmen for the groups said a decision on the ruling would have to come from the top. However, the people concerned could not be contacted until Monday.

Cape Town restaurant owners gave a mixed reaction to the ruling this week. Among them were:

- We've no objection to all races using our facilities and if the new ruling is correct we will be able to admit Africans with no trouble.

- I can't understand the race laws. I think it is safer to admit only Whites.

TRANSKEIAN citizens

Mr. Mbongeni Mvana and Mr. Mlami Como enjoy a soft drink on the varandah of a Camps Bay White restaurant this week after showing their passports to the manager. 'I don't mind who comes here as long as they behave,' said the manager.

- 'I can see no difference between Transkeian and other foreign Blacks. If they want to eat here they can.'

White status for T'kei blacks

13/2/77
S

By FLEUR DE VILLIERS

NEARLY one-and-a-half million Xhosas living in South Africa will get the same status as white foreigners under an agreement reached with the Transkei Government this week.

The first major consequence will be to free Transkei citizens from the hated pass laws and to soften influx control.

Other changes in status will come about more gradually as the South African Government engages in an education and information programme to reassure whites and soothe their fears.

White transport facilities, schools, and residential areas are not about to be thrown open to Transkeians, sources say.

Nevertheless, the social and political implications are staggering.

The decision to confer a form of honorary white status on the Transkeians was reached after meetings in Cape Town this week between the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, and the Transkei's Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

Same treatment

Except for a brief statement after the meeting, neither the South Africans nor the Transkeians were willing to disclose the substance of the talks.

Sources on both sides, however, revealed that South Africa had indicated her willingness to abandon discriminatory regulations and practices against Transkeians.

As Transkeian and South African Cabinet Ministers met for the first time in South Africa since the former homeland's independence, the Minister of Coloured Affairs, Mr Hennie Smit, hinted at the developments in a speech to another audience.

In a remarkable plea that South Africa abandon discrimination on the ground of colour alone, Mr Smit said: "We are in the process of creating independent states from the homelands and these states bestow citizenship on their subjects.

"Normally citizens of one country expect equal treatment and respect from the citizens of another country. The black citizens of our homeland states insist on equal treatment from us and future demands in this regard will most certainly have to be respected."

First step

South African sources warn that the transformation of Transkeians into honorary whites will not happen overnight. A first step, which it is believed will be taken immediately, will be the issuing of instructions to police and Bantu Administration officials to stop pass law arrests of Transkeians in possession of valid travel documents.

A key issue will be the speed with which Umtata can devise and issue passports which can be used by police and officials as well as in restaurants, hotels and other white amenities to identify Transkeians. There is no reason, sources say, why Transkeians could not use hotels and restaurants normally reserved for whites under the Liquor Act.

A major diplomatic snag is expected to be the reaction of Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Malawi whose workers do not enjoy special privileges.

Professor M. Njisane, the Transkeian Ambassador to South Africa, said at the weekend that he was very happy with the outcome.

The Minister of the Interior, Dr Connie Mulder, who was also present at some of the discussions, said his department would not discriminate against Transkeians, but would treat them exactly the same as other aliens. "And we do not classify aliens."

Government sources say the decision is in line with the theory that, as homelands accept independence, the "need for discrimination and social apartheid will disappear".

The move was heralded last year by the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M. C. Botha, when he promised that Transkeian citizens would enjoy "privileged" status. It is now being seen as a sweetener to persuade other homelands to opt for independence.

Exhaust factory for Transkei

UMTATA — An R800 000 factory for the manufacture of Mercedes Benz exhaust systems is to be established in Transkei.

A trilateral agreement between the Transkei Development Corporation, Edesa (the Corporation for Economic Development for Equatorial and Southern Africa) and a West German company has now been successfully concluded.

The new project will be established at Butterworth in partnership with Maschinenfabrik Bernard Braun.

"The investment of R800 000 in this new venture is encouraging proof of the unshakeable confidence showed by industrialists in the economic viability of Transkei," said Mr Franko Maritz, chairman and managing director of the TDC.

Production trial runs are starting shortly since first orders for the exhaust systems have been scheduled for delivery in October this year.

The components project forms part of an expansion programme at the existing factory of K. Braun Woodworking Machinery (Pty) at Butterworth.

Equipment for the factory will be imported from Germany.

"The availability of adequate labour resources, adaptability of the Transkeian worker to master new skills and concessions offered by the TDC to potential investors have been decisive factors in our negotiations with our new overseas partners," said Mr Maritz.

— DDC.

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Transkeians' status remains a puzzle

By PATRICK LAURENCE

TWO AGREEMENTS stand between Transkei nationals in South Africa and an immediate improvement in their status. Both were signed by the Transkei Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Matanzima.

They were signed shortly before Transkei independence last year. The first was signed with Dr Connie Mulder, Minister of the Interior, and the second with Mr M. C. Botha, Minister of Bantu Administration.

One clause in the Matanzima-Mulder agreement related to the issue of travel documents to Transkei nationals in South Africa — "for such purpose and on such conditions as applied prior to the date of independence."

Another clause stated that employment of Transkeians in South Africa would have to comply with

any agreement relating to employment of Transkei nationals.

One of several Matanzima-Botha agreements related specifically to employment of Transkeians in South Africa.

A key clause in that agreement stated that Transkeian nationals could get jobs "subject to the prevailing laws of the Republic of South Africa."

Asked yesterday whether that agreement did not subject Transkeians to all laws relating to Africans, Dr Mulder said the question should be put to the Minister who signed the agreement. Mr Botha was not available yesterday.

But — to take one key example — it would appear that the Bantu (Urban Areas) Act, thelynchpin of the pass laws, applies to Transkei nationals. The Act, which strictly limits the conditions under which Africans may

enter urban areas, applies to all "Bantu"

It defines Bantu as "a native as defined in Section One of the Population Registration Act and a person who in appearance obviously is a member of an aboriginal race or tribe in Africa"

The Population Registration Act defines Bantu as "a person who is, or is generally accepted as, a member of any aboriginal race or tribe in Africa"

The pre-independence agreements signed between Chief Matanzima and Dr Mulder and Mr Botha are valid until October 26, 1981. Thereafter they may be terminated by either government by one year's written notice.

Dr Mulder yesterday declined to comment on a report in a Sunday newspaper that Transkeians in South Africa would be given the same status as

foreigners of European origin.

He did however confirm that the Aliens Act did not discriminate on grounds of race.

"We do not classify aliens on a racial basis. As from October 26, 1981, as far as the Department of Interior is concerned, Transkeians are aliens."

But he added that no matter to the country aliens were bound by all laws, including those that differentiate between races. Germans coming to the country must obey to the laws of the country. It is exactly the same for Transkeians.

According to the Sunday newspaper, the agreement to give Transkeians in South Africa the status afforded to foreigners from Europe was reached at two meetings last week between the South African and Transkei governments.

The official Transkei newspaper, the *Umtata Daily*, reported that the agreement was reached after several weeks of negotiations. It also mentioned that the agreement would be subject to ratification by the Transkei Council of Ministers.

hier, soos die Nederlanders...

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Ongeleukig het Hesseling destyds nie oor die nodige direkte taalgegewens beskik nie; hy kon sy teorie feitlik net op sosio-historiese gegewens baseer wat bowendien nie volledig en korrek was nie. Daarom was ook sy teorie ontoereikend en eensydig; dit het 'n hipotese gebly wat hy nie kon bewys nie.

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die teorie sou Afrikaans onder die invloed van die Franse Hugenote ontstaan het, maar D. C. Hesseling het die teorie in 1897 al weerlê. In 1885 wys Hugo Schuchardt, die beroemde Duitse geleerde en kenner van Kreoolse tale, op twee belangrike faktore wat by die wording van Afrikaans 'n rol kon gespeel het; hy dink aan die een kant aan Duitse invloed; aan die ander kant was hy die eerste wat in 1891, op grond van sy kennis van Indo-Portugees en Maleis-Portugees, op moutlike kreoliseringsfaktore in Afrikaans die aandag gevestig het. D. C. Hesseling het dié gedagtes in 1897 en 1899 verder gevoer, veral in sy beroemde werk *Her Afrikaansch* (1899) waarin hy sy *Maleis-Portugees-teorie* uiteengesit het. In teenstelling met die vorige teorieë was Hesseling s'n dié eerste wat werklik wetenskaplik verantwoord was. Volgens Hesseling moes daar binne die eerste dertig jaar van die volksplanting 'n skielike botsing van tale aan die Kaap plaasgevind het, nl. 'n botsing tussen die 17de-eeuse Nederlands van die vryburgers, soldate en amptenare en die taal van die Oosterse slawe wat Maleis en 'n vorm van gebroke Portugees gepraat het, of 'n vermenging van albei („Maleis-Portugees"). In 1658 en 1713 het 'n groot aantal slawe wat gebroke Portugees gepraat het, -Kafjê- skiffekom; dit sou volgens Hesseling 'n skielike kommunikasieprobleem veroorsaak het wat tot 'n vinnige verandering van Nederlands geleidelik het. Die resultaat was 'n sterk vereenvoudigde taal met 'n reduksie in sy grammatika. Wanneer 'n kultuurtaal in 'n bepaalde kontaksituasie deur 'n botsing met 'n sosial laerstaande taal binne 'n kort tydperk 'n drastiese reduksie, struktuurverandering en vereenvoudiging ondergaan, praat 'n mens van kreolisering. Hesseling moet eger self erken dat die tipiese kenmerke van kreolisering in Afrikaans ontbreek, daarom kom hy tot die konklusie dat Afrikaans beskou moet word as Nederlands wat halfpad bly staan het om 'n Kreoolsetaal te word.

die Argief in Kaapstad gevind is. Kort hier die belangstelling in die herkoms en geleerdes begin posvat en aanleiding ge-skillende teorieë oor die ontstaan van *motus-teorie* van 1882 was die eerste pos-arakter van Afrikaans. Hoewel hy vassilly teutonic" is, d.w.s. sy Germanse gens hom „psychologically an essential vae stelling kan hy nie bewys nie. Kort telling van Nederlandse geleerdes soos wat die *Frans-teorie* voortaan. Volgens

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Status deal for Transkei 'not discussed'

ORMANDE POLLOK, Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—Reports that honorary White status for 1.5 million Transkei citizens was agreed on by South African Prime Minister John Vorster and the Transkei Premier, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, are wrong.

14/2/77

Highly authoritative sources close to the Government confirmed yesterday that the issue was not even discussed at their meeting last Friday.

But attempts to find out exactly what status Transkeians will have after last week's meetings between Cabinet ministers of South Africa and Transkei were unsuccessful.

The Minister of the Interior, Dr. Connie Mulder, who was quoted in one report yesterday as saying that South Africa does not classify aliens, was not available for comment.

Neither was the Minister of Community Development, Mr. Marais Steyn.

Swimming

An official in the Community Development Department was quoted in another report as saying that the Government did not differentiate between Black and White foreigners.

If these reports are correct it will mean that Black Transkei passport-holders will be able to use all amenities in White urban areas, including restaurants, swimming pools and cinemas.

The only thing non-White foreign passport-holders will not be able to do, if the reports are correct, is own property in White areas.

If such an agreement were reached with Transkei ministers, it will also affect the position of the more than 400,000 foreign non-Whites working legally in South Africa.

These people come from Angola, Zambia, Rhodesia, Lesotho, Botswana, Swaziland, Mozambique and Malawi.

But without confirmation yesterday, the possible opening of public amenities in urban areas to Black people remains speculative.

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hier, soos die Nederlandse taalkundige J. L. Pauwels aantoon, met 'n oorgeërfde verskynsel te make.

J. A. VERHAGE, „Defuge en gemeenskaplike vorme in die sinsverband van ou Kaapse taal”, *Tydskrif vir Wetenskaplike en Letterkundige Studies*, jg. 5, nr. 3, 1965, pp. 307-323.

J. A. VERHAGE, „Die herkoms van die verbinding *as wat* na 'n kompara-tief en sy verbreding in Afrikaans”, *Tydskrif vir Geesteswetenskappe*, jg. 7, nr. 1, 1967, pp. 328-342.

J. DU P. SCHOLTZ, *Taalhist. opstelle*, pp. 162-168.

J. L. PAUWELS, *De velle...* 'n verbale vorme in het Na...

U.S. Press 'ill informed' on S.A.

African Affairs Reporter

MR. J. Mthethwa, KwaZulu's Minister of Justice, who returned to South Africa at the weekend after touring America, told reporters at Louis Botha Airport that the American Press knew very little about South Africa.

He said that a considerable number of American newspapers carried stories about South Africa which had been released by the South African government agencies.

Speaking of his impressions of America, Mr. Mthethwa said he found that the Americans were willing to help KwaZulu but he was disturbed to find that Africans in America were divided.

He said the Americans accepted him as a Zulu, not as a Bantustan leader, "because they know what the Zulus stand for."

During his tour he pleaded with the Americans to give financial aid to KwaZulu for the training of Zulus in various skills.

He said the Americans made conditional promises.

Mr. Mthethwa would not say what the conditions were.

...victorie vreemde... aan die Kaap 'n rol gespeel. Ook hier kan ons het by uitsondering een groep sprekers isoleer en vir die wording van 'n bepaalde taalvorm verantwoordelik hou. Ons kan bv. nie aantoon in hoever die Franse of Duitse immigrante die Afrikaanse sinsbou direk beïnvloed het nie, of in hoever hulle die vereenvoudiging van die vormstelsel veroorsaak het nie.

1. Teorieë oor die ontstaan van Afrikaans

Vroeër is daar wel aan die een of ander beslissende taalinvloed gedink. Dit was die geval voordat 'n taamlik groot hoeveelheid direkte ge-

wens van die Kaapse taal in die Argief in Kaapstad gevind is. Kort na die stigting van die GRA het die belangstelling in die herkoms en ontstaan van Afrikaans by taalgeleerdes begin posvat en aanleiding gegee tot die ponering van verskillende teorieë oor die ontstaan van Afrikaans. Th. Hahn se *Hottentots-teorie* van 1882 was die eerste posging tot 'n verklaring van die karakter van Afrikaans. Hoewel hy vasstel dat Afrikaans „phonetically teut... is, d.w.s. sy Germanse struktuur behou het, is dit volgens hom „psychologically an essential Hottentot idiom”. Maar hierdie vae stelling kan hy nie bewys nie. Kort ná hom kry ons die belangstelling van Nederlandse geleerdes soos

...die Frans-teorie voorstaan. Volgens invloed van die Franse Hugenote het die teorie in 1897 al weerlê. In roemde Duitse geleerde en kenner ke faktore wat by die wording van link aan die een kant aan Duitse in- te eerste wat in 1891, op grond van aleis-Portugees, op moontlike kreo- indag gevestig het. D. C. Hesseling order gevoer, veral in sy beroemde artin hy sy *Maleis-Portugees-teorie* die vorige teorieë was Hesseling s'n

die eerste wat werklik wetenskaplik verantwoord was. Volgens Hesse- ling moes daar binne die eerste dertig jaar van die volksplanting 'n skielike botsing van tale aan die Kaap plaasgevind het, nl. 'n botsing tussen die 17de-eeuse Nederlands van die vryburgers, soldate en ampa- tenare en die taal van die Oosterse slawe wat Maleis en 'n vorm van gebroke Portugees gepraat het, of 'n vermenging van albei („Maleis-Portugees”). In 1658 en daarna het 'n groot aantal slawe wat gebroke Portugees gepraat het, Kaap toe gekom; dit sou volgens Hesseling 'n skielike kommunikasieprobleem veroorsaak het wat tot 'n vinnige verandering van Nederlands gelei het. Die resultaat was 'n sterk vere- eenvoudigde taal met 'n reduksie in sy grammatika. Wanneer 'n kul- tuurtaal in 'n bepaalde kontaksituasie deur 'n botsing met 'n sosiaal laerstaande taal binne 'n kort tydperk 'n drastiese reduksie, struktuur- verandering en vereenvoudiging ondergaan, praat 'n mens van kreoïse- ring. Hesseling moet egter self erken dat die tipiese kenmerke van kreoïsering in Afrikaans ontbreek, daarom kom hy tot die konklusie dat Afrikaans beskou moet word as Nederlands wat halfpad bly staan het om 'n Kreoïse taal te word.

Ongelukkig het Hesseling destyds nie oor die nodige direkte taal- gegewens beskik nie; hy kon sy teorie feitlik net op sosio-historiese gegewens baseer wat bowendien nie volledig en korrek was nie. Daar- om was ook sy teorie ontoereikend en eensydig; dit het 'n hipotese gebly wat hy nie kon bewys nie.

No honorary status for 1,5m Transkeians

Dit was die geval voordat 'n taan die een ander beslissende taalinvloed gedink.

CAPE TOWN — Reports that honorary white status for 1,5 million Transkei citizens was agreed on between South African Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, and Transkei Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, are wrong.

Highly authoritative sources close to the Government confirmed yesterday the citizenship issue was not even discussed at their meeting on Friday last week.

But attempts to find out exactly what status Transkei passport holders will have after last week's meetings between cabinet ministers of South Africa and Transkei were unsuccessful yesterday.

The Minister of Interior, Dr Mulder, was

quoted in one report yesterday as saying the South African Government does not classify aliens.

The Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, was also not available.

An official in the Community Development Department was quoted in another report as saying the Government did not differentiate between black and white foreigners.

If these reports are correct it will mean black Transkei passport holders will be able to use all amenities in white urban areas, including restaurants, swimming pools and cinemas.

The only thing black foreign passport-holders will not be able to do, if the reports are correct, is own property in white areas.

If such an agreement was reached with Transkei ministers, it will also affect the position of the more than 400 000 foreign black people working legally in South Africa.

These people come from Angola, Zambia, Rhodesia, Lesotho, Botswana, Swaziland, Mozambique and Malawi.

But without confirmation yesterday, the possi-

ble opening up of public amenities in the urban areas to black people remains speculative.

It is reported from Johannesburg that two agreements stand between Transkei nations in South Africa and an immediate improvement in their status. Both were signed by Chief Kaiser.

Once admitted to South Africa, aliens — including Transkei citizens — are subject to the laws of the country, irrespective of whether they "differentiate" between persons of different races.

Dr Mulder said yester-

day: "We do not classify aliens on a racial basis. As from October 26, last year, as far as the Department of Interior is concerned, Transkeians are aliens."

Confirming the Aliens Act does not discriminate on race, Dr Mulder said: "Even Germans coming to the country must bow to the laws of the country. It is exactly the same position for Transkeians."

Dr Mulder was the South African signatory to one of a series of agreements signed shortly before Transkei independence with Chief Kaiser. — PC-DDC.

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Ongelukkig het Hesselning destyds nie oor die nodige direkte taalgewens beskik nie; hy kon sy teorie feitlik net op sosio-historiese gegewens baseer wat bowendien nie volledig en korrek was nie. Daarom was ook sy teorie ontoereikend en eensydig; dit het 'n hipotese gebly wat hy nie kon bewys nie.

hier, soos die Nederlanders oorgeërfde verskynsel

J. A. VERHAGE, „Definities van Kaapse taal”, 7 pp. 307-323.

J. A. VERHAGE, „Die hooft en sy verbreding”, 7, nr. 1, 1967, pp. 1-10.

J. DU P. SCHOLTZ, „Taal en kultuur”, in „Dietse studies”, in *Dietse studies*

Transkeians need passes

15/9/77 B

In hierdie beknopte verslag kon net op die mees algemene vormstelsel, en veral die besonderhede van die saak nie ter sprake kom nie. 'n Tydperk van taalstruktuur te laat faktore tot die veranderinge in morfologiese en fonologiese en morfologiese en fonologiese ons ons bronne verskaf taal in die besonder kaans verantwoordelike is van baie eksterne dialektiese skakerings blyk, is die meeste een of ander dialektale deur beskrywingsfaktore invloed van die talen kan ons net by uitspraak word van 'n bepaalde nie aantoon in hoeverre sinne direk beïnvloed van die vormstelsel ver

CAPE TOWN — Transkei nationals in South Africa are subject to all the country's apartheid laws and must still carry passes.

This is in terms of an agreement signed by the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M. C. Botha.

A newspaper report that Transkei passport-holders would be allowed to use amenities previously reserved for whites was denied by the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn.

Mr Botha was the South African signatory to the

agreement which stipulated that Transkeians taking up new employment after independence would have to do so subject to the prevailing laws in South Africa.

The deputy secretary for the Department of Community Development, Mr V. Schoeman, said yesterday: "There is no difference in the position of Transkeians and persons from Soweto. It can not possibly be otherwise."

Transkei nationals had no special advantage over South African nationals of African origin in obtaining access to international hotels. They were open to both, provided they could pay the bill.

Mr Steyn said a newspaper report claiming Transkeians were entitled

to use all public amenities previously reserved for whites as long as they had passes was false and misleading.

Mr Steyn said it was shocking that the newspaper did not verify the story with the Department of Bantu Administration.

His condemnation cleared up the confusion over weekend reports that blacks with Transkei passes would be given "honorary white" status with full access to all public amenities in white areas.

A statement by the Minister of Interior, Dr C. Mulder, as well as an anonymous spokesman for the Department of Community Development that the Government did not classify aliens appeared to give backing to the reports.

But Mr Steyn attacked the report as incorrect without spelling out the Government's policy on foreign black passport-holders, including Transkeians.

The report, Mr Steyn said, had alleged that spokesmen of Community Development in Cape Town and Johannesburg had intimated that Transkeians were entitled to use amenities for whites in white group areas provided they could produce Transkei passes.

"The allegation that officials of my department made the statement is most strongly denied," Mr Steyn said.

"All officials of the department deny having made any statement to the press in this connection."

"If an unauthorised person posed as an official of the department, intending to mislead the newspaper, it is shocking that the newspaper did not verify its allegations with the department concerned, in this case the Department of Bantu Administration," he said.

It was regrettable that a newspaper had published such a false, misleading report, he said.

Although Mr Steyn's statement did not clear up the confusion about the effect of social apartheid regulations on foreign black passport-holders, particularly Transkeians, it seems clear from the nature of Mr Steyn's denial of the report that a passport will not be sufficient for foreign blacks to have full use of public amenities in urban areas. — PC.

1. Teorieë oor die ontwikkeling van die taal. Vroeër is daar wel aan die een of ander beslissende taalinvloed gedink. Dit was die geval voordat 'n taamlik groot hoeveelheid direkte gele-

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The Old man and his herd

UMTATA — The bitter wrangling between Transkei and Lesotho over allegations that borders have been closed has not affected the life of a herder high up in the Drakensberg Mountains.

Mr Andreas Thloare, a gaunt man whose snowy beard suggests he is in his 70s, drives a herd of cattle and a small flock of sheep from the Lesotho side of the Qacha's Nek border post every day for better grazing on the Transkei side.

Lesotho's ambassador to the United Nations, Mr

Mooki Molapo insists Transkei has closed their common border, apparently to coerce Lesotho into recognising Transkei's independence.

In hating Xhosa, spiced with Fanakalo picked up in his younger days at the Free State gold mines, Mr Thloare said there was nothing odd about a man looking for a better patch of grazing for his livestock.

If the grazing happened to be good on the Transkei side of the mountain one just moved one's stock there.

"Of course, there is this law about a book," he said, fishing into his tattered old army coat for a green-covered document with the title "Lesotho local passport." The cattle and sheep are counted each time they cross the border. The

reason for this precaution is that together it is in the mountains. The border police make sure he is not taking home any animals from the Transkei.

Mr Thloare says they've been going on for as long as he can remember. The old man, with the faraway look of someone who spent long hours all

He is contented with tending cattle and sheep on the eastern side of the mountains in one country and going to sleep on the western side in another country.

He squinted at the setting sun and said "Kakholiso" (peace), then moved off to gather his charges for the long trek through the border post and home. — SAPA.

by himself, said he knew every crevice and gorge on that part of the mountains like the back of his wrinkled hands.

However, he had never taken advantage of his knowledge of the area to rustle stock. Standing there on a summer afternoon among the lengthening shadows of the domes of rock that adorn the Drakensberg range, Mr Thloare cut a peccolous figure against the harsh expanse of boulders and bushes, unconcerned about border disputes.

Consul to get 'White' home

Mercury Reporter

THE TRANSKEI Consul in Durban, Mr. H. Mdingi, will live in a White area and not in the house of his choice in Chatsworth.

This was confirmed yesterday by Mr. M. Lujabe, secretary for the Transkei Department of Foreign Affairs in Umtata.

"There was an Indian trying to sell us a house, but we will be buying a house in La Lucia," Mr. Lujabe said.

Transkei would choose one of two houses in the exclusive suburb — but would not at this stage give the addresses.

Mr. R. Packery, the owner of the Chatsworth house, yesterday said he had offered it to Mr. Mdingi for R70 000. The house has five bedrooms and is fully furnished and carpeted throughout.

Mr. Mdingi, who was unavailable yesterday, is known to have set his heart on the Chatsworth house which is closer to his Lamontville offices than La Lucia.

No special status for Transkeians

By PATRICK LAURENCE
THE Transkei Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, signed a document before independence agreeing that his citizens are subject to ordinary pass laws while they are in South Africa.

Under the agreement, also signed by the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M. C. Botha, Transkei nationals have no advantages in race laws over Africans still holding South African nationality.

Mr Botha made this clear yesterday after reports that Transkeians now have easier access to public amenities in the Republic.

The Deputy Secretary for the Department of Community Development, Mr V. W. Schoeman, said: "There is no difference in the position of Transkeians and people from Soweto."

Where an amenity reserved for Whites is required for use by any Africans, application has to be made to the department for permission.

The Deputy Chairman of the Liquor Board, Mr T. B. Vorster, said: "The law makes no mention of Transkeians and applications to admit Africans to hotels are treated on merit."

Mr Botha spoke last

15/2/77
103

year of granting privileges to Africans who took out homeland citizenship. But this meant giving them priority within the laws applying to Africans, not a new status above those laws.

Preferential treatment in housing would mean that they would be given priority in the allocation of township houses, not *carte blanche* to live in White areas.

Exceptions are made for Transkei diplomats.

Although Transkei Cabinet Ministers almost certainly raised these issues during talks last week with their South African counterparts, two obstacles stand between Transkei nationals and an improvement in their status:

- The signature of Chief Matanzima on at least two agreements accepting the status quo.

- The coming independence of BophuthaTswana, which has a greater proportion of its citizens in South Africa (1 100 000 out of 1 700 000 in 1970).

To grant special status to nationals of independent homelands would create vast administrative problems of differentiating be-

Transkei seeks SA Police aid

Own Correspondent
UMTATA — Transkei has appealed to Pretoria for help in training its police force, only a few months

after asking for the withdrawal of all remaining South African Police personnel from the newly independent homeland.

This was confirmed today by Transkei's Police Commissioner, Brigadier E Cwele. However, he denied that South African Police had been asked to return to Transkei.

"They are just going to train our people. We are going to send them to South Africa or anywhere else, but have not asked the SAP to send anyone to Transkei," Brigadier Cwele said.

It is understood that Transkei Police are having problems in the technical area of police work, specially in fingerprinting and forensics.

Because of this Transkei courts have had difficulty in prosecuting in criminal cases.

Early last November all white South African policemen who were seconded to Transkei Police in an advisory capacity were ordered to submit their transfers "forthwith." They were given two months to pack and leave.

RECEIVED FOR THE DIRECTOR
GENERAL INVESTIGATION DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JAN 11 1976
ATTENTION: SAC - PORT KAITUMA

Chief George denies report

18/2/77
UMTATA — The Transkei Minister of Justice, Chief George Matanzima, has denied a report in a Johannesburg daily newspaper, The Citizen, that Transkei had asked the South African police for technical help.

Chief Matanzima was commenting yesterday on a report that within two weeks of having been asked to leave Transkei, the services of the South African Police had again been requested by the Umtata Government.

The paper said mainly technical men, like fingerprint and ballistics experts, were required.

All South African policemen seconded to Transkei's police force were withdrawn last year on the instructions of the Transkei cabinet.

An agreement announced before independence that Transkei recruits would continue to be trained at places like Hamanskraal was not affected by the withdrawal of the South African Police — SAPA.

Transkei not in union

CAPE TOWN — Transkei has not been admitted to Rand Monetary Area Commission nor has it been admitted to the Southern Africa Customs Union.

This emerged in the Assembly yesterday from replies by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Muller and the Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr Heunis.

Dr Muller said although an agreement between South Africa and Transkei on monetary relations was signed on September 17, 1976, Transkei was not party to any monetary agreements between South Africa and other African countries.

Mr Heunis said no customs agreements to which other African countries were also parties had been entered into with Transkei.

The effect of the ministers' replies is that Transkei is not a member of the Monetary Commission nor the Customs Union, almost certainly because Lesotho, Swaziland and Botswana do not recognise Transkei independence. — PC

Transkei jobs pact queried

19/2/77

CAPE TOWN — Four days before Transkei gained its independence last year, an agreement by its government with South Africa to regulate the conditions under which Transkei citizens could

work in the Republic was gazetted.

But this agreement, according to Mrs Helen Suzman, "means that in effect there has been no change since independence as far as the conditions to take up employment in the Republic are concerned."

The existence of the agreement was confirmed in the House of Assembly yesterday by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Hilgard Muller, when he replied to a question tabled by Mrs Suzman.

The agreement provided that all Transkeians had to be in possession of a written contract of employment "attested in Transkei in respect of such employment."

The agreement also provided that any Transkei citizen who was in possession of a valid passport and at independence was legally resident in the Republic would be permitted to obtain work in South Africa.

Commenting on the agreement, Mrs. Suzman said yesterday that as far as she could read it Transkeians involved in a contract situation would be subject to the ordinary requirements for contract labourers.

"There is nothing special for them even though they are independent."

Concerning those who were already lawfully in South Africa, it seemed they enjoyed the same rights as Section 10 blacks because they did not have to return to Transkei to take up new jobs.

This meant in effect there had been no change since independence. — PC.

We are whites in SA

- Kei *San Toms 20/1/77* envoy

By FLEUR DE VILLIERS

TRANSKEI'S Ambassador insisted this week that the South African Government had agreed to grant Transkeian citizens the same status as white aliens.

The Ambassador, Professor M. Njisane, said: "At meetings between South African and Transkeian Cabinet Ministers last week we were assured that Transkeian citizens would henceforth be treated in the same way as white foreigners."

Professor Njisane said the basic principle of treating Transkeian citizens on the same basis as white foreigners had been clearly accepted at the talks by the South African Foreign Minister, Dr Hilgard Muller, and the Minister of the Interior, Dr Connie Mulder.

Meanwhile, the true status of Transkeian citizens remains confused after Cabinet denials and conflicting Government statements.

Laws

In reply to a parliamentary question on Friday by Mrs Helen Suzman (PRP, Houghton), Dr Mulder referred to an agreement, signed last September, between the Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, and the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M. C. Botha.

This makes the employment of Transkeians subject to the prevailing laws of the Republic.

Earlier in the week, Mr Botha had referred to this agreement as proof that Transkeians were still subject to pass laws.

Later he told an Afrikaans newspaper that:

- The treatment of citizens of independent homelands would be worked out day by day.
- Citizens of homelands which had accepted independence would receive privileged treatment.

● Changed circumstances would be taken into account and the treatment of such citizens would be decided through negotiation between the South African and homeland governments.

Confusion

There appears to be equal confusion about whether passport-carrying Transkeians may be admitted to white amenities.

A Cape newspaper has quoted Community Development officials as saying they could.

Mr Marais Steyn, Minister of Community Development, later said this report was incorrect.

Transkei may get oil money

20/1/77
5/10

By Bill Krige

OIL money may partly finance a multi-million rand development project in the Transkei.

The project would involve building a railway, a huge pulp mill and the doubling of the total area under forest in the Transkei. A feasibility study may start soon.

Iran is interested in investment in the pulp mill. At today's prices a mill could cost up to R60 million but this estimate could double or even treble before construction begins — at least three years from now.

Concept

A spokesman for the Johannesburg branch of the firm of consultants likely to undertake the two-year, R250 000 feasibility study, said it would be premature to reveal details at this stage.

"The whole thing is still in the concept stage," he said. He expected to know something more definite within days.

Officials at the Transkei's Department of Agriculture and Forestry at first refused to acknowledge the existence of the project then admitted it but would not discuss it.

If a feasibility study gives the go-ahead and finance for the project can be found, its likeliest site would be near Flagstaff on

the banks of the Transkei's biggest river, the Umzimvubu.

Enormous quantities of water are needed for a project of this nature and the Umzimvubu has been selected for a hydro-electric dam project.

There is no railway across the Umzimvubu and consideration would have to be given to extending a line there from either Um-tata or Kokstad.

The Transkei Government is known to be actively seeking forest land throughout the Transkei with a target of some 80 000 more hectares under trees within 15 years. Its present forests total about 60 000 hectares.

At present there is no ready market for the bantustan's surplus pulpwood.

An indication of the scale of the project is the fact that about 20 railway trucks each day or 300 trainloads of pulpwood every year are moved from Transkei forest areas at Umzimkulu to mills in Natal. Although the forest there covers only 22 000 hectares it provides about a third of Natal's total timber and fibreboard requirements.

With 80 000 hectares of new forest land being sought, a socio-economic survey is needed urgently to determine what must be done for families displaced from their tribal allotments.

It's pseudo-independence, says Transkei MP

2/27

Own Correspondent

UMTATA. — The leader of the Transkei People's Freedom Party and official opposition leader in the National Assembly, Mr Cromwell Diko, said the independence granted to Transkei was a "pseudo-independence".

"Independence for the people of Transkei should be based on fundamental democratic principles of human rights, he said.

The first annual congress of his party will be held on March 5 in Umtata.

"Travel documents issued to Transkeian citizens are a fallacy," Mr Diko said. "Transkeians in possession of these documents in the Republic of South

Africa are treated as slaves."

He said his party would fight for the closure of the wage gap in Transkei.

Transkeian civil servants should be paid salaries equal to those paid to seconded officials.

"I am not in a position to divulge controversial matters to be discussed at the congress," said Mr Diko.

He appealed to members of other Transkeian political parties to attend as observers. "They will be welcomed," he said.

Meanwhile the two-day congress of the Transkei National Independence Party under the Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, will start on March 7.

It is believed that members of the Transkeian Coloured community will attend for the first time.

The Coloured community met in Umtata this month to pledge loyalty to the Government of Transkei and unanimously voted full confidence in Chief Matanzima.

A member of the Democratic Party said in Umtata at the weekend that they would continue to fight for an undivided non-racial South Africa.

The leader of the party, Mr H. Ncokazi, is still in detention with most members of his executive committee.

"We intend to meet soon to discuss policy and arrangements for a congress," the member said.

12

... the standard error of the mean is given by

$$SE(\bar{X}) = \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}$$

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... the standard error of the mean is given by

ESTIMATED SAMPLE

The consideration made so far have been based on the assumption the sample itself is a simple random sample. The calculations applicable to a stratified sample are as follows:

... a uniform sampling fraction

$$SE(\bar{Y}) = \frac{s_b}{\sqrt{n}} \sqrt{1 - f}$$

MAJORITY SETS IT UP FOR VICTORY

By BILL KRIGE

Transkei's heretofore and, as yet, unrecognized state are taking the threat seriously. Chief Ministerina said a death penalty will be imposed for those who "betray" the Transkei's integrity.

Chief Ministerina said a law would be enacted during the Transkei parliamentary session which begins next month to make the public "respect" the homeland.

He believed it possible that the current leader of the opposition, Mr. Cronwell Diko, may unwittingly have committed treason when he last week labelled Transkei Inkhululeko as "pseudo-independence" and a "sham".

TRANSKEI LAW DEMANDS SILENCE

Mr. Minister raised the possibility of more land for South Africa's eight provinces has long been considered a closed book by the Transkei government.

It was for years the subject of which the policies of the pre-independence Transkei government were based. Land was not to be given to the Transkei people, five years ago, when the Transkei government was formed.

He believed it possible that the current leader of the opposition, Mr. Cronwell Diko, may unwittingly have committed treason when he last week labelled Transkei Inkhululeko as "pseudo-independence" and a "sham".

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Cape Times 23/2/77
**New law means death,
for Transkei 'rebukers'**

UMTATA. — The Prime Minister of Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, announced yesterday that anybody who "rebuked" the sovereignty of Transkei would be guilty of high treason and liable to be sentenced to death in terms of legislation to be introduced at the forthcoming session of the National Assembly.

In a statement released here the Prime Minister said a general law was being compiled and the Transkei emergency regulation, Proclamation R400, would be repealed.

"Legislation will be passed at the forthcoming session making it a treasonable offence for anybody who rebukes the sovereignty of the Transkei and propagates that Transkei should fall under another independent state.

"A law will be passed to make the public respect Transkei," he said.

Chief Matanzima said the Act would be retrospective to October 26 last year, "so that people who have already made such treasonable statements will be liable for prosecution".

"People should have known that the moment Transkei became independent it was treasonable to suggest that it should fall under another state.

"No Government can allow that. The sanctity of the State is very important, like the Church of Christ," Chief Kaiser said.

It would be a different thing if people propagated a federation of independent countries: "No country can stop that." — Sapa

APR 1977

Transkei book cost R54

CAPE TOWN — A total of 8 100 copies of an expensive book on Transkei were sent to opinion-formers and decision-makers in 16 overseas countries at an estimated cost of R200 000 last year.

Replying to a question in the House yesterday by Mr Rene de Villiers (PRP, Parktown), the Minister of Information, Dr Mulder, gave full details of how the book, "The Republic of Transkei," was distributed.

But Mr De Villiers said the purchase of 10 000 copies of the book which retails in shops at R54 was "an act of extravagance."

Dr Mulder said 1 150 copies were presented to the Government of Transkei for use of its Department of Information, 227 were presented to Members of Parliament, 10 to provincial administrators and secretaries, and 44 to heads of State departments.

Commenting, Mr De Villiers said by buying 8 100 copies at a cost of R200 000 for overseas distribution had been "extraordinarily generous to Transkei."

"I say again the purchase of 8 100 copies of this expensive book cannot be justified unless, of course, it is argued it was largely an exercise in justifying the ideology of the National Party," he said. — PC.

103
325 det

DP man rearrested

UMTATA — The national organiser of the Democratic Party, Mr P. Fadana, was rearrested by Transkei Security Police yesterday and redetained under Proclamation R400.

Mr Fadana was released on February 11 after being detained last year with other members of the Democratic Party.

After his release, Mr Fadana made a press statement that "the only thing that can change my ideas is a bullet." — DDR

Kaiser's death warning

23/7/77
DDR

UMTATA — The Prime Minister of Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said yesterday that legislation would be passed at the next session of the National Assembly making it treasonable for anybody who rebuked the sovereignty of Transkei and propagated that Transkei should fall under another independent state.

Penalty for such an offence of high treason would be the death sentence.

Chief Matanzima said the Act would be retrospective and would take effect from October 26 last year. "People who have already made such treasonable statements will be liable for prosecution," he said.

"The sanctity of a state is very important," he said. "If a member of the National Assembly makes such statements in the Assembly he will be censured."

"If he makes the statement outside the Assembly he will be prosecuted."

Chief Kaiser said if such a statement was made to the press and published "the person who made the statement and the editor of the paper would

be prosecuted.

"If the editor was based outside Transkei his paper would be banned from circulating in the Transkei."

He said legislation would be retrospective because people knew that when Transkei became independent it was treasonable for anybody to advocate for the reincorporation of Transkei in South Africa. "They will have to explain in court if they were not aware." — DDR.

Matanzima rebuked for 'treason law'

23/12/74

Dit was die geval voordat 'n taamlik groot hoeveelheid direkte gesesende taalinvloed gedink.

Political Staff

Opposition Justice spokesmen are highly critical of Transkei Prime Minister Kaiser Matanzima's plan to make it a treasonable offence for anyone to "re-buke Transkei's sovereignty."

Mrs Helen Suzman, Justice spokesman for the Progressive Reform Party, said if this was a sample of the sort of legislation that the "liberated" Transkei was going to impose on its citizens "one can only be filled with trepidation for the future."

assist Transkei in gaining recognition by the free world," she said.

Mr Radclyffe Cadman, MP, the United Party's chief spokesman on justice said he believed the proposed legislation would be unique at least in democratic countries.

criminal sanctions operate retrospectively," he said.

Opposition MPs in Cape Town see the proposed law as aimed at gagging Transkeians who might urge that their country be reincorporated in South Africa because the world refuses to recognise it as a sovereign state.

The measure may succeed in achieving this, but at the cost of making recognition even more unlikely, they warn.

FREE STATE

"The Transkei Government as the government of an independent state is naturally free to do what it likes, but I must say I cannot recall any state where in which the offence of treason embodies the concept that it is treasonable to advocate change in the constitutional status of the country.

"Furthermore, it's in my view unwise to make

Mrs Suzman said the proposed legislation announced by Chief Matanzima in Umtata yesterday, had "all the hallmarks of tyranny."

INFORMERS

"It is open to the widest abuse, it is an invitation to informers, and is made worse by the fact that it will be retrospective to the date Transkei became independent.

"It is not the sort of legislation that is going to

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'n rol gespeel. Ook hier
ekers isoleer en vir die
ordelik hou. Ons kan bv.
migrante die Afrikaanse
hulle die vereenvoudiging

wens van die Kaapse taal in die Argief in Kaapstad gevind is. Kort na die stigting van die GRA het die belangstelling in die herkoms en ontstaan van Afrikaans by taalgeleerdes begin posvat en aanleiding gegee tot die ponering van verskillende teorieë oor die ontstaan van Afrikaans. Th. Hahn se *Hotentots-teorie* van 1882 was die eerste poging tot 'n verklaring van die karakter van Afrikaans. Hoewel hy vasstel dat Afrikaans „phonetically teutonic” is, d.w.s. sy Germaniese struktuur behou het, is dit volgens hom „psychologically an essential Hotentot idiom”. Maar hierdie vae stelling kan hy nie bewys nie. Kort ná hom kry ons die belangstelling van Nederlandse geleerdes soos M. de Vries en J. te Winkel, wat die *Frans-teorie* voorstaan. Volgens dié teorie sou Afrikaans onder die invloed van die Franse Huguenote ontstaan het, maar D. C. Hesseling het die teorie in 1897 al weerlê. In 1885 wys Hugo Schuchardt, die beroemde Duitse geleerde en kenner van Kreoolse tale, op twee belangrike faktore wat by die wording van Afrikaans 'n rol kon gespeel het; hy dink aan die een kant aan Duitse invloed, aan die ander kant was hy die eerste wat in 1891, op grond van sy kennis van Indo-Portugees en Maleis-Portugees, op moontlike kreoliseringsfaktore in Afrikaans die aandag gevestig het. D. C. Hesseling het dié gedagtes in 1897 en 1899 verder gevoer, veral in sy beroemde werk *Hel Afrikanersch* (1899) waarin hy sy *Maleis-Portugees-teorie* uiteengesit het. In teenstelling met die vorige teorieë was Hesseling s'n dié eerste wat werklik wetenskaplik verantwoord was. Volgens Hesseling moes daar binne die eerste dertig jaar van die volkspianting 'n skielike botsing van tale aan die Kaap plaasgevind het, nl. 'n botsing tussen die 17de-eeuse Nederlands van die vryburgers, soldate en amp-tenare en die taal van die Oosterse slawe wat Maleis en 'n vorm van gebroke Portugees gepraat het, of 'n vermenging van albei („Maleis-Portugees”). In 1658 en daarna het 'n groot aantal slawe wat gebroke Portugees gepraat het, Kaap toe gekom; dit sou volgens Hesseling 'n skielike kommunikasieprobleem veroorsaak het wat tot 'n vinnige verandering van Nederlands gelei het. Die resultaat was 'n sterk vereenvoudigde taal met 'n reduksie in sy grammatika. Wanneer 'n kultureel taal in 'n bepaalde kontaksituasie deur 'n botsing met 'n sosiaal laerstaande taal binne 'n kort tydperk 'n drastiese reduksie, struktuurverandering en vereenvoudiging ondergaan, praat 'n mens van kreolisering. Hesseling moet egter self erken dat die tipiese kenmerke van kreolisering in Afrikaans ontbreek, daarom kom hy tot die konklusie dat Afrikaans beskou moet word as Nederlands wat halfpad bly staan het om 'n Kreoolse taal te word.

Ongelukkig het Hesseling destyds nie oor die nodige direkte taalgewens beskik nie; hy kon sy teorie feitlik net op sosio-historiese gegewens baseer wat bowendien nie volledig en korrek was nie. Daarom was ook sy teorie ontoereikend en eensydig; dit het 'n hipotese gebly wat hy nie kon bewys nie.

Transkei's sports status stays muddled

Political Correspondent
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The controversy over whether Transkei sports teams can participate in inter-provincial competitions remained muddled yesterday.

The Minister of Sport, Dr Piet Koornhof, was challenged in the Assembly by Mr David Dalling, PRP Sandton, to say whether Transkeian teams could enjoy the same opportunities to play in South African competitions as Rhodesians.

Dr Koornhof said Transkei was an independent state. "It is a country with a different background and history from that of Rhodesia," the Minister said.

Transkei would be regarded as an independent country and would be handled as such.

Afterwards, Mr Dalling attacked Dr Koornhof's reply because if — as appeared to be the case — Transkei is treated any differently from Rhodesia or South West Africa, this will constitute a classic case of racial discrimination.

In his reply to a question by Mr Dalling, the Minister said the desire of Transkei sports teams to participate against South African sports teams could be raised either by the

Transkei Government or by the Transkeian national controlling body of sport which was to be set up.

Mr Dalling said: "If only the Minister would be open and frank and state openly what he means, everyone would be far quicker to know how to deal with sports problems."

"All we want to know is: Will Transkei be treated any differently from Rhodesia and if so, why?"

"Instead of answering this question unequivocally, Dr Koornhof insists on camouflaging his intentions, with a veil of obscurity."

"Half the trouble with South Africa's sports policy is that no one understands it, least of all sports administrators, commentators and Nationalist MPs."

"This continued confusion leads to incidents which are not in the interests of South African sport," Mr Dalling said. Dr Koornhof's replies yesterday appeared to indicate that Transkei will not be allowed to take part in Currie Cup and other inter-provincial competitions.

The Minister's emphasis on the international status of Transkei points to the country being treated much the same as Malawi or New Zealand rather than Rhodesia or South West Africa.

9.5 Slotermaal

- J. A. VERHAGE, "Defuge en gemeensame vorme in die sinsverband van ou Kaapse taal", *Tydskrif vir geesteswetenskappe*, jg. 5, nr. 3, 1965, pp. 307-323.
- J. A. VERHAGE, "Die herkoms van die verbinding as wat na 'n komparatief en sy verbreding in Afrikaans", *Tydskrif vir geesteswetenskappe*, jg. 7, nr. 1, 1967, pp. 328-342.
- J. DU P. SCHOLTZ, *Taalhist. opstelle*, pp. 162-168.
- J. L. PAUWELS, "De volgorde van verbogen verbale vormen in het Nederlands", in *Dietsse studies*, pp. 105-110.

hier, soos die Nederlandse taalkundige J. L. Pauwels aantoon, met 'n oorgeërfde verskynsel te make.

wens van die Kaapse taal in die Argief in Kaapstad gevind is. Kort na die stigting van die GRA het die belangstelling in die herkoms en ontstaan van Afrikaans by taalgeleerdes begin posvat en aanleiding gegee tot die ponering van verskillende teorieë oor die ontstaan van Afrikaans. Th. Hahn se *Hottentots-teorie* van 1882 was die eerste poging tot 'n verklaring van die karakter van Afrikaans. Hoewel hy vasstel dat Afrikaans "phonetically teutonic" is, d.w.s. sy Germaanse struktuur behou het, is dit volgens hom "psychologically an essential Hottentot idiom". Maar hierdie vae stelling kan hy nie bewys nie. Kort ná hom kry ons die belangstelling van Nederlandse geleerdes soos M. de Vries en J. de Winkler, wat die *Frans-teorie* voorstaan. Volgens dié teorie sou Afrikaans onder die invloed van die Franse Huguenote ontstaan het, maar D. C. Hesselning het die teorie in 1897 al weerlê. In

1. Teorieë oor die ontstaan van Afrikaans
Vroeër is daar wel aan die een of ander beslissende taalinvloed gedink. Dit was die geval voordat 'n taamlik groot hoeveelheid direkte geges

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Ongelukkig het Hesselning destyds nie oor die nodige direkte taal-gegewens beskik nie; hy kon sy teorie feitlik net op sosio-historiese gegewens baseer wat bowendien nie volledig en korrek was nie. Daarom was ook sy teorie ontoereikend en eensydig; dit het 'n hipotese gebly wat hy nie kon bewys nie.

van die Veroorsaak het nie.

in die tydperk 'n drastiese reduksie, struktuur-herbouing ondergaan, praat 'n mens van kreolisering in Afrikaans ontbreek, daarom kom hy tot die konklusie dat Afrikaans beskou moet word as Nederlands wat halfpad bly staan

go Schuchardt, die beroemde Duitse geleerde en kenner ale, op twee belangrike faktore wat by die wording van l kon gespeel het; hy dink aan die een kant aan Duitse in- ander kant was hy die eerste wat in 1891, op grond van do-Portuges en Maleis-Portuges, op moontlike kreo- in Afrikaans die aandag gevestig het. D. C. Hesselning in 1897 en 1899 verder gevoer, veral in sy beroemde *gansch* (1899) waarin hy sy *Maleis-Portuges-teorie* teenstelling met die vorige teorieë was Hesselning s'n klik wetenskaplik verantwoord was. Volgens Hesse- inne die eerste dertig jaar van die volksplanting 'n in tale aan die Kaap plaasgevind het, nl. 'n botsing ase Nederlands van die vryburgers, soldate en amp- van die Oosterse slawe wat Maleis en 'n vorm van gepraat het, of 'n vermenging van albei („Maleis- 58 en daarna het 'n groot aantal slawe wat gebroke het, Kaap toe gekom; dit sou volgens Hesselning 'n krasieprobleem veroorsaak het wat tot 'n vinnige ederlands gelei het. Die resultaat was 'n sterk ver- 'n reduksie in sy grammatika. Wanneer 'n kul- lde kontaksituasie deur 'n botsing met 'n sosial e 'n kort tydperk 'n drastiese reduksie, struktuur- 'nvoudiging ondergaan, praat 'n mens van kreolisie- it eger self erken dat die tipiese kenmerke van

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Africa

Kei man may face treason charge

UMTATA. — The secretary of Transkei's opposition Democratic Party, Mr P. Fadana, was re-arrested on Tuesday by Chief Matanzima's security police. Less than two weeks after being released from detention, Mr Fadana was arrested on July 25 last year with nine other members of the party and was released on February 11.

He told reporters the following day that detention had not forced him to change his views. He would continue to work for Transkei's reincorporation into a non-racial South Africa.

His remarks had led to a charge of treason under intended legislation that will make it an offence to disparage the sovereignty of Transkei or to suggest that it should fall under another state.

Chief Matanzima announced on Tuesday that the legislation will be introduced during the coming session of Parliament. The law will be retrospective to October 26 and will carry the death penalty.

Of the 10 Democratic Party members detained last year, seven have been released. The three remaining are the party leader, Mr H. Ncokazi, the deputy leader, Mr O. Mpondo, and Mr Fadana.

— Sapa.

Majeke banning

poses problem

EAST LONDON — The question of whether Transkei nationals banned in South Africa under the Suppression of Communism Act and other restrictive measures are still subject to such restrictions since Transkei gained independence, has been raised in Umtata.

The question arose on Tuesday afternoon when special branch policemen detained Mr Phumzile Majeke, former Saso executive member who has been restricted to the magisterial district of Qumbu since October 16, 1975.

At the time of his detention Mr Majeke was in the Transkei Court, Umtata, attending a Suppression of Communism Act trial in which four Transkeians are appearing.

He was detained in police cells in Umtata and taken for interrogation yesterday morning.

A friend said he was asked why he had contravened the restriction orders laced on him and he had said he thought the orders had become invalid when Transkei attained independence last October.

The friend said Mr Majeke had been moving freely in Transkei since then and had had no trouble.

He said the police told him he had not been told the orders had been lifted and should have waited until such information had been given to him before he left the magisterial area of Qumbu. The orders expire on October 31, 1978.

Mr Majeke was told to return to Qumbu and warned not to leave the area without obtaining permission from the magistrate there.

At the time of his detention on Tuesday Mr Majeke was told he was being arrested for contravening the restriction orders because he had left the magisterial district of Qumbu and had gone to a court of law without special permission.

Transkei trader is tops *Ryan 2/1/77*

Staff Reporter

A TRANSKEIAN businessman, Mr Simon Nyamakazi, was elected the Black businessman of the year at a banquet at the Carlton Hotel, Johannesburg, this week.

Runners-up in the competition, sponsored by a liquor company and run by the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce (Nafcoc) were Mr Donald Mmesi, from Dobsonville, Roodepoort, and Mr Heilbron Majola, from Madadeni, Kwazulu. Both are supermarket owners.

Mr Nyamakazi, whose prize is an all-expenses paid study tour to the United States, is a former schoolteacher.

He has been a businessman for 11 years and owns a hotel, a fashion boutique and a general store.

He is a member of the Transkei and the Engcobo chambers of commerce.

The presentation was made by the director of the sponsoring liquor company, Dr J. J. Fouche, the son of the former State President.

Guests of honour at the banquet were Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi, the Chief Minister of Gazankulu, and Mr Sam Motsuenyane, the chairman of the African Bank and president of the National African Federated Cham-

bers of Commerce.

Speaking at the banquet, Mr Motsuenyane said the serious unemployment facing the country could not be solved by White businessmen alone.

He warned that until Black businessmen were allowed to play their part in the economic development of the country, unemployment problems would continue.

"At this critical time in the history of Southern Africa the enormous brains and financial power of the White private sector should be mobilised to open new opportunities for Blacks," Mr Motsuenyane said.

Kaiser's move on treason denounced

CAPE TOWN — The move by Transkei's Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, to make it a treasonable offence for anyone to "rebuke" the country's sovereignty has been denounced by Opposition parties in South Africa.

The Progressive Reform Party's Mrs. Helen Suzman said it had "All the hallmarks of tyranny", while the United Party's Mr. Radclyffe Cadman said the retrogressive step was "a movement to autocracy".

Mrs. Suzman said if the proposed legislation was the sort that the "liberated" Transkei was going to impose on its citizens "one can only be filled with trepidation for

the future".

"It is open to the widest abuse, it is an invitation to informers, and is made worse in that it will be retrospective to the date Transkei became independent.

"It is not the sort of legislation that is going to assist Transkei in gaining recognition by the free world," she warned.

Mr. Cadman said: "It is in my view unwise to make criminal sanctions operate retrospectively.

"It is a retrogressive step which is not going to add to the reputation of Transkei.

"It will be seen as an invasion in the democratic process and a movement to autocracy," Mr. Cadman said. — PC.

Kei will give Red visa

Own Correspondent

UMTATA - The Russian Journalist whose attempt to visit Transkei was foiled by South Africa's refusal to grant him a visa should apply directly to Umtata, the Transkei Foreign Affairs Minister said here today.

Mr. Digby Koyana, reacting to a report from Lon-

don that the pressman, Mr. Victor Louis, had been refused a visa by South Africa, said South Africa had no right to stop foreigners visiting Transkei.

Mr Louis, who is based in London, is thought to have close ties with the Russian secret service, the KGB.

His trips to foreign countries are reported as often clearing the way for political initiatives from Moscow.

Mr Koyana said that Mr Louis should apply directly to Umtata and his visit would be arranged.

Arrangements were made recently for a PAC exile living in America, Mr Ngqondi Masimini, to

visit Transkei. He flew from New York to Jan Smuts Airport, where he waited in the transit lounge to board a Transkei aircraft.

Similar arrangements were also made for journalist Mr Colin Legum, a former South African who has been refused visas by Pretoria, said Mr Koyana.

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Mbanga opens R24 000 lab

UMTATA — In their independence Transkei's people had gained an opportunity to recognise themselves, the Transkeian Minister of Education, Mr S. W. Mbanga, said yesterday.

The Minister was speaking at the opening of a R24 000 social sciences laboratory at the Cicira Teachers' Training College near Umtata.

The laboratory, built by students of the Efata School for the Deaf and Dumb, was financed by the BP Educational Trust in response to an appeal by the Transkei Education Department.

Mr Mbanga said when Transkei attained independence the headlines were dominated by the fact that the world would not recognise it.

"This we did not take seriously for we had our own ideas and reasons for taking independence," said the Minister.

He said education grants should be seen in a "deeper light" than other economic grants because education was the basis of any developing nation.

The chairman of BO Southern Africa, Mr W. Templer, who opened the centre, said "History is the foundation of the future of a nation. We must learn from our own mistakes and build on the good we have reaped from the past."

He said his company had made it its policy that there should be equality of opportunity for all its staff, regardless of race, sex or creed.

Mr Templer said nothing could be achieved without people working together to achieve a goal and the building of the centre had displayed such co-operation.

Education was the most important of all investments for the future, said Mr Templer. — DDR.

Education

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Industrialists assured of Transkei's support

BUTTERWORTH — Foreign investors and industrialists would be given the fullest possible assistance by his government to establish themselves in Transkei, the Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said here yesterday.

Chief Kaiser was addressing industrialists and businessmen at the opening of the R1,5 million Dorbyl-Busaf factory at Ibika, near here.

The factory is a structural steel and Vehicle body building works, which at full production in

1979 is to employ 300 Transkeians.

Transkei had no exports at present, he said, though the attractive incentives offered to industrialists by his government and the Transkei Development Corporation offered considerable scope for expansion into the export market.

Secondary industries in Transkei were, because of their distance from markets, facing difficulties greater than those faced by other African states. The local market was very small,

but this difficulty was not insurmountable.

The TDC had entered into agreements with South African and foreign industrialists involving R91,7 million and these industries would eventually employ 12 000 Transkeians.

Mr F. Maritz, TDC Chairman, said over R80 million had been invested in the Butterworth industrial area since 1969.

"I believe that here today we have the most stable work force in Africa," he said. — SAPA.

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Born unfree

29/1/77 [Signature]

CHIEF KAISER Matanzima and those who share power with him in the Transkei appear to have a very odd concept of democratic government.

They collaborated with Pretoria in forcing Transkei citizenship willy-nilly on Black people who have never been in the territory. They ensured the detention of nearly all leading members of the main opposition party shortly before the independence elections, thus dispelling all effective opposition. Now they propose a law which would in effect make it an offence to advocate that the Trans-

kei should rejoin South Africa. Moreover, the law will be retroactive, and the first man to be tried under it will probably be the secretary of the Democratic Party; who has already been re-detained after two weeks of freedom.

This is a fearfully rapid slide into tyranny by any standards and it means the Transkei may as well abandon any hopes it still has of joining the community of nations.

It already labours under the handicap of being the bastard child of apartheid. Taking over the repressive habits of its parent can only be the kiss of death for it.

shortly before was dragged

Transkei book banned

CAPE TOWN — "Spotlight on the Transkei," a publication by the World Peace Council and African National Congress of South Africa, has been declared undesirable.

In terms of an instruction which appeared in the list of banned publications yesterday, to be gazetted today, the possession of "Spotlight on the Transkei" will constitute an offence.

The notice also states that anyone with a copy of "Role of Riot Police in the Burnings and Killings, Nyanga, Cape Town — Christmas 1976," issued by the Minister's fraternal of Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga, must destroy it immediately unless exemption is granted.

Among the publications banned is Muslim News of February 4 and "Where are we Going?" by the Natal Indian Congress. — SAPA.

Keep out
RM 26/2/77
says Kaiser

Own Correspondent

UMTATA. — Transkeian Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, yesterday warned opposition politicians in South Africa who criticised his proposed high treason Bill to "keep to their own country."

Chief Matanzima said: "Members of Parliament in South Africa have sufficient work to do for their constituencies and any interference in an independent state like Transkei is completely irregular and will not be tolerated."

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Free after 212 days

Mercury Correspondent

UMTATA — The leader of the Transkei Democratic Party, Mr. Hector Ncokazi, was released yesterday after 212 days in detention under the new State's proclamation R400.

He was detained on July 27 and nine other executive members of his party were arrested shortly before nomination day for last year's elections.

Eight have been released, but national organiser Mr. P. Fadana was rearrested after he made a critical statement of Transkei's independence to the Press.

Matanzima in snub to critics

Mercury Correspondent

UMTATA—Transkeian Prime Minister Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima yesterday warned Opposition politicians in South Africa who criticised his proposed "high treason" Bill to "keep to their own country."

Chief Kaiser said: "Members of Parliament in South Africa have sufficient work to do for their constituencies, and any interference in an independent State like Transkei is completely irregular and will not be tolerated."

In a statement earlier this week the Prime Minister said the death penalty would be imposed on anyone who said Transkei was part of South Africa. The legislation would be made retrospective to October 26.

In the House of Assembly the Progressive Reform Party's Mrs. Helen Suzman said the legislation had "all the hallmarks of tyranny." She said it was open to the widest abuse and would not assist Transkei in gaining recognition of the Free World.

Invasion

The Natal leader of the United Party, Mr. Radclyffe Cadman, described the retrospective part of the legislation as "an invasion of the democratic process and a movement of autocracy."

Reacting to their criticism, Chief Kaiser said: "In order to avoid any individual sanctions to these critics they are advised to keep to their own country."

"We would never like to interfere in affairs which concern the White people of South Africa."

When he was asked if action would be taken against newspapers reporting statements of such critics, the Prime Minister said: "My Government knows what to do. We will not tell anyone what we intend to do."

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Transkei different in sport says Koornhof

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — The controversy over whether Transkei sports teams can participate in inter-provincial competitions was partially cleared yesterday when the Minister of Sport, Dr Koornhof, said Transkei had a different background and history from Rhodesia.

Challenged by Mr David Dalling (PRP, Sandton) to say whether Transkeian teams and players could enjoy the same opportunities to play in South African competitions as Rhodesians, Dr Koornhof said Transkei was an independent state.

"It is a country with a

different background and history from that of Rhodesia," he said.

Afterwards, Mr Dalling attacked Dr Koornhof's reply because if, as appeared to be the case, "Transkei is treated any differently from Rhodesia or South West Africa this will constitute a classical case of racial discrimination."

Mr Dalling commented that "if only the minister would be open and frank and state openly what he means rather than clouding his replies with obscure language and doubtful meaning everyone would be far quicker to know how to deal with sports problems as they arise."

He continued: "Half the trouble with South Africa's sports policy is that no one understands

it, least of all sports administrators, commentators and Nationalist MPs."

"This continued confusion leads to incidents taking place which are not in the interests of South African sport," Mr Dalling said.

Dr Koornhof's replies in the Assembly yesterday appear to indicate that Transkei will not be allowed to participate in Currie Cup and other inter-provincial competitions in the same way as Rhodesia.

The minister's continued emphasis on the international status of Transkei does point to the newly independent country being treated in sport in much the same way as Malawi or New Zealand, rather than like Rhodesia and South West Africa. — PC.

THE reported decision to confer a form of honorary white status upon Transkeians working and residing in South Africa would appear to be a move away from discrimination. However, seen from the humanitarian point of view, it could be the prize discriminatory decision of the year!

What will happen, say, when the honorary white Transkeian wants to entertain his urban Sotho friend in a traditionally "all-white" establishment? Is this not the makings of social discrimination?

Moreover will a Transkeian living and working in South Africa as a foreigner be

P.O. BOX 1090 JOHANNESBURG

Kei move has snags

subject to the same income-tax regulations as say, a white temporary resident from Britain living in South Africa on a work-permit basis? If, so discrimination at an ethnic level will have

been done. He would, in fact, be contributing to the development, maintenance and even defence of a foreign country while his urban counterpart contributes nothing towards the

development of Government housing schemes, subsidised medical services, transport facilities and educational endeavours.

Would the purpose be better served by non-discriminatory tax regulations whereby the income of all people, regardless of race, colour or creed, is equally taxed.

Does not the same thing apply when it comes to the defence of the country?

Does it assist in creating a national pride in people when a consistently charitable attitude is adopted towards them? — Y. VIGLIETTI, Randburg, Transvaal.

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Land deal ROW grows

John Patten, Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Minister of Water Affairs, Mr Raubenheimer, will see the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, if necessary, to have a commission of inquiry appointed into allegations implicating him in irregularities concerning a Port St Johns land deal.

"I cannot stand this sort of thing any longer. I have a long period of public service behind me in various capacities. I would welcome the appointment of a commission to get to the bottom of the whole thing," he said.

In another development the Independent United Party MP for Simonstown, Mr John Wiley, said he would give notice in the Assembly that "this House requests the Government to appoint a judicial commission to inquire into and report on allegations of corruption in respect of land deals at Port St Johns."

It would be a matter for the parliamentary Whips to see the Leader of the House, Mr P. W. Botha, on whether time would be granted for the motion to be debated.

"One of the main tasks of a vigilant opposition is to raise any matters of apparent maladministration or alleged corruption," Mr Wiley said.

The United Party MP for East Griqualand, Mr Gray Hughes, described the new round of allegations as "most disturbing" and warned that if there were no inquiry the public would be justified in accepting the story as true. Other rumours of graft would gain credibility, Mr Hughes said.

CONNECTION

A Sunday Times report yesterday quoted Professor Chris Jansen, professor of radiology at Pretoria University and director of Life Sciences at the Atomic Energy Board, saying a Government official had been paid R150,000 to put through the R1,2-million Port St Johns land deal and admitting that he had been the Pretoria connection in the case who had used his influence with Mr Raubenheimer.

The report said Professor Jansen said he had used his influence with Mr Raubenheimer to get the deal expedited, but that Mr Raubenheimer had not received anything. The professor added Mr Raubenheimer had done this for him "out of friendship, because we had known each other for years."

When this was put to Mr Raubenheimer today, he replied: "I cannot recollect ever having met Professor Jansen. I looked at his picture and I just cannot place him."

"It is possible I have met him, although I cannot remember doing so, but even if I did meet him I would not give anyone preference because of

Call for land deal inquiry

From Page 1
friendship. As far as I am concerned things are dealt with on merit, otherwise if I cannot see the merit in a case, I ask other people's opinions too. This story is the biggest lot of rubbish I can think of."

The Star's Pretoria Bureau reports that Mr P H Henning, who was named as being responsible for making the alleged R150 000 payment, is calling for an investigation by the police.

In two separate interviews today Professor Jansen confirmed and denied having knowledge of a bribe in the land deal.

In the first interview he confirmed that a top Government official had been paid R150 000 to ensure the Department of Bantu Administration bought land officially valued at R347 000 from a Mr Henning for R1,2-million.

In the subsequent interview, which took place within an hour of the first, Professor Jansen denied knowledge of the bribe. He said yesterday's newspaper report had been made up.

His only connection was that he had lent money to Mr Henning.

Professor P J Schoeman, another Pretoria academic alleged by Professor Jansen to have been involved in the land deal, said in Pretoria today that Professor Jansen was talking nonsense.

Inquiry is urged on land deal

Argus 28/2/77

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The Argus Political Staff

THE Minister of Water Affairs, Mr A. J. Raubenheimer, will see the Prime Minister, Mr B. J. Vorster, if necessary to have a commission of inquiry appointed into allegations concerning a Port St Johns land deal.

He made it clear today that he would first approach the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M. C. Botha, as soon as possible to request the appointment of a commission of inquiry, and would if necessary take the matter to Mr Vorster.

I cannot stand this sort of thing any longer. I have a long period of public service behind me in various capacities.

I would welcome the appointment of a commission to get to the bottom of the whole thing," he said.

DEBATE

The Independent United Party MP for Simons-town, Mr John Wiley, said today he would give notice of motion in the Assembly to have the whole matter debated.

He made it clear he would not be calling for a snap debate, however, because he did not believe a full debate could be held in 30 minutes.

He would put his motion, and leave it to the Government to find time for the debate to be held.

The motion would call for a judicial commission of inquiry to be appointed to investigate the allegations made in a report in the Sunday Times yesterday.

INFLUENCE

The report quoted Professor Chris Jansen, Professor of Radiology at Pretoria University and director of Life Sciences at the Atomic Energy Board as claiming a Government official had been paid R150 000 to put through the R1.2-million Port St Johns land deal and admitting that he had been the Pretoria connection in the case who had used his influence with Mr Raubenheimer.



MR A. J. Raubenheimer... 'get to the bottom of the whole thing.'

Meanwhile, Mr P. H. Henning, the man named as allegedly being responsible for the R150 000 payment, thus allegedly ensuring the Government bought his holiday resort in the coastal town, said police would be asked to investigate.

Mr Henning refused to be drawn on what charges, if any, he would be laying or what the basis of his investigation request to police would be.

(News by J. Patten, Press Gallery, Houses of Parliament.)

UP inquiry call on land deals

Cape Times 28/2/77 Political Staff

THE UNITED PARTY'S chief whip, Mr T Gray Hughes, MP, yesterday demanded that a judicial commission of inquiry be appointed immediately to investigate the controversial R1,2 million Port St Johns land deals.

He said weekend reports that a Government official had allegedly been bribed with R150 000 to push through the deals were "most disturbing".

Mr Hughes is to raise the alleged bribe in Parliament, as well as reports that the person who valued the Port St Johns property had had financial links with the owner by selling him a farm in the Transvaal.

Mr John Wiley, MP for Simonstown, also called on the Government to investigate the Sunday newspaper report and allegation. Mr Wiley said he would give notice in Parliament of a motion calling on the Government to appoint a judicial commission of inquiry today.

Last year, Mr Hughes, backed by the UP and Progressive Reform Parties, called for a commission of inquiry into the Port St Johns deals, but this was rejected by the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M C Botha.

Mr Hughes is the MP for Griqualand East which used to include Transkei before its independence. Legally, he represents White South Africans resident in Transkei in Parliament.

In an interview he said: "The transaction stank from the beginning and the explanation given in

Parliament by the Minister, Mr Botha, was most unsatisfactory. "It will be remembered he refused to give the basis of valuation".

Although Mr Braam Raubenheimer, the former Deputy Minister of Bantu Development, and now Minister of Forestry, had been mentioned, there had never been any suggestion that he had benefitted from the transactions.

"He (Mr Raubenheimer) appears merely to have been badly advised and to have muddled.

Bungling

"Mr Botha, however, exonerated him for any bungling and himself as head of the department took responsibility for the deal."

Mr Botha had obviously not known about the alleged payment to an official, Mr Hughes said.

"There have been too many stories of craft in administrative circles lately for this latest allegation to be ignored," he said.

Mr Braam Raubenheimer, yesterday denied knowing anything about a Government official who was paid R150 000 to push last year's controversial land sales at Port St Johns.

Transkei 'cannot act for SA'

UMTATA. — The Supreme Court in Umtata yesterday heard an urgent application for the discharge of five Transkeians charged under the Suppression of Communism Act on grounds that it was not possible for a person alleged to have committed a crime against South Africa to be tried in Transkei courts. The application was brought by Professor John

Dugard of the University of the Witwatersrand on behalf of five accused men. They were detained months before Transkei became independent on October 26 last year. On October 18 they were ordered to appear on two charges under the Suppression of Communism Act on November 8. Judgment will be given today. — Sapa.

Ref 1/317

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Police probe into land deal is under way

Political Staff

Argus 1/3/77

A START has been made by the police with investigations into allegations of corruption in the Port St Johns land deal following instructions from the Prime Minister, Mr B. J. Vorster, yesterday that the police go into the matter.

The Commissioner of Police, General Gert Prinsloo, said today the investigation was being undertaken by the Commercial Branch of the police.

Mr Vorster asked the Minister of Police, Mr J. J. Kruger, to have the claims of irregularities in the deal investigated following publication of a report in the Sunday Times last weekend.

The report implicated the Minister of Water Affairs, Mr A. J. Raubenheimer, who himself said he would press for an investigation.

Mr Raubenheimer's office let it be known today that he would issue a statement later today after this morning's Cabinet meeting.

NOT NAMED

Allegations in the news report were that an unnamed government official received R150 000 to put through the R1,2-million land deal.

It also claimed Professor Chris Jansen of Pretoria University had admitted being the Pretoria connection in the case and using his influence with Mr Raubenheimer.

WELCOMED

The Independent United party MP for Simonstown, Mr John Wiley, who yesterday gave notice of a motion calling for the appointment of a judicial commission of inquiry, said today he welcomed Mr Vorster's intervention in ordering the police investigation but added that his motion would remain on the order paper of Parliament for debate when the Government made time available for it.

The United Party MP for East Griqualand, Mr Gray Hughes, who also called yesterday for a judicial commission of inquiry, said today he welcomed the police investigations, but added: 'I still would prefer the matter to be investigated by a judicial commission.'

(News by J. Patten, Press Gallery, Houses of Parliament, Cape Town).

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Minister welcomes land deal probe

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STAR 1/3/77

John Patten
Political Correspondent
CAPE TOWN — A start has already been made by the police on their inquiry into allegations of corruption in the con-

troversal Port St John's land deal. The Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, said yesterday he had ordered the investigation.

The Commissioner of Police, General Gert Prinsloo, said today the investigation was being made by the Commercial Branch.

Mr Vorster requested his Minister of Police, Mr Kruger, to have the allegations investigated following publication of a report in the Sunday Times.

The report said an unnamed Government official received R150 000 to put through the R1,2-million deal.

The report implicated the Minister of Water Affairs, Mr Raubenheimer.

It also claimed Professor Chris Jansen of Pretoria University had admitted being the "Pretoria connection" in the case and using his influence with Mr Raubenheimer.

STATEMENT

Mr Raubenheimer issued a statement today saying he had asked Mr Vorster yesterday to order an investigation.

Mr Vorster told him he had ordered an investigation and, on Mr Vorster's suggestion, Mr Raubenheimer also indicated to Mr Kruger he wanted an investigation.

Mr Raubenheimer said he had told pressmen on Sunday he wanted an inquiry and last year — when allegations of irregularities concerning preferential land deals were first made — he had said he would support an inquiry.

"I now again emphasise I welcome any form of investigation in detail," he said.

The Minister repeated that he could not place Professor Jansen as known to him in any way, and denied ever having friendship ties with him.

Jurisdiction of Transkei court disputed

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1/3/77

UMTATA — An international law expert, Prof John Dugard, yesterday called for the discharge of five men charged under the Suppression of Communism Act on the grounds that the Transkei Supreme Court cannot punish offences committed against the state of South Africa.

Prof Dugard, dean of the law faculty at the University of the Witwatersrand, was appearing in his capacity as an advocate for the defence with Mr J. Poswa.

The five — Mr Dumisa Ntsebeza, Mr Lungisile Ntsebeza, Mr Meluxolo Silinga, Mr Matthew Goniwe, and Mr Michael Mbozi, — have all pleaded not guilty before the Transkeian Chief Justice, Mr Justice Munnik. They are facing charges on two counts.

The first count alleges they performed acts calculated to further the achievement of the aims of communism including starting a poultry farm near Cala to raise funds for their objectives.

On the second count they are accused of inciting 16 people to undergo political training or indoctrination in communist ideology by studying or reading communist literature.

In his argument Prof Dugard said the five were arrested and held under Proclamation R400 several months before Transkei became independent on October 26 last year.

On October 18 they were served with an in-

dictment directing them to appear for trial on charges under the Suppression of Communism Act on November 8. In the indictment they are alleged to have engaged in unlawful activities between January 1974 and June 1976.

Both the Republic of Transkei Constitution Act, adopted by the Transkei National Assembly on October 26 last year, and the Status of Transkei Act, passed by the South African Parliament before Transkei's independence, provide for the continuation of the Suppression of Communism Act (now known as the Internal Security Act in South Africa) and of criminal proceedings begun before independence.

But Prof Dugard submitted the five could not be convicted for the following reasons:

1. The Suppression of Communism Act punishes offences against the personality of the state.

2. The state of Transkei is a different legal personality from the Republic of South Africa.

3. The accused cannot be convicted of an offence against the state of South Africa before the courts of

another state, namely Transkei.

He added: "I have been informed that the evidence led by the prosecution suggests a conspiracy against the South African Government and not against the Government of Transkei as it existed before independence." This strengthened his argument, Prof Dugard said.

The Transkeian Attorney General, Mr G. Titterton, arguing for the State, told the court Section 69(1) of the Transkei constitution allowed the court to deal with all pending matters.


This section of the constitution states that all criminal proceedings which had not been concluded before the constitution was passed should be continued.

Mr Titterton said he thought the defence application was premature. If the accused had said they had intended to overthrow the state of South Africa they might have had a case but they had not yet put their cases to the court.

Mr Justice Munnik said he would pass judgment on the application today.

— DDR.

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Vorster orders land deal inquiry

Cape Times
 1/3/77

Political Staff

THE PRIME MINISTER, Mr Vorster, has ordered a police investigation into allegations in a newspaper report concerning a controversial R1,2-million Port St Johns land deal.

Wiley motion calls for probe into land deals — page 4.

Pieter Henning R1,2m for a property valued at R347 000. In the report Professor Jansen claimed to have "used his influence" with Mr Braam Raubenheimer, who was then Deputy Minister of Bantu Development, to expedite the deal.

Last night Mr Vorster said: "The allegations in the Sunday Times report will be investigated immediately and on receipt of this report the Government will decide what to do further."

Mr Raubenheimer, now Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry, has said he would welcome a commission of inquiry into the deal.

Meanwhile, in the House of Assembly yesterday, Mr John Wiley, IUP, Simonstown, gave notice of a motion calling on the Government to appoint a judicial commission into the deal.

He said in an interview last night that he had asked the Minister of Police, Mr J T Kruger, to investigate the report immediately.

The report claimed that a top Government official had been paid R150 000 to approve the deal, which was one of two in the area at the time.

It said the claim had been made by Professor Chris Jansen, Professor of Radiology at Pretoria University.

In the transaction a

Transkei urged to demand Matatiele

2/3/77 103
↓

UMTATA — The Transkeian Government is to be asked to demand the incorporation of Matatiele, Kokstad, Franklin and Swartberg.

People in the Matatiele district have asked their MP, Mr Pascoe Ludidi, to request the Government to take up the issue at the next Transkei National Independence Party Congress.

Mr Ludidi said the situation was so bad that some people had suggested "Transkei take the areas by force if necessary."

He said the people's complaints stemmed from alleged ill-treatment in Matatiele and from the fining of Transkei bus operators taking passengers from Transkei villages into Matatiele because they did not have licences to operate in Matatiele. These licences were issued by the Pietermaritzburg Transportation Board.

Transkei bus operators were angry because white bus operators from Matatiele were being given licences to operate from Transkei villages to Matatiele, but they were being refused licences to operate in South Africa.

This meant they had to

leave passengers at the border because of the fines they faced if they entered Matatiele.

Mr Ludidi said the bus operators had told him they were being refused licences to drive from Transkei's border because the white bus operators had objected.

Some people had suggested that Transkei prevent white bus operators from South Africa from operating in Transkei until Transkeians were granted licences to operate in places like Matatiele.

But Mr Ludidi had told them this would not work as it would inconvenience people like migrant workers.

"After discussing the matter for some hours the people at the meeting said there was only one answer to the problem — the incorporation of Kokstad, Matatiele, Franklin and Swartberg into Transkei."

"They said I must tell the party leaders and the Government at the next TNIP congress and the next session of parliament next week about their demands, Mr Ludidi said.

He was told to emphasise the urgency of the problem. — DDR.

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R52,5-m for land buying

Pretoria Bureau

The Government will spend R52,5-million this year buying land for the homelands and expects to have completed its land-buying programme within 10 years.

The Department of Bantu Administration and Development says R224,7-million has been spent on land buying since the Bantu Trust and Land Act was passed in 1936.

About 920 000 hectares of land still has to be bought in terms of the Act.

● See Briefing Section.

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Transkei parties to meet

UMTATA — Transkei's political year begins today with the first congress of the official opposition party, the Transkei People's Freedom Party, led by Mr Cromwell Diko.

This will be followed by the annual congress of the ruling Transkei National Independence Party starting on Monday.

The two-day congress will be opened officially by the Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser matanzima, on Tuesday.

On Wednesday, the State President of Transkei, Paramount Chief Botha Sigcau, will conduct the first formal opening of Parliament.

Among legislation expected to be introduced is a controversial Treason Bill which will forbid anyone to "rebuke" the independence of Transkei and advocate that it should fall under another independent state.

The death sentence will be the maximum penalty for committing treason.

The Prime Ministers said the intended legislation would be made retrospective to October 26 last year. — SAPA.

Matanzima talks of armed struggle

Own Correspondent
UMTATA — South Africa's refusal to hand over peacefully to Transkei certain areas including Port Shepstone and Harding would spark "armed struggle," the Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Matanzima warned today.

Opening the annual congress of the ruling National Independence Party, Chief Matanzima said that the district of Elliot, Maclear, farms in the Cedarville (Matatiële) district, Mount Currie, Harding and the part of Port Shepstone west of the Umzimkulu River belonged historically to Transkei and should be handed over as soon as possible.

"It is my hope that there will be a negotiated settlement on this issue as I shudder to contemplate the consequences of the only alternative method of settlement... an armed struggle.

"The normalisation of

harmonious relations between our State and the Republic of South Africa will depend on the transfer of the said land to us and no time must be lost in arriving at an amicable settlement."

APPEAL

Chief Matanzima appealed to whites in these areas to enter negotiations on "our side" so they could retain ownership of their property under the Transkeian Government and enjoy all the rights of citizenship.

Turning to the controversial treatment of Transkeians in South Africa "by petty and rude officials" of the Department of Bantu Administration and Development, Chief Matanzima said he took exception to this behaviour in the strongest possible terms.

Coloureds get Transkei offer

9/3/77 BM

UMTATA — Coloureds can become Transkei citizens and enjoy property rights.

That was the message yesterday from Transkei Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima at his Transkei National Independence Party congress.

"From today the word Coloured should be erased from our dictionary," Chief Kaiser said. "I do not want to make it a criminal offence for the use of the word Coloured."

The former public relations officer of the Labour Party, Dr L. K.

Sharpley, told the congress: "The boat of Transkei is ours. We will sink with it if it sinks."

He said Coloureds were prepared to give their undivided loyalty to Transkei Government.

He congratulated Chief Kaiser for being the first black government that respected the dignity of man and did not take into consideration skin colour.

Dr Sharpley, addressed more than thousand delegates and observers as well as "Coloured" observers who attended the congress.

He said they had come to identify as Transkeians despite the fact at present they were not fully fledged citizens of Transkei. —
DDR.

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11/11/75
**Kei yes to
Red writer**

UMTATA — A Russian journalist and alleged KGB agent, Mr Victor Louis, had not applied for a visa to visit Transkei, but he was welcome to do so, Transkei's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Digby Koyana, said yesterday.

He was commenting on reports that Mr Louis had applied for and been refused a visa to visit South Africa and Transkei.

Mr Koyana said the South African authorities had not informed of any application or refusal for a visa for Mr Louis to visit South Africa and Transkei.

If he had applied for a visa to visit South Africa and this had been refused he was welcome to apply for a visa to visit Transkei.

Such an application would be considered, said Mr Koyana. — DDR.

Transkei critics will hang

28/1/74
9/2/74

UMTATA — The proposed legislation making it a hanging offence to criticise Transkeian sovereignty has been drastically widened to include criticism of office bearers of the State.

This was confirmed today by the Transkei President, Paramount Chief Botha Sigcau when he opened the first full session of the National Assembly.

"I wish to sound a solemn warning. It has become increasingly common for political cockerels in Transkei to cast reflections on the sovereignty of Transkei and against the office bearers of the State.

"Legislation will be passed during the coming session making it a capital offence to do so," Chief Sigcau said.

Chief Sigcau said an objective analysis of his Government's programme would show that Transkei was not only politically independent but was also planning ahead like other governments.

"The question arises: Why does the world refuse to recognise Transkei? Must Transkei be penalised for having obtained independence in a peaceful way?

"Can Uganda be recognised and accepted by the world, the brutality of that regime notwithstanding?"

Memorable

Government silent on land threat

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — The Government was silent today on the strong demand for more land for the Transkei by Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima and his threat of armed struggle if he did not get it.

The Transkeian Prime Minister's outburst came when he addressed his National Independence Party in Umtata yesterday.

The tone and timing of the demand, coming so shortly after Chief Matanzima's talks with the

Prime Minister and other Government members in Cape Town last month, came as a considerable surprise.

But the demand itself was not considered surprising as it was in line with Chief Matanzima's stand even before independence.

Mr Colin Eglin, leader of the Progressive Reform Party, said today that, while coming a little sooner after independence than might have been expected, Chief Matanzima's land claims should be no surprise.

"The land issue is the

Achilles Heel of the Government's whole policy of independent homelands. The Transkei, which is largely consolidated, is already making its demands."

He said that Bophuthatswana, which consisted of six scattered areas and was due to become independent on December 6, was following suit.

"The Government will have to consider a radical redrawing of homeland boundaries to achieve both consolidation and a degree of economic viability," said Mr Eglin.

Foreign Affairs ^{9/3/73} take over

UMTATA — Transkeian citizens in South Africa would now deal with the South African Department of Foreign Affairs and not the "notorious and anti-black" Department of Bantu Administration and Development, the Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said here yesterday.

Opening his ruling party's 14th annual congress here, Chief Matanzima said Transkei citizens had been ill-treated by petty and rude officials of the Department of Bantu Administration and Development in matters affecting passports and travel documents.

His Government took strong exception to this treatment.

"However, as a result of talks on a high level no such arrests will be done. Transkeian citizens will not be under the care of the notorious and anti-black Bantu Administration and Development Corporation officials such as one finds in Cape Town, but surrounded by the sophisticated and gentle officers of the Republican Department of Foreign Affairs." — DDR-SAPA

AND OUR WAY, SAAYS TRANSKEI'S BEAUFORT

We agreed to the separation of Black and White areas but we made it clear that we wanted what historically belonged to us: land that was set aside for our occupation by the British conquerors," said Chief Kaiser.

He announced that Transkeian citizens in

South Africa would no longer deal with the Department of Bantu Administration and Development but with the Department of Foreign Affairs.

"As a result of talks on a high level Transkeian subjects will not be under the care of the notorious and anti-Black Department of Bantu Administration officials such as one finds in Cape Town, but under the sophisticated and gentle officers of the Republic Department of Foreign Affairs."

Money

Turning to Transkei's economic viability, Chief Kaiser said they would be able to balance their expenditure with revenue from their own sources augmented by customs and excise duties duty payments from South Africa.

He also announced that Coloureds could now register as citizens and enjoy property rights in Transkei.

Chief Kaiser said Transkei's independence evoked hatred and unusual indignation among the world's nations.

"Because we did not invite the Russians and Cubans to plunge us into a bloody confrontation with colonial powers we

9/12/73

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Mercury Correspondent

UMTATA — Transkei is prepared for an armed struggle for land in East Griqualand and part of Natal unless South Africa cedes it peacefully, Transkeian Prime Minister Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima warned yesterday.

Opening the annual congress of the ruling Transkei National Independence Party, Chief Kaiser said: "It was our strategy to take what we did in order to get what we want.

"Indeed we must get what we want, land occupied by the Republic of South Africa although historically it belongs to us."

The prime minister said he was referring to the districts of Elliot, Maclear, farms in Cedarville, Matatiela, Mount Currie, Harding and part of Port Shepstone west of the Umzimkulu River.

"This is land we claim from the Republic of South Africa and in terms of Section 1 of our Constitution Act should be added as soon as possible to our small State.

"It is my hope there will be a negotiated settlement on this issue as I shudder to contemplate the consequences of the only alternative method of settlement — an armed struggle."

He said the normalisation of harmonious relations between Transkei and South Africa would depend on the transfer of the land and no time should be lost in arriving at an amicable settlement.

Chief Kaiser appealed to Transkei's White neighbours in East Griqualand at places like Elliot, Maclear, Kokstad and Harding to enter negotiations on Transkei's side so they could retain ownership of their properties under the Transkeian Government and enjoy the rights of citizenship.

are subjected to humiliation and hatred.

"We are well aware that all this unnecessary exercise was intended to do was please the United Kingdom whose interests in South Africa are to maintain the supremacy of the White man and retain the cheap labour of Blacks in the British companies here."

Kaiser attacks UK over labour

UMTATA — Transkei's Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, yesterday accused Britain of maintaining white supremacy and retaining cheap black labour in South Africa.

Opening the annual congress of the ruling Transkei National Independence Party, Chief Kaiser said:

"Because we did not invite the Russians and Cubans to plunge us into a bloody confrontation with colonial powers, we are subjected to humiliation and unwarranted hatred by our brothers in the north and the big powers in the West.

"We are well aware that all this unnecessary exercise was intended to please the United Kingdom whose interests in South Africa are to maintain the supremacy of the white man and to retain the cheap labour of blacks in the British companies here," he said.

Britain had declared a cold war against Transkei on the ground that its independence was a furtherance of the South African policy of apartheid.

"Yet this very country is

a trading partner of South African firms and recognises the independence of South Africa, their white brothers.

"What double standards, what inconsistency, what discrimination on the grounds of colour!"

He said Transkei was determined to struggle on its own without British and American assistance.

Coloureds can be Kei citizens

103 109. ROM v. 9/2/77

Own Correspondent
UMTATA. — Coloureds can now register as citizens of Transkei, according to an official announcement made by the Transkei Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima yesterday.

Speaking at the congress of his ruling Transkei National Independence Party, he said officials

of the Department of Interior in the Transkei will be instructed to register "people of brown colour" in Transkei as citizens of the territory.

"Anybody who wants to retain his South African identity will be allowed to do so. It must be borne in mind that only Transkeian citizens will have property rights," he said.

He said Coloureds could

have property rights transferred to their names in the Transkei. The announcement was made after a Coloured was given an opportunity to address the congress of the TNIP for the first time.

Dr L. K. Sharpley said Coloureds had come to identify themselves as Transkeians although they were not citizens of Transkei.

SWAZILAND
GENERAL

WHITES IN TRANSKEI ANXIOUS TO SELL PROPERTY

Parliamentary Correspondent
CAPE TOWN — Port St. Johns landowners have asked the Government to buy their properties since the area was declared Black, but the Government has been unable to set a date.

This emerged from the reply given by Minister of Bantu Administration and Development Mr. M. C. Botha in the House of Assembly yesterday to a series of questions tabled by Mr. Theo Aronson (IUP, Walmer).

The minister refused to give details of the Port St. Johns properties acquired during 1975 and 1976 because this was "public knowledge obtainable from the registrar of deeds concerned." It was not clear from his reply whether this still applied now that Transkei had gained independence.

The department had received representations for the acquisition of properties since the area was declared Black in 1975 from owners "who wished to leave the area."

It was anticipated that additional properties would be acquired during the 1977/8 financial year but the value of all the properties concerned had not yet been determined.

Asked about a priority list for the purchase of properties, the minister said this would be determined "in the light of anticipated funds to be made available for the next financial year."

Mr. Botha added: "Due to the large number of offers received from property owners for compensation, priorities are determined from time to time depending on merits, circumstances and available funds."

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The twilight

land of the

Transkeians

Living in SA

FO B/E labelled an alien but not accorded the privileges of one.

To live in the country of your birth but forced to take the nationality of another.

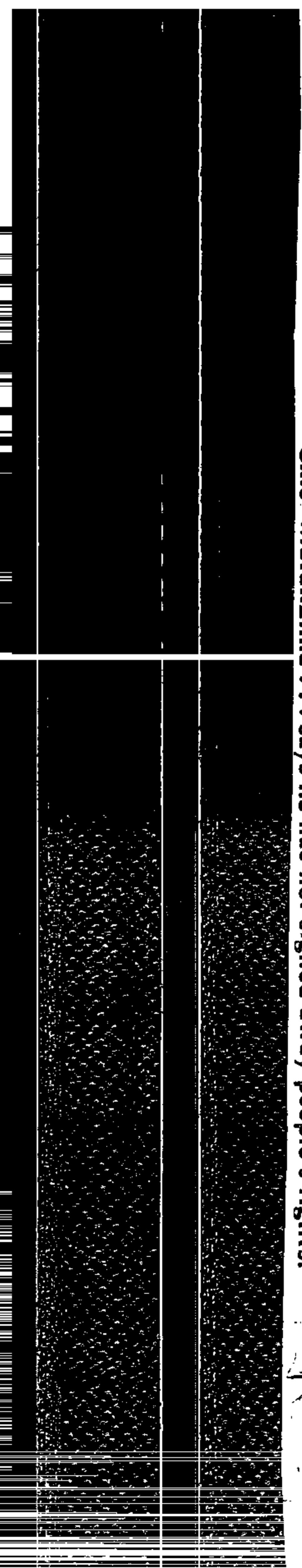
To be promised preferential treatment but find you are still just a black man in an apartheid society.

This is the dilemma facing 1,3-million blacks in South Africa — that half of Transkei's population which lives outside the newly independent state.

Like the heroine of George Bernard Shaw's 'Black Girl in Search of God', Transkeians in search of their status will find it a bewildering adventure.



Chic Matanzima . . . says he has not signed away people's rights.



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PASSPORTS TO INDIAN

It is a wilderness of conflicting claims by Transkeian and South African Ministers and officials. Six months after independence, South African Cabinet Ministers are still discussing what laws do and do not apply to Transkeians living and working in South Africa and under which Department they fall.

The Transkei Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, has claimed that Transkei citizens in South Africa now come under Foreign Affairs and no longer under the "notorious" Department of Bantu Administration and Development.

But this was denied by Dr Hilgard Muller, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in Parliament this week. He said his Department acted as a liaison if necessary but Bantu Affairs still administered Transkeians in South Africa. Last month, Transkei and South Africa contradicted each other about the interpretation of the 57 agreements signed just before independence.

Status
Transkei's Ambassador to Pretoria said the agreements did not mean that his Government had made Transkei citizens subject to continued discrimination in South Africa. None of their basic human rights had been signed away. He said that after high level meetings, South Africa had agreed that Transkei citizens would be given the same status as whites. The South African Gov-

ernment said this was not so. The confusion could have arisen because of sloppy draftsmanship in drawing up the 57 treaties. No one seems to know the legal status of Transkei citizens qualified to live and work in South Africa. Or it could be the result of deliberate vagueness which lets Chief Matanzima argue that he has not signed away any rights for his people — and lets South Africa treat Transkei citizens as if independence had never happened.

By JILL McILRAITH
Blacks from neighbouring African countries such as Malawi and Rhodesia have a similar status to Transkei citizens. Section 12 of the Urban Areas Act specifically provides that influx control and pass law restrictions apply to foreign blacks. Mrs Helen Suzman has accused the Government of having one set of laws

for white foreigners and another set for black. Certainly the day-to-day experiences of the Transkeian living and working in urban areas appears to be the same as before — with the added burden of needing more documents. He is still subject to pass laws and the group Areas Act. He cannot own land or use "first class" amenities.

Pass laws
Last month the Minister of the Interior, Dr Connie Mulder, said aliens were not classified according to race. There were no laws controlling their movements. This applied, he said, to Transkeians holding valid Transkei passports. The same week, the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, denied that Transkei citizens could have

access to reserved amenities. In an investigation this week, the Sunday Times found that while Transkeians may be labelled as aliens, they do not enjoy the privileges of white foreigners. The Department of Bantu Administration and the West Rand Administration Board were adamant that the position and status of Transkei citizens in urban areas had not changed. Asked if the Urban Areas Act, including the pass laws and influx control sections applied to Transkeians, a spokesman for the Department of Bantu Affairs in Pretoria said: "Oh yes!"

The Administration Board said the status of Transkeians in South Africa had changed "not at all." In official eyes, Transkei citizens are still "Bantu" for:
● Sex across the colour line.
● Mixed marriages.
● Access to hotels, restaurants, cinemas, beaches and public swimming pools.
● Entry to Government schools.
● Pass laws and influx control.
● Group areas and land ownership.
● Industrial legislation and the right to strike.
● The right to join registered trade unions.
● Income taxes (paid to South Africa and referred to Transkei).
● In employment, they are specifically subject to South Africa's "prevailing laws."

Preference
Mr M. C. Botha, Minister of Bantu Administration, told Parliament last year that blacks from former South African homelands were not "aliens" as blacks from other African states were. Transkei citizens in South Africa should be given preference in jobs, housing and facilities such as hospitals, schools and transport. In certain circumstances they might have their dependants with them and be given greater freedom of movement. A new concept would have to be introduced which would favour ex-South African blacks above foreign blacks. He did not spell out what this new concept would be. One official said he did not believe Mr Botha had said Transkei citizens should be given preference over South African blacks. It took a reading from Hansard to convince him. It seems the only visible difference for Transkei citizens is that within two years they must exchange their reference books for a Transkei passport. At present both documents are recognised. With BophuthaTswana due for independence this year, thousands of Tswanas could find themselves facing a similar dilemma in South Africa. They may treat the promise of preferential treatment in exchange for independence and a new citizenship with more scepticism.

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Hotel director regrets No to Transkeian

10/3/77 AD

EAST LONDON — The incident in which a Transkei Government official was refused service at the Kennaway Hotel here has been described as a "misunderstanding".

This week, the deputy secretary in the Transkei Ministry of Information, Mr Allen Socikwa, was refused admission and told by the hotel management he could not be served.

Mr Socikwa had been invited to the hotel by the English theatre critic and author, Mr Felix Barker, for a drink.

After Mr Socikwa showed his credentials and passport he was refused admission and service.

Commenting on the incident, the managing director of the Kennaway Hotel, Mr W. Thielscher, said: "I was not told of the incident and can only assume the whole thing was a complete misunderstanding."

"If there has been any inconvenience caused then I regret that sincerely. Believe me, at the Kennaway Hotel we treat everybody as human beings."

"As managing director at the helm of things, I simply cannot understand what happened," Mr Thielscher said.

Asked whether the Kennaway Hotel was permitted to admit and serve Transkei citizens, Mr Thielscher said: "If a Transkei Government official or citizen arrives and has a valid passport and visa he will be accommodated. He will be

treated as a foreign diplomat provided he has the necessary passport and visa," he said.

However, the English critic when commenting on the refusal of service described the incident as "disgusting and horrifying".

Mr Socikwa said yesterday the hotel management were "quite polite" but the essence of dis-

criminatory laws made the nature of such actions "most impolite."

The manager told Mr Socikwa the hotel would have to apply to Pretoria for permission to serve him.

"So I went to the Holiday Inn where I booked in. There was no trouble about being served there," Mr Socikwa said.

— DDR.

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TRANSKEIAN PARTY RIET PREDICTED

UMTATA—One of two members of the new opposition Democratic Party in the Transkei yesterday said he would join forces with Government Chief Pascoe Ludidi, who has defected from the ruling party to sit in the House as an independent.

But following Mr. Ludidi's announced resignation from the Transkei National Independence Party, one party member predicted that his move would force the general dissatisfaction within the party to the surface.

Mr. Ludidi, a former general secretary of the party who joined it 10 years ago, announced his move in a letter to the Secretary of the Assembly.

He said he had become disenchanted with the party because it did not seem to be looking beyond independence.

"I have always thought that independence was not an end in itself, but a step towards the liberation of the Black man in Southern Africa," Mr. Ludidi said.

PHANZANIA - GENERAL

War as last resort

UMTATA — Transkei would only resort to armed struggle for land it claimed once all peaceful channels had been exhausted, Transkei's Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said yesterday.

The Prime Minister said going to the International Court might be another alternative if that body would deal with Transkei.

Chief Kaiser was answering questions on his claims for the districts of Elliot and Maclear; Farms in Cedarville, Matatiele, Mount Currie, Harding and part of Port Shepstone, west of the Umzimkulu River.

He assured white farmers in East Griqualand they would be allowed to keep their farms and have full rights to Transkeian citizenship.

But he warned the farmers they would be the ones to suffer if the people in the area decided to just take over the land.

Referring to claims by the Griquas that the land in East Griqualand was their's, Chief Kaiser said these people had originally been subjects of Chief Faku, the Pondo leader.

He also dismissed claims by Lesotho's Prime Minister, Chief Jonathan, to Herschel and Glen Grey as "nonsense." — DDR.

Kaiser: UN has double standards

UMTATA — Transkeian Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, tabled a motion in Parliament yesterday rejecting the "double and inconsistent standards" of the United Nations by denying Transkei's "inalienable right to self-determination and independence."

Tabling the motion, he recalled a number of United Nations General Assembly resolutions which he said showed that body's inconsistency.

One such resolution was the one on the inadmissibility of intervention in the domestic affairs of states and the protection of their independence and sovereignty.

He slammed the resolution which called on all Governments to deny any form of recognition to Transkei and to refrain from having any dealings with Transkei.

The resolution requested all states to take effective measures to prohibit all individuals, corporations and other institutions from having any dealings with Transkei.

"The National Assembly strongly rejects this blatant example of the indefensible double and inconsistent standards applied by the United Nations, thereby attempting to deny the people of Transkei their inalienable right to self-determination and independence," Chief Kaiser said. — DDR.

In the transaction the Bantu Trust — a Government agency — paid Mr Pieter Henning, a Pretoria business man, R1,2-million for a property valued at R347 000.

This week police visited Mr Henning's luxury home in Montana, Pretoria, and took possession of books and documents relating to a number of his companies.

'Ruined'

Professor Jansen, Director of Life Sciences at the Atomic Energy Board, who admits to being the "Pretoria connection" in the sale, said this week he had been asked to resign from the board because it had found him an embarrassment.

"The Press reports have broken me," he said. "I am ruined. My income has been cut from R20 000 to R2 000 a year.

"But I stick by what I told the Sunday Times."

Spokesmen for both the Atomic Energy Board and the Department of Mines refused to discuss the matter. The Mines spokesman would not even say what work Professor Jansen had been doing for the department.

'Trouble'

An official at the Atomic Energy Board said he knew there had been "some trouble" over Professor Jansen.

Commercial Branch police under Colonel Theo Scherman this week visited the offices of a Pretoria company whose directors include the official named by Professor Jansen.

It has been ascertained that Mr Henning paid R28 000 into the company in late 1975, soon after he received his first payment from the Government for his land.

He paid R3 000 for a 49 per cent shareholding. The rest went as a loan.

I understand the police are also investigating the roles of two other Government officials.

One, named this week by Professor Jansen, was said to have received a commission out of the deal.

He had also lost a consultancy with the Department of Mines.

PROFESSOR Chris Jansen said this week he had been asked to resign from the Atomic Energy Board since his R150 000 bribery allegation about the Port St Johns land deal.

'Worried'

Professor Jansen said: "After he did the work involved he phoned me to say he was worried about the high valuation given to Mr Henning's property.

"I had to assure him it was all right."

Professor Jansen also explained in greater detail the role of the key official he named two weeks ago.

"We had several meetings over lunch to discuss the preliminaries. It was clearly understood that he would benefit if he helped.

"He was in financial difficulties because of his business commitments.

"I met him during my one and only visit to Port St Johns. He told me a R150 000 deal had been arranged. I help him out."

By TONY STIRLING

AND BRIBED

AVOXED

13/3/77
Sun Times

Professor
Chris Jansen
— lost two
jobs after
revelations.

THE LAND GRAB GAMBLE

18/2/75
S/S

By BILL KRIGE

THE COLOURED community of East Griqualand is drawing up its own claim to the territory — one which will make it the most disputed tract of land in South Africa.

This follows a statement this week by Prime Minister Kaiser Matanzima that the area belongs rightfully to the Transkei. Unless it were handed over, together with a large wedge of Natal and KwaZulu as well as the Cape districts of Elliot and Maclear, the areas would be taken by force, he warned.

His claim has sparked response ranging from outright derision to furious demands that the South African Government assure people once and for all that they can stay put.

"If Matanzima isn't careful we will send in the Boy Scouts to deal with him," scoffed Port Shepstone's Mayor, United Party MPC, Mr Aubrey Thompson, whose town is one of those coveted by Transkei. But he warned, that unless the claims were rejected outright and soon, land and property values could crash throughout the Natal South Coast.

On Friday, the East Griqualand Regional Development Association fired off a telegram to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Hilgard Muller, demanding reassurance that the status quo would remain unaltered — but not before one of its members, Mr S. A. Ponder, said whites would not be intimidated by "assegai rattling on shields."

The entire area between

Port Shepstone and the Transkei border and northwards to the Drakensberg is now subject to various claims by KwaZulu, Transkei whites and the 6 000 strong Griqua community. All want white-owned land and Transkei wants everybody's land — including KwaZulu's.

For good measure the Natal Provincial Administration wants East Griqualand ceded to it by the Cape.

Bluster

In dismissing Chief Matanzima's threatened use of force as empty bluster, farmers in the Kokstad and Matatiele districts were concerned lest Transkei makes life difficult by closing the border post at Umzimkulu.

To outflank any such move the East Griqualand Regional Development Association will petition the authorities to tar the entire stretch of road from Kokstad through Underberg to Pietermaritzburg. This route by-passes

Everybody throws dice for a stake in Griqua territory

Transkei.

It was also suggested the Government may be preparing to conclude a deal with Transkei by ceding to it forest land in the Weza district. This would create a land bridge across the so-called Harding corridor, a strip of white owned land running north from Port Shepstone and separating Transkei from its outlying district, Umzimkulu.

State-owned forest land is wedged right across the corridor and the Government has recently sold its sawmill there to the giant timber concern Hans Merensky Trust which has extensive Transkei interests.

Although Transkei's claims to the whole area are easily the most strident and ambitious, they are also the weakest. Their basis south of East Griqualand is the presence of large numbers of Pondo tribesmen who live either in KwaZulu or Natal.

Two years ago, shortly after Chief Matanzima first indicated he wanted all land up to Port Shepstone, a number of Transkei sympathisers had their huts burned down by their fellow Pondo tribesmen.

In East Griqualand itself, the Transkei's claim to a historical right to the land is extremely flimsy, according to Mr Justice Hornsby, a nominated member of the Coloured Representative Council.

"The whole of this area rightfully belongs to the Griqua people," he said.

Mr Justice Hornsby and other senior members of the community met the

**80-YEAR
WRANGLE
ABOUT
AREA'S
FATE
TO BE
DECIDED
FINALLY
IN MAY**

Tribune Reporter

EAST GRIQUALAND is to be formally ceded by the Cape to Natal during the next few months, thereby ending an 80-year wrangle over the area's fate.

The National Party MP for Aliwal, Mr J. Greeff, told farmers in Kokstad this week that the decision on the areas future would be made public within a fortnight.

According to several members of the Natal Provincial Council a joint announcement can be expected soon from the Administrator of the Cape, Dr L. A. P. A. Munnik and the Administrator of Natal, Mr Ben Havemann.

The report of a committee which, under the chairmanship of Mr Justice Steyn, investigated the whole question of East Griqualand joining Natal has been in the hands

Minister of Coloured Affairs, Mr Hennie Smit, in Kokstad this week and discussed with him the possibility of creating a Coloured rural settlement in East Griqualand.

They have proposed that an area of about 100 farms be set aside for their exclusive use and, according to Mr Justice Hornsby, Mr Smit was amenable to the idea.

Objection

The Minister also said Coloureds would be allowed to buy farmland anywhere in East Griqualand — provided they were first granted a permit by the Department of Planning. This, in turn, would only be given if no reasonable objection from neighbouring white farmers was upheld.

"This is unsatisfactory," said Mr Justice Hornsby. "It will mean any one of six neighbours could veto an application by a Griqua to purchase. That's why we have become racists ourselves and claim the whole of East Griqualand, which is rightfully ours and was stolen by the British a century ago."

of both Administrators since last November.

The balance of evidence heard by the committee was overwhelmingly in favour of the districts of Matatiele and Kokstad, both isolated from the Cape since the independence of Transkei last October, forming part of Natal.

The area's 6,000 strong Griqua community is strongly opposed to cession, believing it will involve the loss, among other things, of their cultural identity.

The Cape Provincial Council is expected to resolve to end its 80 year administration of the area in May. Simultaneously the Natal Provincial Council will resolve to accept responsibility.

This will probably be followed by a joint sitting of the executive committee's of both provinces at which practical difficulties stemming from the transfer of control of roads, schools and hospitals will be thrashed out.

43 pupils to get cuts

UMTATA — Seventy-four students of the Jongilizwe College for the sons of chiefs and headmen appeared in the regional court here yesterday on a charge of public violence. Forty-three pleaded guilty.

The prosecutor, Mr S. Ndengezi, made an application for a separation of trial which was accepted by the court.

The 43 students who pleaded guilty were treated as minors. Forty were sentenced to six cuts

with a cane and three whose ages were below 15 were sentenced to four cuts.

The hearing against the remaining 31 students was postponed to April 22.

The student's appearance was a sequel to an assault on two students on March 3 at the college who they alleged were spies.

They convened a meeting, defied the instructions of the boarding master, Mr N. Lamla;

pelted Mr Lamla and a teacher, Mr N. Mbanga; stoned the home of Mr Lamla; and damaged Mr Lamla's van.

The magistrate, Mr A. T. Moll, said it was surprising that students at the college, who were the future chiefs and headmen, were involved in such "plain hooliganism".

He warned the students that should this happen again he would sentence them to 6 months imprisonment. — DDR.

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Diko criticises war threat

UMTATA — Transkei's leader of the Opposition, Mr Cromwell Diko, accused the Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, yesterday of spoiling negotiations for land in East Griqualand with his war threat.

Chief Kaiser had warned last week of an armed struggle unless his land demands were met.

"How are you going to declare war, and how are you going to fight it?" Mr Diko asked during the No-confidence debate.

Referring to the Prime Minister, Mr Diko said, "Who are you? You are a nonentity — a small man. Transkei is a nonentity."

Chief Kaiser angrily ordered Mr Diko to withdraw his remark and the Minister of Justice, Chief George Matanzima, said Mr Diko would be the first victim of Transkei's proposed Treason Bill.

The Opposition leader continued: "Transkei has a small army being trained

by Dutchmen and the land we want is being held by Dutchmen.

"You will not get the land unless you fight for it," the Prime Minister interjected.

Mr Diko said Chief Kaiser had been advised by his South African advisers so "we can declare war against Gatscha and our black brothers."

He said Transkei must get rid of its South African advisers and get "healthy advisers from any country overseas except Russia."

One of the Government MPs who replied to Mr Diko, Mr Simon Barhali from Herschel, said: "While we are prepared to fight for land if negotiations fail, let us not confuse platform politics with Parliament where the voice of reason is needed."

He said Transkei would use every diplomatic channel to negotiate for land. — DDR.

Land division unfair — Ludidi

UMTATA — The territorial sovereignty of Transkei was not yet complete as present boundaries stood, the leader of the Transkei United Party, Mr Pascoe Ludidi, said yesterday.

Mr Ludidi was speaking on his motion that the Transkei Government should consider the advisability of negotiating with the South African Government on the transfer of Maclear, Matatiele, Cedarville farms, Mount Currie, Elliot, Ugie and all the land south of the Umtamvuma and Umzimkulu rivers.

"It is well known that the independence of Transkei was motivated by our desire to have political sovereignty. We had no option to take independence and take what we could get."

"But in terms of the 1936 Land Act, land cannot be given to us that does not justify the case of independence," Mr Ludidi said.

"The division of land in Southern Africa is immoral. The Republic of South Africa wants to control every rich spot in

Southern Africa," he said. Chief Ndlenezi of Matatiele made an amendment to Mr Ludidi's motion, complimenting the Government for what it had done.

The Leader of the Opposition, Mr Cromwell Diko, supported Mr Ludidi on his motion saying the Government was doing all its negotiations behind closed doors in Pretoria.

But he warned the Government to stop talking of war. If negotiations broke down he said the matter should be taken to the International Court.

"Talk, talk and talk and convert those following a satanic way of life. Stop talking about war. Leave it to the wind of change sweeping Africa. It will decide."

"I am getting too old. I want to get to my farm at Kokstad. We will employ those Dutchmen and we will look after and feed them just as we looked after Hottentots," said Mr Ludidi.

The amended motion was accepted by an overwhelming majority in The House with the Opposition voting against it. — DDR.

Bid to cripple ^{16/27/74} Transkei

Hugh Robertson
NEW YORK — Proposals for placing Transkei in a state of international siege, along the lines of sanctions now being enforced against Rhodesia, have been drawn up at the United Nations. The proposals might be introduced during next week's Security Council debate on South Africa's race policies depending on the stance towards

Southern Africa which President Carter indicates when he addresses the UN tomorrow. African sources said yesterday it was hoped the United States and other Western countries with veto powers in the Security Council — Britain and France — would support this or other measures against South Africa. The proposed Transkei resolution would be bind-

ing in international law on all UN members for an indefinite period, if it is approved by the council. Similar proposals are under consideration as a means of countering the formation of a government in SWA/Namibia by the Windhoek constitutional conference, the African diplomats also said. The debate on SWA/Namibia is now expected

to take place early in June, allowing South Africa more than two months to reconsider its present course in the territory. The proposed Transkei resolution would make it legally impossible for any UN member country to accord recognition to the former homeland and would prohibit any form of financial, economic, trade or other relationship with the territory.

Citizens: Koyana to reply

UMTATA — Transkei's Minister of Foreign Affairs will make a statement in the National Assembly soon on the denial by South Africa's Foreign Minister, Dr Hilgard Muller, that Transkeian citizens were being handled by his department.

At the congress of his ruling Transkei National Independence Party last week, the Transkeian Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, claimed the Department of Foreign Affairs had taken over the control and administration of Transkeians in South Africa.

Dr Muller denied this in the House of Assembly this week.

At a press conference yesterday, Chief Kaiser said his Foreign Minister, Mr Digby Koyana, would make a statement on the matter in the National Assembly as he had taken part in discussions on the treatment of Transkeian citizens in South Africa. —
DDR.

New security legislation ^{Dom} 11/3/77

UMTATA. — The Transkei Parliament yesterday recommended that Proclamation R400 be repealed and replaced by the country's own security legislation. A motion by the opposition seeking to have the proclamation repealed was amended by a government member, Mr Simon Burhali, and was accepted unanimously by the House. The amended motion asked the government to repeal the emergency laws enacted by the Republic of South Africa and prepare a security Bill for the Republic of Transkei.—Sap.

Kaiser clarifies war talk

UMTATA. — Transkei would only resort to an armed struggle for the land it claimed after all peaceful channels had been exhausted, Transkei's Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima said on Tuesday. Speaking at a Press conference, he said an appeal to the International Court of Justice at the Hague might provide an alternative, if that body was prepared to deal with Transkei.

Chief Kaiser was answering questions on his claims for the districts of Elliot and Maclear farms in Cedarville, Matatiele, Mount Currie, Harding and part of Port Shepstone west of the Umzimkulu River.

He assured White farmers in East Griqualand they would be allowed to keep their farms and have full rights to Transkeian citizenship.

But he warned the farmers the "writing is on the wall" as they would be the people to suffer if the people in the area decided to just take over the hand.

"There may be no declaration of war," the Prime Minister said.

Kaiser remembers

7/2/77
J.D.

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UMTATA — Transkei's Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, yesterday again attacked the "inconsistent and double standards" of the United Nations and Britain in their attitude to Transkei.

The Prime Minister was speaking in the National Assembly on his motion rejecting the "blatant example of the indefensible double and inconsistent standards applied by the United Nations, thereby attempting to deny the people of Transkei their inalienable right to self-determination and independence."

On October 28 last year the United Nations General Assembly declared Transkei's independence "invalid" and the body called on all governments to deny Transkei recognition and to refrain from having any dealings with it.

In his speech Chief Kaiser recalled a number of UN resolutions among them one of January 12, 1977, which reaffirmed the right of self determination, freedom, and independence of peoples.

This resolution reaffirmed the right of each state to choose its own economic, cultural and social system in accordance with the will of its people, free from outside interference or threat in any form.

"Is the United Nations promoting peace, inter-

national security and co-operation amongst the peoples of the world? Does it look upon Transkeian people as not forming part of the world community?"

Singling out the United Kingdom, he asked what part it had played when the Tembu people were "butchered" by the Union Government near Queenstown in 1922 in an attempt to free themselves by way of armed struggle.

What part did this great Empire play when the black people under Clement Kadalie were mercilessly killed in East London in 1928 when the ICU resolved to revolt against white domination? What part did the British Government play when the Africans of its colony, the Cape Province, were removed from the common voters roll in 1936?

Today this government and all its henchmen pretend to be protectors of the black people in South Africa while they recognise the sovereignty of the minority whites over the blacks and while they are trading partners with South Africa," said Chief Kaiser.

Referring to Wales, Scotland and Ireland which were "ostensibly" determined to break away from England, Chief Kaiser asked if England granted them independence, would the UN refuse to recognise them? — DDR.

No. 4	The things you do not know about yourself which are unknown to others	What you know about yourself	No. 2
No. 3	What you do not know about yourself which is known to others	The things you know about yourself which are known to others	No. 1

THE JOHARI WINDOW

"Window". Here it is:

One SAP man left in Transkei

CAPE TOWN — Only one South African policeman, a white Security Branch colonel, is still stationed in Transkei.

The Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, said in the House of Assembly yesterday there were no other black or white members of the South African Police stationed in the newly independent country.

But the Minister refused to disclose whether the Transkei Government was paying the salary and expenses of the colonel or when he was to be recalled on the grounds that "it is not in the public interest to disclose this information."

He was replying to a question by Mr Horace van Rensburg (PRP, Bryanston).

Commenting afterwards, Mr Van Rensburg said: "While I concede that it may be embarrassing to the Govern-

ment to disclose who is paying the salary and expenses of their Security Police colonel in Umtata, I cannot see any good reason why the South African public should not know. Does he hold some sort of watching brief for the South African Government in Umtata or is he merely advising Prime Minister Matanzima on the latest measures evolved in South Africa to deal with a bothersome opposition or inquisitive press?

"Whatever it is, by shrouding the situation in unnecessary secrecy, the Government is creating suspicion," Mr Van Rensburg said.

It is not known whether any Bureau for State Security personnel are stationed in Transkei, because the bureau does not fall under the jurisdiction of Mr Kruger but under the Department of the Prime Minister in South Africa. — PC

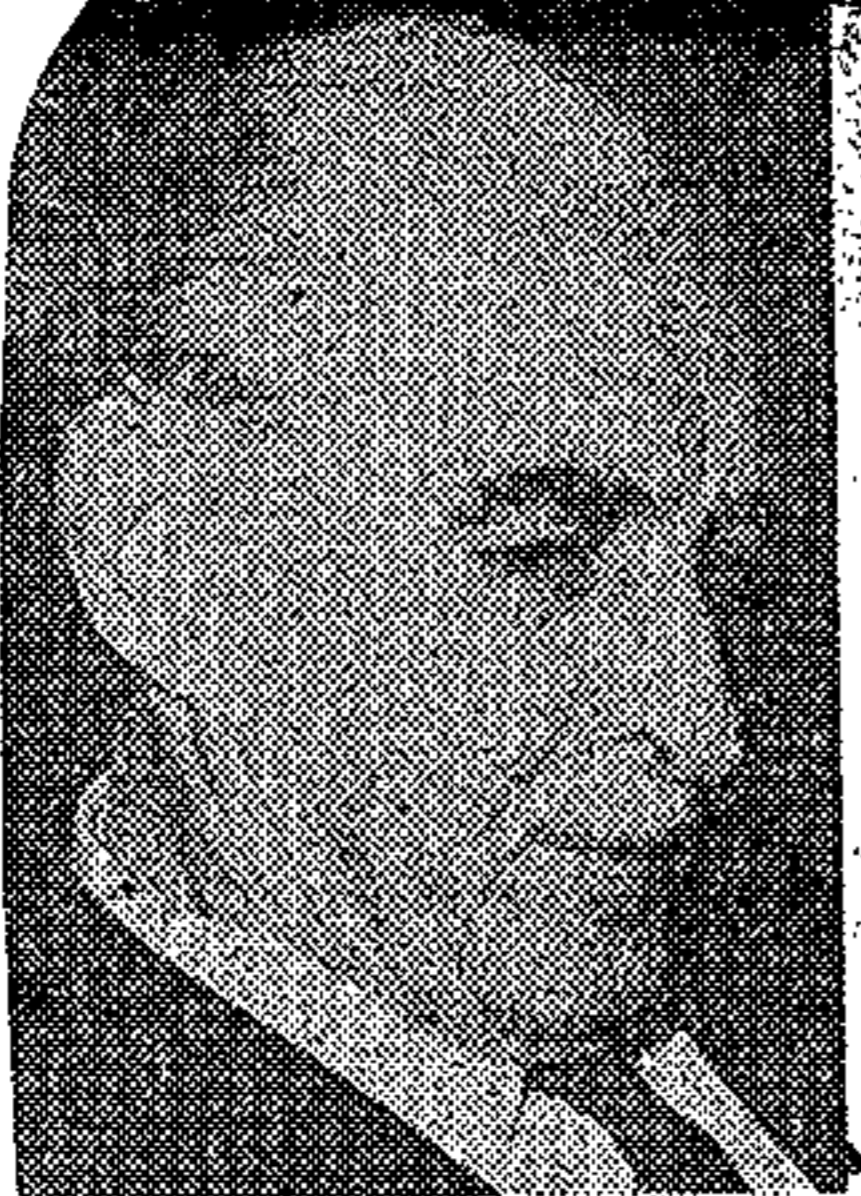
Kei claim rejected

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — The Government rejects Transkei's claim to certain districts in Natal.

In reply to questions by Mr C P van Coller (UP, South Coast) in the Assembly yesterday the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Muller, said there had been an exchange of views on the matter between the Transkei and the Government.

But the Government differed fundamentally with Transkei in regard to the claim it was making to the districts on historical grounds and could not support its assertion.



DR MULLER . . . did not agree

Kaiser's land claims rejected

AD 9/3/77

CAPE TOWN — The South African Government has rejected demands by Transkei's Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, for more land in East Griqualand and Natal.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Hilgard Muller, said yesterday the Govern-

ment "differs fundamentally from the Transkeian Government with respect to the matter and can therefore not support its assertion."

The Transkei Prime Minister warned last week when he opened the annual congress of the Transkei National Independence Party that there would be an armed struggle if his land demands were not met.

He said Elliot, Maclear, farms in Cedarville, Matatiele, Mount Currie, Harding and parts of Port Shepstone west of the Umzimkulu River were historically parts of the Transkei.

Chief Matanzima warned this was no empty threat but a warning to people "who abrogated to themselves the sole ownership of South Africa to the exclusion of all black people."

Dr Muller said although the two governments had exchanged views on the Transkei Government's claim on historical grounds to certain districts in Natal and East Griqualand, the South African Government did not agree with Transkei on its demands. — PC.

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Proc R400: Chief freed

28/3/77
[Signature]

UMTATA — Chief Neo Sibi of Matatiele was found not guilty in the Supreme Court here yesterday where he faced charges under Proclamation R400.

The Chief Justice of Transkei, Mr Justice Munik, said the State had failed to prove its case as detailed in the charge sheet. Chief Sibi, 55, was detained last August.

The charges related to the secession of the Maluti area from Transkei and its incorporation with the Qwa Qwa homeland. He also allegedly threatened those in the area who refused to sign the secession petition.

In a statement to the magistrate at Idutywa, Mr M. V. Balfour, Chief Sibi said the law states that every tribe could stand on its own according to its language, customs and traditions.

He, together with other Chiefs, requested the Department of Bantu Administration to allow Basothos to stand on their own. They were not forcing matters. It was a request. They have not received a reply.

He said he had been summoned before the then Chief Minister of Transkei, Chief Kaiser Matanzima. He was warned to leave the matter, but said he would not because he had not received a reply from the Department of Bantu Administration.

Chief Kaiser had instructed him not to hold meetings. He realised he was working against the Government.

They sent out petition forms and he was invited to a meeting in Durban last year to discuss the secession.

He told that meeting that Matatiele, Mount Fletcher and Herschel people should be amalgamated as the Government had agreed that Herschel people should amalgamate with Maluti.

He said the chiefs with whom he had drawn up the memorandum were dead and he was the only one still alive. He now realised there was nobody who could assist him in having this issue pursued.

He pleaded for pardon from the Government and would like to inform the Government that Basothos were still in Transkei and that the Government should still see to their rights. Things should proceed normally as they used to do during the time of the Bhunga.

In his evidence Chief Sibi said he distributed the petition forms to assess how many people were in favour of the move to Qwa Qwa. He did not compel people to sign them. He denied making any threats and said it was his wish that Maluti should join Qwa Qwa.

Transkei's budget is R239-m

Own Correspondent

UMTATA — Transkei's budget for the coming financial year will total R239-million, of which R165-million will come as a grant from South Africa.

The total budget represents an increase of R83-million over last year's combined expenditure.

These estimates of expenditure were tabled in the Transkei National Assembly here today by the Finance Minister Mr Tsepo Letlaka.

South Africa's R165-million grant is made under the financial arrangements of 1976 and this year includes Transkei's R40-million share in the customs union.

Transkei generated R31-million of the total estimated budget from its own sources of income.

The deficit for the coming financial year is expected to be R37-million.

Transkei in impossible hitch - MP

CAPE TOWN — The position of Transkei internationally was virtually impossible, Progref MP, Mr Harry Schwarz, said yesterday when he urged South Africa to issue passports to Transkeians who wanted to travel abroad.

Reacting to the refusal to issue South African passports to Transkeians who wished to travel abroad, Mr Schwarz said the Government had a moral obligation to issue the passports.

"The position of Transkei internationally is virtually impossible," he said. "There are no extradition treaties so it could theoretically become a haven for the unwanted from the police forces of the world. Even with South Africa it still has no extradition treaty."

"It cannot become a member of Gatt, it can have no trade, monetary or other agreement with any country except South Africa."

"It can have no international trade or currency transactions except through South Africa. Its postal and telegraph services are fraught with international problems."

"It cannot develop an internationally-based airline or shipping service."

"Even the currency and customs agreements relating to the rand block have an Alice in Wonderland atmosphere. Transkei is a part of the block, but not part of the agreement," Mr Schwarz said.

He said the only purpose Transkei passports served was "to take the place of the one-time pass which Transkeians had when they were South Africans."

"Now they must show their passports instead of their passes."

He said the Minister of the Interior, Dr Mulder, had recognised the obligation to Transkeians by not withdrawing South African passports issued before independence.

The South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Muller, had said there was no agreement with Transkei over passports, but "the reality of the situation demands that there should be such an agreement."

Spokesmen for the British, West German and United States embassies confirmed yesterday that no one holding a Transkeian passport could travel to their countries.

The European Economic Community countries have taken a common stand on Transkei's status and together with the even more antagonistic stand by the Scandinavian and Eastern European countries, has ruled out Europe for Transkeians.

However, the Transkei's Minister of Planning and Commerce, Mr R. Madikizela, and his departmental secretary, Mr A. Dunjwa, did travel to a number of European countries earlier this year, but it is not known on what passport they travelled. — PC.

Transkei Bill ^{22/3/70} scares — editor

UMTATA — The Transkeian people are "terribly scared" about the proposed Treason Bill, which will carry the death penalty for offenders, says Mr Vuyani Mrwetyana, editor of the Xhosa weekly newspaper, Isaziso.

In an open letter to the Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, in the latest edition of Isaziso, Mr Mrwetyana appeals to Chief Kaiser to drop the Bill and let Uganda "do her own things and suffer world condemnation."

The so-called Bill is already an Act because it will be retrospective to October 26 last year, the letter says.

Mr Mrwetyana says if Opposition MPs such as Mr Pascoe Ludidi, Mr Cromwell Diko and government members such as Mr Tsepo Letlaka, Mr S. W. Mbang, Miss Stella Sigcau — who are all Cabinet Ministers — and other MPs object to the Treason Bill "remember they still love you and your country"

"The people, including myself, are terribly scared in the Transkei about this coming hanging business. Before October 26 we groaned under the yoke of foreign oppressors and upon attaining independence we hit our

chests singing praises to God.

"In your words you said we got freedom without spilling a drop of blood. This is true and the world accepts this innovation, though with scepticism. Instead you spilt a few drops of ink," says the letter.

It continues: "Now sir, this Treason Act is definitely going to chop off my head and the blood of our brothers which the Europeans never did."

Mr Mrwetyana says unless the Bill is dropped Transkei will become the second most-hated country in Africa after Uganda.

Some members of Parliament whom he says he can't name, are also scared. They claim they in turn will hang when not voted back. The whole House is divided over this hanging.

"I know I will hang for this. But let it be remembered that all I said and wrote was never for myself. I believe if I am free you are also free. If I'm not then you also are not.

"Let us join our hands, Mr Prime Minister, all of us in this new state, build our country, shed fears and know life is for all," says Mr Mrwetyana. —
DDR.

Kei attack on Schwarz

Own Correspondent

UMTATA — Mr Harry Schwarz, of the PRP, has been bitterly attacked by the Matanzima brothers for urging that South African passports be issued to Transkeians who wanted to travel abroad.

Mr Schwarz had noted that Transkeian passports were not recognised abroad.

Speaking in the National Assembly, the Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Matanzima said that contrary to what Mr Schwarz had said, Transkei had relations with other countries. But, he said, this fact need not be broadcast for a "herrenvolk member like Mr Schwarz."

"I wish to warn this honourable gentleman to stick to his white racist politics and leave Transkei alone."

CROCODILE TEARS

"Mr Schwarz should spend his extra energy in organising the ill-fated marriage between his party, the Democratic Party and the United Party."

Chief Matanzima said blacks did not care for Mr Schwarz's crocodile tears.

"Our people have suffered too long from the exploitation by people of his nationality."

Under no circumstances would Transkeians travel abroad using South African passports.

Later in the Assembly the Minister of Justice, Chief George Matanzima, continued the attack repeating much of what the Prime Minister had said.

Mr Schwarz said in Cape Town today he found the attacks by the Matanzima brothers "quite unbelievable."

"What was intended was to assist Transkeians who wish to travel abroad at present greatly restricted, as only South Africa and Switzerland — on the information available — allow travel with Transkei passports."

"I think Chief Matanzima owes both me and the people of my nationality an explanation," Mr Schwarz said. "The people of my nationality are South Africans, and I presume he is referring to this."

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Schwarz upsets Kaiser

UMTATA — Transkei's Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, yesterday attacked the speech of the Progref MP, Mr Harry Schwarz, in "South Africa's racist Parliament, in which he speaks about the impossible international position of Transkeians."

Reacting to the refusal to issue South African passports to Transkeians who wished to travel abroad, Mr Schwarz said the Government had a moral obligation to issue the passports.

Chief Kaiser said Mr Schwarz's remarks did not represent the views of his Government and were un-called for. In a statement in the National Assembly he said: "This gentleman appears to underestimate the integrity and intelligence of the members of this House."

Transkeians, said the Prime Minister, would not carry any South African documents. "come what may." — DDR.

29/3/77 12/1
BUTHELEZI WARNS GOVT

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI — KwaZulu was at political war with Pretoria and those Zulus who acted as agents for the South African Government were traitors, said Chief Gatsha Buthelezi in the Legislative Assembly yesterday.

He again dealt at length with a meeting in Pietermaritzburg last year between the Commissioner-General of the Zulus, Mr. P. Torlage, and members of Zulu opposition parties.

But he exonerated Mr. Torlage from being involved in a conspiracy although he warned: "This kind of meeting must come to an end because they are putting us on a collision course."

The meeting had made Zulus suspicious because of the history of interference in KwaZulu politics by Pretoria officials, the Bureau of State Security and the Department of Information.

Pretoria could start a civil war in KwaZulu which it could not control, he said.

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What does your Johari Window look like? Look at the left side of the window (No's 1 and 2). What do you know about yourself? Could you give a general description of yourself by which your

All you know about yourself is on the left side of the Johari Window. You don't know what is on the right hand side, but you can find out more about yourself by asking others and you can gain insight by analysis of the loose bits of information you have and by thinking hard about yourself.

No. 4	The things you do not know about yourself which are unknown to others	No. 2	What you know about yourself which is unknown to others
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THE JOHARI WINDOW

Window". Here it is:

Transkei stock tax shock

2/1/73

UMTATA — The Transkeian peasantry's tax holiday is over — shock livestock levies for the first time were introduced in yesterday's Budget.

Transkei's Finance Minister, Mr T. Letlaka also announced a 1,000 per cent increase in hut tax from R1 to R10 to meet a R37 million deficit in the record R239 million budget.

Mr Letlaka's livestock levy was greeted with whistles from members of the House despite prior warning given to them of the move in a caucus meeting before the Budget was introduced.

Livestock owners will now have to pay R10 per head of cattle, R10 for each donkey, R5 a horse and mule and R2 for each sheep and each goat.

The new livestock tax should yield about R21 million a year. Additional revenue from direct taxation should yield a further R6,8 million.

Giving his reason, Mr Letlaka said: "If we are

serious about our independence we must be serious, too, about our primary industry — agriculture.

"Stock owners not selling their stock in anything near adequate numbers have ruined a potentially vast export market," he said.

Out of a total cattle population of 1 340 000 only 0,25 per cent or 3 547 cattle were marketed. The other 99,75 per cent ate up the grazing, got older or died of stock disease without benefiting Transkei, Mr Letlaka said.

Mr Letlaka asked the Assembly to see the drastic measure as a stick to drive the herd to the market and as an incentive to stockowners to look after their stock by regular dipping in order to fetch good prices.

"If the stock tax is accepted the Government will seriously consider taking over all dipping operations and abolishing the present stock rate," Mr Letlaka said.

The leader of the opposition, Mr C. Diko, attacked the move saying: "We don't accept this and the people of Transkei won't accept it. The Government must devise some other means of raising revenue."

"We have always paid our stock rate for cattle dipping. People in my area find it hard to pay 50c a beast on stock rate," Mr Diko said.

"The Government should take, say, two years explaining it to the people. With all the good intentions, this drastic move will upset the whole social system in Transkei."

Transkeian MPs call to annex the Ciskei

24/3/77

UMTATA — Transkei MPs called for legislation yesterday to annex the Ciskei unilaterally — or to negotiate for its incorporation.

The Leader of the Opposition, Mr Cromwell Diko, amended a resolution by Mr David Tezapi calling for the annexation of Whittlesea asking why the motion did not include the whole of Ciskei.

Mr Tezapi and Government members accepted Mr Diko's amendment.

Mr Diko said Transkei and Ciskei were one national unit.

"We speak one language. We have com-

mon customs and the two areas were one nation before they were colonised by the Europeans," he said.

"Because our conquerors were a clever group and exploited the situation, we were divided."

The people of Ciskei were in favour of amalgamation, but some of their leaders opposed it.

Mr Diko attacked the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Mr Lennox Sebe, whom he accused of being made a chief by government authorities.

"He is no chief as far as I am concerned," Mr Diko said.

Explaining his reasons for the attack on Mr Sebe, Mr Diko said: "The refusal of the people of Ciskei to amalgamate with Transkei is not the refusal of the people. It is only the cabinet that is refusing and in my address, I wish to bring sense to them that a united Xhosa-speaking nation must definitely be amalgamated.

"They are afraid if we

amalgamate they will lose their positions. The leaders of a nation must not look to their positions.

"If the people of Ciskei want to join us and their Cabinet refuses, that is where unilateral annexation comes in," Mr Diko said.

He emphasised he was not advocating force.

"I only want to remove the South African Government in the show. The amalgamation point of view is definitely supported by South Africa. A reasonable Pretoria Government has no alternative but to see to this fact as soon as possible," he said.

If Ciskeian leaders wanted to save their positions, they should amalgamate with transkei now.

Chief E. V. Ndamase from Libode said East London, which had an infrastructure and a port should also be included.

He called for the incorporation of the area between Aliwal North and Queenstown as this originally belonged to the Tembus. — DDR.

US may allow Transkeians in

CAPE TOWN — People holding Transkeian passports might be allowed to visit the United States in some circumstances.

The US Embassy in Cape Town was tight-lipped yesterday over the possibility of Transkeians travelling to the States, but a spokesman confirmed that the US Government did not recognise Transkei's independence.

As the US does not recognise the Transkei it follows that the newly independent country's passports are not recognised as valid travel documents in America.

But, there are indications that the US Government may consider individual applications from Transkeians who wanted to travel to America on a case-to-case basis.

As far as is known, no one has yet visited the US on a Transkeian passport.

The European Economic Community countries have taken a common stand in refusing to recognise Transkei's independent status and they will not admit people with Transkei passports other than in exceptional circumstances.

Meanwhile, at the Cape Town Press Club yesterday, the British Ambassador in South Africa, Sir David Scott, said in reply to a question, that Britain did not think Transkei satisfied present requirements for recognition.

But he stressed that circumstances could change internationally and that Britain's present attitude did not rule out recognition for all time. — PC.

Schwarz slams Matanzimas

24/2/77
JAL

CAPE TOWN — The Progressive Reform Party's Mr Harry Schwarz yesterday accused Transkei's Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, and his brother, Chief George Matanzima, of resorting to naked racialism.

The row between Transkei's leaders and the South African MP escalated as Mr Schwarz reacted to a statement by Chief Kaiser in the National Assembly over his plea to the South African Government to issue passports to Transkeians.

"I would have expected thanks for concern, not the kind of vituperation ascribed to the two ministers," Mr Schwarz said.

In his statement, Chief Kaiser told Mr Schwarz that the days were gone when the black man thought the machinations of whites were always better.

He said: "We blacks do not care for Mr Schwarz's crocodile tears".

Mr Schwarz said yesterday he read the reports of the speeches of Chief Kaiser and Chief George with "utter amazement".

Mr Schwarz said he was the one South African politician who had pleaded for international recognition of Transkei outside South Africa and he had tried to alleviate the problems arising from the lack of international recognition, particularly in regard to travel.

"What is even more remarkable is that leaders of people who have complained about racism and one of whom is reported referring in his

response to me as a member of South Africa's racist parliament are themselves resorting to naked racialism.

"Premier Matanzima refers to his people suffering too long from the exploitation of his nationality.

"My nationality is South African. George Matanzima refers to my being a Jew and is reported as saying "And you know what the Jews are doing to our people".

"Yes, I am a Jew. I reject the charges of exploitation. Jews have their share of those who do right and those who do wrong in the same way as any other group.

"My sins are my own and not the sins of my co-religionists — no more than the actions of the Matanzima brothers in what they are now doing should be visited upon all Transkeian people." — PC.

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Umtata call for Ciskei takeover

Own Correspondent

UMTATA — Members of the Government and Opposition parties in the Transkei National Assembly have called for the unilateral annexation of Ciskei by Transkei.

The debate on the takeover began yesterday as a call for the annexation of the Ciskei's Whitte-sea district, but the motion was amended to include the whole Xhosa homeland.

The amended motion is expected to be accepted unanimously, as both sides of the House are supporting it in debate.

The mover, Mr D Tezapi, of the governing party, said the Ciskei was on the verge of civil war and Transkei did not want its people involved.

"If the South African Government refuses to give us this land, I implore this Government to annex it," he said.

24/12/77

Transkei's tax holiday at an end

UMTATA — Transkei aims to revolutionise its economy with stiff new tax measures that will almost double the internal revenue in the first year.

"Transkeian peasantry's virtual tax holiday is at an end," the Minister of Finance, Mr. Tsepo Letlaka, told the House of Assembly when he delivered his 1977/78 Budget here yesterday.

His record Budget of R239 021 000 is R83,4 million more than last year's.

South Africa will give the new State a R165-million grant, R40 million of which is Transkei's share of the Customs Union.

Transkei is contributing R31 million of its own.

A deficit of R42,8 million was to be made up from an expected

R6 000 000 surplus in the Exchequer at the end of the current financial year, R28,8 million from increased taxation, and the remaining R9,2 million by borrowing on the South African capital market.

Mr. Letlaka said he was faced with more dif-

iculties in presenting this Budget than the first post-independence Budget last November, as the recession had deepened to a depression.

The Treasury had pruned R28 million from the original departmental estimates but had agreed that more cuts would

bring virtually all development to a halt and would cause large layoffs.

In spite of the cuts, a substantial budgetary deficit of R37 million still remained, which would have to be made up by new and increased taxation and controlled borrowing.

Mr. Letlaka announced the abolition of general tax of a fixed amount, more commonly known as poll tax.

"This tax of R2,50 a person a year has been payable since 1925 and, apart from its low yield in today's inflationary conditions, it has long been seen as an instrument of oppression."

Transkelians working in South Africa would still have to pay both poll tax and income tax to the South African Government, at its rates. This would be refunded to Transkei.

Loss of revenue from poll tax, which totalled R850 000 last year, would have to be made up elsewhere, Mr. Letlaka said.

The new tax increases are: a 20 percent surcharge on income tax (expected to yield R1 332 000), a 900 percent increase in local tax, from R1 a hut each year (up to a maximum of four huts) to R10 a hut each year (R2 277 000), a doubling of immovable property tax from five-eighths percent per R1 valuation to 1 1/2 percent (R320 000), a 900 percent increase in the general levy from R1 a year to R10 a year (R320 000).

Transkei expects to earn an extra R6,8 million from the increases.

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ARI WINDO

A new livestock tax was expected to fetch R21 million, though, as Mr. Letlaka foresees, "not all Transkei citizens will be excited about this Budget."

Livestock owners would have to pay R10 a year for every beast and donkey, R5 for every horse and mule and R2 for every sheep and goat. The tax burden could not be shouldered virtually exclusively by the relatively few salary earners, he told the House.

"Those whose assets are largely on the hoof and whose disclosed cash incomes are generally too low to attract a general tax based on income have far too long been contributing too little to the Exchequer."

Botswana, Burundi, Ethiopia, Nigeria and Cameroon also impose a livestock tax.

He was aware that stock-owners might each year be obliged to sell stock to pay tax. The Government was agreed that this would help the livestock industry, which suffered from over-grazing and poor market orientation.—(Sapa.)

Koyana: banished chief can stay

24/3/73

UMTATA — A Transvaal chief banished without trial to the Lady Frere district 13 years ago was not being forced to remain, Transkei's Minister of Foreign Affairs, said yesterday.

Mr Digby Koyana said a report that Chief Laynas Mashile, 49, had applied to his department to leave Transkei was untrue.

"No such request was made. However, when we became aware of this man's position, we investigated the matter. We consider the situation to be very irregular," Mr. Koyana said.

His department communicated with the South African authorities who had agreed to have the chief back.

Chief Masile was arrested and detained in 1961 for being a member

of the banned ANC. He was banished to Lady Frere and forced to give up his chieftainship.

"Under no circumstances do we want to keep a prisoner of another country," Mr Koyana said.

Chief Masile would not, however, be forced to return to South Africa. A possible basis on which he could remain would be as a political exile by applying to the Transkei Department of Justice.

If Chief Masile was allowed to remain, his South African banning restriction would not be enforced in Transkei, Mr. Koyana said. — DDR.

It's a long road winding round 'closed' Transkei

ENTERING the Transkei can be a lengthy business if you don't happen to hold a South African passport.

In fact a "length" of almost 200 km extra for a Cypriot businessman who lives in Harding, southern Natal, and does frequent business in Maritzburg.

For to get there, a distance of 160 km, Mr Spiro Constantinou can no longer go the direct route through the Umzimkulu enclave.

He must travel instead to Port Shepstone, north up the coast almost to Durban, and then inland again to the Natal capital . . . altogether some 350 km.

And the reason is that "Cyprus does not recognise Transkei", and along with all other foreign passport holders, excluding South Africans, they can only enter or leave at either Umzimkulu in the north, or Kei Bridge in the south.

BY WIM VAN VOLSEM

Or of course enter and depart by air. If Mr Constantinou enters at Umzimkulu, which is near Harding, he may not exit from Transkei at any other point. Kei Bridge would be closed to him.

The implications for businessmen and tourists are endless, and the Express approached the South African Deputy Secretary of the Interior for clarification.

He said that anyone travelling with the correct visas (which Mr Constantinou had together with permanent South African residence), then border officials had no right to refuse him entry.

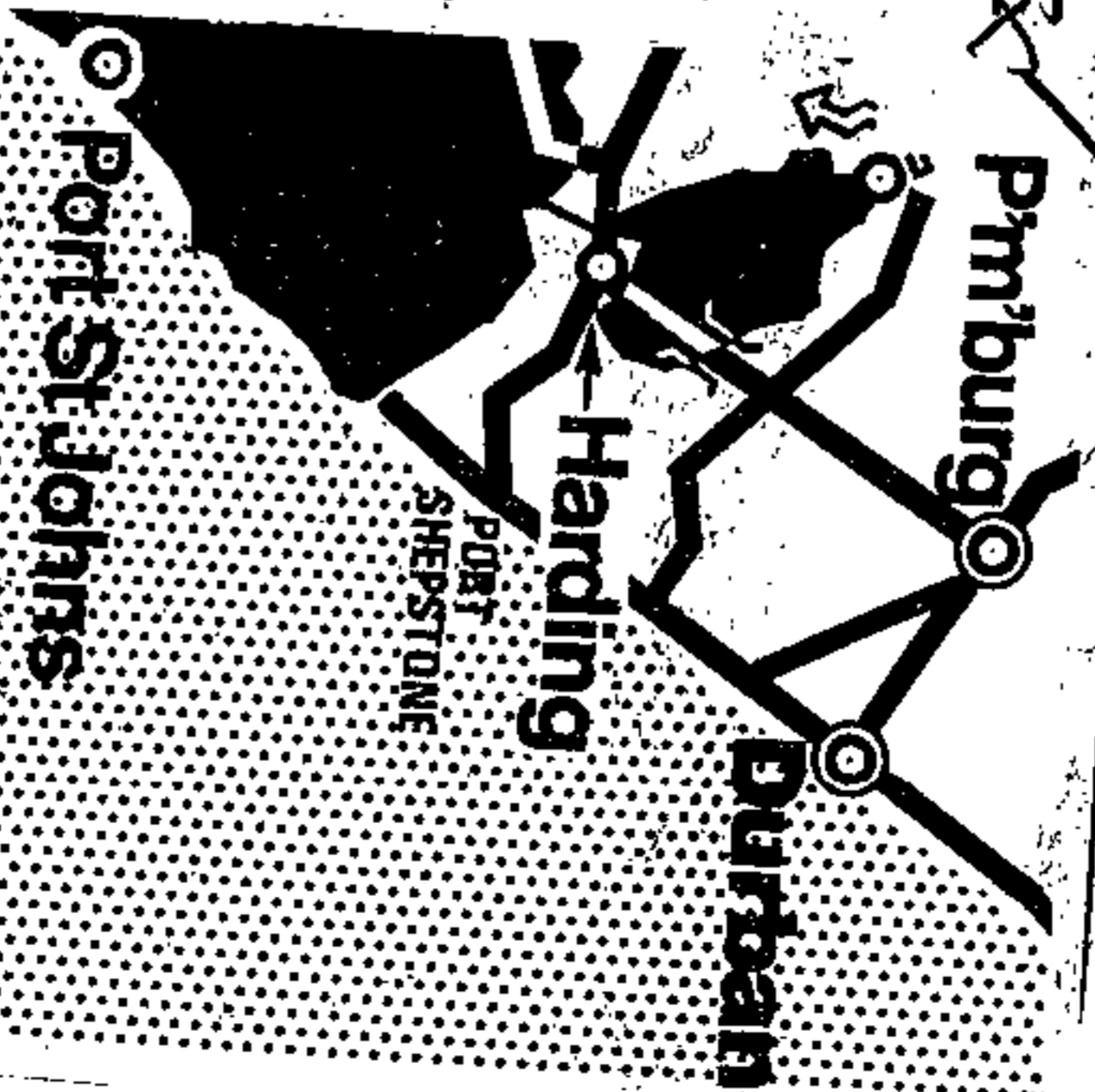
Unfortunately the Transkei authorities do not agree. The Transkei Secretary for the Interior, Mr Laurie Ndesi, told me that such concessions issued by Pretoria were not recognised by the Transkei.

A spokesman for the Railways told me that people travelling by SAR coach have their customs and travel documents attended to at their departure. He said that users of public transport would not be subject to conditions at uncontrolled border points. "Our buses go through controlled posts whenever possible," he added.

But Mr Ndesi was adamant: "Non-South African foreigners can only leave or enter via Kei Bridge or Umzimkulu or otherwise Umlata Airport. There are no concessions."

Mr Constantinou told me after I had informed him of the consequences of his status: "I will have to take out South African citizenship. It's the only solution if I want to carry on my business."

Consular and diplomatic representatives of several countries in South Africa confirmed that although their countries did not recognise the Transkei as an independent



country, Transkeians could obtain visas and that they had done so in a number of cases already.

Representatives contacted included the United States, Britain, France, Canada, Holland, Germany, Italy and Israel.

All have more or less the same procedure: the application is sent through to their respective capitals and if granted a visa is issued on a separate sheet. It is not stamped in the Transkei passport as that is considered "worthless."

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Mtshizana: we won't rest until SA non-racial

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28/1/77

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UMTATA — A former Robben Island prisoner and now a staunch supporter of the Transkei National Independence Party, Mr Louis Mtshizana, said blacks would never rest until a truly non-racial society was established in South Africa.

Mr Mtshizana, who was banished from Mdantsane to Herschel by the Ciskeian Government before Herschel was annexed to the Transkei, said: "We are irrevocably committed to the establishment of this type of society."

He said Transkei had always said its independence was meaningless without the freedom of all the black masses of Africa.

"We are determined to lend both moral and material support to our brothers still groaning under the yoke of political exploitation while at the same time consolidating and endeavouring to give meaning to the independence of our fatherland," Mr Mtshizana said.

The onus was on Transkeians to make independence viable.

Transkei had the necessary human potential and above all the people of Transkei had the will and determination to make the independence of their motherland viable.

"The world must give them a chance," Mr Mtshizana said. "Is it not laughable that the international community gives recognition to such politically unstable states as Lesotho, while refusing the same to Transkei?" he asked.

"When comparing Lesotho with Transkei, you are comparing two incomparable entities," he said.

Mr Mtshizana said it was interesting to note there had been a marked intensification of the war of words against Transkei independence — both inside and outside.

"An argument had been advanced that Transkei as an independent state was

nothing but a political by-product of the obnoxious policy of apartheid and that those who supported the so-called independence of Transkei were political frauds pandering to the sentiments of the Vorster regime," he said.

"They are accused of being accessories to the crime of shameless fragmentation of their fatherland, South Africa.

"We have always reacted to these accusations, but I must say that at times we are not apt to overreact and this has exposed us to further and more trenchant criticisms."

He said normally they should have no difficulty in exposing the fallacy of these charges. With the independence of Transkei, all that had happened was that a moral wrong committed by the British against the people of Transkei had been righted.

"To us has reverted what has always belonged to us," he said. "Let it be made quite clear that to us of Transkei it is of no consequence or importance how the Transkei has come back to us."

Mr Mtshizana said Dr Hastings Banda of Malawi agitated for the fragmentation of the federation that was predominantly inhabited by his people, known then as Nyasaland, and eventually gained political independence. There were no charges of racialism or political betrayal of the oppressed masses of Africa.

"When the Kaundas and Nkumbulas followed, the whole of Africa sang praises of these illustrious sons of Africa," Mr Mtshizana said.

He said when Rhodesia eventually became free from colonial rule, the process of fragmentation of the federation would have been completed and the whole of Africa would rejoice.

"Why then this crazy noise when Transkei decides to break away from South Africa?" he asked. — DDR.

R190 000 home for consul?

28/3/75 MS 103

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JOHANNESBURG — The Houghton mansion to be bought for the Transkei Consul in Johannesburg was a give-away at R190 000, owner Mr Sonny Sasson said yesterday.

"In fact, I'll be losing on the deal," he said.

But Mr Sasson would not say anything more about the deal — there was no deal at all, he said. He was trying to contact the Transkei Embassy last night before commenting further.

Although the Transkei Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr M. Lujabe, came to Johannesburg and chose the house himself, final approval had not yet come through. Mr Lujabe said in Umtata yesterday he expected the Transkei Treasury would approve his purchase this week.

He had had a lot of offers, Mr Lujabe said, and he had gone round with an architect to inspect them all.

Most of the others — all in plush white suburbs — cost between R55 000 and

R70 000, the sort of price Transkei is paying for diplomatic houses in Pretoria, Cape Town, Durban and Port Elizabeth.

But Mr Lujabe said he had chosen the most suitable house.

The stately old house is set back above a hectare of spacious rolling lawn and woodland overlooking Louis Botha Avenue — more than twice the size of a city block.

It has four bedrooms, all with bathrooms, large dining and living rooms and a big freshly panelled room downstairs which would be suitable for state functions.

If the agreed price of R190 000 is passed, the Johannesburg Consul, Mr S.S. Duheni, will have the most expensive house bought by Transkei for its diplomatic staff in South Africa. The Ambassador himself, Prof M. Njisane, is having a house built in Pretoria's diplomatic suburb of Waterkloof for R60 000. — DDC

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THE JOHARI WINDOW

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NEW TAX CUT

UMTATA — The Transkei Government has decided to reduce by half the new controversial livestock tax announced last week by the Minister of Finance, Mr. Tsepo Letlaka, the Prime Minister, Dr. Kaiser Matanzima, said here yesterday.

Joining the budget debate he said the new tax had been lowered to a level that would enable everybody to contribute to the running of the country.

This move followed pressure from both opposition and government members to have the taxes, which had been increased by 900 percent, reduced.

"We want people to improve their stock so that they can get good prices.

"Times are changing and we must also change our ways and adopt better breeding methods," the Prime Minister said. — (Sapa.)

Natal Mercury 29/3/77

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Matanzima threat on Griqualand



Own Correspondent

UMTATA — Prime Minister Kaiser Matanzima has threatened to break relations with South Africa and embark on an armed struggle if East Griqualand is incorporated into Natal.

His warning was given in the Transkei National Assembly today while speaking on an urgent motion deprecating the action of the Cape and Natal administrators in accepting in principle a recommendation by the Steyn committee of inquiry that East Griqualand become part of Natal.

Chief Matanzima called on the South African Government to transfer the land to "the Republic of Transkei forthwith."

He said: "I want to tell the world and South Africa in particular that if this claim by Natal is implemented we shall come to the parting of the ways as far as Transkei and South Africa are concerned."

ALL WILL GO

Transkei would break all agreements entered into with South Africa, withdraw its ambassador from Pretoria and return all white officials on loan to it from the South African Government.

After breaking relations with South Africa, Transkei would seek diplomatic ties "with any other strong country in the world," he said.

This remark sparked interjections by the members of "Hear hear, Podgorny, Podgorny."

"This can only lead to armed struggle between Transkei and the Republic of South Africa," he said.

The motion was supported by the leader of the opposition, Mr Cromwell Diko.

"Fortunately a big man from Russia is in Southern Africa. It will not take long to contact him and tell him to come and save us," Mr Diko said.

● Provincial heads accept Griqua plan — Page 26.

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Natal Mercury 30/3/77

EG can go says Cape

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Mercury Reporter

PIETERMARITZBURG — A recommendation by the Steyn Committee of Inquiry that East Griqualand be incorporated into Natal has been accepted in principle by the Administrators - in - Executive - Committee of Natal and the Cape.

This was learned here yesterday when a joint statement by the Administrators of the two Provinces was released to the Press.

A joint meeting of the two Administrators and their Executive Committees will be held in East Griqualand "in the near future" when all the details will be thrashed out.

The Administrator of Natal, Mr. Ben Havemann, said yesterday that a date for the meeting still had to be arranged.

Should agreement be reached at the meeting the report of the Steyn Committee of Inquiry, together with a joint White Paper, will be tabled simultaneously in the Natal and Cape Pro-

vincial Councils during the main session in May.

At the same session, a motion petitioning Parliament for the incorporation of East Griqualand into Natal will be introduced.

If the motion is adopted by both Provincial Councils, the petition will be presented to Parliament for consideration.

The move to Natal is likely to be welcomed by most people in East Griqualand.

"We have been waiting for this for 90 years. The decision must be welcomed. It is totally logical and sensible," said Mr. Peter Miller, secretary of the East Griqualand Farmers' Union and secretary of the area's Regional Development Association.

"There is a vociferous minority which does not favour incorporation, but the majority of people are right behind the move," he said.

30/Dec/77 DW = 2

Provincial heads accept Griqua plan

30/3/78

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Administrators of the Cape and Natal have accepted the recommendation of a committee of inquiry to incorporate East Griqualand into Natal and change the boundary between Natal and the Cape Province.

A joint statement by Dr L A P A Munnik, Administrator of the Cape, and Mr W W B Havemann, Administrator of Natal, said the committee of inquiry appointed by both Administrators had supported the main recommendation in favour of Natal annexing East Griqualand.

The committee was formed in May last year under Mr Justice M T Steyn. East Griqualand has been under the Cape administration for the past 80 years.

Other recommendations of the committee's report and practical, administrative, financial, legal and constitutional matters will be considered by the two Administrators and their executive committees at a joint meeting to be held in the near future at a venue in Griqualand East, the statement said.

If agreement is reached at the meeting, the report and a white paper will be tabled in both provincial councils during the May 1977 session and a motion introduced in Parliament.

In April last year, the Transkei appealed to the South African Government to cede East Griqualand to the Transkei and in October, the Coloured Representative Council called for a commission of inquiry to investigate the returning to the coloured people of land in East Griqualand, originally owned by the Griqua people.

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R113⁵⁰ m grant to Transkei

CAPE TOWN — The budgetted expenditure for the Department of Foreign Affairs for the 1977/8 financial year has rocketed by R126 647 000 — but most of this is a grant to Transkei.

An amount of R113 544 000 is to be given to Transkei, all of which is payable in terms of Act 106 of 1976 except R44 000 which is for the salaries and allowances to judges seconded to Transkei.

Another R6 320 000 is to be spent on salaries and allowances of personnel seconded to Transkei.

Besides Transkei, Malawi and Rhodesia are the only countries in Africa with whom South Africa will have diplomatic representation.

No amounts have been budgetted for the consulates which used to exist in Maputo, Mozambique and Luanda.

It will spend R139 870 on the mission at Lilongwe in Malawi, an increase of R32 270 over last year, R290 640 on the mission at Salisbury in Rhodesia, an increase of R55 030, and R140 240 on the mission at Umtata in Transkei.

At present, there are six South African diplomats in Malawi, eight in Rhodesia, and five in Transkei.

A further R4 543 000 has been budgetted for "other" assistance to and co-operation with foreign countries — an increase of over R3 million from last year.

A sum of R250 000 has also been allocated to the foreign affairs special account. — PC.

TRANSKEI WAR THREAT ON EG

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Natal Mercury 31/3/77
Mercury Correspondent

UMTATA — Transkei's Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, yesterday threatened to break off relations with South Africa and start an armed struggle if East Griqualand became part of Natal.

In a special motion deprecating the Cape and Natal administrations, he warned of serious repercussions if South Africa did not hand over East Griqualand to Transkei.

He called on South Africa to hand East Griqualand to Transkei immediately.

Kokstad originally belonged to Chief Faku of the Pondo nation and Cedarville to the Pondos, he said.

The paramount chief criticised the committee of inquiry chaired by Mr. Justice Steyn which recommended the incorporation of East Griqualand into Natal.

The Transkei leader said the commission had not taken evidence from Transkeian Africans before reaching their decision.

He said if this claim by Natal was implemented, Transkei would have to break all agreements with South Africa and withdraw its embassy in Pretoria besides sending home the South African Ambassador and advisers.

Struggle

"We shall develop relations with any other nation.

"This is going to lead to nothing else but an armed struggle," warned Chief Matanzima.

The Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Cromwell Diko, seconded the motion saying he had always queried the role of South African advisers in Transkei.

He said the Steyn committee had just wanted to protect White interests.

"Fortunately, a big man from Russia is in southern Africa. It will not take a long time to contact him and tell him to come and save us.

"An armed struggle will definitely follow. I will lead the armed struggle," said Mr. Diko.

Rattling

The Administrator of Natal, Mr. Ben Havemann, last night said the "assegai rattling" of the Transkei Prime Minister was designed for overseas consumption.

Mr. Havemann said he was not in a position to comment on the statement made by Paramount Chief Matanzima as Transkei was a foreign country and it was up to South Africa's Prime Minister to make a statement if necessary.

Mr. Frank Martin, leader of the United Party in the Natal Provincial Council, said he could not change Chief Matanzima's mind.

"He must do whatever he believes he must do. Quite naturally, we will do what we believe we have to do," he said.

War threat over East Griqualand

31/3/77
DD

UMTATA — Transkei's Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, yesterday threatened to break all relations with South Africa and start an armed struggle if East Griqualand was incorporated into Natal.

bassy in Pretoria and send the South African Ambassador and South African advisers back to South Africa, he said.

"This is going to lead to nothing else but an armed struggle," Chief Kaiser warned.

Transkei had tried to negotiate peacefully for the land, but armed struggle was consequential when people did not agree peacefully, he said.

Chief Kaiser also brushed aside the sweeping new powers envisaged for homelands as an entrenchment of their enslavement.

The Leader of the Op-

Kaiser Matanzima's threatening statement warrants a statement from the Prime Minister," he said.

"For more than a decade we have repeatedly warned the Government that you cannot grant independence until you have finally and satisfactorily settled the questions of boundaries and land claims".

The Administrator of Natal, Mr Ben Havemann, said last night the "assegai rattling" of the Transkei Prime Minister was designed for overseas consumption. — DDR-DDC-PC.

In a special motion deprecating the Cape and Natal Administrations, Chief Kaiser warned of serious repercussions if South Africa did not hand over East Griqualand to Transkei immediately.

"We have no doubt the Republican Government will take into serious consideration our view unless South Africa has no regard for the black voice in the country," Chief Kaiser said.

Kokstad originally belonged to Chief Faku of the Pondo nation and Cedarville also belonged to the Pondos, he said.

Chief Kaiser criticised the committee of inquiry chaired by Mr Justice Steyn of the Free State Supreme Court which recommended the incorporation. He said the commission had not taken any evidence from the black people of Transkei before coming to their decision.

"We regard this as a calous move and a complete disregard of the black man's voice in South Africa."

"We want to tell the world, and South Africa in particular, if this claim by Natal is implemented we shall have to come to a parting of ways between South Africa and Transkei," Chief Kaiser said.

Transkei would have to break all agreements with South Africa. Transkei would withdraw their em-

position. Mr Cromwell Diko, seconded the motion saying he had always queried the role of South African advisers in Transkei.

"It is high time these watchdogs for the oppressor returned home," Mr Diko said.

He said the committee of inquiry just wanted to protect white interests.

"Fortunately a big man from Russia is in Southern Africa. It will not take a long time to contact him and tell him to come and save us.

"An armed struggle will definitely follow. I will lead the armed struggle. If things come to a push we shall invite whoever wants to supply us with arms to help us," Mr Diko said.

The Minister of Finance, Mr T. Letlaka warned South Africa to take Chief Kaiser's warning seriously.

"The forces of freedom will not allow one racial group to determine the freedom of the people on this part of the continent.

"It is clear the Republic of South Africa regards Transkei's independence as a big joke. We will go to any lengths to substantiate our rights in this land," Mr Letlaka said.

The Natal leader of the United Party, Mr Radclyffe Cadman, said last night Mr Vorster could not remain silent on Chief Kaiser's threat.

Paramount Chief

RDM 31/3/77

Matanzima threatens war again over border issue

UMTATA. — The Prime Minister of Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, has again threatened to wage an armed struggle against South Africa if East Griqualand is not returned to Transkei peacefully. He also threatened to cut diplomatic ties with SA.

Chief Matanzima was reacting to a report that Mr Justice Steyn, head of a committee of inquiry into the border issue had recommended that the boundary between Natal and

the Cape be changed to incorporate East Griqualand into Natal.

In an urgent motion in the National Assembly he said Transkei strongly objected to this decision.

"We hope to communicate with the Prime Minister of South Africa and if this recommendation is accepted, to warn him that there will be serious repercussions.

"If this claim is implemented we shall have to break all agreements between Transkei and South

Africa. We shall have to withdraw our embassy in Pretoria and send back the South African Embassy and their seconded officials," he said.

Transkei would establish relations with any powerful country it chose. The Minister of Health and Social Welfare, Mr H. D. Mlonyeni, interjected "Podgorny".

The Prime Minister said this was going to lead to an armed struggle with South Africa.

On the sweeping powers

for homelands contained in a new Bill published in Cape Town on Tuesday, he said it was a move by South Africa to make Blacks think they had more powers.

"Already certain leaders are jubilant about this. They don't realise that this is entrenchment of their slavery," he said.

The leader of the opposition, Mr Cromwell Diko, volunteered to lead the armed struggle if East Griqualand was not handed over. — Sapa.

UMTATA — The detention of Democratic Party leaders before nomination day led to some countries wanting to recognise Transkei's independence withholding recognition, the deputy leader of the DP, Mr O. N. Mpondo, has told a party executive meeting.

Now the political leaders of Transkei were making political blunders by "continually un-

DP told detentions halted recognition

leashing vicious onslaughts against the Western powers, notably Britain and America," Mr Mpondo said.

"They not only destroy their image, but also prejudice their chances of recognition."

The executive expressed full confidence in their leader, Mr Hector Ncokazi.

The Executive decided the party would not contest by-elections to be held in Umtata and Willowvale on May 26 because it

wanted nothing less than a general election where all political parties could participate.

Mr Ncokazi said the party would wait for the proposed Treason Bill to be passed and then the party would review its position.

"It is apparent the Government is gunning for us, so must maintain a low profile in Transkei politics until the end of the session." — DDR.