

HOMELANDS - TRANSKEI - GENERAL.

JUNE 1977

244.

Wynberg home for black consul

CAPE TIMES 13/6/77

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CHIEF Mandlenkosi Dumalisile, Transkei's resident consul in Cape Town, will soon move from Langa to Wynberg where the Transkeian Government has bought him a double-storey house in the heart of one of Cape Town's affluent areas.

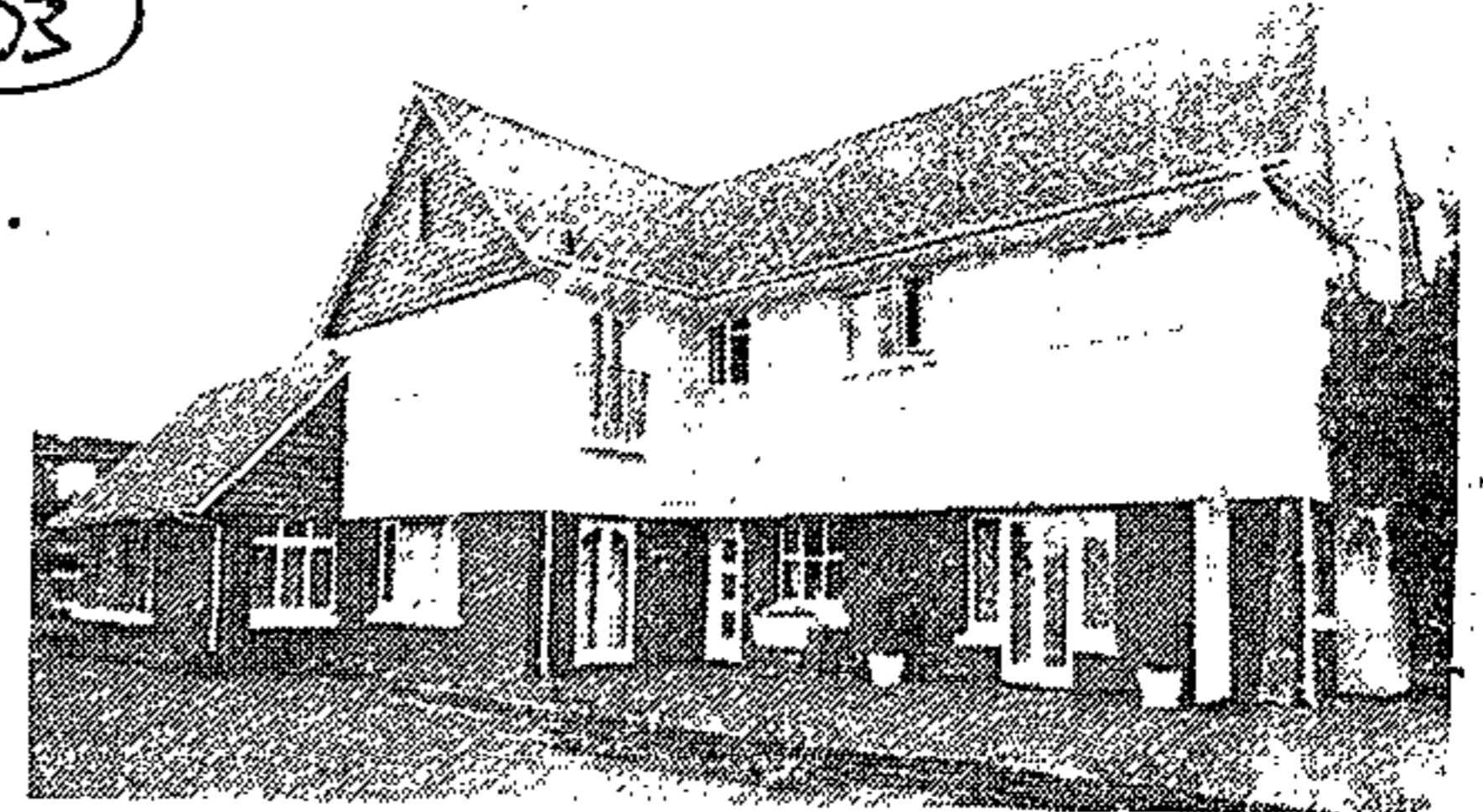
The house, Quarry Heights, has four bedrooms, a lounge, dining-room, study and sun-room, as well as a swimming pool in a well laid-out garden. It is situated on more than an acre of land in Primrose Avenue, Wynberg.

Chief Dumalisile confirmed yesterday that the house had been bought by the

Transkeian Government and said he and his family would be moving from their Langa home at the end of this month or early next month. He said he did not know the cost of the house.

He conceded that the new home would be bigger than his present five-roomed house in Langa which is owned by the Bantu Affairs Administration Board.

Asked whether he was planning to send his children to school in the area, the consul said they were at present at school in Transkei and would be coming home only for holidays.



This house in Primrose Avenue, Wynberg, will soon be the home of the Transkei consul in Cape Town, Chief Mandlenkosi Dumalisile.

THE BROTHERS

1947

981]

MICIO: Now what is it?

DEMEA: There's Hegio, their closest relative, who'll be a connexion of ours. He's a poor man, and we ought to do something for him.

MICIO: Well, what?

DEMEA: There's that little bit of property just outside the town which you're always letting out. We can give it to him and he'll make good use of it.

MICIO: Do you call that a 'little bit'?

DEMEA: Big or little, it's what we must do. He has been a father to the girl, he's a good man and one of us, so he ought to have it. After all, I'm only appropriating the sentiment you expressed just now, Micio: 'the besetting fault of us all is that in old age we think too much of money'. Wise words and well put! We must rid ourselves of this defect, and put the truth in this saying into practice.

MICIO [*drily*]: I'm glad to hear it. Very well. Hegio shall have it when Aeschinus likes.

AESCHINUS: Thank you, father.

DEMEA: Now you are my true brother, body and soul! [*aside*] And I've got his own knife at his throat!

[SYRUS comes out of the house, dusting himself down.]

SYRUS: Your orders have been carried out, Sir.

DEMEA: Good man. And now I should like to propose that this very day Syrus should receive his freedom.

MICIO: His freedom? Him? Whatever for?

DEMEA: For lots of reasons.

SYRUS [*eagerly*]: Oh, master, you're a fine gentleman, Sir, indeed you are. I've looked after both the young masters since they were boys, cared for them, taught them, guided them, always given them the best advice I could. . . .

DEMEA [*drily*]: So I see. And there are other things besides - bargain hunting, procuring a girl, putting on a dinner-party

at all like it?

SYRUS:

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Liquor law change

UMTATA — The maximum liquor licence fee in Transkei in future will be R1 000, the Minister of Justice, Chief George Matanzima, announced in the National Assembly yesterday.

He was speaking during the second reading of the Liquor Amendment Bill.

"Under existing legislation the licence fee for a liquor business is determined on a sliding scale based on the gross profits of the business during the preceding year and no limit to the licence fee is prescribed," Chief George explained.

It was found when calculating the fees for large urban businesses and wholesale and brewing concerns the licence fee payable was so high as to make some businesses non-viable.

Under the unamended Act a hotel with an annual turn-over of R150 000 would have to pay a fee of R1 490. — DDR.

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"MARKETED"

Smith

Transkei to see banned play?

2/16/77
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KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — A play banned in South Africa may be the first of its kind to be seen by Transkeians, following arrangements by a Mount Frere promoter, Mr G. Boltina.

The play, Trial, by a Port Elizabeth playwright, Rev Ebenezer Maqina, was banned last week.

Mr Boltina had booked the play for a run in the eastern Cape and Border before taking it to Transkei.

He said yesterday that when he went to Port Elizabeth last week to finalise arrangements with Mr Maqina, the playwright showed him a telegram from the State advising him of the ban.

Efforts by Mr Boltina to open the play's run at Grahamstown were stymied when he was refused permission by the local authority. The King

William's Town local authority gave him permission to stage the production at Ginsberg but it was withdrawn after the ban.

He did not hear again from the East London local authority after he made arrangements for a show at Duncan Village.

Mr Boltina said although he had not approached the responsible Minister in Transkei, he had been told by officials close to the Government there would be no problem if he staged the banned play in Transkei.

The play depicts detention without trial of blacks in South Africa as well as the relations between the Security Police and the detainees.

It is the second Maqina play to be banned. Give Us This Day was the first. — DDR.

Umtata envoy^{21/6/77 DA}₍₁₀₃₎ at OAU talks?

UMTATA — Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said last night he could not say whether or not Transkei would apply to join the Organisation of African Unity at a meeting in Gabon next month.

According to a report from Washington, Transkei's representative in America, Mr Leslie Masimini, will attend the OAU meeting in Libreville, Gabon.

Mr Masimini, a former PAC executive officer, hopes to put Transkei's case to the delegates. He will attend the meeting of foreign ministers as well as the summit from July 2 to July 5, the report said.

Chief Kaiser said he could not say what Mr Masimini was doing as he was in the United States. He was expecting to hear from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the matter.

He could not comment further on the matter as it was still being discussed at top level in Transkei.

According to the Washington report, Transkei officials will join Mr Masimini in Gabon. Among them would be a number of junior officials in the Department of Foreign Affairs and possibly Members of Parliament.

Chief Kaiser would not say whether any MPs would attend the meeting.

At the summit, the newly independent former French territory of Afar and Issas may become the 49th member of the OAU after its independence on June 27.

Mr Masimini hopes Transkei will become the 50th member. — DDR.

100 000 cycles from Dimbaza

16/77
16/77
16/77

The most comprehensive pedal cycle manufacturing and distribution network in South Africa has been established by a sole supply and distribution agreement between the oldest and biggest cycle distribution network in South Africa, and the country's youngest cycle manufacturing plant.

The L.K. Hurwitz group of companies and Microsteel Cycle Manufacturing Company of Dimbaza has a closely linked manufacturing and distribution network with worldwide interests.

In announcing the agreement, Mr Stanley Hurwitz, managing director of L.K. Hurwitz and Son Ltd, and Mr Ronnie Kruger, managing director of Microsteel Cycle Manufacturing Company (Pty) Ltd, said the joint

venture will enable both companies to give a comprehensive and extensive model range and distribution service to local consumers.

The L.K. Hurwitz group has been in the cycle distribution business in South Africa since 1903.

Microsteel, who commenced the production of cycles in a temporary plant in Port Elizabeth only ten months ago, is associated with the Heidemann-Werke of Western Germany, one of the larger European cycle manufacturers, and also manufacturers of automobile components in Germany, Mexico and Brazil.

A new and ultra modern cycle plant has been built for Microsteel in conjunction with the Ciskei Development Corporation at Dimbaza near King

William's Town. The new plant will be in production in July 1977, and will represent an investment of R1.3 million.

In explaining the reason for the joint venture, Mr Kruger said with the specialised knowledge required when planning model ranges and market requirements, his company considered it imperative that a close working relationship should be established between the company and an experienced local distributor.

Negotiations between the two companies resulted in the sole supply and distribution agreement being signed. The venture will enable the L.K. Hurwitz group to make an important contribution to the model policies of the manufacturing plant.

Microsteel enjoys the

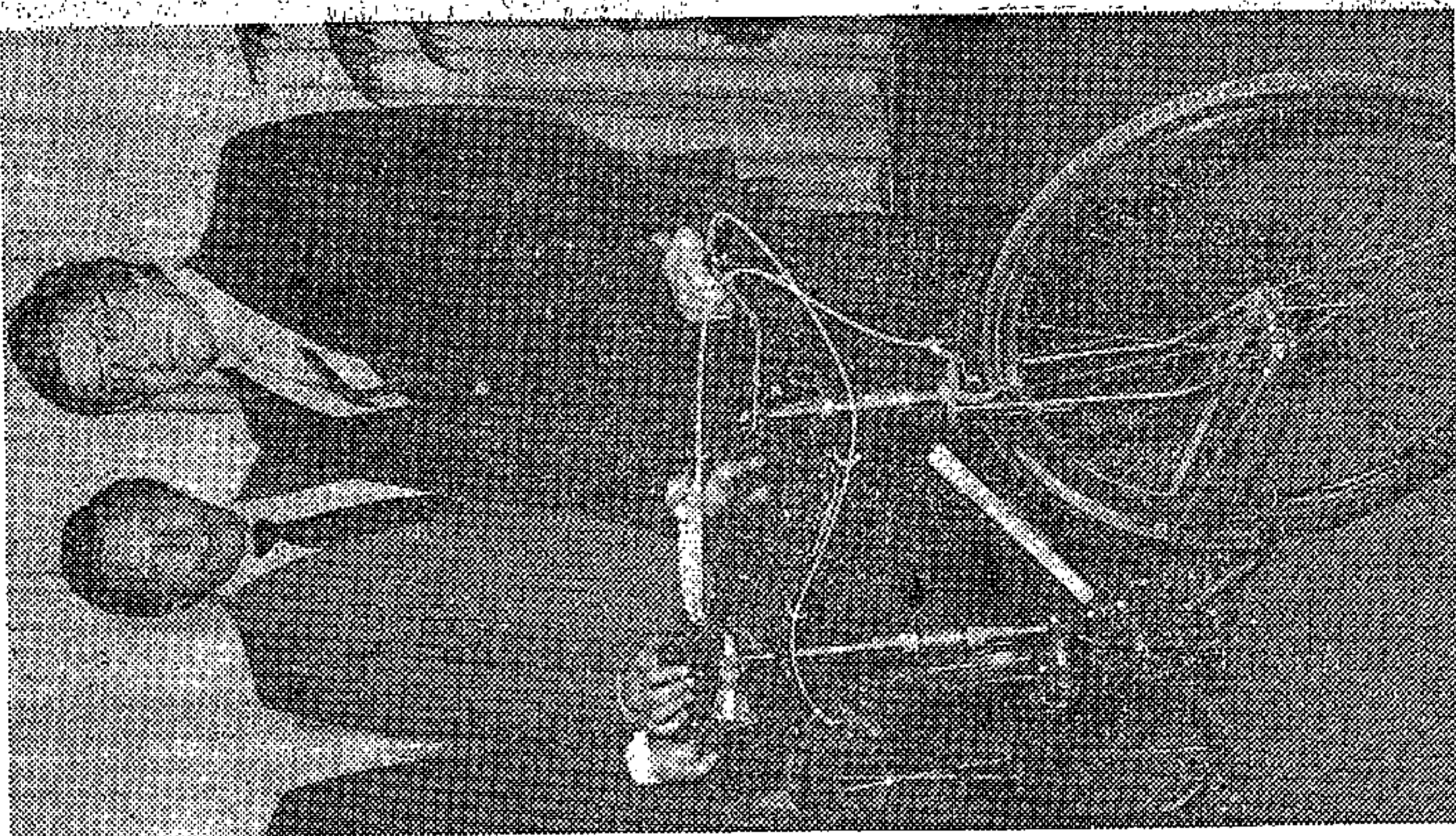
full technical backing and know-how of the German plant, where all initial model development and design will be undertaken to specifications supplied by the South African partners.

The new plant at Dimbaza will produce an extensive range of modern cycles with a South African content of some 80 per cent. The plant will have a single shift capacity of 100 000 cycles a year.

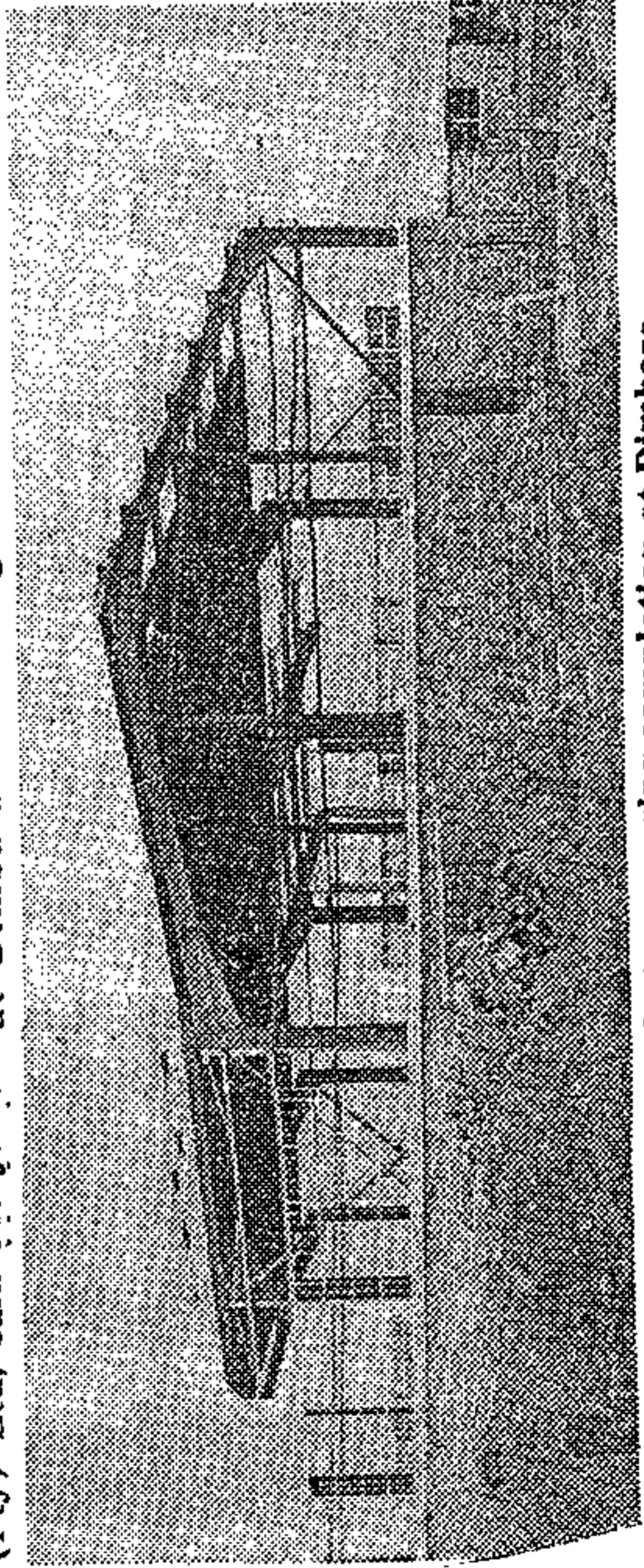
Through Heidemann Export, export contracts have already been negotiated, enabling Microsteel to export cycles not commonly produced in Europe.

Mr Hurwitz said his group has been intimately involved in the cycle trade for many years, and the technical quality and high standard of the cycles produced by the Heidemann group, convinced him that they would be even better able to serve the cycle market in South Africa should they specialise in the marketing of this range of cycles.

Microsteel's cycles are brand-named Western Flyer, and according to Mr Hurwitz, the first few thousand cycles produced by the Port Elizabeth plant has been accepted with enthusiasm by the more than 4000 retailers which is serviced by his company.



Mr Stanley Hurwitz (left) and Mrs Ronnie Kruger with a Western Flyer cycle.



The cycle factory nearing completion at Dimbaza.

Suppl. to D.D. 1/6/77

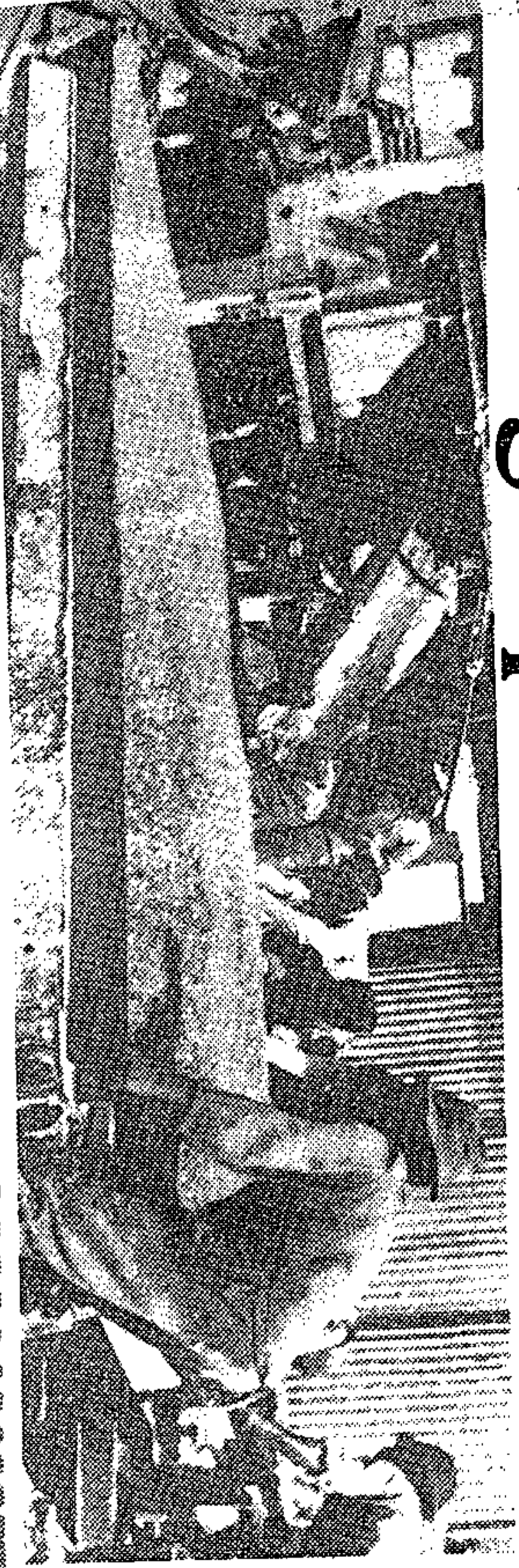
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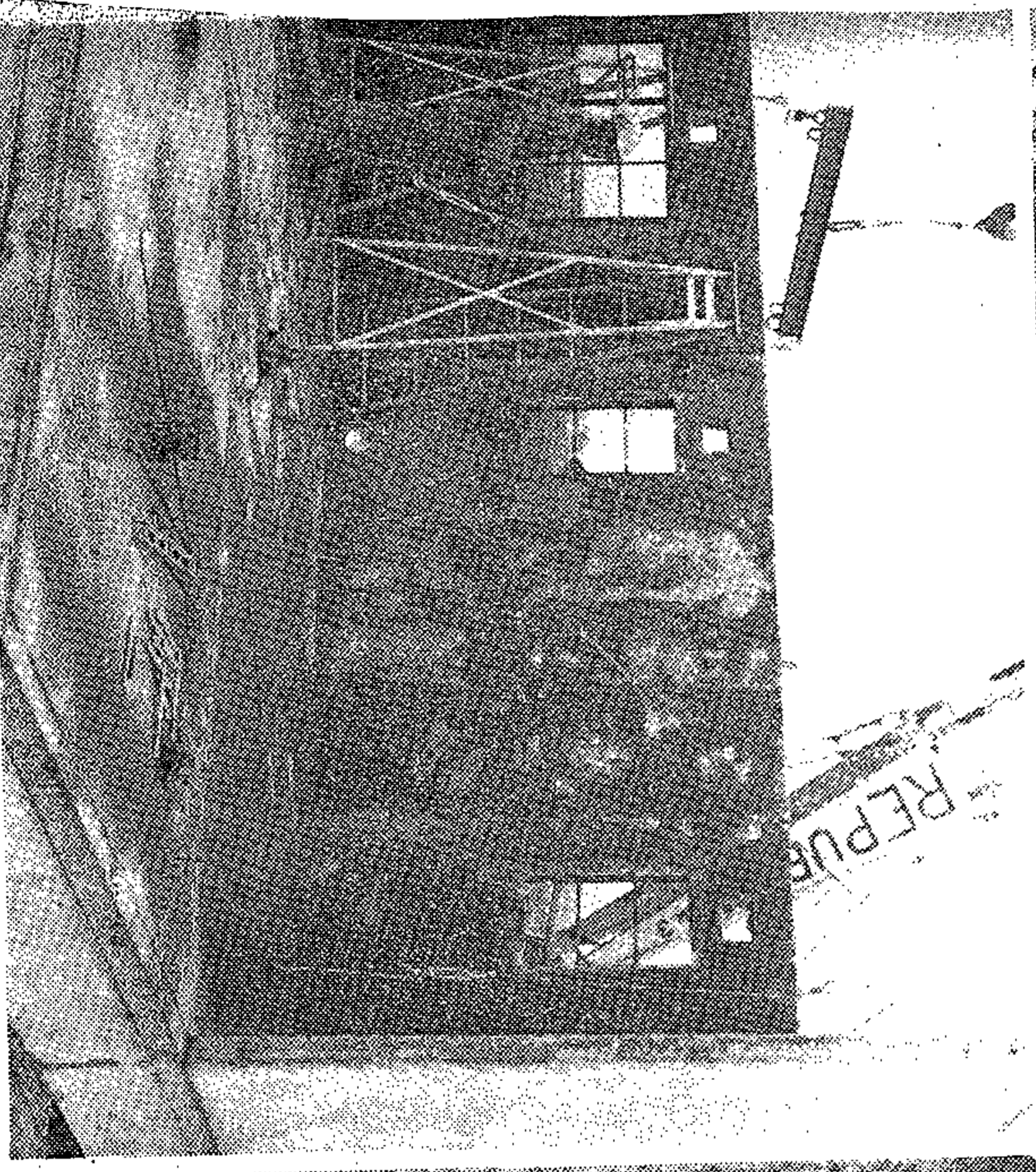
Putting up a house in a day

Supplement

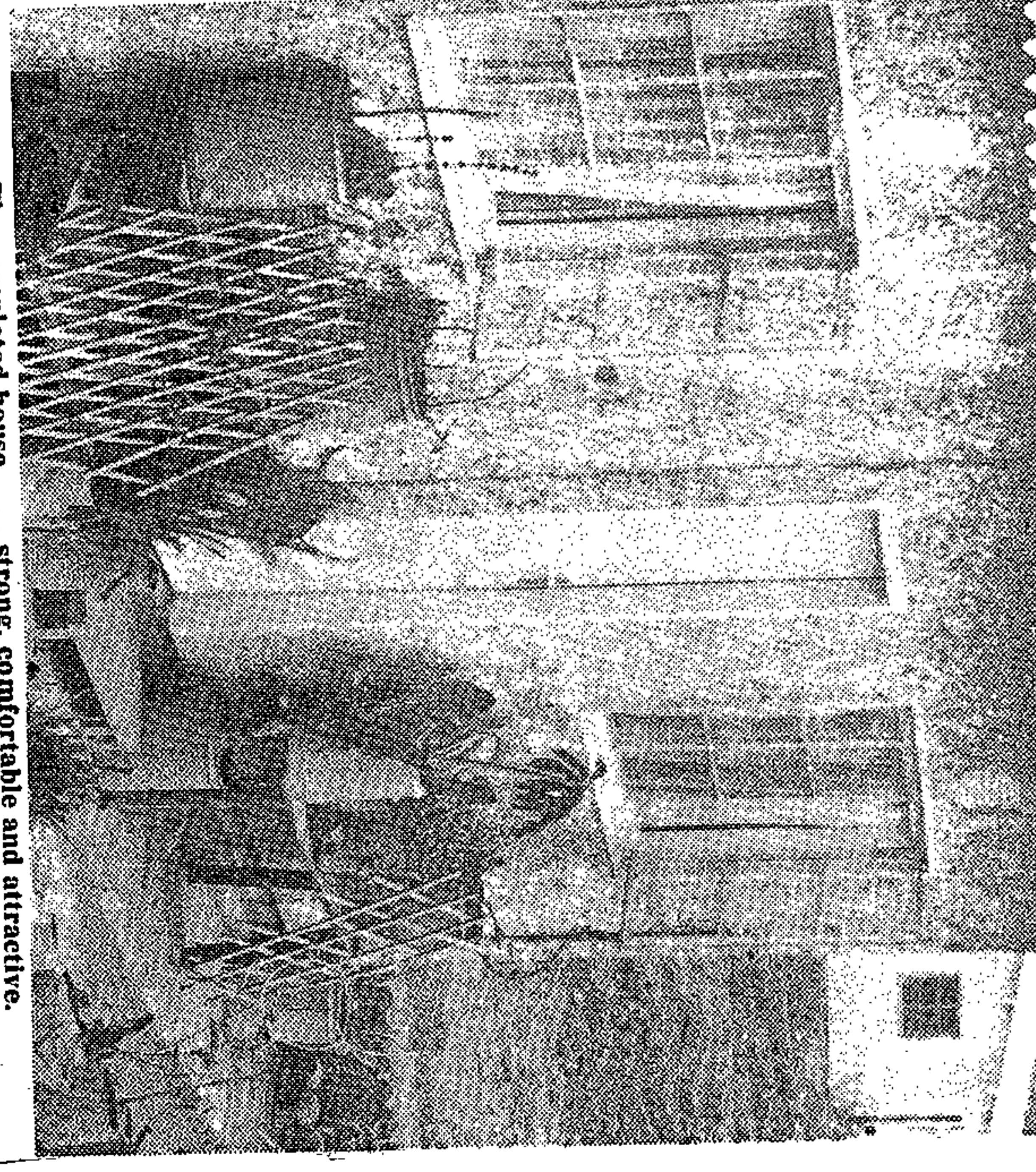


Pioneers in the Transkei of a revolutionary building system Zapco (Pty) Ltd can erect a house within a day. Moulds on a production line are set up with reinforcing, window and or doorframes, plus plumbing and electrical conduits. Concrete is poured and vibrated, and the moulds pass on to the curing tunnel.

The system is not limited to houses — Zapco can erect factories with 25m span. The system is extremely speedy, and the fine finish to the concrete requiring no painting or upkeep and extraordinarily resistant to pollution and sea air. Zapco also produces slabs, columns, trusses, beams and perlin all in the precast system.



A house in the course of erection.

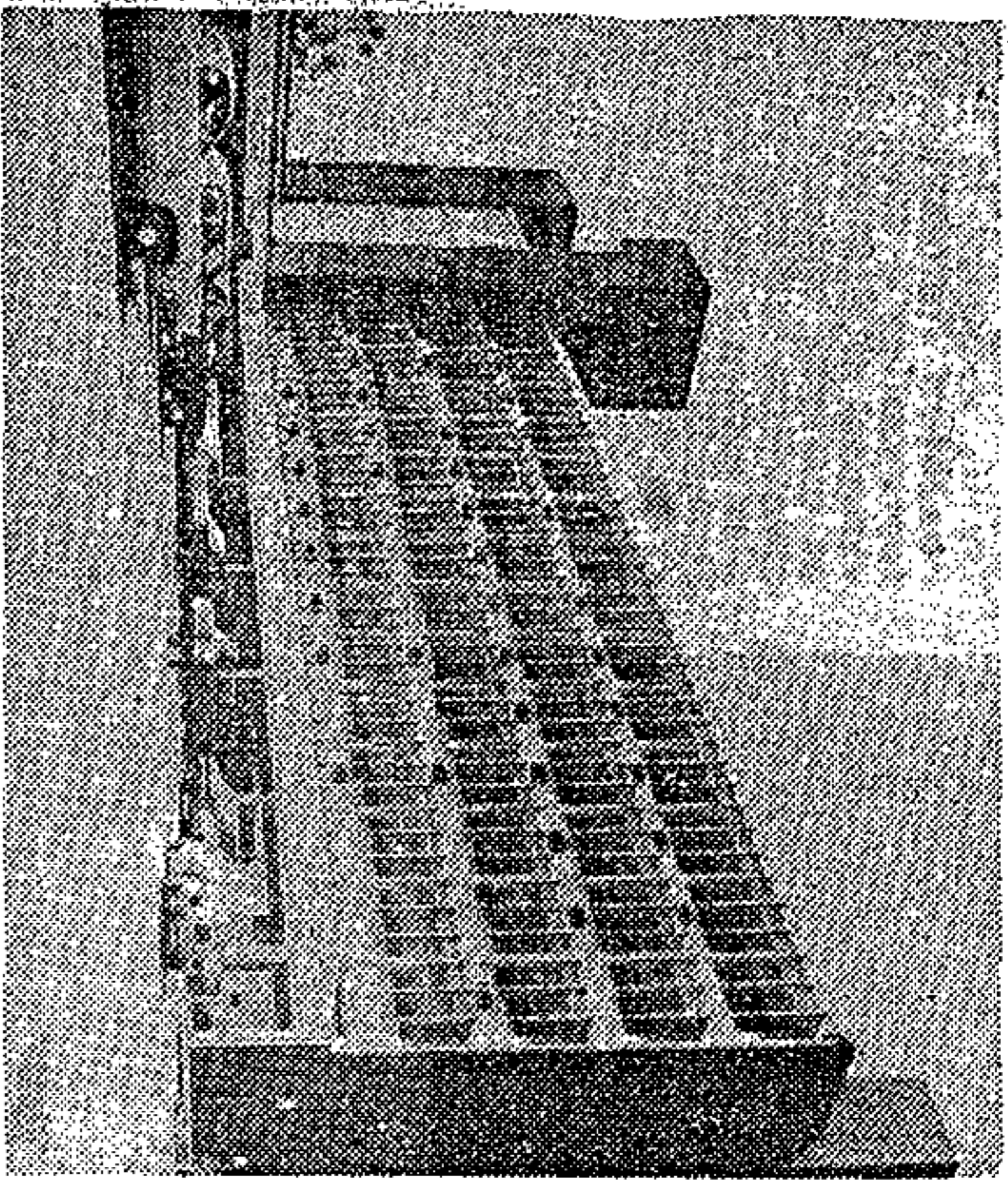


The completed house . . . strong, comfortable and attractive.

Umtata now catching the eyes

Of industrialists

DAIRY DESK 1/6/77
 Supplement to
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The TDC's headquarters at Umtata.

Five years ago industry was scarce in Umtata — today there are more than 12 factories in the capital and more are expected to start production soon.

Butterworth has, until now, attracted the lion's share of industry. The main reason for this is its close proximity to East London and it has tended to attract manufacturers interested in the export market.

Umtata is, however, at last coming into its own and there are several advantages in siting industry in the capital.

Being central, Umtata is the ideal situation for manufacturers aiming at the Transkei market. It is a well established town providing all necessary business infrastructure including building, plumbing, electrical and engineering contractors.

Umtata has adequate shopping, medical, recreational and educational facilities. It also has a modern cinema, a library, restaurants and a wide range of sports facilities.

For industrialists aiming at the Natal market it

offers the normal concessions offered to industrialists in Transkei. Among these are the erection of buildings to the specification of the industrialist by the Transkei Development Corporation (TDC). The building is leased by the industrialist who is charged an annual rental during the first ten years of seven per cent of the construction cost.

The TDC can finance up to 50 per cent of the capital required for machinery, equipment and working capital. The interest charged during

the first 10 years is four per cent a year.

There is a tax concession of 50 per cent of the wages paid to Transkeian employees for the first seven years after establishment. The tax concessions are deducted from tax payable.

A railrage rebate of 40 per cent is offered on goods manufactured in the Transkei and railed out of the area. There is also a 50 per cent rebate offered on manufactured goods shipped from East London to other South African ports.

The main factor inhibiting industrial growth in Umtata in the past was the shortage of industrial land. The allocation of 400 ha at the old airport site for an industrial area close to the main road to East London has changed the situation.

Twelve factory flats are now under construction at the old airport site. A mattress factory and Transkei Signs and Number Plates will be among the first business ventures to use these flats.

A paint factory is also to start production in a separate factory in the new industrial area.

The main advantage of the factory flats is the cheaper rental they offer producers because all the factories are joined under one roof.

The new industrial area has the added advantage of having easy access to rail sidings — a boon for industries intending to export to or through East London. Fully serviced

THE PROCESS OF POLITICAL INCORPORATION

xxxviii (1288) 1-4, 12-13: Despatches 15 March and 24 May 1849, and enclosures).

Xhosa resistance and his own impatience defeated Smith. The deposition of Ngqika's son, Sandile, and his replacement by a white official reveal how little the High Commissioner understood the tribal society he sought to control. His military villages in the Tyhume valley were considered a standing threat by the Xhosa, hard-pressed now by the steady consolidation of alien white forces opposite them and, indeed, in their own midst. Again there arose a prophet, Mlanjeni, to fan up the war spirit for what proved to be the most debilitating of all eastern frontier struggles. Lasting from 1850 to 1853, it even caused Smith's own recall in 1852. The tenacity which the Xhosa displayed in bush-fighting and the degree of unity and co-ordination achieved by the chiefdoms and a number of Cape Coloured allies will need much closer investigation by historians before a satisfactory picture of this sustained conflict can emerge. A good place to begin may be the fevered vision behind Mlanjeni's prediction that British guns would fire only hot water!

As part of Sir George Cathcart's military solution after the war, Sandile and his Ngqikas were expelled from the Amatole mountains, and the frontier road-and-garrison system was then elaborated (Du Toit 1954 I: 66-85 *passim*; Cathcart 1857: 381-4). This greatly facilitated the task of Sir George Grey, who became High Commissioner in 1854.

Grey was a civilian whose mind recoiled instinctively from rigid military solutions to frontier problems. But his experience in New Zealand had

habited frontier zone had to be incorporated in the Permanent Under-Secretary for Colonies, idon thinking:

ould acknowledge the Queen as the Protector ceive a British military officer as Commander- J should, in effect, exercise the supreme uch concessions as might be calculated to

plate 'the introduction . . . of English Law, ropean settlers'.

er dependency, British Kaffraria, was estab- and Kei in 1847. Its essentials of rule were en had spelled out: first, imperial control, but ose institutions which were characteristic of cond, as the logical corollary, a relatively un- ent which would at least be intelligible to the existing tribal system, such as African custom- icularly useful foundations to build upon. In his indigenous law Cape administrators could, s constitutional position of British Kaffraria— torate. Special codes of modified tribal law 'ative policy' followed in the black territories

new area

Ample escom power is obtainable for all present and future needs.

Water is supplied from the Owen Dam near Umtata, which can supply 100 million litres a day. Less than 10 per cent of this amount is currently being used. The present capacity of the filtration plant, however, necessitates the imposition of water restrictions during peak periods. The completion of new water purification plant in September this year should remove this problem.

Industries actually owned by the Transkei Development Corporation operating in Umtata at present are Hilmond Weavers, Transkei Quarries, Vulindlela Furniture Factory and two panel beaters and body shops.

Among those operating with the Transkei Development Corporation on an agency basis are the Distillers and Castle Wine bottling plant, Mediterranean Woollen Mills, a South African bottling company bottling plant and the Umtata Timber Development Company — a consortium with Sappi, Hans Merensky Trust and the TDC. The consortium has taken over 19 000 ha of pine and gum forest along the Matiwane Mountains between Umtata and Engcobo.

Among manufacturers investigating with a possible view to starting industries are producers of agricultural machinery, brake and clutch factory, beds, plastic injection moulds, a paper printing works, a piggery and a broiler chicken factory.

Umtata's future as a growing light industrial area certainly looks promising.

11/6/77

It all began with nails

1/6/77
Supplement to DM

Established at Butterworth in January, 1975 in association with the Transkei Development Corporation, Transkei Wire Industries is now recognised as a major supplier of wire products throughout the Republic of Transkei as well as the Eastern Cape and Border areas.

The first phase of its development centred mainly on the production of wire nails. All the popular sizes are manufactured with sufficient plant capacity installed to cater not only for local requirements, but also to permit railing substantial consignments to Port Elizabeth and as far afield as Cape Town and Windhoek.

Once the manufacture of nails had been effectively established a further phase of development was entered into by the addition of facilities for the manufacture of agricultural and domestic fencing requirements in the form of barbed wire, large aperture hexagonal netting and diamond mesh fencing.

All these products are now manufactured to the same high quality standards as determined by its parent company in the Republic of South Africa "Wire Industries Limited" through whom Transkei Wire Industries also has access to a full range of other merchant wire and wire products not yet manufactured at Butterworth such as high strain fencing wires, prefabricated field fencing and all forms of galvanised and plain wires for agricultural and in-

dustrial purposes.

The present manufacturing range was selected on the basis of helping satisfy some of the basic needs of Transkei. Much emphasis would obviously be placed both on housing and on the need to expand and develop the agricultural sector in order that Transkei becomes not only self-sufficient in the production of its own food, but also a net exporter of food to the Republic of South Africa.

Having established a stable and productive work force and having met the initial objectives which had led to the establishment of the operation, the stage has now been reached when Transkei Wire Industries must widen the spread of its activities at Butterworth and further identify its own growth with that of the Republic of Transkei. To this end it is actively investigating further opportunities which would be complementary to its present manufacturing resources and create a greater level of employment.

Apart from the tangible contribution which it is making in the form of job opportunities and wages paid to Transkei citizens the company is conscious of the need to develop and advance its work force through promotional opportunities.

Continuing attention is focussed on training with particular reference to supervisory skills and to specialised manufacturing requirements.

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Communications in Transkei

Supplement 11/19

Philips Telecommunications has recently established a service depot in the Transkei.

"This is in line with company's policy of establishing small service depots in key country areas. We already have such depots in Nelspruit, Rikersdorp, Pietersburg and Newcastle. We are also planning to set up more of these depots as their justification arises," the commercial manager, Mr A. E. Day, said.

"The new depot based in Umtata will handle equipment which the company has supplied to the Transkei Government and to allied users of the two-way radio equipment. Among these are the Department of Forestry, the Transkei Development Corporation, Umtata Timbers and Bam Brothers.

"The idea behind setting up these depots is to give adequate local service while assisting in building up a firm infrastructure," said Mr Day.

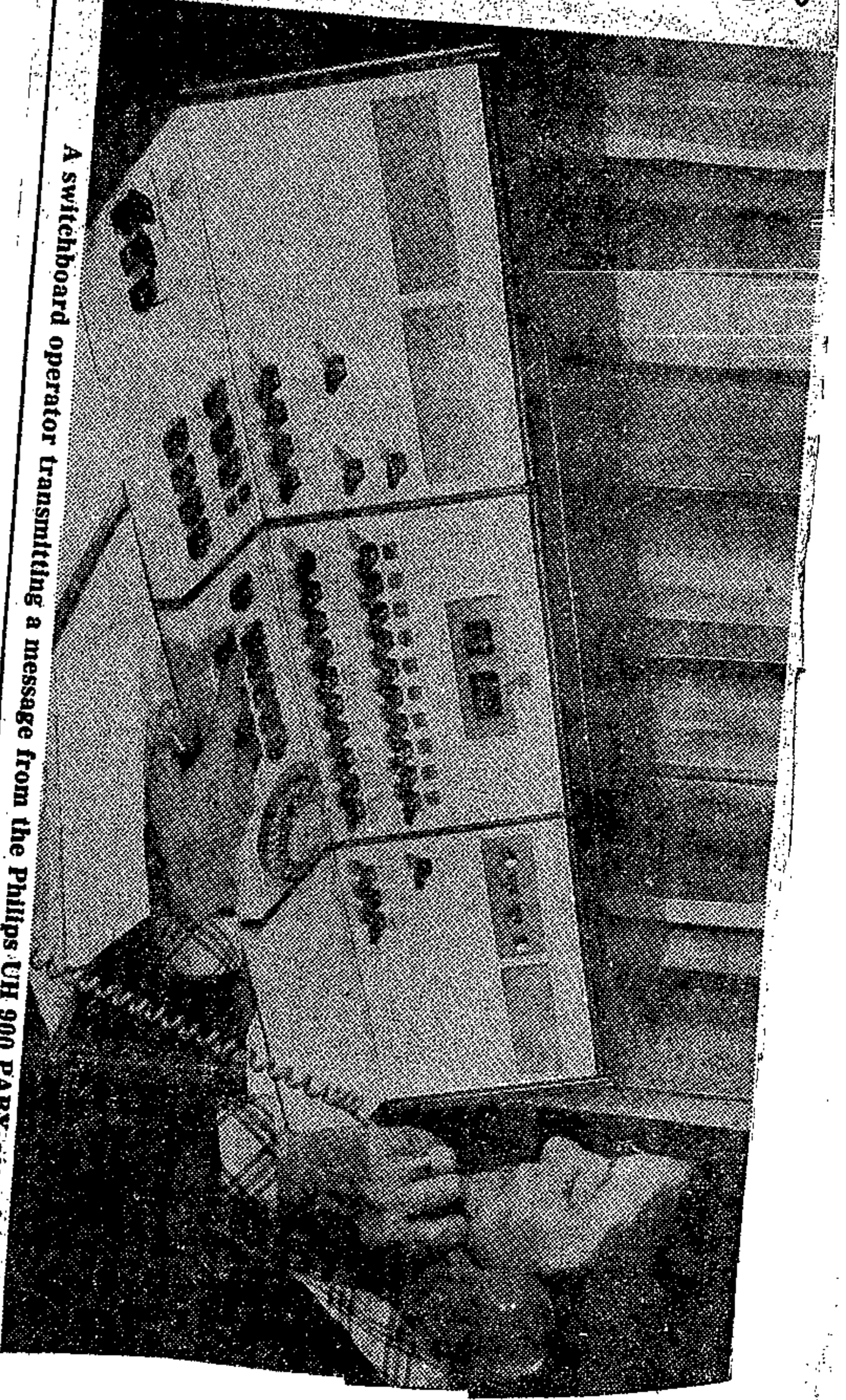
He said that Philips Telecommunications had confidence in the future and a real commitment to the market.

"In order to provide for future expansion and to allow us to make the best use of the facilities within our organisation, Philips Telecommunications is planning extensions to their buildings in Waddeville, which will provide adequate accommodation for the combined Telecom Service Department plus an efficient stores area," said Mr Day.

Initially it will be equipped with 470 master stations, 30 executive stations, and 30 secretarial stations. The system provides for fuel communication between all stations. It is also linked to the public address and fire alarm systems which cover the entire Umtata Government complex.

Philips is also a major supplier of mobile radio equipment throughout the country. They have supplied equipment to a number of television service organisations, municipalities, and transport organisations.

A switchboard operator transmitting a message from the Philips UH 900 PABX console.



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He also said that in view of the present economic climate it had become increasingly necessary for all business operations and especially Government and semi-Government institutions, to realise the value and importance of supporting the local manufacturing industry at all levels and not to use valuable foreign exchange to purchase equipment from overseas which could be provided from the local industry. In this regard a review of the present local manufacturing content preference incentives was long overdue.

"The required technical and manufacturing expertise exists in South Africa. This has been adequately demonstrated in the recent past," said Mr Day.

The three communication systems supplied to the Transkei Government at a total cost of R400 000 include telephone, intercommunication and public address facilities.

The PABX (private automatic branch exchange) is a Philips UH 900 which has a capacity of 40 exchange lines and 250 extensions. Two consoles, suitable for use by either blind or sighted operators, are being installed.

The system offers direct in-dialling facilities on 20 of the exchange lines. This means that an outside caller can reach an extension number without having to go through the switchboard.

The intercommunication installation is a Philips MFC 32 loudspeaking system. It has a capacity of 600 stations and a master functional control central unit. This is a fully solid state system.

1/6/77

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Botha tells of Kaiser's fears

14/1/77

CAPE TOWN — Chief Kaiser Matanzima, Prime Minister of Transkei, had opposed the incorporation of East Griqualand in Natal because it might affect his country's claims to the land, Mr. Pik Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, said yesterday.

He told Parliament in the Foreign Affairs debate that he had discussed Transkei's opposition to the incorporation with Chief Matanzima who had also said that he feared the land might be given to the Zulus and that he did not trust Natal.

Mr. Botha said he had told Chief Matanzima that South Africa did not agree that Transkei had any claim to the land, but did not see how the incorporation deal could affect whatever claims he believed Transkei had.

Mr. Botha said also that certain matters were being investigated and it was hoped that a new system controlling the entry of Transkeians into South Africa might be introduced.

"It will be a big step forward," he said.

Mr. Botha appealed to South African employers not to dismiss Transkeians "just because they have got independence." — PC.

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1/4/83
JL

Former warden freed

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UMTATA — A former warden at the Clarkebury Institution in Engcobo, Rev Solomon Masela, was found not guilty in the Supreme Court here yesterday on a charge of sabotage and on an alternative charge of incitement to commit arson.

Mr Justice Banks said the State had failed to prove beyond reasonable doubt that Mr Masela urged or encouraged the students to burn down the administrative block at the institution.

He said witnesses who had testified against Mr Masela had said he did not explicitly mention that they should burn down buildings in showing solidarity and sympathy with students at Soweto and Cape Town, but said they could burn his office or that of the principal.

The question was whether the evidence for the State proved that Mr Masela incited or encouraged the students to set buildings on fire.

Mr Justice Banks said the witnesses did not state that after they rejected the idea of burning Mr Masela, insisted on it.

There was nothing indicating that Mr Masela urged or encouraged students to burn down buildings. —
DDR

'Kei passport triggers row

15/6/77
R.A.M.
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Own Correspondent

LONDON. — The Anti-Apartheid Movement in London has condemned the British Government for allowing a person with a Transkei passport to enter Britain without query.

It claimed that this was de facto recognition of a Transkei passport as a valid travel document of a sovereign independent state.

The person in question is Miss Silindile Sokutu, who arrived at Heathrow Airport with the 42-strong cast of Umabatha on Saturday night from Johannesburg.

In spite of her own trepidation about being allowed into Britain on a Transkei passport, Miss Sokutu went smoothly past

immigration control and her passport was stamped without hesitation.

The matter is to be taken up with Labour Members of Parliament and will also be raised with the Home Office.

A Home Office spokesman said Britain did not recognise Transkei. "Because a passport is passed by an immigration officer does not mean that it has been recognised as such. A passport is not mentioned in the immigration law.

"An immigration officer must be satisfied that the person wishing to enter for a certain specified time and purpose is in fact that person and is entering for that specified time and purpose," he said.

Standard 20 Q cols 1330-1331 17/6/77

Transactions between South African Bantu Trust and Mr. P. Henning concerning property at Port St. Johns

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*7 Mr. T. G. HUGHES asked the Minister of Police:

Whether the Police have concluded their investigations into alleged bribery in connection with transactions between the South African Bantu Trust and Mr. P. Henning concerning property at Port St. Johns; if so, what was the nature of the report; if not, when is it expected that the investigations will be completed.

†The MINISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Police):

No, in view of the comprehensive nature of the investigation, it is not possible to indicate when it will be completed.

18/6/77 (103)

Land inquiry goes on

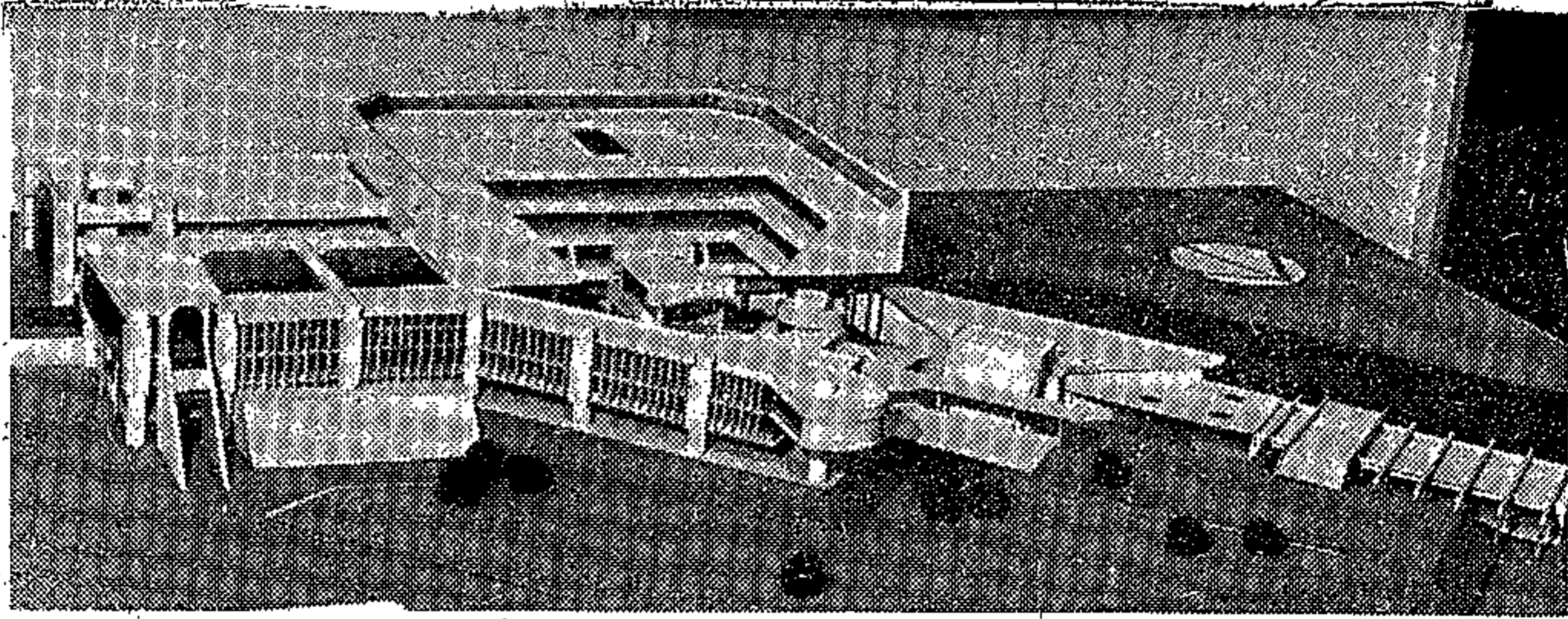
CAPE TOWN — The police inquiry requested by the Prime Minister earlier this year into allegations of bribery in the controversial R2 million Port St Johns land deals has not been completed.

The Minister of Police, Mr Kruger, said yesterday that "in view of the comprehensive nature of the investigation, it is not

possible to indicate when it will be completed."

The Minister was replying to a question from Mr T. Gray Hughes (UP, Griqualand East).

The police inquiry was requested by the Prime Minister after press reports that a Government official had been paid R150 000 to push through the land deals at Port St Johns. — PC.



A model of the first phase of the University of the Transkei. The central building is the library.

103 20/6/77 R.D.M.

Varsity going up

STAFF REPORTER

THE R13-million contract for the first phase of the new University of the Transkei to be built south of Umtata has been awarded to Murray and Stewart.

The complex is to be completed within three years. It will consist of a six-storey library, a series of double-storey teaching and laboratory blocks, an administrative block and a theatre/auditorium. The teaching block is designed for future extension.

The library will also be used for teaching until the rest of the complex is completed. It will have a ground floor and two basements. On top of these will be three U-shaped floors which will surround and be raked back from a central light well.

New Transkei MP

hits at conditions

16. A 6% fall in fish.

UMTATA — Transkei Member of Parliament, Mr Mawonga Dukada, said though it was great for him to be elected to the National Assembly and take part in the making of the laws of the country, the groaning of Transkei people from poverty, shortage of accommodation and the lack of sense of responsibility of some officials, remained unanswered.

wheels of progress and development of the country and not to ridicule those Transkeians who found themselves in unfortunate positions.

17. The supply

Mr Dukada won the recent by-election held on May 26 in the Umtata constituency with 9 582 votes and will be sworn in during the next session of the national Assembly.

"I regard my success as an immeasurable involvement in the structure of the development of my people," Mr Dukada said.

"Transkei whites should remove the curtain of uncertainty and doubt of security. The main goal which my country is fighting for would be achieved much sooner."

18. The average to R27 per per week.

He urged all enlightened Transkeians to put their shoulders on the

He said education was the only way to combat the prevailing criminal trend in Transkei.

The income elasticity of demand for the good is

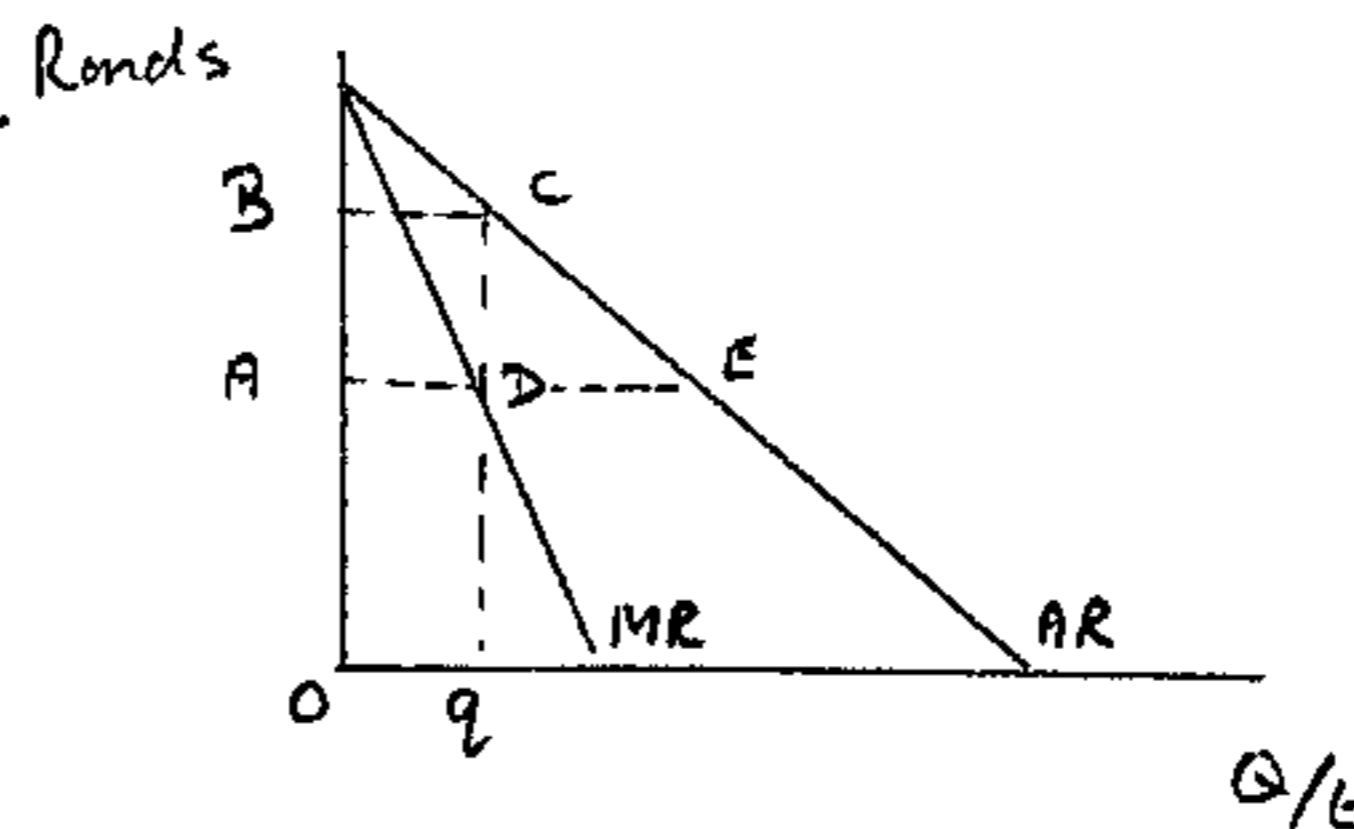
- (1) 0,2
- (2) 0,5
- (3) 2
- (4) 4
- (5) 5

19. A consumer will obtain the most utility from his income when he spends it in such a way that

- (1) he concentrates expenditure on those goods which are scarce in relation to his wants
- (2) the expenditure of an additional unit of income would yield a diminishing marginal rate of satisfaction
- (3) the price paid for the last unit purchased of each commodity is equal to its marginal utility
- (4) the average return on his expenditure on each item purchased is maximised
- (5) the relationship between marginal utility and price is the same to him for all commodities

20. A monopoly in equilibrium at output Q_0 is maximising profit (shown by rectangle ABCD). Which letter at that output indicates the firm's MC?

- (1) A
- (2) B
- (3) C
- (4) D
- (5) E



Minister urged to charge Fadana

(103)
22/10/77
D.D.

UMTATA — A Transkei editor has challenged the Minister of Justice, Chief George Matanzima, to take the national organiser of the Democratic Party, Mr P.S. Fadana, to court to prove his guilt.

Mr Fadana, who was detained in a police swoop on June 25 last year, was released for a few days in February but was rearrested after issuing a statement strongly critical of the Transkei Government.

Mr Vuyani Mrwetyana, editor of the Xhosa weekly newspaper, Isaziso, was commenting on the acquittal last week of Rev S.K. Masela, a former warden of Clarkebury High School, on charges of sabotage or incitement to commit arson.

Mr Justice Banks found the State had been unable to prove Mr Masela's guilt.

"In other words for ten months investigations were not made thoroughly. Yet a citizen was detained and the public expected exposures on his life by the State," Mr Mrwetyana said in an editorial.

Mr Masela lost his freedom, earnings, happiness and freedom of association, because of what people said about him and not what he did.

"Transkei cannot afford this psychological terrorism of her loyal

citizens by the misinformed officials who want to satisfy their selfish souls.

"When our republic has enemies all over the world we cannot create enemies at home," Mr Mrwetyana said.

He posed the question if a verdict of not guilty might not be returned on Mr Fadana if he was tried.

He said Transkei's enemies might turn to friends at the wink of an eye if it did away with the "unpopular stunts of South Africa."

"With all due respect to the Minister of Justice, we challenge him to bring Mr Fadana to court to prove his guilt. However, we thank the Minister for thinking like a Christian by bringing Masela to court, unlike Jimmy Kruger of South Africa."

— DDR

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Paternalism: KD accuses Botha

24/6/77
DD

UMTATA — Transkei's Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, yesterday strongly attacked South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, accusing him of an attitude of white paternalism in an American TV interview.

"Mr Botha depicted an attitude of white paternalism over the black people in South Africa. I want to tell white South Africans that the days of giving concessions to blacks are outdated."

Chief Kaiser said the country belonged to all its citizens irrespective of colour or creed.

"In spite of the establishment of separate nationalities the racial problem in South Africa will never be solved as long as whites protect

their own interests under a wrong assumption that South African land belongs to them only."

South Africa's racial problems would continue as long as whites apportioned land belonging to blacks without consultation and consideration of black claims.

The struggle of the blacks of Southern Africa against white colonialism would never be abated in spite of the distorted propaganda reflected to the international world about a black complacency.

Chief Kaiser said it was clear South African whites had declared a racial struggle against blacks and the blacks had taken note of their attitude. — DDC.

Jobs for many more created in Transkei

W.P. 25.6.77

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EAST LONDON. — Addressing the Rotary International District 232 conference on "A New State in District 232", Mr Franco Maritz, managing director of the Transkei Development Corporation said 45 000 jobs for Africans had been created by the corporation's expansion since 1968.

"Since 1973 we have provided 18 532 jobs and overseas aid from Germany and other countries is available," he said. "I would not, however, like to see Transkei taking help from countries that they may regret having been associated with one day," said Mr Maritz.

Since independence, Transkeians had gone abroad to try to make friends. Unfortunately they had met with very little success but he believed the breakthrough was close as there were indications that pressure was being brought on governments throughout the world by "financial empires" wishing to invest in Transkei.

Agriculture

"Transkei's economy is sound," said Mr Maritz. "In 1976 sales figures of motor vehicles were 60 times higher than in 1969. The sale of beer and spirits rose from R7 million in 1969 to R25 million in 1977, and consumer goods from R3 million in 1969 to R100 million this year."

On agricultural development, Mr Maritz said the 4 379 812 hectares comprising Transkei were divided into 17 per cent presently being cultivated, 80 per cent utilised for natural grazing and 3 per cent for roads, towns, residential areas and recreation facilities.

Schemes

"The gross income per hectare, including land under forestry, is about R10,55. In 1973 the total gross value from agriculture and forestry production in Transkei totalled R39 million.

"The Transkei Development Corporation has embarked on large irrigation schemes representing some 15 000 hectares when fully developed.

"These are high-production lands and could yield a gross income of as much as R3 000 a hectare. Even if an average figure of R2 000 per hectare is attained, the income from these areas alone could gross some R30 million a year," said Mr Maritz.

He believed Transkei could offer a future to Black and White alike —

a future as good as anywhere in the world.

A former member of the East London Rotary Club, Mr Maritz resigned because of business commitments.

Gabon rejects Umtata envoys

LIBREVILLE (Gabon) — A Transkei delegation attempting to put the newly-independent State's case to the Organisation of African Unity conference here has been turned back at the airport.

This was confirmed here yesterday.

An OAU spokesman, Mr P. Onu, did not know how many people were in the delegation, but confirmed they had been turned away at the airport last week.

However, official sources have said there were six people in the delegation.

Earlier reports said two Transkei MPs, Mr S. Burhali and Mr S. Mda, would be in the delegation.

But Mr Burhali was spotted by a Daily

Dispatch reporter at the East London Airport on Saturday. All Mr Burhali would say is that he had arrived on a flight from Johannesburg.

According to the OAU, Transkei was trying to get recognition and this could have been done if the delegation had been allowed into the country.

It is also not known for how long the delegation remained at the airport, but some sources have said it was immediately put on the flight which had brought it from London.

The OAU Council of Ministers again called on member States yesterday not to recognise Transkei, or any other Bantustans which may be set up by the South African Government. — DDC.

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Enggy criticises citizenship ruling

JOHANNESBURG — The Transkeian citizenship row erupted again yesterday with the South African Government being accused of trying to cause hardship and confusion for urban blacks.

The accusation was levelled by the Transkeian Ambassador to South Africa, Prof M. Njisane.

He was reacting to cases where Xhosa speakers who were born outside Transkei were refused new South African documents and told they had to apply for a Transkei passport.

The latest case is contained in an affidavit given to the Daily Dispatch correspondent in Johannesburg. The person requested that his name not be published.

He was born in Orlando East, Johannesburg, in 1946 and has not left the area since birth.

In terms of the relevant

Act of 1946, he is entitled to be permanently resident in an urban area.

His closest link with Transkei is that his father was born at Engcobo.

He says in the affidavit: "I went to the reference book office to get another reference book, but was told by a white official to pay 50c so that I could be given a Transkei passport.

"This official wrote Engcobo, Transkei, on my reference book.

"I do not have any ties with Transkei and as such do not need a Transkei passport as I am a South African by birth."

Prof Njisane said: "The South African officials were either crazy or trying to cause unnecessary confusion."

He said the embassy in Pretoria was dealing with a number of similar cases.

Citizenship was purely voluntary. — DDC.

HOMELANDS TRANSKEI

GENERAL

JUL 77 - NOV 77

HOMELANDS - TRANSKEI - GENERAL
JULY '77 - NOV '77

MERCURY 5/7/77
Nature reserves
UMTATA - Transkei
had six nature reserves
in different stages of
planning and develop-
ment, the Chief Profes-
sional Officer for Nature
Conservation, Mr. W. T.
Qaba, said here yester-
day. - (Sapa.)

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Transkei education problem

22/7/77
CALA — Despite independence, Transkei had not rid itself of Bantu Education, the Secretary for Education, Mr M.T. Nkungu, said here yesterday.

Mr Nkungu was addressing delegates at the opening of the first annual conference of the Transkei Teachers' Association. The theme of the three-day conference is "The role of the teacher in a developing country."

He said Transkei was not recruiting new teachers, but was continuing with the same teachers who had taught under Bantu Education. Transkei's greatest problem was that these teachers might resist adjustment to a new educational system and perhaps destroy themselves in the process of re-adaptation. — SAPA.

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pa. RDM 7/1/77 103

Bantu Education lingers

UMTATA. — When Transkei attained independence it decided to rid itself of Bantu Education, but this had not been achieved, the Secretary for Education, Mr M T Nkungu, said in Cala yesterday.

Mr Nkungu was addressing delegates at the opening of the first annual conference of the Transkei Teachers' Association (TTA). The theme of the

three-day conference is "The Role of the Teacher in a Developing Country".

He said Transkei was not recruiting new teachers but was continuing to use the same teachers who had taught under Bantu Education. Transkei's greatest problem was that these teachers might resist adjustment to a new educational system and perhaps destroy themselves in

the process of readaptation.

The Secretary-General, Mr C S Magazi, said the TTA would cut its ties with the African Teachers' Association of Southern Africa (Atasa) and consider applying for direct affiliation to the World Confederation of Organisation of the Teaching Profession.

— Sapa.

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Transkei envoy leaves for US ^{DD} 9/7/77

UMTATA — The newly-appointed Transkei representative in Washington, Mr Leslie Masimini, said yesterday he did not see any uphill struggle for recognition of Transkei by the American countries.

Mr Masimini, who as Minister-at-Large represents Transkei in the United States, Canada, Central and South America, leaves today to open a Transkei office in the ambassadorial area of Washington.

He is a former top executive official of the PAC who fled South Africa 15 years ago.

He said Transkei's case had been discussed in the United States Senate and the House of Representatives.

South America had always left its door open waiting for what Africa had to say.

"Africa is definitely the key to world recognition of Transkei. Already some African countries are sympathetic to the Transkei

cause," Mr Masimini said.

He said the Organisation of African Unity was a skeleton that was ready to fall apart. The organisation was already divided on many issues and if the Transkei case had been introduced there would have been a collision among some of the countries.

Mr Masimini was one of four Transkeians turned back at the Libreville airport in Gabon when they attempted to attend last month's OAU meeting. — SAPA.

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MR NCOKAZI

DP to hold congress

UMTATA — The national executive of the Democratic Party in Transkei has decided to call a three-day congress in September where a new constitution of the party will be discussed.

"The party had to draft a new constitution," the Leader of the Democratic Party, Mr H.B. Ncokazi, said, "because of the passing of the Public Security Bill by the National Assembly."

He said the Bill made it treasonable for any organisation to advocate that Transkei, or part of Transkei, be an integral

part of any other country.

Since self-government, the DP had advocated that Transkei be part of South Africa.

He said at the request of the Eastern Cape region of the party, the congress starting on September 3 to 5, would be held at Mdantsane.

They have resolved that a political party for strategic reasons based in Transkei be formed "to develop the feeling of one community among the blacks of South Africa, to fight for the peaceful overthrow of the exclusive white domination

in South Africa in alliance with other progressive forces so as to establish a non-racial democratic government based on the will of the people of South Africa, to promote and project black pride and black solidarity, to become a platform for the expression and articulation of the black aspirations and to represent blacks internationally."

"We are convinced that tribalism is being utilised by the South African Government to divide the blacks to perpetuate white domination. — DDR.

Natal Mercury

Another 11/7/77 plane for Transkei

(103)

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG —

The world's youngest national airline — the five-month-old Transkei Airways Corporation — this weekend received a second plane at Rand Airport, Germiston.

The plane, a R211 000 Britten Norman Islander will fly internal routes in Transkei. It will help ease transport demands of the concerns attracted to Transkei by Transkei Development Corporation.

The twin-engine plane seats nine passengers and is able to take off or land on rough, unprepared, airstrips.

The airline's other aircraft operates between Johannesburg and Umtata 12 times a week.

The purchase of a third plane is being considered.

D.D. 15/7/77

103

Tribal dancing team for Umtata

UMTATA — The tribal dancing team of the Sugar Industry Labour Organisation which won the SA international competition in April this year, will be in Umtata next Saturday.

They will present their dances at the Umtata High School's rugby fields at 4 pm and 7 pm. The first

performance will follow a senior league rugby match.

The standard of their dancing is extremely high and throbs with vitality and brilliant music. The presentation is under the auspices of the Transkei Association of Arts. —
DDR.

D.O. 15/7/77

Transkei man disappears 103

EAST LONDON — A row is brewing over the detention of a Transkeian citizen who went on a shopping spree to Queenstown.

And Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, has written to the Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, for an explanation for the detention of Mr Clarence Makwetu.

The letter has been handed to the South African Ambassador to Transkei, Mr J. Potgieter, and the Transkeian Embassy in Pretoria has been instructed to investigate the matter.

Mr Makwetu of Qamata in the Cofimvaba district left on his shopping spree to Queenstown on Wednesday.

When he did not return that evening, his family inquired at the Queenstown police station, but his whereabouts were not known.

The search continued the next day without success, but his family was tipped off on Friday that he had been detained.

His panel van was found at the Queenstown police station on Saturday. Mrs Makwetu was handed the keys to his van by police who claimed they did not know his whereabouts.

It is believed Mr Makwetu is being detained in East London, but this could not be confirmed yesterday.

Security Police in Queenstown referred all inquiries by Daily Dispatch reporters to the Security Police in East London.

But in East London, Col A. P. van der Merwe referred inquiries to Pretoria. Brig J Coetzee in Pretoria said as far as his records were concerned, nobody by that name had been detained in Queenstown.

"As far as I know, nobody was detained in Queenstown, but it is possible he was detained under another name which is a big problem we always have.

"If you find out he has another name, you can always come back to me."

A Transkei Government official said another Transkei citizen, Mr Sipho Letlaka, secretary of the ruling Transkei National Independence Party, and his sister, were detained at Vryheid recently and released after ten hours of questioning. No reasons were given for the detention of Mr Letlaka, who is the brother of Transkei's Minister of Finance, Mr Tsepo Letlaka. — DDR

D.D. 15/7/77

8 die in hut blaze

(103)

UMTATA — Eight youths at a circumcision school and two men who attended to them died when the grass hut in which they were accommodated burnt down at Sulenkama in the district of Qumbu.

Police at Sulenkama said there were 17 people in the hut when it caught fire. The fire was fanned by a strong wind.

A fire was made inside the hut because it was cold. It is believed this was the cause.

Police said two youths had been admitted at the Sulenkama Hospital with serious burns and five escaped uninjured.

The bodies of the three youths were found in the veld and the other seven in the charred grass. —

DDR

NEWS BRIEFS

N. Mercury 15/7/77

UMTATA — Eight youths at a circumcision school and two men who attended to them died when the grass hut which housed them was razed by fire in the early hours of the morning at Sulenkama in the district of Qumbu. Police said there were 17 people in the grass hut when it caught fire. Flames were fanned by a strong wind. A fire was made inside the grass hut because it was cold in the morning.

(103)

D.D. 16/7/77

Transkei envoy tells of race slurs in EL 103

UMTATA — A top official of the Transkei Department of Foreign Affairs, Mr Allan Socikwa, has threatened to take up at international level an incident in which he was allegedly harassed and insulted by two men in East London on Wednesday night.

Mr Socikwa also intends to report to the South African Government through its embassy here the behaviour of an East London traffic officer and a member of the Prisons Department in East London.

He said he had been driving down Oxford Street when he was confronted by a man who stopped his car next to him at a traffic light. The man called Mr Socikwa a "bloody kaffir" who disregarded road signs.

Another car joined them and the two cars flanked his car, while the two drivers hurled abuse at him.

He said he turned into many side streets as he tried to lose the two men. At one stage one car blocked his way, and when he stopped, the two drivers left their cars and came menacingly towards him.

He managed to drive off, but not before they had kicked and banged on his car.

The three cars were stopped by a traffic policeman who demanded to know why Mr Socikwa had not dimmed his headlights. He replied that he was trying to attract attention as he was being harassed by the two men.

He told the traffic officer he was a Transkeian diplomat and showed him his diplomatic passport. The official ignored him and continued to write out a ticket.

A man who was with the traffic officer, and who later turned out to be an off-duty prison warder, said they were not in-

terested in Mr Socikwa's story and he should be ticketed.

When he produced his diplomatic passport the warder said: "Transkeise diplomaat — jou gat."

The Divisional CID Chief, Col J. H. Fourie, confirmed yesterday that the incident was reported to the police who were investigating a crimen injuria charge.

"We have taken statements from the people involved and the police documents will be given to the public prosecutor for his decision," Col Fourie said.

East London's traffic chief, Mr J. Bosch, said as far as he was concerned, the matter had been cleared up.

"We withdrew the ticket and the matter will be taken no further from our side. The traffic officer involved was a young man and I do not believe he was nasty," Mr Bosch said. — SAPA-DDR.

N. Mercury
**Transkei
deports
2 White
families**

103

Mercury Reporter

TWO White South African naturopaths and their wives were taken from Port St. Johns to the border at Umzimkulu under police guard yesterday and deported from Transkei.

They were put across the border less than two hours after the deportation order, issued by the Transkeian Department of Interior, had been served on Mr. M. J. Coetzer and his brother Mr. H. P. Coetzer.

Early yesterday morning Captain Mankahla, of the Commercial Branch of the Transkei Police, and Lieutenant Mdletye called on the Coetzer brothers and told them to prepare to leave immediately.

The Coetzers had been running a lucrative naturopath practice.

Mr. M. J. Coetzer's terse comment yesterday was: "This is a plot to remove Whites from Transkei. No Black naturopaths have been bothered by the police."

'Unregistered'

Asked why the Coetzers were being summarily deported, Captain Mankahla said: "The Coetzers are not registered in Transkei."

The Coetzer brothers are the sons of naturopath Mr. C. H. Coetzer who, together with two other White South African naturopaths, had been deported from Transkei on June 30.

They had all been practising naturopathy at Umtata and claimed that other White doctors were jealous of their thriving business.

Our correspondent in Port St. Johns reports that the deportations are apparently part of a drive by the authorities to expel all unregistered naturopaths from the country.

Kei deportations

103 RDM
16/7/77

UMTATA. — Two South African naturopaths and their families were yesterday deported from Transkei, bringing the total of naturopaths deported during the last two weeks to five.

A spokesman for the Transkei Department of Interior confirmed that Mr M J Coetzer and Mr H P Coetzer with their families were yesterday escorted to the Umzimkulu border post by police after being served with a deportation order.

A fortnight ago three other naturopaths, Mr J P Botha, Mr W A Roos and Mr C H Coetzer were served with deportation or-

ders signed by the Minister of Interior, Miss Stella Sigcau, and were given 48 hours to leave.

Mr Roos said they had been forced out of Transkei because medical practitioners in Umtata were jealous they had so many patients.

It is believed that over 40 naturopaths went to practise in Transkei this year and are scattered in villages and towns of the new state. The spokesman for the Transkei Department of Interior said naturopaths would not be allowed to register in Transkei and would be weeded out as they were discovered. — Sapa.

RECEIVED
16/7/77

D. D. 16/7/57.

Another two 103 medics expelled

UMTATA — Two more South African naturopaths were deported from Transkei yesterday.

Mr M. J. Coetzer and Mr H. P. Coetzer and their families were served with a deportation order signed by the Minister of the Interior. They were told to leave Transkei immediately.

Two weeks ago three other naturopaths, one of whom was related to the Coetzers, were deported and their Umtata practice closed down.

The two Coetzer families, with their possessions stacked high in their vehicles, were escorted by the police from Port St Johns to the Umzimkulu border post two hours after the order was served on them.

Mr M. Coetzer commented: "This is a plot to remove whites from Transkei. Why have no black naturopaths been bothered by the police?"

Brig E. Cwele, Transkei's Commissioner of Police, said the police had acted on instructions from the Department of Interior

A spokesman for the Department of Interior said the naturopaths had been deported because they were practising as doctors and many people thought they were ordinary medical practitioners. — DDR-DDC.

103

Transkei bomb attack: 4 held ^{DDR} _{19/7/77}

UMTATA — Police have arrested four men in connection with the midnight petrol bomb attack on the home of a sawmill manager, 38 km from Umtata.

The manager of the Lengani Saw Mill, Mr Z. Mbutyi, was sleeping when the bomb exploded, but escaped unhurt while his wife and two children were injured slightly.

There was considerable damage to furniture.

The Deputy Commissioner of Transkei Police, Col J. Manthutle, said the bomb was a crude one consisting of a bottle and petrol.

Police believe the motive for the attack was a grudge against Mr Mbutye by some former employees. — DDR.

A verandah called home

A. D. 29/7/77

UMTATA — Transkei-based chemical firm representative Bernard Mashoga lives on the verandah of a house in Ncambedana with his wife and four children.

— He has made numerous applications to the Transkei Housing Allocations Committee to relieve his overcrowded living conditions.

So when a verbal offer from the committee came that he could move into vacant 52 Cumberland Street, the elated Mashoga family grabbed the offer. But it was a mistake

which landed Mr Mashoga twice in jail, once in court, and a trek back to his verandah in Ncambedana.

Mr Mashoga moved into his new home on a Friday — and no sooner was he there when Transkei Development Corporation housing officer Louis du Plessis arrived after neighbours had phoned him to question how a person not employed by the TDC could move into a house owned by the corporation.

Mr Du Plessis told him if he could not produce written permission that he

could occupy the house, he would have to leave. He told Mr Du Plessis it was Friday and he could not move back and Mr Du Plessis called the police.

The police gave him an ultimatum: move until his story could be ratified on Monday or he would be locked up.

He was locked up and charged with trespassing, but was released the next day but rearrested again because the police told him it was a serious case.

Mr Mashoga was sent to court on Monday but the prosecutor refused to prosecute. The prosecutor told him to go back to his

house.

Meanwhile he obtained written permission that the house had been allocated to him, but a messenger of the court arrived the next day with an eviction order instructed by the TDC.

"I went to the secretary to the Prime Minister, Mr S. Quaba, who is head of the housing allocation committee," Mr Mashoga said. "He told me he would seek ways to stay the order."

"When I arrived at court to contest the order, I was told it had been withdrawn for a while."

Mr Mashoga was then offered a house for a week until the new tenants moved into the house, but he refused.

So Mr Mashoga is back with his family on his verandah home.

The head of the housing committee admitted they had committed a legal oversight by allocating the house as the Government did not own the house legally.

The general manager of the TDC, Mr Roy Gammie, refused to comment and the managing director, Mr Franko Maritz, was not available for comment — DDR

D. 21/7/77

Transkei resorts full up ⁽¹⁰³⁾

UMTATA — All holiday resorts along the Transkei Wild Coast were fully booked for the coming Christmas season and plans were afoot to build new resorts and expand the existing ones, the Minister of Planning and of Commerce and Tourism, Mr Ramsay Madikizela, said in an interview here.

He said all the tourists were from South Africa, but Transkei was hoping to attract overseas tourists throughout the year.

Negotiations were being made with tour operators from Scandinavia, Britain and Germany.

The Transkei Development Corporation would, in partnership with some of the tour operators, build modern resorts at selected spots without disturbing the Wild Coast's natural beauty.

Three existing resorts were being expanded to accommodate more people. They are The Haven at Bashee Mouth, Umngazi Bungalows at Umngazi Mouth, and Wave Crest near Butterworth.

A new resort at Mapuzi Mouth near Coffee Bay was being considered as a skiboat-cum-game fishing resort. — SAPA.

Ni Mercury 19/7/77

'Too lazy' to have own land

103

UMTATA — Transkeian farmers were too lazy to work for themselves and were so used to working for somebody else that the introduction of a freehold land tenure system would have to wait until the people fully realised its implications, the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Mr. Saul Ndzumo, said yesterday.

Mr. Ndzumo said his department was actively engaged in getting the people to appreciate a market-orientated economy. The idea was to have agricultural projects throughout Transkei.

He said the freehold system would eventually come to Transkei. We are taking it easy; the people should first realise its importance. We are aware that the chiefs are not happy about it and even those who appreciate it are very cautious.

Unfortunately, the people are too lazy to work for themselves. They are used to working in the mines for nine months of the year and devoting only three months to farming, he said.

This would come to an end. The engineering branch of his department had a broad programme of water conservation and soil conservation throughout Transkei.

Overseas investors were being encouraged to come with their money to make possible all the projects.

Existing projects such as the tea industry would be changed and expanded so that local labour could be settled permanently on the projects.

For instance, we want the people to feel that the tea industry belongs to them. They must want to live and work there permanently with their families, he said.

His department had already called for tenders to harness all the rivers in Transkei to put all arable land under irrigation. — (Sapa.)

RDM

19/7/77

(103)

4

RAND DAILY MAIL

Africa

'Lazy' Transkei farmers delay progress

UMTATA. — Transkeian farmers were too lazy to work for themselves and were so used to working for somebody else that the introduction of a freehold land tenure system would have to wait until the people fully realised its implications, the Transkei Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Mr Saul Ndzumo, said in Umtata yesterday.

Mr Ndzumo said his department was actively engaged in getting the people to appreciate a market-orientated economy.

On freehold, he said the system would eventually come to Transkei.

"We are taking it easy. The people should first realise its importance. We are aware that the chiefs are not happy about it and even those who appreciate it are very cautious.

"Unfortunately, the people are too lazy to work for themselves. They are so used to working in the mines for nine months of the year and devote only three months to farming," Mr Ndzumo said.

His department had already called for tenders to harness all the rivers in Transkei to put all arable land under irrigation and encourage year-round farming.

Mr Ndzumo criticised South African Government officials seconded to Transkei since self-government, saying they had thwarted efforts by overseas investors to establish agricultural industries in Transkei.

Seconded officials had always contended that there was no land for big projects.

"I was greatly shocked when I toured the northern

and eastern parts of Transkei to discover that there were large tracts of land lying unused.

"I am sure these officials knew about this land but they had wanted to stifle agricultural development here," Mr Ndzumo said. — Sapa.

D.D. 22/7/77

Kaiser's daughter in Frere Hospital

EAST LONDON — Miss Xolise Matanzima, a daughter of the Transkeian Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, was booked into Frere Hospital here yesterday with a stomach complaint.

Reports from Umtata said she had been transferred from the Victoria Hospital near Alice on the insistence of her father.

Miss Matanzima is a former wife of the Transkei State President's son, Mr Mondombini Sigcau.

There was tight security around the women's ward at the hospital here with two security guards on duty to prevent intrusion on Miss Matanzima's privacy in the European Female Medical ward.

Interviews and photographs were not

allowed.

The Medical Superintendent, Dr F. Visser, confirmed that Miss Matanzima had been admitted to the hospital, but declined to comment further and would not discuss the patient's illness. — DDR.

103

Supp. EP. & D.D. 22/7/77

Commerce school to reopen

103

BUTTERWORTH — Two of the 16 students who complete the six months' crash course in typing and bookkeeping at

the Grant's School of Commerce at Msobomvu, here, have been awarded the R. S. T. Mdaka Scholarship to further

their studies in commercial subjects.

They are Miss Cleopatra Dubula and Miss Orienda Zimasa Sikithi.

Seventeen candidates sat for the first examination and all 11 who wrote typing examinations, passed with one failing the bookkeeping examination.

The owner of the school, Mr P. Msweli, said the next group would start on July 27.

The course is mainly attended by students who are in employment as classes are conducted after working hours.

The two students who obtained scholarships will now study another course in the school.

Mr Msweli said he hoped to have the first lot of pupils for the shorthand course, which will also run for six months.

Some of the students had already been placed in commercial undertakings but others were still looking for jobs suited to their training.

Mr Msweli said the school had been started to meet the needs of students who wanted to get into commerce.

Farmers have an arrangement to recruit labour at the local jail. David works for the farmer for a few weeks. He gets prison rations and at the end of his period will be paid for the days he has worked. The rate is 45c per day, from which the farmer deducts expenses, plus rations. David's sum which enables him to work but soon thereafter rectification increases his credit - R1, the Christmas period he misses and is back at R1 credit, costing R16,00. Again in December week until in March it is R1 breaks down, misses work, he begins to increase. Added another R2,00. In April 19

Of 12 others on the same farm amounts of R5, R3, R1,40, had credit balances of R3,60 man, Willie-boy Smart, owed boy earns R1,50 a day, with 2 children. It is the same out July with R1,50 credit, Over 2 months he gets out of imprisoned, comes out on parole for prison rates. Off parole padlock, now for cast-off clothes and R1,50 in debt, Willie-boy 3 weeks, again, doing the same money he pays off his debt, 1 to pay off. And so on, and he is paid Willie-boy can never can not leave the farmer's employ farmer has on his labour, which he may use to keep his labour, or use to 'sell' his labour. (i.e. another farmer will agree to take over the debt).

Asylum claim rejected

D.D.
23/7/77
(103)

UMTATA — Transkei police have rejected claims by Mr T. J. Mlandu, an Umtata homeopath, that he left Transkei for Lesotho to seek political asylum.

The head of the Transkei CID, Col G. Nkalitshana, said Mr Mlandu was wanted by the police because he had been treated as a political refugee.

Mr Mlandu said he was a medical practitioner seeking political asylum when he arrived in Lesotho ten days ago.

In May, Mr Mlandu was sentenced to six months imprisonment and a fine in the magistrate's court in Umtata for having sex with a girl under the age of consent. He was granted bail pending an appeal.

"How can this man say he is a political refugee when he is running away from the law for a criminal offence," Col Nkalitshana said. — DDR.

er for his own receives a lump 22c more than earned eeks steadily 3,10. During than he earned at spectacles, amount by R1 a reached, David and the debt or which costs

the farmer for s were in debt R3,75. One credit. Willie-mon-law wife and control: he starts him in debt. r being drunk, er, only now credit, now for t. In February is on parole for th the parole will take 6 weeks on the wage he s out of debt, he hold which the

The extent of these money debts is the extent to which workers are paid a living wage. The normal (market) consequence of low wages is that your labour will leave you - debt averts this consequence for the farmer. According to the testimony of some farmers themselves, it happens that farmers intentionally let a worker get into debt in order to tie the worker to their employment. It is immaterial whether one attributes to the farmer this conscious cynicism, or unconscious motivations, which express themselves in the paternalist yen to control and manage worker's lives, and otherways. The underlying reality is nicely expressed in the cases of David and Willie-boy. Both apply themselves to ridding themselves of debt. At the point at which the debt is reduced by consistent effort over some months to manageable proportions, they break down. The patterns of break down on the farm are set: drunkenness, violence, misdemeanours. As is the case with breakdowns which bourgeois society designates mental, breakdown sets out to re-establish limits. Anger never finds its proper expression; because it is not directed at what will eradicate real debt, it turns back on its subject its random violence, its own drunken effort to forget itself. Real debt for David and Willie-boy is not an amount of money but a vicious circle, in which they are never able to earn enough to quit their job yet their jobs are intolerable. From the point of view of 'society' and the forces that maintain it, the way Willie-boy and David are punished is exemplary - they are sentenced to go back and work in the very situation they sought by alcohol to escape from, in the case of Willie-boy literally the same farm. The debts which the workers had sought to renege from are re-established. The limits are inflexible. Farm workers who are convicted of petty offences such as drunkenness, trespass and assault are often put out on parole, which may result in remission of sentence.

According/...

D.O. 23/7/77

Kei wins battle for voice in US

(103)

WASHINGTON — Transkei has won its battle to have its voice heard in America although there are still no diplomatic ties between the two countries.

The United States Department of Justice confirmed yesterday that the newly-independent country's North American representative had been registered as a foreign agent in Washington.

The former Pan Africanist Congress executive member, Mr Leslie Masimini is listed under the registration of Jay Parker and Associates Incorporated, a public relations firm.

In a telephone interview Mr Masimini explained he was here "to do some diplomatic work for the Transkei."

From his home near

several Washington embassies, Mr Masimini, who visited Umtata recently and headed the Transkei team which was turned away from the OAU summit in Gabon, said: "I am going to make all sorts of contacts. Primarily we have to talk to law-makers and also try to lobby the American people as a whole, especially the black community."

"I am not new in the diplomatic field. I have been a freedom fighter and a representative of the PAC in Zambia, Algeria, South America and British Columbia," Mr Masimini said. He has two children with his American wife expecting a third.

He said one of the difficulties in persuading people about the Transkei was that it was often

lumped with other planned homelands in the American view.

"We don't agree with South African Government plans for some of these," he said. "Bophuthatswana, for instance, is ridiculous. We feel that South Africa is playing a joke there."

He said the multinational corporations were trying to get into Transkei to invest there because the labour-government relations were stable. — DDC.

KAISER & CO GENERAL



The Prime Minister: Farms for friends



George: A place of his own

103

By NIC VAN OUDTSHOORN

THE Transkeian Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, is dishing out farmlands worth millions of rands to himself, Cabinet Ministers, and other political allies.

It was established this week that: ● The South African Department of Bantu Administration and Development has given the Chief rent-free use of the whole of the farm Webbworth, in the Queenstown district — still part of South Africa.

This has been allowed despite a statement last year by a South African Government spokesman that Chief Kaiser had been given the use of the farmhouse only on Webbworth for one of his wives because no other accommodation had been available. It was stressed at the time that Chief Kaiser would not be allowed to use any of the farmland.

The farm, bought with a few other small portions of land for R400 236 on January 5, 1976, by the South African Bantu Trust, is now run by the Transkeian Prime Minister for his own profit — but he does not pay any rent.

VAN HEYNINGEN, E. History
1. Cape Town

RENT-ARREARS

Gift houses up for sale — and going for a song

Sunday Times Reporter
PROPERTIES in Transkei given free to the Transkeian Government by the South African Government on Independence are now being sold at "cut prices".

A list of the latest properties being offered for sale in Umata shows they are being sold for as little as one-fifth of the prices paid for them

by the South African Bantu Trust.

An experienced valuer told me the prices the Transkei Government was asking for houses and land were ridiculously low.

I obtained the latest list of properties for sale by Transkei Government in Umata. Some examples, with the price paid by the SA

Bantu Trust in brackets:
No 1 Sixth Avenue, Norwood: R1 600 (R7 356); 10 Second Avenue, Norwood: R1 300 (R8 500); 37 Leeds Road: R27 500 (R51 870); 63 Third Avenue: R6 200 (R27 602); 75 Third Avenue: R900 (R4 680); 34 Madeira Street: R34 000 (R89 433); 19 Owen Street: R9 735 (R35 003).

Matanzima insisted on meal at white cafe

Cattle

24/7/77

Chief Kaiser has during the past few months been moving cattle, including imported Jersey stock, on to Webbworth. He also has extensive crops on the farm.

● Chief George Matanzima, Transkeian Minister of Justice and brother of the Prime Minister, has been given the rent-free use of the whole of the 1 079-hectare farm Hafton, which is close to Kaiser's 907-hectare farm.

He is also farming the land for his own account — and is not paying rent to the South African Department of Bantu Administration and Development, which acts as agent for the South African Bantu Trust.

● Chief Kaiser Matanzima has told the Transkei Development Corporation (TDC) that he requires a neighbouring farm for his Minister of Finance, Mr. Tsepo Letlaka.

The TDC is running the farms on behalf of the Xhosa Development Corporation who, in turn, are agents for the South African Bantu Trust via the De-

partment of Bantu Administration and Development. Although TDC officials refused to comment, I learnt from very reliable sources inside the Transkei Government that Chief Kaiser had offered the farm Willowbrooke — bought by the Bantu Trust for R168 620 two years ago and still a part of South Africa — to Mr Letlaka for his personal use on the same rent-free basis.

I understand that Chief Kaiser contacted the TDC only days ago and told them to find other accommodation for a white TDC official living on Willowbrooke because Mr Letlaka was to move in soon.

Chief Kaiser, I am told, also indicated that Mr Letlaka would use not only the house but the whole farm for his stock.

● A senior Transkeian source told me that other political friends of the Matanzima brothers are also being allowed to use other farms in the same area — all of which belong to the Bantu Trust — for their personal stock. This is being done on the personal orders of Chief Kaiser, who has apparently told the TDC to allow the cattle on to the farms. The TDC is running them for the Bantu Trust.

No secret

My source said Chief Kaiser and his brother, George, made no secret of the fact that Chief Kaiser would receive Webbworth as his personal property as soon as the farms in Queenstown were handed over to Transkei by the South African Government.

The same applied to the farms now used by Mr George Matanzima and those earmarked for Mr Letlaka and the other politicians.

Asked to comment on these rent-free deals on land belonging to South Africa, the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha, told me from Pretoria yesterday: "Transkei is now independent and we have made completely new arrangements with the Transkeian Government and the corporation managing these farms. I cannot give you the details and, anyway, the Deputy Minister handles this, and not I."

The Deputy Minister of Bantu Development, Dr F. Hartzenberg, was not available for comment yesterday.

By NIC VAN OUDTSHOORN

TRANSKEI Prime Minister Chief Kaiser Matanzima insisted on being served at a whites-only cafe this week, said the cafe owner, Mr Andreas Pappas, yesterday.

"But," added Mr Pappas, "we have no licence to serve blacks and I did not know what to do."

"So I phoned the police." The cafe was the New Angle in King William's Town.

Mr Pappas said Chief Matanzima arrived with four black men, and two white men.

"The white men stayed outside and Mr Matanzima and the black men entered," added Mr Pappas.

Mr Matanzima sat at a table with his party. "The waitress ignored them because we do not have a

licence to serve blacks.

"But Mr Matanzima called her and demanded to be served."

The waitress refused to serve them, said Mr Pappas. At that one of the Matanzima party went to the counter and demanded service.

Mr Pappas refused . . . and telephoned the police. He said: "Two young white policemen arrived shortly after and spoke to Mr Matanzima."

"Then the police went out without telling me what to do."

"So to avoid a scene I decided to serve them."

"I could see that Mr Matanzima was determined to make a scene if he was not served."

Mr Pappas said that after the Matanzima party finished their breakfast they paid and left.

The incident had put him in a difficult position because he did not know how he now had to treat other blacks who demanded service.

"I'll probably phone the police again," said Mr Pappas.

On Friday evening Mr A. L. Soekwa, Transkei's Assistant Secretary for Foreign Affairs (External) met a similar problem at a motel in Kokstad.

He was travelling to Durban with his wife and daughter and decided to stop for tea and sandwiches. The two white assistants told him that they could not serve him in the motel. But he insisted.

The assistants threatened to call the police. They said the manager had instructed them that "Bantus should not eat on the premises," said Mr Soekwa.

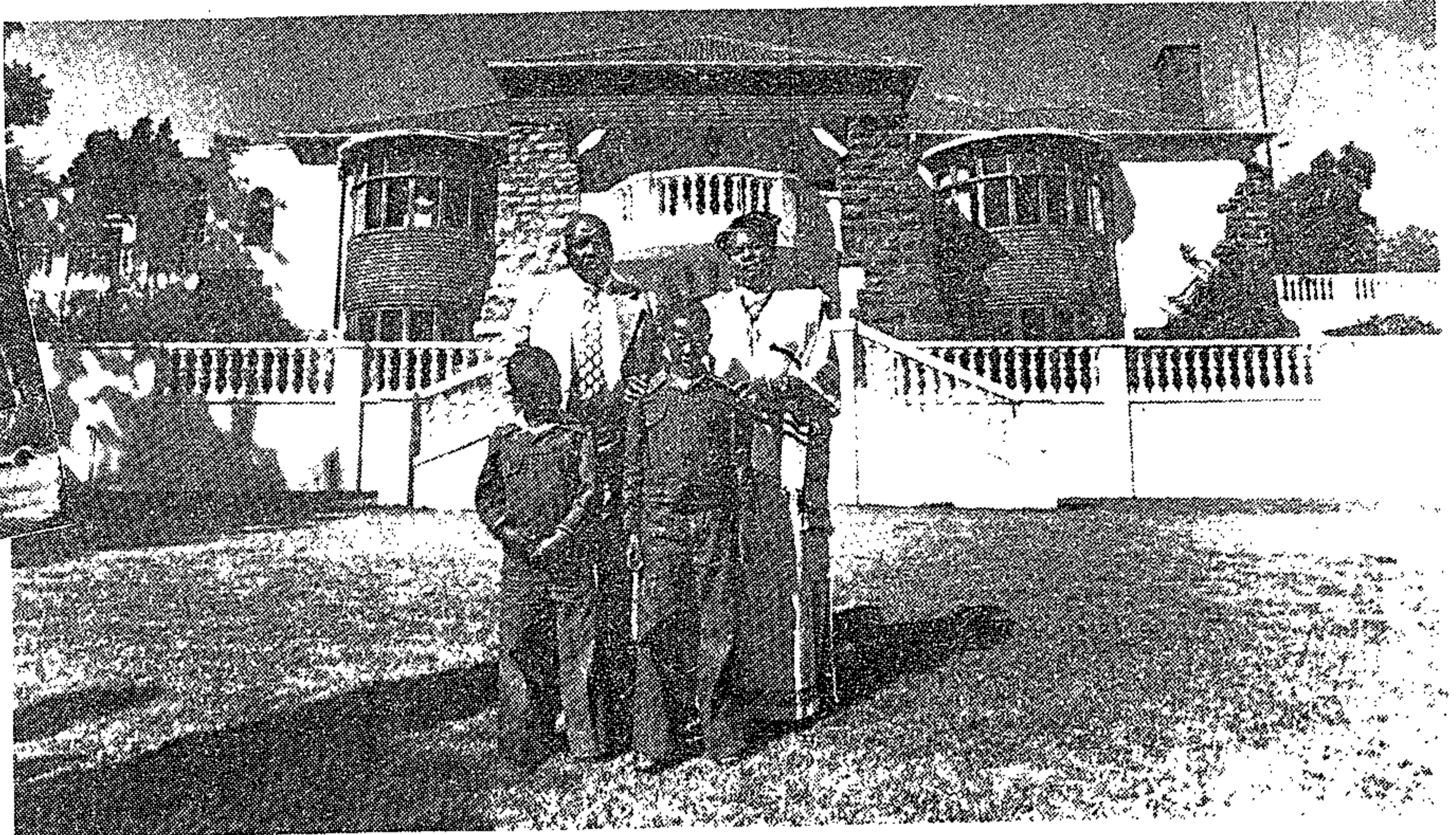
24/7/77

103

IT'S A LUXURIOUS LEAP FROM TEMBISA TOWNSHIP



Old and the new... The Dubeni's former home in Tembisa (above) and their present one in Houghton.



There's

no place like Houghton!

FROM a humble home in Tembisa township to the heart of gold-plated Houghton...

This has been the luxurious leap for Mrs Tabitha Dubeni, wife of the Transkei's first consul general in Johannesburg.

As revealed by the Express earlier this year, the Transkei Government bought the R190 000 property in Young Avenue, Houghton, for its official consular residence.

Soon after the Dubeni family moved in last week, we were taken on a conducted tour of the palatial home.

No 17 Young Avenue is a magnificent mansion. No expense has been spared in

Story: **PETA THORNYCROFT**

Pictures: **STEFAN SONDERLING**

renovating it to sumptuous standards.

And nobody is more delighted at being whisked from the squalor of Tembisa, where they have been living temporarily, to the rarified atmosphere of South Africa's richest suburb than the homely Mrs Dubeni.

"It'll be hard to go back to our home in Umtata after this," she said.

And equally pleased to have moved to a house with spacious grounds are the

Dubeni's two exuberant young grandsons who live permanently with their grandparents.

Both children will attend the nearby Marist Brothers College from the beginning of next term, and as neither of them speaks English, Mrs Dubeni is arranging for them to have a crash language course.

The first unofficial visitor to the consulate was neighbour Mrs Lex Fine, who arrived, cake in hand, to have tea with Mrs Dubeni.

And she is delighted to have met for the first time the motherly woman who will live next door to her for several years.

"She is a charming, friendly woman, and I hope I will see a great deal of her in the future."

Few women in South Africa have the facilities in Mrs Dubeni's kitchen.

Eye level oven, separate rotisserie, griller, extra warming drawers, built-in hot plates, plenty of superbly finished natural wood cupboards, a separate eating area for the children, a vegetable preparation sink, internal telephones — in fact everything any woman could wish for.

The entire house has deep-

Mr and Mrs Dubeni's private bathroom would satisfy even Nero with its pillared luxury. Sunken oval bath, gold plated taps, and marble, marble everywhere.

Mrs Dubeni chose all the conservative furniture herself, and bought the magnificent curtains from the previous owner of the house, Mr Sonny Sassen.

The cost of curtains and furniture was more than R14 000, according to a

Transkei Government spokesman.

In Pretoria, ambassadorial staff are ready to move into the official residences donated to the Transkei by the South African Government.

The cost to the taxpayer of this gift was more than R150 000. Three of the houses are in the newly established suburb Waterkloof Heights, and the ambassador's house is directly op-

posite the Paraguayan Embassy.

The fourth house, for junior staff, is in Wingate Park. It has cost approximately R50 000 to furnish the five homes for Transkeian ambassadorial staff.

Mr Dubeni will continue to work at his offices in Tembisa. "We have to have a place Transkeians can get to easily, and Tembisa is the obvious place for this."



100.

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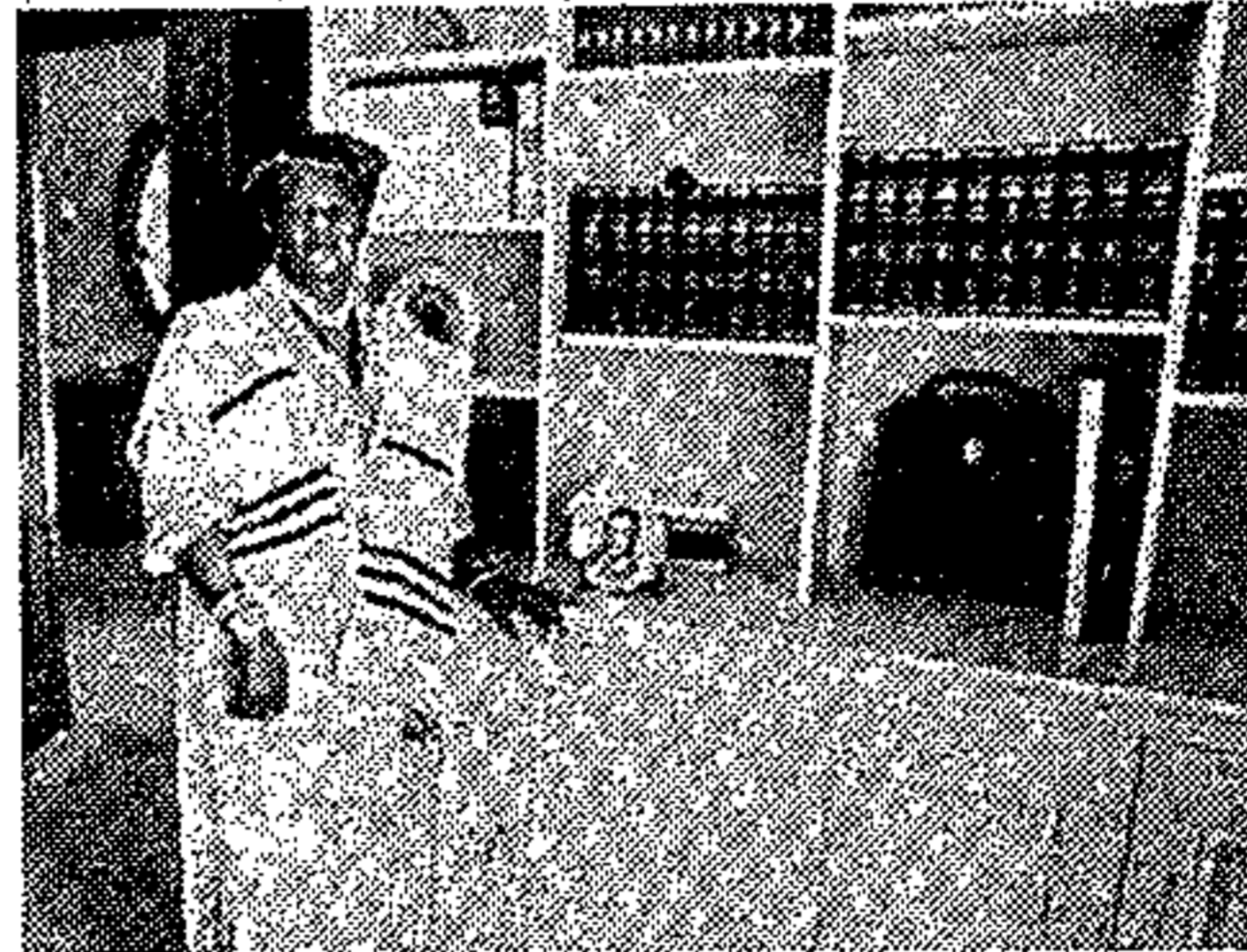


● Washing-up time in the kitchen de luxe

plued, wall-to-wall beige carpets. There is concealed lighting in all the reception rooms, and the rest of the light fixtures are obviously expensive.



● Mrs Dubeni and the king-size bed in the main bedroom



● Bookshelves add to the atmosphere of the house



● The cool comfort of the lounge



● Luxury is a sunken oval bath

'It'll be hard to go back to our home in Umtata after this'

Crime ⁽¹⁰³⁾
rate up in
Transkei

Own Correspondent

UMTATA. — Lawlessness is on the increase in post-independent Transkei with a big upswing in burglaries, vandalism, drunkenness and dagga dealing.

Lieutenant Colonel Gordon Nkalitshana, head of the CID, said: "We're battling to control the situation but we are badly understaffed."

A clergyman who has lived in Transkei for many years, said: "I wish the South African Police were still here. I, for one, would feel safer."

The clergyman said bribery and corruption were common. He found it incomprehensible that the Transkei Government should spend vast sums on luxury houses for ministers and officials while the rest of the country was barely subsisting on a meagre economy.

D.D. 25/7/77

Pangas, knives in soccer game

103

UMTATA — It was rugby and soccer with a difference here at the weekend, when players and spectators ripped into each other with pangas, knives and fists during two games — one of which had to be abandoned.

A multinational rugby match had to be abandoned 15 minutes before time when punches were thrown.

Transkei Battalion were playing against an Umtata side in a league match. The Umtata side was leading 17-7 when a punch-up started. Spectators joined in the free-for-all.

The row started when the Battalion scrumhalf, Mtuwekhaya Silinga, was punched.

More players started fighting and then some spectators joined in the fight.

Officials of both teams refused to comment.

Meanwhile, the friendly

soccer match between Tembu Royals and Liverpool United had to be abandoned when panga and knife-wielding players and spectators ran amok.

Tembu Royals was leading 2-1 and it was in the dying moments of the game when the row started.

Tembu Royals player, Joel Mehlo, bumped against a Liverpool United player and when tempers flared, there was an exchange of blows.

Spectators from the grandstand rushed onto the field and joined in the fight with knives, sticks and pangas.

An official of Liverpool United, Mr Z. Mkabayi, said he was disgusted with the behaviour of Tembu Royals players and fans. This was a friendly match and no disciplinary measures could be taken against the players who caused the trouble. —

DDC.

N. Mercury
25/7/77
**Rebuff to
Transkei
delegate**

Mercury Reporter

A TRANSKEIAN delegate to a congress of the Baptist Women's Union of Africa has been refused entry into Malawi.

Mrs. R. Israel, of Tongaat, who will be representing 22 Indian churches at the congress, which begins this week, said yesterday that the Transkeian delegate, Mrs. Florence Jojo, had been refused entry into Malawi because Transkei is not recognised by that country.

Mrs. Israel said invitations to the congress had been sent out by the union's world president, Dr. R. L. Mathis, of the United States.

(103)



D.P. 26/7/77

Kaiser's use of ⁽¹⁰³⁾ farms confirmed

UMTATA — The managing director of the Transkei Development Corporation, Mr Franko Maritz, yesterday said a weekend newspaper report that farmlands in South Africa, bought by the South African Bantu Trust, were being used by the Transkei Chief Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, and others was "basically true."

Mr Maritz added: "It was not part of my doing. It is very difficult to comment. All I know is that they are on the farms. I don't know what they are farming and how much stock they have moved onto the land."

A report in the Sunday Times said Chief Kaiser was dishing out farms worth millions to himself and other cabinet ministers and that the TDC was running the farms.

According to the report, the South African Department of Bantu Administration, which acts as agent for the South

African Bantu Trust, had given Chief Kaiser rent-free use of the farm Webbworth in the Queenstown district. The farm was bought with a few other small portions of land for over R400 000 last year.

The report said the Transkei Minister of Justice, Chief George Matanzima, had been given rent-free use of the whole of the 1 079 ha farm, Hafton, which is close to Chief Kaiser's farm.

It also said Chief Kaiser had told the TDC he required a neighbouring farm, Willowbrooke, for the Transkei Minister of Finance, Mr Tsepo Letlaka.

Yesterday, however, Mr Letlaka said he had no information on any offers of farms being made to him.

Both Mr Letlaka and Mr Maritz said the man to contact for comment on the report was the Prime Minister himself. But Chief Kaiser was not available for comment yesterday. — DDR.

D.D. 26/7/77

Silence on sport violence

103

UMTATA — Both Government and sporting officials remained tight-lipped yesterday about the violence during weekend soccer and rugby matches here.

The Minister of Education, Mr W. S. Mbanga, who is responsible for sport, said he knew nothing of the incidents and would only comment after he had investigated fully.

Violence erupted when the all white Umtata rugby team were leading an all black army team 26-7 and players started fighting after an Umtata forward scored a try.

Spectators rushed onto the field and joined in and a few innocent spectators were also attacked. Some were hit with touch-line flags and stones.

The friendly soccer match between Tembu Royals and Liverpool United was abandoned after armed spectators stormed the field.

Officials of both teams would not comment, but players from both the Umtata club and the other all black clubs said there was only one way to prevent rugby incidents becoming racial incidents and that was for all clubs to be fully integrated.

There is only one fully-integrated rugby club in Umtata. There have been no incidents when this club plays and it draws the biggest gates. — DDR.

N. Mercury 26/7/77

TWO IN COURT (103)

UMTATA — Two revenue clerks appeared in the Magistrate's Court here yesterday in connection with the disappearance of R40 000 from a safe in the Umtata Magistrate's Court earlier this month.

The clerks, Mr. Malibongwe Sikiti and Mr. E. M. Ndawo, were not asked to plead and were remanded to August 8.

Transkel's Commissioner of Police, Brigadier E. Cwele, said a third clerk, Mr. Mahle Noah, had drowned in the Umtata River while escaping from police custody. Mr. Noah had offered to show the police where the missing money was hidden.—(Sapa.)

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MAY 1977

RESEARCH WORKSHOP

CENTRE FOR AFRICAN STUDIES

N. Mercury 27/7/77

Transkeians' visa problem

103

Political Reporter

A GROUP of 40 Transkei salesmen are waiting anxiously for news from Spain to hear whether or not the party will be allowed into Madrid next week.

Spain has refused to recognise Transkei as a State and has so far refused visas to all Transkei passport holders.

But when the new Spanish Ambassador to South Africa, Mr. Emilio Beladiez, presented his credentials to the State President, Dr. Nico Diederichs, in Durban earlier this month, his first task was to try and sort out the visa problem.

Yesterday his office in Pretoria told Jet International, the tour company handling the Transkelans, that a message had been sent to Spain and the Embassy was awaiting a reply.

Mr. Frank Jason, the managing director of Jet International, said his company would contact the Spanish Ambassador and the Transkei's Foreign Minister every day.

N. Mercury 27/7/77

Whites get Transkei prison 103 sentences

PORT ST. JOHNS — A Rhodesian citizen and two White South Africans were gaoled in the Transkei yesterday for dagga offences.

Farry Roy Elsom (25), a motor mechanic from Rhodesia who had been employed in Port St. Johns, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment (under Section 2B of Act 41 of 1971) for possession of 265 grams of dagga. Appearing with him on the same charge was Gerrit Dedrick Brink (23) a telephone electrician seconded to the Transkei post office in Umtata. Brink was sentenced to two years' imprisonment of which 21 months have been suspended for two years.

In passing sentence Mr. Dreyer, a relief magistrate from Umtata, took into consideration Elsom's previous conviction of 12 months, suspended for three years, passed on him in Pietermaritzburg in March this year. Mr. Dreyer said he had no alternative but to sentence Elsom to five years' imprisonment.

Elsom appeared on a further charge of house-breaking along with Patrick John Moriarty (23) of Umtata. They were both sentenced to six months' imprisonment, Elsom's sentence to run consecutively.

Elsom pleaded severe addiction to dagga and requested that the Court assist him in obtaining corrective training and medical treatment.

N. Mercury 28/7/77

FIRST KEI VOLUNTEERS (103)

UMTATA—Fifty-four voluntary Transkei national servicemen have started six months' training at the army base near here, it was announced yesterday.

The group, the first intake of the voluntary national service scheme announced by the Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, at a medal parade in May, were picked from all nine regions of the Transkei.

The voluntary national servicemen

will receive free uniforms, R60 a month for the duration of training, free board and lodging, free medical attention and an opportunity to join the permanent force after training.

In future only those who have undergone national service training will be able to join the Transkeian Defence Force.

The next intake of volunteers will begin training next January.—(Sapa.)

TRANSKEI

PRISON

POSER

FOR U.K.

N. Mercury 28/77

(103)

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Transkei's gaoling of a British subject has posed something of a diplomatic dilemma for British authorities.

It starts with the British Government's refusal to recognise Transkei as an independent State — which in turn implies its non-acceptance of Transkei actions — and ends with Britain's inability to approach a government it doesn't recognise for a consular warrant for access to one of its own subjects.

In the middle of the muddle is 25-year-old British passport holder Barry Roy Elsom, a Rhodesian motor mechanic who was found guilty of possessing dagga and gaoled for five years by a Transkei Magistrate this week.

"It really is a problem — one of those unfortunate situations which isn't easily resolved," a spokesman for the British Consulate General in Johannesburg admitted yesterday.

"Consular warrants issued by the South African Government do not allow us to exercise consular functions outside South Africa," he said.

"If a British subject commits a punishable crime outside his own country he must be judged by the local law.

"But Britain does not recognise Transkei and therefore we cannot approach the Transkei Government for a warrant for access to one of our own subjects."

The spokesman could not offer any thoughts on possible courses of action open to British authorities in the circumstances.

"It's a new situation," he pondered. "We are considering the matter."

They're in the army

UMTATA — Fifty-four voluntary Transkei national servicemen have started six months' training at the army base near here.

The group, the first intake of the voluntary national service scheme announced by the Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, at a medal parade in May this year, were picked from all nine regions of Transkei.

Chief Matanzima said at the parade that volunteers would, during their service, receive the same pay as members of the norma-

ment force.

The aim was to build a reserve which could be called up at any moment. They would receive basic infantry training, after which they would become members of an infantry platoon.

In future only those who had undergone national service training would be able to join the Transkeian Defence Force.

The next intake of volunteers will begin training in January next year. — SABA

A.D.
28/7/77
103

George Matanzima

D.D.
28/7/77
103

lashes at newspaper

(37) Warw:

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(39) See UMTATA - Transkei's Minister of Justice, Chief in Ar George Matanzima, lashed out yesterday at a report in a weekend newspaper which said that he, his brother Prime Minister Kaiser Matanzima, and other cabinet ministers were using farmlands in South Africa bought by the South African Bantu Trust.

The report in the Sunday Times said farms that had been run by the Transkei Development Corporation were being dished out to cabinet ministers who were running them for their own use rent-free.

Chief George made a scathing attack on the reporter who wrote the story. Nic van Oudtshoorn, and accused the Sunday Times of being

a "notoriously biased and racialistic paper." The report was a blatant distortion of the truth, he said.

While he admitted that he and his brother were living on the farms as the report stated, he said it should be remembered the land referred to was "grabbed by British robbers from the Prime Minister's great-grandparents and allotted to British settlers free of charge."

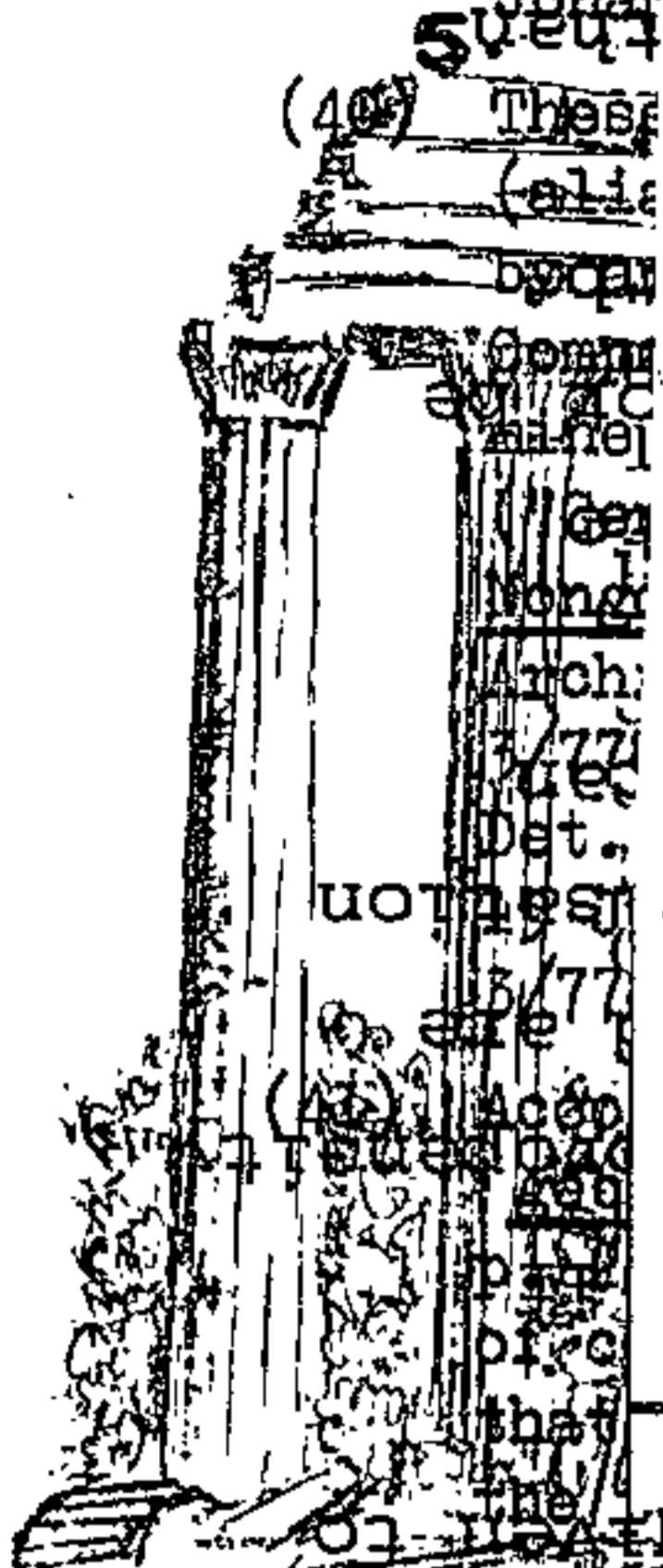
"Now the descendants of these robbers, those murderers, who killed Gungubele Mapasa's followers and grabbed his land, have a vendetta against the good name of Transkei's Prime Minister because he succeeded in persuading the Nationalist Government

to carry out the promises made by the English-orientated government of Gen Hertzog's United Party in 1936 to purchase 1.25 million morgen of land for blacks as compensation for the lost franchise rights."

"The Sunday Times is their mouthpiece and its directors should recollect how their forefathers grabbed the mining area of the Reef and helped themselves to gold on land that belonged to the Northern Sotho without paying a cent for it.

"These attacks are making our people very bitter and strengthen their determination to engage in an endless struggle to recover every inch of ground that was robbed by white colonialists in South Africa.

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- (42) Transvaal Chamber of Mines (Johannesburg), 1889-1910, N Series, File N 35, Unpublished Native Vice Inquiry 1904-1905, 1907-1908, 1910-1911. See also Black and White. The
- (43) 4th August, 1977, the establishment of the Republic of South Africa, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 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3775, 3776, 3777, 3778, 3779, 3780, 3781, 3782, 3783, 3784, 3785, 3786, 3787, 3788, 3789, 3790, 3791, 3792, 3793, 3794, 3795, 3796, 3797, 3798, 3799, 3800, 3801, 3802, 3803, 3804, 3805, 3806, 3807, 3808, 3809, 3810, 3811, 3812, 3813, 3814, 3815, 3816, 3817, 3818,

Patient first nurses told

ELLIOTDALE — Many nurses were obsessed with the idea of collecting post-basic diplomas in various fields of nursing, creating confusion in the profession and losing sight of what it stood for, the Transkei Deputy Minister of Health, Mr Hamilton Pamla, said here yesterday.

Mr Pamla, who called them "square pegs in round holes," was addressing nurses at the Madwaleni Hospital during one of a series of visits to Transkei hospitals.

He said it had become apparent lately for nurses to put further studies before the patient.

"It is a known fact that modern nursing requires a fairly high standard of education and the nurse must be fairly knowledgeable in all matters pertaining to her profession," he said.

"But some unscrupulous hospital matrons who have basic training plus ward and hospital administration think it is infra dig to visit wards in order to see for themselves what goes on in their hospitals."

He said he had been touched by a display of sacrifice and dedication by Catholic nursing sisters at the nearby Bedford orthopaedic centre.

The nursing sisters had to sleep in wards to care for children forsaken by their mothers. "Few of our girls could tolerate a situation like that," Mr Pamla said. — SAPA.

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INAABA 29/7/77

Commerce chief warns of Transkei population growth

(183)

UMTATA — The outgoing president of Transkei Chamber of Commerce, Mr A.M. Mayaba, said at the fifth annual conference that the population of Transkei would be 13 million by 2000.

He said the biggest problems facing governments today were population growth and food supplies.

It did not mean people were going to die but it was most important to plan for the future.

There was an industrial revolution in Transkei but with required foresight it should be no problem. But they should concern themselves with the part they should play in facilitating progress.

"I do not see industrial activity as a means of making people rich but as an effort to keep a nation alive, and to improve the

standard of living of the people," he said.

The basic reason for mergers and take-overs was to improve efficiency and to maximise production for ever-growing needs.

"Your role in this exercise is to have foresight and understand in which direction the ship is heading," Mr Mayaba said.

"If you cannot help progress, please do not hinder it."

Mr Mayaba said the Old Mutual, the Transkei Development Corporation and Hoek, Wiehan and Cross, had joined the chamber as associate members.

Mr D.W.S. Kambule, of Herschel, was elected as president. Mr H.M. Poswa was re-elected as vice-president and Mr S.M. Zuma secretary, assistant secretary is Mr S. Vakalisa.

QWINTASELA EMTATA



New members of the Transkei Chamber of Commerce executive, left to right: Mr S. Vakalisa, assistant secretary; Mr S.M. Zuma, secretary; Mr D.W.S. Kambula, president; and Mr H. M. Poswa, vice-president.

Prisons here as good as any outgoing head

INDABA

29/7/77

(103)

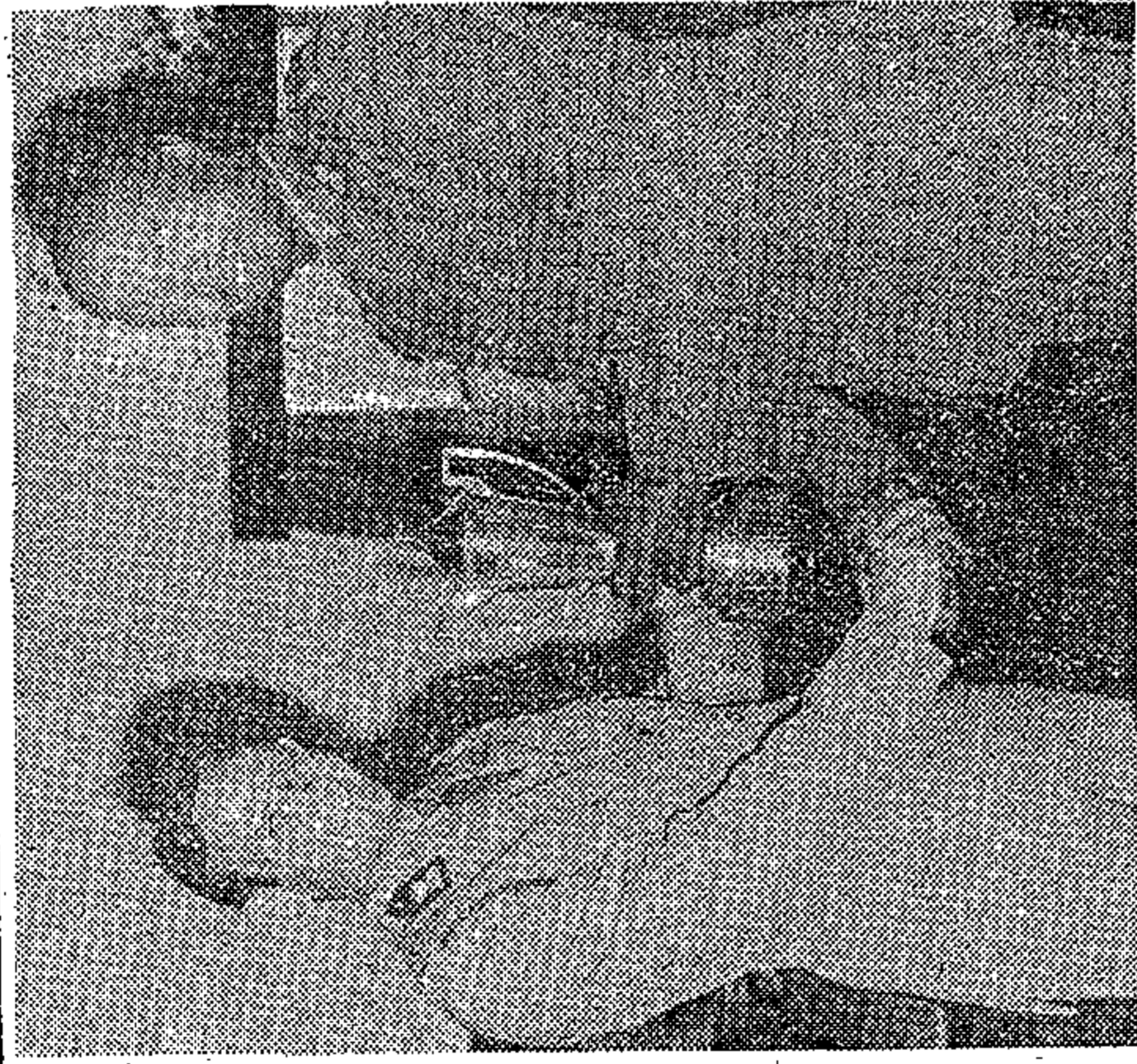
UMTATA — The Transkeian prison administration today compared favourably with the best in developing nations.

At a farewell to General Reitz and Mrs Reitz, the Minister of Transport and Post and Telecommunication, Mr A. N. Jonas, said: "It's not pleasant for the Transkeian Prisons Service to lose a man of the calibre of General Reitz."

General Reitz said it was sad to leave Transkei after making it their home for three years.

"We resolved to do everything in our power to make our stay in Transkei a happy and contributive one," General Reitz said.

"That is why we are sad to go back to South Africa. We leave behind many sincere friends, white, black and Coloured. All these aspects contribute towards our reluctance to leave."



Major General Reitz, presenting a trophy he donated to the Transkei Prison Department to Brig Roy Keswa.

He said he had been to Transkei on an important assignment. He and dedicated members of the Prisons Department worked as a team. They succeeded in building up a department which could stand on its own, even among Western countries.

General Reitz donated a trophy on his behalf and that of his wife and named it the Commissioner's Floating Trophy.

The trophy would be awarded annually to the prison of the year.

30/7/77 (103)

Sigcau: tax no form of oppression

QUMBU. — The State President of Transkei, Paramount Chief Botha Sigcau, warned Transkeians yesterday to stop regarding taxation as a form of oppression when it was a sign of determination and maturity.

Chief Sigcau was addressing thousands of Pondo tribesmen of the Emboland region here during one of a series of visits to the various regions of Transkei.

The State President, who was accompanied by Mrs Sigcau, was welcomed into the small village of Qumbu by a guard of honour, a band and a motorcycle escort of the Transkei Battalion.

Hundreds of school children lined the main street and tribal dancers in colourful garb adorned the occasion, which was attended by a number of Transkeian Cabinet Ministers.

He said taxation was a sure and independent way of providing education facilities, health services and of developing means of communication like good roads, bridges, telecommunications and postal systems. — SAPA.

Transkei bid for world tourism

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Sunday Times

31/7/77

By NIC VAN OUDTSHOORN

PLANS to fly international tourists to a proposed multi-million-rand holiday mecca on the Transkei's Wild Coast are being negotiated.

The Transkei Development Corporation (TDC) and the Transkei Government are holding discussions with overseas and South African companies, the general manager of the TDC, Mr Roy Gammie, told me.

One scheme being negotiated with a Scandinavian group would involve millions being spent on new resorts along the Wild Coast for up to 400 tourists a week from all over the world.

Hotel complex

Mr Gammie said the Scandinavian company alone hoped to build a coastal hotel complex housing about 600 people.

"Although feasibility studies have been undertaken, no definite decision has yet been reached by this group.

"But once finality is reached the TDC will probably join them as partners and help with finance", he said.

The plan includes a charter air service bringing up to 400 tourists a week to the resorts.

The French "Club Mediterranée" group had also visited the Transkei, Mr Gammie said.

"They inspected many parts of the Wild Coast and appeared very keen to open a club in Transkei.

Tremendous

"The Club Méditerranée has millions of members and is very popular and fresher." He even wanted something young and fresh when he was 20 years ago when he first married someone I really fancy." I might bump into

Sex and money.
DOM PETRUS

Porn and vice boom in new Transkei

Sunday Times Reporter

PORN and prostitution are becoming foreign currency earners for independent Transkei — with eager South Africans as the biggest buyers.

Hard-core porn in paperback fills the shelves at bookshops catering for tourists. Under the counter are "art" photographs.

In Umtata I watched as South Africans queued up to browse, blush and then dash for the till with a stack of porn paperbacks, which are sold at inflated prices.

I saw a few women visit the bookshop at the Holiday Inn to buy soft porn like "The Happy Hooker". But the best customers were men, English- and Afrikaans-speaking.

The bookshop at the plush new Umtata Holiday Inn is lined with pornographic paperbacks. The shelves were replenished every few hours. There are apparently plenty of these books in stock.

Some of the books specialised in sexual perversion and deviation and make books like "The Happy Hooker" and "Deep Throat" appear light family reading.

A spokesman for the Holiday Inn in Umtata said the hotel had nothing to do with running the bookshop, but merely leased the space to Mr H. Avnit in Johannesburg.

I was told that Mr Avnit also leased bookshops in Swaziland and Lesotho from Holiday Inns.

When I contacted Mr Avnit in Johannesburg, he refused to discuss his bookselling activities in Umtata. "I have had too much trouble from newspapers in the past," he said.

Prostitution has become so blatant that leading hotels have banned women without a male escort from entering lounges and bars.

"Prostitutes used to pack out the hotels and openly solicit," one Umtata resident told me. "It was so bad at times that having a quiet drink was impossible."

Prostitutes are still obvious in the streets and stand outside hotels in the evenings — especially around closing time — soliciting clients.

They also dress provocatively and hitch lifts on the streets. From what I saw they do not have much trouble in finding men, mainly white, and driving South African registered cars.

Prostitutes were not keen to discuss their activities, although I gathered that their charges ranged from R5 upwards and business was booming.

KAISER TO AXE WHEN AIDERS?

Sunday Times 31/7/77

Kaiser to axe white aides?

Sunday Times 31/7/77

From Page 1

● Chief George has been given the rent-free use of the whole of the 1 079-hectare farm Hafton.

● Chief Kaiser has told the TDC that he requires a neighbouring farm for his Minister of Finance, Mr Tespo Letlaka.

● A senior Transkeian source said political friends of the Matanzima brothers are being allowed to use other farms rent-free.

By NIC VAN OUDTSHOORN

THE Matanzima brothers this week declared war on the Transkei Development Corporation in a move which could lead to top white officials being axed or quitting the country.

The long-simmering row burst into the open after last week's Sunday Times report on farms worth millions — and still part of South Africa — being presented by Prime Minister Kaiser Matanzima to himself, his brother, George, and political allies.

Chief George Matanzima, Transkei Minister of Justice, used an Umtata Press conference to accuse a top TDC official of leaking the information about the deals to the Sunday Times.

Although Chief George gave no names, senior sources in the Transkei Government say that the managing director of the TDC, Mr Franko Maritz, is being held personally responsible.

White TDC officials told me that if Mr Maritz or other top officials who are all seconded to Transkei by the South African Government — were ordered by Chief Kaiser to quit the TDC and country, they would follow.

This could create a problem for the Matanzima Government. Virtually all top positions in the corporation — which to a great extent runs the Transkei economy — are filled by seconded white officials.

Mr Maritz was not in Umtata and all attempts by the Sunday Times to contact him for comment failed.

His Excellency writes . . . Page 15

Mr Maritz is generally considered the economic architect of Transkei. He built up the corporation and by 1975, when it was still known as the Xhosa Development Corporation, it had a turnover in its own undertakings of almost R50-million a year.

He is highly regarded by his staff, who say he is probably the TDC's most important asset who put economic development before political expediency. This had led to clashes between him and Transkei politicians in the past.

When Chief Kaiser's private secretary handed the keys of a TDC house to a black Transkeian and gave him permission to move in two weeks ago, Mr Maritz instituted court proceedings to have him removed.

Chief Kaiser was upset and complained personally to Mr Maritz about his action. But the TDC insisted that the house belonged to the corporation, and not the Transkei Government, and that no one outside the corporation had a right to allocate TDC property.

Meanwhile, the Deputy Minister of Bantu Development, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, told me from Pretoria that his department was conducting a full inquiry into the Sunday Times disclosures.

Asked why such an investigation was necessary when Chief George had issued a statement admitting the Sunday Times report, Dr Hartzenberg replied: "We are investigating to see what our interests are in the matter."

He refused to comment on what steps the South African Government might take. "There are normal channels through which one government communicates with another. Such communications are not done through newspapers," he told me.

At the Press conference, Chief George Matanzima issued a formal statement confirming the Sunday Times report, and claimed that "the Prime Minister and his brother are occupying land formerly occupied by their great-grandfather."

The statement, I learn from reliable sources, was discussed and approved by the Prime Minister and Cabinet before being released.

I also learn that Chief Kaiser was furious: about the Sunday Times disclosures, which had embarrassed him with the South African authorities.

In the report which precipitated the row, the

● Turn to Page 2

SWINGERS OUT

KAISER TO AXE WHEN? ANDERS?

Sun. Times 31/7/77

(103)

BY NIC VAN OUDTSHOORN

THE Matanzima brothers this week declared war on the Transkei Development Corporation in a move which could lead to top white officials being axed or quitting the country.

The long-simmering row burst into the open after last week's Sunday Times report on farms worth millions — and still part of South Africa — being presented by Prime Minister Kaiser Matanzima to himself, his brother, George, and political allies.

Chief George Matanzima, Transkei Minister of Justice, used an Umkata Press conference to accuse a top TDC official of leaking the information about the deals to the Sunday Times.

Although Chief George gave no names, senior sources in the Transkei Government say that the managing director of the TDC, Mr Franko Maritz, is being held personally responsible.

White TDC officials told me that if Mr Maritz or other top officials — who are all seconded to Transkei by the South African Government — were ordered by Chief Kaiser to quit the TDC and country, they would follow.

This could create a problem for the Matanzima Government. Virtually all top positions in the corporation — which to a great extent runs the Transkei economy — are filled by seconded white officials.

Mr Maritz was not in Umtata and all attempts by the Sunday Times to contact him for comment failed.

Kaiser to axe white aides?

Sun. Times 31/7/77

● From Page 1

Sunday Times disclosed that:

● Chief Kaiser has the rent-free use of the whole of the farm Webbworth, in the Queenstown district, which is still part of South Africa. It was bought with a few other small portions of land for R400 236 by the South African Bantu Trust in January last year.

● Chief George has been given the rent-free use of the whole of the 1 079-hectare farm Hatton.

● Chief Kaiser has told the TDC that he requires a neighbouring farm for his Minister of Finance, Mr Tsepo Letlaka.

● A senior Transkeian source said political friends of the Matanzima brothers are being allowed to use other farms rent-free.

Franko Maritz Threat to quit

B.D.

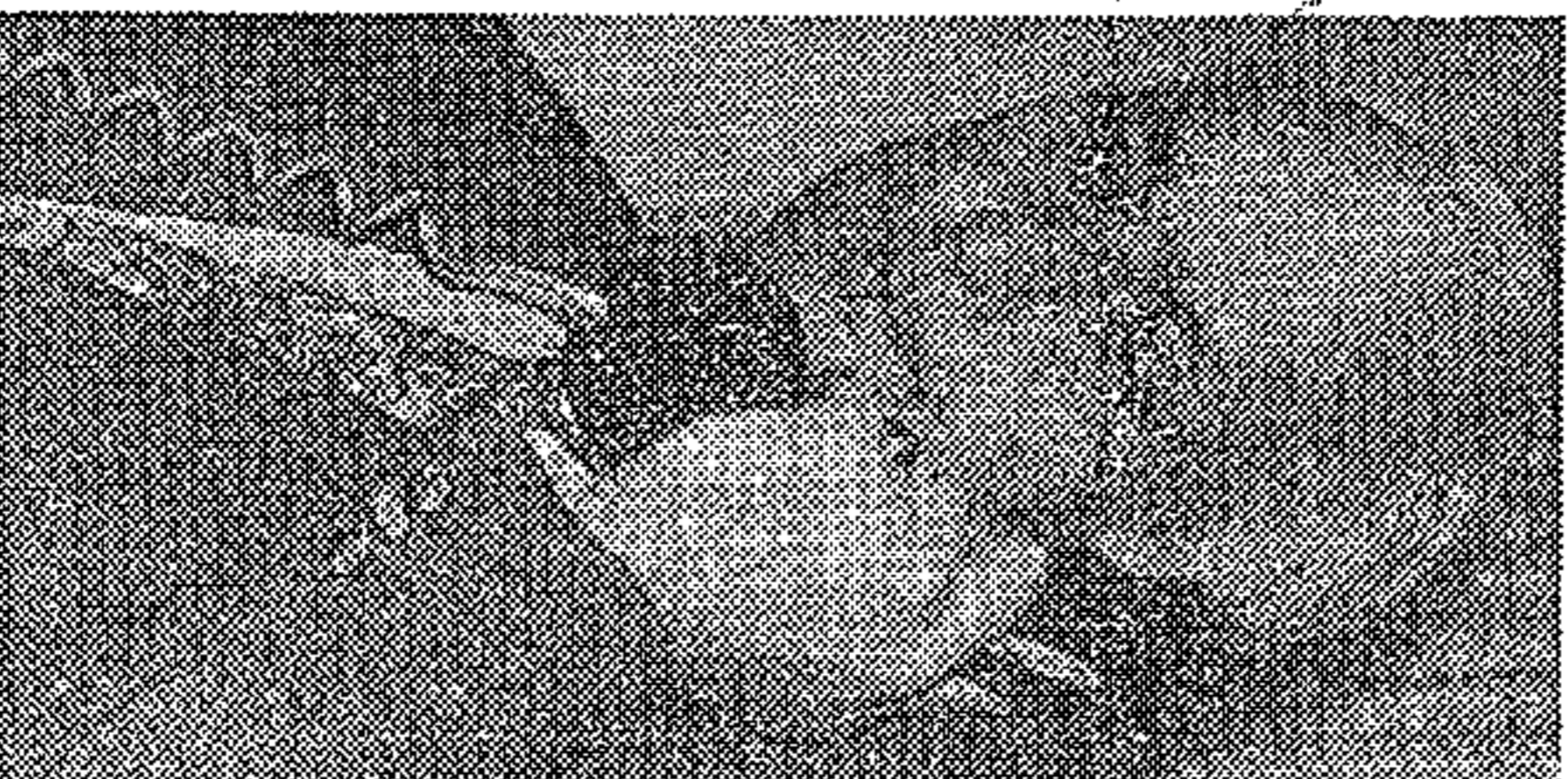
1/8/77

103

Chinese puzzle

PRETORIA — A Chinese businessman has been refused permission to buy a house in Lynnwood, Pretoria, because residents in the street lodged objections with the Department of Community Development.

Mr Yorkson Sun, 38, had already paid a deposit on the luxury house — in the same street as Dr Andries Treurnicht's home — when the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, turned down his application to move into the neighbourhood. Mr Sun was, however, allowed to buy a house in the adjoining white suburb of Queenswood.



MR MARITZ... will meet Chief Kaiser today.

UMTATA — The managing director of the Transkei Development Corporation, Mr Franko Maritz, threatened yesterday to resign if the Transkei Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, did not accept his bona fides.

Mr Maritz will meet Chief Kaiser today to discuss weekend press reports that white TDC officials might be told to quit the country.

The press speculation followed a claim by Chief George Matanzima; Transkei's Minister of Justice, that a top TDC official had leaked damaging information about the Matanzima brothers to a Sunday newspaper.

According to the "leaked" information, Chief Kaiser presented farms, worth millions, to himself, his brother George and their political allies.

Chief George did not deny the report, but ascribed "notoriously" biased and racialistic motives to the newspaper that published them.

Chief George is also reported to have used an Umtata press conference to accuse a top TDC official of leaking the information of the land deals to the press.

Although Chief George gave no names, it is thought he holds the managing director of the TDC, Mr Maritz, personally responsible.

Yesterday Mr Maritz said the first he knew of the risk of his being axed came in press reports yesterday.

Denying he was involved in any "leaks," Mr Maritz said: "I will meet the Prime Minister and ask him whether he accepts my bona fides. If he does, I will stay. If not, I will leave."

Mr Maritz said it was likely that a number of high-ranking TDC officials would follow him if he went. "There is a strong feeling of loyalty among us," he said.

Virtually all top positions in the TDC — which to a great extent runs the Transkei economy — are filled by seconded white officials.

Chief George was not available for comment yesterday. — DDC.

M. Mercury 2/8/77

Transkei sacking not discussed

(103)

UMTATA — A meeting between the Transkelian Prime Minister and the managing director of the Transkel Development Corporation (TDC) to discuss Press reports that White officials may be sacked by the Transkel Government, did not materialise here yesterday.

Spokesmen for the office of the Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, and that of the TDC head, Mr. Franco Maritz, said no arrangements had been made for a meeting. Chief Matanzima was away and not expected back until later yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Maritz was reported yesterday to have threatened to resign if Chief Matanzima did not accept his bona fides.

The meeting was to have discussed a claim in the Press by the Deputy Prime Minister of Transkel, Chief George Matanzima that a top TDC official had leaked damaging information about the Matanzima brothers to a Sunday newspaper.

The newspaper had stated farms worth millions of rand had been presented by Chief Kaiser to himself, his brother and their political allies.

Chief George confirmed the report in a statement last week, but said the land had belonged to the Matanzimas' great-grandparents and was being restored to the rightful owners.

Mr. Maritz has denied that he was involved in any "leak." He said the first he knew that he could be sacked was in Press reports on Sunday.

"I will meet the Prime Minister and ask him whether he accepts my bona fides. If he does, I will stay. If not, I will leave," he said.

Mr. Maritz said if he went it was likely a number of top TDC officials would follow him.

— (Sapa.)

EDITORIAL OPINION

C/103

Transkei port plan

One of the prices of apartheid seems to be a multitude of ports. Transkei's feasibility study into a harbour of its own is the latest manifestation of the economic cost of separate development. For it must be recognised that East London harbour is underused, that the economies of the Border, Transkei and Ciskei are intertwined and that the most rational use of resources would be to develop East London rather than to start planning a new port.

But Transkei is an independent state. National pride and political uncertainty about the future demands, in the eyes of Transkei Cabinet, that an alternative way to transport exports and imports be explored. It will be a vastly expensive project but that is one of the prices South Africa and Transkei have to pay for apartheid. There is no doubt that if Transkei were part of a non-racial South Africa, or even if the Border, Transkei and Ciskei was a non-racial state as Chief Justice Mabandla has suggested, energy and money would be concentrated on developing the existing port rather than investigating the feasibility of a new one.

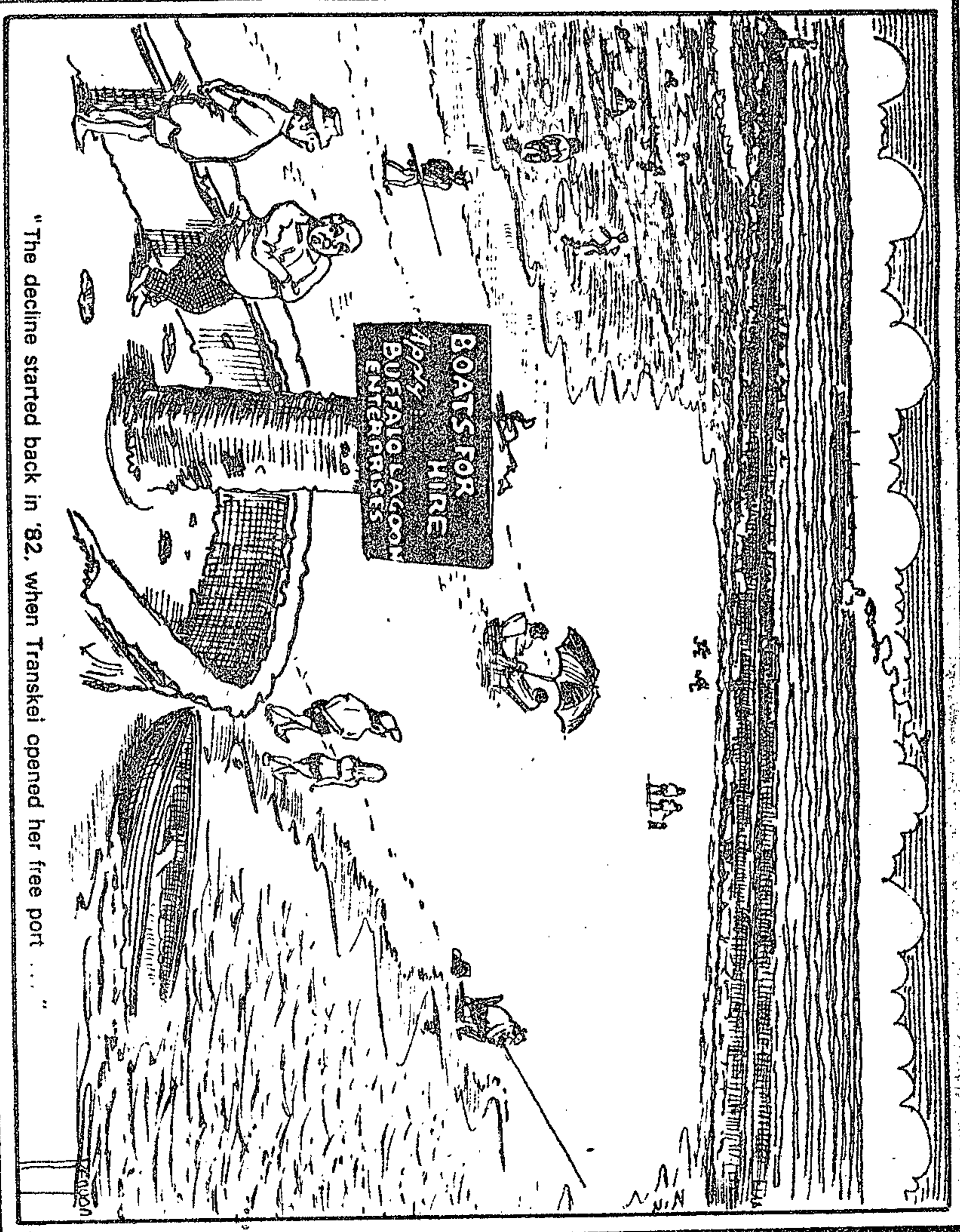
The proposed Transkei port is a long way off yet and much still has to be done before the first ship berths at wherever the harbour is to be sited.

And it is not the only new port being investigated: the Ciskei has already said it wants a harbour of its own at Hamburg. Add to these two proposals the construction of Richard's Bay and Saldanha and it will be seen just how expensive ideology can be — particularly when the entire Southern African economy is in the doldrums.

At this stage, therefore, it would seem a better proposition for Transkei to concentrate on expanding its export trade through under-used East London rather than investigating the establishment of its own port. If East London was utilised more, the economy of the region — including Transkei — would benefit greatly. And if, as has long been pleaded, East London were declared a free port, the benefits would be even greater.

Why solitary?

Nineteen University of Zululand students have been acquitted on Terrorism Act charges after 13 months. One student spent that entire time in solitary confinement; others also spent long periods alone in prison cells. Can the Special Branch explain why these people were subjected to this form of torture for so long?



"The decline started back in '82, when Transkei opened her free port . . ."



His Excellency writes...

103

NIC VAN OUDTSHOORN has again shown his determination to feed the readers of his notoriously biased and racialistic paper towards the success of Transkei in attaining freedom to which the Sunday Times group are in principle opposed, as it has destroyed whatever hopes they entertained to entrench their herrenvolk and imperial despotism over Transkei citizens with their blatant distortions of truth and exaggerations.

It should be remembered that the land referred to by Nic van Oudtshoorn was grabbed by British

MR GEORGE MATANZIMA, Minister of Justice of Transkei, has issued a statement commenting on last week's disclosure by Sunday Times reporter Nic van Oudtshoorn that the Minister and his brother, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, were making rent-free use of farms bought by the South African Bantu Trust. The statement is given in full here.

robbers from the Prime Minister's great grand-parents and allotted to British settlers free of charge. They never paid a penny or a cent for it nor did they pay any tax for it as it was on freehold title.

Now the descendants of these robbers, those murderers who killed General Hertzog's United Party in 1936 to set aside

and grabbed his land, have a vendetta and mud-slinging against the good name of the Transkei Prime Minister because he succeeded in persuading the Nationalist Government to carry out the promises made by the English-orientated Government of General Hertzog's United Party in 1936 to set aside

and purchase 14-million morgen of land for blacks in compensation for the loss of franchise rights. Where the land in question was purchased recently in the Indwe district the former occupants stripped off windows, iron, floors, and roofs from the buildings for which they had been paid by the Government. As a result there are now no houses on those farms. The Prime Minister, with the approval of his Government, will put caretakers in every house to prevent the looting which took place formerly.

May it be known that the Prime Minister and his brother are occupying land formerly occupied by their great grandfather and this is the beginning of the struggle for the restoration of the land which was robbed from the people by the British rooks who have no shame in their blackmailing of people whose land they robbed so callously.

The British are the last people to make a vendetta against people of other races because they were the principal actors on the stage when the scramble for colonialism in Africa took place.

The Sunday Times is their mouthpiece. Its directors should recollect

Sunday Times
31/7/77

PROTESTING George Matanzima

how their forefathers grabbed the mining area of the reef and helped themselves to gold on the land that belonged to the northern Sotho, without paying a cent for it.

These attacks are making our people very bitter and aggravate their determination to engage in an endless struggle to recover every inch of ground robbed by white colonists in South Africa.

A lot of lies and blatant distortions have been published to besmirch Matanzima's name. Let them say what they like, it will not shake him from the course he has taken in the fight for land recovery for his people.

Farms acquired in Indwe, Bolotwa, Port St Johns, Maclear, Elliot, Ma-

what will the Sunday Times say about the seven-eighths of South African land occupied by one-quarter of the South African population? Are they happy because it belongs to them as members of the herrenvolk?

What is Van Oudtshoorn's interest in independent Transkeian land? Is it because it was the New England of the British imperialists and as heirs to the spoils cry crocodile tears because the Nationalist Government was honest in carrying out the empty promises of the United Party?

Van Oudtshoorn and the Sunday Times should remember that Transkei is a sovereign state and their unwarranted utterances are strongly deprecated.

Mr Matanzima has not challenged the facts as reported by the Sunday Times last week. The Sunday Times rejects the motives he ascribes to us in reporting these facts.

rate (i_{CD}); foreign interest rates (i_f), the rate of inflation expected in credit market, the rate of change, the rate of expected rand price, the rate of return on capital (E), the rate of existing real assets P and real returns, the rate of investment, the rate of heavily on the Brunner-Meltzer type specification for bank credit G_{BC} in the presence of a government deficit, government (LC) and other borrowings. The sum $G_{BC} + P_{BC}$ is the course part of G_{BC} of MB and depends on requirements (rr) of Brunner-Meltzer.

The interest rate is determined by Treasury which is fixed by the credit market determined interest rates are as indicated to fall when the money supply is established by valuing gold reserves after subtracting accommodating foreign currency from the reserve bank or the treasury. The central bank is assumed to respond to the measured credit expansion in the banking system. That is to say it responds to credit markets. The supply of and demand for a Brunner-Meltzer type specification

Kei farm row may spark exodus

Star 1/8/77 (103)

EAST LONDON — The long simmering feud between the Matanzima Government and the white management of Transkei Development Corporation has finally come to a head with the possibility of a mass exodus of top white officials.

Whether or not the whites leave Transkei will depend on the outcome of a meeting today between Prime Minister Kaiser Matanzima and the managing director of the TDC, Mr Franco Maritz.

The latest clash between Chief Matanzima and the TDC executive was sparked off by newspaper reports that Chief Matanzima intended giving out more free farms to his family, political allies and a Cabinet Minister.

The Prime Minister and his brother, Chief George Matanzima, Minister of

Justice, have already taken over two farms worth nearly R500 000 which were intended for a giant TDC agricultural project.

Chief George last week accused an unnamed TDC official of leaking the latest information on the farms to the Press.

Mr Maritz said in an interview this morning that he would meet the Prime Minister some time during the day to get clarification.

"This could have been a misunderstanding. I won't know until the meeting with the Prime Minister. Until then I don't want to comment," he said.

The farms are in the Boiotwo district, near Queenstown, and were bought from white farmers by the South African Bantu Trust in 1975.

Early last year Chief Matanzima and his brother moved on to two of the farms which were intended to become a beef and dairy project managed by the TDC.

Despite this the Matanzimas have occupied the farms and are farming them for their own profit.

It is well known in the area that TDC personnel and machinery are being used on the farm Webbworth which is occupied by the Prime Minister.

of change, the rate of existing investment, the rate of heavily on the demand for bank credit, the rate of reconversions, the rate of bank credit, the rate of the fashion, the rate of the policy, the rate (i_o), the rate of the other, the rate is assumed (R^*), R^* price and undertaken by the rate is also (XR) of the rate of the are also given

$$\begin{aligned}
 MB &= R + NDA & (1) \\
 R &= R_o & (2) \\
 NDA &= a \left(\frac{BC_s}{R} \right) & (3) \\
 BC_d &= P_{BC} + G_{BC} & (4) \\
 G_{BC} &= G - T - OB + LC & (5) \\
 P_{BC} &= b(i_o, i_{CD}, i_f, P^*, X, E, p, P, Y) & (6) \\
 BC_s &= c(i_o, i_{BA}, P, rr \dots) MB & (7)
 \end{aligned}$$

N. Mercury 1/8/77

Law chief steps in on funeral tickets

Mercury Correspondent

UMTATA — Transkei Minister of Justice Chief George Matanzima has directed police at the Lady Frere police station to drop all traffic charges against motorists who transported mourners, relatives and friends to the weekend funeral of his aunt at Maqashu location, Lady Frere.

Lady Frere police erected a road block and stopped cars, lorries and buses carrying people to the funeral of Mrs. Nosinala Mhlontlo, aunt of Prime Minister Paramount Chief Matanzima and Minister of Justice Chief George Matanzima. Drivers were ticketed

for various offences and they reported the matter on arrival at the funeral. Proceedings were interrupted when an announcement was made advising drivers to return the tickets to the police station to be cancelled. Those who had paid spot fines were told their

money would be refunded.

Our Johannesburg correspondent reports that Mr. Franko Maritz, managing director of the Transkei Development Corporation, will meet Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima today to discuss Press reports that White TDC officials may be told to quit the country.

Press speculation followed a claim by Chief George Matanzima that a top TDC official leaked damaging information about the Matanzima brothers to a Sunday newspaper.

According to the "leaked" information Chief Kaiser Matanzima presented farms worth millions to himself, his brother George and their political allies.

D.D. 1/8/77

George furious

UMTATA — The Transkeian Minister of Justice, Chief George Matanzima, ordered Lady Frere police to withdraw traffic charges against drivers transporting mourners to the funeral of his aunt at the weekend.

The drivers, on their way to Mrs Nosinala Mhlontlo's funeral in Maqashu location in Lady Frere, rode into a police roadblock and were given tickets for various traffic offences.

The funeral of Chief George's father's sister was interrupted when the drivers reported the matter and were instructed to return the tickets to the police station and for those who had paid spot fines to be refunded.

The police at first refused to accept a verbal instruction and the Com-

missioner of Police, Brig E. Cwele, left the funeral and rushed to the police station where he remonstrated with the police.

A police spokesman at the charge office said 11 motorists were issued with tickets for traffic offences and four had already had their tickets cancelled.

A furious Chief George refused to comment while in mourning.

The funeral was attended by thousands of people from Transkei and South Africa.

Meanwhile, another member of the royal Mtirara family, Chief Belliars Qaqawuli Mgudlwa, was buried at the weekend at Qumanco in the Engcobo district.

The funeral was attended by Cabinet Ministers, MPs, chiefs and headmen.

(103)

103 RDM 2/8/77
Quest for Transkei port

Own Correspondent

PARIS. — A major French financial consortium has signed a contract with Transkei to undertake a survey on the building of a port for the new state.

The survey could mean Transkei's first big breakthrough in the world of international finance. The **Companie de Construction Internationale (CCI)** which represents five big building organisations with worldwide ramifications, and includes the **Societe des Grands Travaux de Marseilles**, has asked the French company service **D'etudes, Equipment and Enterprise** to undertake the survey.

The CCI's secretary-general, **Mr. Claud Bernard**, said yesterday, "It is only a small contract. The outcome will depend on the

financial backing for a new Transkei port."

He said his consortium had helped build the giant **Cabora Bassa Dam** in **Mozambique**. It was also working on the **trans-Gabonese railway line** and also has contracts in **Zambia** and **Saudi Arabia** among other countries.

The CCI itself does not have any construction

staff, but acts as the financial agent for its five associated firms.

Mr Bernard said he had visited **South Africa** twice but had not been to **Transkei**. He said his consortium would have no trouble providing **Transkei** with a new port and such a deal would necessarily lead to big French investment in the new state.

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10/30

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AMCHT.

COMMENTARIUM.

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Quantum id eo in anno plurimum fuerit...

Impetu quoque malarum &c. Multo cuius ob impetum...

Impetu quoque malarum &c. Multo cuius ob impetum...

TEXTUS.

9. His autem verbis legis, Quanti id eo in anno plurimum fuerit, ille sententia exprimitur, ut, si quis hominem tuum, qui hodie claudus, aut mancus, aut lusus erit, occiderit, qui in eo anno integer, aut pretiosus fuerit, non tanti teneatur, quanti hodie erit, sed quanti in eo anno plurimum fuerit, qua ratione creditum est penalem esse huius legis actionem; quia non tanti quisque obliga-

Quantum id eo in anno plurimum fuerit... Hic clausula affirmativa...

Penalem esse huius legis actionem] Actio legis Aquiliae penalis est. Nam cum interdum...

Qua transitura fuerit] Ait actionem legis Aquiliae in heredem non transit, non quia ex delicto est...

Fédération

- LOUIS PHILIPPART
BELGIQUE
PRÉSIDENT FONDATEUR
- JEAN AUBA
FRANCE
VICE-PRÉSIDENT FONDATEUR
- JACQUES HARDRE
U.S.A.
PRÉSIDENT HONORAIRE
- LUCAS
FRANCE
PRÉSIDENTE
- YVES
FINLANDE
VICE-PRÉSIDENT
- GILLES DORION
QUÉBEC
VICE-PRÉSIDENT
- RENÉ BISMUTH
CANADA
VICE-PRÉSIDENT
- EVA SLAVIK
DANEMARK
VICE-PRÉSIDENT
- JEAN DEMOULE
FRANCE
VICE-PRÉSIDENT
- JACQUES FEREMANS
BELGIQUE
VICE-PRÉSIDENT
- DANIEL KOENIG
ILE MAURICE
VICE-PRÉSIDENT
- CLAUDE LE GOFF
U.S.A.
VICE-PRÉSIDENT
- ADISA LIGALI
SUISSE
VICE-PRÉSIDENT
- ANDRÉ MAMAN
U.S.A.
VICE-PRÉSIDENT
- ETSU MATSUDA
JAPON
VICE-PRÉSIDENT
- JURGEN OLBERT
R.F.A.
VICE-PRÉSIDENT
- JACQUES RABATTONI
SUISSE
VICE-PRÉSIDENT
- MARIE DE LOURDES
BRÉSIL
VICE-PRÉSIDENT
- SECRETÉRIE GÉNÉRALE
MAY COLLET

Transkei meeting fails to come off

UMTATA. — A meeting between the Transkei Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, and the director of the Transkei Development Corporation (TDC), to discuss Press reports that white officials might be sacked, failed to take place yesterday.

Spokesmen for the Prime Minister's office and the head of the TDC, Mr Franko Maritz, said no arrangements had been made for a meeting. Mr Matanzima was away and not expected back until late yesterday.

Mr Maritz was yesterday reported to have threatened to resign if Mr Matanzima did not accept his bona fides.

The meeting follows a claim in the Press by the

Deputy Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, that a top TDC official had leaked damaging information about the Matanzima brothers to a Sunday newspaper.

The newspaper stated that farms worth millions of rands had been presented by Chief Kaiser to himself, his brother and their political allies.

Chief George confirmed the report last week, but said the land had belonged to the Matanzima's great-grandparents.

Mr Maritz has denied that he was involved in any "leak".

If he went it was likely a number of top TDC officials would follow, he said. — Sapa.

Leurs de Français
12.10 P.M.

Le 30 juin 1977
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en sa session annuelle les 27 et 28 juin 1977, a exprimé le
souhait de voir les relations éventuelles des membres de
l'Association des Etudes Françaises en Afrique Australe avec
la F.I.P.F., s'établir sur la base qui régit le statut des
professeurs étrangers membres de l'A.F.S.S.A., c'est-à-dire
sur une base individuelle. (5 marks)

(b) Write down and divide into its morphemes the word
sculptresses.

C'est pourquoi le Bureau renouvelle la suggestion que
j'avais exprimée dans ma lettre du 7 Juillet 1976, et qui,
malgré la diffusion que vous avez bien voulu lui donner, m'a pas
jusqu'ici, à notre connaissance reçu de suites. (4 marks)

(c) Provide a constituent diagram for the sentence: We drove
slowly down steep streets.

Les membres de l'A.F.S.S.A. peuvent devenir à titre
individuel membres de la F.I.P.F. Ils recevront les
publications et documents pédagogiques produits par nous ainsi
que toute information sur nos activités futures. (10 marks)

(d) In terms of first immediate constituent division, explain
the two meanings of pretty new dresses.

Je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur le Secrétaire,
l'expression de mes sentiments distingués. (6 marks)

La Présidente
(Total: 50 marks)

Lucette CHAMBARD

AD 2/8/77

Matanzimas told to quit over farms

UMTATA — The leader of the Transkei Democratic Party, Mr Hector Ncokazi, yesterday called on the Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, and his brother, Chief George, to resign.

The call follows reports about the rent-free use of farms worth millions by Chief Kaiser, Chief George and other political allies. The farms, which are still in South Africa, were bought by the South African Bantu Trust.

Mr Ncokazi said: "In an attack on a Sunday newspaper which exposed the use of the farms by the Transkei leaders, Chief George did not question the authenticity of the report nor its legality so they are under a moral obligation to resign."

In his attack on the newspaper report, Chief George justified the use of the farms saying the Prime Minister's great-grandfather had been robbed of the land by British settlers. Chief George also described the newspaper as an agent of British colonialism.

"Even if they use English-speaking people as scapegoats they won't succeed," Mr Ncokazi said, referring to the Transkeian leaders.

"This undue enrich-

ment cannot be condoned by any means," he added.

"This enrichment cannot be condoned by any means," he added.

Also involved in the row is the managing director of the Transkei Development Corporation, Mr Franko Maritz, who threatened to quit if Chief Kaiser did not accept his bona fides.

Mr Maritz hoped to dis-

cuss weekend press reports that an impasse existed between white TDC officials and the Government with Chief Kaiser.

Attempts by both Mr Maritz and a Daily Dispatch reporter to see Chief Kaiser yesterday failed as the Prime Minister was not in Umtata.

Chief George was also

unavailable for comment.

A claim by Chief George that top TDC officials had leaked damaging information about the Matanzima brothers to a Sunday newspaper led to the reports.

Yesterday, Mr Maritz said he could not comment further until he had met Chief Kaiser. He said he hoped the Prime Minister would then release a statement to clarify the matter.
— DDR.

Kaiser Confirms Faith in Franko

D.D. 3/8/77

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(i)

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Growth of the Labour Force
Growth of Non-Farm Employment

UMTATA — Chief Kaiser Matanzima yesterday expressed his full confidence in the Transkei Development Corporation and its managing director, Mr Franko Maritz.

The Prime Minister and Mr Maritz had a long talk yesterday following reports that an impasse existed between the Transkei Government and white officials of the TDC.

In a statement, Chief Matanzima, threatened the Sunday Times and Daily Dispatch with "trouble" and said he would not allow "recriminations and defamations" to go unchallenged.

"I want to remind these papers and their henchmen that I am a man of integrity and no amount of insult will deter me from the course I have taken politically, because the whole campaign is nothing more than a political blackmail," he said.

Mr Franko Maritz (managing director of the TDC) is a man of integrity and I have worked with him for many years. Whatever the papers are intending to achieve will not succeed.

"We shall continue to work together for the development of Transkei, to the shame of our political enemies, until we retire."

After their meeting, Mr Maritz said any misunderstanding there might have been between them had been cleared.

"I have come from the Prime Minister's office with the intense feeling that the Prime Minister and his Government have full confidence in myself and my corporation," Mr Maritz said.

Chief Matanzima had accepted the aims and bona fides of the TDC as beyond reproach and any attempts to discredit the managing director or officials of the TDC would be ignored.

"The Prime Minister has furthermore reaffirmed that the managing director and the corporation will work together for many years to come in the economic interest of Transkei.

"In view of the above situation it must be clear to all industrialists and prospective industrialists and to the world at large that the Transkei Development Corporation is accepted by the Transkei Government as their official arm for economic development in a stable country," Mr Maritz said.

The Sunday Times reported at the weekend there was a rift between the Transkei Government and the TDC and white TDC officials might be told to leave the country.

This speculation followed a claim by the Minister of Justice, Chief George Matanzima, that a top TDC official had leaked information about the Matanzima brothers that was damaging.

According to the leak, the Matanzimas and their political allies were using farms worth millions of rands rent-free. The farms, which are still in South Africa, were bought by the South African Bantu Trust. — SAPA-DDC.

(i)

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N. Mercury
180 held
6/8/77
in the
103
Transkei

UMTATA — Transkei police have detained more than 180 tribesmen and women for questioning in connection with the deaths of nine people — including a family of six — in two separate incidents in the Engcobo and Ngqeleni districts last week.

In the Ngqeleni district, a ranger, Mr. M. Nkomfane, his wife, their three sons and his sister-in-law died in a fire after the ranger's kraal was burnt down. Twenty tribesmen were arrested.
— (Sapa.)

Umtata porn raid

OFFICIALS of Transkei's Department of Inland Revenue raided a bookshop at the Umtata Holiday Inn this week removing sexy paperbacks and soft porn books.

The shelves of the shop, which is well known to travellers from the Eastern Cape and Natal, were left almost bare.

Gone were books like *The Happy Hooker*. The

Tribune Reporter ^{7/8/77} venue. 103
Rapers, and *The Stewardesses*. Thrillers by writers such as Wilbur Smith and Len Deighton were left untouched.

The raid was conducted by a South African seconded official in the Department of Inland Revenue, Mr M. Pretorius. Transkei's Department of Customs falls under the Department of Inland Re-

A spokesman for the department denied the books had been confiscated. They were merely being "observed" in an ordinary customs check and would be checked against the current banned list. He said they had written to the owner of the bookshop, who lives in Johannesburg, asking him why he was displaying banned books.

ARGUS 3/8/77 (103)

Walkout averted

The Argus Correspondent
EAST LONDON. — Transkei Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Matanzima, has prevented an exodus of the white management of the Transkei Development Corporation by expressing full confidence in its managing director, Mr Franco Maritz.

Chief Matanzima and Mr Maritz met yesterday to discuss a Sunday newspaper report that corporation officials might be told to leave the country because of information leaked to the Press about the Matanzima brothers' rent-free occupation of certain farms.

In a statement after yesterday's meeting, Mr

Maritz said the Prime Minister had accepted the aims and good faith of the corporation as beyond reproach.

'The Prime Minister has furthermore reaffirmed that the managing director and the corporation will work together for many years to come in the economic interests of Transkei.

'In view of the above situation, it must be clear to all industrialists and prospective industrialists, and to the world at large, that the Transkei Development Corporation is accepted by the Transkei Government as the official arm for economic development in a stable country,' Mr Maritz said.



Chief Matanzima

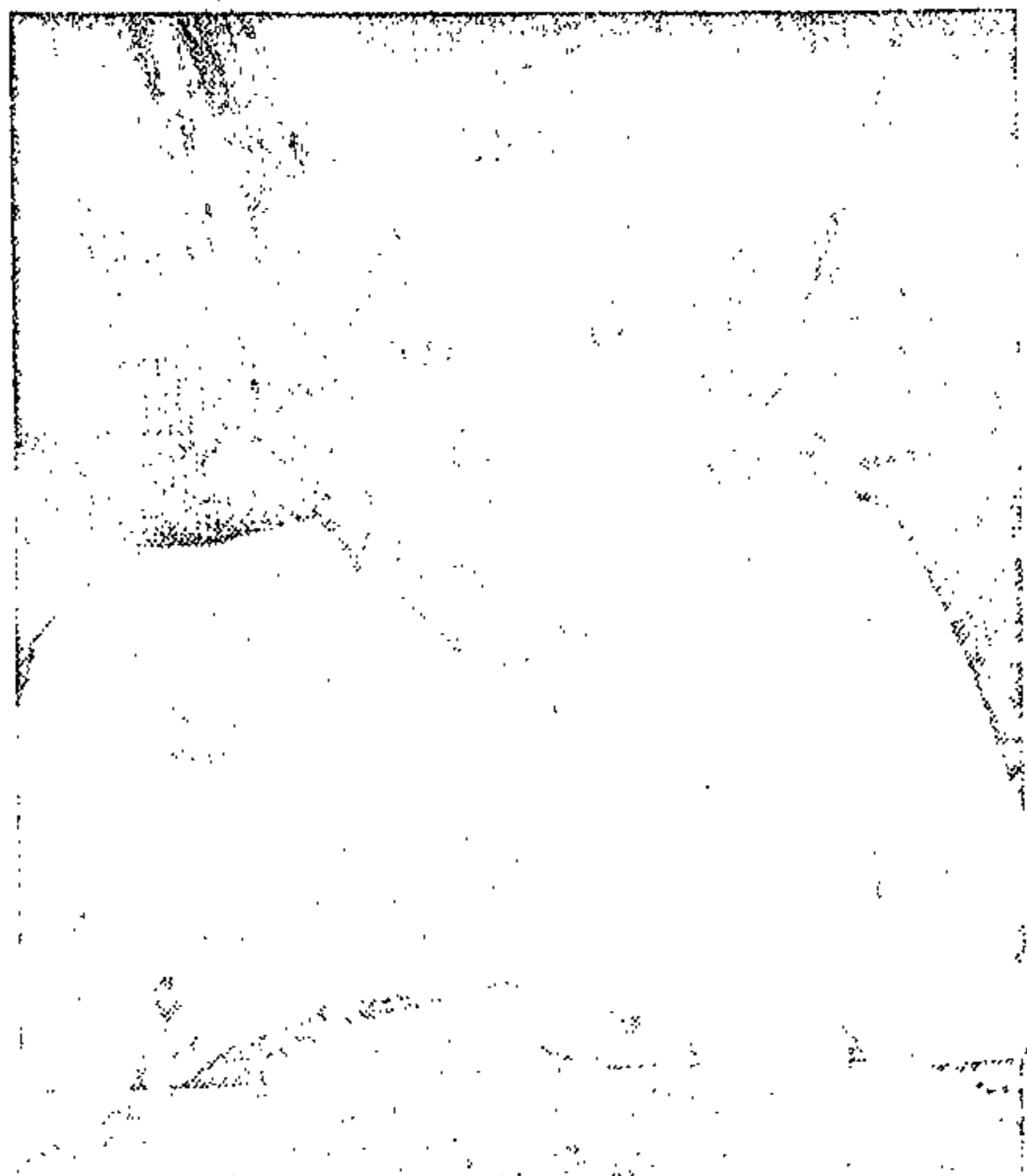
For the information of the Faculty Officer:

PREFERENCE \ OPTIONS	1	2
1	9	3
2	4	5
3	3	6
4	11	1
5	4	4
6	13	7

A full minute of the pre due course.

August 1977

Sheila flies in...and out



Sheila...checked up by a meal.

103

SWAZILAND PUTS HEART-BROKEN HOLIDAYMAKER ON FIRST PLANE HOME

By TERRY McELLIGOTT

A DURBAN nanny flew to Swaziland on holiday this week — but officials put her on the next plane back because she had a Transkei passport.

The trip cost Miss Sheila Mbena R120 and she blames the Transkei Government. "They should pay," she said yesterday.

"The Transkei consul in Durban signed my passport for the trip and he should have known I would not be allowed into Swaziland," Miss Mbena told me.

She said she was also surprised that South African Airways and customs officials at Durban's Louis Botha Airport had not warned her she might be refused entry.

"I flew to Mazini on Monday. It was my first flight and I was thrilled. I planned to spend a week there and was absolutely shattered when the

would have to wait four days for a Durban flight and would have to spend that time in a cell.

"It cost me R27 to fly to Johannesburg by Swazi Air and a further R40 to fly back to Durban. South African Airways refunded me R13 for the unused return ticket from Manzini to Durban and, in all, I lost R120.

"I got back the same day."

Miss Mbena, who works for a Durban hotelier's family went back to work the following day because she was too broke to go anywhere else on holiday.

As a consolation, her employers, Mr and Mrs Gerald Charles, took her out to dinner at an "international" four-star hotel.

She said: "I have spoken to a representative of the Transkei Department of the Interior and he told

red by

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7
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3

in

PAAP
A

me it was the fault of the Transkei consul in Durban, who should have been aware of what would happen."

Miss Mbena has an appointment with the consul tomorrow — and she will ask him for the refund of her R120.

passport control officer at Manzini said his country didn't recognise Transkei passports and "doesn't have anything to do with Matanzima's people."

"He said I should take the next plane out, which was going to Johannesburg. Otherwise I

Six per cent Verligtes

By FLEUR DE VILLIERS

VERLIGTES make up only six per cent of the National Party, according to one of the most authoritative surveys yet conducted on white political attitudes.

The survey is part of an enormous research project by Dr Teodor Hanf, director of the Bergstrasse Institute for Social Research in Fribourg, West Germany,

on the potential for conflict or peaceful change in South Africa. Dr Hanf, one of Germany's leading social scientists, is also an international authority on con-

• The greatest resistance is to social change—to alterations to the petty apartheid structure.

cepted if initiated by the leadership.

• Nationalists nevertheless have an incredibly strong commitment to the party leadership.

• There has been no real white backlash to last year's Soweto riots.

• "Bloedsappe" are among the most verkrampte groups in the country—but they also represent the purest form of traditional voters. If they followed policies and principles rather than tradition they would find their natural allies among the hardline conservatives in the National Party.

• Social distance between the races in South Africa is similar in intensity and scale to that found between white and black in Britain, West Germany and Belgium.

• The biggest obstacle to change in South Africa is within the National Party.

• Despite the resistance to change, it would be ac-



Kaiser ends TDC row as investors show alarm

By NIC VAN OUDTSHOORN

THE Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, this week backed down in his row with the Transkei Development Corporation after reaction from industrialists and prospective foreign investors to the possibility of top white officials being axed.

Last week's Sunday Times report on the row led to a flurry of international calls from foreign industrialists.

Reliable sources say they demanded to know if Mr Franko Maritz, managing director of the TDC, and other white officials would be leaving—and expressed doubts about further investments if that should happen.

Mr Maritz met Chief Kaiser on Tuesday after warning publicly: "I will ask him whether he accepts my bona fides. If he does, I will stay. If not, I will leave."

Mr Maritz also warned that top white officials would probably follow him.

After the meeting, he said that "misunderstandings" between him and the Prime Minister had been cleared.

Chief Kaiser Matanzima repudiated his brother, George, over a comment made at a Press conference last week.

Chief George Matanzima, Transkei Minister of Justice, had accused a top TDC official of leaking information about the Matanzima farmland deals to the Sunday Times. Transkei Government sources made it clear that Mr Maritz was being held personally responsible for these leaks.

A statement issued after

KAISER TO AXE WHITE AIDES?

The Sunday Times heading last week.

this week's meeting, said that Chief Kaiser had accepted the aims and bona fides of the TDC as beyond reproach and any attempts to discredit Mr Maritz and officials of the TDC would be "ignored".

Chief Kaiser also affirmed that Mr Maritz would remain as head of the TDC until he retired.

I understand that as a result of the meeting, the Matanzima brothers will drop a plan to allocate a Bantu Trust farm run by the TDC near Queenstown to the Transkei Minister of Justice, Mr Lethaka.

This and other farm deals involving the Matanzima brothers were major factors which sparked off the long-simmering row between the TDC and the Matanzima Government.

The role played by the overseas investors in backing Mr Maritz and his officials was underlined in a statement issued by Mr Maritz after his meeting with Chief Kaiser.

He said: "The Prime Minister has reaffirmed that the director and the corporation will work together for many years to

Dr Hartzenberg was not available for comment.

Exhaustive.

Dr Hanf, has based his findings on three exhaustive surveys—conducted in 1974, 1976 and 1977—and on numerous visits to South Africa.

He met Cabinet Ministers, NP and Opposition politicians, business leaders and opposition organisers, in government and opposition organisations and bodies such as the Christian Institute, and students.

Dr F. van Zyl Slabbert, the PNP MP for Rondebosch and a sociologist, who returned this week from a series of informal seminars on Dr Hanf's research work at the Bergstrasse Institute, described the survey as one of the most authoritative pieces of research ever done on white political attitudes in South Africa.

Dr Hartzenberg was not available for comment.

D.D. 9/8/77

Koyana in Cape Town

CAPE TOWN — The Transkei Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Digby Koyana visited the Transkei consulate here for the first time yesterday for official discussions.

The Minister was accompanied by the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Mr M. Lujabe.

The purpose of their visit was to familiarise themselves with the workings of the consulate and to discuss various problems that had come up, Mr Lujabe said yesterday.

He declined to elaborate further on the nature of the difficulties. "We can't expect plain sailing the whole way," he said. — DDC.

103

D.D. 9/8/77
First
all-race
election

UMTATA — A total of 19 candidates were nominated yesterday to contest the 10 seats in Umtata's first multiracial municipal elections.

Voters will go to the polls on September 7.

Candidates standing for election are:

Mr Ronnie Adkins, a painter; Mr J. W. C. Beer, an attorney; Mr Harold Bruce, retired; Mr H. S. Calaza, chief public service inspector; Mr Templeton Gobinca, railway policeman; Mr E. Heslop, signwriter; Mr Z. S. Luwaca, salesman; the Rev J. M. Mabovula; Mr J. Mbuque, an attorney; Mr N. N. Mnukwana, manager.

Mr Eugene Montague, a painter; Mr Sydney Morrison, a painter; Mr A. M. Mtoba, civil servant; Mr Archibald Nkonyeni, financial manager; Mr B. H. Schultz, whole manager; Mr Gerald Spilkin, company director; Mr A. E. Spring, manager; Mr S. S. Toll, plumber; and Mr Ian James, general manager.

— DDR.

D.D. 9/8/77

Ndamase 5 detained

UMTATA — Five students at the Ndamase High School in the Ngqeleni district have been detained in connection with the burning down of the boys' hostel last Friday.

The Assistant Commissioner of the Transkei police, Col. J. Mantutle, said the students were

detained on the day of the fire.

The principal, Mr A. Tshaka, said the detained boys were ill in bed at the hostel when the fire broke out.

The fire started at 11 am when all other students were in classes. — DDR.

(103)

Cape Town

Saldru Working Paper No. 11

John Knight

LABOUR SUPPLY IN THE SOUTH AFRICAN ECONOMY

Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit

to year. The number of bags harvested ranged from 3 to 50 bags in a good year, through 2 to 18 bags in a normal year right down to 0 to 10 bags in a bad year. The extent of the fluctuations are also highlighted by the fact that nobody produced less than 2 bags in a good year whereas no less than 65% produced up to a maximum of 2 bags in a bad year. Furthermore, the maximum number of bags in a bad year is 10 while only 63% produced 10 bags or less during a normal year and only 53% did so during a good year. The maximum number of bags during a normal year was 18 while 37% could produce more than than during a good year.

What these figures show is that extreme caution is needed when talking about agricultural productivity in the Transkei and Ciskei. A single year's measure could be mos

2.6 Factors Influencing

In spite of fluctuations of yield in a "normal" year was 4, than or equal to this harvest of 8 bags or caution because they miles or so away from did or did not include harvesting commenced

R40 000 theft: D.D. 9/8/77
clerks in court (103)

UMTATA — Two clerks appeared in court yesterday on a charge of stealing R40 000 from the strongroom at the magistrate's office.

Mr Malibongwe Sikiti, 28, and Mr Edward Ndawo, 55, were not asked to plead and the hearing was postponed to August 22.

Det C. Magwagwa, chief investigating officer, giving evidence why they should be refused bail, said he feared if they were allowed out on bail they would remove the stolen money from its hiding

place.

The defending attorneys, Mr H. M. Lusu and Miss K. Vabaza, said their clients had already been in custody for two months and bail should be granted conditionally.

The magistrate, Mr D. Andrews, granted bail of R500 each. He said it was a complicated case and consideration should be taken that the money had not been recovered. He sympathised with the men and granted bail on condition they report daily to the police. — DDR.

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We tried to determine which factors influenced yield and applied a backward stepwise regression including, as independent variables, those factors which we thought would be influential. The results are summarised by the following three equations and explained in the paragraph below:

$$\text{YIELD} = 118,3 - 7,06 \text{ MORGEN} - 33,92 \text{ PROPLAND} - 19,7 \text{ HWFA} \quad (5)$$

$$\text{Sign.Level} \quad (0,00) \quad (0,00) \quad (0,00) \quad (0,07)$$

$$R^2 = 11,0\%$$

Variables excluded (in order of exclusion) HWC, HSA, CATTLE, HUA, HSC, LONGDID, HNA, HNC, REMIT, HUC, HWMA.

34. In the case where an interviewee did not specify his normal harvest, but did give his harvest in a good and a bad year, we calculated a "normal" harvest as the average between a good and bad harvest.
35. 200 lb. bags.
36. See M. Lipton (1976), pp. 4-5 for the importance of including or excluding this measure.

Transkei puts doubt on continued SA ties

ARGUS
9/8/77

103
2305

THE basis for friendship as neighbours between South Africa and Transkei was fast diminishing, the Transkei Foreign Minister, Mr Digby Koyana, said in Cape Town today.

He told Sapa certain occurrences and utterances since Transkei's independence were 'shocking' and the question arose whether there was any justification for continued diplomatic ties.

Mr Koyana said he was visiting his country's Consulate here to attend to certain problems which had arisen.

While he was shocked and dismayed at the removal of squatters in the Peninsula, and suggestions by the Department of

Bantu Administration that evicted people would be returned to Transkei, this was not the reason for his visit.

REJECTED

He said however, that his government entirely rejected the concept of people being dumped in an independent Transkei at the whim of South African Government officials.

Should the South African Government persist with its idea of returning these people to Transkei, the Transkei Government would simply refuse to accept them.

'They are South Africa's responsibility. If there has to be a confrontation about this, then there will simply have to be a confrontation.'

WELCOMED

Asked if Transkei would admit repatriates who had been established as Transkei citizens, Mr Koyana said that any person who had a home in Transkei or who was a Transkei citizen would be welcomed back to Transkei wherever he came from or how long he had been away.

'But we cannot have a situation where people are dumped in Transkei at the whim of the South African authorities. We reject that concept entirely.'

'It looks as though Bantu Administration does not know Transkei is independent. They think they can do just what they like. We have the strongest objection to that,' he said.

The repatriation question was merely a further manifestation of the problems in regard to citizenship which existed between the two governments.

LABOUR SUPPLY IN THE SOUTH AFRICAN ECONOMY

John Knight

Saldru Working Paper No. 11

Cape Town

Jun

103

D.D. 10/8/77

Transkei-SA ties fading — Koyana



MR KOYANA

CAPE TOWN — The basis for friendship as neighbours between South Africa and Transkei was fast diminishing, Transkei Foreign Minister, Mr Digby Koyana, said here yesterday.

He said certain occurrences and utterances since Transkei's independence were "shocking" and the question arose whether there was any justification for continued diplomatic ties.

Mr Koyana said he was visiting his country's consulate here to attend to certain problems which had arisen. While he was shocked and dismayed at the apparently inhuman removal of squatters in the Peninsula, and suggestions by the Department of Bantu Administration that evicted people would be returned to Transkei, this was not the reason for his visit.

The repatriation question was merely a further manifestation of the problems in regard to citizenship which existed between the two governments.

"I am here to acquaint myself generally about the treatment of Transkei citizens. Our concept and that of the South African Government on this question are completely at variance.

"We completely reject the concept that our citizens should be treated any differently to aliens from any other independent country.

"The South African Government must realise that it cannot have its cake and eat it. Aliens from Transkei must be treated exactly the same as other aliens."

This included, among other things, the use of all facilities such as toilets, the right to reside where one liked, the right to attend any school or university and the acceptance of the full status of aliens.

"I am not suggesting that Transkei citizens should be treated differently from other blacks in South Africa. What I am saying is that I am basically speaking about the rights of our

own people.

"This whole problem flows from the South African Government's pursuance of its apartheid policy."

Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland had been independent for more than 10 years and hundreds of thousands of their people were living in South Africa. These governments had never insisted that their citizens should enjoy the same rights as other aliens, but because they had not done so did not lessen Transkei's right to do so, he said.

"The whole matter will have to be taken up at the very highest level. We cannot rest with this type of thing going on.

"There have been occurrences and utterances that were shocking and the basis for friendship as neighbours is fast diminishing.

"Even the justification for continued diplomatic ties is increasingly becoming more and more questionable," he said. — SAPA.

Porn importers will be charged — Letlaka

D.D.
11/2/77
103

UMTATA — Transkei's Minister of Finance, Mr Tsepo Letlaka, yesterday warned would-be importers of objectionable and pornographic literature into Transkei that his department would not hesitate to prosecute them.

Last week officials of the Transkei Department of Inland Revenue raided

a bookshop at an Umtata hotel and confiscated a number of soft-covered books, many of them banned in Transkei.

In terms of the Transkei Publications Act, which was passed this year, any literature banned in South Africa before October 28 last year remains banned in Transkei.

Last week's raid follow-

ed a report about the availability of pornographic books at the bookshop.

Among the books on the stands before the raid were *The Happy Hooker*, *The Rapers*, *The Stewardesses*, and *Welcome To Mr Big*.

A spokesman for the Department of Inland Revenue said the bookshop had been under surveillance for a considerable time before the raid.

Mr Letlaka said the Transkeian Director of Publications would consider steps to be taken in respect of publications printed in or imported into Transkei after October 26, 1976. — DDR.

N. M. Cherry 13/8/77

Transkeians in a visaless visit

E
H
t

Political Reporter

103

prepared by

SPAIN does not recognise Transkei as a State but last week 40 Transkeians walked into Madrid with hardly a murmur from Spanish customs and immigration officials.

The touring party was officially refused visas to Spain the day before the tour left South Africa.

But Mr. Frank Jason, managing director of Jet International, the company which organised the tour, decided to "just take a chance."

"We had a fantastic time, and after a bit of initial bother with the

customs people over there we were not troubled again," Mr. Jason said.

Last month Mr. Jason sent frantic telexes and telegrams to the Spanish Embassy in Pretoria requesting visas for the Transkeians.

Eventually he received the official "no" from the Ambassador, but felt it was too late to cancel the tour.

"Luckily both Transkei and South African passport covers are green, and about 30 of the 40 Transkeians were through before Spanish customs men realised they were not from South Africa.

"I explained Transkei was a newly-independent country and didn't have everything quite sorted out — hence the lack of visas.

"The customs men cheerfully let us through with a warning that we musn't do it again."

Mr. Jason and his touring party arrived back in Durban on Thursday, the Transkeians having enjoyed a week at a salesmen's congress in Madrid.

4	11
5	4
6	13

			POINTS
			99
5	2	29	106
6	3	25	87
2	0	35	163
3	3	24	88
0	3	30	143

A full minute of the p
due course.

culated to all members in

5 August 1977

(Prof.) A.H.R.E. PAAP
Dean, Faculty of Arts

9 held in Transkei

(103)

For the information of me the Faculty Officer:

13/8/77

Mercury Correspondent has been prepared by

UMTATA — Transkei Security Police detained nine people in a midnight swoop on Thursday.

The detentions were confirmed by the head of the Transkei Security Police Major M. Z. Ngceba yesterday.

He said nine people had been detained under General Law Amendment Act.

He could not give names of those detained.

OPTION	1	2	3	4	5	6	TOTAL VOTES CAST FOR EACH OPTION	POINTS
1	9	3					27	99
2	4	5					29	106
3	3	6					25	87
4	11	11	5	6	2	0	35	163
5	4	4	5	5	3	3	24	88
6	13	7	6	1	0	3	30	143

A full minute of the proceedings will be circulated to all members in due course.

5 August 1977

(Prof.) A.H.R.E. PAAP
Dean, Faculty of Arts

D.D. 13/8/77

Nine detained in Transkei

103

UMTATA — Transkei security police detained nine people in a midnight swoop here on Thursday under the General Law Amendment Act.

Four people known to be among those detained are: Mr Ezra Mtshontshi, a Transkei information officer attached to the Department of Information and Foreign Affairs, Mr P. M. Mzwakali, employed by an insurance company, Mr Maxwell Spelman, employed by the Transkei Government and Mrs Orsmond Kumalo, a clerk at an insurance company. — DDR

AIDE-MÉMOIRE

TEXTE EN DISCOURS INDIRECT

DISCOURS

DISCOURS INDIRECT

On répète les paroles d'une personne qui parle

rapporte à une autre personne ce que quelqu'un dit ou demande.

- 1. CHARLES: "Marie"
- 2. CHARLES: "Je"
- 3. CHARLES: "Moi"
Qu'est-ce que vous êtes-vous en

MR NCOKAZI ... held for the second time this year.

Ncokazi held by police (103)

D.D. 15/8/77
15/8/77

UMTATA — The leader of the Transkei Democratic Party, Mr Hector Ncokazi, was detained here at the weekend by Security Police.

Le discours direct est introduit par deux points et une barre oblique. La question est introduite par d'interrogation

Mr Ncokazi was detained in town while shopping. Police said the head of Security Police, Maj M. Z. Ngceba, had wanted to interview him.

II. le

Sont à divers

Neighbours of Mr Ncokazi said members of the Security Police brought him to his Norwood house and after a long time inside the house, they took him away.

Maj Ngceba was not available at the weekend for comment.

Temps présent

Mr Ncokazi's arrest follows a swoop by Security Police last Thursday night when he was taken to a special place in the centre of Umtata to ensure his influence to ensure a Front "through the barrel of power by the Patriotic Front would oppose assumption of power by the Patriotic Front."

Charles: "Cela ne peut pas se représenter"

White South Africa and order. "Rhodesia, that will ensure port of the people of the territory, that will receive the majority support that will bring peace to any reasonable solution South Africa favours both said. Mr plan, a specific policy." Mr does not favour a specific plan, a specific policy.

1. Impératif

2. simple déclaratif

3. question

and order. "Rhodesia, that will ensure port of the people of the territory, that will receive the majority support that will bring peace to any reasonable solution South Africa favours both said. Mr plan, a specific policy." Mr does not favour a specific plan, a specific policy.

Charles dit (demande, ordonne) à Marie d'ouvrir la porte.

Charles dit (déclare, ajoute..) qu'il est pressé.

Charles demande (veut savoir, etc...) si son déjeuner est prêt. Il demande si ce qui se passe et pourquoi elle est en retard.

Préposition

Après les deux points et les guillemets, les prépositions disparaissent.

Le point d'interrogation est remplacé par un simple point.

Le pronom relatif et le pr. possessif

Les pronoms relatifs sont généralement à la 3ème pers.

Le temps et le lieu

Le temps passé et éloignement.

Charles dit à Marie que cela qu'elle devait se représenter et lui demanda d'être à l'heure le lendemain.

Le temps

Le verbe déclaratif + de + l'infinitif

v. principal + que + v. (conjugué selon concordance des temps)

mots interrogatifs: si (oui ou non), qui, ce qui, ce que, pourquoi, comment, etc.) + v. (conjugué selon concordance des temps)

D.D. 16/8/77 (103)

Angler bashed by freak wave

UMTATA — An Umtata man, Mr Gavin Bush, was admitted to the Sir Henry Elliot Hospital here at the weekend with a badly bruised back after a freak wave swept him off a rock while he was fishing near Hole-in-the-Wall.

Mr Bush, who works for the Town Engineer's Department, was fishing with the town engineer, Mr Eugene Barry, and the assistant town engineer, Mr Karl Feldsmann.

"They were fishing further along the same ledge and I glanced at them to see how they were doing.

"I looked up to see a huge breaker crashing in on me," Mr Bush said.

He was concussed after the wave bowled him backwards onto the rocky shore. His two colleagues rescued him.

Mr Bush was nursing a football-sized blue welt across the small of his back yesterday. He said he would find it difficult to walk for a few days.

But the incident would not deter him from fishing. "It was just one of those waves that can creep up once in a blue moon." — DDR.

Sapa
N.M. ~~16/8/77~~
**TRAFFIC
COURTS
TROUBLE**

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UMTATA — Tourists breaking traffic laws in Transkei would be arrested and immediately dealt with by its courts, Transkei's Minister of Justice, Police and Prisons, Chief George Matanzima said in a statement issued here yesterday.

Chief Matanzima said motorists with foreign registration numbers broke petrol and traffic laws and then disregarded notices to appear in court.

An increasing number of such offenders gave police false identification particulars.

"This blatant disregard of the laws of Transkei cannot be tolerated and in future such offenders will, on arrest, be taken into custody and dealt with immediately by the courts," he said. — (Sapa.)

Motorists warned of 103 arrest in Transkei

UMTATA — Transkei's Minister of Justice, Chief George Matanzima, yesterday warned motorists with foreign registration numbers who offend petrol and road regulation that they would be dealt with immediately by the courts.

Chief Matanzima said there was a tendency among foreign motorists

to disregard summonses in the belief that once outside Transkei they were beyond the jurisdiction of Transkei courts.

"An increasing number of similar offenders, who carry no documents by which they can be satisfactorily identified, are furnishing law enforcement officers with false identification particulars in

the belief that by so doing they will evade prosecution.

"This blatant disregard of the laws of Transkei cannot be tolerated. I am accordingly obliged to give public notice that in future such offenders will on arrest be taken in custody and dealt with immediately by the courts," Chief Matanzima said. — DDR.

CONTRACT LABOUR FROM RHODESIA

TO THE SOUTH AFRICAN GOLD MINES :

A Study in the international division
of a labour reserve

by D.G. Clarke

Saldru Working Paper No. 6

Transkei harbour D.D. probe 16/8/77 103

UMTATA — Industrialists from Italy and France were to do feasibility studies on fishing off the Transkei coast and the establishment of a harbour, the Secretary to the Department of Planning and Commerce, Mr Ashton Dunjwa, said here yesterday.

Mr Dunjwa said the group from Italy would arrive tomorrow to study the feasibility of establishing a fishing industry in Transkei. French experts would arrive on August 23 to begin detailed investigations at the Coffee Bay Holiday Resort for the building of a harbour.

When the building of a duty-free harbour was announced last month, the Transkei Cabinet ruled out Port St Johns because of silting at the mouth of the Umzimvubu River.

The Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said an agreement had been signed with the Societe Des Grands Travaux de Marseilles to initiate the project.

Transkei Government sources were unable to say where capital for such an immense project would come from.

Meanwhile, the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Mr Saul Ndzumo, announced yesterday that feasibility studies for sugar-planting in Transkei had been completed.

The area under study was land bordering the new tea project at Majola near Port St Johns and at the coastal areas of the Lusikisiki and Bizana districts.

The results of the studies, which were done by Hullett's of Natal, were favourable, the Minister added. —SAPA.

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D.D. 16/8/77

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Garage gutted by fire

UMTATA — A blaze that gutted a garage in Mount Frere yesterday — and at one stage threatened to ignite all the buildings in the main street — caused damage estimated at R150 000.

So severe was the fire, that the civil defence fire brigade at Kokstad, 80 km away, was called in.

The Chief of the Kokstad Civil Defence, Mr C. B. Rudman, said he believed the fire started during an oxy-acetylene welding operation on a car.

Every fire extinguisher in Mount Frere was used to try to quell the fire, and if the flames had spread to the underground petrol tanks, an explosion that could have ripped through most of the shops in the main street was possible.

The owner of the garage, Mr Cyprian Sitsila, was not available for comment yesterday.

The fire destroyed 11 vehicles in the garage, and in its full fury sent a cloud of smoke billowing above the area that could be seen for many kilometres around. — DDR.

Corporation to take over Transkei's tea industry

DD. 16/8/77

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UMTATA — The Transkei Cabinet has announced the formation of a tea corporation and has also approved that a managing company be formed to develop, manage and process tea on behalf of

the corporation.

The Minister of Agriculture, Mr Saul Ndzumo, said yesterday the tea industry in Transkei had given job opportunities to 3 000 people.

The Government has invested about R3,5 million in tea development and sales amount to about R1 million a year.

Transkei's first tea plantation started at Magwa in the Lusikisiki district in 1960, followed by a second plantation at Majola in the Port St Johns district.

Today, Magwa has 950 ha under tea and Majola 300 ha. When fully developed it is expected there will be 6 000 ha under tea at Magwa and 500 ha at Majola.

A fully developed Transkei tea industry has the potential for a turnover of R15 million and an estimated yearly profit of R5 million.

When fully developed the tea industry has the potential to absorb about 9 600 labourers.

"The Department of Agriculture and Forestry has proved beyond doubt that tea can grow in Transkei and a stage has been reached where it will be to the advantage of the Government for the tea industry to be managed by private enterprise," Mr Ndzumo said.

He said Lugg, Harrison and associates (Pty) Ltd had been appointed as managing agents of the Magwa and Majola tea estates. — DDR.

CONTRACT LABOUR FROM R
TO THE SOUTH AFRICAN GOLD
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of a labour reser
by D.G. Clarke

Saldru Working Paper

EDM 16/8/77

(103)

Kei politician held

UMTATA. — The leader of the Transkei Democratic Party, Mr Hector Ncokazi, who was released from detention in February, was detained again in Umtata at the weekend.

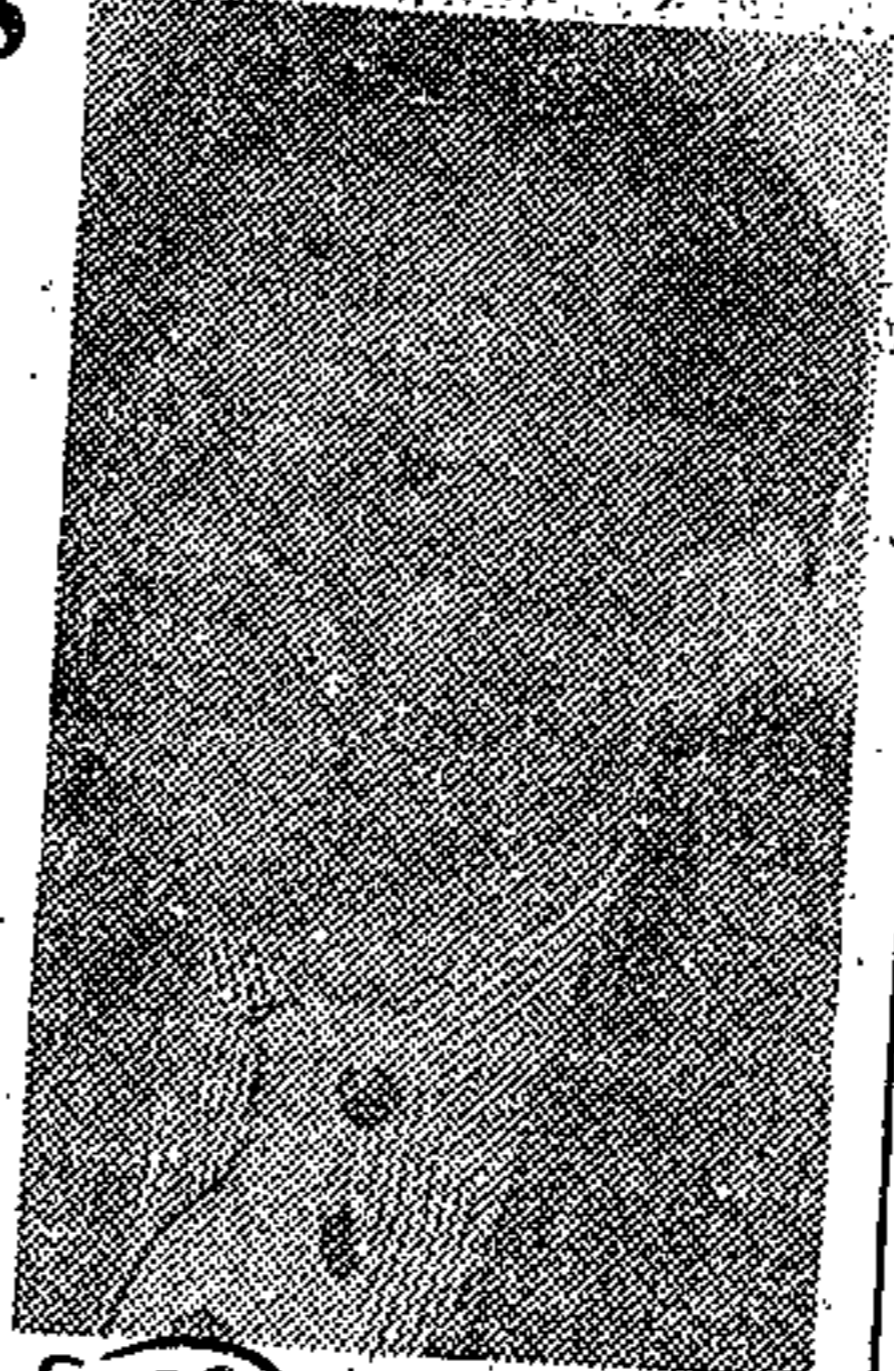
Mr Ncokazi's arrest on Saturday came two days after a midnight swoop when Security Police detained nine men released early in April.

The head of the Security Police, Major Martin Ngceba, confirmed yesterday that Mr Ncokazi had been detained under the new General Laws Amendment Act but declined to comment further.

It is believed the recent arrests were made to block attempts to revive the Pan-Africanist Congress in Transkei. — Sapa

Umtata's man in the US

D.D. 12/8/77



Ngqondi Leslie Masimini, Minister-at-Large for Transkei, says he has tackled big jobs before. So he is cheerful about his present task of trying to convince the world in general, and US investors in particular, that Transkei is an independent country in its own right and was not created by South Africa.

Since June Mr Masimini has been in Washington telling as many people as he can his story of the birth of Transkei. To help him the Government in Umtata has enlisted the support of a public relations firm in Washington, Jay Parker Associates.

"The reason we were given our independence was because South Africa was faced with difficulties on many fronts and could no longer spare troops for the Transkei," Mr Masimini claims, after speaking of the peasant revolt in 1961 and the long years of martial law. "It fitted in with the South African policy of creating Bantustans," he added.

"The South African Government is very shrewd. They knew our independence would not be recognised by other nations so long as those nations believed we were an invention of the Republic of South Africa.

"The world believes that we were created by South Africa and are under the thumb of South Africa. It is my job to tell the world we are not."

A State Department document of October 28, 1976, reads: "We have indicated that we do not intend to recognise the Transkei as an independent state. With regard to the homelands as presently constituted, cannot be regarded as a just division of South Africa's territory. In expressing this judgment we have been careful to emphasise that it is not for us to prescribe the solution the people of South Africa adopt to resolve their complex problems. However, we do believe that any such solution, to be viable as well as just, must take

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into account the interests of all South Africans."

Mr Masimini said in an interview: "We are in a difficult position. South Africa hates us, but it is the only country in the world that recognises us.

"Our only hope is to get foreign investors, so that we can be less dependent on South Africa.

"South Africa has painted us as a Bantustan, which we are not. By the time the world realises it, there will probably not be a Transkei," the former freedom-fighter said, lapsing into pessimism for a moment.

But he cheered up as he spoke of the many people he had talked to already in the American capital. "The African diplomats here see the truth when they talk with me," he said.

Both Mr Masimini and Jay Parker thought the moderate African countries in Central and Western Africa might be among the first to recognise Transkei, perhaps Senegal, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Kenya, and Gabon. "The ones with less rhetoric, not always shouting slogans," Mr Masimini explained.

The Transkei Minister said Britain and France have already accepted Transkei passports as valid, even though they have not recognised the country formally. He himself has a US travel document and a permanent residence visa.

Mr Masimini is married to a Washington-born psychologist he met in Guyana, and is the father of three children.

— Guy Bernard

Mixed couple wed

D.D.
18/8/77

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UMTATA — A South African resident, Mr Arthur Barnett, and a Transkeian, Miss Miriam Myula, made history yesterday when they got married — it was the first mixed marriage in Transkei since independence.

Mr Barnett is a Johannesburg-based optometrist who often visits patients in Transkei. His wife, a dispenser, is originally from Mqanduli. She used to accompany him on many of his visits to Transkei.

The couple were married in a quiet ceremony at the magistrate's court in Cofimvaba yesterday.

Mr Barnett, a British subject, is 57 and his wife is 27. They could not be contacted last night. —
DDR.

D.D. 19/8/77

Transkei warns aliens

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UMTATA— Many South Africans who are aliens in Transkei had obtained temporary residence permits either as visitors with the aim of engaging in business or taking up employment, thus rendering themselves liable to prosecution and deportation from the country, the secretary to the Department of Interior, Mr E. Ndesi, said here yesterday.

Mr Ndesi said he wished to remind such people to apply for permanent residence permits before coming to Transkei.

He also warned employers and prospective employers against employing people who did not possess work permits and educational institutions which admitted foreign students without study permits. — SAPA.

D.S. 19/8/77

His mom-in-law calls him baas

From GILBERT ZWAKALA 103

UMTATA — The mother-in-law of Transkei's first white groom in a black and white marriage could not believe her ears when she was told of her daughter's wedding to a white man in Cofimvaba on Wednesday.

Mrs Mambele Mvula, 64, saw and met a Johannesburg-based optometrist, Mr Arthur Barnett, 57, a number of times during the past few months when he visited her kraal with her daughter, Noxolo, 27.

When she first heard the news yesterday, Mrs Mvula said: "Oh my God, has this child really done this thing?" She held her hand over her mouth in amazement while she kept rocking a baby strapped to her back.

The man she calls Arthur — occasionally slipping and referring to him as "Nkosi" (Baas) — visited her kraal with Noxolo, his employee, and they had told her they intended marrying. Mrs Mvula said she knew they were in love, but she had secretly hoped they would not get married.

She kept on mumbling to herself as we stood in front of her three mud and thatch huts. She did not want to invite me inside as the huts were not fit for an educated person, she said.

"You see, when Noxolo comes with Arthur, they stay in my other daughter's place. It is much better there," she said, indicating a small, four-cornered mud-and-iron structure about 100 m from her kraal.

Mrs Mvula's kraal is situated in the Ngqawana area of the Mqanduli district, about 28 km from Umtata. The road from Umtata to Mqanduli runs a few metres behind her huts.

Noxolo, which means peaceful, is the second eldest of two sons and three daughters. Her two younger sisters work in Umtata, one as a nurse and another as a maid at a high school hostel.

Noxolo met her future husband while working in Elliotdale as a shop assistant. He was working as an itinerant optometrist around Transkei. She was engaged by Mr Barnett as an assistant and interpreter.

A neighbour who assisted with paying for her education said Noxolo was a bright student, but did not complete her Junior Certificate course due to lack of funds.

She left school to help support her widowed mother, who is looking after Noxolo's three children, a girl Tenjiwe, 11, a boy, Tulani, 9, and a two-year-old girl, Piliswa.

The magistrate who conducted the marriage ceremony in Cofimvaba, Mr A. J. Wilson, merely said yesterday the marriage had taken place in his district and that members of his staff had acted as witnesses.

Mrs Mvula said Mr Barnett had applied to the local chief for a kraal site. He had repeatedly told her he did not wish to live in Mqanduli where most whites used to live.

The question of lobola had not yet arisen because she had never taken their plans seriously. It was up to the elders of the Mvula clan to start thinking about demanding lobola. She would insist the marriage be solemnised in church as her family were members of the Anglican Church.

But that was all in the future. Right now she was trying to get used to the idea of being mother-in-law to a white nkosi. — SAPA.

Police won't act, page 9.

D.S. 19/8/77

Mixed marriage: Police won't act

UMTATA — Transkei police will not take any action against a white man and a black woman who married in Cofimvaba on Wednesday, although technically the marriage is illegal.

A South African resident, Mr Arthur Barnett, and a Transkeian, Miss Miriam Mvula, were married in the first mixed wedding in Transkei since independence.

Although a motion calling for the scrapping of the Immorality Act and the Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act — both in-

tion also has a clause barring discrimination on the grounds of colour.

The Secretary of Justice, Mr J. D. Zeka, said earlier this year legislation doing away with the Immorality Act was being drafted.

The newly-married couple booked out of their Cofimvaba Hotel on their

take them from the hotel, which is illegal.

"Mrs Barnett started shouting at me, but I said I could not allow drinks to leave the premises. She then told me they were booking out," Mr Mpumza said.

The newlyweds and some of their party went

herited from South Africa — was passed unanimously in the National Assembly this year, they are still on the statute books and have not yet been repealed.

Yesterday, Transkei's Commissioner of Police, Brig E. Cwele, said infringement of these two laws were being ignored by the police, especially since the motion calling for their repeal was passed.

The Transkei constitu-

wedding night after Mrs Barnett had an argument over the serving of drinks during their wedding celebrations.

Mr Barnett, a Johannesburg optometrist, and his wife, who worked for him as a dispenser, had been staying in the hotel for a week.

The assistant manager of the hotel, Mr Mvuyo Mpumza, said he refused a round of drinks because he thought some of Mr Barnett's friends would

to another hotel, but it was full.

People who attended the wedding celebrations, which went on till the early hours of Thursday morning, said Mr and Mrs Barnett had gone to stay at the home of a trader, Mr Socishe, about 25 km from Cofimvaba.

However, neither the Barnett's nor Mr Socishe could be located there yesterday and the whereabouts of the couple is still a mystery. — DDR.

N. Mercury 19/8/77

Mixed wedding shocks bride's elderly mother

UMTATA — The mother-in-law of Transkei's first White groom in a Black and White marriage could not believe her ears when she was told of her daughter's wedding to a White man in Cofimvaba on Wednesday.

Mrs. Mambele Mvula (64), had seen and met the 57-year-old Johannesburg-based optometrist, Mr. Arthur Barnett, a number of times during the past few months when he had visited her kraal in the company of her daughter, Miss Noxolo Mvula.

She exclaimed when she heard the news: "Oh my God, has this child really done this thing?" She held her hand over her mouth in utter amazement while rocking a baby strapped to her back.

The man she calls Arthur had visited her kraal with his employee, Noxolo, and she had said they intended marrying. Mrs. Mvula knew the two were in love but she had secretly hoped they would not go through with their marriage plans.

Mud huts

She kept on saying "Oh" and mumbling to herself as reporters stood in front of her three mud-and-thatch huts. She did not want to invite them inside as the huts were "not fit for an educated person," she said.

"You see, when Noxolo comes with Arthur they stay in my other daughter's place. It is much better there," she said, indicating a small four-cornered mud-and-iron structure about 100m from her kraal.

Mrs. Mvula's kraal is in the Ngqwara area of the Mquanduli district, about 28km from

Umtata.

Noxolo, which means peaceful, is the second eldest of five children. Her two younger sisters work in Umtata, one as a nurse and the other as a maid at a high school hostel.

She met her husband while working in the small village of Elliotdale as a shop assistant. He was working as an itinerant optometrist.

Bright pupil

A neighbour who had assisted her paying for Noxolo's education said she was a bright pupil but did not complete her junior certificate course due to lack of funds. She left school to help support her widowed mother who is looking after three children aged 11, nine and two.

The magistrate who conducted the marriage ceremony in Cofimvaba, Mr. A. J. Wilson, merely said the marriage had taken place in his district and that members of his staff had acted as witnesses.

The neighbour said it had been known for some time that Noxolo intended getting married to her employer, but nobody had taken her seriously.

Mrs. Mvula said Mr. Barnett had applied to the local chief for a kraal site.

The question of lobola had not yet arisen because she had never taken their plans seriously.

She would insist that the marriage be solemnised in church as her family were members of the Anglican Church.—(Sapa.)

Mixed pair vanish after the wedding

Mercury Correspondent 20/8/77

UMTATA — Relatives of the Transkeian woman who married a White in Cofimvaba this week planned a feast for the couple on Thursday but the couple did not arrive.

Mr. Arthur Barnett and Miss Miriam Mvula were married on Wednesday in the first mixed wedding in Transkei since independence.

Mrs. Barnett's brother, at the family home at Ngqwara, near Mqanduli, said yesterday the couple had planned a celebration for Thursday evening.

"We are a little worried about what has happened to them, as the only people who have visited us since the wedding are newspapermen," said Mr. Mvula.

Booked

There was no sign of the couple yesterday in Cofimvaba, Mqanduli or Umtata.

Mr. Barnett, an optometrist, was supposed to attend to a number of patients in Mqanduli yesterday and the couple had booked into an hotel there on Thursday.

It is thought the couple may fear Press publicity or they may be unsure of the legal position of their marriage as the Immorality Act and Mixed Marriages Act have not been repealed in Transkei.

But Transkeian police have made it clear no action will be taken against people infringing these laws since a motion calling for their immediate repeal was passed unanimously in the National Assembly this year.

Permission

All the relatives of the family were happy about their new brother-in-law who hopes to settle

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chief at Ngqwara to have a kraal there.

Mr. Mvula said if this permission was refused the couple would probably settle in the nearby village of Mqanduli.

"He is a very charming man and we are looking forward to having him as one of the family here with us," said his mother-in-law, Mrs. Mambele Mvula.

The wedding ^{D.D.} 20/8/77 feast is waiting ⁽¹⁰³⁾

UMTATA — They've been waiting for the wedding feast at Ngqwara since Wednesday, but the bride and groom still haven't arrived.

Ngqwara, near Mqanduli, is the family home of the former Miss Miriam Mvula, now Mrs Arthur Barnett.

Mr and Mrs Barnett were married at Cofimvaba on Wednesday in the first post-independence mixed marriage in Transkei.

Since then they have gone into hiding and despite strenuous efforts, journalists have been unable to find them.

Mrs Barnett's brother, Mr A. Mvula, speaking

from Ngqwara yesterday said the couple told them beforehand of the wedding and they planned a celebration for Thursday evening.

"We are a little worried about what has happened to them as the only people who have visited us since the wedding are reporters," Mr Mvula said.

All the relatives of the family are happy about their new brother-in-law, who hopes to get permission from the chief at Ngqwara to have a kraal there.

Mr Mvula said if this permission was refused, the couple would probably settle in the nearby village of Mqanduli. — DDR.

It was love at first sight

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UMTATA — It was love at first sight for Mr Arthur Barnett and Miss Miriam Mvula who married in Transkei's first mixed marriage since independence at Cofimvaba last week.

In an interview at the Mvula family home at Ngqwara near Mqanduli yesterday Mr Barnett said he did not really think about making history when he married Miriam.

"To me it was nothing unusual. I met a woman, fell in love and wanted to marry her. When I look at someone I look at the person and not at the colour of their skin.

"I met Miriam when she was working at a trading store in Elliotdale and was immediately impressed with her approach to life and the way she spoke," said Mr Barnett.

The couple fell in love immediately and Mr Barnett proposed. She packed in her job

and joined him as his assistant and dispenser in his travels around Transkei as an optometrist.

The bridegroom denied hiding from the press after the wedding.

"I was very sick at the time of the wedding with dysentery and we went to stay at Miriam's uncle's place at Xolobe immediately after the wedding so that I could recover.

"Miriam was absolutely devoted and considerate in the way she nursed me. She was a tower of strength and always at my side," Mr Barnett said.

But he said he and the family were upset over a number of reports that appeared about them. "I thought it was most cruel in one report that said Miriam's mother called me baas. That is absolutely untrue," Mr Barnett said.

His brother-in-law, Mr Mackson Mvula, pointed out that "Nkosi" was a Xhosa term of respect that had no racial connotations.

Mr Barnett also denied he would be setting up a kraal in the Ngqwara area. He said he intended to build a brick house at Xolobe which is in the Tsomo district and quite close to Cofimvaba.

Mr Barnett, 57, was born in London and came to South Africa in 1948. He loves Transkei and intends taking out Transkeian citizenship as soon as he can.

"I am very impressed by the Matanzimas and think this country has the answer as far as human relations go."

He said, however, he had no grudges against South Africa. Speaking against an icy gale at Ngqwara, Mr Barnett said: "I suspect however this gale might be blowing from the authorities in Pretoria to express their feelings about my marriage."

Mr Barnett will not have to pay lobola as he has adopted his wife's three children and another child she adopted. "I want to do everything I can

for these kids. They come from a very poor community and life is very tough for children here. If every South African could spend a week in a community like this, I think everybody would have a different approach to the problems."

Both Mr and Mrs Barnett were adamant they would not have any more children.

"I am getting on now and want to be able to look after the children I have got while I am still strong," Mr Barnett said.

The couple decided to marry in Cofimvaba because they wanted a quiet wedding. But almost the whole town of about 500 people came to the magistrate's court, ululating and cheering the newly-weds.

Mr Barnett has two married daughters and most of his relatives are in Canada. He and his wife intend visiting them in the near future.

He will run his optometrist business from Umtata and continue travelling round Transkei, D.P.R.

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Cwele tells why he hit boy

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D.D.
23/6/77

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UMTATA — Transkei's Commissioner of Police, Brig E. Cwele, said yesterday a charge had been laid against a 10-year-old boy he hit after a sergeant had told him to sit down at a rugby match here at the weekend.

Brig Cwele said the boy refused to sit down at the match between Rhodes University and a Transkei team after the sergeant told him to do so.

"The child followed behind the sergeant making fun of him, calling him a kaffir policeman. That made me very angry, so I slapped him," said Brig Cwele.

The sergeant had laid a charge of *crimen injuria* against the boy.

The boy's father said he had discussed the matter with the South African Ambassador in Umtata yesterday.

When told about the charge he said it was "ludicrous" but would not comment further because, in view of the charge, the matter was sub judice. —
DDR

Transkei puts out publicity mag

UMTATA — The Transkei Department of Foreign Affairs has produced a 32-page magazine called The Voice of Transkei.

The first issue, prepared by a deputy-secretary of the department, Mr C. Mangcotywa, deals only with the speeches of Prime Minister Kaiser Matanzima and his Cabinet Ministers on a mo-

tion introduced by Chief Matanzima condemning a UN resolution against the recognition of Transkei's independence.

In the preface, Mr Mangcotywa describes the circumstances of Transkei's rejection by the rest of the world. He said the birth of Transkei was a historical fact, which could not be imagined or wished away.

He has also included an extract from Chief Matanzima's Independence Day speech. An analysis of the changes and developments in Transkei since independence are given in the epilogue.

Mr Mangcotywa said here yesterday his department was planning to have more issues of the publication on a regular basis. — SAPA.

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D.A. 25/8/77



MR SPRING

Spring out of Umtata election

UMTATA — The Mayor of Umtata, Mr Errol Spring, is no longer a candidate for the municipal elections on September 7.

Mr Spring, who has been mayor for two years and steered the council through its change from an all-white authority to a multiracial one, said his reasons were personal. He would elaborate later.

Delivering his mayoral minute Mr Spring said the financial position of the council had become critical from overtaxing of resources in extending services to meet the rapid development of the capital.

Dealing with health matters, Mr Spring said the council would have to take a strong line to see that Umtata did not develop into a large scrapyard.

"I am most concerned about the large number of scrap vehicles which are collecting in Umtata and also the number of "backyard" mechanics operating in the town.

The Mayor said he expected the tempo of development in Umtata to continue. — DDR.

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Transkeians better off under Kaiser — PRO



MR. LOBLACK
Transkei an oasis.

UMTATA — Mr Scobie Loblack, a partner in the firm handling Transkei's public relations in Britain, believes Transkei will become a refreshing oasis of human harmony.

Mr Loblack, who was born in Dominica in the West Indies, comes from a family that has campaigned often for black rights there.

But he schooled in Britain and has degrees from the Universities of London and Birmingham.

Every Transkeian was better off under Chief Kaiser Matanzima than under the Pretoria regime, he said.

"This was because there was a limit to the social and personal indignities that Transkeians were the victims of under the previous regime."

"I am also convinced Transkei will become an example of how to conduct human relations."

He believes Transkei will create conditions that will expose the contradic-

tions in South Africa.

One could not expect miracles overnight, he said, and it should be remembered Transkei had only been independent for 10 months.

"It is obvious Chief Kaiser has had to walk a tight rope and it has been a very lonely walk.

"But I believe he has had to take a decision which superficially may seem insignificant. But if one looks at his strategy closely, one sees a strategy and a conviction. I feel he has a deep concern for his people."

The strategy was based on the philosophy that half a loaf is better than none, but the constant ambition remained for the full loaf. He was hesitant on his interpretation of a full loaf.

"My job is to explain to Britain and Europe that Transkei is not a homeland. Neither is it some place ridden with mud huts and shacks. It has one of the highest literacy rates in Africa. — DDR.

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D.D. 27/8/77
DP talks (103)
postponed

UMTATA — Transkei's Democratic Party congress, which was to have been held in Mdantsane next Saturday, has been postponed indefinitely, the deputy leader of the party, Mr O. O. Mpondo, said yesterday.

Mr Mpondo said this was because the party's constitution, which was being changed, was not yet ready.

He said the postponement had nothing to do with the detention of the party's leader, Mr Hector Ncokazi, by Transkei Security Police.

Mr Mpondo said a clause saying Transkei was an integral part of South Africa would be deleted from the constitution. Under Transkei's Public Security Act it is treasonable to say Transkei is part of another stage. — DDR.

Mulder in Transkei

talks D.D. 103
27/8/77

PRETORIA — Cabinet Ministers from Transkei and South Africa held talks here yesterday on issues affecting the two countries since Transkei's independence last October.

Observers believe the talks were likely to have centred on the citizenship question and relationships between the two States.

The Transkei Foreign Minister, Mr. Digby Koyana, said recently the basis for friendship between South Africa and Transkei was fast diminishing.

The Transkei talks were with the Foreign Minister, Mr R. F. Botha, and the Minister of Interior, Dr C. P. Mulder.

With Mr Koyana were Transkei's Minister of Justice, Chief George Matanzima, the Minister of Interior, Miss Stella Sigcau, the Minister of Finance, Mr Tsepo Letlaka, and the Transkei Ambassador to South Africa, Prof M. Njisane.

Mr Botha later hosted a lunch for the Transkei delegation. — SAPA.

Now that as you know I am no longer in Umtata and environs, I'm about to fulfill the promise you asked me to make, to write and tell you "how happy I was among you there in Transkei Republic".

Were you not presupposing what I should say in reply? "Loading your question", as young people call this kind of request nowadays? Southern Africans are much like the rest of the world in that they expect a visitor to adore the country willy-nilly, and expect to be told so. Isn't that the reason you "load" your request?

Now please don't take offence at what I'm about to say about this custom or behavioural pattern.

I call it uncivilised! In France Switzerland or Trinidad which are among my favourite countries, nobody ever asked me that. Why not? Because they don't give a damn. They assume that it's up to you as a private person to decide whether

How happy in Transkei?

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or not you like living among them. You're mature, you're an individual, therefore nobody has a right to dictate, pressure or presuppose whatever inward feelings you may have in your heart about their way of life or their country.

For example, in France (and in parts of the French-speaking cantons of Switzerland), we residents don't invite one another into our houses very much. Not even friends. Our houses are our personal private kingdoms. I share a flat in Geneva with a white Kenyan girl-friend — a perfect arrangement. That's how I know what I'm talking about. She and I like it like this, for we understand each other's atavistic backgrounds, and we share experiences

for over 20 years. I'm on my way there very soon: to breathe again the air of "freedom, uhuru" after my many months in South Africa.

Now to my personal experiences of my recent life of many months in Republic of Transkei: Yes, I did partly "enjoy" it. Notice this use by Bantu-language speakers of transitive verb how they turn it into an "intransitive!"

At the same time, I did NOT "enjoy" I absolutely hated this "extended family relationship", as it is called technically.

Previously, as a child, I had visited the Transkei only as a young child, a niece of my mother's relatives. My male-brothers, these Gambia brothers and cousins — brothers of hers made me and her children so welcome! Slaughtered fat



Noni Jabavu

sheep for us, so that we might consume the livers. That was our prerogative. We had so many playmates. At that carefree age, did we care who was related to

whom? We played, we were sent on errands, and were taught polite manners of Mfengu School people. No mixing with uncivilised red-blankers who used rude language . . .

Half-a-lifetime later, on coming to Transkei again as an elderly, grey-haired (I wear grey wigs you know!) of nearly 60 years old, my heart overflowed with love towards those of my family whom I knew personally, from my childhood days. At ezilalini villages, in the town of Umtata, and in the locations around about, I found myself surrounded by the approaches of extended "family" relatives all claiming blood-relationship, all claiming relationship, all claiming it was my duty as the child of their child to take over their responsibilities. These were mainly

D.D 31/8/77

"children", and fields to plough and the implements for ploughing. "Jillohleh!" (That's my respectful, flattering salutation). "Jilli! Take this child on my behalf, on your own behalf, and rear him for me and educate him for me so that he may look after me in my old age."

Inwardly I exclaimed: "Great Scott!" But kept quiet. After a long silence, everyone of us gazing dispiritedly at the mealie patch outside the front door, a very old lady hobbled in supported by a walking stick, pushing a reluctant eight- or nine-year-old in front of her until he and she reached me, to shake my hand. "Jilli omhle, this one I wish to hand to you to take overseas. To educate him, train him, rear him for me, so that he will be my support in my old age."

I had seen this little boy around for many days — a proper delinquent, neglected, a young thief, a pathological liar. As I had to say something, no matter what in reply, out of Xhosa good manners, I said: "Aa! Aw! So it's like that. Whose child is he?" Answer: "His mother when she was pregnant with him, was pointed out to me as a member of my clan. Therefore, as soon as she gave birth to the child, this boy, I took him over to look after me when I am old and helpless. But I can't cope now. I am 76 years old, as you know. But you are "related" to this child of mine, so it's for you, please, Jill, to take him away on my behalf." The old lady hobbled out. Luckily her snottynosed, neglected, mistreated "child" followed her. Me? I shall not lift even one finger to help these "extended" relations. It's a horrible, uncivilised way of life.

72 world firms may pour millions into Transkei

Sunday Times

4/9/77

By NIC VAN OUDTSHOORN

TRANSKEI is negotiating deals for industrial development with 72 firms throughout the world, says the Transkei Development Corporation.

"One foreign company is thinking in terms of a R15-million investment," said Mr Franko Maritz, the corporation's managing director.

He added that this week the corporation had approved applications for investments in Transkei industry involving more than R2,5-million.

They included:

- A factory to process seaweed. With an investment of R860,000, this will provide work for about 230 Transkeians.
- A factory to recondition car clutch plates and brakes. This will provide 25 jobs.
- A factory, owned by a black Transkeian, which will make radiators.
- A R1-million tannery to process hides and skins produced in Transkei. It will be owned by an Italian firm and the leather will be exported until leather goods can be made in Transkei.
- A factory to make a device to protect engines from overheating. The device was perfected by a black Transkeian and a white South African, who will run the factory as partners.

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Recognise

Transkei

Barnard

tells world

UMTATA — Prof Chris Barnard wants to tell the world that Transkei should be recognised.

The outspoken heart surgeon is making a film on Southern Africa with French Television and left Transkei yesterday after interviewing Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, for the film.

"What puzzles me is that a country like Transkei, which has taken independence by democratic means, is unacceptable to the world whereas countries like Mozambique, Angola and others which gained independence by undemocratic means are recognised," Prof Barnard said.

He said he had been asked to make the film by French Television after he complained about a film he saw in France which he said contained many distortions and untruths about Southern Africa.

"For instance there was a scene of dissatisfied blacks shouting. I recognised the people were shouting in a football stadium and it made me really mad to see things twisted like this," he said.

"I am the first to agree there are many things wrong with the system in South Africa. There are a lot of people dissatisfied. But I don't like to see the situation distorted." So far, Prof Barnard has interviewed Chief Gatsha

Buthelezi and visited Soweto and the Angolan border in his film-making venture.

He hopes to interview the South African Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, this week.

The world famous heart transplant surgeon, who is now a self-appointed roving ambassador for South Africa, said he would edit the whole film and expected it to take about six weeks to make.

He saw the film, which is expected to be about two hours long, as a great opportunity for Transkei to put its case to the world as the film would be watched by 50 or 60 million people.

Chief Buthelezi had told Prof Barnard that

Transkei's independence was a product of "the abominable system of apartheid."

"But Transkei has been working towards independence, as the Prime Minister told me, since 1910 in the same manner as Lesotho and Botswana. Transkei's independence is far more acceptable than that of Angola.

"I believe the world community and world bodies like the UN and the OAU should accept and assist Transkei as they do other developing nations," Prof Barnard said.

He thought it wrong that Transkeians were not treated as other foreigners, from Euro-

pean nations, were treated in South Africa.

Prof Barnard's trip to Transkei was organised by an Umtata businessman, Mr Chris van Rensburg.

The Deputy Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, welcomed Prof Barnard and his wife Barbara at a dinner in Umtata saying: "We feel your coming here is so important that we can't even say how important it is." "We hope your visit will be the beginning of big things to come," Chief George said.

Prof Barnard then proposed a toast to the Presidents of Transkei, South Africa and France. — DDR.

Non-racial municipal elections in Transkei

103.

UMTATA — The first non-racial municipal elections will be held throughout Transkei tomorrow.

Candidates who can still be nominated tomorrow, will contest eight seats in each town except Umtata where ten seats will be fought and in Port St Johns where there are six vacancies.

In some cases candidates are contesting on a bloc basis, calling on voters to cast votes for a whole group of people.

In Umtata five former councillors, all white, have formed a group with five blacks, calling themselves the Trusted Ten. Among the blacks are three who have also had previous council experience. They aim to ensure racial harmony in Umtata and are banking on voters to go for their experience.

In the group opposing the Trusted Ten are four Coloureds.

There are no women contesting in Umtata.

The Mayor of Umtata, Mr Errol Spring, who was originally named as a candidate and who steered the council through its change from an all-white authority to a multi-racial one, withdrew from the election for personal reasons.

A tough battle is expected in Butterworth where 13 blacks and four whites are standing. The candidates here are also

split into two groups.

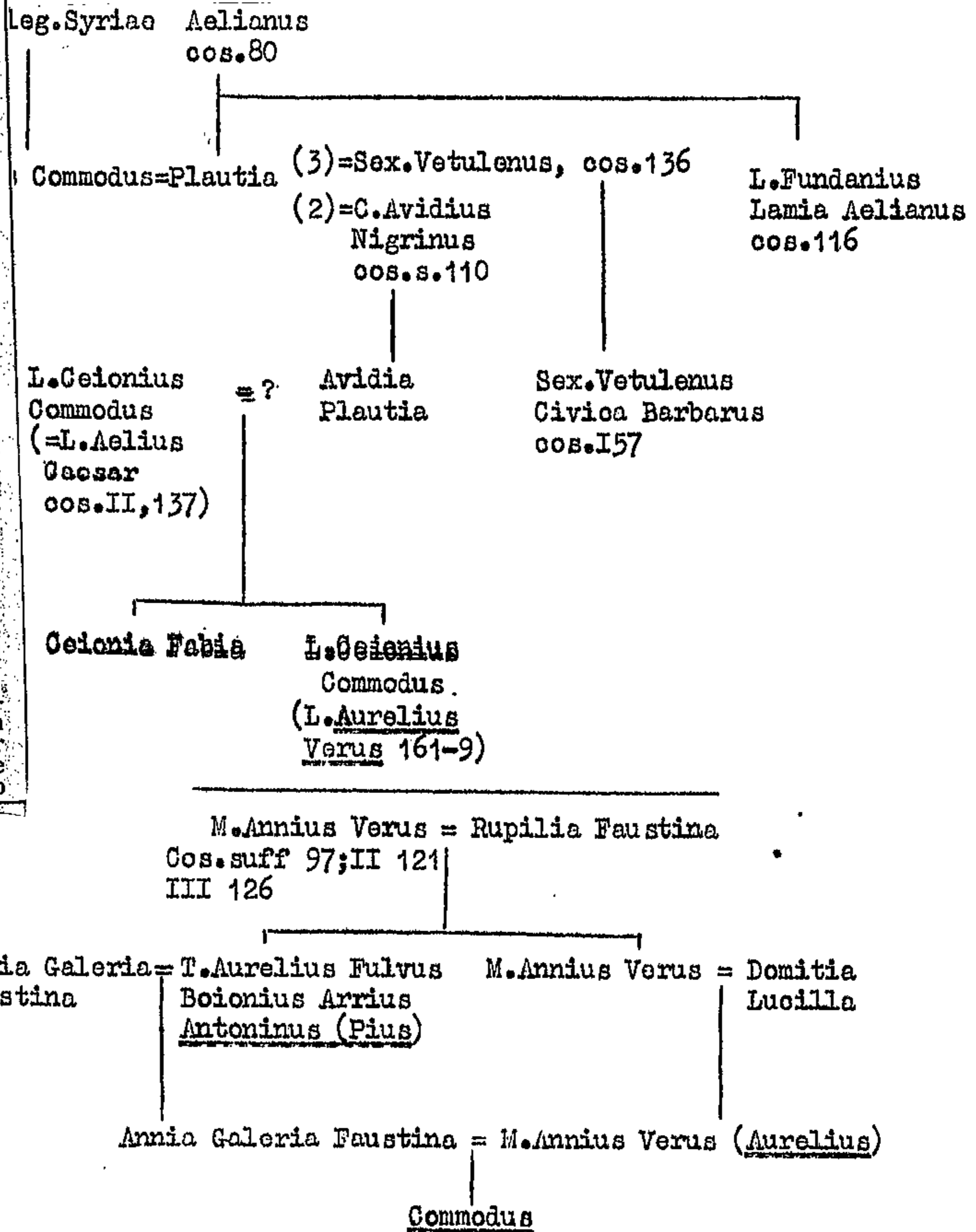
Mount Frere has 16 candidates, also split into two groups aiming for votes on a bloc basis. In one of the groups is the present mayor, Mr A. M. Mayaba, who said his group was called the Efficient Eight.

Among this group's aims is a commitment to initiate urgent measures to "arrest the unobtrusive

but ascertainable downward slide of our town towards the degradation of a slum area."

Mr Mayaba's group are mainly businessmen who are interested in stimulating growth in Mount Frere.

In Port St Johns there are 13 candidates — eight whites, three blacks and two Coloureds. — DDR.



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DAILY DISPATCH, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1977 — 11

Trusted Ten in landslide victory

UMTATA — The group known as the Trusted Ten — five blacks and five whites — swept to a landslide victory here in Transkei's first non-racial municipal elections.

In other Transkei towns, except Butterworth, white candidates fared well despite being outnumbered by black voters.

The man who topped the poll in Umtata was the Deputy Mayor, Mr John Beer, who polled 1 310 votes. Close behind him was a newcomer, Mr Archie Nkonyeni, with 1 292 votes.

Eight of the Trusted Ten have served on the council before.

Mr Beer said he felt privileged to have done so well. He said the two new councillors, Mr Nkonyeni and Mr Z. S. Luwaca, were outstanding material for the council.

Municipal officials were disappointed by the low poll of 30 per cent in Umtata. They attributed it largely to apathy on the part of white voters.

Other Transkei towns recorded high polls. The

highest was Port St Johns where a 75 per cent poll returned five white councillors and one black, Miss E. N. Makiwane, a school principal.

Two groups of candidates fought a close battle in Butterworth where a group who claimed at one time to have the backing of the Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, lost. Chief Matanzima denied before the election he was backing any group. He said his Cabinet would take no part in local government.

In the losing group in Butterworth were three whites.

In Engcobo, where there were 13 candidates for eight seats — seven blacks and six whites — six whites were returned. The poll was 50 per cent, but there was a low turnout from black voters.

Many candidates had flashy election pamphlets

and in Butterworth one group of voters even had an mbongi (praise singer) to shout for them.

He was, however, arrested for brandishing his assegai too boisterously and charged with possessing a dangerous weapon. He will appear in court on September 14.

Successful candidates were:

Umtata: J. Beer, A. Nkonyeni, Z. Luwaca, N. Mnukwana, Z. Mbuque, B. Schultz, T. Gobica, L. Woods, H. Bruce, G. Spilkin. Percentage poll: 30.

Butterworth: V. Mbotoli, S. Ndwandwa, D. Kall, M. Swell, W. Ntwana, J. Mel, A. M. Bam, J. Fowlds. Percentage poll: 54.

Idutywa: G. Owen, N. C. Sparg, R. S. Canca, Z. N. Sobuza, J. Skeyana, W. Brownlee, J. Raymond, I. S. Bam. Percentage poll: 54.

Port St Johns: B. Banks, F. Crombout, G. Deutschmann, F. G. Lloyd, H. W. White, E. N. Makiwane. Percentage poll: 75.

Engcobo: L. Wicks, N. Wicks, A. Hessel, D. Sutherland, T. Freitag, J. A. Blom, B. Titus, S. Nyamakazi. Percentage poll: 50. — DDR.

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D.D. 16/9/77 (103)

Transkei pupils sentenced

UMTATA — Forty-seven pupils of the Cwele Catholic School at Ngqeleni were found guilty of public violence when they appeared in the Regional Court here.

The pupils, all under 18 years of age, pleaded guilty.

Three of the pupils were sentenced to nine strokes. Twenty-two received seven strokes while the remainder got five strokes each.

The boarding master.

Mr Peter Haeusler, told the court he found a note in his room which had been pushed under the door.

It read: "Food was not well cooked yesterday. See that it is well cooked. We do not want violence — peace."

Later that evening some pupils got up in the dining hall and complained that the food had not been properly cooked. The

pupils then left the hall.

After confronting the cook they assembled at the main gate of the school and started chanting tribal songs. The pupils then stoned the school buildings and attempted to burn down a thatched roof hut.

Total damage was estimated at R170.

The parents of the pupils will each pay R5 towards the costs. — DDR.

Asia, 9 April 1975.

'the availability has become much more help to recruit decision, which could try, was made without s was a grave departure am assured that it consequences which ive attitude adopted

Business Herald, 23 January 1975; Business and Financial Review, 24 April 1975.

61/ Business and Financial Review, 24 April 1975.

62/ See for instance the reported fall off in production noted in Grain Marketing Board, Annual Report 1975, Salisbury.

63/ Data in this section are extracted from the Agreement contained on the reverse of the contract form signed by each contractee. Additional perspectives came from Wenela propaganda handed to contractees (documents in the vernacular translated by Wilbert Garaba).

64/ Mine Labour Organisations (Wenela) Ltd., Reports and Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 December 1974, Johannesburg.

65/ Wenela representatives in Salisbury explained these reasons as: dislike of underground work, being 'trouble makers' and being 'disturbed' and 'unsettled'.

66/ G.M.E. Leistner and W.J. Breytenbach, The Black Worker of South Africa, Africa Institute No. 26, Pretoria, 1975, p.15, report a figure of 11 000 black Rhodesian workers as reported by the 1970 Census in South Africa. This is undoubtedly low. Dept. of Bantu Affairs figures are much higher. For example, see Rhodesia Herald, 3 April 1976.

67/ I am grateful to Nicholas Dziva who conducted the interviews in the vernacular.

68/ When starting operations, the Acting Manager of Wenela (Mr. N.D. Nicolle) conducted an on the spot review of unemployment in and around Salisbury. From this cursory investigation, he was well-satisfied as to the extensive evidence of urban unemployment in Salisbury. It is also worth reporting the comment of the President of the South African Chamber of Mines that an off-take of 20 000 contractees 'would not make a dent in the local labour market'.

69/ See Business Herald, 6 February 1976; and Financial Mail, 9 May 1975.

70/ I am grateful to Ian Phimister for pointing this out to me.

71/ It is an interesting point to be recorded that, according to the General Manager of Wenela in Rhodesia, the publication of political news indicating heightening of the local political crisis and/or possibility of change has brought about immediate fall-off in recruitment intake levels.

72/

Conclusion

The paper has argued that Botswana organic, more experimental, more development than the apparent inap. The two proposals used as examples the traditional rights to graze to communal land company concept and both wonderful laboratories in which local government capacities, central group security and initiative, and effective instruments for income assets and for the provision of ph

**Kaiser:
talks
were
brutal**

Daily Dispatch
17/9/77
(103)

benefit from a more h to rural er precision. upgrading of nd under a antee scheme, are dgetary rules, ividual and e time they are gement of common

UMTATA — Talks between the Transkei Prime Minister and Mr Vorster in Pretoria this week had been frank, straightforward and brutal at times, Chief Kaiser Matanzima told hundreds of Transkeians who thronged the course at the K. D. Matanzima Airport when he landed here yesterday afternoon.

He said friendly relations with South Africa would not be disrupted by Transkei.

Chief Kaiser was greeted by the Cabinet, the South African Ambassador to Transkei, Mr D. Potgieter, and a crowd of about 400.

The Prime Minister greeted the crowd with a black power salute and then shouted "imbumba", which means unity.

He said he had been well received by the South African Prime Minister and members of his Government.

"As an old politician I know I never have to talk about confidential matters."

The talks had been frank, at times brutal, but constructive, said Chief Kaiser.

He said the two parties had reconciled and come to certain amicable resolutions, but he could not reveal these resolutions.

"But I can say I can never handle a situation where I'll be the loser."

He addresses the nation this morning and hinted he might make some hard-hitting statements about South Africa.

"Friendly relations will not be disrupted by Transkei. The onus is on South Africa to maintain these relations or incur the wrath of the Transkeian people. — DDR.

Chief Kaiser raps S.A. on squatters

Mercury Correspondent

19/9/77 103

UMTATA — Transkei's Prime Minister Chief Kaiser Matanzima warned South Africa at the weekend to stop demolishing squatter camps in the Western Cape before providing alternative accommodation.

Addressing 5 000 people at Umtata Chief Kaiser said Transkei had always been a non-racial State and was setting the pace for South Africa to recognise the desirability of human dignity among all nations of the world.

"Whites who are South African citizens get fair and just treatment from the Transkei Government. South Africa on the contrary does not seem to understand the gravity of the situation caused by its policies of apartheid and segregation.

"We are a democratic country and belong to the West, but South Africa is driving us to seek aid from the East in our struggle for the restoration of our land," he said.

Chief Kaiser appealed to White South Africans to make their Government think and stop being "stubborn."

He said the friendly relations between Black and White would depend on the manner in which Whites, the conquerors, treated Blacks, the conquered.

"World hatred of South Africa is escalating and it cannot afford to lose friendship with its neighbours."

For the second time in a month the Prime Minister attacked the SABC.

"Transkei is as independent as the Republic of South Africa. Any pretences to the outside world to the contrary propagated through the SABC can only be treated with the contempt they deserve."

Matanzima on seeking 'aid from East'

UMTATA — Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima of Transkei noted yesterday that South Africa was "driving us to seek aid from the East."

Chief Matanzima was addressing thousands of Tembus in Umtata, seat of the Dalindyebo region he was visiting.

Transkei had always been a non-racial State and was setting the pace for South Africa to recognise human dignity among all nations of the world, he said.

He said South African citizens always had fair and just treatment from the Transkei Government. There was no discrimination against them on the grounds of colour.

The Transkei Republic was as independent and sovereign as the Republic of South Africa, he added.

"In its propaganda the SABC has often described Transkei as a former homeland of South Africa. We regard it as an insult," he said.

Transkei wanted all its territory as proclaimed between 1885 and 1894. "And should South Africa resist our claim we may take the land unilaterally."

Chief Matanzima added:

"We are a democratic country and belong to the West, but South Africa is driving us to seek aid from the East in our struggle for the restoration of our land."

— (Sapa.)

MASSIVE MONKEY MISSING

JOHANNESBURG — Rosettenville detectives are convinced that King Kong has stolen the hearts of certain Johannesburgers — and that is why he is repeatedly being stolen from a Rosettenville, Johannesburg cinema.

Johannesburgers can't seem to keep their hands off the hairy 4m replica of King Kong placed on a canopy at Kine 606 in Rosettenville.

The burly hulk which was stolen last month and recovered by detectives on the grounds of the Southern Suburbs Sports Club, has vanished again. — (Sapa)

ITY OF CAPE TOWN

**BLACKS PUT
WHITES ON
TRANSKEI
COUNCILS**
18/9/77 (103)
Tribune Reporter

Memorandum

FROM

Name of Applicant

Address:

Telephone No.: ..

TO

The Dean,
Faculty of Arts,
University of Cape Town,
Private Bag,
Rondebosch, 7700.

(Telephone: 698531 Ext. 127)

REQUEST FOR POSTGRADUATE

I wish to make

1. Qualifications

Degrees/Diplomas

2. Field of Research

.....
.....
.....

3. I recommend as supervisor

Head of Department -

4. Faculty Authority : DC No. _____

Senate Authority : UG No. _____

sion to study for the postgraduate degree of

Degrees Gained	University

lication.

Signed

Date

Date _____

Date _____

MUNICIPAL election results in Transkei were "an admirable reflection of the multi-racial policy of the Government," Chief George Ndabankulu, Transkei's Minister of Local Government, said this week.

He was commenting on the election of 34 whites and 11 coloureds to town councils in the first election of any kind in Transkei open to all races.

Chief Ndabankulu pointed out that 21 of the towns had elected only blacks when under the control of South Africa.

"Now, of their own free will, they have elected white and coloured councillors."

Umtata, the capital, will have a black mayor for the first time in its history. He is Mr Zacharia Mbuque, 59, an attorney.

Outgoing mayor Mr Errol Spring said: "I hope this will show South Africa that blacks and whites can live together in an open society."

(For Changes to Postgraduate Registration, see over)

Kaiser warns SA on race policies

Daily Disp 19/9/77 103

UMTATA — Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, warned South Africa at the weekend to stop demolishing squatter camps in the Western Cape before providing alternative accommodation.

Addressing 5 000 people at a meeting in Umtata, Chief Matanzima said Transkei had always been a non-racial state and was setting the pace for South Africa to recognise the desirability of human dignity among all nations of the world.

"Whites who are South African citizens get fair and just treatment from the Transkei Government. South Africa, on the contrary, does not seem to understand the gravity of the situation caused by its policies of apartheid or segregation."

Chief Matanzima said Transkei was claiming all its territory as proclaimed between 1885 and 1894.

"Should South Africa resist our claim we may take the land unilaterally by passing legislation in our parliament.

"We are a democratic country and belong to the West but South Africa is

driving us to seek aid from the East in our struggle for the restoration of our land," he said.

Chief Matanzima appealed to white South Africans to make their government think and cease being "stubborn."

He said the friendly relations between black and white would depend on the manner in which whites, the conquerors, treated blacks, the conquered.

"World hatred of South Africa is escalating and it cannot afford to lose friendship with its neighbours.

"South Africa is counted as one of the countries concerned with the Rhodesian situation. If it is so, what is she doing to pacify strained relations in her own country and the independent Transkei? — Nothing."

Instead, Coloureds had signified their non-collaboration with South African proposals for tribal parliaments of the whites, Coloured and Indians.

This was rightly so, Chief Matanzima said, because no people could pretend to have sovereign-

ty over an unidentified country without fixed and marked boundaries.

"South Africa should have a non-racial parliament for all races in order to avert the catastrophe that will destroy it."

"Unfortunately for Transkei it will not escape involvement and will have to decide what action to take in the event of a clash. Detente in Southern Africa should start within South Africa," Chief Matanzima said. — DDR-SAPA.

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29. Ibid., pp.12, 13.

D.D. - 28/9/77 (103)
Transkei claim against Blom

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UMTATA — Transkei's Receiver of Revenue is taking the same steps as the East London Receiver of Revenue against Dr Richard Blom and his business interests. A spokesman for the Department of Inland Revenue said in Umtata yesterday a writ would be issued against Dr Blom for tax arrears for his business interests. Earlier this week a writ of R670 000 was issued by the Receiver of Revenue in East London against Dr Blom's firm, Trans-Transkei Haulage. A second writ was issued against Dr Blom personally for R95 594. The spokesman could not give the amount of the writ to be issued in Transkei, but he said it would probably be similar to the one issued in East London. Dr Blom is at present in Chile with Transkei's Chief of Protocol, Mr Liston Ntshongwana, organising a trip for a Chilean delegation to Transkei. According to Transkei's Foreign Minister, Mr

Digby Koyana, Dr Blom is an unofficial roving ambassador for Transkei, but according to informed sources he has a Transkeian diplomatic passport. He was an Australian national but is not allowed to return there for flouting currency regulations. Dr Blom's attorney, Mr K. Kingon, said yesterday Dr Blom had contacted him from Ecuador and instructed him to lodge an objection with the East London Receiver of Revenue against writs issued against him in East London. A R672 000 writ was issued by the Receiver of Revenue in East London against Trans-Transkei Haulage (Pty) for tax arrears. Dr Blom, managing director of the company, was also issued with a second writ, in his personal capacity, for back taxes totalling R95 594. Mr Kingon also denied his client had been served with a deportation order. — DDR.

Bloemfontein and present the situation Bloemfontein. The increasing aridity ce from Ficksburg to bright sunshine to be when rain clouds are is recorded, whilst he possible sunshine cording is highest hest percentage of ds are present. ned by having only forty to fifty days onsidered bright days is these are for 08h00 on that cloud appears in

Cloud maps (ibid.) show the area to have an average annual cloudiness of 4/10 of the sky covered, composed of 5/10 of the sky in January and the summer months and 2/10 of the sky in July and the winter months (Weather Bureau, 1950).

The type of cloud cover affects the insolation and is therefore important. However, cloud types are not generally known for this area, or even for the surrounding areas of Bloemfontein and Bethlehem.

Briefly, insolation increases in the summer due to the almost overhead position of the sun at the summer solstice. However, in summer a higher cloud cover reduces the amount of sunshine and insolation:

Daily Disp.
Transkei
23/9/77
plea for
squatters
103

CAPE TOWN — Transkei has asked the South African Government to delay demolition of squatter camps in the greater Cape Town area until the two governments have discussed the squatter situation.

A spokesman for the Transkei Embassy in Pretoria said yesterday the request had been made through the Ambassador for Transkei, Prof M. Njisane.

"There has been no reply from the South African Government," the spokesman said, "but there has been agreement on their part to talks between representatives of the two countries about the squatter issue."

No date has been set for the inter-governmental talks. — DDC.

Marc FUMAROLI

Né le 10 Juin 1932 à M

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Titulaire du C.A.PES (

Titulaire de l'Agrégat

Service militaire en A

Pensionnaire de la Fon

Assistant à la Faculté

Chargé d'Enseignement

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Elu à Paris-Sorbonne en

Letlaka: Ideologies barring

US 29/9/77
103

JOHANNESBURG — No justifiable reason stood in the way of Transkei's recognition by the international community, the Transkei Minister of Finance, Mr Letlaka, said last night.

Only ideological motivation barred many countries from according this recognition to a State which fulfilled the necessary legal and constitutional criteria, he told a meeting of the South African Institute of International Affairs here.

Mr Letlaka said South Africa's policy of separate development was irrelevant to the freedom and liberation of Transkeians, since they shared no responsibility for apartheid and had declared their own belief in non-racialism.

All countries which maintained any relations with South Africa reaped handsome benefits either from customs and tax arrangements or from business profits with the poor wages they pay to thousands of black workers in South Africa, he said.

Mr Letlaka said he disputed allegations that Transkei's independence had left oppressed people in the lurch and said its freedom would contribute substantially to the diffusion of racial discrimination and exploitation of blacks in South Africa and lead the way to complete freedom for everyone in the Republic. — DDC.

LISTE DES PRINCIPALES P

1. "La confidente et Mémoires de la pre
 2. Mémoires d'Henri d l'Abbé Nicolas de France, 1967, in-8
 3. "Eugenio Barba's K
 4. "Funeral rites", T
 5. "Den demaskerende
 6. "L'attore comico o
 7. "La querelle de la Déc. 1970, p. 1007
 8. "Le "nouveau théât
 9. "Le théâtre d'avan p.145-168.
 10. "Les Mémoires du X 1972, n.94-95, p.7
 11. "Il riso di Barba" dans le recueil Bi p.80-87.
 12. "Rhétorique et dra Revue d'Histoire d
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dans Mélanges offerts à Georges Mongrédien,

Transkei

detainees

released

D.D.

11/10/77

(103)

UMTATA — Transkei Security Police yesterday released two men who were held in detention under Proclamation R400.

The head of the security police here, Maj M. Ngceba, said the national organiser of the Democratic Party, Mr P. S. Fadana, held in February this year, and Mr Punzile Majeke, an articled clerk for a law firm in Qumbu, had been released.

Mr Fadana was redetained a few days after his release from detention. He and the entire executive of the Democratic Party were arrested in July last year.

Mr Majeke, who is banned, was held early last month. He had been detained in July but was released after two days.

Other people still in detention are the leader of the Democratic Party, Mr Hector Ncokazi, who was arrested last month, and nine others who were released in April this year and redetained in August.

— SAPA.

3.2.5 Dist

TAB

US company to build R1-m plant in Transkei

(103)

S. Trub

By ESMOND FRANK 2/10/77

ONE OF THE world's largest magnetic tape manufacturing companies, the Intermagnetics Corporation of America, is to build a R1-million plant at Umtata in conjunction with the Transkei Development Corporation (TDC).

Agricul
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Communi

TDC chairman Franko Maritz said in Johannesburg this week that Intermagnetics is the first American company to invest in the Transkei.

Sources:

$x^2 = 13$

Thus a d
sector between the

tor of the company is British chemical engineer Frans Goodchild. The two other directors are TDC chief Maritz and Intermagnetics Corporation executive vice-president Terrance Wherlock.

Most of the tapes produced, says Goodchild, will be for export. Total world demand, he estimates, is currently around 1200-million cassettes a year. The South African market alone absorbs about 3.5 million cassettes a year.

The Umtata factory, he claims, will produce tapes at a lower price than the landed cost of any imported or locally manufactured tapes as a result of modern technological manufacturing methods.

EMPLOYMENT

HP
EXPECTED

21,73
6,66
11,38
4,37
16,85
61

earners by employment

3.2.6 Distribution of Household Income (October 1975 prices)

TABLE 3.6 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD INCOMES

INCOME (R/year)	HP	BMR	HP EXPECTED
0-1999	24	259	15,93
2-2999	14	164	10,09
3-3999	4	137	8,43
4000+	4	188	11,56
	46	748	46

Note: A special deflator was calculated on the basis of prices in Cape Town and the BMR expenditure patterns.

/Sources ...

Eerste Yanks belê in Transkei

DIE Transkei-Ontwikkelingskorporasie het 'n ooreenkoms met die groot Intermagnetics Corporation van Amerika gesluit vir die vervaardiging van magnetiese bande en bandkassette in die Transkei.

Dit behels 'n belegging van R1 miljoen deur die eerste Amerikaanse nywerheid wat in die Transkei belê.

Die fabriek sal op Umtata opgerig word en die maatskappy sal bekend staan as Intermagnetics Transkei (Edms.) Bpk. Mnr. Frank Goodchild, 'n chemiese ingenieur van Engeland, is as besturende direkteur aangestel.

Voorsitter

Mnr. Franko Maritz, voorsitter en besturende direkteur van die TOK, en mnr. Terrance Wherlock, uitvoerende vise-president van die Intermagnetics Corporation, is die ander direkteure.

Mnr. Maritz sê die onder-

tekening van die ooreenkoms met 'n Amerikaanse maatskappy — die eerste vir die Transkei — is 'n belangrike deurbraak vir die Transkei in die VSA.

kaanse vennote af te handel.

Mnr. Goodchild sê Intermagnetics Transkei is voornemens om nie net met die goedkoper bande van Hongkong mee te ding nie, maar sal ook verskillende kwaliteite vervaardig wat met dié van Japan, Amerika en Duitsland sal meeding.

Transaksie

Die voorsitter van die Intermagnetics Corporation, mnr. Irvin Katz, het die Transkei onlangs besoek om die transaksie te beklink. Sy maatskappy spesialiseer in sleutel-in-die-hand-vervaardigingsondernemings vir magnetiese bande op feitlik elke plek in die wêreld, en is die grootste in sy soort.

Volgens mnr. Goodchild sal die fabriek op Umtata jaarliks 20 miljoen kassette kan vervaardig. Hulle is hoofsaaklik vir die uitvoermarkt bestem en sal waardevolle buitelandse valuta vir die Transkei verdien.

Die huidige Suid-Afrikaanse mark beloop 3,5 miljoen kassette jaarliks. Dit sluit nie bande in met opnames wat vooraf gedoen is nie. Die groot invoerders en verbruikers van bande het reeds laat blyk dat hulle baie belang stel in die Transkei-onderneming.

Die maatskappy sal hoofsaaklik bande vervaardig wat op die tienermark gemik is. Hy kan ook enige band volgens 'n klant se spesifikasies vervaardig.

Honderde

Die fabriek sal nuwe werkgeleenthede vir honderde Transkeiers verskaf.

Die Intermagnetics Corporation het onderneem om 70 persent van die produksie te koop.

Die fabriek op Umtata sal na verwagting in Januarie 1978 voltooi wees. Mnr. Fred Fehrson, 'n ontwikkelingsbeampte van die TOK, het intussen na Londen vertrek om die finansiële reëlins met die Ameri-

103

Government will buy ^{3/10/77} out 'white spot' farms

The Argus Correspondent
MATATIELE. — The 33
white owned farms in the
Ongeluksnek area, which
became part of Transkei a
year ago and have been
the subject of considerable
controversy will be
bought out by the Govern-
ment before the end of
next year.

The farmers in the area,
the East Griqualand Agri-
cultural Union and the
Natal Agricultural Union
have been pressurising
the Government to buy
out the farms in the white
spot which is surrounded
by Transkei territory and
Lesotho, for the past two
years.

At a National Party
meeting here Dr C. P.
Mulder, Minister of the
Interior, announced that
the farms would be valued
before the end of this
year and would be bought
out by the Government
before the end of next
year.

Dr Mulder repeated an
assurance previously given
to the people of East Gri-
qualand that the region
would remain part of
South Africa in spite of
any claim being raised by
any other country or
people.

(News by Bruce Cameron, 25
Field Street, Durban.)

D.D. 6/10/77

Transkei debts report

(103)

UMTATA — Writs for the collection of outstanding debts by South African companies from Transkei residents had to be instituted in Transkei courts to be effective, the chief magistrate of Umtata, Mr M. J. de Beer, said here yesterday.

Mr De Beer was commenting on a report that some South African businessmen had stopped all credit for homeland and Transkei residents as debt collection had become "almost impossible."

The report also said representatives of South African companies were being refused permits to enter the homelands and Transkei to collect outstanding debts. These difficulties were said to include the "inefficient" operation of homeland courts.

Mr De Beer said as far as Transkei courts were concerned, there were no problems if the complainants sued in Transkei courts. But court orders instituted in South

African courts could not be served by Transkei courts.

An official of the Department of Interior, Mr G. B. Mdabane, said his department was only concerned with the entry of people at the country's borders. If there were no problems regarding entry, permits to enter would never be refused.

Survey on pupil boycott

196 000 out

of schools

103 84 7/10/77

103

More than 196 000 pupils and students are either boycotting classes or have been shut out from schools by the authorities.

This is revealed in a nation-wide survey conducted by The Star.

The worst hit areas are:
 ● the Venda homeland where 357 schools have been closed.

● Soweto with 27 000 students are boycotting classes.

● Ciskei where the Government has closed down schools in East London, King William's Town, Queenstown and Port Elizabeth.

● University of Natal Medical School where students are boycotting classes.

Mission

Student unrest in the Venda homeland started on Tuesday. Yesterday the homeland government closed all schools indefinitely. The Minister of Education in the Venda homeland, Mr E R B Nesengani, said that students were on some "black power mission."

It is estimated 114 800 students of 357 schools are out.

The Ciskei Government's decision to close schools under its jurisdiction affects more than 50 000 students.

Disturbances in the areas started after the funeral of black consciousness leader, Mr Steve Biko, in King William's

Town on September 25.

In Pretoria's two townships — Saulsville and Atteridgeville — 3 072

of December pupils are boycotting fourary, several schools in protest against Bantu Education.

students who months and Destruction seek extra a reliable to these appreciated.

In Soweto, some 27 000 students of the township's 40 State-run secondary schools are on boycott.

Student unrest in the township has resulted in the destruction of school property and confrontations with police.

Department of Bantu Education officials say that 2 000 to 3 000 of the 27 000 on boycott have signed for State schools since September 1.

The majority of Soweto teachers are supporting the stand through Teachers' Action Committee. About 500 of 750 have resigned in support of the students.

The situation in the Cape Peninsula has returned to normal after a drop in attendances in recent weeks, a spokesman for the Department of Bantu Education in Cape Town said.

Student unrest at university level began at the University of the North early last month when the entire body of 1 800 students staged a mass walk out after expressing dissatisfaction over student political rights.

The University of the Western Cape was closed for one week by the rector, Professor R E van der Ross, after student unrest late last month. The university re-opened on Tuesday, but some students still appear to be unhappy.

There are about 2.5 million black pupils at school in South Africa.

The U.C.T. Vacation Employer service for employers. To ensure you please fill in the attached to convenience. Should you have any and we shall be happy to assist.

It would also be greatly appreciated the position has been filled so that

Please note that we would prefer nature with respect to race or sex.

Yours faithfully
 STUDENTS' REPRESENTATIVE C

A. Hariby
 SRC RECEPTIONIST

Please note that as from the 17th October 698531.

Review: Transkei faced with apartheid stigma

UMTATA — It is perhaps a tragedy that Transkei received its independence from South Africa and not from Great Britain, according to an article in the Swiss Review of International Affairs.

The article, by Christoph Muhlemann, analyses the pros and cons of Transkei's case.

It concludes that whether the Transkeian Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, likes it or not his country is saddled with the stigma of apartheid.

The article says: "When this is put to him in conversation, he answers: 'We can wait for decades, if necessary, for acceptance into the United

Nations. China did too. But with sentiment in international politics the way it is at present, he may have to wait a very long time."

Mr Muhlemann points out that about 40 per cent of the so-called population of Transkei lives permanently or on fixed-time contracts in the Republic.

He says the money they send home to support their families contributes around two-thirds of the country's earnings. And this is one of the main reasons why there are so few men to be seen in rural areas.

"In spite of this, Transkei has some important advantages in com-

parison with other Bantustans. To start with, its territory is continuous, apart from two small enclaves, and it directly joins the Indian Ocean while some of the other homelands are broken down into a number of small sections by the Republic.

"Of all the planned homelands for South Africa's black inhabitants, Transkei is undoubtedly the one that is most developed economically, though like other Bantustans, has remained dependent on financial subsidies from Pretoria, even since independence, and these account for around 80 per cent of total revenue." — DDR.

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D.D. 11/10/77

Transkei Minister visits Rhodesia⁽¹⁰³⁾

UMTATA — Transkei's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Digby Koyana, and the assistant secretary for his department, Mr A. Socikwa, paid an unofficial visit to Rhodesia last week.

"We went to Zimbabwe as we would to any other country. It was basically to get familiar with our neighbouring states," Mr Koyana said.

He said it was pleasing to visit Rhodesia as he was able to clear up several misconceptions about Transkei.

"One of these was that Transkeian independence is thought by some to have been associated with the apartheid policy of South

Africa.

"We pointed out that Transkei had no truck with South Africa's policy of apartheid and that Transkei took its independence in spite of apartheid and not because of it."

When asked which form of Zimbabwean government Transkei would recognise, Mr Koyana said he could not answer at this stage. "I can say the black nationalist aspirations of the people of Zimbabwe have our greatest sympathy and backing," Mr Koyana said.

He said he and Mr Socikwa had met a number of nationalist leaders and people of varying opinions. — DDR.

essing technique
de of the colour
even within the
is a bright yellow
tire print.
stion of chemicals
with experience,
our photographs
established in the

previous section (6.1). Another advantage, not investigated here but which has been discussed by Heller et al. (1964) and which was noted, is that the colour image enables faster interpretation. Faster interpretation of colour photos is probably due to two major factors. The first is the matter of colour providing a greater possibility of recognising a large number of units. The second is interpreters associating particular colours with certain objects. In this study, in particular Elionurus argenteus on the ground had a particular colour which was readily associated with its photo image.

An attempt to note any direct correlation of hue with species dominance or species group dominance was made. It was found that some characteristic colours were associated with certain species groups. These hue-species relationships were found to be consistent in spite of the background variation in hue from photograph to photograph. Positive examples of these association types are:-

Hue (ISCC-NBS)	Species or species group
grey-Brown or brown-Grey	<u>Elionurus argenteus</u> - <u>Themeda triandra</u> <u>Heteropogon contortus</u> - <u>Eragrostis chloromelas</u>
Grey	<u>Eragrostis chloromelas</u>
Brown	<u>Elionurus argenteus</u> - <u>Themeda triandra</u>
Olive	<u>Eragrostis plana</u>
Purple	<u>Eragrostis gummiflua</u>
yellow-Grey	<u>Eragrostis lehmanniana</u> - <u>Eragrostis chloromelas</u> - <u>Cynodon hirsutus</u>

(103)

Kei chief's trip north

Mercury Correspondent

UMTATA — Transkei's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Digby Koyana, and the assistant secretary for his department Mr. A. Socikwa, made an unofficial visit to Rhodesia last week.

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"I can say the Black nationalist aspirations of the people of Zimbabwe have our greatest sympathy and backing."

5.3.1 (iv) grassland community. This community is dominated by Elionurus argenteus and appears to be a result of grazing pressure. Grasses such as Harporchloa falx, Harporchloa caffra, Eragrostis spp. have been replaced them. The particular problem is that retrogression of the community is due to access by bantus. Eragrostis lehmanniana is dominant as its roots penetrate the soil (Roberts, 1966).

Photo identification of grass after grazing

5.3.1 (v) Eragrostis community as represented by the waterways of the community. The concentration increase of Eragrostis plana is to one metre tall and

Eragrostis chloromelas, Kyllinga erecta, Elionurus argenteus, Setaria flabellata, Themeda triandra and Aristida congesta, which remain greener in this area as water remains available longer. The lushness of the vegetation gives this photo-unit a light-greyy-yellow-brown (lgyybr) hue which helps define the limits of this community on species and habitat criteria.

ostis lehmanniana co-dominant

dominated by the Eragrostis chloromelas - Setaria flabellata complex but this situation is the result of heavy grazing. Themeda triandra, Tristachya leucothrix and Themeda grandiglumis, Microchloa spp. anisiflora and Aster muricatus have been replaced. Setaria flabellata remained, indicating that Aristida species predominate.

Plot 50) was overgrazed as a result of the nature of the topography.

due to withstand trampling, more susceptible species (Roberts,

due to the short habit of the grass, which is green in colour.

Eragrostis plana co-dominant grassland

dominated by the clay fraction and salt content of the micro-relief.

it is seldom grazed and stands

The accompanying species are

Transkei 'saddled with the stigma of apartheid'

11/10/77

(103)

Mercury Correspondent
UMTATA — It was perhaps a tragedy Transkei received its independence from South Africa and not from Britain, according to a recent article in the Swiss Review of International Affairs.

The article by Mr. Christoph Muhlemann in the September edition of the publication analyses the pros and cons of Transkei's case.

It concluded that whether Transkeian Prime Minister Mr. Matanzima liked it or not his country was saddled with the "stigma of apartheid."

The article says: "When this is put to him in conversation, he answers.

"We can wait for decades, if necessary, for acceptance into the United Nations. China did too."

"But with sentiment in international politics the way it is at present he may have a very long wait."

Mr. Muhlemann points out that about 40 percent of the so-called de jure popula-

tion of Transkei "which in terms of the homelands policy means those South African Blacks belonging to Xhosa tribes and allocated to it" — live permanently or on fixed-time contracts in South Africa.

The money they sent home to support their families contributed about two thirds of the country's earnings.

"And this is one of the main reasons why there are so few men to be seen in rural areas."

"In spite of this Transkei has some important advantages in comparison with other Bantustans.

"Its territory is continuous, apart from two small enclaves, and it directly joins the Indian Ocean while some of the other homelands are broken down into a number of sections by South Africa."

He continues: "Of all the planned homelands for South Africa's Black inhabitants Transkei is undoubtedly

ly the one that is most developed economically, though like other Bantustans, the Transkei has remained dependent on financial subsidies from Pretoria — even since independence — and these account for around 80 percent of total revenue."

South Africa aimed to use Transkei as an example of how its separate development policy worked.

But Mr. Muhlemann pointed out that for historical reasons it was doubtful whether independent Transkei was really typical of the homeland process.

He pointed out that Transkei was covered by the Native Land Act of 1913 and describes legislation up to the Bantu Homelands Constitutional Act of 1971 which was the latest piece of legislation in the series.

Transkei was, he says, granted internal autonomy as far back as 1936.

"In other words South Africa, of its own accord,

made a special case in international law of the Xhosa territory.

"Transkei's position is not only historically justifiable. It also derives from its economic ethnic and territorial advantages.

"It is perhaps a tragedy that Umtata received its independence from South Africa and not from Britain, for it is easy to see how differently it might have been accepted into the community of nations in the other case," said Mr. Muhlemann.

Leaving aside historical speculation, Mr. Muhlemann said what had made Transkei the finest example of the homeland principle was not Pretoria's separate development policy, but an evolution that began long before that policy came into existence.

"Transkei cannot be used as evidence that the Bantustan concept is a success or that it is a failure. But that is not much consolation to Matanzima.

"Whether he likes it or not his country is saddled with the stigma of apartheid."

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Detainees may be freed

D.D. 103
13/10/77

UMTATA — The ten people being held by Transkei Security Police — including Democratic Party leader Hector Ncokazi — may be released if they answer questions satisfactorily.

The head of the Transkeian Security Police, Maj M. Ngceba, said yesterday the ten were being questioned about certain activities the State had known about for long time, and they could be released if they co-operated, or else face charges.

The detainees being held under the newly-enacted Transkei Public Security Act, are: Mr Ncokazi; Mr Ezra Mtshonshi, an information officer attached to the Department of Foreign Affairs; Mr P. M. Mzwikali and Mr Orsmond Kumalo, both employed by an insurance company; the Rev G. Mposwela, a Methodist minister from Umzimkulu and Mr Robert Nlatywa of Norwood in Umtata.

Maj Ngceba said yesterday they had been detained originally under Proclamation R400, but were now being detained under the Public Security Act.

He said Mr Maxwell Spelman, a clerk in the Department of Interior who had been detained on August 11, had been released.

Maj Ngceba when asked yesterday who would be responsible for deciding whether he detainees should be charged or released, said: "It is the Government who decides on these matters."

Maj Ngceba said if people who had done wrong

things against the security of the State said they were sorry and promised to reform, they were sometimes released without being charged.

He was unable to confirm whether the chief of Public Services Commission of the Transkeian Government, Mr Harrison Calaza, had been detained on Monday evening.

Meanwhile, Transkei Security Police raided the homes of two officials of the Black Community Programmes at Norwood and took away with them books and literature.

The house of the programme officer of BCP, Rev M. O. Xundu, was searched for 2½ hours. A list of books and literature was taken away by the Security Police.

They also raided the house of Mrs N. Ndamse, programme officer of BCP, women's division, wife of former Transkei Cabinet Minister, the late Mr C. M. Ndamse — DDR.

Kei test ⁽¹⁰³⁾ over R16m loan issue

By HOWARD PREECE
Financial Editor

TRANSKEI is facing a major test of its financial and political standing as it prepares to come to the South African capital market for a loan scheduled at R16-million.

The South African Government has apparently said it cannot give any underwriting guarantee to the issue.

Capital market sources say this is bound to make it difficult to attract support from the big financial institutions, primarily pension funds and insurance companies, which are the basic buyers of loan issues.

The Transkei issue is being managed by Central Merchant Bank, which has not yet announced any details.

The Government's view is, quite simply, that Transkei is a foreign country and that it would be constitutionally improper for South Africa to guarantee the loans of another government.

The South African Government is, of course, also determined not to take any action which might appear to cast doubts on the realities of Transkei independence — an independence which has no formal recognition outside of Southern Africa.

It can be presumed, however, that the South African authorities are highly sympathetic to the Transkei issue — it will rank as a prescribed asset in terms of the compulsory semi-gilt requirements of the financial institutions — and institutional

support will certainly be unofficially welcomed.

But it is going to take more than sympathy to make a success of the issue — it is going to need an appetising rate.

There has been a report that the rate is likely to be fixed at around 12,8% although this has not been confirmed by Senbank.

That compares with the Escom issue which opens today and is offering 11,8% all-in for 24-year stock.

It also compares with the rate of 12,25% all-in for 20 years offered earlier this month by Boksburg and 12,54% by Nelspruit.

If the 12,8% prediction is broadly correct, as seems likely, this means that Transkei will effectively be competing more with debentures than with other semi-gilt rates.

As one capital market expert put it: "It's all very well saying how peaceful things are in Transkei now, but when you are looking at loans for 20 years or so who is to say what might happen?"

"Who can say for certain that you might not get a government in Transkei like that of Samora Machel in Mozambique?"

The Escom issue for R50-million opens for public subscription today. Escom is already sure of its money because it has been underwritten, as already reported, by a consortium arranged by the underwriters, Union Acceptances, and Senbank.

Heavy public subscription would be a pointer to further easing in long-term rates, although the downward trend is probably near to a bottom.

Time of truth for Transkei

Financial Editor

TRANSKEI will face a major test of its financial and political standing when it seeks a R16-million loan on the South African capital market this month.

The South African Government has told the big financial institutions — pension funds, insurance companies and banks — that it will not underwrite nor guarantee the Transkei issue.

This is because Transkei is a foreign government and it would not be constitutional for South Africa to guarantee the loans of another government.

The South African authorities are, however,

certain to unofficially encourage support for the issue.

Even so, capital-market sources say Transkei might have to offer about 12,8% for long-term loan stock — that is more than 0,5% higher than the rate for small South African municipalities such as Boksburg which had a loan issue this month.

A capital-market expert says: "No one can say for certain that a government in Transkei similar to that in Mozambique, for example, might not one day arise. Therefore, South African investors must need a high rate of interest for long-term loans to Transkei."

● See Page 15

Almost a year after Transkei — "Africa's 50th state to gain independence" — went through the motions of celebrations for independence, she is still faced with the problem of being recognised as such in Africa and the world.

And as she prepares to celebrate her first year of independence there can be no doubt the question of gaining acceptability among the nations of Africa, at least, must be one of her major preoccupations outside economic development.

Transkei leaders, notably the Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Digby Koyana and the Minister of Finance and Auditor-General Mr Tsepo Letlaka, have time and again cried out against "world hypocrisy" in refusing to recognise Transkei for the sins of South Africa.

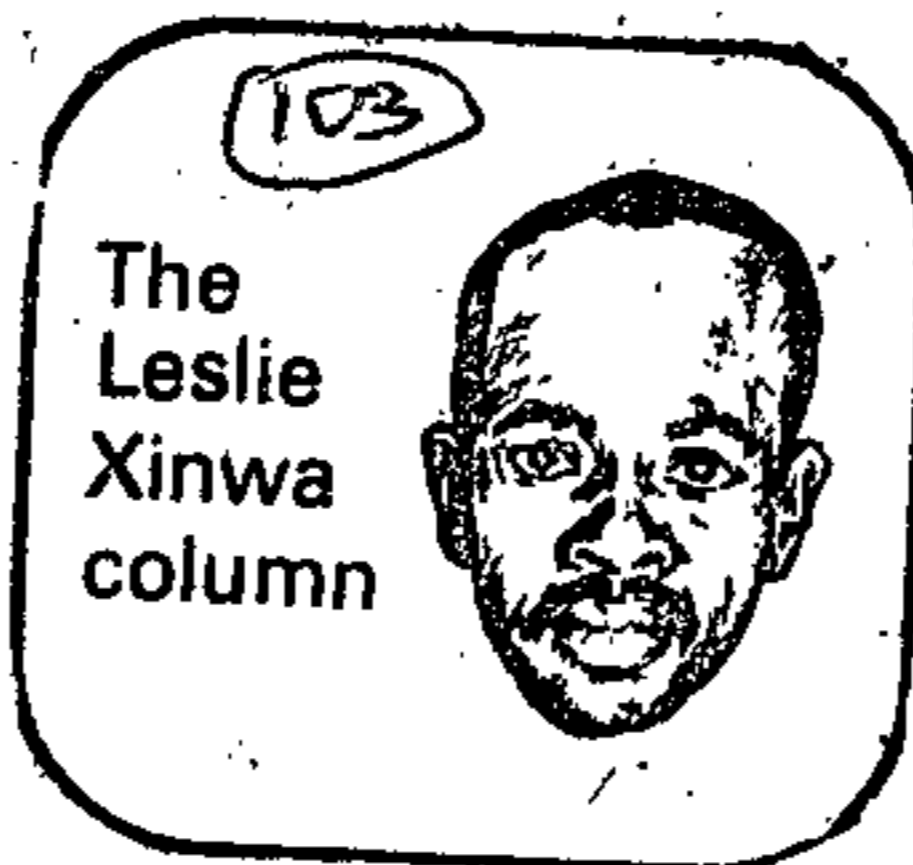
A few weeks ago I listened to a radio talk by Mr Letlaka and thought back to the fifties when he was kicked out of a school in Cala by the Department of Bantu Education.

His argument against those who refused to recognise Transkei seemed to be a fruitless exercise when I thought of the ammunition the Transkei Government was providing for these critics — perhaps unwittingly — by carrying on some of the practices of South Africa the world has always condemned.

And standing out like a sore thumb was the question of detentions without

Transkei copying SA?

D.J.
14/10/77



The Leslie Xinwa column

trial which seems to be constantly enacted against some of the leading citizens of Transkei.

When I learnt of the detention of Mr Sindile Harrison Calaza, a chief public service inspector in the Transkei Public Service Commission, only three days after I had spoken to him in Umtata, I thought of many people I knew well who had been kept out of circulation by the Transkei security police, whose actions seemed to be aping those of their mentors in South Africa.

One of these is Ezra Mtshontshi, a personal friend and civil servant employed by Transkei's Department of Foreign Affairs. He has been in detention since August — not for the first nor the se-

cond time. He was detained last year and detained again and ultimately released on both occasions without being called up to court to face charges.

Others are leading members of the opposition Democratic Party, headed by Mr Bongani Hector Ncokazi, a young man dedicated to the cause of maintenance of justice and true freedom in South Africa.

Some of the top men in Transkei Government, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, his brother, Chief George, Mr Letlaka and Mr Koyana, are trained barristers, who know enough about the Rule of Law and its requirements.

Perhaps it is not just an oversight on their part. It is a determination to carry out what they believe to be in the interests of their country even if it means it costs them international recognition.

But the practice can hardly be said to be making things easier for Transkei's quest to take its place in the communities of nations.

And if one takes into consideration the rather half hearted complaint raised by the Transkei Government against South Africa on the detention of Mr Clarence Makwetu, picked up by South African special branch in Queenstown in July, the onus on the part of the new state's government to prove its bona fides against South Africa's questionable practices, becomes all the more necessary.

D.D. 14/10/77
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Transkei to seek R16m loan in SA

JOHANNESBURG — Transkei is facing a major test of its financial and political standing as it prepares to come to the South African capital market for a loan scheduled at R16 million.

The South African Government has apparently said it cannot give any underwriting guarantee to the issue.

Capital market sources say this will make it difficult to attract support from pension funds and insurance companies, the basic buyers of loan issues.

The Transkei issue is being managed by Central Merchant Bank which has not yet announced any details.

The South African Government's view is, simply, that Transkei is a

foreign country and that it would be constitutionally improper for South Africa to guarantee the loans of another government.

It can be presumed, however, that the South African authorities are highly sympathetic to the Transkei issue and institutional support will certainly be unofficially welcomed by South Africa.

As one capital market expert put it: "It is all very well saying how peaceful things are in Transkei now, but when you are looking at loans for 20 years or so who is to say what might happen?"

"Who can say for certain that you might not get a Government in Transkei like that of Samora Machel in Mozambique?" — DDC.

We are not on an equal footing: he has the great advantage of being able on all occasions, night and day, to take his cue, his mask, from others. He's always ready to throw up his hands and applaud when a friend delivers a really resounding belch, or pisses right on the mark, with a splendid drumming sound from the upturned golden basin. Besides, he holds nothing sacred, not a soul is safe from his randy urges, the lady of the house, her virgin daughter, her daughter's still unbarbed husband-to-be, her hitherto virtuos son — And if none of these are to hand, he'll cheerfully lay his best friend's grandmother. (Anything to ferret domestic secrets out, and get a hold over people.) And while we are on the subject of Greeks, let us consider Academics and their vices — not the gymnasium crowd but big philosophical wheels, like that Stoic greybeard who marked on his friend and pupil, and got him liquidated. He was brought up in Tarsus, by the banks of that river where Bellerophon fell to earth from the Gorgon's flying nag. No room for honest Romans when Rome's ruled by a junta — Of Greek-born secret agents, who — like all their race — Never share friends or patrons. One small dose of venom (Half Greek, half personal) dropped in that ready ear And I'm out, shown the back-door, my years of obsequious service all gone for nothing. Where can a hanger-on be ditched with less fuss than in Rome? Besides (not to flatter ourselves) What use are our poor efforts, where does it all get us, Dressing up while it's dark still, hurrying along To pay our morning respects to a couple of wealthy Maiden aunts? But the tractor's really worked up, his Colleague may get there before him, the ladies have been For hours already, the minions catch it — "Get A move on there, can't you?" Here a citizen, free-born, Must stand slave: He can afford to be on class of laying a common-or-garden Can I afford the same ap If Scipio to escort Metellus Who rescue King Numa Would be: command Little if What's his Appears on Each man's The number by every Altar, and (Though the performed Defying the

D.D. 15/10/77

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Transkei port to be sited at Mngazana

UMTATA — Transkei's proposed free harbour is to be situated at the mouth of the Mngazana River, about 20 km south of Port St Johns, the Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, announced yesterday.

Note the... some strands of the whispering... The lecturer was a mouthpiece, a priest... tes with joy, almost with ecstasy, never... time faded away, and the echo of knowledge... sea-shell, that whispered all the while... d, remote, remote... 's boy passing silent down the still... far back. Looking down, she saw the... great blackboard was smooth behind the... ndows were large and lofty, the myriad... ed door, and enter the big room where... the corridor with one's books in one's

The announcement ends speculation that the proposed site for the port was Coffee Bay.

Chief Matanzima said: "The second stage in establishing a free harbour for Transkei has now been completed."

On June 6, 1977, the Transkei Cabinet decided on the desirability on a harbour and the French company, Grand Travaux de Marseilles, was entrusted with the preliminary investigations.

Chief Matanzima said a mission of harbour construction experts, including a geologist, an economist and a technician, recommended Mngazana as the proposed site after an exhaustive survey of the coast.

A free commercial and industrial town would be developed around the harbour and the free area would cover 130 square kilometres between Bragenhead, Sugarloaf Rock and Invune Springs.

Chief Matanzima said the proposals had been accepted.

The French consortium is expected to release further details of the recommendations from

Paris next month.

Government sources said the green light for the project given by the Prime Minister indicated that the planning of the harbour was likely to start soon, but they could not say where the capital for such an immense project would come from.

Communications to Mngazana Mouth would have to be developed as roads in the area are poor and the mouth of the river itself is usually approached by boat at present.

There are no rail links in the area. The cost of linking the area by rail with Umtata over numerous twisting, steep passes would be exorbitant, but the port could possibly be linked with the South Coast rail link in Natal.

Mngazana is a well-known fishing spot and the only sign of development there is a few seaside cottages.

If the harbour project gets off the ground it will provide a much needed injection to the development of eastern Pondoland which many people in the area say has been neglected in the past.

FIGURE 3.

Dolerite Dyke (1)
The dyke has prese
Note the Caledon
pediment of Les

It's all up to Kay ^{16/8/77} and Elna...

KAY WARREN, and Elna Barrager, carry Southbroom's hopes for a surprise victory over Royal Durban A in today's final round of the Natal Ladies Golf Union inter-club four-somes at their home club.

After three rounds Mrs Warren and Mrs Barrager (90) and were trailing Royal Durban A by two shots.

Royal Durban A represented by Springbok Jackie Mercer and Std 9 schoolgirl Carol Hewitt had scored 256 for the first 54 holes, with round scores of 80, 87, and 89.

Following in third place was Beachwood represented by Natal matchplay finalist Di Pitt, and Springbok squash player Marcia Cormie.

They scored 263 in an ever-improving performance with scores of 92, 89, and 82. However, it would appear that the 7-stroke margin between them and Royal Durban is too big a gap to make up in today's last round.

Maritzburg Country Club B on 273 have June Keith and Pauline Greene to thank for their healthy position, although they must be disappointed with their poor showing of 97 in the third round after two earlier scores of 88 each.

At the annual meeting of the NLGU Moria Veale and Madge Downes were re-elected president and vice-president respectively for a third year in office.

The championship has produced two holes in one.

The first went to Glenda Dickerson, playing in the championship division, who holed her tee shot at Southbroom's 14th hole.

The other hole in one was gained at the 17th hole at Margate by Shirley Steadmen, who was playing in the bronze division.

Miss Dickerson had her hole in one on Friday while Shirley gained her "perfect fluke" yesterday.

Pollock in great form

GRAEME POLLOCK (159) and Garth Cuddumbey (116) were in magnificent form in Port Elizabeth senior league cricket matches, yesterday.

Pollock's knock included five sixes and 19 fours while Cuddumbey was at the crease for 231 minutes for his century. — Sapa.

—ITALY—DOWN ARGENTINA WAY

Tribune Bureau

LONDON: With four goals from their crack striker Bettiga, Italy virtually clinched their place in next year's World Cup finals in Argentina by trouncing Finland 6-1 at Turin yesterday after leading 2-0 at halftime. Italy's other goals came

from Graziani and Zaccarelli and ended any outside chance England might have had of squeezing into the finals should the Italians — who have still to play lowly Luxembourg and England — falter at the final hurdle. Italy destroyed England's faint hopes of qualifying for next year's

World Cup finals. The overwhelming victory put Italy on top of European qualifying group two, ahead of England on a vastly superior goal difference and with a game in hand. England manager Ron Greenwood conceded defeat. "It's almost impossible now for England to

qualify," he said. "Even if we beat the Italians at Wembley next month, there isn't much doubt they'll get as many goals as they need in their final game against Luxembourg." England are thus finished as giants in world football for at least another five years.

The team that had to score a mammoth win over tiny Luxembourg had their hopes flattened by the dwarfs of international football. England were held to a tame 2-0 win and it is now hard to foresee the victory they need over Italy at Wembley next month to have a chance of quali-

16/8/77

BIG MIKE'S BACK

16/8/77

AND SIX UNIVERSITY BATSMEN WILL TELL YOU HE'S IN DEVASTATING FORM

MIKE Procter wasted no time in reminding of his value to local cricket.

Making his first appearance in this season's inter-city League, and playing for his new club Glenwood Old Boys, Procter skittled six University batsmen at Hammondfield yesterday.

And he took a catch for good measure. Two batsmen — Tich Smith of Zingari and Allister Hipkin of Pinetown — reached the eighties while Lindsay Whyte-Sweet of Berea Rovers and Alan Jones of Greyville/Northlands scored half-centuries.

The best team batting performance was that of Old Boys. None of their batsmen reached the 50 mark but most of them made useful contributions and the side totalled 267 against Marist.

Varsity v GOB

Mike Procter had University struggling from the start.

Pierre van Bassen (46) and Richard Compton (36) were the only batsmen to reach double figures in University's 127.

Glenwood Old Boys in reply were 37 without loss.

UNIVERSITY, first Innings	
Morrison b Procter	2
Van Bassen st Madson	46
b. Procter	4
O'Brien c. Madson b. Procter	4
M. Madson c T. Madson b Frostick	6
O'Donnell b Frostick	4
Nathan b Frostick	0
Compton c Robertson b Procter	36
Swan b Procter	6
Athorstone c Procter b Mitchell	5
Wulfsohn not out	8
Pearse b Procter	7
Extras	3
Total	127
Fall of wickets: 1-6, 2-10, 3-32, 4-36, 5-36, 6-90, 7-103, 8-112, 9-112.	
Bowling: Procter 19-6-45-6; Frostick 8-2-24-3; Plummer 6-2-9-0; Auhl 6-7-20-0; Hosken 8-2-10-0; Mitchell 4-0-17-1.	

GLENWOOD OLD BOYS first Innings	
Annall not out	10
Plummer not out	24
Extras	3
Total (for 0 wicket)	37
Bowling: Wulfsohn 5-0-14-0; Pearse 7-2-16-0; Madson 5-4-1-0; Swan 21-3-0.	

Tech v Grey/North

Fine bowling by Tech seamer Neil Minnaar (4-30) and left arm spinner John Muil (3-40) humbled

TECH, first Innings	
Cawood lbw Kotze	3
B. Groves not out	14
Morgan not out	4
Extras	0
Total (for 1 wicket)	21
Fall of wicket: 1-10.	
Bowling: Kotze 4-0-11-1; Vermaak 2-1-4-0; Mathews 2-1-6-0.	

Zingari v D Coll

Despite an opening stand of 104 in 102 minutes between Tich Smith (87) and Rich Masson (36), Zingari were reduced to 212 all out in their match against Durban Collegians at the Maritzburg Collegians Club.

Spinner Graeme Crosson (6 for 86) and scammer John Driffill (3 for 16) did the damage for Collegians while Vince van der Bijl kept the home side tail wagging with a brisk 47.

ZINGARI, first Innings	
Smith c and b Driffill	87
Masson lbw Driffill	36
Knoesen c Smith b Crosson	3
Ireland c Saunder b Driffill	7
Brown c Bestall b Crosson	0
Sole b Turner	17
Taylor c Saunders b Crosson	2
Dewos c Turner b Crosson	0
Van der Bijl c De Villiers b Crosson	44
Macdougall c Turner b Crosson	1
Brown not out	7
Extras	8
Total	212
Fall of wickets: 1-102, 2-127, 3-136, 4-136, 5-138, 6-140, 7-146, 8-166, 9-183.	
Bowling: Camoron 7-0-42-0; Turner 16-6-29-1; Williams 9-2-31-0; Crosson 27-2-3-86-6; Driffill 16-8-16-3.	

Old Coll v Pinetown

Pinetown captain Allister Hipkin dominated the game at the Oval in Pietermaritzburg with a fine 84 in 126 minutes (10 boundaries) against Old Collegians.

Hipkin and Ian Brune (30) enjoyed a third wicket partnership of 65. Best of the Old Collegians came from spinner Tim Shaw who took three for 66.

PINETOWN, first Innings	
Ferreira c Smith b Thompson	17
D. Brune c Honwood b Barrow	18
I. Brune c Katz b Shaw	30
Hipkin st Hill b Shaw	84
Phillips not out	43
Stonle c and b Katz	6
Hardie lbw Katz	2
Janssens lbw Shaw	2
Hall not out	1
Extras	1
Total (for 7 wickets)	222
Fall of wickets: 1-26, 2-43, 3-108, 4-173, 5-180, 6-182, 7-197.	
Bowling: Thompson 8-0-23-1; McNeillie 8-2-30-0; Barrow 17-4-41-1; Shaw 24-8-66-3; Katz 14-3-4-1-2.	

Rovers v MCC

Berea Rovers, thanks to some bright batting and a

ROVERS v M.C.C.	
BEREA ROVERS, first Innings	
Mathews lbw Kidd	28
Draper c Flinn b Gray	1
Morris b Franklin	0
Whyte-Sweet c Gray b Kidd	63
Pollard c Gray b Franklin	27
Collins c Tlibel b Kidd	25
Henderson c Gray	3
Logan b Franklin	5
Lambrechs c Greene b Franklin	32
Bremner lbw Franklin	4
Flirer not out	5
Extras	8
Total	201
Fall of wickets: 1-1, 2-5, 3-85, 4-98, 5-135, 6-142, 7-149, 8-165, 9-169.	
Bowling: Gray 10-4-33-2; Franklin 16-1-5-28-5; Greene 4-0-20-0; Kidd 18-5-61-3; Good-year 2-0-22-0; Paterson 5-6-29-0.	

M.C.C., first Innings	
Goodyear not out	7
Paterson b Whyte-Sweet	24
Kidd not out	7
Total (for one wicket)	38
Fall of wicket: 1-29.	
Bowling: Whyte-Sweet 6-1-19-1; Flirer 2-0-15-0; Lambrechts 3-1-4-0.	

Old Boys v Marist

Superb stroke-making by Dave Orchard highlighted the Old Boys innings of 267 against Marists at Durban North.

Orchard slayed his way to 48 with eight fours and a six.

Old Boys were always ahead of the clock and their 267 runs were posted in 236 minutes in an innings which produced 21 fours and four sixes.

Old Boys, first Innings	
A. Mellor c Mallon b Knott	29
M. Mellor lbw Dand	26
Warman c Haynes b Golding	37
Taffield b Knott	15
N. Harvey not out	37
Orchard c Mallon b Hook	48
Lilby b Humphrey	36
D. Harvey c Barry b Humphrey	3
Cooper b Dand	27
Anderson b Anderson	0
Robertse run out	0
Extras	10
Total	267
Fall of wickets: 1-41; 2-70; 3-110; 4-111; 5-178; 6-221; 7-227; 8-257; 9-257.	

Gary nine shots down

Tribune Correspondent PARIS: Gary Player trailed nine strokes behind new leader Severiano Ballesteros of Spain after his second successive 70 in the Lancome Trophy golf event here yesterday.

Player was two below par on 214 with defending champion Ballesteros two strokes clear of nearest rival Graham Marsh of Australia after a 67. The Spaniard was 11 under par



PROCCIE'S back . . . and with a vengeance. Mike Procter returned to club cricket yesterday for Glenwood Old Boys taking six University wickets and holding a catch (above) into the bargain.

Super Swede

SCHELL Isacksson, the Super Swede, decisively won the Super C Sports-

Yankees go ahead

Withe keeps Forest on top

fyng for next year's World Cup finals.

Britain's banner in Argentina will instead be carried by a magnificent Scottish team after their surging 2-0 win over Wales.

And England must turn to the nation's youth to re-establish the country as a football force.

This point was slammed home on Wednesday when the English under-21 side destroyed Finland 8-1. But, incredibly, manager Ron Greenwood refuses to accept his senior side's performance as a failure.

"The players were not disappointed and I wasn't. We lacked in basic techniques. The Luxembourg defence laid down their lives and our finishing and composure were not good," he said.

"I did not think the amount of goals would make any difference because Italy have two other matches and we were always depending on someone else taking a point off them."

Pele, who has just retired from soccer, said: "England are suffering a bad spell at the moment, but it won't last long. She is a natural soccer country."

LONDON: Newly promoted Nottingham Forest firmly established the validity of their challenge for English first division football honours by beating their closest pursuers, Manchester City, 2-1 at home yesterday.

Forest's triumph was thoroughly deserved as they soaked up a lot of early pressure from City who were in outright attacking mood. Kidd put City ahead in the 20th minute, but Tony Woodcock equalised in the 33rd minute. That was the way it stayed through a hard-fought second half and a draw seemed inevitable until Peter Withe, the former Arcadia striker and the league's leading scorer, found the target three minutes from time.

Withe, however, later had his joy soured when he was fined 50 sterling (about R75) by Forest manager Brian Clough.

It took England 30 minutes to get the first goal by Ray Kennedy. They needed injury time to get the second by Paul Mariner.

In Liverpool, Scotland surged to their second successive final as the Welsh dream of a place in Argentina vanished amid the pandemonium of a disputed penalty.

Don Masson put down the deposit for a Scottish trip to South America from the spot and Kenny Dalglish paid the final instalment with a goal of rare quality in the 87th minute.

The result left Wales beaten but unbowled. For though the margin looked comfortable, it was the penalty which turned the game.

A hand undoubtedly knocked away a high ball. Wales claimed it was a Scots hand, but French referee Robert Wurtz cleared the way for Masson to kick from the spot.

From that moment there was no chance of Wales salvaging the point they needed to retain a hope of qualifying for their first final since Pele knocked them out of the last eight in Sweden 19 years ago.

Amid the triumphant singing of delirious Scottish fans, Dalglish scored with an imperious header nine minutes later.

GROUP 2

Latest standings (under heading — played, won, drawn, lost, goals for, goals against, points):	4	4	0	0	15	2	8
Italy	5	4	0	1	11	4	8
England	6	2	0	4	11	16	4

Withe was booked during the contest for dissenting along with two other players, and his indiscretion brought him the fine from Clough, who showed that he will not tolerate that sort of thing lest it mar the club's success.

ENGLISH DIVISION ONE
 Arsenal 1, Queens Park Rangers 0.
 Aston Villa 3, Norwich 0.
 Chelsea 0, Middlesbrough 0.
 Derby 1, West Bromwich 1.
 Everton 1, Bristol City 0.
 Ipswich 5, Birmingham 2.
 Leeds 1, Liverpool 2.
 Leicester City 1, Coventry City 2.
 Manchester United 3, Newcastle 2.
 Nottingham Forest 2, Manches-ter City 1.
 Wolverhampton 2, West Ham 2.

DIVISION ONE		A Pts	
P	D	W	L
Not For	11	11	11
Liverpool	11	11	11
Everton	11	11	11
Man City	11	11	11
West Brom	11	11	11
Coventry	11	11	11
Norwich	11	11	11
Arsenal	11	11	11
Man Utd	11	11	11
Aston V	11	11	11
Ipswich	11	11	11
Leeds	11	11	11
Wolves	11	11	11
M'abugh	11	11	11
Derby	11	11	11
B'ham C	11	11	11
Chelsea	11	11	11
Bristol C	11	11	11
QPR	11	11	11
West Ham	11	11	11
Leicester	11	11	11
Newcastle	11	11	11

ENGLISH DIVISION II
 Bolton 2, Mansfield 0.
 Bristol Rovers 4, Blackburn 1.
 Charlton 4, Tottenham 1.
 Crystal Palace 1, Southampton 2.
 Hull 2, Blackpool 0.
 Luton 1, Fulham 0.
 Oldham 2, Notts County 1.
 Orient 2, Cardiff 1.
 Sheffield United 2, Burnley 1.
 Stoke 1, Brighton 0.
 Sunderland 2, Millwall 0.

DIVISION II		F Pts	
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First practical test for Transkei's fledgling army

TRANSKEI'S army went into action for the first time last weekend when called in to support police at the Queensdale township near Queens- town.

Colonel Gordon Nkalatshana, who led the police action, this week con- firmed that about 100 members of the Transkei's fledgling army had been used to cordon off the township. He took the army and 80 police- men to the township after there had been trouble in Queenstown. Queens-

dale is about nine kilometres from the town and forms parts of the Transkei. "Our action was largely routine to prevent trouble in the township and to catch troublemakers," he said. "The army cordoned off the town- ship. They were not armed and were used for support only." "The operation was a great suc- cess and we achieved what we set out to do."

Also involved in the operation was the head of Transkei's Security Police, Major M. Ngceba who said his men had gone to Queensdale "to calm the area." The Transkei action followed riot- ing in Queenstown during which two youths were shot by South African Police. Brigadier P. J. Smal, Divisional Commissioner of Police for Border,

Tribune Reporter

16/10/77

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born 7th December,

STUDIES, DEGREES AND

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TEACHING EXPERIENCE

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Matanzima rejects Lesotho land claim

D.D.
17/10/77
103

UMTATA — No part of Transkei belonged to Lesotho, the Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said at Libode at the weekend.

Chief Matanzima also attacked the South African Student's Organisation, the Black People's Convention and the Black Community Programmes, saying they would not fight against white South Africa but against blacks who did not subscribe to their ideologies.

Chief Matanzima was making his first visit to the Nyandeni region since independence.

Commenting on a claim by the Prime Minister of Lesotho, Chief Leabua Jonathan, that the Maluti area was part of Lesotho, he said:

"Chief Jonathan is a prime minister of his own shadow, who put himself in this position as there have been no elections in Lesotho for years. What right has he to talk for the people of Lesotho?"

Chief Jonathan should examine himself and stop fomenting trouble between Lesotho and Transkei.

"I wish to maintain peaceful relations with Lesotho, but unless the Sothos forcibly remove Jonathan trouble will escalate," Chief Matanzima said.

He accused the World Council of Churches and anti-apartheid organisations of donating money to their agents to organise movements that would attack Transkeians.

Referring to the president of the BPC, Mr Ken Rachidi, he said: "I want to inform Rachidi — that Johannesburg youth who has not yet completed his educational studies — we are aware of the aims of

his organisation and we know who his agents in Transkei are.

He said of members of these organisations in Transkei: "We will wipe them like dirt."

He accused the organisations of hiring immature children into revolutionary activities. The children fell for the bait, not knowing they would be killed by the South African Police.

"I hope that Transkeian children have the wisdom of supporting their fathers who are leading them. Transkeian police will not shoot children but will not spare the rod."

He added: "Rachidi and his henchmen fight for the destruction and extermination of chiefs, headmen, counsellors and peace-loving people. In communist countries where they received training the institution of chieftainship is unknown."

Chief Matanzima also told the crowd that two members of a Transkeian gymkhana delegation, Brig Roy Keswa, Commissioner of Transkei Prisons, and Brig Pretorius, head of the Transkei Battalion, were not allowed entry into Jersey while attending a gymkhana conference, though they had been allowed into Great Britain.

The United Kingdom professed to be opposed to social discrimination. "Why deceive the world?" he asked. All South African Acts of racial discrimination were passed while South Africa was still under Great Britain.
— DDR.

D.D. 18/10/77
Transkei cleric 103
detained

UMTATA — The secretary of the Transkei branch of the Bible Society of South Africa, Rev Prince Ntintili, was detained last Friday by the Transkei Security Police.

The head of the Security Police, Maj M. Ngceba, said yesterday Rev Ntintili has been detained under the Transkei Security Act.

Mrs Ntintili, a nursing sister at the Umtata General Hospital, said she was at work when the Security Police took her husband.

Rev Ntintili of the Free Methodist Church, was one of the organisers of the Steve Biko multiracial memorial service here and helped to transport people to the funeral.

Maj Ngceba also confirmed that a Transkei Public Service Commission official, Mr Harrison Calaza, has been detained under the Transkei Security Act. — DDR.

Sharp—Shoot

Sharp, adj., *having a keen edge*, e bohale, e nchocho; *acute (of mind)*, e utloisisang, phakisang; *piercing*, e bohale, e lomang; *my knife is sharp*, thipa ea ka e bohale; *the cold is sharp*, ho hatsese haholo; *he is a sharp boy*, ke mohlankana ea kelello; *sharpshooter*, ea nepang haholo ka sethunya; *sharp-witted*, ea masene haholo.
Sharpen, v., ho leōsa, chochisa, tšōsa.
Sharpness, n., *keenness*, bohale; *acuteness*, kelello; *severity of language*, ho ba bohale (lipuong).
Shatter, v., *to cause to break*, ho robaka likoto, pshata; *to get broken*, ho pshatleha.
Shave, v., *to cut with a razor*, ho beōla, bebeōla.
Shaving, n., mokuto.

Sheep-shearing, n., ho kuta linku.
Sheet, n., *of a bed*, lesela la bete; *of paper*, leqephē la pampiri; *of a book*, leqephē la buka; *of iron*, lekapa la tšepe; *of water*, sebaka se sephara sa metsi.
Sheeting, n., lesela la ho etsa masela a bete; *kajfshooting*, legapa.
Shelf, n., kalana ea ho bea iiphahlo ka thung.
Shell, n., *of a fruit*, lekhapeta la tholoana tse ling; *of an egg*, khaketha ea lehe; *of the mussel*, khetha; *of a gun*, kulo ea kamono; *to break off the shell*, ho ebōla, khōhōla; *to fire shells at*, ho betsa ka likulo.
Shelter, n., tširelo, sekhurumetso sesireletso, tšireletso, setšabelo; v., *to protect from injury*, ho sireletsa, sirēla; *to get under cover*, ho kena tšireletsong.
Shelve, v., *to be stopping*, ho seka-mēla; *to place aside*, ho bea thōko, suthisa.
Shepherd, n., molisa.
Shepherdess, n., molisa e motšehali.
Sheriff, n., mastrata, 'munsisi.
Shield, n., *a battlefield*, thēbe; *a shelter*, tširelo; v., ho sireletsa, billetsa.
Shift, v., *to change*, ho fetōla; *to transfer*, ho tšosa 'nge 'ngoe ho isa hosele, suthisa, tšosa; n., *an artifice*, leqheka.
Shilling, n., chelete ea se-English e lekanaang le peni tse leshōme le metsō e 'meli.
Shin, n., *shin-bone*, mōmo, 'mōngoana-mashoa, motholo.
Shine, v., ho hōla.

Shooting, n., ketso ea ho betsa.
Shooting-star, n., naleli e lelerang.
Shop, n., levenkele, ntō ea ho sebetisa; v., ho en tēka mavenkeleng.
Shore, n., lebōpo, mosiko, bōse.
Short, adj., e khutšoanyane; *in short*, hakhutšoanyane, ka ho akaretisa; *to fall or come short*, ho sitoa, ho fella, ho haelōa ke; *to stop short*, ho ēna hang, ho khōtsa.
Shortcoming, n., *a failure in duty*, phokolo, tšito, khāello.
Shorten, v., *to make short*, ho khutšutisa; *to become short*, ho khutšutala.
Shortly, adv., hakhutšoanyane, ka-pele, hona joale.
Shortness, n., bokhutšoanyane.
Short-sighted, adj., ea sa bonelelang hōle.
Shot, n., *for a gun*, kulo, loporō; *the flight of a missile*, thunyo, petso; *a good shot*, mothō ea betsang hantle; *a long shot*, ho betsa hōle.
Shoulder, n., lehetla; v., *to thrust*, ho susumetsa ka maha; *to carry on the shoulder*, ho jana lebeleng; *to put one's shoulder to the wheel*, ho thusa, datsa ba bang, ho hlōla, tsietisa.
Shoulder-blade, n., sephaka.
Shout, v., ho hōla, hoēletsa, perōha, luluetisa, meketisa, tērōla; n., mohōo, mohēletso, moluluetisa; *shouts of joy*, hitatse; *shouts of alarm*, mokhosi.
Show, v., ho susumetsa pele.
Showel, n., moluta oa kharafu; v., ho bōkella.
Show, v., ho bontša, supa, bonahatša, joentša, hlalutisa, talutisa; n., ntho tse bonoang, ponahalo, ponšo.
Shower, v., *to water copiously*, ho kolobisa, ho nōsetsa; n., *a short fall or rain*, lefatšane; *a copious supply*, tširiso, tšōlōho e khōlo.
Showy, adj., e ratang ho bonahala, kapa ho bonoa.
Shred, v., ho sēha likotonyana; n., sekotonyana sa malapi.
Shrew, n., mosali ea bohale.
Shrewd, adj., e kelello, e bohale, e maele, e leqoele.
Shrewdness, n., kelello, bohale.

Shooting—Sigh

Shrick, v., ho meketisa, luluetisa; n., meketso, moluluetisa.
Shrill, adj., e lerata, e molumo o habang tsēbē.
Shrine, n., lekesa la ho bōlōka lintho tse halalelang.
Shrink, v., *to contract*, ho honyēla; *to recoil*, ho honyetisa.
Shriveled, v., ho finahana.
Shroud, n., *the dress of a corpse*, lesela la ho koahela setōpō sa mothō; v., *to dress for the grave*, ho apesa mofu; *to shelter*, ho sireletsa.
Shrub, n., sehlahla.
Shrug, v., ho silletsa mahetla (e le ponšo ea hore mothō ha a hlōkomele tse bōlelang).
Shudder, v., ho takasēla; n., takasēlo.
Shuffle, v., *to mix*, ho kopanya, ferekanya lintho; *to make a noise with the feet*, ho kutōla ka maoto.
Shun, v., ho phema, hana, sutša pel'a.
Shut, v., *to cause to shut*, ho koala; *to shut itself*, ho koalēha; *to shut in*, ho koalla kahare; *to shut off*, ho thibela; *to shut out*, ho koalla kantle.
Shutter, n., lenati le koahelang sefenstere.
Shy, adj., e tšabang, e lekoola; v., ho tšōha.
Shyness, n., ihlong, bokoola.
Sick, adj., e kulang, e babang, e khōbōhetsoang.
Sicken, v., *to get sick*, ho kula, baba; *to make sick*, ho kulisa, babisa; *to be disgusted*, ho khōbōhēloa.
Sickness, n., ho atisa ho kula, boshoshoa.
Sickly, adj., *to be sickly*, ho khōhleha.
Sickle, n., sekele.
Sickness, n., bolotse, pabo, lefu.
Side, n., lehakōre; v., ho sekamēla.
Sideways, adv., ka 'nga thōko, ka 'nge 'ngoe, kammoho.
Sidewise, adv., ka 'nge 'ngoe.
Siege, n., thibēlo (ea motse ka ma-khōla).
Sieve, n., sēfe.
Sift, v., *to separate with a sieve*, ho sēta, tšēka; *to examine closely*, ho batlisisa, botsisisa.
Sigh, v., ho fēhēloa, sisimōlōha; n., mofehēlo, masisapelo.

Transkei

103

ten are

RDM 20/10/77

released

Own Correspondent

UMTATA. — The leader of the Democratic Party, Mr Hector Ncokazi, has been freed with nine other Transkeians after having been detained since August.

The ten were held under the General Laws Amendment Act.

The head of Transkei Security Police, Major M Ngceba, said they had answered all questions put to them satisfactorily and they had been cooperative.

Mr Ncokazi said Major Ngceba told him to write an apology to the Minister.

"I told him in no uncertain terms that I would never make an apology to a politician," added Mr Ncokazi.

Botha hands over palace

D.D.

20/10/77

(103)

UMTATA — South Africa's Foreign Minister, Mr R. F. Botha, yesterday handed over the R2 million presidential palace outside Umtata on behalf of the South African Government to the Transkeian Government.

Mr Botha, who only spent two hours in the Transkeian capital, left for Pretoria soon after jetting in from Cape Town.

He said the beautiful building which is sited on the rolling hills next to the ministerial housing complex close to Umtata symbolised statehood wisdom, vision, friendship, hospitality and faith.

"In the first place it symbolizes the statehood of the independence of Transkei just as this building stands firmly," said Mr Botha.

There were some people who, however, did not want to see the statehood of Transkei. Just as he could not pass the building without seeing it so no one could pass through Southern Africa without knowing there was an independent Republic of Transkei.

International recognition for Transkei would rise one day as sure as the sun which was temporarily obscured by cloud, said Mr Botha.

Present at the ceremony where the Transkeian President, Paramount Chief Botha Sigcau, the Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, the Chief Justice of Transkei, Mr Justice G. Munnik, cabinet ministers, Chief Sabata, the paramount chief of the Dalindyebo district, and the Mayor of Umtata, Mr Z. Mbuque.

The Transkeian president thanked South Africa for the gift of the palace. "South Africa still has a very crucial role to play towards our recognition," he said.

At a brief press conference at the K. D. Matanzima International Airport on his departure, Mr Botha said he could not say how he saw Transkei's progress toward international recognition. "This is a sovereign country and I cannot discuss a matter like that in the Transkeian capital," said Mr Botha. — DDC.

D.D. 21/10/77
Hanged 2
named (103)

UMTATA — The two men who went to the gallows in the Umtata Prison in Transkei's second hanging since independence were Zilindile Dosi, 32, and Sigantsu Mzayiya, 28. They were sentenced to death for the murder of Mrs Nosamanisi Nonchungu, 70, in the Tsomo district in May last year. She was strangled and her mutilated body put in a sack and thrown over a cliff.

The first man to hang was Envice Skosana, 27, who was convicted earlier this year for the killing of Mrs Miriam Mbangisana, a Bizana hotel manageress in May last year. — S.A.P.A.

Rabbit—Ransom

Rabbit, n., phoofole e tšonang le nuda, empa e nyenyane ho oona.
Rabble, n., mahoo-hoo.
Rabid, adj., furious, e halefieng; mad, e hlanyang.
Race, n., a contest in running, peiso, lebeiso; n., plur., races; peiso ea lipere; v., to run quickly, ho matha ka lebelo; to run a race, ho beisa.
Race, n., a family or stock, mofuta, moloko, morabe, lebepe.
Racket, v., to make a noise, ho etsa lerata.
Radiance and radiancy, n., khanya,

R

cease raining, ho sa, ho emisa; the rain is stopping, lea sa; the rain has stopped, le sele, le emsise; it is raining heavily, pufa e na molubela, ea phukhumeisa.
Raise, v., to lift up, ho phahamisa, nyolla, tsosa, kokotolla, rapella; to erect, ho emisa.
Rally, v., to collect and put in order, ho bokella, ho phutha batho ka qhalaneng ntoeng; to recover strength, ho thuselisa; to recover energy and hope, ho tsosha matla le peli, ho khothahala.
Ran, n., morara o omisitseng, gangane.
Ran, n., tool, mosebetsi o menf sepe, ho bokella, reke.
Ran, n., a male sheep, pheleu.
Ran, v., to strike, ho thula; to stir in, ho hahlala, apella.
Ran, v., ho solla, ho hlakhlakha, lelera.
Ran, n., lekala, lekalamo, laka, ho etsa makala a mabata, hlomela, arohana ka mangangane.
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Ran, n., a male sheep, pheleu.
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Ran, n., lekala, lekalamo, laka, ho etsa makala a mabata, hlomela, arohana ka mangangane.

Raid, n., phuthulo.
Rail, n., for fencing, sefate se sesane, tšepe e tšesane ea ho etsa motero; for a railway, tšepe ea lisela tsa kolo ea mollo; the railway itself, kolo ea mollo.
Rail, v., to scoff, ho soma; to reproach, ho nyatsa, khalemela.
Railing, n., a fence, motero.
Railing, n., a reproach, nyatso, khalemelo.
Railroad, n., tsela ea kolo ea mollo.
Raiment, n., seaparo, kobo.
Rain, n., pula; a continuous rain, molupe, khanyapa, tšedla, v., ho na; it is raining, ea na, pula ea na; to cause to rain, ho nesa; to begin to rain, ho hlomotsa; to keep on raining, ho gjoja; to

Raid, n., phuthulo.
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Rap, n., kokoto; v., ho kokota.
Rapacious, adj., e meharo, e rang ho hapa.
Rape, n., peto ea mosali.
Rapid, adj., e phakisanang, akofang, e lebelo.
Rapids, n., plur., phororo.
Rapine, n., khapo.
Rapt, to be rapt, v., ho nkua ke moea, ho nkelela moeang, ho tsota habolo.
Rapture, n., tsoto e kholo.
Rare, adj., scarce, ea bohlokoa, e hlokoang; not dense, e sa teta-nang, e galikaneng.
Rarefy, v., to become thinner, ho galikanya.
Rarely, adv., ka mohlomong, e seng hangata.
Rareness, and rarity, n., ntho ea mohlomong, seolelo.
Rascal, n., molotsana.
Rase, v., to level with the ground, ho heletsa ho isa fase (ho sa siue letho).
Rash, adj., e tatang, e mafolo-fofo, e potlakang ho feta tekanyo.
Rash, n., an eruption, lekhopho, khophole; to have a rash, ho khophoha.
Rashness, n., taro, mafolo-fofo a sethoto.
Rasp, n., raspere; v., ho felia ka raspere.
Raspberry, n., monokotsi oa basali.
Rat, n., letsoete.
Rate, n., a tax, lekhetho; a price fixed, thako e beetsoeng ntho e itseng; v., to estimate, ho lekanya, lekanyetsa.
Rate, v., to chide, ho khalemela ka thata.
Rather, adv., ho feta kamoo, ho e-na le.
Ratify, v., ho tisa, nerefatsa, paka.
Ration, n., a fixed allowance of food, bongata ba lijo tsee motho a li fuoang ka tsatsi le leng le leng.
Rational, adj., e etsoang ka kelello.
Rattle, v., to produce quickly repeated sounds, ho etsa lerata ka ho shohlomanya lintho.
Ravage, v., ho senya, timetsa; n., tšenyela, tšenyehelo.
Rave, v., to wander in mind, ho phofa, pota; to talk irrational, ho bua

ho se boimanelo, ka bothoto.
Ravel, v., to become entangled, ho rara, rareha, thathela; to ravel out, ho rarolla, tharolla.
Raven, n., mofuta oa lekhoaba.
Ravenous, adj., voracious, e meharo; to eat ravenously, ho futa, futaka, ho ja ka meharo.
Ravine, n., khoblo e tehleng.
Ravish, v., to fill with delight, ho thabisa habolo, ho tatsa thabo; to violate, ho beta mosali.
Ravishment, n., great delight, thabo, thabiso e kholo.
Raw, adj., not cooked, e tala, e sa pheoang; not altered from its natural state, e tala; raw man, motho ea tala; cold, damp weather, e hatsoeng ke mongobo.
Rawness, n., uncooked, botala, ho se bursoe, ho se phehoe.
Ray, n., of light, lehasehi.
Razor, n., lehare.
Reach, v., to touch, to attain, ho honyella, finyella, fihlala, (ntho); to stretch out the hand, ho nana-beta; to stretch out the hand in order to attain a thing, ho nana-bela, haela.
Read, v., ho bala; well read, ea ruthehleng.
Readable, adj., e ka baloang.
Reader, n., mali kapa mobali.
Readily, adv., kapele, ka boitharolo.
Readiness, n., boitharolo, boitokiso; to be in readiness, ho ipheka, gahama.
Ready, adj., e lokileng, ithareleng, itokisiteng; to make ready, ho itokisa.
Real, adj., ea sebele, ea 'nete.
Reality, n., sebele, 'nete, ho leng teng.
Realise, v., to see clearly, ho bonetsisa; to convert into money, ho ferolela ntho cheleteng.
Really, adv., ka 'nete, ka sebele; inter., really! eui!
Realm, n., imuso.
Reap, v., to cut with a sickle, ho hela; to gather the crop, ho koluta; to receive as a reward, ho amohela, (fig.) ho koruta.
Reaping, n., koruto.
Rear, n., that which is behind, e morao; the last, ea morao; rear-line, mola oa getello oa masole a

Detainees

RDM
freed 25/10/77

(103)

UMFATA. — Seventeen members of the Maluti South-Sotho Committee — including their chairman, Mr William Malefane — who were arrested in Ferschei in May this year had been released, the head of the Security Police in Transkei, Major M Macaba, said at the weekend.

Members of the committee, who were alleged to have advocated that the Maluti region break away from Transkei and join the QwaQwa homeland, were detained under the General Law Amendment Act — Sapa.

'KEEP AFRICA AFRICAN' CALL

Mutual Merit
26/10/77 (103)

CAPE TOWN — In a statement to mark the first anniversary of Transkeian independence the Transkei embassy in South Africa said here yesterday: "Blacks are firm in their determination to keep Africa African, just as the tiger seeks to be more tigerish."

The statement says the Prime Minister of Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, has for long wanted to open lines of communication, "so we may move towards the liberation of all Africa."

"To establish such a forum we must talk

and negotiate as equals with White South Africa till the notions of a White South Africa become redundantly ridiculous. It will be possible then to be Black, Brown, Yellow and White and still be African.

"We need people who are willing to be African and human and to contribute to the enhancement of the quality of human life and enlargement of our human vision — not as experts from East or West," said the statement. — (Sapa.)

Gloomy anniversary

RDM 26/10/77

for Transkei

103

PATRICK LAURENCE

A YEAR ago today Transkei formally received independence from South Africa amid brave hopes that the tide of world hostility to the infant state would eventually recede.

But the intervening 12 months have failed to fulfil those hopes and Transkei is further from recognition than it was a year ago.

Last October the General Assembly of the United Nations declared Transkei independence invalid by 134 votes to nil, with one abstention. The abstaining vote came from the United States.

Since then world opinion against separate development and its bantustan offspring has hardened, with the United States spearheading the attack rather than dragging its feet.

Transkei has vehemently repudiated accusations that it is a "child of apartheid", but its protests have made less impression than a flickering match in a forest fire.

Transkei leaders have pointed in vain to the repeal of South African racial legislation from the Group Areas Act to the Prohibition of Political Interference Act.

Neither that nor the de-

facto abolition of the Immorality Act nor the colour-free Transkei citizenship has brought about the reassessment which Transkei leaders believe justice demands.

One reason is that Transkei was born from a law, the Status of Transkei Act, which deprived blacks of Transkei descent in South Africa of South African citizenship on grounds of race and ethnicity.

Transkei not only accepted the Act — symbolically at the independence celebrations last year — but endorsed it in its own Republic of Transkei Constitution Act.

A year has passed and the new Transkei National Assembly has met without revising or altering the Republic of Transkei Act which made Transkei a party to de-nationalisation of South African-born blacks.

But the issue goes even deeper.

Transkei was urged by men sympathetic to its cause to repeal South African security legislation, particularly Proclamation R400, the Internal Security Act and the Terrorism Act.

The advice was given because these laws, with

their provisions for indefinite detention without trial and interrogation in solitary confinement, had "come to symbolise South African repression".

Transkei did abolish the laws, only to replace them with the omnibus Public Security Act which incorporated provisions from all three — as well as the Unlawful Organisations Act.

The Transkei Act was seen as a tightening of the umbilical cord linking it to its apartheid parent, not a severing of it.

Among the organisations declared unlawful in the Transkei Act were the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress. Both are prohibited in South Africa.

The conclusion was drawn with alacrity by Transkei enemies that Umtata and Pretoria were ideological allies, with Transkei cast into the role of "little brother" because of its relative powerlessness.

The willingness of Transkei to allow the trial on Transkei soil of five blacks accused of offences against South Africa under the South African Suppression of Communism

Act did not help its cause.

Transkei security police raids on the Black Community Programmes office in Umtata signalled that the Transkei authorities shared the hostility of the South African Government to the black consciousness movement — the Black Power salute of the Transkei Prime Minister notwithstanding.

To settle the issue there was Paramount Chief Kaiser Mantanzima in full flow after the death of Mr Steve Biko in an attack on black consciousness organisations.

"Here in Transkei we will sweep them away like dirt," he declared.

These actions and statements took place after Chief Mantanzima had told a Kenyan journalist just before independence that an independent Transkei would be available to "liberation movements" (his words) as a base to fight to free people in South Africa "still under the yoke of oppression".

Transkei protests against the "iniquities of apartheid" today carry little weight in the forum of world opinion and still less in Soweto.

Transkei ¹⁰³ looks for medium loans ^{RDM 26/10/} ⁷⁷

BY HOWARD PREECE

TRANSKEI is seeking R16-million by two loan issues, one for 10 years and the other for five years.

The 10-year issue offers an all-in interest rate of 12,56% and the five-year issue 12,17%.

Both issues are being managed by Central Merchant Bank.

Senbank is canvassing institutional underwriting support and it can be assumed that Transkei will get all or nearly all of its R16-million.

The fact that 10 years is the maximum loan issue, however, confirms the difficulties that would have met any attempt to raise genuine long-term money for Transkei, that is, for 20 years or so.

The South African Government wants the loans to be successful, but at the same time has said it cannot underwrite them.

To do so would be to cast public doubt on the reality of Transkei independence as well as being constitutionally improper.

Senbank has announced that a R5-million issue for Kempton Park Municipality — with loans of 22 years at 11,95% all-in and of 10 years at 11,71% all-in — has attracted sub-underwriting commitments of over R15-million.

That suggests that long-term interest rates have not yet bottomed out in spite of the narrow subscription for the R50-million Eskom issue.

The fact that Kempton Park can offer 0,85% less than Transkei for 10-year money is an illustration of the delicate financial status of Transkei for the South African capital market. What finally matters, however, is that Transkei should at least be assured of getting money it needs.

Union Acceptances says it has completed a private placing of R5-million local registered stock for the Divisional Council of the Cape.

**BCP man
detained**

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UMTATA. — The head of Transkei security police, Major M Ngceba, yesterday confirmed the detention of the Black Community Programmes officer in Transkei by the security police.

Rev Mcebisi O Xundu, was arrested here on Wednesday when Transkei was celebrating its first independence anniversary. He is the first known member of the BCP to be detained by the security police in Transkei.

Transkei's first mixed year

One year of strenuous attempts by Transkei to convince the world its sovereignty should be recognised has brought Transkei no nearer that goal.

The hauling down of the South African flag in the independence stadium a year ago saw the immediate dismantling of all formal racial barriers in the new state. Transkeian residents of all colours showed South Africa people can live in peace and harmony without apartheid.

Nearly all the residential areas in the capital are fully integrated although the Transkei Development Corporation-owned suburb of Fort Gale in Umtata has only one or two black residents. Jobs, sports, hotels, bars, restaurants and cinemas are open to all. On the sports field, especially rugby, the most integrated teams have been the most successful and one of the strongest Transkeian representative teams in years had an equal number of blacks and whites. Visitors to Umtata often remark on the ease with which people have adapted to a mixed social system.

The University of Transkei — formerly a branch of Fort Hare — has a number of white students. But the country's schools — perhaps the most important institutions where integration should take place — have not gone multi-racial. The white schools in Transkei continue to be administered by the Cape Provincial Administration — not known for its liberal views.

A special exception was made at Umtata High School for the children of Finance Minister Tsepo Letlaka, because they could not speak Xhosa as they received most of their previous education in Britain.

The Sir Henry Elliot Hospital in Umtata remains a whites-only hospital and is also still administered by the Cape Provincial Administration.

During the year the economic boom with the steady attraction of new industries continued in the rapidly growing centres of Butterworth and Umtata. The announcement of a proposed port 20 km south of Port St Johns by Prime Minister Matanzima could provide a vital injection of development into slow-moving Eastern Pondoland. But rapid growth, as always, brings its headaches.

There has been a rapid escalation of urban crimes, especially in Butterworth and Umtata. The big crime spinner is theft. A visiting South African policeman who parked his boat and trailer outside Umtata police station for safety returned the next morning to find it stolen.

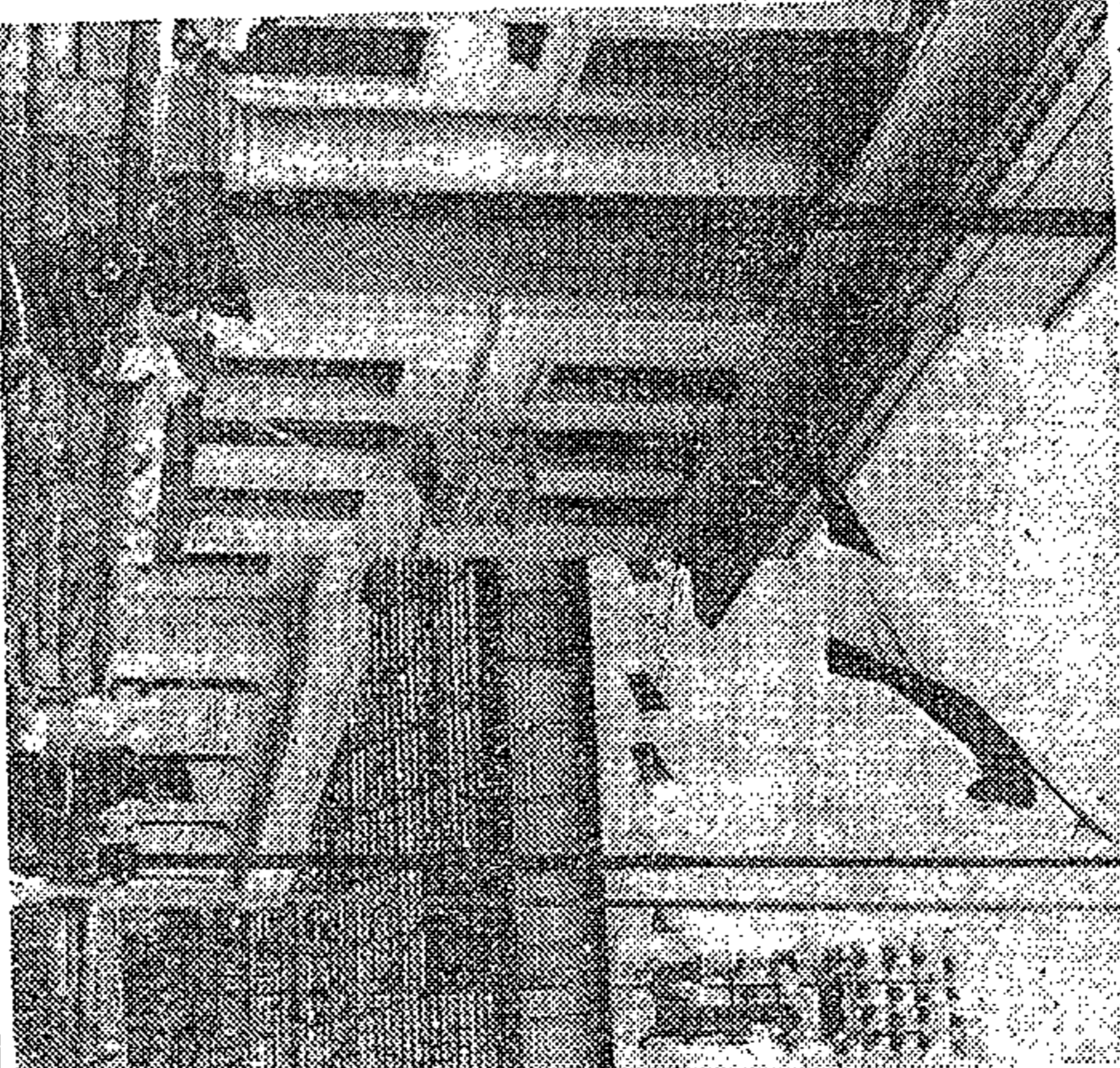
All South African police seconded to the Transkeian police were ordered to leave the new state "forthwith" less than a month after independence. Many Transkeians feel the Transkei police lack the necessary experience in dealing with sophisticated crimes. They feel experts from outside — not necessarily South Africans — should be brought in to deal with the rapidly increasing pile of unsolved crime files.

One activity people welcome the police turning a blind eye to is the Immorality Act which is still technically a crime as it remains on the statute books. The Act is under review following a unanimous motion calling for its repeal in the National Assembly.

There has been no harassment of mixed couples in Transkei, and earlier this year an Englishman made history by getting married in Cofimvaba magistrate court to a black Transkeian woman.

But it is in the field of civil liberties that the Government has come under heaviest fire. The newly-promulgated Public Security Act has all the trappings of the multiplicity of South African laws allowing for detention without trial. And the Government has taken advantage of these powers.

The leader of the Democratic Party, Mr Hector Ncokezzi, a strong



PETER KENNY, Daily Dispatch man in Umtata, surveys the 12 months since Transkei's independence flag went up for the first time.

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Government critic, who has been detained and redetained, has spent most of his time since last June behind bars. He has not been charged with any crime.

His latest arrest came soon after he called on Prime Minister Matanzima to resign after reports about the Prime Minister and his brother, Chief George, having rent-free use of farms owned by the South African Bantu Trust.

Another criticism levelled at the Government is that it has spent too much time and money jetting its diplomats around the world trying to persuade countries to recognise Transkei. But Foreign Affairs officials feel their travels have paid dividends, especially in Europe recently where they move in and out freely on Transkeian passports.

However, the European and American stance on Transkei seems to be to take the lead from black Africa.

There are, too, the more than one million Transkeians living in South African urban areas who have not been recognised by the South African Government as first-class citizens of an in-

dependent nation.

If Transkeians in South Africa were accorded the same treatment as white foreigners in South Africa, Transkei might receive instant recognition.

It is worth considering the analysis of Mr Christopher Muhlemann in a recent article in the Swiss Review of International Affairs. He says it was perhaps a tragedy Transkei received its independence from South Africa and not Britain. Transkei was a special case compared with other homelands for historical reasons and its ethnic, language and territorial advantages.

Leaving aside historical speculation, Mr Muhlemann says what has made Transkei the finest example of the homeland principle is not Pretoria's separate development policy, but an evolution that began long before that policy came into existence.

Mr Muhlemann says: "Transkei cannot be used as evidence that the Bantustan concept is a success or that it is a failure. But that is no consolation to Matanzima. Whether he likes it or not, his country is saddled with the stigma of apartheid."

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Young Transkei Army works at training

The Transkeian Army hopes to increase the period of training for national servicemen to nine or ten months next year.

The army now has a strength of 317 which includes 53 men doing six months of national service. Of these men eight are officers, seven sergeants, 19 corporals and 39 lance corporals. There are 14 candidate officers who will be commissioned if they pass their exams at the end of the year.

Assisting with the training of one of Africa's newest and smallest armies are 14 officers, eight warrant officers and five NCOs seconded from the South African Army.

The headquarters of One Transkeian Battalion, 19 km from Umtata, on the Queenstown Road, were handed over to Transkei on September 15 last year by the South African Minister of Defence, Mr P. W. Botha.

At the handover ceremony the Transkeian Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said: "The Republic of Transkei will have no aspirations of military conquest, but as a sovereign and independent state within the community of free nations it will have an army for its own defence and for the preservation of its way of life, its traditions and its culture".

Training for the first intake of Transkeian soldiers started in August 1975 near Cape Town.

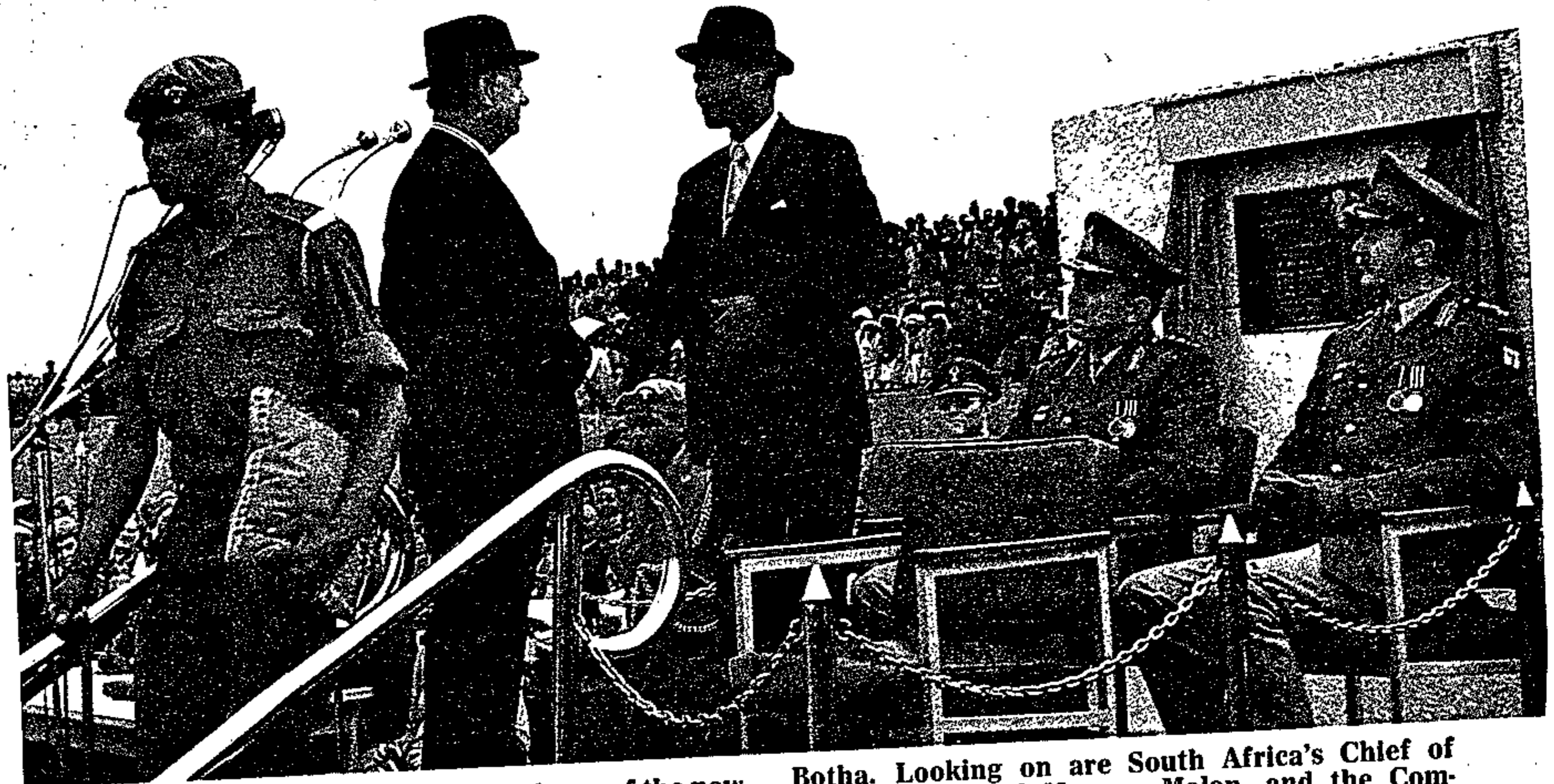
The mounted unit received their initial train-

The average day for men of One Transkeian Battalion starts at 5 a.m. with reveille. After roll call an hour later breakfast is served in the mess hall. Barrack inspection follows and then the day's work begins.

In one sport in particular — gymkhana — the Transkeian Army has excelled — providing the entire Transkei national team on two occasions.

The gymkhana team took part as the first representative Transkei national team at a test between South Africa, Great Britain, Rhodesia and Transkei in Bloemfontein earlier this year. They took part in a second test in Cape Town earlier this month doing exceptionally well considering their shortage of experience.

Col Jourdaan said: "I feel very satisfied with the unit. We are achieving our aims and objectives, and it will become a unit to be proud of."



A flash-back to last year at the handover of the new military barracks near Umtata. In the picture here Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima shakes hands with South Africa's Minister of Defence, Mr P. W.

Botha. Looking on are South Africa's Chief of Defence, General Magnus Malan, and the Commanding Officer of the Transkeian Defence Force, Brigadier P. Pretorius.

ing at the SADF Mounted Infantry Centre at Potchefstroom.

The first part of the training of the army centred mainly on the ceremonial aspect. The head of the Transkeian army, Brigadier P. Pretorius said in December last year the aim of the second phase would be the establishment of well trained nucleus of men so that the army could expand.

"It is no good having a large untrained army. It is better to have a small well trained unit," Brig Pretorius said.

Although there are national service men in the Transkeian Army it is essentially a "career army" consisting mainly of permanent force members.

Ordinary soldiers need a minimum education standard of Standard six. But the army is also looking always for men with matric, diplomas and degrees to become candidate officers.

A candidate officer starts on a salary of R2 100 a year and gets a free uniform and free accommodation.

The battalion commander, Col J. Jourdaan, said in a recent interview that one difficulty encountered by the army was finding experienced people to appoint to more senior posts.

Among the courses undertaken by the army this year were: light machine gun for instructors and officers, counter insurgency for instructors and officers, driving and maintenance, platoon commander and mounted instructors.

Courses being conducted at present or recently completed are chefs' and stewards', military law, tactical exercises without troops for officers, signal training.

The military base is compact and functional with its own sports grounds, a training complex and a reticulation and water purification system.

The barracks are comfortable and spacious and have heaters in each section. Rooms are fully fitted with cupboards and other necessities have been provided for instructors and NCOs. Officers have their own modern mess quarters.

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Making progress in peace



Mr M. Lujabe, Secretary, for the Department of Foreign Affairs, Transkei.

Message from the Secretary for the Department of Foreign Affairs, Mr M. Lujabe.

Wednesday, October 26, will forever be a historic day in the annals of Transkei. For it is exactly on this day — a year ago — that the new Republic of Transkei came into being as Africa's 50th sovereign state and in the process sent ripples of shock throughout the world. Some were indeed amazed, some were provoked to anger and yet others were mute with disbelief.

Upon recovery, the United Nations resolved that this new state's sovereignty was invalid and dutifully exhorted all member states to accord it any form of recognition whatsoever. The wisdom of this resolution is left to the judgment of history.

The most significant, in fact unique, completion of this independence is that not a drop of blood was shed to attain it. Peaceful negotiations around a conference table marked the path of

Transkei's independence from the beginning to the end.

It is in this spirit, this peaceful approach, that the foreign policy of Transkei has been conceived. It is in this spirit that it is now being pursued. Members of the Cabinet of Transkei have winged their way across oceans and continents, conducting a quiet diplomacy whose immediate goal is the enlightenment of an ignorant, and sometimes, prejudiced world on what Transkei's independence is all about. The time and expense involved in this exercise has not been in vain. Indeed, a remarkable breakthrough has materialised so that where ignorance existed there has been light, where prejudice clouded vision, there has been calm reflection and a realistic assessment of the situation.

Transkei asks no more than recognition of its sovereignty in the firm conviction that it meets all internationally accepted criteria for such

recognition. In the meantime, this state continues to work out its destiny as it sees fit in the interests of its people. No effort is being spared in the training of personnel to the highest posts in the administration and evidence already exists that this human investment is bearing fruit.

The problems of our brothers in Southern Africa and further afield are our problems and we shall not rest until freedom and justice, as we know all these, have been enjoyed by men and women of all races.

Feasibility studies are underway as to the possible location of a free harbour on the Transkei coast. Should these prove favourable a glorious economic future is in store. Hydroelectric schemes are taking shape and people of Transkei look forward to a bright future in the sphere of energy.

The expansion of the university of Transkei is steadily progressing, bringing nearer the day when this non-racial state

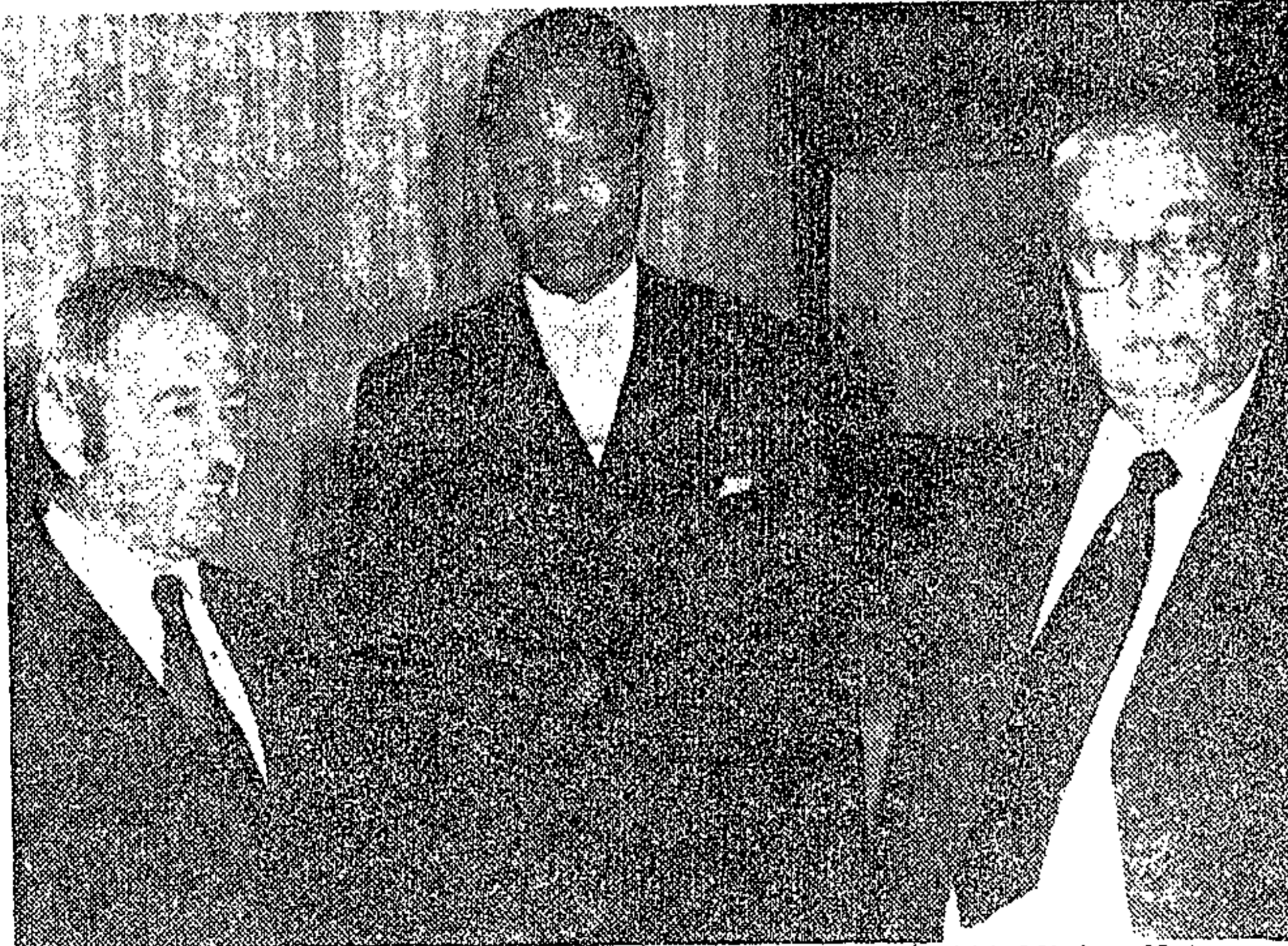
will be numbered among renowned centres of learning for men and women of all races, colours and creed.

More land is being demarcated for nature conservation and tourist attractions.

A state that can truly boast a stable government, the most fertile soil in the southern tip of Africa and an efficient civil service has, by any standards, the best opportunity to develop and be counted.

Transkei looks forward to yet another anniversary of progress and industrial growth. Investors have been quick to appreciate the potential of the new Republic as evidenced by applications from the far-flung corners of the world for permission to establish a variety of industries. This illustrates the confidence in our country of which we can be justly proud.

We shall forge ahead in the coming year without trepidation. We shall succeed — we dare not fail.



Foreign industrialists recognise Transkei's potential: Here Chief Kaiser Matanzima chats to Mr Karl Braun (left) and Mr Paul Pakleppa, West German industrialists who visited the new Republic.

WISSENTZHAL

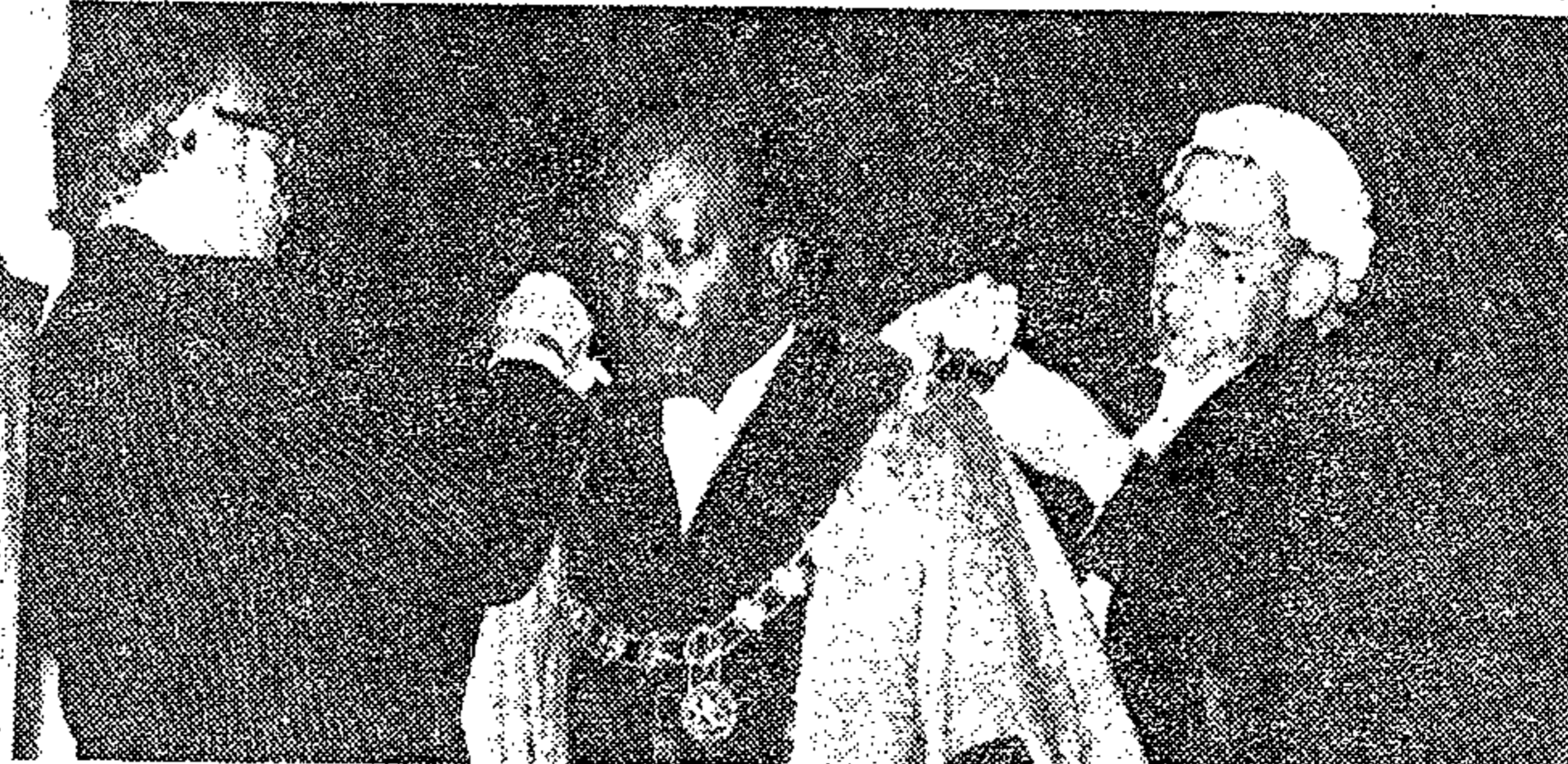
TRANSKEI



An aerial view of a section of the black township outside Umtata.



Mr P. Mswell, the new Mayor of Butterworth.



The senior councillor in Umtata, Mr H. Bruce, and the Town Clerk, Mr J. Sacke (right) put the chain of office on Umtata's new Mayor, Mr Zacharia Mbuque.

Thousands flock to capital

Housing is the big problem facing the Umtata Municipality, the Department of Local Government and the rapidly growing population pouring into the bulging Transkeian capital.

The estimated population of Umtata is now 33 500 — nearly a 10 per cent increase in one year.

Despite the completion of many building projects around independence last year, new projects like the R14.5 million of the first phase of the University of Transkei campus have started, leaving Umtata's accommodation void unfilled.

When accommodation can be obtained the rental is often exorbitant. Rentals on new four-bedroom houses are around R400 a month and some people have been known

Government abolished it on October 1 last year. But it still exists and Umtata municipality is still administering it.

Mr Spring said on June 17 this year the council submitted proposals to the Transkei Department of Local Government and Land Tenure which provides for the inhabitants of Ngangilizwe to purchase their properties and for the township to become an ordinary suburb.

However, at the time of the presentation of his mayoral minute Mr Spring had received no reply from the department.

In his minute Mr Spring said the undesirable position where the ownership of the commonage land in Umtata vested, before independence, in the South African Bantu Trust

The first non-racial municipal elections gave Umtata continuity in its council. With five black and five whites returned there were eight previous councillors re-elected to the council.

Mr Zachariah Mbuque, an attorney, was unanimously elected the first Black mayor of the Transkeian capital.

Speaking at his installation the outgoing mayor, Mr Spring, said the new multi-racial council had been given the unique opportunity to blaze a trail in the political evolution of Southern Africa. He said it was in the power of the councillors of Umtata to show South Africa and the rest of the world that people of different racial groups elected in an open

election could work together to the benefit of the community and the country.

"I am confident you will prove to the doubting Thomases that if given the opportunity, blacks and whites in South Africa can and will co-operate with each other in the interest of us all," said Mr Spring.

Since independence with the lifting of all formal racial barriers the people of Umtata have shown they can live harmoniously together.

On the growth front Umtata's town clerk, Mr J. Sacke expects the present boom to continue for the next five years.

The future of Umtata looks both challenging and exciting.

to pay as much as R350 a month for a fairly cramped three bedroomed flat.

The positive aspect of a chronic housing shortage in any town is that it indicates that business is booming and development is taking place.

This has, however, taxed the financial resources of the Umtata Municipality to its limits. Capital expenditure projects like the R1,6 million sewerage works and the R1,8 million water works, which normally would have been fairly long range projects are nearing completion.

Once the new water works become operational in early December, the water restrictions which have inconvenienced Umtata residents for the past year should cease. Ngangilizwe — Umtata's largest suburb which is now controlled by the municipality — has given the council headaches.

In his mayoral minute this year, outgoing mayor Mr Errol Spring said: Ngangilizwe neither had the status of a township nor did it yet have the status of a suburb.

"It is," said Mr Spring, "to say the least, difficult to define what its status is."

The South African

now in the Transkei Government, had not been seriously changed. This was seriously inhibiting the development of township extension in Umtata.

By various developers obtaining land at a nominal price and developing it into townships, the council is unable to generate capital for the future development of Umtata.

"This most unsatisfactory position should not be allowed to continue and the incoming council should make every effort to have the position returned to normal where the council owns the commonage and is able to establish townships itself."

With the deproclamation of Ngangilizwe the township is now subject to building regulations.

Existing buildings which do not comply will not be condemned.

Any new or additional buildings, however, which are erected will have to comply fully.

The pot-hole scarred road to Ngangilizwe which waged a running battle with Corporation buses to see which could wreck which first is at last being tarred and should be completed by the end of the year.

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Transkei has tried hard, often unorthodoxly, to gain international recognition during its first year of independence — but only with some minor successes and plenty of setbacks.

The world, guided by the intransigent attitudes of independent Africa towards Transkei's independence, bluntly ignored the expensive celebrations of a year ago and it has spurned all efforts to persuade it that Transkei is not just an extension of South Africa's apartheid policies.

In essence, the World believes that Transkei, whose foreign position will undoubtedly be worsened by Bophuthatswana's independence in December, is merely a reflection of the South African Government's determination to maintain a white rule in 87 per cent of the Republic.

And frankly, little in the first twelve months has been effectively achieved in convincing the world that Transkei is anything more than glorified Bantustan still subject to the dictates of Pretoria.

Undoubtedly, the recriminations flowing between Lesotho and

Trying hard for recognition

By Daily Dispatch political correspondent, Barry Streek

Transkei, let alone the United Nations investigation into the border dispute between the two countries shortly after independence, has been a major influence in shaping the World's ostracisation of the new country.

It seems clear now that if Transkei's foreign affairs specialists examine the realities of the World's isolation of the country, Lesotho is going to be a fundamental key, while the front-line states (particularly Botswana, Zambia and Mozambique) and the exiled "liberation" movements of the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress are also going to be vitally important.

If the country really

wants to gain international recognition, those three should be its prime targets for its foreign strategy — and, if it is possible, nothing should be done to alienate these key groups and everything done to win them.

Without the consent, even negative consent, of these three elements, Transkei seems destined to remain isolated internationally and, at the same time, stay dependent on South Africa for survival. A prospect, one imagines, that would leave the Transkei leadership cold.

For short-term gain, Transkei may be tempted to finally go all out for recognition by those few countries which have shown some friendliness in the past, such as Taiwan, which has been visited prior to independence by Transkeian cabinet ministers; Rhodesia, which Transkei's foreign minister, Mr Digby Koyana, visited earlier this month; Central African Republic, which sent a delegation to Transkei before independence; and Malawi, which has taken a very conciliatory line towards South Africa.

But, in the medium-term, recognition by those internationally discredited countries would be disastrous to any process among the key target groups and, in real terms, would be a step backwards.

At independence last year, there was some speculation that countries like Ivory Coast, Senegal and Israel were considering recognising Transkei. In world terms, such recognition would be slight progress but not particularly significant.

Moreover, the wooing of some South American states like the much-condemned military dictatorship in Chile, Paraguay, and Uruguay is hardly worth the effort

because of their weak international standing throughout the world.

Earlier this year, Transkei appeared to have made a major breakthrough with the arrival of an apparently official delegation from the oil-rich and fairly left-wing South American state of Ecuador. The delegation was given a royal welcome and Prime Minister Kaiser Matanzima received an invitation for a return visit.

But while the Ecuadorian delegation was actually in Transkei, the country's foreign ministry issued a public statement denying that it had any accredited delegation in Southern Africa, let alone in Transkei. And the apparent breakthrough appears to have collapsed.

Key person behind this visit was the rather mysterious Dr Chichard Blom, against whom the South African and Transkeian receivers of revenues are taking steps to recover back taxes. Dr Blom, who has good contacts in South America although he travels on an Australian passport, has been appointed Transkei's unofficial roving ambassador and is apparently now negotiating for a visit from Chile.

Clearly, Transkei's foreign ministry attaches considerable value to these forays into South America (for example, chief of protocol, Mr Liston Ntshongwana, was with Dr Blom in Chile when the South African Receiver of Revenue instituted a writ of R672 000 against one of Dr Blom's companies), but, in real terms, they are of dubious value.

There have been some minor successes though, during the 12 months. The initially hard-line approach by Western countries towards Transkei passports appears to have changed and at least some people are getting into countries like France and Britain on them.

Transkeian stamps are

apparently being accepted throughout the world as valid currency for postage. "No country in the world has so far refused to honour our stamps. We are being treated like any other independent state," the Postmaster-General, Mr C. G. Maree, said in an interview. The world's leading stamp dealers, Stanley Gibbons, have also recognised the country.

In spite of rejection by anti-apartheid groups in the United States, former PAC exile, Mr Leslie Masimini, has been able to operate as Transkei's Minister-at-Large in America by being registered as a foreign agent.

The obvious keenness of French interests, particularly the society des grands cravaux de Marseilles, to establish a free harbour situated in a large free commercial and industrial zone on Transkei's coast must also be seen as a measure of progress by the country internationally.

In sport, that unlikely pair of Brigadier Roy Keswa and Brigadier Phil Pretorius have made some breakthrough in international tug-of-war and gymkhana.

But, when all is said and done, these developments are very minor in achieving recognition of and perhaps some reassessment of priorities is needed in the country's foreign strategy.

Certainly, it seems clear that the close and obvious links between South Africa and Transkei are not helping in this bid for foreign standing. For example, linking up with known pro-South African lobbyists in the US and Britain (like Mr Jay Parker's R100 000 a year to promote the country) is of dubious advantage diplomatically. It just does not make that independence image all that convincing.



Transkei's Foreign Minister, Mr Digby Koyana

The appointment of a known exile like Mr Masimini as Minister-at-Large has obviously more benefits and perhaps Mr Parker's nice salary could have been used to employ more Masiminis.

Then, in spite of the deteriorating situation between Lesotho and Transkei over the last 12 months, a major effort should be made to lure the mountain state — and the development of a free harbour without any South African territory between the two countries could be a major asset because it would provide the landlocked Lesotho with access to the sea without any need for the Republic's facilities.

On the basis of common interest, therefore, Transkei and Lesotho could well move together with obvious benefits for both.

Failure to do this can only worsen Transkei's standing and its chances of recognition. Indeed, a careful strategy to work towards priority targets — Lesotho, the front-line states and the liberation movements — is the only way out, and even then it will only succeed if Transkei can really show it is independent of South Africa.

THE GOLDEN WING RESTAURANTS

UMTATA TRANSKEI

*We wish you
A HAPPY BIRTHDAY
and*

*hope that we may grow with
you over the years to come*

**TRY OUR SPECIALS
TODAY**

Transkei — a year later



Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

A year go the Prime Minister of Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, greeted the independence of the new state in the early morning

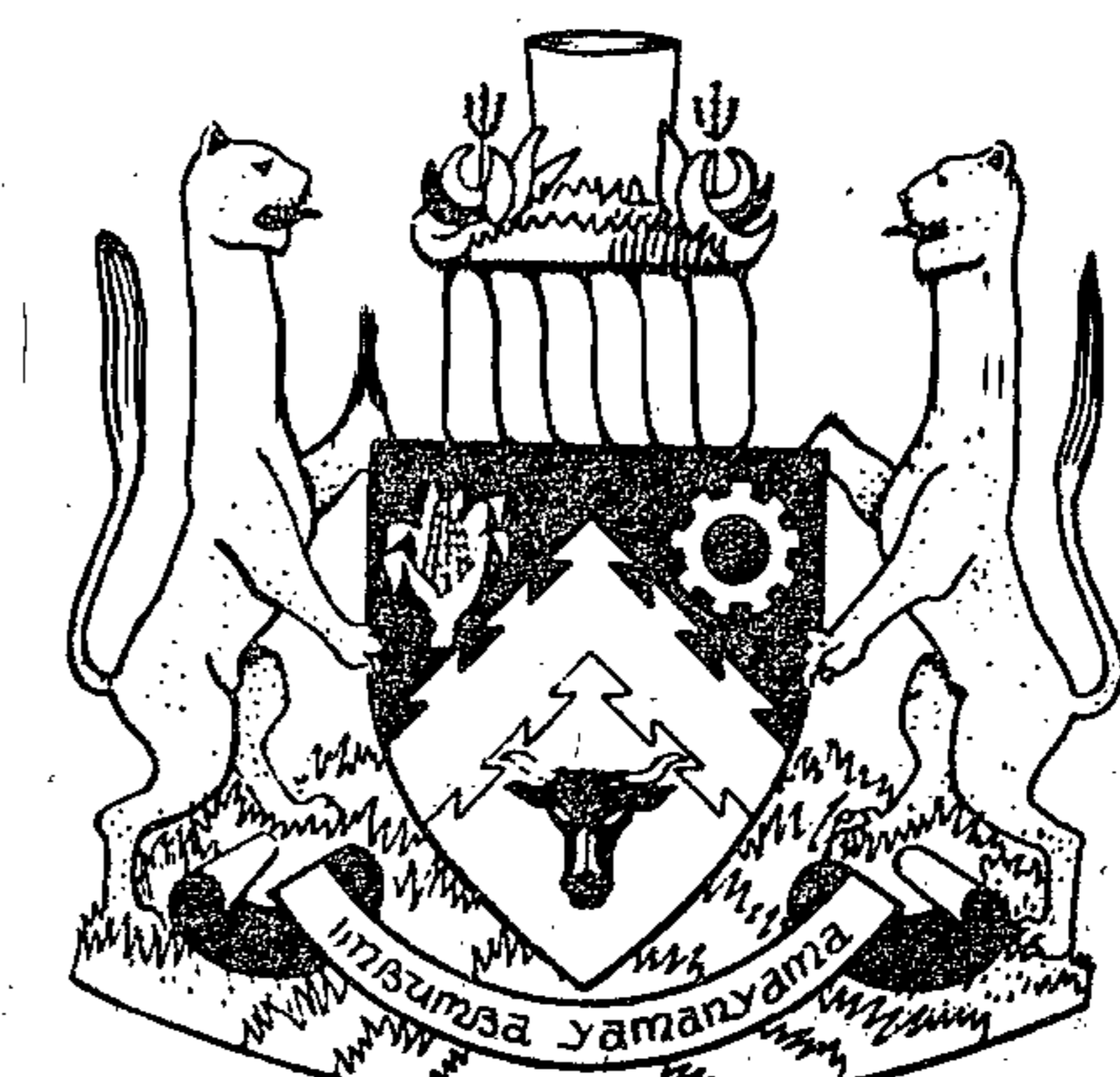
with a commitment to build a non-racial society and called on South Africa to speed inevitable changes to meet black aspirations.

Speaking from the Independence Stadium, Chief Matanzima said his country's independence was part of modern African decolonisation. He rejected the suggestion that accepting independence under South African policies implied agreement with racial discrimination there.

"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," he said.

This historical event was greeted with scepticism, ridicule, criticism and condemnation in many countries — even in South Africa.

The Fleet Street newspapers all mocked Transkei's independence and pointed to the country's status as a



The Transkei coat of arms.

puppet in South Africa's convoluted game to win respectability for apartheid. Some reports said "thousands of refugees, fearing tribal war, were fleeing Transkei borders". One story said Transkei would be "about as independent as the country of Dorset in England."

The New York Times said the 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 concede to 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."

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.

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 day before independence a resolution condemning the establishment of homelands in South Africa and declaring the independence of Transkei invalid was tabled in the General Assembly of the United Nations. This resolution was adopted on the day of independence.

United Nations Secretary General, Dr Waldheim, said the world community would never accept an independent Transkei or any other "so-called Bantustan — and the South African Government must understand that."

The reaction of Chief Kaiser Matanzima was that members of the United Nations and the OAU were acting from ignorance having been "infested with all the untruths about our situation".

"In the circumstances I wish they had decided to come to Transkei and see things for themselves instead of making decisions from ignorance. I have no doubt that as time goes on they will see that they

have acted irrationally and change their decisions", he said.

Criticism did not come from overseas only. KwaZulu's Chief Gatsha

Buthelezi, among others, who visited Nigeria during independence week, told the international conference that was held there that had Prime Minister Kaiser Matanzima given Transkeians the opportunity of voting in a referendum, they would not have opted for independence. Only ten days previously the Prime Minister's ruling party had swept to a landslide victory in the Transkei general elections — virtually wiping out the opposition. At that time preparations were already being made for independence.

A month after independence the senior researcher of the Africa Institute of South Africa, Dr W. Breytenbach, said that "indications were already rife" that some African and Eastern countries were contemplating recognising Transkeian independence.

Eight United States senatorial and congressional aides were the first official foreign group to visit Transkei after independence. Since then representatives from several other countries visited Transkei.

Meanwhile a war of words between Transkei and Lesotho over alleged border closures had hotted up at the United Nations. A delegation from this organisation visited Lesotho but ignored a letter sent by the Transkeian Foreign Minister, Mr Digby Koyana.

These were not the only issues during the first year of independence. Among others were the citizen wrangle and land claims.

However, with all these disturbances, the wheels of progress were not stopped. New industries were established and more are still coming.

And during this year of independence life in the Transkei remained practically the same, except that now all the inhabitants are equal — no colour or race bars and whites are treated with the same civility as before.

It leaves no doubt that this first year of independence has been a very important year to many Transkeians, and others — a year of many lessons, and most important bably, the lesson of responsibility.

Steps to the D.D. 26/10/77

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Transkei and SA — polite for how long?

Judging by recent public announcements, relations between Transkei and the only state that has recognised its independence, South Africa, have deteriorated sharply over the last twelve months.

All the statements have been made by Transkeian politicians and officials and they indicate an increasing frustration with the position they find themselves in.

But, so far, the South African response has been very restrained and polite, as if the Republican Government is quite prepared to stomach insults in order to show the world that its multinational policies are working.

In the meantime, it has continued to pump in considerable sums of money, second officials and do everything possible to ensure that Transkei does effectively become a truly independent state.

Whether this honeymoon of conflict and co-operation will last will depend on a number of factors, particularly whether the Transkeian Government actually does ever take any steps that will actually threaten South African Government interests.

So, the South African Government will not protest too loudly when the Immorality Act is scrapped, or if a casino is allowed, but it will certainly let its displeasure be known, unofficially at least, if the ANC or the PAC or the banned black consciousness movements were allowed to operate out of Umtata, as they are able to do out of Maputo and, to a lesser extent, Gaborone.

The South African Government would hardly be thrilled if Transkei established diplomatic relations with China or Russia, if the new state legalised dagga or if it

By Daily Dispatch political correspondent, Barry Strak

banned any National Party publication as being offensive to race relations. Nor would it be full of joy if Transkei set up its own radio service, particularly if it allowed the exile movements to broadcast on it, or its own television service which could be picked up in the Republic.

It is not that the Transkei Government has given any indication, yet, of making such moves, but these are the sort of issues which could really test relations between the two countries — and they have not yet been faced.

Indeed, in many respects, Transkei has been very useful to the South African Government.

Prime Minister Matanzima's sharp attacks on the black consciousness movement and the Committee of Ten in Soweto have, for example, been very welcome. The fact that the Transkeian Government has found it necessary to detain people without trial makes it appear as though the South African Government is not really that bad.

There have been some hard negotiations over the squatter problem, specially the South African Government's desire to return homeless people to their alleged homelands, and some equally tough negotiations over the citizenship issue.

These negotiations have been accompanied with some hard-hitting statements such as Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr Digby Koyana, saying he was "shocked and dismayed" at the inhuman removal of squatters from the Cape.

Although these are im-

portant issues, they are not the real thorny problems which could jeopardise the relationship between the two countries so easily.

The first major test could come early next year when the South African Parliament formally adopts resolutions for East Griqualand to be transferred to Natal from the Cape. The Transkei Government has totally rejected this move and Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima has twice threatened to go to war over the issue. He has said that he could not guarantee that "blood would not be spilled in the future" and he has even hinted that Transkei was just annexing the area unilaterally.

As everything points to the South African Government going ahead with the findings of the commission set up by the white Cape and Natal provincial councils on their own although Transkei was quite obviously an interested party. If that is the case, the Transkei Government will either have to back down, suffer a major defeat in its ability to stand up to the South African Government, or it will have to carry out its threats.

In short, relationships between the two governments have not yet stabilised and the next year could be crucial to the establishment of that stability.

But the prospects do not look very good particularly if Transkei's ambassador to South Africa, Professor M. Njisane, is correct in his view that "SA keeps on drumming it into the ears of the world that Transkei supports separate development — that Transkei is a symbol of the success of separate development. Meanwhile we have been shouting exactly the opposite."

Afribank

Supp. to the D.D.

branch

26/10/77

a step

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forward?

During Transkei's first year of independence, it took a significant step forward with the establishment in Umtata of the first branch in the Transkei of a bank controlled by blacks.

The bank is the African Bank of South Africa Ltd whose first branch opened at Ga-Rankuwa, in Bophutatswana in December, 1975.

The five big banks of South Africa hold 24 per cent of the total share capital of R1,25 million. The balance is held by blacks — two homeland governments hold R50 000 together. The share holding banks assist Afribank by allowing them the use of their existing and proven systems, and also second members of their staff to help with the initial operation of the bank until such time as the bank's own staff can take over all posts.

Afribank is at present an authorised general bank and offers all general banking facilities, e.g. hire purchase, leasing, all forms of investments, and others. It has at present three branches, but plan to open branches on a national scale throughout Southern Africa as soon as possible.

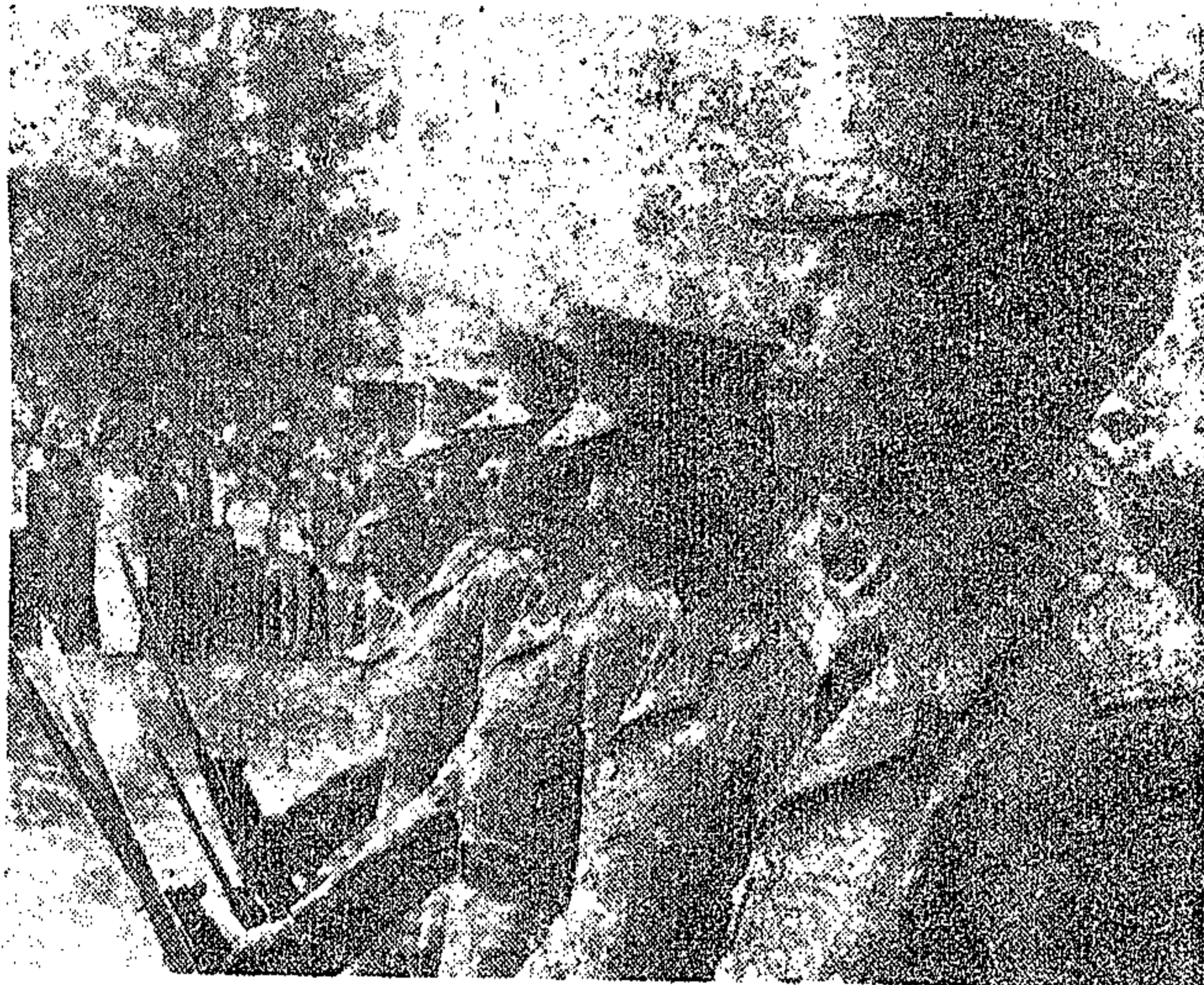
The Umtata branch was officially opened by the Minister of Finance of the Transkei, Mr Letlaka, on September this year.

POLLOCK'S PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO

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Police on parade.

Recruiting offers no problem to Transkei law enforcers

The Transkei police force headed by Brigadier Elliot Cwele has increased from a total of 880 last year to 1 227 in August this year. By June next year it is expected to be 1 800 strong.

This is one of the few countries in the world where the police force does not have a recruiting problem.

"We always have more applicants than we can accept," Brig Cwele said.

Besides Ongeluksnek Bridge Camp and Avondale all police stations were taken over by the Transkei Government.

Until December 1976, there were 47 254 contraventions and alleged

contraventions of the Criminal Law, Statutes and other laws reported to the police.

During this period theft (all) cases totalled 8 278 — an increase of 2 899 on previous year. Illegal possession of beer (black) and other liquor offences totalled 1 838 — an increase of 934. Common assault offences increased from 1 679 to 2 389. The total murder cases decreased from 566 to 492.

The most common crime in the Transkei is stock theft. But the rapid industrialisation and development has led to the infiltration of crimes usually common in large urban areas.

Bank robberies were unheard of a few years ago and although they have not reached epidemic proportions, they are unfortunately cropping up more regularly.

House-breaking and bag-snatching are also rapidly increasing Brigadier Cwele said.

Brig Cwele, who was the first black officer commissioned in the South African Police, said one of the big problems facing the force was to persuade people the police are not their enemies.

"The political situation in the past made many

"I would like to see us considering the cultures of people more when applying the law in future," he said.

By fostering the image of police as servants of the people, Brig Cwele said they hoped to get much more co-operation from them in solving the increasing crime rate and also in preventing crimes.

"Headmen should realise enforcement of law in their areas is their task and they are to assist the police by bringing criminals to the police without fear. This applies to chiefs who we hope will report any subversive elements in their areas," said Brig Cwele.

All officers and men will continue to be trained at Hammanskraal near Pretoria. The cost of starting a police college in the Transkei under the present circumstances would be too great. The Traffic Department, also falls under the Transkeian Police discipline and control but they still maintain their separate identity.

One of the most successful branches of the force has been the Commercial Branch who have cracked some stiff cases in another type of crime which is having an upsurge in the Transkei. The Transkei Police also

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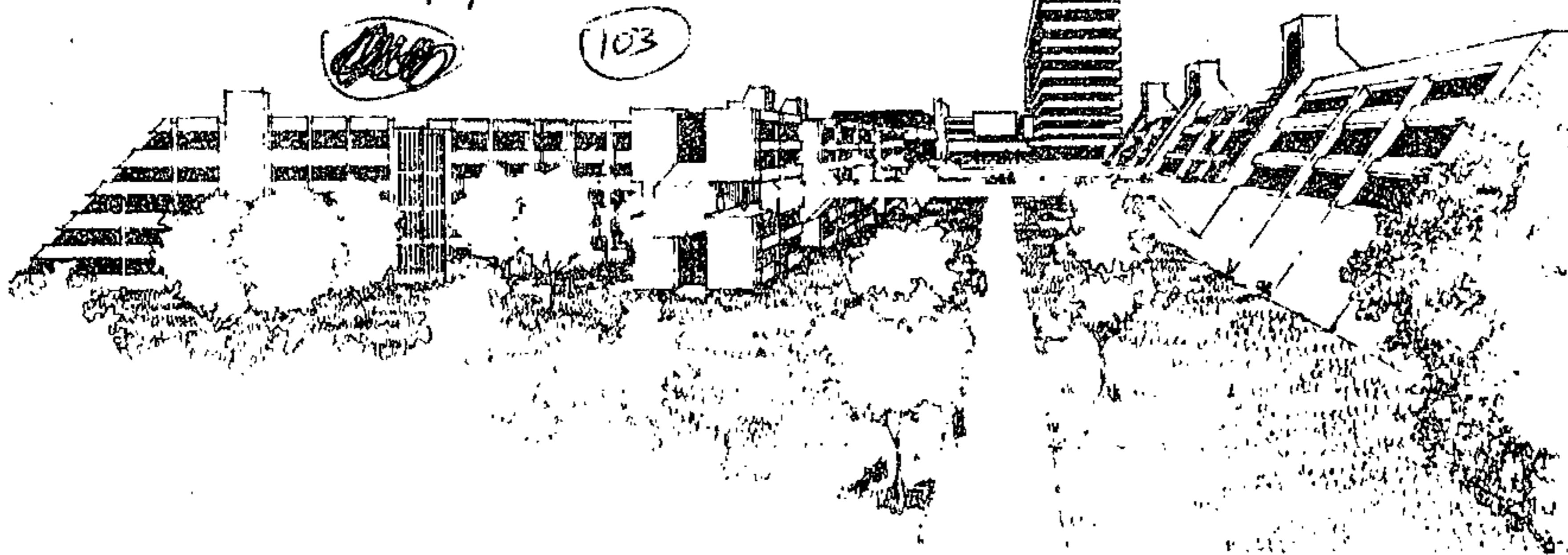
people see the police as oppressors, especially when implementing such laws as influx control. man the six border posts on the South African border, including Kei Bridge and Umankulu.



Brig. E. Cwelo, chief of Transkei Police.

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R20m university in 1980?

Building on the Transkei's most prestigious building project — the R20 million Transkei University — is progressing favourably. When completed it will be one of the most sophisticated buildings erected anywhere in Southern Africa.

The Murray & Stewart and LTA consortium are responsible for the bulk of the work, valued at R13 million. This includes:

- 1. A four-storey library — the most important item in the project for it will be used initially for lectures as well as for book storage.
- 2. A four-storey laboratory block
- 3. A three-storey teaching "wall", consisting mainly of lecture theatres
- 4. A double volume auditorium

These buildings, set well into a hillside overlooking the town, form a semi-circle surrounding a terraced recreational area.

The architects — Osmond, Lange, Vanneveer, Haerhoff, Goldswain and Burger — have opted for a contemporary design with large areas of off-the-shutter concrete, much of it in circular or semi-circular structures, cant levers, spiral staircases and the like.

The building (first

phase) must be ready for the 1980 academic year and will provide for between 500 and 600 students.

At present the university, opened on May 6 this year, is operating from prefabricated buildings on the site of the Technical College in Umtata and started with 131 students. The new university will eventually accommodate between 10 000 and 12 000 students.

The rector, Professor B. de V. van der Merwe, undertook the academic planning of the new university — a mammoth task, but Prof van der Merwe has definite views on what a university should be.

According to him a university must be viewed as a living organism. If not it will never achieve its composite ideal of fostering higher education and of nurturing a refined civilisation.

"As a living organism, the university comprises the academic and administrative staff as well as the students but stripped off their specific environment they lose their "universal" nature and become mere human beings," he said.

"Man is man only through man, but that always in a specific milieu; education is the essential tool for the maintenance and preservation of culture, for traditions and beliefs to be transmitted to the next generation. Yet, education, like culture, is both traditional and progressive. Education, and especially higher education, therefore, has the specific task of being critical of tradition and of discarding that which has become obsolete and antiquated. That is true of

to practise same. And this atmosphere must prevail on the campus.

"The university must be of Africa, but not of the dark Africa of the colonial past, on the contrary, the

university must show the way to the new Africa freed from the negative influences of the past, but free in order to set foot on a modern road. This it must do in its own right design."



Prof B. de V. van der Merwe, rector of the University of Transkei.

habits and traditions, but also of the material aspect of culture.

"In the design of the campus and the buildings, which are of a four-fold nature, the architecture must speak of an understanding of the complex nature of higher education — of preserving the essential roots from which future growth must of necessity spring.

"The university must be one with the community and must of necessity take cognisance of its problems, its wishes and desires, and must remember these when compiling curricula for degrees and diplomas; it must of necessity train professional men and women who can earn a living. And yet it must remain detached so as to be able to listen to the voice of science without bias or prejudice, even without concern about the outcome of the research project it is engaged in.

"In other words the university must be in the community, must form part of a differentiated industry, without having become communal or merely professional. For then it would be a school — a school of law, of medicine, of architecture, but not a university.

"Planning a new university must therefore bear testimony of its belief in its relatedness with the people it serves, but at the same time, if it wants to be the summit of the educational pyramid, it must maintain its essential nature of independent thinking, and the courage

26/10/77

A vast dam in the hills

Travellers along the road to Engcobo will have noticed a new feature amongst the hills to the north. As the spring rains turn the khaki landscape to green, so does the dam on the Mtata River suddenly stand out from the maze of earthworks surrounding this triumph of engineering.

From a distance, the Mtata Dam looks like an enormous "farm dam", but closer scrutiny reveals that it has been designed and constructed with the care that is inherent in civil engineering today.

Standing at the base or "toe" of the dam one feels rather insignificant against this vast mound of earth. The dam is 36 m high, with a crest length of 650 m. Contractors started on June 7, 1976, but as is the case with the construction of so many dams, nature had a surprise in store. Early in October, last year, an exceptionally high flood occurred — about one third of the volume of the maximum design flood — and the centre portion of the rock toe was swept away. It then became necessary to build a temporary coffer dam, so that work could proceed on the rock-fill section. Battling in a sea of mud, men and machines eventually managed to tame the swirling river, and work on the dam could proceed unabated.

At the same time, work was in progress on the construction of the spillway at the east end of the wall. This in itself is a very interesting structure. In plan it is horse-shoe shaped and has been designed so that water can flow to a depth of 4,5 m over its crest, but the likelihood of this occurring is once in every 10 000 years.

For normal conditions, however, the water in the lake will be below the crest level, and the river

flow will be maintained by allowing water to flow through two dispersion valves, mounted in the concrete spillway structure. These valves — 1,9 m in diameter — can be opened and closed remotely by an operator in the intake tower above. In this way, one of the prime functions of the dam is fulfilled, i.e. to provide a constant, controlled river flow, for the benefit of the hydro-electric power stations at First and Second Falls, respectively 15 km and 40 km downstream from the dam. Work on these projects commenced recently.

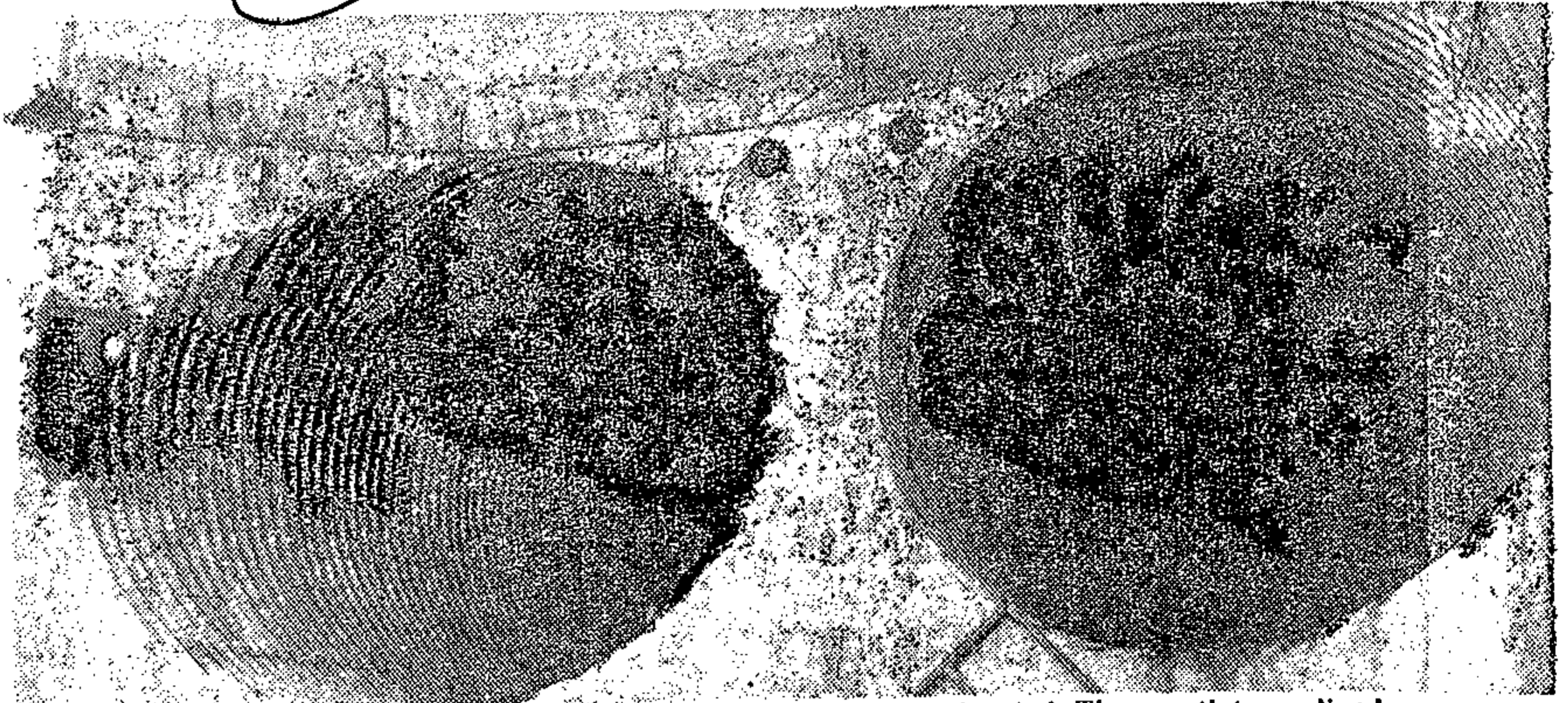
The other main function of the Mtata Dam, is to provide water for Umtata. A 600 mm diameter pipe will carry the water 4 km downstream to the new water purification works on the outskirts of the town.

Another interesting aspect of this dam is the process called "hydroseeding", in which a mixture of grass seeds and fertiliser pellets are sprayed over the slopes of the earth fill. The grass grows fairly quickly and it serves a useful function in binding the soil and preventing erosion of the slopes during heavy thunderstorms.

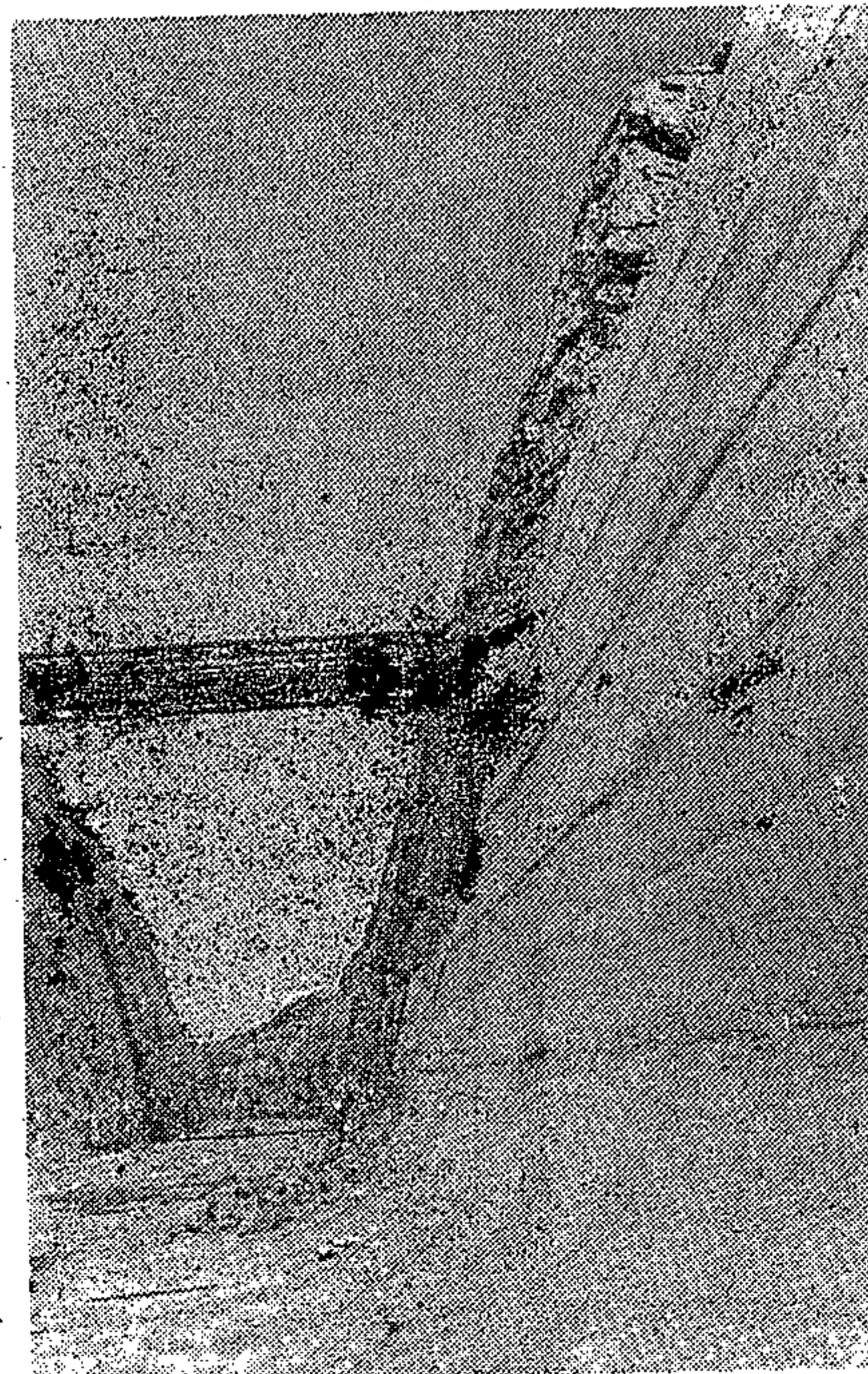
A spokesman for the Department of Agriculture and Forestry, for whom the dam is being built, says that the dam is not planned to provide any direct agricultural benefits. The lake will eventually be about 20 km long and will hold some 260 million cubic metres of water, making it more than one and a half times the capacity of the Midmar Dam near Pietermaritzburg.

There are also plans for the establishment of a yacht club, which will be welcomed by Umtata boating enthusiasts.

A. Fyvie.



The two giant outflow pipes within which the 1,9 m valves are located. These outlets are lined with corrugated steel 8 mm thick.



Looking downstream, this channel, which is 23 m deep and 10 m wide, will carry the normal river flow to feed the hydro-electric schemes at First and Second Falls. The contractors' access bridge can be seen centre left.



MR JONAS . . . violence is loathsome.

D.D. 27/10/77
**Freedom
for all (103)
a must
—Jonas**

PORT ST JOHNS — Transkeian Minister of Posts, Mr A. N. Jonas, said the freedom of Transkei was understandably irrelevant and incomplete without the freedom of the rest of Africa.

Speaking at the first anniversary independence celebrations here yesterday, he said Transkei was not blind to the plight of its fellowmen in South Africa.

Transkei was consolidating its position politically, economically and socially and was watching developments in Africa.

Mr Jonas said those who advocated violence and racial disharmony would find themselves out of place in Transkei. "Violence is loathsome to us," he said.

The Government accepted the fact Transkei was in Africa and could not stand in isolation from the rest of the continent. Transkei was prepared and geared to join a federation with other African states, as a free state and later even to join the world forum "if and when they come to their senses and recognise Transkei."

Non-recognition was one of the teething troubles and they had no qualms about the fact Transkei had all the credentials for independence.

Mr Jonas said Bantu Education had caused the unrest in South Africa and as far back as 1963, Transkei never hesitated to scrap Bantu Education.

"Transkei has no cause to regret that this iniquitous system of education was buried."

Bantu Education's ostensible aim was delight in the enslavement of the black child while education of the white child was to prepare them for a position of master in the society.

In Umzimkulu, the Transkeian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr D. Koyana, said it was abundantly clear that South Africa's separate development policy was fundamentally irrelevant to the question of freedom and liberation for the people of Transkei. — DDR.

D.D. 27/10/77

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Transkei looking for R16m

JOHANNESBURG — Transkei is seeking R16-million by two loan issues, one for 10 years and the other for five years. The 10-year issue offers an all-in interest rate of 12,56 per cent, and the five-year issue 12,17 per cent.

Both issues are being managed by Central Merchant Bank. Senbank is presently canvassing institutional underwriting support, and it can be assumed Transkei will get all, or nearly all, of its R16-million.

The fact that 10 years is the maximum loan issue,

however, confirms the difficulties that would have met any attempt to carry out the original genuine long term money from Transkei, that is, for 20 years or so.

The South African Government clearly wants the loans to be successful, but at the same time has said it cannot underwrite them. To do so, of course, could be to cast public doubt on the reality of Transkei independence, as well as being constitutionally improper.

Senbank has announced that a R5-million issue for

Kempton Park Municipality — with loans of 22 years at 11,95 per cent all-in, and of 10 years at 11,7 per cent all-in — has attracted sub-underwriting commitments of more than R15-million. That suggests long-term interest rates have not yet bottomed out in spite of the narrow subscription for the R50-million Escom issue. — DDC.

SA aid is miserly says Sebe

D.D. 29/10/77
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EAST LONDON — The South African Government had adopted a "niggly, pennypinching and miserly" approach to financing the development of the homelands, the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Mr L. L. Sebe, told guests at the opening of the Phandulwazi Agricultural High School near Alice yesterday.

The R2 million plus school was built for the Ciskei at the expense of Mr Harry Oppenheimer, to whom Mr Sebe paid special tribute as a true friend of the Ciskei.

"The tragedy of the homeland political strategy by which white South Africa hopes to solve its problems lies in this approach to providing the capital to develop the impoverished homelands effectively.

"Is it any wonder overseas countries question the sincerity and bona fides of the homeland concept and interpret the whole edifice in terms of the apartheid stigma?" Mr Sebe asked.

The South African Government had been dragging its heels and the white citizens of the country displaying ignorance and disinterest in the welfare of the homelands.

While under these circumstances the rest of the world could not be expected to accept the homeland philosophy and recognise its promotion, there was also a responsibility the Western nations of the world could not escape.

"In their councils, public forums and the United Nations we are forever hearing about their concern for the welfare of the black people of Southern Africa, their preoccupation is with our political status, scant attention is given to our economic needs.

"The United Nations Security Council is forever being called together to debate some negative type of resolution proposing boycotts, sanctions etc. How refreshing it would be if they could rather devote

their time to more constructive resolutions, seeking to provide material aid to improve the standard of living of my people," Mr Sebe said.

Forward thinking leaders should understand that if homelands could be helped to grow in economic status, their bargaining position in terms of the political structure of South Africa would be much stronger.

"We are the proud possessors of our own land — a land of good agricultural potential. We are a proud people with the resource ability to develop our economy. Our great need is the financial and technical aid to put these resources together and bring a prosperity to enrich the lives of all my people," he said.

"Phandulwazi" (the seeker of knowledge) as Mr Sebe called Mr Oppenheimer, and the school which bore his name, had made a valuable contribution to this objective and the new school would produce the men and women required to develop the Ciskei's agricultural potential.

But by itself it would not accomplish the task, and Mr Sebe called on governments and men and women of goodwill throughout the world to come forward in a spirit of friendship and like Mr Oppenheimer, help his people in their fight against poverty, ignorance and racial intolerance.

In a tribute to Mr Oppenheimer, Mr Sebe said he, through his example in giving the school to the Ciskei, was proffering the true hand of friendship from white to black.

"It is being demonstrated that goodwill and friendship is still to be found between the white and black citizens of South Africa. While such relationships exist hope remains that a peaceful solution will yet be found to establishing harmonious relationships between the black and white citizens of Southern Africa," Mr Sebe said. —
DDR

We won battle — Sebe

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29/10/77
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EAST LONDON — The Ciskei Government has won its battle against the removal of black people from Grahamstown to Committees Drift, according to the homeland's Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe.

"As far as we were concerned we fought the removal of people to this terrible place. We won the matter because the Republican Government has dropped the issue," Chief Sebe said in an interview.

Moreover, a considerable sum of money would have to be invested in the area to develop it agriculturally and a railway constructed between Grahamstown and King William's Town before anyone could be settled there, he said in an interview.

"Since it will be the baby of the Ciskei, we have made certain recommendations about the area. You must think of developing the Fish River Valley agriculturally and you would have to improve the communications very, very much.

"Work will have to be available in that valley. Otherwise we will just be making the mistakes of the past, like at Dimbaza.

"If people are just settled there, what are they going to live on? Houses and streets do not cater for the real needs of the people. They must have food and work," Chief Sebe said.

The Ciskei Government already had considerable data on the agricultural potential of the area. There was deep alluvial soil that had never been used before.

"In addition, family life must not be seriously disrupted. If people are going to commute, there must be trains. You cannot just have buses. I'm afraid that will not provide an answer," Chief Sebe said. — DDR.

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3) Fölcher, ibid. p.63.
4) Summary of the Report of the Commission for the sosio-economic develop-
ment of Bantu areas within the Union of South Africa. Government
printer, Pretoria, 1955. p.117.
5) Geyer, H.J., "Die Landboupotensiaal van die Transkei en die ontwikkeling
van die potensiaal". Paper read at the Border Regional convention of
the South African Institute of Civil Engineers. East London, Oct.,
1969.

D.D. 29/10/77 (103)

Blom back soon — wife

UMTATA — Dr Richard Blom, an unofficial roving ambassador for Transkei who is facing a R96 000 back-tax claim from the East London Receiver of Revenue, is expected to return to Transkei within the next week or two according to his wife, Mrs Irma Blom.

Mrs Blom said she had come to live in Transkei a month ago after the South African Department of Immigration refused to renew her temporary residence permit.

Mrs Blom said she came to South Africa with her husband from Australia seven years ago.

She expressed anger

and dismay about a report stating her husband, who was an Australian national, had been forbidden from returning there for flouting currency regulations.

"That is definitely not true. I would like to know where such a lie came from," Mrs Blom said.

Dr Blom, who left South Africa for Chile with Transkei's chief of protocol, Mr Liston Ntshongwana on September 14, also faces back-tax claims from Transkei's Receiver of Revenue for personal and business interests.

The East London Receiver of Revenue has issued a R690 000 writ

against Dr. Blom's company, Trans Transkei Haulage (Pty) Limited. A second writ of R95 594 has been issued against Dr Blom himself.

Shortly after the writ was issued Dr Blom's attorney, Mr K. Kingon, received a telex message from Ecuador, instructing him to lodge an objection with the Receiver of Revenue. Dr Blom said he intended to return to South Africa to take up the matter.

When Mrs Blom tried to renew her temporary residence permit in South Africa she said she was told this could not be done and she should go and live in Transkei. — DDR.

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Transkei (103) gets R16m

RDM 3/11/77

Financial Reporter

THE R16-million Transkei loan issue has been successfully arranged by Central Merchant Bank.

Senbank has secured underwriting by a consortium of financial institutions.

The issue is by two loans, one for 10 years at an all-in-rate of 12.56% and the other five years at 12.17%.

The rates are high in comparison with normal semi-gilt levels, but capital market experts say Transkei is a special case.

One says: "This is the first big loan issue on the South African market by a neighbouring independent country.

"Transkei has to pay above the odds in the same way that South Africa has to pay a premium on the London market.

"Once Transkei has established a credit history it should be able to borrow on more favourable terms."

Transkei raid is criticised

D.D. (103)
3/11/77

EAST LONDON — An attorney from Idutywa, Mr R. S. Canca, has hit out at the tactics of Transkei security police after a raid on his home and office on Tuesday night.

Mr Canca said 11 men led by a Lt Tyelela came to his home at 11 pm and knocked hard on the door.

After he had opened the door one shone a torch on his face.

"They just barged in and before I knew where I was they were all over the place," Mr Canca said.

When he protested they did not apologise and after entering the house they showed him a warrant to search his home and office.

"I had two young children in the house — my youngest son is seven — and he was awakened by the noise and was obviously frightened by seeing this large group of men with revolvers hanging from their waists."

Mr Canca said his wife had been in bed for four days from last week on doctor's orders and he protested at them coming at such a late hour when they knew he was always available at reasonable hours.

He said they searched the house for two hours and went to spend another two hours searching his office.

"At one stage in the house Lt Tyelela indicated he was going to detain me," he said.

"Since this was said even before they had found anything in the house I took it as a form of intimidation.

"They eventually picked up two pamphlets at the office — Boycott as a weapon of struggle — an old All African Convention pamphlet — and Detente, The Black Man's Viewpoint — and a letter."

Mr Canca said the most disturbing feature of the search and the general behaviour of the men was that people were completely at the mercy of the security police who could detain anyone just as they pleased in the full knowledge that their actions could not be challenged.

"This emphasises that independence is not synonymous with freedom. Indeed actions of this nature show beyond doubt it is not correct to equate oppression with colour because a black man with the ideas of the oppressor will employ the same tactics as any oppressor of whatever colour," he said.

He felt the sanctity of one's home, one's freedom of speech and right of redress in the law courts were not ensured by a mere creation of independent Bantustans. — DDR

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Wolraad Transkei se agent 103

Sake - Rapport 4/11/77

'N HANDELSOOREENKOMS waarvolgens die Transkeise regering die Suid-Afrikaanse Wolraad aanstel as sy enigste wolbemarkingsagent is vande week in Umtata onderteken deur die Transkeise minister van Landbou, mnr. S. K. Ndzumo, en die voorsitter van die Suid-Afrikaanse Wolraad, sen. Gideon Joubert.

Ingevolge die ooreenkoms word die Suid-Afrikaanse Wolraad gemagtig om wol geproduseer in Transkei kragtens 'n oornameskema, te bemark, om minimum-reserwepryse toe te pas en om alle nodige stabilisasiefunksies ten behoeve van Transkeise wolprodusente uit te oefen.

Transkei-wol sal voorlopig in Durban en Oos-Londen hanteer word deur die onderneming Agricultural Produce Brokers (APB), wat 'n volfiliaal van BKB is onder toesig van die wolraad.

Die ooreenkoms maak ook voorsiening dat die wolraad die Transkeise regering sal bystaan om metertyd sekere van die hantefunksies in oorleg met APB op 'n ordelike wyse na Transkei te verskuif, asook om bystand te verleen met die opleiding van personeel.

Transkei se wolproduksie het die afgelope vier jaar tussen 2,7 miljoen en 3,4 miljoen kg gewissel en verlede seisoen het Transkeise wolprodusente nagenoeg R3 miljoen uit hulle wol verdien.

By die ondertekening het sen. Joubert gesê hy sien die ooreenkoms as die begin van 'n nuwe tydperk wat ingelei word en dat die ondervinding en kennis wat die raad deur die jare in wolbemarking opgedoen het, graag gedeel sal word met Transkei.

Hy sê die ooreenkoms is van gemeenskaplike belang vir albei lande en hy voorsien graag dat goeie buurskap tussen Transkei en Suid-Afrika sal voortduur. Hy het ook daarop gewys dat wol 'n belangrike rol in die tekstielwêreld speel en gevolglik ook vir Transkeise boere 'n belangrike bron van buitelandse valuta sal wees.

Mnr. Ndzumo het gesê daar is baie mense wat nie besef hoe vinnig die Transkei op landbougebied gevorder het nie. Hy het die ooreenkoms bestempel as van die allergrootste belang vir Transkeise wolprodusente. Hy het daarop gewys dat die bemarking van Transkei-wol nou op 'n gesonde grondslag sal plaasvind en dat Transkeise boere verseker sal wees van 'n minimum-vloerprys.

D.D. (103)

Doctor 5/11/77

sacked

BUTTERWORTH — Dr Lindiwe Piliso, who came to Transkei from the United Kingdom where she had lived for 15 years, has had her services terminated by the Transkei Department of Health.

Dr Piliso said she received a letter from the Secretary for Health, Dr Charles Bikitsha, informing her of the termination of her services.

Before serving at the Butterworth Hospital, Dr Piliso worked at the Um-tata Hospital from where she was transferred. —
DDC

DD 8/11/77 (103)

Transkei bars nightclubs

UMTATA — Transkei's nightclubs have been closed on instructions of the Department of Justice.

This was confirmed yesterday by the Minister of Justice, Chief George Matanzima.

When asked how many nightclubs this involved, Chief George said the Secretary of Justice, Mr J. D. Zeka, had all the information. Mr Zeka was un-

available for comment.

Transkei's head of CID, Col G. M. Nkalitshana, said the police were relieved nightclubs had been closed down as the two he knew about were dens of crime.

He said the two he knew of were the Philadelphia in Mount Frere — a well-known swinging night spot which stayed open until the early hours of

the morning, and a newly opened club in Butterworth.

Col Nkalitshana said one of the big headaches for police was at weekends when many visitors from outside Transkei flocked to the nightclubs and there were frequent stabbings.

Another problem was the illegal selling of liquor. — DDR.

CT 9/11/77

Transkei backs SA sanctions

NEW YORK. — Transkei supported the "strongest possible sanctions against South Africa", the country's official representative here, Mr Ngqondi Masimini, said in a letter to the New York Times yesterday.

But it reminded the world that unless it was allowed a separate identity, the three million "innocent citizens of Transkei" would also be punished by world action against South Africa.

"I must applaud the world's reaction to the recent series of outrages in the Republic of South Africa. Those actions set the progress of blacks in that nation back many years," Mr. Masimini said. He is officially called Umtata's Minister at large for North, Central and South America.

"The Republic of Transkei joins its fellow nations in condemning the brutal action of South Africa." — Sapa

103

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SM 9/11/77

Transkei backs ⁽¹⁰³⁾ anti-SA sanctions

NEW YORK. — Transkei supported the "strongest possible sanctions against South Africa," its official representative in New York, Mr Ngqondi Masimini, said in a letter to the New York Times yesterday.

But it reminded the world that unless it was allowed a separate identity, the three million "innocent citizens of Transkei" would also be punished by world action against South Africa.

"I must applaud the world's reaction to the recent series of outrages in South Africa. Those actions set the progress of blacks in that nation back many years," said Mr Masimini, who is officially called Umtata's Minister at Large for North, Central and South America.

"The Republic of Transkei joins its fellow nations in condemning the brutal action of South Africa." — Sapa.

Transkei official ¹⁰³ backs SA sanctions

The Argus Bureau ^{9/11/77}

NEW YORK. — A Transkei Government official has backed strong sanctions against South Africa, while making an indirect plea for official recognition of the independent homeland's status.

Mr. Ngqondi Masimini, applauding 'the world's reaction to the recent series of outrages,' says his country must nevertheless remind the world that 'unless they allow us our separate identity, they will also be punishing the innocent citizens of Transkei.'

The Washington-based Transkeian Minister at large for North, Central and South America, says

in a letter published in the New York Times: 'The Republic of Transkei joins its fellow nations in condemning the brutal action of South Africa.'

PARADOX

'There is, however, a paradox that we fear much of the world is unaware of.'

He says Transkei is totally dependent on South Africa for its economic welfare. But the territory had been denied world recognition.

'We must have diplomatic recognition to participate on our own in world commerce and build our own economy.'

Without diplomatic recognition, actions intended to 'punish the economy' of South Africa also affected Transkei.'

APARTHEID

Mr Masimini says: 'We have always been part of the fight against apartheid and all that it stands for.'

'As a predominantly black nation dedicated to an open society for all its citizens, Transkei should be a model, not an orphan, in the community of nations.'

Meanwhile in London, Mr Scobie Loblack, the director of the Transkei Information Centre, has taken to task a leading article in The Times concerning the status of Transkei nationals living in South Africa, the Argus Bureau reports.

in a letter published in the New York Times: 'The Republic of Transkei joins its fellow nations in condemning the brutal action of South Africa.'

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UNTRUE

He rejects as 'quite untrue' the assertion that Chief Matanzima's acceptance of independence was on condition that all Xhosas were Transkei nationals under all circumstances.

He adds in a letter to The Times today that the Government of Transkei regards the treatment of its citizens working in South Africa as 'totally unacceptable' and is taking up the matter with Pretoria.

Mr Loblack says Transkei would welcome support from the governments of Botswana, Malawi, Lesotho and Swaziland, whose citizens living in South Africa are similarly treated.

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CT-9/11/77 X 103

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“The Republic of Transkei joins its fellow nations in condemning the brutal action of South Africa.” — Sapa

Kaiser denies 103 backing boycott

UMTATA — Transkei's Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, denied yesterday that Transkei "supported the strongest possible sanctions against South Africa."

Chief Matanzima was reacting to a New York report quoting Transkei's official representative in the United States, Mr Ngqondi Masimini, as saying: "I must applaud the world's reaction to the recent series of outrages in the Republic of South Africa."

While Transkei was being denied official recognition by the world, she could not be expected to "cut her own nose to spite her face," Chief Matanzima said.

"It is doubtful if Mr Masimini even made the statement in question," he added.

Mr Masimini, who is officially called Transkei's

Minister at Large for North, Central and South America, is reported to have said the recent actions of the South African Government had set back the progress of South African blacks many years.

"The Republic of Transkei joins its fellow nations in condemning the brutal action of South Africa. We have always been part of the fight against apartheid and all that it stands for," the report quoted Mr Masimini as saying.

To date no top Transkeian leader has criticised the recent banings in South Africa.

Shortly before they were banned, Chief Matanzima attacked the South African Students Organisation, the Black People's Convention and the Black Community Programmes at a rally in Libode. — DDR.

Cape Times X
10/11/77 (103)
**Sanctions
support
repudiated**

UMTATA. — The Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, yesterday repudiated a statement purported to have been made by the Transkeian Minister-at-large in New York, Mr Leslie Masimini, that Transkei supported sanctions against South Africa.

Chief Matanzima was reacting to a newspaper report yesterday that Mr Masimini had issued a statement on Tuesday which said Transkei supported the "strongest possible sanctions against South Africa".

He said this statement was not the official decision of the Transkei Government.

"While Transkei is being denied official recognition by the world she cannot be expected to cut her own nose to spite her face.

"It is doubted if Mr Masimini even made the statement in question," Chief Matanzima said. — Sapa

Transkei 10/11/77 RDM Minister (103) resigns

Own Correspondent

UMTATA. — The Transkei Minister of the Interior, Miss Stella Sigcau, has resigned from the Cabinet; the Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, announced yesterday.

Miss Sigcau officially leaves her post at the beginning of next year.

However, the resignation is effective immediately because she has been on leave since September — and was not due back until January 1.

Yesterday Chief Matanzima said Miss Sigcau — the daughter of Transkei's State President, Chief Botha Sigcau — had not given reasons for her decision to leave the Cabinet.

When she first took leave it was said "ill health" was the reason.

Miss Sigcau herself could not be reached yesterday.

Until the end of the year Transkei's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr D Koyana, was doubling as Minister of the Interior, Chief Matanzima said.

Matanzima denies backing sanctions

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Own Correspondent

UMTATA. — Transkei's Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, yesterday denied that Transkei "supported the strongest possible sanctions" against South Africa.

He was reacting to a New York report quoting Transkei's official repre-

sentative in the US, Mr Ngqondi Masimini, as saying: "I must applaud the world's reaction to the recent series of outrages in South Africa."

Transkei was being denied official recognition by the world but she could not be expected to "cut her own nose to spite her face", the Transkei Prime

Minister said.

"It is doubtful whether Mr Masimini even made the statement."

Chief Matanzima said the statement that "Transkei backs anti-SA moves" — purported to have been made by Mr Masimini — was not the official decision of the Transkei Government.

Transkei row on SA sanctions

The Argus Correspondent

EAST LONDON.—Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, is heading for a showdown with his outspoken Minister-at-large in Washington about Transkei's position on sanctions against South Africa.

In a letter to the New York Times this week the Minister-at-large, Mr Ngqondo Masimini, said Transkei 'supported the strongest possible sanctions against South Africa.'

Chief Matanzima released a terse statement saying Mr Masimini's 'purported' statement was not the official decision of the Transkei government.

The Argus Bureau in Washington reports that Mr Masimini said today: 'It is a good thing to have action against South Africa, on that we agree in principle.'

QUALIFICATION

But, he added, when sanctions are applied against South Africa the likely people to suffer are the people of Transkei.

'The world has ignored the human rights of the people of Transkei.'

Mr Masimini acknowledged some disagreement in Umtata about the letter published in the New York Times.

He said there was some Government concern that his official publicised support for sanctions against South Africa might have been read outside the context of the disastrous effect such action would have on Transkei's economy.

Transkei X Minister forced to resign

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Argus 11/11/77

The Argus Correspondent

EAST LONDON —

Transkei's Interior Minister, Miss Stella Sigcau, was forced to resign earlier this week when a long-simmering row with the Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, came to an explosive climax.

Miss Sigcau, who had taken long leave from the Cabinet because she was pregnant, is reliably understood to have incurred the Prime Minister's wrath by granting Transkeian citizenship to a white man without consulting the Cabinet.

As Minister of the Interior, Miss Sigcau is responsible for granting citizenship to applicants who meet the usual requirements. The white applicant, a Mount Frere businessman who was one of the first whites to apply for citizenship, was granted his papers after he had successfully met these requirements.

WITHDRAWN

But apparently Chief Matanzima felt that as this applicant was white he should not have been granted citizenship without Cabinet approval. (The man's citizenship has since been withdrawn and he has had to re-apply.)

Miss Sigcau's unilateral decision led to several clashes in the Cabinet, and the Prime Minister was said to have shouted in a disrespectful manner at the daughter of the State President, Chief Botha Sigcau.

According to sources close to Miss Sigcau, she heard that the Prime Minister was about to send her a letter demanding her immediate resignation. Miss Sigcau pre-empted the decision by handing her resignation in before the letter reached her.

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Father claims police chief hit his son

UMTATA. — The father of a 10-year-old boy who was allegedly assaulted by Brigadier Elliot Cwele, Commissioner of Police in Transkei, told the Regional Court here yesterday that if the press had not played up the matter he might not have laid a charge of assault on behalf of his son.

Clayton Bubb, a standard one pupil at Umtata High School, was allegedly slapped in the face when he refused to sit down during a rugby match in August this year.

The boy's father, Mr Edward Bubb, said he did not report the matter to the police till a few days after the incident because he expected Brigadier Cwele to apologize.

Asked by Mr A L Ntanga, for the defence, if he had not allowed himself to be used to make a mountain out of a molehill, Mr Bubb replied that there were threats in the press that his son would be charged with criminal injuria. It was alleged that

Clayton had insulted and made fun of the policeman who ordered him to sit down during the rugby match.

"There is a possibility that if the press had not played up the matter I would not have laid a charge," he said. In his evidence Mr Bubb said he had seen a policeman order his son away from the side of the field. As his son moved towards him, Brigadier Cwele jumped up and grabbed the boy by the shoulder

and then slapped him across the face.

Mr Bubb said he intervened and Brigadier Cwele shouted at him saying: "I will kick you and your son to death, you bloody swine."

had a slightly swollen cheek. He said the boy did not need treatment.

Giving evidence, the boy said he did not know who slapped him and could not identify the person. He said he merely smiled at the policeman who ordered him to sit down, and did not say anything. He denied making faces at the policeman.

The hearing was postponed to November 24. — Sapa

Cap. Times 25/11/77
**Brigadier
 hit boy,
 fined R10**

UMTATA. — The Commissioner of Transkei Police, Brigadier Elliot Cwele, was yesterday fined R10 for assaulting Clayton Bubb, 10, during a rugby match in August.

Brigadier Cwele said his policemen were keeping order at the rugby match. Spectators near him complained to a police sergeant that the boy was obstructing their view.

Warrant Officer M Mahenze told the boy to either sit down or get away from the touchline. The boy started making faces at him, calling him a "kaffir policeman."

Brigadier Cwele said that was when he jumped up and remonstrated with the boy for fooling around with a policeman. He said he patted the boy on the face. He denied slapping him hard.

Giving judgment, Mr. A T Moll said the court was satisfied the boy had been assaulted and that there was no justification for the assault.

Four options will be offered in the second half of the year, viz.

- International Economics
- Welfare and Distribution
- Monetary Economics
- Labour Economics

Students must choose three out of the four options. Those intending to proceed to Honours III must take the Monetary option.

Five essays will be required during the year. For d.p. purposes students must do four out of the 5 essays (and attend 75% of the tutorial class).

June Test	15%	(7.30 pm Jameson Hall) (2/6/76)
Essays	5%	
End of Year Exam	80%	

There will be a test in September, in which case this will also count as 15%, and end of year exam 65%.

Those responsible for various sub-courses are :

- International Economics — D. Rees
- Monetary Economics — B. Kantor
- Welfare and Distribution — S. Archer

Any problems or queries now or during the year may be directed either to your tutor or to me (D. Rees - Room B250).



REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

STAATSKOERANT
 VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

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Vol. 149]

PRETORIA, 25 NOVEMBER 1977

[No. 5813

PROCLAMATION

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

No. R. 329, 1977

EXTRADITION AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF TRANSKEI, ENTERED INTO IN TERMS OF THE EXTRADITION ACT, 1962 (ACT 67 OF 1962)

The Extradition Agreement contained in the Annexure hereto, entered into with the Government of the Republic of Transkei, is hereby published in accordance with section 2 (3) (a) of the Extradition Act, 1962 (Act 67 of 1962).

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Seventeenth day of November, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-seven.

N. DIEDERICHS, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

J. T. KRUGER.

ANNEXURE

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF TRANSKEI RELATING TO EXTRADITION

PREAMBLE

Whereas the Government of the Republic of South Africa and the Government of the Republic of Transkei recognise the friendly relations existing between the two Governments and their peoples; and

Whereas the Government of the Republic of South Africa and the Government of the Republic of Transkei are desirous to regulate by mutual agreement the relations between the Republic of South Africa and the Republic of Transkei in the sphere of extradition of offenders;

PROKLAMASIE

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

No. R. 329, 1977

UITLEWERINGSOOREENKOMS TUSSEN DIE REGERING VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA EN DIE REGERING VAN DIE REPUBLIEK TRANSKEI, AANGEGAAN INGEVOLGE DIE WET OP UITLEWERING, 1962 (WET 67 VAN 1962)

Die Uitleweringsooreenkoms vervat in die Bylae hiervan, aangegaan met die Regering van die Republiek Transkei, word hierby ooreenkomstig artikel 2 (3) (a) van die Wet op Uitlewering, 1962 (Wet 67 van 1962), gepubliseer.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Sewentiende dag van November Eenduisend Negehonderd Sewe-en-sewentig.

N. DIEDERICHS, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

J. T. KRUGER.

BYLAE

OOREENKOMS TUSSEN DIE REGERING VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA EN DIE REGERING VAN DIE REPUBLIEK TRANSKEI MET BETREKKING TOT UITLEWERING

AANHEF

Nademaal die Regering van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika en die Regering van die Republiek Transkei die vriendskaplike betrekkinge wat tussen die twee Regerings en hulle mense bestaan, erken; en

Nademaal die Regering van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika en die Regering van die Republiek Transkei begerig is om by wyse van onderlinge ooreenkoms die betrekkinge tussen die Republiek van Suid-Afrika en die Republiek Transkei op die gebied van uitlewering van oortreders te reël;

D.D. 28/11/77 103

Another R10m from overseas for Transkei

EAST LONDON — Foreign industrialists who invested large amounts in Transkei in the past three years, have stimulated additional foreign investment which can amount to a further R10-million, says Mr Franko Maritz, chairman and managing director of the Transkei Development Corporation.

Mr Maritz and the manager of the corporation, Mr Roy Gammie, returned recently from an extended European tour, which included investment negotiations with eight leading industrialists.

The meetings were arranged by overseas industrialists who bore fruit from considerable in-

vestments in Transkei in the past three years.

"It was the most striking proof of overseas confidence in Transkei we've ever experienced, and it took place at a time when the UN's attacks on Southern Africa were at their peak. Industrialists and businessmen were not in the least affected by them," Mr Maritz said.

In France they had talks with one of that country's major banking concerns, which has interests in a leading French civil engineering company. The latter is considering the establishment of road, bridge and electricity undertakings in Transkei, and the bank will provide financing for these projects.

Talks were also held with the Total Oil Company, the only oil company which has formed a subsidiary in Transkei, known as Total Transkei (Pty) Ltd. Total controls 51 per cent of the shares, while the 49 per cent balance is held in trust for Transkeian citizens by the TDC.

Mr Maritz says Total's managing director in South Africa, Mr Alfons Hough, took the lead in forming the new company.

"The company's head office in Paris has absolute faith in its investment in Transkei, and has assured us of future co-operation and support", Mr Maritz said.

In Zurich, a big Swiss company, with established interests in Southern Africa, indicated its inten-

tion of establishing an industry in Transkei for the manufacture of domestic utensils like pots, pans, dishes and jars.

In West Germany they spent three days negotiating with one of the world's largest manufacturers of prefabricated wooden homes for the local as well as the export market.

Transkei is well endowed with wood, and Mr Maritz is of the opinion that an industry of this nature can give Transkei one of its biggest economic boosts to date.

In Italy, talks were conducted with four different industrialists interested in the tanning of Transkeian skins and hides for the manufacture of protective leather products and leather gloves for exclusive export to Europe.

Two of Transkei's main overseas investors are Italian industrialists with a combined investment of more than R10-million in the textile industry.

In Greece, a shipping magnate offered the TDC a R10-million loan for development purposes at extremely attractive rates.

"Some of the industrialists have already arrived in Transkei for further talks. A significant aspect is that most of the industrialists want to manufacture goods for export which, in turn, will provide millions of rand to Transkei in foreign exchange", Mr Maritz concluded. — DDR . . .

Truter trial: witness alleges police force

103

UMTATA — The trial in which two men are accused of murdering the Professor of Afrikaans at the University of Transkei, Prof Hendrik Truter, on July 9 came to an early halt when the first State witness said she had been forced to make a statement to the police.

Mr Mzwandile Yenana and Mr Badanile Nunu both pleaded not guilty to the professor's murder before Mr Justice Rose-Innes.

Mr T. Fourie, appearing for the State, said the State would say that Prof Truter picked up a certain woman at about 7 pm on July 9 in Sutherland Street, Umtata.

The two went to a hotel where they met another woman. They then went to the "so-called black location" where they entered a house and consumed liquor.

Mr Fourie said Mr Yenana and Mr Nunu were present.

The two men asked Prof Truter for a lift into town

and the five people left for town.

The State's evidence was that the car stopped on the way and Prof Truter was to have sexual relations with one of the women. The professor was attacked by the two men and killed.

When Mr Fourie asked Miss Nokwanda Mbali if she was walking down Sutherland Street at about 7 pm on July 9, Miss Mbali said that was not correct.

She said she had made a statement because she was assaulted by the police.

She denied knowing the two accused until the case had started and said she had never seen the professor.

Mr Fourie asked the court for an adjournment of the case to interview other State witnesses.

When the case was adjourned Miss Mbali burst into tears and left the court wailing. — DDR.

holders of long-term government stock
insurance companies - "capitve market".
er private financial institutions
(-banking)

anking Sector:

ommercial banks - short - term
overnment stock and Treasury bills
legal minimum reserve requirement.

eserve Bank - hold approx. 2% government stock
- keep deposits of government/
stabilization account.

(4) Loan levies - the tax paying public.

Foreign (5) Overseas capital markets.

(Addendum: Some description of the workings of the capitive market and methods of obtaining loan finance by certain public organisations.)

B. Major types of government accounts

(1) Revenue

(2) Loan

(3) Exchequer (= Revenue plus Loan plus SWA plus Bantu Education)

Three jailed for payroll snatch

103

DD

30/11/77

UMTATA — Three men were sentenced to a total of 42 years imprisonment for their part in a R26 000 payroll snatch near Idutywa on January 13, in which a police sergeant was shot dead.

The three, who pleaded not guilty to the murder of Sergeant Henry Mfana Ndwandwa, pleaded guilty to robbery with aggravating circumstances.

The Chief Justice of Transkei, Mr Justice G. Munnik, accepted their pleas.

The court heard that the robbery itself was executed by two men who were not present in court, Dan Mdodana and Ntsikelelo Ngocongolo, who were accompanied by Bangalizqa Ntuli, who was sentenced to 15 years by the judge.

Mr Munnik said it was common cause that Dan Mdodana and Ngocongolo had both been sentenced to death for their part in an armed robbery at Mount Coke, in which they killed someone.

The robbery was discussed between Dan Mdodana and Ntuli at Mdantsane originally.

Hardleys Mdodana,

who was sentenced to 20 years imprisonment, was approached by Dan Mdodana, who requested two firearms.

Hardleys knew about the Mount Coke murder when he supplied the weapons, one of which he got from Mandla Rani, who was sentenced to seven years imprisonment. Rani received R200 for lending his revolver for the robbery.

Dan Mdodana and Ngocongolo arrived at a store where the pension money was to be paid out. They threatened an armed policeman who was present, demanding to know where the money was.

A shot was fired into the ground, and then more shots were fired. Ntuli went into the store to investigate, and said in a statement he tried to prevent Ngocongolo shooting the policeman in the head, but he fired and a bullet went through Ntuli's arm.

Earlier the court heard from Umtata's chief magistrate, Mr J. de Beer, how pension payments every two months were causing "sleepless nights," and how staff were "scared to death" to go out paying pensions to the aged and disabled. —

DDR

HOMELANDS - TRANSKEI - GENERAL

AUG '77 - OCT '77

N. Mercury 16/5/77
SUGAR STUDIES
UMTATA — The Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Mr. Saul Ndzomo yesterday announced that feasibility studies for sugar planting in Transkei had been completed.
The area under study was land bordering the new tea project at Majola near Port St. Johns and at the coastal areas of the Lusikisiki and Bizana districts.
The results of the studies were favourable.
(Sapa.)

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BOOST FOR TEA IN TRANSKEI

UMTATA — Transkei will soon have its own tea corporation with a managing company to be formed to develop and process tea. Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Mr. Saul Ndzumo announced here yesterday.

He said Transkei had appointed a South African-based overseas company, Lugg Harrison and Associates, as managing agents of the company to be formed. It would manage the tea estates at Magwa, near Lusikisiki, and at Majola, near Port St. Johns.

v. M. ...
The minister said his department had proved that tea could be grown in Transkei and a stage had been reached where it would be to the advantage of the Government for the tea industry to be managed by private enterprise.

The Transkei Government had already invested R3 500 000 in tea development with sales amounting to about R1 000 000 annually.

The tea industry was expected to absorb about 9 600 labourers.—(Sapa.)

For the
the Fact

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1	9	3	4	0	5	8	27	71
2	4	5	6	7	5	2	29	106
3	3	6	3	4	6	3	25	87
4	11	11	5	6	2	0	35	163
5	4	4	5	5	3	3	24	88
6	13	7	6	1	0	3	30	143

(104)
(103)

A full minute of the proceedings will be circulated to all members in due course.

5 August 1977

(Prof.) A.H.R.E. PAAP
Dean, Faculty of Arts

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Kaiser meets Vorster today

JOHANNESBURG — The Prime Minister of Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, disclosed yesterday that he was to discuss "serious matters of state" with his South African counterpart, Mr Vorster, when they meet today.

The Transkei Government claims more "white" land in East Griqualand and wants people of Transkei origin to be given the option to choose whether they want to remain South African citizens.

Speaking at a luncheon given by the Mayor of Johannesburg, Chief Matanzima said his visit was a formal one during which he and Mr Vorster would exchange views and "bridge our differences and destroy all reactionary differences" which he said must be settled amicably.

Chief Matanzima was accompanied by Chief George Ntabankulu, Minister of Local Government and Land Tenure, and Transkei's Ambassador to South Africa, Prof M. Njisane.

On his arrival at the Waterkloof air base in Pretoria yesterday, Chief Matanzima was met by Mr Vorster, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr R. F. Botha, and Prof Njisane.

Chief Matanzima and Mr Vorster received the general salute from a contingent of black and white South African troops, accompanied by the South African Army band.

This is Chief Matanzima's first official state visit to South Africa. — DDC-SAPA.

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Chief Matanzima also told the audience that Transkei would continue to "lean on South Africa and those who are willing to give us support in our development."

According to informed sources, two of the matters likely to come up at the talks are additional land for Transkei and citizenship.

Umtata gets a new bank

D.D. 15/9/77 104

UMTATA — The industrialisation of Transkei was the only answer to counteract the prevailing unhealthy economic conditions and to encourage prosperity in financial institutions, Transkei's Minister of Finance, Mr Tsepo Letlaka, said last night.

By virtue of their money - flow - control characteristics, the commercial banks could stimulate circulation of temporary idle funds for productive employment.

As far as the new bank was concerned, much would depend on how it utilised its profits for the benefit of Transkei as well as its basic philosophy and outlook on the role Transkei should play in the "inexorable process" of uplifting the blacks in Transkei and in the rest of Southern Africa and Africa as a whole.

Speaking at the opening of the African Bank of South Africa in Umtata, Mr Letlaka said: "As a free enterprise country the Government of Transkei does not have any objection to the entry into our system of a new bank such as the African Bank of South Africa."

He said the economic development of Transkei or any other country was closely bound with sound financial institutions and monetary stability.

"This is the crunch — that is where the major significance of your advent to the financial lies," he said. — DDR.

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Agriculture has high priority

The development of a market-orientated primary industry —

agriculture — is one of Transkei's major problems, but is already receiving serious attention on Government level. Once a breakthrough is made here it leaves no doubt that a major part of the country's economic problems will be solved.

There are, however, inhibiting factors such as the many traditions, people leaving the country to seek an income in South Africa and the reluctance to change.

The Government also realises the fact that it is important for Transkei to become self-sufficient and not to be dependent on other countries for its essential food supplies. If, for example, Transkei produces the maize it is capable of producing, it would be a rich country, but, unfortunately, this potential is underestimated by many people.

The Minister of Agriculture, Mr Soul Nd-zumo, has on a previous occasion pinpointed a major problem in Transkei Agriculture when he criticised farmers for being too lazy to work for themselves — that they were so used to working for somebody else that the introduction of a freehold land tenure system would

have to wait until the people fully realised its implications.

Already the Department of Agriculture is actively engaged in getting the people to appreciate a market-orientated economy. The idea is to have Agricultural projects throughout Transkei. This, plus the introduction of a freehold land tenure system, will be a great step towards improved agriculture.

A major obstacle to bridge here is to get the chiefs to agree to a freehold system. The seriousness of this matter is borne out by the fact that during this year's National Assembly it was unanimously agreed that the present system of agriculture had failed, and the decision to appoint a commission of inquiry.

Added proof of the Government's determined efforts to improve agriculture is the record agriculture budget of R4 million for the new financial year.

Although the agricultural potential of Transkei has been barely scratched, it can already boast considerable improvements in the establishment of irrigation schemes, agricultural college and experimental farm and other agricultural projects. In spite of this its actual



Chief Kaiser Matanzima, a keen farmer, is seen here inspecting the cattle on his farm near Qamata.

potential can be seen in the fact that present production is only five per cent of potential.

Since 1968 the gross value of agricultural production has increased from R24 million to R53,3 million in 1974. There should be reason for optimism as only five per cent of the land is used.

If this figure could be increased to only 50 per cent of its full potential, the gross value of agricultural and forestry production could be pushed up to R500 million a year which would increase the gross national income per capita from R129 to R1 300.

The Department's agricultural products are

projects at Butterworth and Lusikisiki are run by the Government, but the TDIC undertakes harvesting, transporting and processing of the fibre.

Some 1 780 ha are planted with phormium tenax and produces about 19 860 t of leaves at a gross sales value of R45 684.

forestry potential and a great deal of attention will have to be given to forestry as a generator of income and employment opportunity. Government has already decided forestry must be doubled within a decade.

Yes, the Transkei Department of Agriculture undoubted,

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mostly industrial crops such as tea projects at Magwa and Majola which provide employment for 2 265 people and cover an area of 970 ha yielding 167,5 t of dried tea a year.

This project is to be re-orientated and expanded so local labour can be settled permanently on the projects. The Government wants the people to feel that the tea industry "belongs to them" — that they must want to live and work there permanently with their families. The phormium tenax

Coffee plantations cover 210 ha and projects are being developed at Lambasi and Intsimbi. A processing plant for coffee is planned at Lambasi.

Pyrethrum plantations are in the Umzinkulu highlands and other experimental plantations have been planned at Kentani and Qanata.

Forestry production had a gross sales value of R1,4 million in 1973-74. The topography and climate of the territory ensures a favourable

realises it faces a tremendous challenge, but the potential is there and the expansion and improvement of agricultural production offers exciting opportunities for agro-economic development and it will rate as a high priority in this new independent state. In this the assistance of the Transkei Development Corporation will play a very important role. To date, it has already contributed considerably and will undoubtedly step up its activities in the years to come.

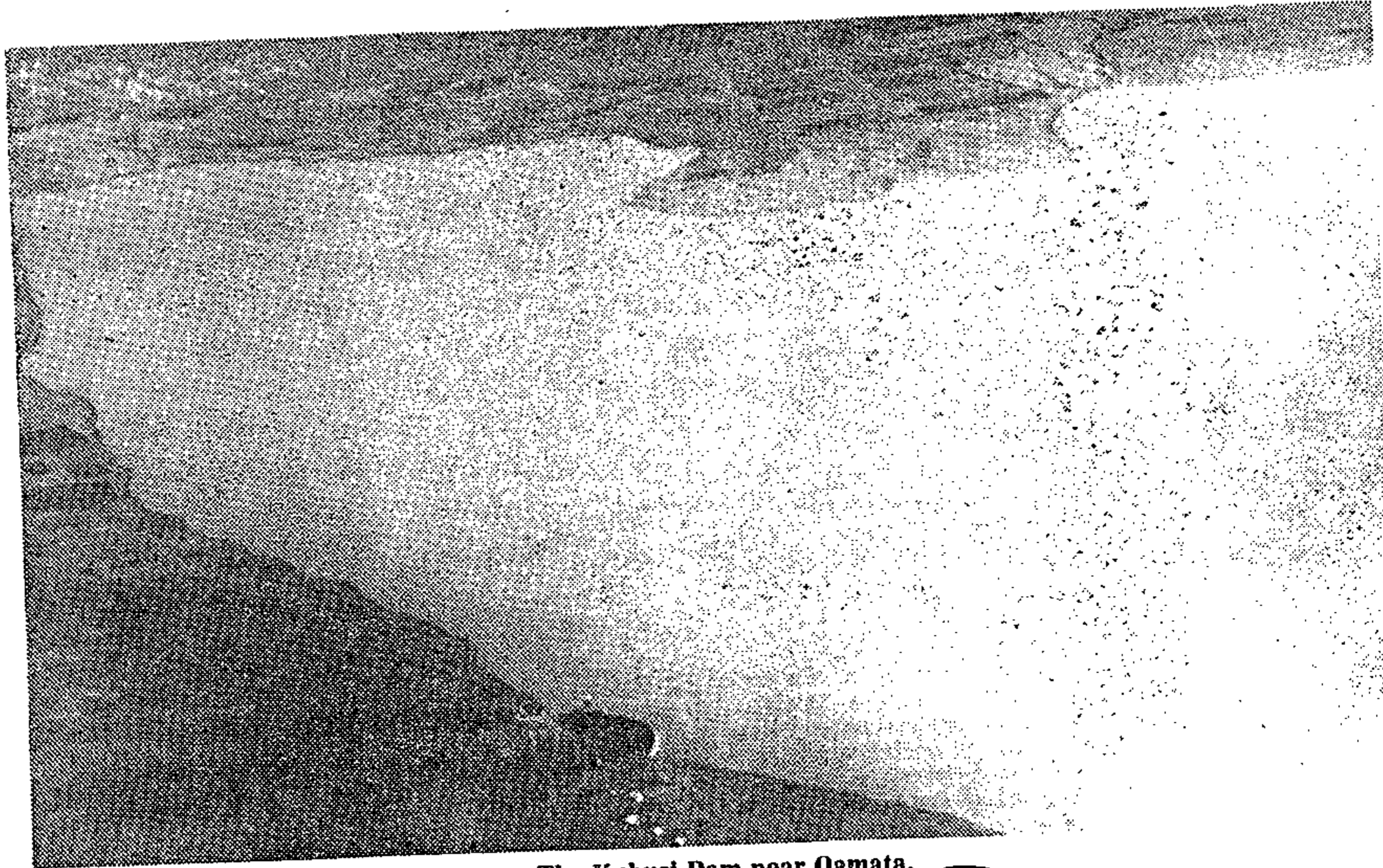


Tea leaves being picked at Magwa

20/10/77

104 26/10/77

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The Kubusi Dam near Qamata.

Supp. To the D.D. 26/10/77

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Land of beauty and contrast

The Transkei — a country of beauty and contrast — can be divided into five major agro-economic forming regions: The coastal strip, the thornveld region, the interior plateau, the mixed farming regions and the mountain grazing region.

The coastal strip is about 50 m wide and extends from the Natal border in the north to the Great Kei River in the south and is between the Indian Ocean in the east and the thornveld region in the west.

The average rainfall on the strip varies between 800 mm to 1 200 mm a year with the heaviest rainfall between October and March.

The coastal areas are rich in indigenous forests such as ironwood, white ironwood and blackwood. Between the large trees there is a dense mass of shrubs and creepers and some grass.

The coastal area is an extension of the sugar belt and the conditions are particularly suitable for the cultivation of maize, sugar cane, tea, coffee beans, cotton and tropical fruit.

The thornveld region falls between the coastal region and the interior plateau and there is little climatic difference to the coastal strip.

The vegetation consists of isolated clumps of thorn trees and bushes with large expanses of grassland in between and its agricultural potential is mainly in the cultivation of sub-tropical fruit, commercial crops and small stock.

The interior plateau takes up about 65 per cent of the total area of the Transkei. Bordering on the thornveld region, it forms the rest of the Transkeian interior except for the mixed farming region and the mountain grazing region in the south-west and north-west of the

Transkei.

This region has a summer rainfall of between 600 mm and 1 200 mm a year, mainly between November and March and the vegetation consists mainly of sourveld.

As one of the best mixed farming regions in Southern Africa, the region could yield a good return per unit input, if the soil was used to the optimum.

Much needs to be done in soil planning and conservation in the Transkei. The country's agricultural land is its most important resource and a concerted effort will have to be made to end the over-cropping and over-grazing of the past and to prevent further soil erosion and repair damage already done.

Soil planning also includes the protection and improvement of water resources, indigenous grass species, forests and the top soil.

Planning in the Transkei has already been completed including a draft plan for occupation which has 62 per cent completed by the end of 1975.

About 18,5 per cent of the Transkei's total area can be used for the cultivation of dry-land crops and of the arable land, 87 per cent is used. There is about 2 340 ha of irrigable land of which 75 per cent is in use. Two new irrigation schemes — Qamata and Ncora — are being developed which should increase the irrigable land to about 10 000 ha. Part of the Qamata scheme is already under irrigation.

tage of proper weed control, fertilisation and adequate plant population.

Prof Graven said it was envisaged that a comprehensive research programme embracing a large number of different crops would be initiated in the near future.

but at present agriculture and horticulture play a secondary role to stock farming.

Agricultural co-operatives have been formed and they have a membership of some 17 000. There are also various stock improvement schemes and dairy associations all of which have been established to provide farmers with advice, loan facilities and marketing channels.

The Department of Co-operative Planning Department of Agriculture, is now planning to plant co-operative experiments with maize and other crops in each of the 25 magisterial areas of the Transkei. In this the Department of Crop Science of the University of Fort Hare, had been consulted.

According to the Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture of Fort Hare, Professor E.H. Graven, the approach to the problem was one of gradual upgrading of farming systems of the Transkei to the level of intensive agriculture.

This year's experiments will concentrate on demonstrating the advan...



The industrial sites at Butterworth.

Public relations aims to assist industrialists — Maritz

By J. P. Maritz, industrial and public liaison manager of TDC

Some six years ago, at the time when the development programme in the Transkei and the Ciskei was beginning to accelerate drastically, the need for establishing an industrial and public relations division became apparent.

Up to that stage, contact with industry in the Witwatersrand-Pretoria-Vereeniging complex, which represents South

Africa's major industrial concentration, was made through various channels in the organisation. With the completion of a sophisticated infrastructure however, industry now had to be canvassed on a more professional and concentrated basis. In the process, the public liaison function in the Corporation was incorporated in this division.

Despite the attractive decentralisation programme, such as economic

viability factors, and others, has to be maintained. Industrialists do not as a rule, apply direct to the Corporation to decentralise.

It is also the function of this division, to present the all-important image of the Corporation objectively to the world, in its history-making function of implementing the South African Government's policy of development of the South African black homelands. The concept therefore, that this is the division of the managing director, is a sound one as it acts as a prop, supporting him in the mammoth task of image projecting, public addresses, press releases, and general organisational duties. Policy matters and statements, the prerogative of the managing director, can only be handled by this division on his instructions.

The Transkei which became a sovereign independent black state in 1976, will, as natural result of independence require an even greater concentrated effort in its industrial development, in order to ensure organised, orderly and balanced establishment of a vast number of industries in a comparatively short period.

On the other hand, the industrial development in the Ciskei will retain its rate of industrial growth. It is therefore of prime importance that this division in the Corporation will at all times be geared in such a way, that full and comprehensive service to both homelands will always be maintained.

Our contribution towards the massive but exciting task of South Africa's homeland development policy, will as in the past, be continued with dedication and loyalty. This attitude of each employee, is undoubtedly one of the main reasons for the success so far achieved by this Corporation.



Mr. J. P. Maritz

HOMELANDS - TRANSKEI - GENERAL

DECEMBER 1977

Killed before family

(e) A ZULU tribesman was gunned down in front of his wife and son by one of three men who approached their kraal wearing balaclavas, a Supreme Court judge heard yesterday.

(f) The dead man's 20-year-old son, Mr. Phillip Qwabe, was giving evidence at the trial of Mr. Bonginkosi Mngomezulu (35) who appeared in the Supreme Court, Camperdown, on six charges of murder and seven of attempted murder.

(g) The shooting took place one Sunday in March 1975.

(h) Mr. Qwabe was staying with his parents in the Machobeni Bantu Reserve.

He said his father, Mr. Joseph Qwabe, stepped out

of their hut and was shot in the head.

Three men wearing balaclavas walked up to the spot where his father was lying. He said one of them placed his rifle near his father's thigh and fired another shot.

Mr. Qwabe was not able to identify the killers. They ran off without exposing their faces.

Mr. Peri Myeni, the next

witness, told of an attempt on his life in the same area the following month.

He was out herding his cattle when a shot was fired from bushes nearby.

He said the bullet passed under his armpit and grazed his overall.

Mr. Myeni identified the man who shot at him as Mr. Mngomezulu, the accused.

The killings and attempted killings, which took place in the Ingwavuma District, Zululand, between July 1974 and January last year, were sparked by a split in the Mngomezulu tribe following a disagreement over the election of a new chief.

Mr. Justice van Heerden adjourned the hearing until Tuesday.

III

A. Various sources of loan finance

- Domestic
- (1) Public debt commissioners,
 - kind of financial intermediary
 - main holders of long-term government stock
 - function
 - (2) Other holders of long-term government stock
 - insurance companies - "captive market".
 - other private financial institutions (non-banking)
 - (3) The Banking Sector:
 - (a) Commercial banks - short - term government stock and Treasury bills
 - legal minimum reserve requirement.
 - (b) Reserve Bank - hold approx. 2% government stock
 - keep deposits of government/stabilization account.
 - (4) Loan levies - the tax paying public.
- Foreign
- (5) Overseas capital markets.

(Addendum: Some description of the workings of the captive market and methods of obtaining loan finance by certain public organisations.)

B. Major types of government accounts

- (1) Revenue
- (2) Loan
- (3) Exchequer (= Revenue plus Loan plus SWA plus Bantu Education)

Judge

N M

stops

3/12/77 (107)

union

talks

Court Reporter

THE secretary and treasurer of the Transport and General Workers' Union have been interdicted by a Durban judge from holding, addressing or participating in a general meeting called for Sunday.

The order was made by Mr. Justice Léon after an urgent application by the union.

Secretary Miss Isabella Shongwe and treasurer Mr. Henson Xolo must show cause by February 6 why the interdict should not be made final.

The chairman of the Shop Stewards' Council, Mr. Daniel Khumalo, said that since February a rift had been developing between supporters of Miss Shongwe and Mr. Xolo and those who backed the other members of the executive committee.

Control

Mr. Khumalo said he believed Miss Shongwe's group was trying to gain control of the union by unconstitutional means.

The executive committee had decided to dispense with Miss Shongwe's services and had dismissed her but she had refused to hand over the union's books.

She had indicated she would work with another committee that had been formed.

Mr. Khumalo said an annual general meeting that had not been called for a majority of the shop stewards or the executive committee, had been arranged for Sunday at the Karate Hall in Gale Street.

Harm

The union would suffer irreparable harm if the meeting was not stopped, he stated.

The membership of the union was about 30 000. A meeting called by people, the majority of whom were not members of the executive, would cause nothing but frustration, dismay and confusion.

It was possible that Miss Shongwe and Mr. Xolo would use the meeting to discredit some of the members of the executive, Mr. Khumalo said.

Mr. Z. Yacoob (instructed by M. C. Moodliar and Company) appeared for the union and Mr. P. Pretorius (instructed by Leslie Weinberg and Company) for Miss Shongwe and Mr. Xolo.

Inkatha no to candidature of Nxumalo

NATAL 8/12/77 African Affairs
MERCURY Correspondent

107

THE Mhlabatini branch of Inkatha has rejected the candidature of KwaZulu's Minister of Education, Mr. J. A. W. Nxumalo, for the forthcoming Zulu elections.

The Mercury learned yesterday that Mr. Nxumalo, a Cabinet minister since the earliest days of the Zulu Territorial Authority, was nominated but received the least number of votes of the three people who stood for nomination.

Mr. Nxumalo, who had a serious heart attack last year, said yesterday he had decided not to contest the constituency as an independent, but would support the two men nominated by the branch.

The names of the two candidates were still confidential, he said.

At the same time a number of nominations were declared irregular by the Inkatha screening committee at Ulundi and returned to the branches for review.

A source close to the Government said that Mr. Walter Kanye, a former Minister of Community Affairs, and Mr. M. A. Zuza, at one time a representative of the King, Paramount Chief Goodwill, in the Legislative Assembly, were nominated by the Nongoma branch of Inkatha.

Ulundi has since instructed Nongoma to review these nominations because, said the official, "they did not comply with nomination regulations."

Mr. Kanye resigned from the Cabinet following an attack on him by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and other members at the last Inkatha General Conference.

Mr. Zuza was the centre of a controversy when his representation of the King was last year rejected by the Legislative Assembly.

An official said there was nothing to prevent these men standing as independents in the February election.

Umbumbulu, which sent ten names to Ulundi, has been told to review its nominations because the screening committee wants only two from that district.

Other nominations include that of Chief Mhlabanzima Maphumulo, the organiser of the defunct iNala Party recently found guilty of misconduct at a court of inquiry ordered by the Zulu Cabinet.

KwaZulu

NM 9/12/77

election

(107)

women

African Affairs Reporter

THREE women have been nominated by their Inkatha branches to stand for the KwaZulu general election in February, it was announced at Ulundi yesterday.

So far the organisation has nominated candidates to fight the elections in 19 constituencies.

Other names will be announced later.

The women candidates are Mrs. Willie Yengwa (in Umlazi), Mrs. A. L. Hlatshwayo (in Mapumulo) and Mrs. G. S. Ngubane (in Enseleni).

Dr. A. H. Zulu, former Bishop of Zululand, has been nominated, so have Dr. Frank Mdlalose (Madadeni), Dr. S. P. Maseko (Madadeni) and Dr. Dennis Madide (Hlabisa), who is KwaZulu's Minister for Interior.

A former Secretary of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, Mr. Gideon Mdlalose, who resigned last month to stand in the election, has been nominated for the constituency of Nqutu.

So far only two candidates have announced that they will stand as independents.

They are Mrs. S. Gogo and Mr. R. S. Mkhize, who will contest Mpumalanga.

Chief Mhlabunzima Maphumulo was nominated by the Mpumalanga Regional Authority.

He was one of three chiefs from his area nominated for appointment to a non-elective chief's seat in the house.

No. R. 2522

9 December 1977

MOLEFE TRIBE, NQUTU DISTRICT.—ESTABLISHMENT OF A BANTU TRIBAL AUTHORITY

The State President has been pleased in terms of—

(i) section 5 (1) (a) of the Bantu Administration Act, 1927 (Act 38 of 1927), to define the boundaries of the area of the Molefe Tribe under Chief Elphas Molefe in the Nqutu District in accordance with the accompanying Schedule;

(ii) section 2 of the Bantu Authorities Act, 1951 (Act 68 of 1951), to establish a Bantu tribal authority to be known as the Molefe Tribal Authority, in respect of the said Tribe and in respect of the area of the said Tribe as defined in the said Schedule.

No. R. 2522

9 Desember 1977

MOLEFE-STAM, DISTRIK NQUTU.—INSTELLING VAN 'N BANTOESTAMOWERHEID

Dit het die Staatspresident behaag om kragtens—

(i) artikel 5 (1) (a) van die Bantoe-administrasie Wet, 1927 (Wet 38 van 1927), die grense van die gebied van die Molefe-stam onder kaptein Elphas Molefe in die distrik Nqutu te bepaal ooreenkomstig bygaande Bylae;

(ii) artikel 2 van die Wet op Bantoeowerhede, 1951 (Wet 68 van 1951), ten opsigte van genoemde Stam en ten opsigte van die gebied van genoemde Stam, soos omskryf in genoemde Bylae, 'n Bantoeestamowerheid in te stel wat as die Molefe-stamowerheid bekend sal staan.

SCHEDULE

AREA OF THE MOLEFE TRIBE AND MOLEFE TRIBAL AUTHORITY IN THE NQUTU DISTRICT

(The beacons referred to in the following area description are indicated on the plan attached to Survey Records 37/1977 filed in the offices of the Secretary for Bantu Administration and Development and the Magistrate, Nqutu.)

Commencing from the confluence of the Batshe River with the Buffalo River; thence upstream with the Batshe River to its source at Beacon A; thence in consecutive straight lines to Beacons B, C, D, E, F, G, H, J, K, L, M, N, P; thence downstream with the Mbandula Stream to its confluence with the Sibiyela Stream; thence in consecutive straight lines to Beacons Q, R, S, T; thence downstream with the Mantsholana Stream to its confluence with the Ngwebeni Stream; thence downstream with the Ngwebeni Stream to its confluence with the Nondweni Stream; thence downstream with the Nondweni Stream to its confluence with the Sibiyela Stream; thence in north-westerly and north-easterly directions along the boundaries of the following farms so as to exclude them from the area:

Lot 4 Nondweni 10634, Lot 3 Nondweni 12708, Lot 2 Nondweni 12746, Lot 1 Nondweni 13709, Townlands of Nondweni, Lot 6 Nondweni 10878, Lot 7 Nondweni 12865, Lot 8 Nondweni 10840, Lot 9 Nondweni 13264 to the north-eastern beacon of Lot 9; thence upstream with the Mvunyana Stream to its confluence with the Jojozi Stream; thence upstream with the Jojozi Stream to its source at Beacon MA; thence in consecutive straight lines to Beacons MB, MC and surveyor's beacon Telezi 33, thence downstream with the Vugama Stream to Beacon MD; thence in consecutive straight lines to Beacons ME, MF, MG, MH, MJ, MK, ML, MM, MN; thence upstream with the Mvunyana Stream in a general northerly and north-westerly direction along the boundaries of the farms Trado 133, Welgelegen of Kandaspunt 488 to the most westerly beacon of Welgelegen of Kandaspunt 488 so as to exclude them from the area; thence downstream with the Mdlenevu River to its confluence with the Blood River; thence downstream with the Blood River to the most north-easterly beacon of the farm Vechtkop 168; thence along the eastern boundary of the farm Vechtkop 168 to the southernmost beacon of this farm so as to exclude it from the area; thence downstream with the Blood River to its confluence with the Buffalo River; thence downstream with the Buffalo River to the point of commencement.

(File F53/1474/3)

No. R. 2524

9 December 1977

REDEFINITION OF THE TOWNSHIP OF KWA-MASHU, KWAZULU

I, Willem Adriaan Cruywagen, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, acting on behalf of the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development by virtue of the powers vested in him by regulation 4 (1) (b) of Chapter 1 of the Regulations for the Administration and Control of Townships in Bantu Areas, published under Proclamation R. 293 of 1962, hereby amend Government Notice R. 462 of 1977 by the substitution for the Schedule thereto of the accompanying Schedule.

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs.

(File T60/4/1720/2)

BYLAE

GEBIED VAN DIE MOLEFE-STAM EN DIE MOLEFE-STAMOWERHEID IN DIE DISTRIK NQUTU

(Die bakens waarna verwys word in die hieropvolgende gebiedsomskrywing is aangetoon op die plan aangeheg by Meetstukke 37/1977 wat bewaar word in die kantore van die Sekretaris van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling en die Magistraat, Nqutu.)

Begin vanaf die samevloei van die Batsherivier met die Buffelsrivier; daarvandaan stroomop met die Batsherivier tot sy oorsprong by Baken A; daarvandaan in agtereenvolgende reguit lyne na Bakens B, C, D, E, F, G, H, J, K, L, M, N, P; daarvandaan stroomaf met die Mbandulastroom tot sy samevloei met die Sibiyelastroom; daarvandaan in agtereenvolgende reguit lyne na Bakens Q, R, S, T; daarvandaan stroomaf met die Mantsholanastroom tot by sy samevloei met die Ngwebenistroom; daarvandaan stroomaf met die Ngwebenistroom tot by sy samevloei met die Nondwenistroom; daarvandaan stroomaf met die Nondwenistroom tot by sy samevloei met die Sibiyelastroom; daarvandaan in noordwestelike en noordoostelike rigtings langs die grense van die volgende plase om hulle uit te sluit uit die gebied:

Lot 4 Nondweni 10634, Lot 3 Nondweni 12708, Lot 2 Nondweni 12746, Lot 1 Nondweni 13709, Nondwenidorpsgronde, Lot 6 Nondweni 10878, Lot 7 Nondweni 12865, Lot 8 Nondweni 10840, Lot 9 Nondweni 13264 tot by die noordoostelike baken van Lot 9; daarvandaan stroomop met die Mvunyanastroom tot by sy samevloei met die Jojozistroom; daarvandaan stroomop met die Jojozistroom tot by sy oorsprong by Baken MA; daarvandaan in agtereenvolgende reguit lyne na Bakens MB, MC en die landmetersbaken Telezi 33; daarvandaan stroomaf met die Vugamastroom tot by Baken MD; daarvandaan met agtereenvolgende reguit lyne na Bakens ME, MF, MG, MH, MJ, MK, ML, MM, MN; daarvandaan stroomop met die Mvunyanastroom in 'n algemeen noord en noordwestelike rigting langs die grense van die plase Trado 133, Welgelegen van Kandaspunt 488 tot die mees westelike baken van Welgelegen van Kandaspunt 488 om hulle uit te sluit uit die gebied; daarvandaan stroomaf met die Mdlenevurivier tot by sy samevloei met die Bloedrivier; daarvandaan stroomaf met die Bloedrivier tot by die mees noordoostelike baken van die plaas Vechtkop 168; daarvandaan langs die oostelike grens van die plaas Vechtkop 168 tot die mees suidelike baken van die plaas om dit uit te sluit uit die gebied; daarvandaan stroomaf met die Bloedrivier tot by sy samevloei met die Buffelsrivier; daarvandaan stroomaf met die Buffelsrivier tot by die beginpunt.

(Lêer F53/1474/3)

No. R. 2524

9 Desember 1977

HEROMSKRYWING VAN DIE DORP KWA-MASHU, KWAZULU

Ek, Willem Adriaan Cruywagen, Adjunk-minister van Bantoesake, handelende namens die Minister van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by regulasie 4 (1) (b) van Hoofstuk 1 van die Regulasies vir die Administrasie en Bestuur van Dorpe in Bantoegebiede, afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 293 van 1962, wysig hierby Goewermentskennisgewing R. 462 van 1977 deur die Bylae daarvan deur die bygaande Bylae te vervang.

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Adjunk-minister van Bantoesake.

(Lêer T60/4/1720/2)

SCHEDULE

A certain piece of land, in extent 1 529,454 0 hectares, situate in kwaZulu, as indicated on Diagram BA170/1977 approved by the Secretary for Bantu Administration and Development and filed in his office, a copy of which is available in the office of the superintendent of the township concerned.

BYLAE

'n Sekere stuk grond, groot 1 529,454 0 hektaar, geleë in kwaZulu, soos aangedui op Kaart BA170/1977 wat deur die Sekretaris van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling goedgekeur is en in sy kantoor bewaar word en waarvan daar 'n afskrif beskikbaar is in die kantoor van die superintendent van die betrokke dorp.

RAISING OF LOANS BY THE CHIEF MINISTER OF KWAZULU

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 25 of the Bantu Administration Act, 1927 (Act 38 of 1927), read with section 21 of the Bantu Trust and Land Act, 1936 (Act 18 of 1936), I hereby declare that, notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the kwaZulu General Loans Act, 1975 (Act 4 of 1975), or in any other law, the Chief Minister of kwaZulu is hereby empowered to raise loans in terms of those provisions of the said kwaZulu General Loans Act, 1975, which are not affected by this Proclamation during the financial year ending on 31 March 1978 for purposes other than the financing of capital works as defined in the said kwaZulu General Loans Act, 1975.

66620—A

AANGAAN VAN LENINGS DEUR DIE HOOF- MINISTER VAN KWAZULU

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 25 van die Bantoe-administrasie Wet, 1927 (Wet 38 van 1927), gelees met artikel 21 van die Bantoe-trust en -grond Wet, 1936 (Wet 18 van 1936), verklaar ek dat, ondanks anders-luidende bepalings vervat in die kwaZulu-Wet op Algemene Lenings, 1975 (Wet 4 van 1975), of in enige ander wet, die Hoofminister van kwaZulu hiermee gemagtig word om lenings aan te gaan kragtens daardie bepalings van genoemde kwaZulu-Wet op Algemene Lenings, 1975, wat nie deur hierdie Proklamasie geraak word nie, gedurende die finansiële jaar eindigende op 31 Maart 1978 vir doeleindes ander dan die finansiering van kapitaalwerke soos omskryf in genoemde kwaZulu-Wet op Algemene Lenings, 1975.

5825—1

down so as to cause a short circuit. After the switch has been turned to "read", the dial reading, taken in the manner described above, should be approximately 60. Thereafter the base and the insulator ring of the cell shall be placed in the clamp and screwed down without the plunger until they just fit tightly, the switch turned to "zero" and the galvanometer pointer adjusted to the position opposite the horizontal line. After the switch has been turned to "read", the reading on the dials in this instance should be nil or lower but if the reading is higher than nil, the base of the cell may be exposed to sunlight or reasonably warm air for a few minutes after which the test shall be repeated.

Cleaning of apparatus

26. (1) *Cleaning of the cell.*—After each moisture content determination the cell shall be thoroughly cleaned as follows:

(a) *For readings below 50.*—Wipe the cell thoroughly with a clean, dry cloth; and

(b) *For readings over 50.*—Clean the cell thoroughly with undiluted "Teepol" or other cleansing medium and rub it dry with a clean, dry cloth. After cleaning, the cell shall be left for at least two minutes to ensure that no film of moisture remains and to allow the temperature of the cell to return to normal.

(2) *Cleaning of mill.*—After samples of wet groundnuts have been ground, the mill must be thoroughly cleaned, using undiluted "Teepol" or other cleansing medium and rubbed dry with a clean, dry cloth.

metaaldele) van die sel, vasgedruk word sodat 'n kortsluiting veroorsaak word. Nadat die skakelaar op die "lees"-posisie gestel is, moet die lesing op die wyserskywe, geneem op die wyse hierbo omskryf, ongeveer 60 wees. Daarna moet die basis en isoleerring van die sel sonder die metaaldrukprop in die klamp vasgeskroef word totdat dit net stewig in posisie bly en die skakelaar op "zero" en die galvanometernaald regoor die horisontale strepe ingestel word. Nadat die skakelaar nou op die "lees"-posisie gestel is, moet die lesing op die wyserskywe, in hierdie geval nul, of laer as nul wees, maar indien die lesing hoër as nul is, kan die basis van die sel vir 'n paar minute in die son of in redelike warm lug geplaas en die toets herhaal word.

Skoonmaak van apparaat

26. (1) *Skoonmaak van die sel.*—Die sel moet na elke voginhoudbepaling behoorlik soos volg skoongemaak word:

(a) *Vir lesings onder 50.*—Vryf die sel deeglik skoon met 'n skoon, droë doek; en

(b) *Vir lesings bo 50.*—Maak die sel deeglik skoon met onverdunde "Teepol" of ander suiweringsmiddel en vryf dit droog met 'n skoon droë doek. Nadat die sel skoongemaak is, moet dit vir minstens 2 minute gelaat word om seker te maak dat geen vog daaraan bly nie en om die temperatuur van die sel na normaal te laat terugkeer.

(2) *Skoonmaak van meul.*—Nadat monsters nat grondbone gemaal is, moet die meul deeglik met onverdunde "Teepol" of ander suiweringsmiddel skoongemaak word en met 'n skoon, droë doek droog gevryf word.

18/12/77 (107)

BY PETER MANN

THE mushrooming power of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and his Inkatha cultural liberation movement is a force whites would do well to watch in the new year.

Chief Buthelezi is emerging as one of the most powerful men in South Africa and his power is growing daily — to the obvious alarm of the Government.

As leader of South Africa's five million Zulus, Chief Buthelezi heads the largest ethnic group in South Africa.

He has more support than Prime Minister John Vorster, who heads the whites 4 500 000.

And Mr Vorster has still to draw support from ethnic groups other than whites. His new constitutional plan, which ignores the blacks, but makes provision for the coloureds and Indians has been rejected by all except white nationalists.

Inkatha — a new force emerges

In contrast Inkatha is busy expanding into a movement drawing support from all black ethnic units and has had applications from coloureds, Indians and whites.

Inkatha was founded in 1928 by King Solomon ka Dimzulu, Chief Buthelezi's grandfather, and revived and modified by the Zulu leader in 1975.

All blacks over the age of 18 can be members. More than 120 000 people have so far organised themselves into 3 0 0 branches in Natal, the Transvaal and the Free State.

Inkatha has its own newspaper, The Nation, and funds of more than R300 000. And it is growing daily.

Chief Buthelezi, once called a "Government stooge" and a "homeland puppet" has proved his



power base.

He has been received by the President of the United States — before the official South African ambassador — and has been well received in England, France, Italy, the Scandinavian countries, Nigeria, Tanzania, Zambia, Zaire, Kenya, Ghana and Liberia.

Whites are often confused about Chief Buthelezi and his rejection of homeland independence. They cannot understand how a man, whom they know as "a homeland

Buthelezi's power is growing daily ... much to the alarm of the Government

SUN. 7.18.

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leader', can reject independence for the homeland.

But the title never actually fitted the man. Both sides of his family have led the Zulus for more than 150 years.

Chief Buthelezi must rather be seen as the traditional leader of the Zulus in South Africa. The homeland tag was invented and imposed by the Government.

But what is Chief Buthelezi and Inkatha all about? Of prime importance is

their commitment to "radical change" by non-violent means.

Chief Buthelezi has repeatedly emphasised that as a man and a devout Christian he deplores violence.

Inkatha believes in majority rule in South Africa. Chief Buthelezi says this is the point of departure between whites and blacks.

'Not one single white political party supports majority rule. That means

that most whites are prepared to die to maintain white minority rule," the Chief says.

But Inkatha recognises the need to protect the political rights of all national groups. It also recognises cultural identity.

If wants responsible leadership in South Africa to publicly "declare its commitment to bring about a just society within the foreseeable future" and take whatever steps necessary to avoid a race war.

Inkatha wants a return to the rule of law, an end to detention without trial. It wants equal opportunities for all people. It wants an end to race discrimination. It wants open education and open residential areas.

But most important Chief Buthelezi and Inkatha want to sit around a conference table with whites and blacks from all groups in South Africa and talk about peaceful change.

They are committed, as are parties like the Progressive Federal Party, to a national convention which could be similar to the South West African Turnhalle. Inkatha aims to achieve this peacefully. But the means used will certainly be radical. Inkatha's greatest strength is the discipline

and organisation it is bringing to black politics. This will almost certainly be extended in an attempt to create a solid black front.

Chief Buthelezi sees black disunity as being the prime reason for the failure to extract fundamental change from the Government.

So he is building an organisation which is strong and unified and can act with determination against the Government.

The action could take the form of stoppages by black people who will withhold their labour until the Government agrees to talk.

This was hinted at in a recent speech at Umgababa when Chief Buthelezi said that, with discipline, "we can stall this country for a few days."

But as Chief Buthelezi and Inkatha grow so, too, does the threat of action against them by the Government.

Minister of Justice Mr Jimmy Kruger has warned that if Inkatha extends its membership to other ethnic groups there will be a bloodbath.

Mr Kruger, like Chief Buthelezi, recognises how effective the policy of divide-and-rule has been. But while Chief Buthelezi wants to break it down, Mr Kruger wants to

promote it. Faced with the fact that there are 4.5 million whites and 21 million blacks in South Africa, Mr Kruger breaks the blacks up into different ethnic and tribal units to insist there is no such thing as a black majority.

When somebody tries to unify black opinion, Mr Kruger gets nervous. Indeed there are some who feel Inkatha escaped October's banings by the skin of its teeth.

And Chief Buthelezi often wonders out aloud when the Government will take action against him. What of the future? Chief Buthelezi is not hopeful.

"I can only see more escalation of runaway violence as far as young blacks are concerned. I can see the strengthening of the case of those who argue that only violence can be used to eliminate such a violent system as South Africa's apartheid society.

"I find it difficult even as a Christian to go on hoping that miracles will take place," the Chief says. It is obvious that blacks would like to see whites take the initiative for change — before change overtakes them. And whites who believe in change would do well to carefully examine the aims of Inkatha.



DEFINING AND SETTING APART OF A TOWNSHIP KNOWN AS NTUZUMA

I, Willem Adriaan Cruywagen, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, acting on behalf of the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development by virtue of the powers vested in him by regulation 4 (1) (a) of Chapter 1 of the Regulations for the Administration and Control of Townships in Bantu Areas, published under Proclamation R. 293 of 1962, hereby define and set apart under the name of Ntuzuma the area of land described in the Schedule hereto as a township for the occupation, residence and other reasonable requirements of Bantu.

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs.

(File T60/4/1720/1)

SCHEDULE

A. A certain area of land, situate in the County of Victoria, Province of Natal, and bounded as follows:

From the north-western beacon of Subdivision E of the farm Piezang Rivier 805; thence eastwards along the boundaries of the following properties so as to include them in this area: The said Subdivision E, Subdivisions D and C, both of the farm Piezang Rivier 805, to the northernmost beacon of Subdivision 1 of C of the farm Piezang Rivier 805; thence along the boundaries of the following properties so as to exclude them from this area: The said Subdivision 1 of C, Subdivisions 2, T, P, N and M, all of Subdivision B of the farm Piezang Rivier 805, to the northernmost beacon of Subdivision DC of Melk Houe Kraal 789; thence along the boundaries of the following properties so as to exclude them from this area: The said Subdivision DC, Subdivision 1 of B of the farm Piezang Rivier 805, Subdivision DC of the farm Melk Houe Kraal 789, the farm Zeekoe Vallei 787 and Subdivision C of the farm Richmond 846, to the north-eastern beacon of Subdivision D of the farm Richmond 846; thence along the boundaries of the said Subdivision D, so as to include it in this area, to the intersection of the prolongation westwards of its southern boundary with the middle of the Umgeni River; thence generally north-westwards along the middle of the Umgeni River to its intersection with the prolongation southwards of the south-western boundary of the farm Richmond 846; thence along the said prolongation and boundaries of the following properties so as to include them in this area: The farm Richmond 846, Subdivision A of the farm Richmond 846, Subdivisions E, 1 of E, 2 of E, A of 2 of E and E, all of the farm Piezang Rivier 805, to the beacon first mentioned.

B. A certain area of land, in extent 9 641 square metres, situate on the farm Zeekoe Vallei 787, County of Victoria, Province of Natal, as shown on Diagram BA 187/1977 approved by the Secretary for Bantu Administration and Development and filed in his office.

BEPALING EN AFSONDERING VAN 'N DORP BEKEND AS NTUZUMA

Ek, Willem Adriaan Cruywagen, Adjunk-minister van Bantoesake, handelende namens die Minister van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by regulasie 4 (1) (a) van Hoofstuk 1 van die Regulasies vir die Administrasie en Bestuur van Dorpe in Bantoegebiede, afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 293 van 1962, bepaal en sonder hierby af, onder die naam Ntuzuma, die grondgebied beskryf in die Bylae hiervan as 'n dorp vir die okkupasie, bewoning en ander redelike behoeftes van Bantoes.

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Adjunk-minister van Bantoesake.
(Lêer A2/14/2/P43/1)

BYLAE

A. 'n Sekere stuk grond, geleë in die county Victoria, provinsie Natal, en as volg begrens:

Vanaf die noordwestelike baken van Onderverdeling E van die plaas Piezang Rivier 805; daarvandaan ooswaarts met die grense van die volgende eiendomme langs, sodat hulle by hierdie gebied ingesluit word: Genoemde Onderverdeling E, Onderverdelings D en C, beide van die plaas Piezang Rivier 805, tot by die noordelike baken van Onderverdeling 1 van C van die plaas Piezang Rivier 805; daarvandaan met die grense van die volgende eiendomme langs sodat hulle uit hierdie gebied uitgesluit word: Genoemde Onderverdeling 1 van C, Onderverdelings 2, T, P, N en M, almal van Onderverdeling B van die plaas Piezang Rivier 805, tot by die noordelike baken van Onderverdeling DC van die plaas Melk Houe Kraal 789; daarvandaan met die grense van die volgende eiendomme langs, sodat hulle uit hierdie gebied uitgesluit word: Genoemde Onderverdeling DC, Onderverdeling 1 van B van die plaas Piezang Rivier 805, Onderverdeling DC van die plaas Melk Houe Kraal 789, die plaas Zeekoe Vallei 787 en Onderverdeling C van die plaas Richmond 846; tot by die noordoostelike baken van Onderverdeling D van die plaas Richmond 846; daarvandaan met die grense van genoemde Onderverdeling D langs, sodat dit by hierdie gebied ingesluit word, tot by die snypunt van die westwaartse verlenging van sy suidelike grens met die middel van die Umgeni-rivier; daarvandaan algemeen noordwestwaarts tot by die middel van die Umgeni-rivier langs tot by sy snypunt met die suidwaartse verlenging van die suid-westelike grens van die plaas Richmond 846; daarvandaan met die grense van die volgende eiendomme langs, sodat hulle by hierdie gebied ingesluit word: Die plaas Richmond 846, Onderverdeling A van die plaas Richmond 846, Onderverdelings E, 1 van E, 2 van E, A van 2 van E en E, almal van die plaas Piezang Rivier 805 tot by eersgenoemde baken.

B. 'n Sekere stuk grond, groot 9 641 vierkante meter, geleë op die plaas Zeekoe Vallei 787, county Victoria, provinsie Natal, soos aangedui op Kaart BA 187/1977 wat deur die Sekretaris van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling goedgekeur is en in sy kantoor bewaar word.

No. 2652 30 December 1977
DEFINING AND SETTING APART OF A TOWNSHIP AS NONDWENI, DISTRICT OF NQUTU

I, Willem Adriaan Cruywagen, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs hereby on behalf of the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development by virtue of the powers vested in him by regulation 4 (1) (a) of Chapter 1 of the Regulations for the Administration and Control of Townships in Bantu Areas, published under Proclamation R. 293 of 1962, define and set apart under the name of Nondweni the area of land described in the Schedule hereto as a township for the occupation, residence and other reasonable requirements of Bantu.

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs.
 (File T60/4/1474/1)

SCHEDULE

A certain area of land, in extent 103,379 1 hectares, situate on portions of Nondweni, Lot 2 Nondweni 12746, Lot 3 Nondweni 12708, Lot 5 Nondweni 12713 and Portion A and the remainder of Lot 6 Nondweni 10878, District of Nqutu, Natal, as indicated on General Plan BA97/1975 approved by the Secretary for Bantu Administration and Development and filed in his office, a copy of which is available in the office of the Superintendent of the township concerned.

No. 2652 30 Desember 1977
BEPALING EN AFSONDERING VAN 'N DORP BEKEND AS NONDWENI, DISTRIK NQUTU

Ek, Willem Adriaan Cruywagen, Adjunk-minister van Bantoesake, bepaal en sonder hierby af, namens die Minister van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by regulasie 4 (1) (a) van Hoofstuk 1 van die Regulasies vir die Administrasie en Bestuur van Dorpe in Bantoegebiede, afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 293 van 1962, onder die naam Nondweni, die grondgebied beskryf in die Bylae hiervan as 'n dorp vir die okkupasie, bewoning en ander redelike behoeftes van Bantoes.

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Minister van Bantoesake.
 (Lêer T60/4/1474/1)

BYLAE

'n Sekere stuk grond, groot 103,379 1 hektaar, geleë op gedeeltes van Nondweni, Lot 2 Nondweni 12746, Lot 3 Nondweni 12708, Lot 5 Nondweni 12713 en Gedeeltes A en die restant van Lot 6 Nondweni 10878, distrik Nqutu, Natal, soos aangedui op Algemene Plan BA97/1975 wat deur die Sekretaris van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling goedgekeur is en in sy kantoor bewaar word en waarvan 'n afskrif beskikbaar is in die kantoor van die Superintendent van die betrokke dorp.

Transkei

in STAR
11/2/77

warning

to SA 103

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Transkei, with the rest of the world, is saying to South Africa: "Enough, you are going beyond the point of no return," the country's Foreign Minister, Mr D S Koyana, has told British MPs.

He added: "We are saying (to South Africa) that the clouds are gathering on the horizon of the sub-continent, and the storm is about to break. Do be sensible — take cover under the shield of freedom and democracy for all."

"There is still time for you to save us from the Vietnam-type of suffering, but it is getting too late. We have reached the 11th hour."

Mr Koyana was addressing a meeting of the Foreign and Commonwealth Committee of the Conservative Party at the House of Commons yesterday.

FRAUD

Mr Koyana, who was specially invited to Britain to address the committee, said Transkei rejected as a "shameful fraud" any dispensation fostered by South Africa which excluded the majority of people solely on the ground that they were black.

"We advise the white South Africans to join all the other South Africans in a single, free and democratic country where the noxious barriers of race, colour, culture and creed will no longer be used as flimsy and dastardly excuses for domination and exploitation of any section of the population by another."

On recognition of Transkei, Mr Koyana said the United Nations suggestion that his country's independence was designed to consolidate apartheid was ridiculous.

The United Nations attitude was directed against the South African Government and its policies, and Transkei had been found guilty by association.

ACCEPTED

The world body had accepted what South Africa said about Transkei, and not what Transkei said about itself, he said.

The ease with which the advertisements of the Club of Ten were accepted as reflecting Transkei's position were a classic example.

On the attitude of Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland, he said the non-recognition had caused "some rift," but this was slight and easily repaired. The Foreign Minister party arrived in Britain on Transkeian passports — but its members had to spend a day in Zurich to get visas to enter Britain — it has been disclosed.

Koyana supports

sanctions

on SA ^{DD.} 2/12/77 (103)



MR KOYANA
Vietnam-style war warning.

LONDON — The Transkeian Foreign Minister, Mr Digby Koyana, came out in support of sanctions against South Africa yesterday — but with conditions.

Mr Koyana backed an earlier stand by Transkei representative in New York, Mr Ngqondi Masimini, who said in a letter to the New York Times that Transkei supported the strongest possible sanctions against South Africa. The letter was written after the November world arms embargo on South Africa.

The following day Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, repudiated the statement and said he doubted whether Mr Masimini had made it.

Mr Koyana said: "That was a good letter. There is absolutely nothing wrong with the statements in the letter."

He indicated Transkei would support the sanctions if afforded the economic protection of being recognised as a sovereign state.

He said there was no point in Transkei taking the lead in imposing sanctions by withdrawing labour from South Africa only to see the South African mines continue with labour from other black states including Mozambique.

"But if the other states co-operated then the situation would be different. We are not going to do the dirty work. My Government at the moment has reserved its right to

decide on this question," he said.

Mr Koyana, who arrived here last Tuesday to address the Conservative Party's Foreign and Commonwealth Committee, repeated his call on the South African Government which he made in his speech to the Tories that "there is still time for you to save us from the Vietnam-type of suffering, but it is getting too late."

On the question of citizenship, he said all Xhosa-speaking people within South Africa could not by any stretch of the imagination be termed Transkei citizens. His Government claimed only 350 000 people inside South Africa whose roots were in Transkei and who returned there regularly.

He was confident that Transkei and the Ciskei would one day amalgamate to form one country of about 4.5 million people, 1½ times the size of Denmark. — SAPA-DDC.

Koyana attacks South Africa, page 3

Koyana slams SA's policies

LONDON — The Transkeian Foreign Minister, Mr Digby Koyana, yesterday urged South Africans of all races to join together in "a single free and democratic country."

"The noxious barriers of race, colour, culture and creed" in South Africa should no longer be used "as a flimsy and dastardly excuse for domination and exploitation of any section of the population by another," he said here.

"The fight against these evils must and shall continue."

Mr Koyana was speaking at the House of Commons to the Conservative Party's foreign and commonwealth committee.

It was the invitation of this group, led by the shadow foreign secretary, Mr John Davies, that brought Mr Koyana to London with his Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr M. Lujabe, and the Assistant Secretary, Mr Alan Socikwa.

"We in Transkei reject as a shameful fraud any dispensation fostered by the apartheid and separate development regime which excludes the majority of the people of South Africa solely on the grounds that they are black," Mr Koyana told the committee.

"Today we have the dead of Langa, Sharpeville and Soweto. We have Mapetla Mohapi and Steve Biko and countless others who die in prisons, gallows and detentions." — SAPA-RNS.

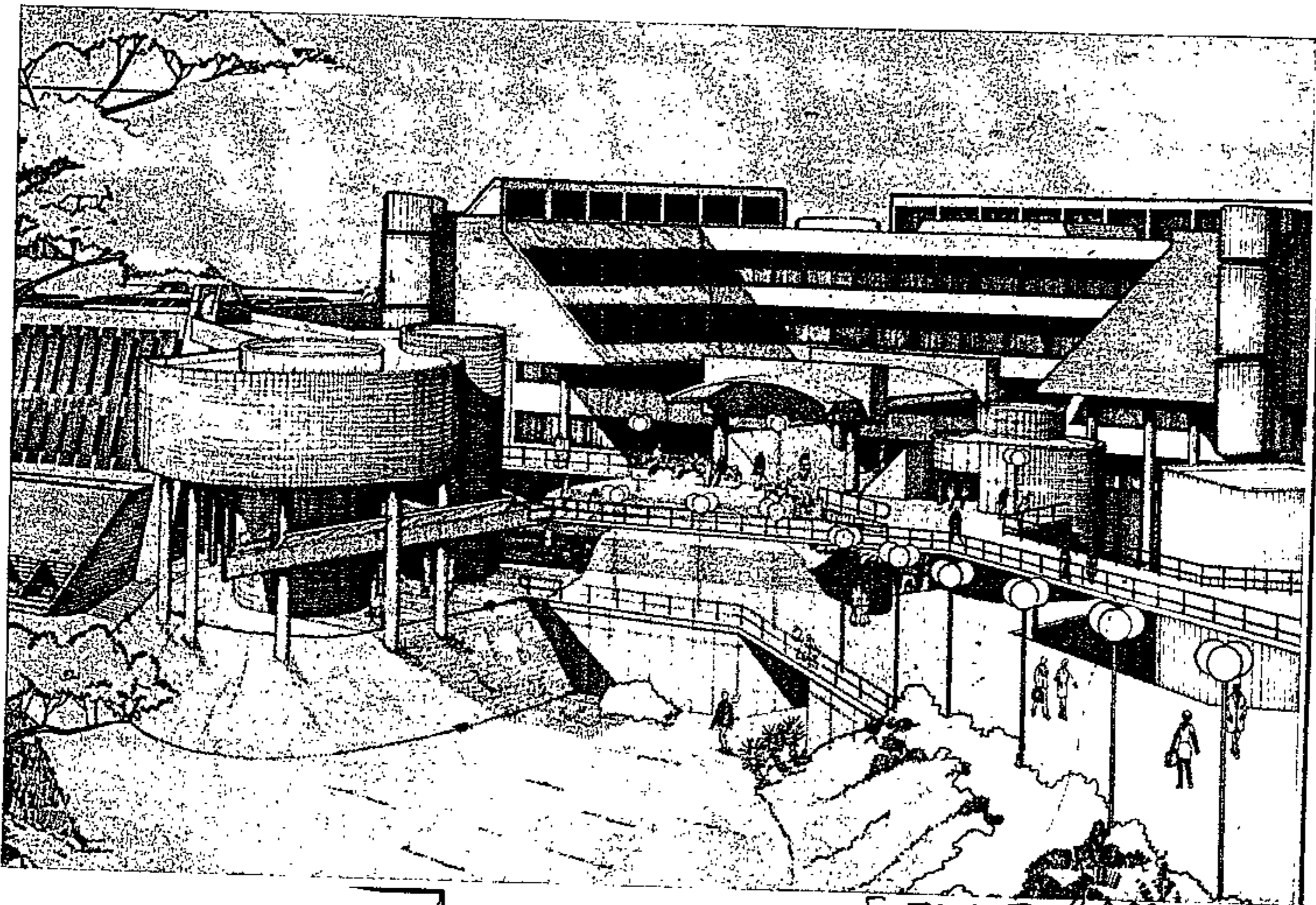


Foto v. TU RAPPOR

Transkei is trots op sy universiteit

4/12/77

103

TRANSKEI beskik oor sy eie universiteit... en is tereg trots daarop. Dit kan 'n mens aflei uit 'n brief van mnr. W. H. Roos, waarnemende dekaan van die fakulteit ekonomiese wetenskappe van die universiteit.

Hy het aan Foto-Rapport geskryf oor die deel van ons Afrika-kaart wat op 4 September gepubliseer is en waarin gemeld word dat Transkei 'n universiteit met die Ciskei deel.

Transkei se universiteit is sedert Januarie vanjaar onafhanklik. Daar is reeds sowat driehonderd studente. Bouplanne wat goedgekeur is, maak voorsiening vir altesame 10 000 studente.

Op die oomblik word gewerk aan fase een van die bouprojek. 'n Biblioteek, lesingsale, laboratoriums, 'n auditorium vir vyfhonderd mense, 'n koshuis vir vyfhonderd, en 'n administratiewe blok word gebou.

Die universiteitsraad het reeds verlof gegee dat die beplanning van fase twee kan begin. Daarvolgens sal verdere lesingsale, nog koshuise en 'n toringgebou vir die administratiewe afdeling opgerig word.

Na skatting sal die universiteit uiteindelik R20 miljoen kos. Bo is 'n skets van die kampus.

● Om te verseker dat ons Afrika-kaart korrek is, plaas ons vandag die korrekte besonderhede oor Transkei. Knip dit asseblief uit en plak oor die deel wat op 4 September gepubliseer is.

Knip uit en plak op

TRANSKEI

ONAFHANKLIKHEID: 26 Okt. 1976. Voorheen Xhosa-tuisland in die RSA.

LEIERS: Pres. Botha Sigcau (staatsheer) sedert onafhanklikheid. Opperhoof Kaiser Matanzima (eerste minister) sedert onafhanklikheid.

BEVOLKING: 2,3 miljoen (1974).

TALE: Xhosa, Sotho, Engels (almal amptelik).

GOOSDIENS: Christendom, stamgodsdienste.

HOOFSTAD: Umtata.

ONLANGSE GESKIEDENIS: Die regering konsentreer op die land se sosiaal-ekonomiese ontwikkeling en moedig belegging deur Westerse lande aan.

POLITIEKE PARTYE: 'n Veelpartystaat met 'n verkose regeringshoof en parlement. Die regerende party is die TNIP (Nasionale Onafhanklikheidsparty). Opposisie: Demokratiese Party en Nasionale Demokratiese Party.

BUITELANDE POLITIEK: Die RSA, van wie samewerking en bystand ontvang word, is tans nog die enigste land wat Transkei as onafhanklike staat erken.

GELDEENHEID: Rand. R0,87 = 1 VSA dollar.

INKOMSTE PER PERSOON: 334 VSA-dollar (±R231 p.j.) (1974).

UNIVERSITEIT: Een, 300 studente

WEERMAG: Die land het 'n enkele infanteriebataljon wat deur die SA Weermag opgelei is. Geen lugmag en geen vloot nie.



CHIEF KAISER . . . we pray for peaceful co-existence.

SA doomed if land issue not settled - Kaiser

DD 8/12/77 (103)

UMTATA — White South Africa was doomed to lose all its conquered land unless all land was handed to its rightful owners, Transkei's Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said yesterday.

Speaking at a news conference after his return from the Bophuthatswana independence celebrations, Chief Kaiser said South Africa had two alternatives: either an integrated country; or number of separate nationalities who would have all the land that belonged to them before 1910.

"The writing is on the wall for white South Africa unless they change their cunning ways and carry out their policy of separate nationalities by restoring to the rightful owner that land which belonged to him before 1910.

"They are doomed to lose, even that land which they acquired militarily in clashes with the aborigines of the land," he said.

The Transkeian Prime Minister described President Mangope's independence speech as dynamic and exposing the hypocrisy and chicanery of white colonial governments that cynically raped the Tswana country.

"We in Transkei will struggle for the restoration of our land now the subject of a transfer from the Cape Province to Natal."

He said white South Africa was under a wrong impression that South Africa belonged to it alone.

This ideology would lead them to the same type of destruction as the Portugese in Angola and Mozambique.

"In the interests of Southern Africa and to avert a bloodbath, white South Africa is advised to re-think and revise its attitudes to our land claims.

"As a neighbouring state we pray that peaceful co-existence between Transkei and South Africa will be maintained. The ball is in South Africa's court," he said.

He said the land issue was the only confrontation issue between South Africa and Transkei.

The matter of treatment of Transkeian citizens in South Africa could always be settled by negotiation and never by confrontation, he said. — DDR



The Secretary of Information, Dr. Eschel Rhodie, looks on as Chief Lucas Mangope and publisher Mr. Chris van Rensburg page through 'The Republic of BophuthaTswana', the book published this week to commemorate the country's independence.

GIVE US RDM 2/12/77 OUR LAND, says Kei PM

UMTATA. — The independent countries of Transkei and BophuthaTswana are to unite in their struggle for the restoration of land annexed from its black owners before 1910, the Prime Minister of Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima said in Umtata this week.

In a statement released on Wednesday after his return from the BophuthaTswana independence celebrations, Chief Matanzima said the writing was on the wall for white South Africa unless it changed its "cunning ways" and carried out its policy of separate nationalities by restoring to the "rightful owner", land which belonged to blacks before 1910.

"They are doomed to lose even that land which they acquired militarily in clashes with the aborigines of the land," he said.

South Africa had two alternatives: Either an integrated country or a number of separate nations who would have all the land that belonged to them before 1910.

Chief Matanzima said Tswana claims for land above the Orange River were analogous to Transkei's claim for land in East Griqualand, which is to be transferred to Natal.

If whites believed South Africa belonged to them alone, they would be destroyed like the Portuguese were destroyed in Angola and Mozambique. —

Passports: we'll hit back says Koyana

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UMTATA — The Transkei Government has threatened to retaliate against Lesotho harassment of Transkei passport holders by in turn temporarily impounding all Lesotho passports.

This move follows a directive from the Lesotho Government to all border officials to temporarily impound Bophuthatswana and Transkei passports.

Announcing the Lesotho Government move this week, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr C. D. Molapo, said: "We reject Bantustans as nothing but the implementation of apartheid. We won't stamp their passports so we make them hand them in at the border and hand them back when they return."

Hitting back at the Lesotho Government, Transkei's Foreign Minister, Mr Koyana said: "We know that Lesotho is a laughable pawn in the hands of South Africa and we now fully understand the mercenary stunt

which she seeks to play by confiscating Transkei passports as a prelude to extorting further funds from the gullible UNO and EEC states."

As far as Transkei was concerned diplomatic recognition was a mutual and reciprocal act by two independent sovereign states, he said.

Transkei, said Mr Koyana, had not recognised the "baboon independence of Mr Molapo's mountain kingdom.

"The democratically elected Government of Transkei rejects with contempt the British Bantustan of Lesotho as nothing but the implementation of neo-colonialism. We warn Lesotho to refrain from illegally impounding Transkei property and wish to let them know if this warning is not heeded, we will pay in kind."

He said officials at the Transkei-Lesotho border posts, which Transkei ran almost wholly for the benefit of Sothos, would take Lesotho passports on

entry and return them on exit.

Temporary permits would be issued to the hundreds of Sothos daily entering Transkei in accordance with the lesson Lesotho was teaching Transkei, and unless Transkei's warning was heeded 'everyone from Lesotho who did not enter through the controlled border posts would have to report to the Transkei police immediately on arrival so as to be furnished with the necessary permit, Mr Koyana continued.

Furthermore, only the production of a Lesotho international passport would enable a citizen of Lesotho to be given a temporary permit.

"Never before have such efforts at good neighbourliness and co-operation in a common struggle against racism been met with such insult, harassment and cowboy style dramatics to which Mr Molapo has graduated.

"We make it clear that we do not recognise the illegal Government of Lesotho," said Mr Koyana.

— DDR.

Transkei — the land of the hungry killer

By TONY SPENCER-SMITH

MASSIVE malnutrition in Transkei is highlighted in a new Medical Journal survey.

Conducted by St Lucy's Hospital in Tsolo, it showed nearly 30 percent of children in a typical Transkei rural village die before the age of two.

It was found that 36 percent of the children under five in the surveyed village of Jecweni, 10 kilometres from the hospital, were seriously underweight.

In the age range at maximum risk of malnutrition — 1,5 to 2,5 years — no less than 57 percent were seriously underweight.

The authors point out that the children not reached by the survey are likely to be those whose mothers were ashamed to let the nurses who conducted the field work see them — that is, the most malnourished ones.

Thus, if anything the results give a more favourable impression than is actually the case.

They also point out that the area served by the hospital is not noticeably better or worse off than surrounding areas.

Throughout the Tsolo district, at clinics for children under five, many malnourished children were encountered. There were more than 200 admissions for kwashiorkor in 1975.

The authors say the survey showed that most children in the study went through a period of severe undernourishment.

An average-sized family, they conclude, appeared to need to spend R30 to R45 a month if the children were to have a more or less adequate diet — and this was more than the

total available average household income taking in both cash and kind contributions.

There was a big difference in incidence of underweight babies in families with total monthly incomes above and below R30.

Lack of sound dietary knowledge, they found,

was also an important factor causing malnutrition.

They conclude: "The influence of attendance at the baby clinic could be discerned, both on the diet mothers said they gave their children and on their health knowledge.

"However, there was no significant direct relationship between attendance and whether the child was underweight.

"It therefore appears that dietary knowledge can go a long way towards protecting children from unfortunate family circumstances, but it does not invariably do this. Nor does a raised income necessarily ensure that children are well nourished, although it makes this much more likely.

"Both factors are required for a healthy child population. Child welfare would certainly benefit from the existence of more employment opportunities for men in the homelands, which would ensure that a higher proportion of the income earned is available to the family."

BORN TO DIE AT TWO

Village
life for
thousands
of these
children
ends in
a quick
death



This child is hardly likely to live beyond two years old