

HOMELANDS - TRANSKEI - GENERAL.

MARCH 1978

Kei harbour costs may top R125-m

STAR
9/13/78

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Own Correspondent

PARIS — Further studies will be necessary before work can begin on the new harbour in Transkei and the original cost estimate of R125-million is liable to be quickly revised.

The original contract for the harbour project has been signed between Transkei Government, an Umtata-registered company, Systems and Management Board, and a French concern, Societe des Etudes d'Equipement d'Enterprise (SEEE).

A spokesman for this French concern said that a 50-50 company had been established between the Government and the two companies which would be called Transkei National Engineering Corporation.

Plans to associate the huge French concern, Grand Travaux de Marseilles Internationale (GTMI), with this initial contract had been dropped late during negotiations.

SEEE is a member of the large GTMI civil engineering group.

OTHER STUDIES

The SEEE spokesman, president Francis Germain, said that an original main, indicated South African participation in test drilling of the harbour site which, he said, would be at the mouth of the Umgazana River.

Mr Germain agreed that the original harbour estimate was R125-million but indicated that this was a rough figure which could soon be overtaken as the harbour developed.

It would take about four years to build the harbour in its first form, he said, and the target date currently being talked about was 1982 to 1983.

It will take about 10

HOMELANDS —

TRANSKEI GENERAL

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The prodigal son

Like Lady Macbeth's feigned swooning at the news of the death of the king she helped to murder, Chief Kaiser Matanzima's renunciation of his mother-country does not ring true. His severance this week of Transkei's diplomatic links with South Africa would be less like buffoonery and more like realpolitik if he had not thrown away all his trumps by accepting independence on Pretoria's terms in the first place.

Mr Vorster had made it clear to Matanzima that Transkei would get no more land than had been set aside in terms of the 1936 Land Act. Nobody forced Matanzima to take independence on this basis — but he did. Nobody forced him to accept independence on the basis of stripping all "his" people of their SA citizenship — but he did. Nobody forced him to sign agreements with Pretoria to the effect that Transkei nationals in the Republic would be subject to discriminatory laws like the Urban Areas Act — but he did.

For Matanzima now to shout that a part of SA has been "cynically raped" from Transkei when he himself was a willing party to dispossessing Xhosas of their SA citizenship is the sheerest humbug and double-think.

The fragmentation of SA into independent bantustans is the culmination of Verwoerdian apartheid; only a few months ago Plural Relations Minister Connie Mulder confirmed that the aim of the bantustan policy was that ultimately there would be no black South Africans. Matanzima has willingly collaborated with this grand design all along.

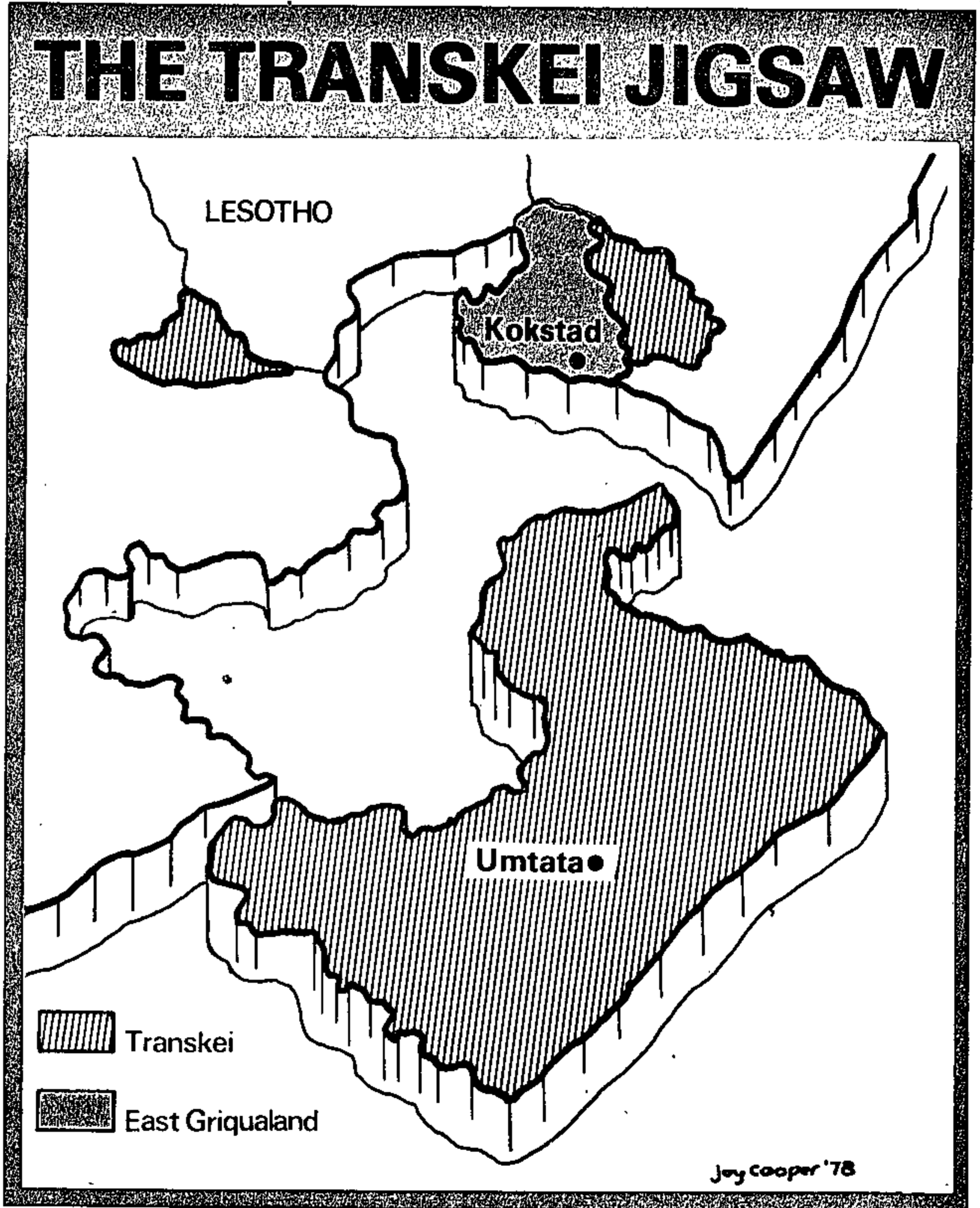
In so doing he has squandered the birthright of the Xhosas. If, as he alleged, a "rape" took place, he was a consenting party. For him now to talk about "obnoxious apartheid laws" is the purest sophistry and cant.

Whatever his motives in cutting links with SA — whether to paper over cracks in his party or to make a case for international recognition — neither the outside world nor the "liberatory" movements to which he has suddenly recruited himself

are going to be fooled by his absurd antics.

Vorster's response in Parliament this week was correct and restrained. He made it clear that SA would honour its undertakings to Transkei, which presumably include the R114m budgeted in the Foreign Affairs vote at the end of

March. It will be interesting to see whether Matanzima accepts this money from the government which has made a "declaration of war" against him by handing over East Griqualand from the Cape to Natal — which, as Vorster said, was little more than a *de jure* recognition of a *de facto* administrative arrangement



✓
anyway:

The severing of diplomatic relations does not mean the withdrawal of recognition by either side. Nor does it imply that the wide-ranging government-to-government agreements between SA and Transkei, which were signed just before independence, are terminated. Until either side revokes these according to procedures laid down in the agreements themselves, they remain in force.

Derisory as Matanzima's behaviour is, it nevertheless highlights a fundamental question — indeed, the most important question of all: the dividing-up of the land of SA. Although Vorster was no doubt correct in pointing out that SA had fulfilled all its undertakings to Transkei in respect of land, Opposition leader Colin Eglin was equally justified in his response to Vorster in Parliament.

Eglin's attack

Said Eglin, amid continual Nat heckling: "When the government restricts the full citizenship rights of 70% of the population to states comprising 13% of the land, and generating 3% of the GDP, it is entrenching discrimination on an international basis. When the government uses these states as dumping grounds for what it considers economically surplus or redundant people, it is increasing discrimination and with it the potential for anarchy."

This formula for land division is the most monumental of all the injustices of apartheid. Matanzima is not to be condemned for raising the land question *per se*, but for having gone along with the fragmentation in the first place.

His action in cutting Transkei's diplomatic and consular links with SA, and his threat to train soldiers for military confrontation with the whites of SA, are surely but a foretaste of what is to come. Vorster is already on record that all the Bantustans bar KwaZulu will be independent within five years.

Most of these little mini-states are already seriously overcrowded; they will become even more so as the influx control and resettlement programmes result in more and more Africans being packed into them.

It is almost inevitable that people stripped of their citizenship and of 87% of their country will one day want to fight to get it back. Eglin was surely right to point out to the House of Assembly that "the National Party dream is starting to turn into a South African nightmare."

For is there not a grave danger that the bantustan policy and its 87%-13% land carve-up is laying the foundation of a Palestinian problem in SA?

Is there not a grave danger that black South Africans, believing themselves — like the Palestinians — to have been robbed of their land, will in time turn to

desperate measures to get it back?

Matanzima is foolish in thinking that the British will heed his calls for help. And British Labour MP (formerly a Tory) Humphry Berkely was equally silly in encouraging Matanzima to make the break with SA.

Dangerous process

Indeed, the best response of the community of nations will be not to recognise Transkei but to strengthen its resolve to refuse both it and BophuthaTswana recognition. And the world should also make it clear that no nation will recognise any other bantustan which plunges into the treacherous waters of independence. Thereby, it is to be hoped, the process of fragmenting SA, with the dangers which that policy entails, will be stopped before it goes any further.

Difficult as it will be to work out the appropriate constitutional arrangements, the only hope for SA in the long run is as a unitary state — to which the prodigal Transkei can one day return. Both the non-independent bantustan leaders and the world at large should stand by KwaZulu's Gatsha Buthelezi in his refusal to be party to dispossessing black South Africans of their citizenship. They should also strongly support his standpoint that the whole of SA — 100% of it — belongs to all who live in it, black and white alike.

RAND
Daily Mail
1978
Transkei's
meaning

Research Unit

WE HAVE no sympathy for Transkei's Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

He accepted independence on the basis of a fragmented and inadequate country, so it is nonsense for him to complain about that now.

In doing so he abandoned his people in the rest of South Africa. He consented to their being dispossessed of their SA citizenship; and he provided the rationale for continued discrimination against them.

So it is humbug for him to shout now about the plight of his black brothers, and the wickedness of a policy in which he has connived.

But having said that, the fact remains that Chief Matanzima's action in breaking off diplomatic relations with SA highlights one important thing — which is the discrimination built into the very foundations of separate development.

This row is about the division of land between black and white — and it is inescapably true that the apportionment of 13% of the land to 70% of the population of SA who are black is grossly disproportionate and discriminatory.

Yet this dispensation is the whole basis of the policy of separate development. Everything else is built upon it. The entire rationale is that civil rights can be withheld from the black man in the main part of SA because he is being given them in his own homelands.

Thus discrimination is justified on the basis of a deal which is itself gross discrimination. Such a policy can only generate a sense of grievance.

Which brings us to the next point which the Transkei defection highlights — and that is the extent to which the policy is crumbling to its foundations.

This is the point Mr Colin Eglin made in Parliament on Tuesday and which drew such a furious reaction from the Nationalists — a sure sign that he had hit the mark.

The all-round failure has become spectacular:

● Nat policy on the coloureds and Indians has failed: both have rejected the constitutional plan embodying it.

● There is no real policy for urban blacks. The attempt to start one through the Community Council system was a derisory failure at the first Soweto elections in February, and is unlikely to fare much better at the by-elections today.

● Now the policy for the rural blacks, and cornerstone of the whole Nat ideology, has suffered this defection by its major participant.

● Finally, national security. The main justification for separate development has always been that it is the only safe way for whites, and that power-sharing would be too dangerous.

But how safe is it to be setting up a string of states in our midst which, because of an inherent sense of grievance over the unequal division of land and wealth, may turn hostile as the Transkei has done and try to make common cause with "liberation movements"?

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Plea made seven years ago could have headed off break



Political Correspondent
THE immediate cause of the break between Transkei and South Africa this week — the transfer of East Griqualand from the Cape to Natal — would not have existed if the authorities had listened to a unanimous resolution of Nationalist and Opposition members in the Natal Provincial Council seven years ago.

And when the former Natal Administrator, Mr Theo Geldener, requested an investigation into the matter fully nine years ago, he was humiliated by a public repudiation from the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster.

Former Natal politicians were shaking their heads with a sad "I told you so" when reminded of the representations they made over this issue.

Chief Kaiser Matanzima, the Prime Minister of Transkei, severed diplomatic ties with South Africa on Monday because he saw the transfer of East Griqualand from the Cape Province to Natal this month as a sign that he would not be able to incorporate it in Transkei.

A glance at the map shows that East Griqualand is on the Natal side of Transkei — cut off completely from the Cape Province which was administering it, by the chief's independent homeland.

Newspaper reports of 10 years ago show that the East Griqualand farmers' congress and all the East Griqualand chambers of commerce favoured the switch. And as a result of requests by local bodies Mr Geldener suggested an inquiry in 1969, but Mr Vorster rejected this.

Two years later Mr G Hanekom, leader of the Nationalists in the Natal Provincial Council, raised it again and was supported by the United Party.

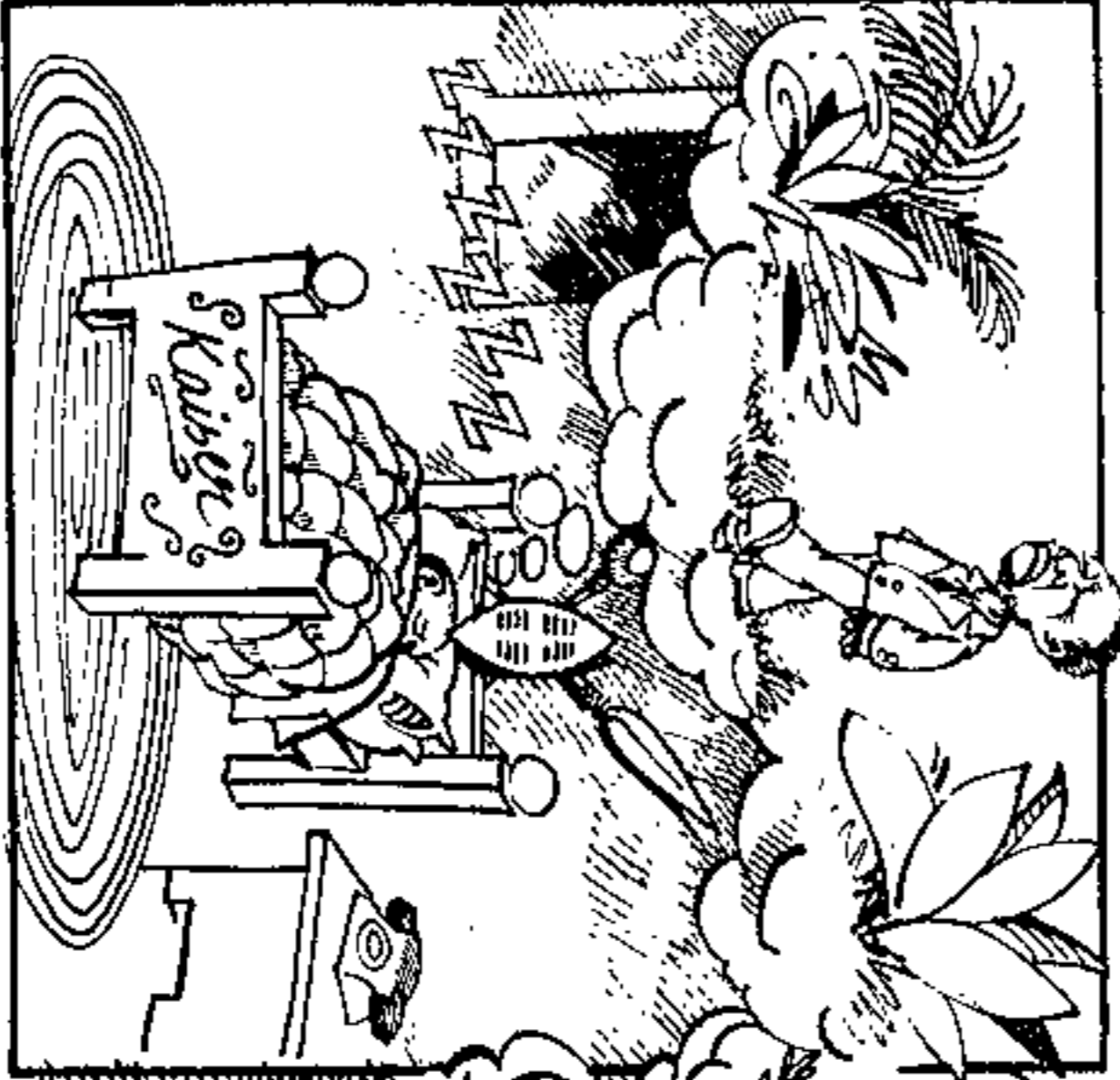
He pointed to the creation of the Transkei as a reason for incorporating East Griqualand into Natal. He also said that all the strong local bodies there wanted to join Natal, their business connections were generally with Natal, East Griqualand sportsmen played for Natal rather than Eastern Province or Border teams, and reminded the council that before 1879, the area was part of Natal.

"The creation of the Transkei makes the case much stronger," he added at the time.

16/4/78

Kaiser leads SA into the unknown

Richard Smith



The showpiece of the Government's separate development policy has defected and that has caused even the Government's Kragadige step to falter.

Chief Kaiser Matanzima's decision to sever Transkei's diplomatic ties with South Africa takes the whole of Southern Africa out of the relatively cosy world of diplomatic niceties and jolts South Africans into unknown territory. People are still somewhat unsure how to regard Chief Matanzima. How genuinely and how fundamentally hostile is he, and his move, for South Africa?

It's true that the way he severed ties constituted unusual diplomatic practice. Normally diplomats whose credentials are withdrawn are asked by the host country within a matter of days, not weeks. Chief Matanzima followed this move by saying he would discuss the issue with Mr Vorster at some stage. Isn't that what severing diplomatic ties is supposed to bring to an end?

enabling both sides to kiss and make up with little change. Even then there would have been some damage, because the precedent has been established for other future independent homelands to do the same, also with unpredictable consequences.

It is not an attractive precedent that what are basically domestic quarrels are to be settled by such grandiose methods.

But that would be the best outcome. More likely the dispute will continue for some time. Mr Vorster has already announced that existing agreements will be honoured, which means that existing economic ties will continue. The Government may be tempted to show its power by delaying some supply trains, or other muscle-flexing action. But this can be done only to a limited extent without the danger of Transkei turning to the eastern bloc countries for assistance.

Using Lesotho as a pipeline to Transkei, just as Rhodesia has used South Africa since UDI, could offer limited assistance, but it is no long-term solution. Transkei lacks a satisfactory harbour. Who will help develop one?

Western countries, which have displayed a mild interest in this week's activities, are unlikely to recognise Transkei's independence in the near future. Nor are any significant African states.

It is possible that the Central African Empire will recognise it, but that will not be a victory for this latest move. Emperor Bokassa was keen on ties with Transkei before independence day, and it was only South Africa which restrained Chief Matanzima from returning the interest because of the em-

The very best outcome that could be hoped for is that some face-saving formula will be found at an early date

per's poor reputation internationally. Western diplomats in Cape Town are not giving much credence to reports that the British Foreign Secretary, Dr David Owen, is secretly backing the move.

A Labour MP from Britain, Mr Humphrey Berkeley, did fly to Transkei for talks with Chief Matanzima earlier this month, but sources in Umtata say the chief made his decision before Mr Berkeley's visit.

The fact is that although some Labour MPs may be pleased about the break, the British Government does not want to do anything which has a major effect in destabilise the region. It is involved in negotiations over Rhodesia and South West Africa/Namibia precisely because it has a vital economic interest in stability there.

If Chief Matanzima edges away from South Africa's influence, and the West neither establishes diplomatic ties nor moves to foster the Transkeian economy, a connection with Eastern bloc countries is the logical alternative.

Mr Japie Basson, the official opposition's spokesman on foreign affairs, says East German advisers are already in Transkei. It is understood that the banned African National Congress also has officials there.

If Chief Matanzima's announcement that he has been compelled to join the "libera-

tory movements" means that these elements will grow, South Africa faces a bizarre dilemma.

It cannot go in and overrun Transkei in a war without destroying its own internal policy of granting Blacks their "separate freedoms" in homelands. If guerrilla bases are established, these could be attacked with only minor embarrassment of the policy. But if Transkei is used only to give political education, and even sabotage training, to Xhosas who work in South Africa, what is South Africa's recourse?

It has been said that despite the vast political and ideological differences between South Africa and Mozambique, the countries cooperate as neighbours, and the relationship works.

But now, it seems, there may soon be two Mozambiques.

Nothing could call into question the wisdom of the policy of separate development more forcefully than Chief Matanzima's move.

The homeland leaders are being given responsibility for vast numbers of citizens who could not all survive within the area the Government has allotted them.

Mr Vorster told Parliament that the chief had made his bed and would have to lie on it.

But the bed was not Chief Matanzima's.

Old maps back 103

PRIME Minister Matanzima of Transkei this week said he was breaking off diplomatic relations with South Africa because the rich farming lands of East Griqualand were handed over to Natal instead of Transkei.

How valid is his claim to East Griqualand? On the face of it, it appears to be justified.

Since 1913 the area has been part of the Cape Province, but even before he came to power in 1963 Matanzima claimed it as part of "Greater Xhosaland", which he described as all the land between the Fish River, the Stormberg and Drakensberg, and the Natal border.

This takes in a large chunk of the White areas of the Cape and part of the Ciskei, as well as East Griqualand. By 1968, however, the demand had been whittled down to the districts of Maclear and Elliot, Port St Johns, Mount Currie (Kokstad) and the White areas of Matatiele and Umzimkulu.

Port St Johns was handed over to Transkei in 1974, much to the fury of the White residents who said they had been promised it would always remain part of South Africa. And with independence in 1976 Transkei was given the districts of Herschel and Glen Grey — some say in return for going for independence.

Chief Matanzima, however, has continued to reiterate his claims to East Griqualand, which now consists of the Mount Currie district and the White areas of Umzimkulu and Matatiele. On independence, these enclaves were withheld from Transkei and have now been given to Natal for the sake of easier administration.

He bases his claims on the fact that this was, indeed, once part of the Transkeian Territories: East Griqualand became the seat of a chief magistracy in 1878. At that time it consisted of Elliot, Maclear, Mount Fletcher, Qumbu, Tsolo, Matatiele, Kokstad, Umzimkulu and Mount Frere.

Then, in 1913 under the Natives' Land Act, Elliot and Maclear were excised from the Transkei. The now disputed areas in the districts of Matatiele, Kokstad, and Umzimkulu were left out of the area defined as the Transkei.

Since 1972, Pressmen visiting Transkei have frequently been invited by the

Kaiser's land claim



● An early map of South Africa showing Transkei land (Walker's Historical Atlas of Southern Africa).

By JEAN LE MAY

chief to examine the late nineteenth century maps on which he bases his claim. They clearly show the whole of East Griqualand as Transkei territory.

Modern historians say there have been Xhosas, Tembus, and Pondos in what is now Transkei for many centuries. They also say, however, that the high-

lands of what is now East Griqualand were inhabited mostly by San people (the modern word for Hottentots), although they admit the coastal tribes may have grazed their cattle in summer up to the Drakensberg.

The South African Government bases its rejection of Matanzima's claim on information from the Cape Archives. Until now it has not been made clear precisely what this information was.

Citizenship

SUN EXPRESS

a cause of

16/4/78

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Transkei row

TRANSKEI broke diplomatic relations with South Africa partly because of the way in which the country was forcing Blacks to take Transkei citizenship.

This is evident from a statement made to the Sunday Express yesterday by the Transkei consul-general in Johannesburg, Mr. L. M. Ntshongwana, who said the South African Government had used Transkei consular offices as a means of enforcing its own laws.

This was one of the "areas of disagreement" which this week led to the severing of diplomatic relations by Transkei, he said.

Others were the dispute about land claims by Transkei which South Africa has arbitrarily turned down, and the "shabby treatment of our Transkei citizens by South Africa," he went on.

He confirmed that all Transkei consular offices would close down.

Transkei citizens who need advice or travel documents would in future be obliged to apply direct to Transkei, he added.

"We object very strongly to the manner in which the South African Government has used Transkei consular offices to enforce its own laws," he said.

The Transkei vice-consul in Johannesburg, Mr. Alexander Njobe, told the Sunday Express that the consular office in Tembisa employed a full-time staff of seven people to deal with people referred to them by South African authorities.

Although the legitimate work of the office was to issue travel documents, and to act for genuine Transkei citizens, much of its time

By JEAN
LE MAY

was spent in sorting out the problems of people living permanently in South Africa.

"People we do not regard as Transkei citizens were constantly referred to the consular offices," said Mr. Ntshongwana, "so that they could comply with the laws of the Republic.

"But we are very clear who is a Transkei citizen and who is not: Transkei citizenship stems from the Republic's own Status of Transkei Act.

"If the South African Government chooses to interpret Transkei citizenship differently from the way we do, that is their own affair.

"But we refuse to allow our consular offices to be used to administer South African laws.

The South African Government had made "no attempt whatever to treat Transkei citizens as foreigners", he said.

In effect, they were treated as if they were still Black citizens of South Africa.

"We are still prepared to negotiate, but we are definitely not window-dressing for the benefit of the outside world or anybody else.

"We see ourselves with a definite role to play in the liberation struggle in Southern Africa."

Asked whether Transkei would allow its territory to be used as a base for armed intervention in South Africa, he replied:

"The word 'base' means that somebody else would be involved. Let me say rather we regard ourselves as an agency for change."

The issue of Transkei citizenship was widely debated at the time of Transkei independence in 1976.

Most objections stemmed from the fact that 1.3-million people of Transkei origin would automatically be stripped of their South African citizenship and become Transkeians.

Vrees vir Gatsba se invloed was die vonk

VRIEDIE: KAISER SE PRYS

NET een ding sal hom daartoe beweeg om die diplomatieke breuk tussen Transkei en Suid-Afrika te herstel: die dag as Griekwaland-Oos, daardie stuk grond van sy voorvaders, aan Transkei teruggegegee word.

Omring van sy raad-gewers praat dr. Kaiser Matanzima, hoof-minister van Transkei, in sy kantoor kort nadat hy Suid-Afrika vandeeweek vir die tweede keer so giftig aangeval het.

Hy is kwaad. Voor hom het hy die verstere kaart uit die jaar 1891 wat hy by elke geleentheid uithaal wanneer hy die regmatigheid van sy eis op die grondgebied wil bewys.

„Tembuland. Hier staan die naam geskryf, daardie jaar al. Hier, by die plek wat hulle nou Elliot noem, lê my voorvaders begrawe. Die Temboes is my onderdane. Die grond behoort aan Transkei. Dis ons s'n,” sê hy.

Oorsaak

In daardie woorde lê die hele oorsaak van die skietlike diplomatieke breuk wat Suid-Afrika die week so onthuis het. Net die grond — en 'n klein kennisgewinkle waarna op die meeste Suid-Afrika-ners nie eens ag geslaan het nie: die betwiste grond word by Natal ingelyf.

Op die prestiese oomblik toe die kennisgewing onder sy oë kom, het hy sy kabinet byeengeroep en die drastiese besluit geneem. Want vir hoofman Kaiser Matanzima, trossa hoofminister van Suid-Afrika se eerste onafhanklike

tuisland, het die kennisgewing net een ding beteken: Suid-Afrika gee die grond van sy voorvaders aan Gatsba Buthelezi, sy groot mededinger in die prestige-stryd van Suid-Afrika se swart leiers.

En dit terwyl hy en minn. John Vorster nog besig is met onderhandelinge.

Andries van Wyk berig uit

Umtata

„Ous is met veragting behandel! Die onderhandelinge was nog aan die gang! Die Suid-Afrikaanse regering wil met daardie oordrag konfrontasie tussen my en Gatsba probeer bewerkstellig. Suid-Afrika wil dit aan Gatsba gee sodat Gatsba kan sê dis sy grond!” roep hy uit.

Hy getruk nie eens die woord Natal nie. Wat hom betref, is dit 'n sinoniem vir die naam van die Zoeloe-leier. Sou hy betrekkinge verbreek het as Suid-Afrika nie besluit het om die betwiste gebied by Natal in te lyf nie? „Ek sou dit nie gedoen het nie,” antwoord hy.

Om hom knik sy raadge-wers instemmend. Geen ander faktor het daartoe by-

gedra nie, sê dr. Matanzima.

Die breuk was geen set om sy prestige onder die Pondo's in die betwiste gebied te probeer herstel nie, sê hy. Pondo-tingkop H. H. Buthelezi hier langs hom knik instemmend. „Die hoofminister het dit vir ons almal, vir die Transkei, gedoen,” sê hy.

Dis ook nie gedoen om buitelandse erkenning te probeer verworf nie, sê dr. Matanzima. Daardie erkenning sal wel eendag vanself kom.

Swyg

Dis ook nie gedoen om 'n breuk in sy party te probeer heel nie. „Hoekom moet ek my oor teenkanking bekommert? Kyk na my meerderheid — 128 teen 22,” sê dr. Matanzima.

Dan boer sy vinger weer op die kaart om te bewys dat die grond syne is, dat daar nie van diplomatieke vrede gepraat kan word voordat dit deel van Transkei is nie. Dis al wat hy wil hê. Geen enkele stukkie grond sal daarna van SA geëis word nie.

Oor die kans van alternatiewe hulp as die breuk sou uitbrei tot verbrekking van ekonomiese bande met Suid-Afrika, swyg dr. Matanzima. „Minn. Vorster vertel my nie sy geheime nie. Ek sal hom



DR. MATANZIMA steeds woedend.

„Dit sal afhang van toekomstige onderhandelinge tussen Transkei en ander regerings.”

Ou beleid

Oor die strydslustige woorde en dreigemente van oorlog teen Suid-Afrika wat vandeeweek in die parlement op Umtata gehoor is, het dr. Matanzima net een stukkie kommentaar: „Dis die logiese gevolg wanneer diplomatieke betrekkinge verbreek word. Die praterij is oor.”

En wat van die toekomstige Suid-Afrikaanse amp-tenare in Transkei? „Die diplomatieke breuk het niks met hulle te doen nie. Die ou beleid gaan voort: wanneer 'n swartman geskik bevind word vir 'n pos, word die blanke amptenaar onttrek,” sê hy.

Dis 'n gevaarlike speerpunt

RAPPORT 16/4/78

Deur CHRIS VERMAAK

AS TRANSKEI sy dreigemente uitvoer en aan terroriste staampak gee, kan die land 'n gevaarlike speerpunt van ondermynende bedrywighede word, sê veiligheidsdeskundiges vandeeweek.

Vir die ANC en veral die PAC sou dit baie beteken.

Die PAC soek juis na 'n justie na aan die RSA. Hy is onlangs uit Swaziland gestroop; Marxistiese Mosambiek is ook nie erg oor hom nie, en verkies om die ANC uit te hou. (Angola is tans swaar aan Swapo verbonde. Albei laasgenoemde regerings is onder Russiese druk om die ANC en Swapo soveel bewegingsruimte as moontlik te gee.)

Stem Transkei toe tot 'n ANC-teenwoordigheid teen einde sy aansprake op Afrika-erkenning te versterk, kan dit die beweging se logistieke lyne aansienlik verkort en 'n groot deel van die ANC-las van Mosambiek se skouers af-skuif.

Sulke ontwikkelinge beteken nie noodwendig dat SA sy handels- en ander betrekkinge met Transkei sal verbreek nie. Die RSA behou immers verskeie handelsbande met Mosambiek en ander luidrugtig-ryandige bunte.

Die ANC, wat reeds jare in 'n militêre stryd staan, kan aasbid om instruksieurs

in guerrilla-oorloegvoering en sabotasie tot dr. Matanzima se beskikking te stel. 'n Aansienlike uitbreiding van sy leër kan juis nou verwag word, sê kenners.

'n Woordvoerder van die gesaapgebende militêre Vd-skriif Armed Forces sê vandeeweek aan RAPPORT Transkei soek klaar swaarder militêre toerusting — o.m. gewapende troepedraers, pansermotors en 'n groot hoeveelheid ligte infanteriewapens. Daar is selfs sprake dat die toerusting van Brittanje verkry sal word. Die Britte het onlangs ingestem om 'n groot klomp outomatiese wapens en drie ligte vragvliegtuie wat veral vir teen-insurgensie geskik is, aan Botswana te lewer.

Strategies gesproke kan Transkei se lang kuslyn vir die RSA probleme oplewer. 'n Onverbidelike houding van Os-Duitsers nie en waarnemers is dit eens dat dr. Matanzima glad nie te vindde is vir Rooi inmenging nie. Hy is self 'n stewige kapitalis.

Die prenjle kan egter oornag verander as hy sy politieke leierskap sou verloor

en wurf. Deskundiges wys daarop dat Transkei nog altyd 'n strategiese Kommunistiese doelwit was. In die vroeë sestigerjare was dit 'n gereelde teiken vir Kommunistiese ondermyning en is Russiese duikbote meermale aan die weste Transkeise kus ge-identifiseer.

Versteke wit en swart terroriste wat die land binnegekomm het, onder meer uit Mombasa, het optrag gehad om basisse in Transkei te vestig. Toe die Rivonia-sameswering oopgelyk word, het die polisie op dokumente afgekom waarin uiteengesit is hoe dijsende soldate uit Kommunistiese lande uit duikbote aan die Transkeise kus aan wal sou stap.

* Uit Umtata is daar darem goeie nuus in die verband: daar is geen tekens van Os-Duitsers nie en waarnemers is dit eens dat dr. Matanzima glad nie te vindde is vir Rooi inmenging nie. Hy is self 'n stewige kapitalis. Die prenjle kan egter oornag verander as hy sy politieke leierskap sou verloor

Uhuru-hoppers sit Umtata vol

(103) DIE Transkeise regering het pas 'n leningsaanbod ten bedrae van R160 miljoen ontvang van twee Duitsers, 'n Angolees en 'n Portugees.

Die viermanskap is deel van die groot aantal internasionale geldsmouse en adviseurs wat besig is om na die Transkei te stroom.

In 'n ander transaksie het hoofminister Kaiser Matanzima besluit om die ontwikkeling van verskeie trustplase by Queenstown toe te ken aan 'n Wes-Duitse maatskappy.

Die plase, wat deur die Transkeise Ontwikkelings-korporasie administreer word, mag nie van die hand gesit of vervreem word voordat die laaste blanke boer uitgekoop en die grond aan die Transkei oorgedra kan word nie.

Die Wes-Duitse maatskappy sal 51 persent van die aandele in die beoogde nuwe boerdery-onderneming besit. Die res van die aandele sal aan Transkeise burgers toegeken word.

Na verneem word, sal daar op groot skaal met beeste geboer word. Groente en ander gewasse sal ook geproduseer en uitgevoer word.

Hoewel sommige van die aanbiedinge wat die Transkei nou van oorsese finansiers ontvang die land tot voordeel kan strek, is daar ernstige bedenkinge onder wit en swart amptenare oor die maklike manier waarop dr. Kaiser Matanzima die geldsmouse en adviseurs vertrou.

Hy glo die mense glad te maklik en dikwels word daar nie eens 'n poging aangewend om hul geloofwaardigheid te toets nie," sê een van die amptenare.

Sommige van die sogenaamde adviseurs en finansiers wat besig is om die Umtata-amptenare met swier te onthaal, is bekend as Uhuru-hoppers. Hulle trek van land tot land deur Afrika met net een doel voor oë: om met beloftes van geldelike en ander hulp 'n transaksie te beklink en dan met reusebedrae land-uit te vlug.

"Jy kry hulle altyd in een van die hotels hier — groepies welsprekende, uiters beskaafde buitelanders wat druk sit en gesels. Dis asof hulle mekaar uitruik," vertel 'n ander amptenaar.

Die kommer oor die bedrywighede van hierdie mense strek wyd. Die Transkei soek geld vir sy hawe, die bou van paaie en spoorlyne, 'n hidro-elektriese skema, nog 'n moontlike lughawe en vele ander projekte.

Kort-kort is daar nuwe gladgeskeerde gesigte, nog advies oor hoe die projekte aangepak moet word en water ander projekte nog aangepak kan word, en nog beloftes.

Die groot strewe van die meeste Uhuru-hoppers is om 'n brief van 'n regering te kry waarin 'n projek uiteengesit word en 'n lening gevra word om dit uit te voer. Hier-

mee smous die Uhuru-hoppers dan op die wêreldmarkte in 'n poging om 'n finansier te vind.

Die rentekoerse is dikwels hoog. Geld vir gunste en gawes verwissel hande en die Uhuru-hopper se kommissie is hoog — 3 persent van 'n lening wat dikwels miljoene rande beloop. En alte dikwels verdwyn hy met 'n kommissie voordat daar iets van die lening kom.

Een van die geldsmouse wat vandeeweek in Umtata was, was onder meer in Indië, Pakistan en Australië voordat hy Afrika toe gekom het. Hy het vandeeweek met groot smaak vertel dat hy as landbou-adviseur 250 000 dollars uit Nigerië se staatskas geskud het.

Die maklike manier waarop dr. Matanzima hierdie mense vertrou, het hom al by meer as een geleentheid suur bekom. Umtata se mense praat nog steeds van Joseph Ben-Dak, die Israëliese hoogleraar in internasionale betrekkinge by die Universiteit van Haifa.

Dr. Matanzima het hom teen 'n salaris van R75 000 per jaar aangestel as die Transkei se hoofbeplanner.

Hy was presies een maand en ses dae hoofbeplanner voordat hy sonder sy salaris land-uit is.

By die Universiteit van Haifa het niemand nog van hom gehoor nie. Wat verdere kommer wek, is gerugte dat Ben-Dak dalk weer gaan terugkeer na die Transkei.

RAPPOORT 16/4/78

Buite die Bunga net kommer

IN UMTATA se Bunga skud die politici hand ná elke stryd lustige toespraak teen Suid-Afrika. Die galery sit stampvol; die oë van almal op die man wat vandeeweek Suid-Afrika se diplomate aangesê het om te loop.

Die steun was eenparig. Maar buite die Bunga, onder die werkers en amptenare wat buite die politiek hul brood moet verdien, kry jy net een reaksie: kommer oor die Transkei se toekoms. Kommer oor 'n besluit wat deur-

gaans beskryf word as oorhaastig en ondeurdag.

Mnr. Knowledge Guzana, prokureur, oud-opposisieleier en 'n man wat in die Transkei-politiek naam gemaak het met sy besadigde siening en optrede, het net een beskrywing vir die breuk: dis katastrofies en tragies.

Hy kan nie insien dat mnr. John Vorster ooit in die huidige omstandighede afstand kan doen van die betwiste grondgebied nie. Vorentoe sien hy net 'n verstarde ekonomie, 'n gebrek aan nuwe werkgeleenthede en al hoe minder kanse op buitelandse beleggings. En 'n bevolking wat uiteindelik hul rug met die woorde op die hoofminister sal draai: het jy ons mandaat gehad?

Vir Suid-Afrika se rassebeleid het hy ewe min tyd as ander swart politici en hy voel saam met dr. Matanzima dat die grondgebied binne die invloedssfeer van Gatsha Buthelezi vir die Transkei onein-

dige probleme kan skep.

Maar dit bly nog steeds nie genoeg rede vir die drastiese stap nie. „Kaiser, het jy moeg geword vir die lewe en is jy nou besig om ons by jou selfmoord in te sleep?” vra hy.

By die Jongelizwe-Kollege op Tsolo, waar die seuns van die Transkei se stamkapteins opgelei word, praat drie onderwysers.

Die blankes is onrustig oor hul toekoms. Hul salarisse — moet SA dit bly subsidieer of wie anders? „Dis duidelik dat by die onderwysers en ander departemente ernstige kommer heers oor die huidige situasie. Ek is bevrees dat onttrekking van amptenare in een departement onvermydelik sal lei tot onttrekkings uit ander departemente,” sê mnr. Jan Taljaard, Jongelizwe se skoolhoof en voorsitter van die Vereniging vir Blanke Onderwysers. „Die knaende onsekerheid oor 'n mens se toekoms beïnvloed elke amp-

tenaar en elke lid van sy gesin,” sê hy.

Geen groot uittog van die sowat 1 200 oorblywende blankes word voorsien nie, maar 'n verdere verslegting in die posisie kan die prentjie maklik verander.

By die Transkeise departement van justisie sit mnr. Joe Burger vir eers nog rustig in sy adviseurstoel.

„Ons bly koel en kalm. Ons gaan voort asof niks gebeur het nie,” sê hy.

By die Transkeise Nywerheidsontwikkelingskorporasie gaan mnr. Franco Maritz en die meeste van sy amptenare ook voort.

Van elke amptenaar kom die versekering: die breuk het geen nerf verskil gemaak aan die goeie gesindheid wat daar nog altyd tussen wit en swart in Transkei bestaan het nie.

As die politici net wil koelkop bly, druk 'ons deur, sê hulle. Anders weet hulle nie so mooi nie.

What price grand apartheid now?

SUNTIMES

16/11/78

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THE most elementary test of any government is whether it has the ability to execute its own policies and by this test the National Party Government is repeatedly proving itself incompetent.

Leave aside the mishmash of its policies on urban Africans; leave aside the creeping economic paralysis and declining growth rates; leave aside the bloated bureaucracies and the semi-socialist passion for centralised controls; leave aside the reckless spending of a few years ago; leave aside the mess in which our foreign relations have landed.

Leave it all aside and concentrate simply on that centrepiece of all Nationalist policies: The 30-year-long effort to divide the country into a commonwealth of independent ethnic states, all living in harmony and interdependence.

Transkei was at best a Mickey Mouse kind of country, divided into three bits, its citizens scattered throughout the four provinces of South Africa, its independence unrecognised abroad. But here was the visible proof that apartheid pie-in-the-sky could be brought down to earth.

And look how it has worked out.

Not that South Africans need spare much concern for Chief Matanzima since he has taken on the role of the mouse that roars. He made all the bargains, he signed the treaties, he sold his people's South African birthright for a sham independence.

If he doesn't like what he got, he has only himself to blame. But that is now Transkei's concern.

What must concern South Afri-

cans is the performance of its own Government in this affair. Transkei's land claims are open to dispute (as the article on the opposite page discloses) but South Africa's title rests on little more than conquest. If the Government had wanted its own policy to work, it could have been magnanimous in reaching a settlement before independence.

And if it had wanted that settlement to survive, it should have negotiated in public, making sure to carry public opinion on both sides of the border.

But it followed its usual authoritarian practice of scorning public opinion, of settling things in a closet, of fudging the difficult issues, and of relying on the public relations whizz kids to sell the idea to the suckers outside.

Well, this time it hasn't worked. Petty apartheid has already collapsed; now grand apartheid is on the rocks.

The trouble is that this sorry business is likely to be repeated again and again as more bantustans are tacked together, any old how, and shoved into the outer darkness. The black 70 per cent of the population gets 13 per cent of the land, the whites keep most of the rest.

Any black leader who, having seen the outcome in Transkei, accepts this formula must surely be a fool. Meanwhile, as Transkei's troubles spill over the border — perhaps only as cattle raids or squatting or stories of hardship and starvation — we shall see how long the Nationalists continue to gloat, as they have done this week, over Chief Matanzima's dependence on South African help.

South Africa and the mouse that roared . . .

By BILL KRIGE, POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

TRANSKEI'S decision to sever diplomatic ties with its South African motherland has confronted advocates of separate development with a major crisis.

It is a crisis acknowledged by some Nationalist politicians appalled by the visible ruin of relations with the first and model kaffir and uneasy about the consequences.

All are resentful of the wild accusations levelled at the Government by Prime Minister Matanzima, but there is nevertheless a belief in some Nationalist quarters that at least part of the separate development blueprint could usefully be subjected to a thorough re-examination.

Basic to the policy is the belief that thru for the homelands is the only way in which South Africa can unravel peacefully and complex of its many race problems, the issue of political rights for blacks. Ideally, too, homeland independence should guarantee a settled and secure future for whites in what is left of a dismembered South Africa.

But now a mere 18 months after the South African administration was piped out of the Transkei forever, not only have diplomatic ties been severed but the independence which at the time was considered a major breakthrough on the path to separate development

has become the means by which both are directly threatened.

"My Government will prepare itself and train its army for the future military confrontation with the whites of South Africa," reads a key passage in Chief Matanzima's startling announcement.

To many, Chief Matanzima's precipitate act was not unexpected. Given his obsessive desire for more land, an obsession which has moulded his political attitudes and actions for 15 years and more, had to come sooner or later.

The key to his infatuation is a motley collection of old maps, photographs and a book, all of which he willingly trots out for inspection by Pressmen, politicians and visitors alike as proof of the justice of his claim to the lost territories "cynically raped by the white man."

Whatever the rights of the matter — and his claim to East Griqualand is at best poorly founded — South Africans must now square up to the reality of a hostile state straddling the overland route between the Cape and Natal.

It was the land issue that forced the break and land hunger is the common thread binding the politics of all the homelands. None are satisfied with their lot. All dismiss the 1936 Land Act as the basis for consolidation.

Others

Yet underlying all was the nagging fear that the whole exercise could be repeated again with other independent homelands and over precisely the same issue — land.

The belief in a new land dispensation is taking root where it is needed most — in the ranks of the National Party. The guideline is pure self-interest. No one wants hostile pockets of land scattered about the countryside.

There is also the tacit acknowledgment that while the land issue forced the break, relations with Transkei had been cooling rapidly over a period. There is the unspoken question of citizenship — Chief Matanzima claims two million subjects while South Africa maintains he is responsible for four million — and the Cape squatter camp demolitions that have

proceeded over vehement Transkei objections.

For Chief Matanzima the consequences of the break are far-reaching. In the short term he will reap considerable domestic benefits. He has rightly gauged the feelings of his Parliament.

Hostage

The large Pondo faction that in two weeks detected in dribs and drabs from his ruling party fell over themselves to congratulate him.

He has rightly gauged that South Africa would not cut off aid. To do so would be to jeopardise separate development to a greater degree than the mere breaking of diplomatic ties.

Chief Matanzima understands that in this sense South Africa is as much his hostage as the other way around. He apparently believes that his break

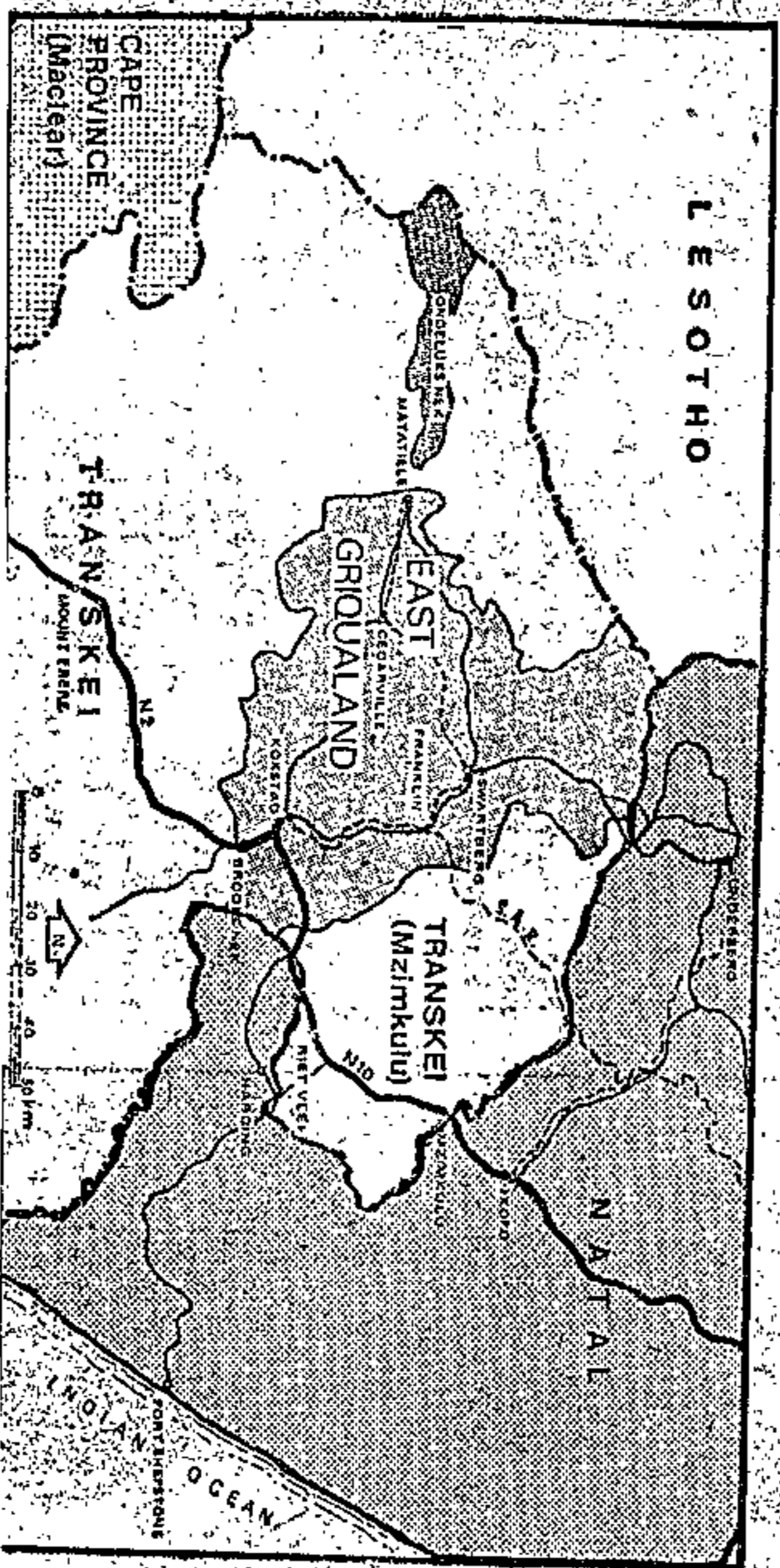
with Pretoria will lead to international recognition. If so he is wrong. His problem is a simple one. His regime has been outlawed by the United Nations for one chief reason.

South Africa has been denounced over the years in unbroken solemn resolutions for the practice of apartheid. Transkei, were it a viable, prosperous and peaceful democracy — and it is none of these — would still be the product of a policy abhorred by the world body.

More than 50 agreements signed between Transkei and South Africa, including an arrangement for mutual defence, remain in force. Neither side is likely to break them.

It seems likely that whatever their differences the two states will remain in uneasy harness for the foreseeable future.

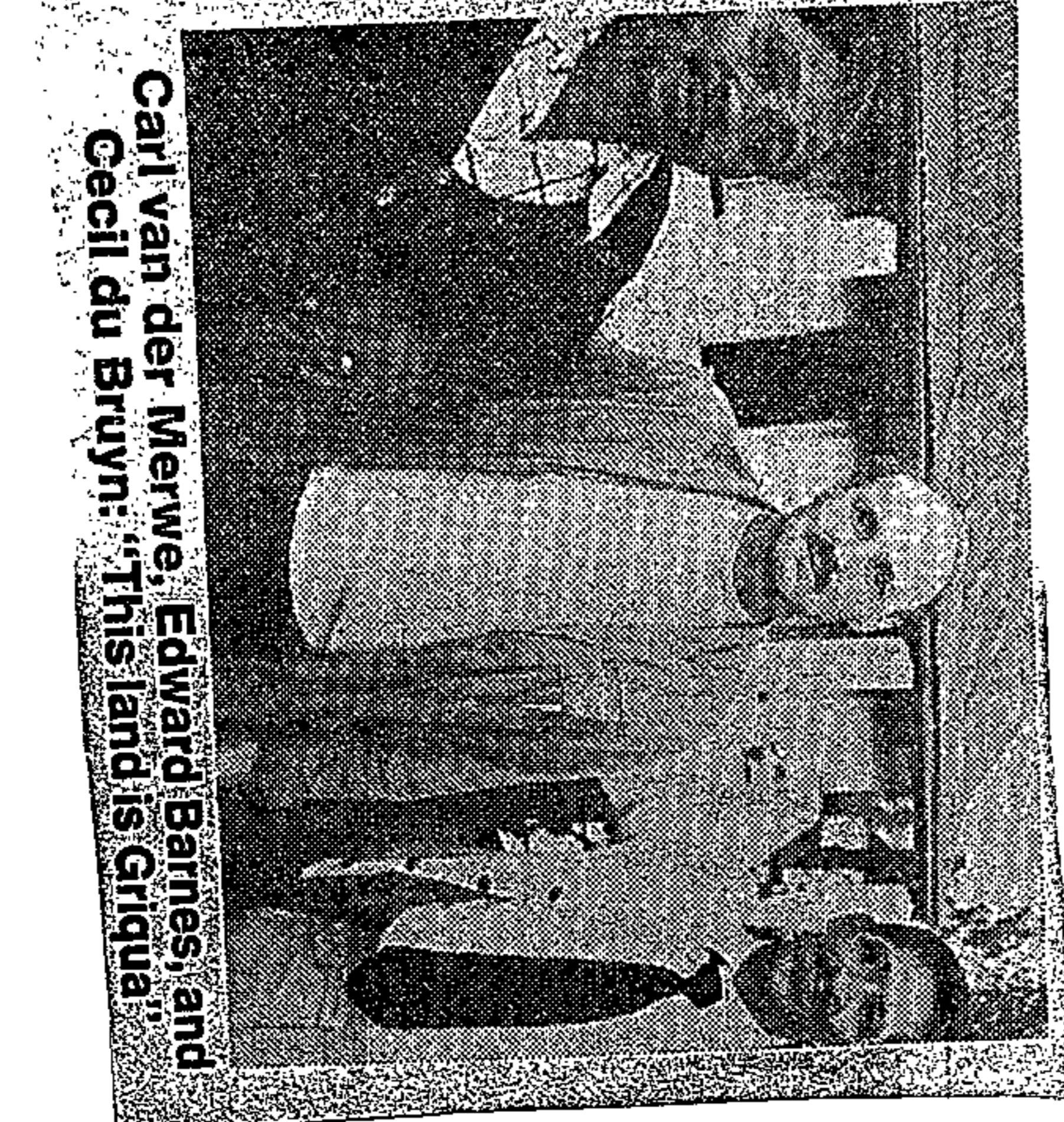
THREEWAY



Mr. James Eyars, "The land belongs to Transkei."



Peter Miller, "There is no historical basis for Transkei's claim."



Carl van der Merwe, Edward Barnes, and Cecil du Bruyn, "This land is Griqualand."

Massive loan for Transkei

SECRET OVERSEAS POOL COMES UP WITH R170m OFFER

By PETER MANN
and BILL KRIGE

TRANSKEI has secured a loan of about R170 million from a pool of overseas investors — believed to represent Arab countries.

News of the loan, which has been agreed in principle, comes in the same week as the break in diplomatic relations with South Africa and is equal to the money scheduled to be given to Transkei by South Africa this year.

Basic documentation for the transfer of the money has been completed. The deal is being handled by an American brokerage house. An offer of the loan has been made and Transkei has agreed to the terms.

The money is being lent by an unnamed pool — not coming from any one country because this would imply international recognition.

Sources in Umtata and South Africa yesterday confirmed that the money was being lent "for purposes of furthering the development of their industrial section and for developing their infrastructure in general".

The sources would not be named "It is dangerous for us to talk about this. There are so few of us who know about it," one said.

They said there was still a possibility the loan could go wrong.

"Even though there has been an offer and agreement, things will only be definite when the money arrives in Umtata," they said.

No Transkeian Government sources could be reached for comment.

The Secretary of Finance, Dr Joop de Loor, said he knew nothing about the transfer of the funds.

"Neither the Transkei nor the Reserve Bank have yet approached us about the R167 million," he said.

Meanwhile, Paramount Chief Matanzima, the Prime Minister, said Transkei would build an international airport and, together with proposed harbour at Umngazana, arms and troops from other countries could be brought to Transkei without touching South African soil.

16/4/81 (103) Sunday
Tribune

MATANZIMA'S NEW ADVISER DENIES BACKING BREAK

16/4/78
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The 'guru' of Transkei

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LONDON: Mr Humphrey Berkeley, Transkei's new political "guru", spent exactly four days in the homeland before his appointment as political, diplomatic and constitutional adviser to Paramount Chief Kaizer Matanzima.

Mr Berkeley, a former Conservative MP, joined the Labour Party in 1970 in protest over Mr Edward Heath's decision to sell arms to South Africa.



IAN Smith: "A twister"

The 52-year-old bachelor — his entry in Who's Who lists his occupation as a writer and broadcaster — arrived in Transkei on March 30. On April 3 he was invited by the Prime Minister to become the diplomatic and constitutional adviser.

Shortly afterwards the state broke off diplomatic relations with South Africa.

However, Mr Berkeley refuted any suggestion that he might have influenced Chief Matanzima that the time was right for the Transkei to bite the hand that feeds it.

"The break was precipitated by a report in a newspaper that the State President had unilaterally incorporated territory claimed by the Transkei into the Republic," Mr Berkeley said in an interview here.

Coincidence

"I was therefore informed while I was there that they had broken off diplomatic relations with South Africa," he said. "I played no part in this decision." Mr Berkeley said it was entirely coincidental that he was in Umtata when the decision was made.

"I was invited to the Transkei as a guest of the Prime Minister," he said.

What influenced the homeland leader to invite him and appoint him?

"I think he must have known that I knew something about Africa. I have been to every single

By Rory Linsky

Commonwealth country in Africa," he said.

Mr Berkeley conceded that on his first fleeting visit to the homeland he had not strayed beyond Umtata.

"It was impossible for me to see the country. I was involved in meetings with Chief Matanzima and members of his Cabinet."

Mr Berkeley declined to discuss what took place at the meetings, which he called highly confidential.

Mr Berkeley also refused to discuss his salary as an adviser.

"My fee is confidential. I would never pretend I was doing something voluntarily. I am being paid."

"Although I arrived in the Transkei on March 30 and was asked on April 3, I would have said no unless I was convinced. Chief Matanzima genuinely wanted to make his country truly independent, and was opposed to apartheid."

"I was convinced on both points. I found him a most impressive man," he said.

Approval

"Under those circumstances I was prepared to accept. I was also prepared if necessary not to accept. I don't sell my services to people I don't approve of."

He said that Chief Matanzima was fully prepared to accept the consequences of his action. "It is in-

conceivable that South Africa would invade the Transkei. I think it unlikely that they will use economic sanctions."

Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland did not have diplomatic links, yet they remained in the Customs Union with South Africa.

"The last thing I want to see is fighting in Africa, let alone Cubans coming in with Russian weapons. Matanzima would never allow guerrillas to be based in the Transkei," Mr Berkeley said. "Nor do I think he would ever accept economic aid from the Eastern bloc because he is strongly pro-West."

Critic

Mr Berkeley said he had no knowledge of any offers of economic support, but hoped that the West would help Transkei.

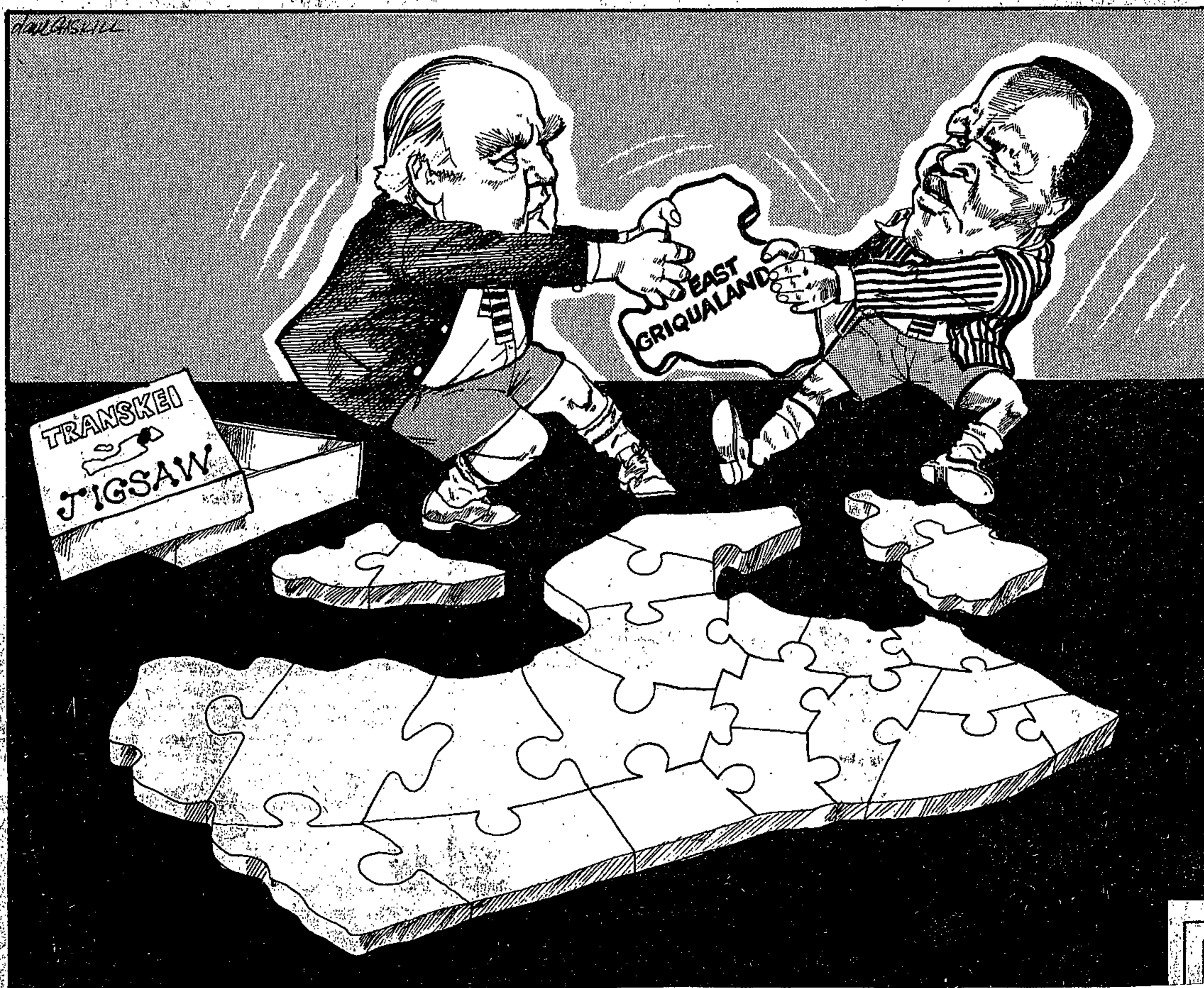
He remains a vocal critic of Mr Ian Smith and the Rhodesian Front. "I never cared for Ian Smith. I always thought he was a twister and think he has proved to be so."

Mr Berkeley does not regard Prime Minister Vorster in the same light. "I do, oddly enough, have a lot of respect for Mr Vorster. I don't agree with his views at all but I regard him as a big man as I regard Mr Smith as a little man."

But the Transkei's new political adviser does not hold out much hope of compromise between the homeland and South Africa.

Who has the Bible now?

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SUN. TIMES
16/4/78



And who has the land?

TO MOST white South Africans, Chief Matanzima's land claims seem outrageous and importunate, yet the historical record is by no means as clear as the Steyn Committee, which investigated East Griqualand, concluded that it was.

This committee's report, which was completed in March, 1977, found that Transkei's claims to East Griqualand were "without any factual foundation or justification", as it had never been African territory and for the past 115 years had been an area of Griqua, coloured and white settlement.

Historically, the disputed area was a complex scene of shifting forces, inter-tribe warfare, colonial manipulation and inter-racial conflict. Chief Matanzima's claim rests upon a treaty entered into in 1844 between the Mpondo chief, Faku, and Britain in terms of which Faku was recognised as ruler of the entire area between the Umtata and Umzimkulu rivers and from the Indian Ocean to the Drakensberg.

Within this large territory was a region which, because of its sparse population, was known as Nomansland. And it is this region which is what today's dispute is all about.

Onerous

Historical evidence suggests that it was peopled by bands of San (Bushmen) hunters and a few scattered African communities over whom Faku had no control.

The Cape Blue Book on Native Affairs for 1885 says that part of the region was of a high altitude and so cold in the winter that Africans never cared to occupy it.

Faku found his treaty obligations onerous because his nominal control made him responsible for San

By DAVID WELCH

Associate Professor, Department of Anthropology, University of Cape Town

depreations in Natal. In 1850, after having to pay 1 000 head of cattle by way of compensation, he informed the Natal authorities that he had not asked for Nomansland. Rather it had been forced upon him, and "rather than be held accountable for the misdeeds of its inhabitants he would prefer to see the Government taking possession and directly ruling it".

Subsequently, in 1861 Faku offered to cede the whole of Nomansland to the British Government, which in 1862 proceeded to settle about 3 000 Griquas in that part of the region.

In the meantime, the ethnic mosaic of Nomansland had been complicated by the settlement of a number of Sotho under the leadership of Nehemiah Moshoeshoe, a son of King Moshoeshoe, on the headwaters of the Umzimvubu River, in what is today the Matatiele district.

The Griqua chief, Adam Kok, found himself struggling to set up an adminis-

tration in what was coming to be an increasingly turbulent area that now contained about 40 000 Africans, many of whom had entered the area only after the Griquas.

In 1875 the whole district of Griqualand East came under the control of the Cape Government, and in 1879 it was formally annexed to the Cape colony.

Pretext

According to a historian of East Griqualand, John Shephard, white settlers entered the region only from 1880 onwards. By 1890 almost the whole of the original Nomansland had been surveyed and farms were occupied by whites. In 1885, according to Theal, Griqualand East contained about 3 000 whites, 90 000 Africans and 3 500 Griqua and other colonial blacks.

Chief Matanzima's claim includes also the white-owned districts of Maclear and Elliot, which, he says, were declared to be part of

Kaffraria by the British Government and subsequently were (illegally) annexed to the Cape in 1913.

There can be little doubt that these districts and Matatiele were substantially African-occupied, but they became white-owned in the 1880's, when the African inhabitants were expropriated as punishment for a rebellion — a frequent pretext for the alienation of African land rights in the 19th century.

You may by now be bewildered by the complexity of the claims and counter-claims, and will want a simple answer to the question of who is right, Matanzima or Vorster. Alas, no such easy answer exists.

Alienated

If the claim to part of East Griqualand rests on the treaty of 1844, the question must be asked whether circumstances later in the century did not abrogate it. If the counter-claim for white ownership rests on the argument that the whites entered an "empty" area, this is untrue, even if the population of the higher parts was sparse.

In the final analysis the white claim rests upon historically superior power, dressed in moralistic garb. As the Blue Book on Native Affairs for 1885 frankly put it, "our ownership of Griqualand East is based nominally on a cession made by the Pondo chief, Faku, in reality it rests on the right of a civilised power to enforce order in districts occupied by barbarians".

The present dispute, whatever the rival merits of the claimants, should not be allowed to blur the incontrovertible historical fact that a vast amount of African-occupied land was alienated by whites in the 19th century. Writing in 1930, the historian, W. M. Macmillan, estimated that the African population was required to live on about one-fifth of the land it had previously occupied.

Emotional

The addition of land to the homelands in terms of the Bantu Trust and Land Act of 1936 by no means fully compensated for the earlier losses. There is a Xhosa saying that "when the white man came he had the Bible and we had the land; now we have the Bible and he has the land".

The facts about land-alienation are not likely to be pleasing to the Government, which dogmatically denies historical truth and refuses to go beyond the land allocations provided for in the legislation of 1936. This attitude will not be helpful in the many disputes that are bound to arise in the future.

Clearly, rights to the ownership and occupation of land are an emotional issue, but this should not be allowed to prevent cool heads from reaching a settlement.

Equitable

No one is demanding that land be handed over holo-bolus to unskilled African cultivators who, because of their lack of scientific training, will proceed to ruin it. But neither can a credible case be sustained for insisting that 70 per cent of the population be confined to 13,7 per cent of the land.

A first step might be to inspan the services of historians (of various persuasions) in establishing what actually happened and whose claims are historically valid. Thereafter, even within the framework of separate development (although I believe it has collapsed), let there be negotiations among black and white leaders with a view to a more equitable and mutually acceptable settlement.





Chief Matanzima... move planned year ago

Transkei sights ON OAU

BY GEOFFREY ALLEN

TRANSKEI plans a round of "surreptitious" diplomacy to try to win a seat in the Organisation of African Unity.

The move follows this week's dramatic announcement that the country is to sever diplomatic ties with South Africa at the end of the month.

Mr. George Matanzima, Deputy Prime Minister of Transkei, told the Sunday Times that Transkeian diplomats would make forays into Africa to gauge opinion and lobby for a seat in the OAU.

"Our boys will go and see what the situation is," he said.

Meanwhile, Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Maritz, said:

We still need the TDC — Matanzima

Sunday Times Reporter

ever, he believed the corporation of business as usual. Mr Maritz told when it first was announced that they order me out of the country I up, but since then the situation has calmed down," he said.

Mr Maritz said he had received plenty of places where South Africans work without the protection of an embassy.

He did confirm, however, that some members of his staff were worried about the situation and had expressed their concern to him.

"Some tourists packed up and left proposals to investigate.

and consider Transkei part of South Africa until land he claims belongs to Transkei is incorporated in the country.

He told the Transkeian National Assembly: "South Africa will stop being my country when the land claimed is transferred to Transkei."

In dispute is East Griqualand, which Chief Matanzima claims is historically part of Transkei but which the South African Government recently incorporated as part of Natal.

There is an air of elation among Transkeian politicians, who believe they now

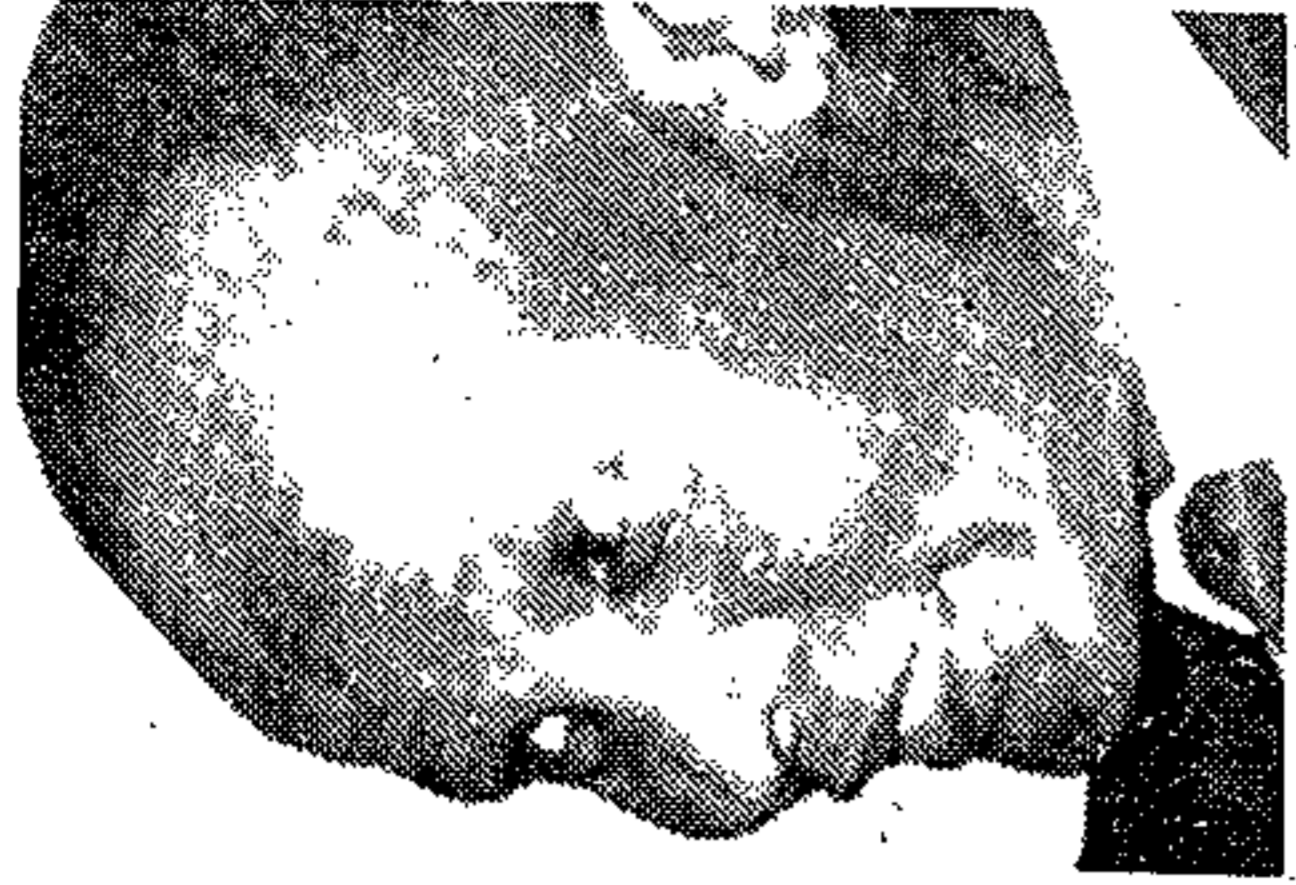
have the South African Government over a barrel.

Mr. George Matanzima told me South Africa needs us more than we need them.

His argument is that South Africa desperately needs international recognition for Transkei to give validity to the box-jangle policy and, with it, the whole edifice of apartheid.

On the other hand, senior Transkeian Ministers have frequently said that for them, international recognition has become a minor issue.

Mr. G Matanzima believes



George Matanzima... possibilities

therefore cannot afford to alienate Transkei by cutting investments or taking a big stick to whip the country back into line.

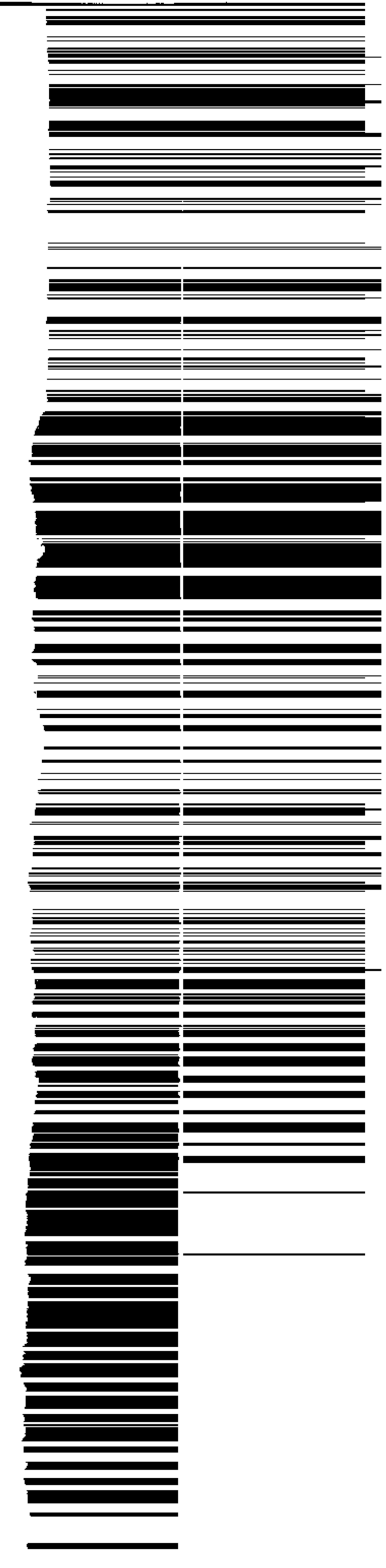
He revealed that it was on this calculation and the assumption that South Africa could not afford to use a big stick to whip Transkei into line that the Prime Minister took the biggest political gamble of his life by announcing the break in relations.

Without being specific, he hinted that Transkei might be prepared to go even further to prove its independence. Asked if there was anything more the country could possibly do, he replied: "We will wait until the end of the month (when the diplomatic break becomes effective) and see what happens. There are possibilities."

High-level political inquiries in Umtata have revealed that the move had been calculated and planned at least a year ago, and had been on the cards at least since last November, when the Foreign Minister, Mr Digby Koyana, received a warm reception in Britain for denouncing apartheid before an audience of mainly Conservative politicians.

Denial

Though officials hotly deny it, the timing was clearly speeded up when Chief Kaiser Matanzima found himself faced with a party split over the sacking of the former Minister of the Interior, Miss Stella Sigcau, who had an illegitimate child. Fifteen members of Chief Matanzima's party followed her across the floor of the Assembly and Chief Matanzima's popularity dropped appreciably.



His action against South Africa has apparently healed the rift and there is an air almost of euphoria in Umtata political circles.

Observers point out that, in effect, Chief Matanzima has taken a gamble he could not lose. He has created the atmosphere for possible international recognition while at the same time enhancing his own reputation and shedding the image of being a stooge to Pretoria — and he has lost no financial benefit from South Africa.

Chief Matanzima has said he will join the "liberatory forces".

However, his brother assured me Transkei will not harbour terrorists, although he refused to say whether the political wings of the liberation forces would be allowed asylum in Umtata.

Both Mr George Matanzima and Mr Koyana scorned the claim by the Progressive Federal Party MP, Mr Japie Basson, that East Germans had infiltrated Transkei.

Matanzima takes army through East Griqualand

Own Correspondent
MATATIELE. — The Prime Minister of Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, repeated his claim to East Griqualand when he drove through the heart of the territory with part

of his 400-man army at the weekend.

Chief Matanzima addressed a political rally attended by about 5 000 people in the Maluti region close to this East Griqualand town.

Chief Matanzima's

entourage through Kokstad, Cedarville and Matatiele included four army trucks, an army bus, Cabinet ministers in their official cars and many other vehicles.

The main road connecting Umtata with Maluti passes

through East Griqualand and there is no border post.

Many white East Griqualand residents felt Chief Matanzima was being provocative and in spite of talk of a protest none occurred.

SA staff

STAR 17/4/78

braced for Kei exodus

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South African Embassy officials are experiencing "no problems" in Umtata and decisions on when they will start moving out will be taken this week.

A fortnight before Chief Kaiser Matanzima's deadline for them to be out expires, South African Ambassador Mr D. H. Potgieter said at the weekend: "We are in no hurry, there is no danger and no panic."

In a telephone interview from Umtata he said none of the staff had left and decisions on who would go first, who would stay until the end of the month, would be taken this week.

On April 30 all would be out.

FRIENDS

No antagonism was experienced from the man in the street, it was rather the opposite, Mr Potgieter said. "There is also no ill feeling between me and the Prime Minister (of Transkei) and we remain intimate friends."

Among South African Government department officials seconded to the Transkei there was a feeling of uneasiness, as could

★ A spokesman for the City Engineer's Department said ratepayers paid for services such as refuse collection and traffic control, but they still had to pay fines for dumping, uttering and traffic offences. The same principle could apply to pavements if ratepayers fell foul of a possible by-law to force them to keep their pavements tidy. The spokesman said employees who might lose their jobs as a result of

Reader
Parkhurst
already do — moving the pavements?
me later, why not leave them on the work they

Kaiser tells of troop route into 'Kei

MATATIELE. — Arms and troops from other countries would be able to enter Transkei without touching South African soil, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima said at the weekend.

The proposed harbour at Umgazana and a planned international airport in Transkei would make this possible, he said.

Chief Matanzima was addressing more than 5 000 Transkeians at the Ramohlakoane township near Matatiele during his state visit to the Sotho-speaking region of Maluti, reports Sapa.

He was accompanied by members of his Cabinet and top government officials. Amid ululating cries of the local women, he inspected a guard of honour formed by members of the Transkei Army.

Although Transkei was determined to maintain peaceful relations with other neighbouring states, he would not stand aside while the country was being cheated of its land and its people's rights, Chief Matanzima said.

"The days of baasskapism are over no matter what Mr Vorster said."

"The international world, which has been fed with distorted information about Transkei, is beginning to receive the correct information from our Foreign Affairs Ministry and its representatives abroad," he said.

Chief Matanzima assured his listeners that one day the whole of East Griqualand would be theirs.

He also said the Transkei police had talks with the Lesotho police last week in Maseru to combat the stock thefts across the common border of the two countries.

The two police forces had pledged to cooperate and help each other whenever necessary, Chief Matanzima said.

The Rand Daily Mail's Durban correspondent reports that Chief Matanzima reiterated his claim to East Griqualand after driving through the heart of the disputed territory with a party of his 400-man army.

White East Griqualand residents in the towns of Kokstad, Cedarville and Matatiele were apprehensive about the Transkeian entourage of four army trucks, an army bus, Cabinet Ministers in their official cars and many other vehicles, passing through their area and many felt Chief Matanzima was being provocative.

Transkeian troops go to Maluti

17/4/78

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DD

UMTATA — Transkei Prime Minister Kaiser Matanzima reiterated his claim to East Griqualand at the weekend after driving through the heart of the disputed territory with part of his 400-man army.

Chief Matanzima addressed a political rally attended by about 5 000 at Ramohlakoane in the Maluti region.

White East Griqualand residents in the towns of Kokstad, Cedarville and Matatiele were apprehensive about the Transkeian entourage of four army trucks, an army bus, Cabinet Ministers in their official cars and many other vehicles, passing through their area.

The main, tarred road connecting Umtata with Maluti passes through East Griqualand. There is no East Griqualand border post.

Many white East Griqualand residents felt provocative by driving through in such a demonstrative manner.

Diplomatic relations would not be restored with South Africa unless East Griqualand, which was part of Transkei until 1963, was handed back, Chief Matanzima said.

Chief Matanzima was received enthusiastically.

Political observers believe Chief Matanzima went to the Maluti area to whip up support for his party which was losing support there following the defection of the principal chief in the area, Chief Jeremiah Moshesh, to the opposition.

Chief Moshesh, who

would normally have attended such a meeting, snubbed Chief Matanzima by his absence.

In his speech, Chief Matanzima explained why he had broken diplomatic ties with South Africa. He also said the Transkeian Army would expand and there would be a regiment eventually in each of the ten regions of Transkei.

"The international world which has been fed with distorted information about Transkei is beginning to receive the correct information from our Department of Foreign Affairs and its representatives abroad," Chief Matanzima said.

DDR.

DD. (103) 17/7/78

Overseas loan for Transkei

UMTATA — Top Transkeian sources yesterday confirmed the Transkeian Government had secured a loan of R168 million from overseas investors.

According to a Sunday newspaper report the loan is believed to be from a pool of overseas investors said to represent Arab countries.

The loan, which has been agreed in principle, will greatly assist Transkei in its aim of cutting economic dependency on South Africa in view of the break last week in diplomatic relations.

Details of the loan are expected to be revealed by the Minister of Finance, Mr Tsepo Letlaka, in his Budget speech on Wednesday. He was unavailable for comment yesterday.

According to the report, documentation for the money is being completed

and the deal is being handled by an American brokerage house.

The loan apparently does not come from one country as this might imply international recognition.

The money will be used for the general development of Transkei.

Last year the South African Government granted R165 million towards the Transkeian Budget of R239 million.

In the latest South African Budget estimates of R113,5 million have been set down as aid for Transkei on the Department of Foreign Affairs account.

The South African Government has not yet indicated whether the break in diplomatic relations by Transkei will mean South African aid will be cut off.

Political observers believe this is not likely at present. — DDR.

Umtata students attract visitors

RAM 17/4/78

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WITH only four years to live, 23-year-old Kennilworth Peter, a student at the school for cerebral palsy and crippled children in Umtata, dedicates his time to his sculpture called "Coming through the darkness."

He is just one of the 18 pottery students whose work is on display in the Transkei pavilion.

"It is more his work than anything else that keeps him alive," said Mr J Faragher, who runs the pottery workshop.

Clay rhinos, crocodiles, kettles and casserole dishes dot display shelves among more abstract sculptures in mottled earthy shades.

"I have to get it," a woman clasping a sculptured head paperweight exclaimed. "It's so different."

"Public response has been very good — people coming from all over to support us. The mines have deferred payment and there have been donations from the public," Mr Faragher said.

The school makes very little profit, its aim being mainly to convey an awareness of the more unfortunate to the public.

Kennilworth Peter, who has been with the school for 10 years, is not only a very talented sculptor but is also adept with brush painting, wood carving and musical instruments. He plays the drums and guitar while lying on his back on his specially modified stretcher.

"Sadly our terminal cases seem to be the most talented," said Mr Faragher.

Crowds of people gather round the two pottery wheels at the stand to

watch as a clay giraffe takes form in the hands of student Peter. Peter is a cripple and cannot walk without the aid of a specially adapted crutch.

The school, called Ikhwezi Lokusa (Star of the Morning), has 192 students and goes up to standard seven. Fifty of the students are too handicapped to work outside the school and are permanently employed in a sheltered workshop.

The school, which is building small flatlets for them, is a Catholic organisation and is subsidised by the Transkei Government. The balance is paid by "friends of the school."

"We try to provide a home in a Christian setting. Ikhwezi Lokusa strives to help each handicapped person reach his fullest potential," Mr Faragher concluded.

Matanzima, soldiers use S.A. roads

Mercury Correspondent

MATATIELE — Transkei Prime Minister Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima reiterated his claim to East Griqualand at the weekend after driving through the heart of the disputed territory with part of his 400-man army.

Chief Matanzima addressed a political rally attended by about 5 000 at Ramohlakoane in the Maluti region close to this East Gri-

qualand town.

White East Griqualand residents in the towns of Kokstad, Cedarville and Matatiele were apprehensive about the Transkei entourage of four army lorries, an army bus, Cabinet ministers in their official cars and several other vehicles passing through their areas.

The main road connecting Umtata with Maluti is a tarred road passing through East Griqualand. There is no

East Griqualand border post.

Many residents felt Chief Matanzima was being provocative but, in spite of talk of a protest, none occurred and the motorcade passed peacefully through the disputed territory.

Chief Matanzima said diplomatic relations would not be restored with Pretoria until East Griqualand had been handed back.

The large crowd, many of

whom rode in on horseback, received Chief Matanzima enthusiastically.

Observers believe Chief Matanzima went to the Maluti area to whip up support for his ruling Transkei National Independence Party which is losing ground in Maluti after the defection of the principal chief in the area, Chief Jeremiah Moshesh, to the opposition.

Chief Moshesh snubbed Chief Matanzima by staying away from the rally.

In his speech Chief Matanzima said the Transkeian army would be expanded and there would eventually be a regiment in each of the 10 regions of Transkei.

"The international world, which has been fed with distorted information about Transkei, is beginning to receive the correct information from our Department of Foreign Affairs and its representatives abroad," he said.

More provocation ^{NM} 18/4/78

PRIME MINISTER Matanzima's provocative weekend drive through South African territory, with an entourage of Transkeian Cabinet Ministers and soldiers, has given a further bizarre twist to the preposterous relationship which has developed between this country and the former homeland.

The drive through East Griqualand was plainly designed to draw further attention to Chief Matanzima's land claims in the territory and perhaps to add some colour to his recent declaration that he would go to any lengths to demand what he considered belonged to his people. In the circumstances local residents were wise not to react unduly.

Meanwhile, the Government might prevent a recurrence through the simple device of installing more border control posts. The present ease with which people may enter and leave Transkei without any check, makes nonsense of the whole border control system.

Altogether, the veritable barrage of threats and anti-South African outpourings that has emanated from Umtata since Transkei's dramatic severance of diplomatic relations with this country, simply reinforces

the belief that Chief Matanzima is pursuing a policy on his land claims that he mapped out years ago. In 1974 he told a congress of his ruling party that it would be pointless to pursue these claims before seeking independence, and subsequently he has conceded that it was his strategy "to take what we did in order to get what we want."

It is evident that the Chief is now exploiting his land demands in his bid for international recognition, which he knows is unlikely to materialise while he is seen to be on cordial terms with South Africa. However, there can be no certainty that the path he has chosen will prove the most fruitful.

No matter what aid Transkei might receive from elsewhere, the country will remain for a long time heavily dependent on South Africa — economically and otherwise. And one wonders for how long the South African taxpayer will be content to finance the exchequer of a neighbouring government that is being constantly provocative. Moreover, the aura of uncertainty which Chief Matanzima is busy promoting could well have an extremely adverse effect on investor confidence in his country.

Touch-and-go for the whites in Transkei

Own Correspondent

UMTATA — A crisis was narrowly averted last week after the Transkei-South Africa break. It was touch-and-go whether white South African officials would quit Transkei en masse.

The critical point was reached about two days after Prime Minister Kaiser Matanzima announced the break in relations.

South African Embassy officials started packing their bags for the big trek back to Pretoria, and it suddenly hit many of the 900 white government officials that Transkei was serious.

There were threats of mass walkouts by a number of white groups, particularly among the 440 officials of Transkei Development Corporation. At one time, the South African Embassy switchboard

was inundated by calls from whites.

However, the crisis seems to have been averted, for the time being at least, after a number of meetings.

Responsible leaders of the white community apparently persuaded white South Africans seconded to the Government and Development Corporation against leaving.

Their contention was that the break was at high political and diplomatic level and would not affect normal relations. Life would go on as before, they said.

At a meeting of all white Post Office officials in Umtata, only one remained unconvinced and adamant about leaving.

A mass walkout by white South African civil servants would have created tremendous problems for the Transkei.

18/4/83
**Peasants
praise 'Kei
breakaway**

UMTATA. — Three Transkeian organisations have sent messages of congratulation to their government for breaking diplomatic ties with South Africa. The messages were read in the National Assembly yesterday and applauded by the House. However many members admitted afterwards they had never heard of the Transkei Youth League, the Transkei Workers' Union and the Transkei Peasants' Association.

Also in the Transkei National Assembly yesterday the first reading of the Transkei Appropriation Bill could not be made because of printing problems after a power failure on Sunday and because the State President was not available to give approval. The Transkei Prohibition of Prostitution Bill was passed yesterday when it was read for the third time. — Sapa

Transkei's new man in London

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torates first, before venturing further afield. He feels Transkei might find considerable solidarity with Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland.

Mr Berkeley has in recent years visited these three territories and is on friendly terms, he says, with the three heads of state.

The second point Mr Berkeley makes is that Transkei could be of great strategic importance to the West. As he explains: "If Western nations feel that the sea route around the Cape is vitally important — as is a defence agreement with the Southern tip of Africa — it seems possible that at some stage the West would rather have these facilities from Port St Johns than Cape Town."

A Cape port might prove embarrassing even to a West afraid of the Soviet threat in the Indian Ocean because it would mean having to enter into an agreement with a country of whose policies the West profoundly disapproved. And the fact that Port St Johns in its present form might appear to be inadequate does not trouble Mr Berkeley. "One can build a harbour from scratch. Ghana has one of the

biggest man-made harbours in the world."

Mr Berkeley says: "One could perhaps visualise the Western nations at some stage saying to Transkei: We will club together and build you a great international harbour, in whose facilities we of course will share."

In Mr Berkeley's mind Transkei can give a great deal to the West while the West, of course, has much to offer Transkei. "I want to see Transkei now take its rightful place among the independent nations," he says.

He admits that he has not taken on an easy assignment by becoming political and diplomatic adviser to what the world generally regards as the first head of a Bantustan but he looks forward to a "fascinating task." "As adviser, my job is to point out certain consequences and suggest certain actions."

When I asked him why Chief Matanzima had picked him as an adviser, he said: "I have close ties and associations with Africa and have, over the years, developed some expertise in regard to the people and politics of Africa. I also have useful inter-

national connections." Mr Berkeley has for many years had close business ties with Africa. He is a former chairman of the United Nations association in Britain. He points out that Chief Matanzima earnestly seeks UN recognition. Mr Berkeley is an associate and, in many cases a personal friend — of most of the African heads of state in what were former British colonies.

Asked how he met Chief Matanzima, Mr Berkeley is no stranger to South Africa.



HUMPHRY BERKELEY

In fact he is declared a prohibited immigrant there. His last visit of any consequence was in 1967.

He said his arrival there then was greeted by hordes of eager newsmen. "I was amazed. It turned out that it was because I was then an Honorary Vice-President to the Anti-Apartheid Movement, something which really didn't occupy my mind very much because one so often is an honorary vice-president of many organisations. However, an Afrikaans newspaper greeted my visit with the headlines: South Africa's Biggest Enemy Creeps In. Shortly after this I was declared a prohibited immigrant."

Mr Berkeley says he saw Mrs Helen Suzman and Mr Harry Oppenheimer during this visit.

Mr Berkeley is in his early fifties. He was a Conservative MP from 1959 to 1966. He knew "Seretse and Ruth" in London in the fifties when Sir Seretse Khama was in exile.

He first went to Africa 20 years ago when he was director of a building and engineering firm based in Salisbury. He has been to various parts of Africa nearly every year for

many years in the course of his business affairs and, while an MP, for political reasons.

He was the first British MP to call for the release of Hastings Banda and Jomo Kenyatta when they were in jails. Kenneth Kaunda stayed with him in London when he was prohibited from the Federation, he told me.

Mr Berkeley left the Conservative Party in 1968 when they opposed the Race Relations Act, which made race discrimination illegal. He joined the Labour Party in 1970 when the Heath Government decided to sell arms to South Africa. He explains: "I was wholly opposed to this. So was the Labour Party."

He has written a biography of Enoch Powell, for whom he has high regard — except on matters of race. He is now busy with a biography on Harold Wilson.

Of Mr Vorster, Humphry Berkeley says: "I respect him. I think I could sit at a round table with him. I think he is an honest man. I am sure we would understand each other although we would not agree."

— Margaret Smith

"As soon as I was satisfied that Paramount Chief Kaizer Matanzima was genuinely against apartheid and that he wanted to break free from the stranglehold of Pretoria, I was only too happy to become political, constitutional and diplomatic adviser to Transkei."

This was said in London by Mr Humphry Berkeley, former Conservative MP, who has been much in the news here since Transkei broke diplomatic ties with South Africa.

As he was in Transkei the week before Chief Matanzima made his startling move, at the very least Mr Berkeley did not dissuade him from his course of action.

"The Transkei Prime Minister had already made up his mind when I saw him," Mr Berkeley told me. "I fully supported the move."

Whatever influence he may wield, Mr Berkeley's advice could be crucial to the path Transkei chooses to follow in the wake of its cutting-the-umbilical-cord decision. Therefore it may well be significant that Mr Berkeley now makes two points about the future Transkei however unrealistic these may be. He says he thinks it would be helpful if Transkei now got to know its black neighbours really well.

By this he means the former British Protec-

Letlaka presents record Budget

37 (103)
19/4/78

UMTATA — A record estimate Budget of R328,3 million — R90 million more than last year — was tabled in the National Assembly yesterday by the Minister of Finance, Mr Tsepo Letlaka.

Mr Letlaka handed in the estimate of expenditure during the first reading of the Appropriation Bill. He will deliver his Budget speech during the second reading today.

According to the estimate, there will be a budgetary deficit of R102,7 million. There is no indication how the deficit will be closed.

But, according to reliable sources, Mr Letlaka is expected to release details in his speech of a loan from foreign investors that will be used to develop Transkei. Such a loan could come from a pool of foreign investors. According to sources the loan has already been secured.

The Department of Works and Energy, engaged in vital capital development projects, gets the largest slice of R61 million.

This represents an increase of R10,8 million for

the department. The total amount includes development projects in other Government projects.

Education, with R55,5 million, gets the next largest amount. Of this amount, R6,7 million will go to capital services for the new University of Transkei.

The amount allocated to the Department of Finance increases from R2,8 million last year to R39 million. This includes an amount of R30 million which will supplement the Transkeian Development and Reserve Fund.

The amount of aid from South Africa — R113,5 million — is the same as last year, as is the R60 million from customs and excise.

In the Department of Works and Energy account, R2 million is set aside for the construction of border posts at Sterkspruit, Tsomo, St Mark's, Lady Frère, Cala-Xalanga, Bizana, and

Poela near Umzimkulu.

An amount of R280 000 has been set aside for the construction of housing and accommodation for embassy staff in Bophuthatswana.

An amount of R220 000 for consular staff accommodation in the form of semi-duplex flats in Upper Houghton, Johannesburg, is also set aside. But in view of the break in diplomatic relations, this amount may not be spent as estimates were prepared before the break.

Defence spending will increase by R2,3 million to R3,6 million.

The amount granted to security intelligence in the Prime Minister's Department is estimated to increase by R37 000 to R537 000.

General tax or income tax is estimated to bring in revenue of R18,4 million and stock tax R3,1 million.

— DDR

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Transkei wants loans

FINANCIAL EDITOR

TRANSKEI is hoping to borrow more overseas this year than South Africa.

It is also assuming a similar South African contribution to its Budget as last year, in spite of the diplomatic break.

The Transkei Budget presented in the National Assembly at Umtata on Tuesday estimates a deficit for 1978-79 of R102 600 000.

The Minister of Finance, Mr Tsepo Letlaka, said the deficit would be made up by approaches to the world capital market.

Transkei Government sources have already claimed that Transkei has secured a R168-million loan from overseas investors — said to be Arabs — for this year.

Senator Owen Horwood, South Af-

rica's Minister of Finance, has planned for overseas loans of only R75-million for 1978-79.

Capital market sources wonder how Transkei can expect to borrow over R100-million out of total estimated spending of R328-million.

There has been a rearrangement of the South African contribution to Transkei.

The direct grant for 1978-79 makes up R113 500 000 of estimated spending of R225-million against a grant of R165-million last year.

But this is offset by an increase in customs and excise duties to R60-million basically another South African revenue contribution.

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Transkei to build Tswana embassy

UMTATA. — Transkei has set aside R280 000 to build an embassy in Bophuta-Tswana, according to estimates of expenditure for 1978-79 tabled by the Minister of Finance, Mr T T Letlaka, in the national Assembly at Umtata yesterday.

A sum of R120 000 was also budgeted for a building in Houghton, Johannesburg, to accommodate consular staff, but in view of the recent break in diplomatic relations with South Africa, the amount may not be spent.

Border posts will be built at Sterkspruit, Tsomo, St Mark's, Lady Frere, Xalanga, Bizana and Umzimkulu at a cost of R2-million.

The Department of Works and Energy will spend R28,5-million on the construction of roads and bridges.

The construction of major works has been allotted R17,8-million.

An amount of R22,7-million has been allocated as share capital for government corporations, R21-million for the Transkei Development Corporation (TDC), R925 000 for the Transkei Airways Corporation (TAC) and R800 000 for the Transkei Tea Corporation (TTC).

The University of Transkei receives R7,5-million.

— Sapa.

Not provocative says brigadier

UMTATA — It was common practice and befitted the status of the Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, for soldiers to accompany him on his official visits throughout Transkei, Transkeian Army Chief, Brig Rodney Keswa, said yesterday.

He was commenting on a report in Monday's Daily Dispatch stating that Transkei soldiers had accompanied the Prime Minister on his official weekend visit to Maluti.

Brig Keswa said the soldiers accompanied Chief Matanzima for ceremonial and no other reasons.

"Even when he visited Umzimkulu recently soldiers drove through

the heart of disputed territory," to get to Umzimkulu. He said there is no other way of getting to either Umzimkulu or Maluti from Umtata without driving through "disputed territory."

If they had gone to Maluti on the other route through Maclear they would have had to drive through disputed territory also, he said.

Brig Keswa denied the drive was intended to upset or provoke people living in the area in any way.

He said he had asked the Minister of Defence, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, to intervene in the reporting of certain "foreign journalists" about the army.

— DDR.

Transkei gets long-term loan funds

UMTATA — The Transkeian Government had succeeded in securing loan funds for long-term investment, the Finance Minister, Mr Tsepo Letlaka, said yesterday.

Delivering his budget speech in the National Assembly, Mr Letlaka said: "These will rejuvenate our economy and enable us to launch immediately projects of a capital nature.

"Further, the private sector investment is likely to accelerate if one considers the ever-increasing interest of the international business community in the new ventures in our country.

"The repayment of these loans will be met in years to come without any undue stress out of the profits derived from the improvements built today for the benefits of generations of tomorrow."

The R328,3 million budgeted for expenditure left a deficit of R97 million.

The Government had decided to approach the world capital markets for a loan to bridge this deficit, he said. But he did not say whether the loan funds the Government had already come from these world money markets.

This year's Transkeian budget represents an increase of R90,2 million or 37,8 per cent over last year.

Mr Letlaka said he felt commercial banks should assist in stimulating the circulation of temporary idle funds for productive employment.

To facilitate the availability of money within the country and to prevent outflow of funds the maximum balance of savings bank deposits would be increased from

R15 000 to R25 000.

"After Transkei was annexed in 1894 no significant development took place as it suited the colonial oppressors to maintain a reservoir of cheap migratory labour to draw from and build the Republic of South Africa.

"The belated and hesitant attempts in the early 70s to start a few border industries by South Africa have made no significant impact on Transkei's economy," Mr Letlaka said.

When the Transkeian Government took independence in 1976 they were under no illusions about the non-viability of their economy, he said.

"Your Government was fully aware that the economy of Transkei was unfortunately based on migrant labour with its concomitant social and moral evils as well as economic chaos."

One of the factors hampering development in Transkei was the non-availability of funds. Transkei had not yet been recognised by the United Nations and it could not therefore get financial assistance from institutions such as the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank for development.

Mr Letlaka said the Government had to look to other avenues and did so successfully. He did not explain further.

Transkei received R113,5 million from South Africa and R60 million from customs and excise in the common customs pool with South Africa, Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland.

He said among the big capital investment projects provided for was a mammoth R23,3 million housing scheme for Umtata, Idutywa and Ilinge.

— DDR.

Transkei harbour company launched

UMTATA — An international company with a subscribed capital of R10 million has been launched to get Transkei's harbour project at Umgazana off the ground.

This was announced by Transkei's Minister of Finance, Mr Letlaka, during his budget speech in the National Assembly yesterday.

The Transkeian Government will subscribe half of the shares and nominate half the board of directors.

Mr Letlaka said the financial commitment of Transkei would therefore be limited to R5 million, half of which would be liquidated by the cession of 128 sq km in the harbour area and the balance of R2,5 million in cash over five years. This would be payable at the rate of R250 000 every six months.

Mr Letlaka said when the idea of a harbour was first mooted, "not so friendly persons preferred to consider the project as a pipedream."

"It is hardly necessary to stress that an investment of such a limited amount is well within the boundaries of our budget and in this way the so-called pipedream has become feasible."

International finance for the balance of the funds would be attracted by establishing Umgazana as a free port.

Inquiries had already been received from American, French, Swiss, Italian and Spanish sources, Mr Letlaka said.

Manufacturing, assembling, packing and storage within the free zone would provide demand for local labour and job opportunities could be estimated in tens of thousands. — DDR.

Call to protect nurses

UMTATA — A Bill to regulate and control the quality of the nursing profession in Transkei was read for a second time in the Transkeian National Assembly.

Reading the Bill, the Minister of Health, the Rev G. T. Vika, said the nursing profession had access to the secret hopes and fears of most of the people they had contact with.

"Because of the special position enjoyed by nurses in society and the power they wield it is vitally essential that the selection for nurses for training be scrupulous for the protection of both nurses themselves, against temptation, and the patients from exploitation.

"Dealing as they will be with a largely illiterate unsophisticated and extremely gullible community it is the easiest of things to dupe, deceive and cheat their charges of large sums of money by pretending to know more than they do.

"Equally does the dedicated nurse deserve protection from the unjustifiable demands sometimes imposed on her by self-centred, self-pitying patients, an insensitive bureaucracy and a self-indulgent society, Mr Vika said. — DDR.

Transkei call 214128 103 for casino

UMTATA — A Government front-bencher, Mr K. G. Nkomo of Mount Ayliff, called on the Transkei Government yesterday to consider seriously establishing a casino in Transkei.

Speaking during the budget debate, Mr Nkomo said the presence of a casino could help bring much needed revenue to the new State.

In 1976, after independence, the Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said there would be no gambling in Transkei in his lifetime. "Transkeians have their moral standards," he said then.

However, it was believed he softened his attitude to casinos when he said a year later that the people would have to tell him to allow casinos.

The Holiday Inns group, which has a hotel in Umtata, has first option on a casino in Transkei. — SAPA

Letlaka urged to lift veil on loan

UMHATA — An opposition MP, Mr Caledon Mda, yesterday called on the Minister of Finance to say where Transkei had secured loan funds for long-term investment.

In his Budget speech on Wednesday, the Minister, Mr Tsepo Letlaka, said Transkei had succeeded in securing such loans.

Mr Letlaka also said financial negotiations had been conducted locally and internationally and successfully concluded for expansion to the K. D. Matanzima Airport.

"An effective credit of seven years has been made available, and without undue financial strain air links between Transkei and the world will be available within 24 months," he said.

Mr Mda said there had been press speculation on an international loan and a figure of R168 million had been mentioned. The people should be informed about such a loan, he said.

Mr Mda also referred to a report from Cape Town which alleged there were East Germans in Transkei. Although the Minister of Foreign Affairs had denied their presence, Mr Mda said "We must know the truth."

Mr Mda, who recently defected to the opposition, hit at the imposition of the central stock rate, which he said was just another name for the old stock tax.

The imposition of the stock rate would mean the people would not appreciate what the Government had done for them, Mr Mda said.

Another proposal of Mr Letlaka's which came under fire from Mr Mda and other Eastern Pondoland MPs was the new special tax of R10 per person for every able-bodied man

over 18 and woman over 21.

Mr Mda said the Government should explain such a measure to the people before taking any action.

The Leader of the Opposition, Mr Cromwell Diko, who eventually sat down in frustration after constant objections that he was not following the broad principles of Mr Letlaka's Budget speech, also hit out at the stock rate for dipping.

"I think the Minister of Finance owes the House an apology for abolishing the tax which he never abolished," he said.

He said the Minister should know that peasants in Transkei did not keep stock for business purposes. Besides, nobody dipped sheep and goats.

Referring to the special tax of R10 per person, Mr Diko asked: "Where are our red-blanketed girls going to get the money? The Government is going to drive them to places like Durban to get work. The Transkeian people will not like that."

The debate on the Budget speech continues today. — DDR

21/4/78 (103)

Kei Bill defines fishing zone

UMTATA — A Bill to determine and define the territorial waters and the fishing zone of Transkei was tabled in the National Assembly yesterday by the Minister of Local Government and Land Tenure, Chief George Ndabankulu.

The Bill also provides for the exploitation of natural resources of the Continental Shelf of Transkei.

It proposes the territorial waters of Transkei extend for 12 nautical miles.

When the Bill becomes law the Transkeian fishing zone will extend for a distance of 200 nautical miles in which Transkei will have the same powers in relation to fishing as it will have in its control of its territorial waters.

The law will not affect the rights of any ship under international navigational law from passing through Transkei's territorial waters providing such passage is not prejudicial to peace, order or good government or security of Transkei. — DDR

24/7/78 M 103

Minister quizzed on Ben-Dak

UMTATA — Transkei's Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Mr R. Madikizela, told the National Assembly he had no information on Prof J. D. Ben-Dak, the man who was Transkei's chief planning adviser for a month this year.

Mr Madikizela was answering a series of questions put to him by the opposition member for Lusikisiki, Mr W. M. Dweba.

Mr Dweba asked Mr Madikizela these questions:

Who is Prof Ben-Dak? Where did he come from? Who recruited him?

From which country and for what specific job was he recruited?

Is it true, as reported in the press, that he made a report about the TDC to the Prime Minister?

If yes, could the report be released for the information of the House?

If no, will you clear the TDC of the allegedly reported malpractices to this House?

Where is Prof Ben-Dak now? Is he still employed by the Republic of Transkei?

If not, please give this House a reason why he is no longer engaged as was reported?

Mr Madikizela's terse reply to all the questions was: "My department has no information about Prof Ben-Dak." — DDR

Transkei lays out territorial waters 103 2/14/78

UMTATA. — A Bill which will define Transkei's territorial waters and fishing zone was introduced by the Minister of Local Government and Land Tenure, Chief George Ndabankulu, in the National Assembly yesterday.

The Bill will give Transkei powers over the sea beyond the territorial waters within a distance of 200 nautical miles in relation to fish and the catching of fish. The territorial waters will extend

to a distance of 12 nautical miles from low-water mark, and would also provide for any law relating to mining precious stones, metals or minerals including oil.

Any rights under International Law in respect of navigation in or through territorial waters would not be affected by the provisions of the Bill provided that the peace, order, good government or security of Transkei would not be prejudiced. — Sapa.

Inside Mail

Transkei's diplomatic break with South Africa has left both whites and blacks in East Griqualand more uneasy than ever about their future. **TREVOR BISEKER** visited this attractive but saddened corner of the country where people's one wish is that the politicians would leave them alone.



Victor Biggs... last in line

Turbulent neighbour



Lt Col H Naude

MARRIAGE is out, but living together is fine. That is how East Griqualand regards its intimate and turbulent relationship with Transkei.

Whites in Kokstad and Matatiele put on a brave face when I spoke to them last week about Transkei's action in cutting diplomatic relations with South Africa, ostensibly over the rejection of its land claims. They believe Chief Kaiser Matanzima dare not go further than a token break because of Transkei's overwhelming reliance on East Griqualand for its food and general supplies.

Eighty per cent of rail traffic to Kokstad is carried on by road over Brooks Nek into Transkei, and further west perhaps 200 000 Xhosas are served with practically all their needs by Matatiele.

But the East Griqualanders also acknowledge their own vulnerability to



Len Harris... Mt Currie behind.

any disruption of trade by Transkei. They are uneasy about the tone of Chief Matanzima's speeches, and his provocative move last weekend in heading a convoy of official cars and army trucks through Kokstad and Cedarville on his way to address a meeting near Matatiele.

"At a personal level, we have a lot of time for each other," said Mr R P Sorour, town clerk of Matatiele. "It is at the political level that all the nonsense is stirred

up. This business is not an indication of the feelings between the people."

Mr Sorour believes the current situation is best for everybody and that the South African Government has done Transkei a favour by keeping East Griqualand white. "East Griqualand can look after the Xhosas' needs from the cradle to the grave — and do it a lot more efficiently than Transkei could do it."

If things got to the "ridiculous" stage of borders being closed, "Transkei would starve within a month, but of course business here would grind to a halt."

Nobody expects such a serious turn of events, but East Griqualand is anxious that priority should be given to the building of a hard-top road between Swartberg and Underberg, thus providing a secure link with Maritzburg that avoids the Transkei district of Umzimkulu.



Frank Quiggin

handed over East Griqualand to Transkei, it would be bad for the coloureds. We are very happy about becoming part of Natal."

Coloureds have freehold rights in East Griqualand, and there are several coloured-owned farms.

"I'm not anti-Kaiser," said Mr Quiggin, "but I don't like his threats of bloodshed. Historically he has no claims to this territory. If anyone is entitled to it, then it's the Griquas."

On the subject of Transkei's land claims, I was invariably referred to the report of Mr Justice M T Steyn, now Administrator General of South West Africa, who conducted an inquiry into the area before its future was decided.

Dealing with Transkei's claims, he wrote: "It is quite clear that the Mpondo can lay no just claim to the territory and that the suggestion that it should go to them rather than be incorporated into Natal is without any factual foundation or justification."

"East Griqualand was settled by the Griquas but tamed, developed, conserved and beautified by the white man. It is today a well-farmed and effectively conserved region, which is obviously in good hands, agriculturally speaking."

And that is the way East Griqualand intends to stay.

The road will cost about R15-million, and the Government says Natal must pay. But Mr Peter Miller, secretary of the East Griqualand Farmers' Union and the regional development association, sees it as a national problem involving the change of provincial borders.

Both major roads from Natal pass through Transkei territory, the national road through Umzimkulu by 52 km. Fifty km of the railway line from Maritzburg also runs through Transkei.

Mr Herbie Muller, a Kokstad motor dealer who does 40% of his business with Transkei, described Chief Matanzima's action as a gesture to demonstrate his independence, but he was worried about the long term implications of the move.

"Unless things can be sorted out, Transkei could get involved with the wrong sort of foreign country, and we could have communist influences right on our doorstep."

"So far, it has been business as usual, and we hope it stays that way. We can't do without Transkei any more than they can do without us."

The view was echoed by blacks and coloureds I spoke to, both in East Griqualand and in Pondoland.

Mr Frank Quiggin, chairman of Kokstad's exclusive club for coloureds, St Anthony's Social Club, told me: "If South Africa

The people dismiss the possibility of banned political groups like the ANC being allowed to operate from Transkei, and claims that East Germans are already there as "just talk".

The district commandant of the SA Police, Lt Col H C Naude, told me: "Our relationship with Transkei is 100% and we don't expect any trouble."

What if there was a sudden flare-up? "We'd be in a position to act quickly," said Col Naude.

Across the mountains in Pondoland, I found people equally anxious for good relations to continue. It was easy to see why. The land has a threadbare look, the villages are badly run-down, unemployment is worsening and although those on Government salaries have prospered since

independence, life seems to be more difficult than ever for the country folk. It is difficult to imagine them taking up arms against East Griqualand, and storming the lorries which bring their daily milk and bread to the local stores.

East Griqualanders like Len Harris, an insurance broker and part-time farmer, are sure nothing would change if it were up to the people themselves. "We know the Transkei, travel there regularly, do business and holiday in Transkei and have many friends there," he said. "Why can't the politicians just leave us alone?"

Weariness of waiting

THESE are two things Victor Biggs would like to take with him when he finally hands over his Ongeluknek farm to Transkei — his oak tree and his spring.

The tree, probably planted by Mr Biggs' grandfather when the farm was established in 1904, towers over the little red-tiled house, which is tucked in a steep valley close to the Lesotho border. The spring feeds his dam, and provides all the water he needs.

Victor, 35, is last in line now that most of the land in the valley above him has been abandoned because of the intensified cattle rustling from Lesotho, since Transkei independence 18 months ago.

He and his brother Lionel run about 800 head on their

3 500 acres, and have won quite a reputation for their successful sorties after the stock thieves — unarmed, and always accompanied by an authorised contingent from the SAP stock theft squad in Matatiele.

Why are they still there if their land is earmarked for Transkei? The story of the 35 farmers of Ongeluknek — a strip of land about 10 km wide stretching 40 km from just outside Matatiele to the Lesotho border — reflects little credit on the Government.

As early as 1973, farmers got wind of the possibility that their land would be incorporated into Transkei (which borders the valley from both sides), but although the official decision was made the following year, money has not been

made available to buy the farms.

"Our policy was that the farms had to be bought en bloc," Mr Cyril Kirk, 67, an Ongeluknek farmer who is also president of the East Griqualand Farmers Union, told me recently in Matatiele. "We were not prepared to have a couple of farmers left on their own. It would have been impossible for them."

Mr Kirk said that with only R30-million a year available for homeland consolidation, Ongeluknek had to wait its turn. An extra R5-million has been provided for 1978, and the Ongeluknek farms were valued early this year. Offers to purchase are expected in September. Farmers will have a month

in which to accept, and even then only 40% will be paid in cash, and the rest in Government bonds.

And if the farmer considers the offer too low? "Well, he can go to arbitration, or ask for another valuation," said Mr Kirk. "That could be a costly and lengthy business."

In the meantime, the farms have continued to operate, and even prosper. Although stock theft has become an alarming problem, this has stemmed from the poor relations between Lesotho and Transkei rather than between the farmers and the local blacks.

"The main problem is to stay motivated," said Mr Kirk. "You can't carry on as though nothing has happened. If your tractor is on

its last legs, do you buy another one? If your fences need repairs, do you replace them? You can't go about things with the same enthusiasm you'd have if you knew you were building something for yourself and your children."

The overgrown garden and neglected roads at the Biggs' farm told the same story. "It's frustrating, but there's no point in sinking money into the place," said Mr Biggs. He was impressed by the valuator who visited the farm. "I expect a fair price, although we are unfortunate in that the offers will be based on land values in East Griqualand, which are depressed at the moment."

"Ironically," the Biggs brothers have prospered in spite of everything. Their trade with Transkei has

boomed as more and more government-paid workers "bank" in cattle and financially they would be quite happy to stay. But the strain of the stock theft raids, which have forced them to leave their families alone at night while they patrol their lands, and the general uncertainty, are beginning to tell.

Victor Biggs hopes to settle with his wife, Margaret, and their four-year-old twin boys in the Eastern Cape, where he grew up. Others have already invested in East Griqualand farms.

The departure of the white man from Ongeluknek could mean hardship for local blacks. "It will be a bad day for us," said Mr Michael Leanya, who works at the Ongeluknek store. "It would be better if things could stay as they are."



Cyril Kirk... sticking together

SA 'looks down on' Transkei



Professor Njisane

CAPE TOWN — Diplomatic relations between South Africa and Transkei had deteriorated because the South African Government was not ready to deal with an adjacent independent state as an equal, Professor M Njisane, the departing Transkei Ambassador to South Africa, said yesterday.

Professor Njisane said: "My stay in this country was generally good. I was enthused from the beginning at the possibility of getting to know the people we met and our dealings with the career

diplomats in this country were outstanding.

"However, my appreciation for the people goes back to the time they showed so much concern and enthusiasm when they rallied to help during the crisis of the squatters at Modderdam and the other places. Their assistance to improve human conditions at the time left me with the belief that all was not lost in this country," Professor Njisane said.

The Ambassador leaves tomorrow afternoon for Pretoria to wind up his official activities and pack his belongings. He will be leaving South Africa for

Transkei next Friday with his family.

He said he was looking forward to returning to Transkei. "We have built up a brand new world in Transkei where blacks and whites can do things together."

Professor Njisane was uncertain of his next assignment, but confirmed that he would remain with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He believed that the time he would spend in Transkei would help him sort out some of the pressing issues he had come across while in the Republic.—Sapa.

TRANSKEI BUDGET

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Massive deficit FM 21/4/78

Prime Minister Kaiser Matanzima's cut in diplomatic ties with SA last week did not deter his Finance Minister Tsepo Letlaka, from tabling a record R328m

Financial Mail April 21 1978

budget — with a staggering R102m deficit — in Umtata this week.

Letlaka said his government had

decided to approach world capital markets for a loan to bridge the deficit. He did not elaborate, but mentioned that

he was pleased to announce Transkei's success in securing long-term loans for investments.

One investment project Letlaka outlined was the contentious harbour at Umgazana, which, he claimed, was certainly not a "pipedream." An international company with a subscribed capital of R10m had been launched. The Transkei government would provide half of this. International finance for the balance would be attracted by establishing Umgazana as a free port. American, French, Swiss, Italian and Spanish sources had expressed interest in the project, claimed Letlaka.

Apart from the massive deficit, there were no shocks in the budget. The controversial livestock tax — imposed last year — which is believed to be one of the main grouses of the new eastern Pondoland opposition bloc was changed into a central stock rate to cover dipping costs. The new charges are smaller than those which caused such a furore last year.

The Transkei government also intends to impose a special tax of R10 per person on all able-bodied men and women. Justifying this, Letlaka said: "The Transkeian people and their leaders are faced with a crucial challenge — whether they are going to move forward resolutely and join the 20th century community of nations or stagnate and finally retrogress to become a nation of serfs and kept peasants." This tax is expected to yield only R500 000, and is likely to meet opposition.

By cutting diplomatic ties with SA and launching an attack on apartheid, Matanzima has succeeded in pulling the rug from under his opposition's feet. His timing of the move was evidently calculated to stem the flow of Pondoland MPs to the opposition before it spread to other areas.

The R113,5m aid from SA remained the same as last year, while R60m more is expected to accrue from customs and excise duties. "It should be made absolutely clear that the R113,5m received from SA is not a gift. It is deemed to compensate the Transkei for the indirect taxes collected by SA from the huge Transkeian migrant labour force," said Letlaka.

By MARK AUGUST

THE departing Transkei Ambassador to South Africa, Professor M Njisane, said yesterday he would not forget the help he received from Cape Town people during the squatter crises in the Peninsula.

In an interview, Professor Njisane said his 18-month stay in South Africa as ambassador had been good.

He said he was particularly moved by the wonderful atmosphere in Cape Town where everyone was polite.

"My appreciation for the people goes back to the time they showed so much concern and enthusiasm when they rallied to

Cape Times 21/4/78

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Ambassador won't forget Cape Town people's help

help during the crisis of the squatters' at Modderdam and other places," he said.

He leaves Cape Town today for Pretoria and will return to Transkei on Friday.

He said he was looking forward to returning to Transkei. "We have built up a brand new world in Transkei where blacks and whites can do things

together."

Professor Njisane said a series of problems, including the land issue, had forced his government to break ties with South Africa.

"We believe that the land issue was handled rather fitvolously by the authorities — an indication of the arrogance of white racism. I can tell you now that probably the most disillusioned man at the moment is Chief Kaiser

Matanzima (Prime Minister of Transkei). He had been out from the beginning to create a negotiated order."

Professor Njisane said many newspapers saw the action as a frenzied, emotional move by Chief Matanzima.

"We don't see it that way. To us it is the beginning of a new era for the people of Transkei and a

turning point in everything.

He said his country may go through a rough time now and that there had already been talk of help from communist countries.

"But while communism is something that the blacks have not yet experienced, it is very difficult for them to think of anything else when the one thing looming in their minds at all times is racism. In any case the recalcitrance of the government (South African) leaves blacks with no choice."

Professor Njisane's nephew, Timothy, 5, who attended Rondebosch Preparatory School, will also be leaving for Transkei.



MR. PETER KENNY ... 10 minutes to leave.

Dispatch man told to leave Transkei

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Kicked out

24/4/78

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PETER KENNY'S OWN STORY

UMTATA — When the head of the Transkei security police, Maj Martin Ngceba, phoned and asked to see me yesterday, I thought he was going to ask me again for the source of a story I wrote in February.

I asked him if he could see me at my office.

"This is very important and I must see you now," Maj Ngceba said.

Optimistically I asked if he had a story for me and he said yes.

On my way to SP headquarters at Botha Sigcau building I jokingly told a friend: "If I don't pop in and see you on the way back within a half-an-hour contact the Daily Dispatch. The head of security police wants to see me."

Maj Ngceba smiled as I entered his office. "I have bad news for you," he said.

"You are being served with a deportation order."

"Who issued it?" I asked.

UMTATA — The Daily Dispatch's senior reporter at Umtata, Mr Peter Kenny, was served with a deportation order yesterday and given 10 minutes to collect his belongings before he was escorted by two members of the Security Police to the Kei River border post.

The order was issued by the Acting Minister of the Interior, Mr Ramsay Madikizela, dated April 21, and was handed to Mr Kenny by the head of the security police, Maj M. Ngceba.

At 3.30 pm yesterday Mr Kenny received a telephone call from Maj Ngceba, who said he wanted to see him at his office.

Maj Ngceba said at the office that he had bad news for Mr Kenny and said, "You are being deported". He showed him the deportation order and said it would take effect immediately.

When Mr Kenny asked why he was being deported, Maj Ngceba said: "I warned you about the stories you wrote about Ben-Dak."

Prof J. Ben-Dak, an Israeli economics expert, was appointed as the Prime Minister's planning adviser in January this year and resigned on February 6.

The Daily Dispatch later published details of a memorandum sent by Prof Ben-Dak to the Transkei Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, which recommended, among other things, the phasing out of two top officials of the Transkei Development Corporation.

to the Rand Daily Mail, Cape Times, Natal Mercury and Eastern Province Herald.

Fellow journalists and friends of Mr Kenny received the news with shock.

A spokesman for journalists in Transkei said: "The freedom of the press is now in danger in Transkei. We expect Mr Madikizela to give an explanation of the deportation of our colleague."

He said if Mr Kenny had been deported because of his reporting of Transkei events Mr Madikizela should have taken the matter up with the editor of the newspaper and with the Press Council. No complaints of inaccurate reporting or distortion had been made against Mr Kenny.

The leader of the New Democratic Party in Transkei, Mr Knowledge Guzana, said last night: "This must be an unfortunate thing to happen to free reporting in Transkei."

He said the tradition of a free press had been maintained by reporters and correspondents from South Africa who came to Transkei to reflect objectively what development was taking place.

"If in reporting, something is brought into the open which is uncomfortable to some people, the reporters are least to blame, and the news most to blame," he said.

He regretted this had happened to Mr Kenny. It was hoped he would be allowed to return to Transkei to continue reporting objectively and accurately.

He screwed his eyes at the signature — "The Acting Prime Minister or is it Madikezela?"

He shook his head sternly and said: "I warned you about interfering in Government matters when you wrote about Ben-Dak."

Two security policemen whisked me to my Umtata home.

Shirts, shoes — the lot — flew into a case. In 10 minutes I completed the fastest last minute pack in my life.

Another quick stop at the office to fetch a few papers.

Less than two hours after the major's call I was on my way out.

Two very courteous security policemen tailed me to Kei Bridge through lashing rain and a curtain of mist.

Shaking hands with them I said goodbye to Transkei.

Mr Kenny said that last week he was called by the Prime Minister to his office. Chief Matanzima expressed his dissatisfaction about a report Mr Kenny wrote on the leader page of the Daily Dispatch entitled: "Behind Transkei's Political Split."

When asked about the deportation last night Mr Madikizela declined to elaborate or give reasons.

Mr Kenny's reports from Umtata are also filed

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Justice, Chief George Matanzima, said he had no comment to make on the deportation.

The Daily Dispatch office here was inundated with telephone calls from people throughout Transkei and South Africa expressing shock at the deportation. — SAPA

Reporter

deported

Cape Times 22/4/78

from ¹⁰³

Transkei

UMTATA. — A reporter for the East London Daily Dispatch, Mr Peter Kenny, was yesterday served with a deportation order and was given 10 minutes to collect his belongings before he was escorted by two members of the Transkei security police to the Kei River border post.

Mr Kenny said the order was signed by the Acting Minister of the Interior, Chief George Matanzima.

He was told the reason for the deportation was because he had been warned not to write any more reports about the Israeli economic expert, Professor J D Ben-Dak.

Chief Matanzima denied having signed the order, saying he was not the Minister of the Interior.

It was later established that the order was issued by the acting Minister of the Interior, Mr Ramsay Madikizela, and was handed to Mr Kenny by the head of the security police, Major M Ngceba.



Mr Kenny

The reason is believed to be an alleged leak to the Daily Dispatch in February about a memorandum sent by Professor Ben-Dak to Transkei Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, recommending the phasing out of two top officials of the Transkei Development Corporation.

It is alleged that Professor Ben-Dak reported a number of irregularities by the TDC and inefficiency by its officials. The existence of the report was later denied by Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

ITALY PLANS NEW TRANSKEI FACTORY

22478 N.M.
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THE Bertrand Group — well-known Italian industrialists — have signed an agreement with the Transkei Development Corporation for the establishment of a R300 000 manufacturing plant to produce industrialised building material.

The material will be mass

Platform contract

A CONTRACT worth R1 million for the foundations for nine platforms at the new Durban station has been awarded to McLaren & Eger.

Included in the contract is the piling for the Somtseu Road bridge extensions which cross the railway lines.

The company has already completed piling for the parcels block and the first stage of the Somtseu Road bridge.

A leading American architect and Natal Building Society Fellow, Mr. W. J. Geddis, will talk on current building trends in the U.S.A., the energy crunch, downtowns rediscovered and finding second uses for old buildings, at 2.30 p.m. at the Baumann Hall in Aliwal Street on May 18. Interested members of the public are invited to attend.

produced on an assembly line in a similar manner used for the production of motor vehicles.

Complete concrete panels for the building industry will be manufactured with all necessary fittings such as electrical, plumbing, and windows ready for the immediate construction of any type of building, from dwelling to multistorey office blocks and hospitals.

According to Mr. A. Rivarola, general manager of the factory, four to six three-bedroomed houses could easily be put up in an eight hour working day by using these panels. He said the cost of a three-bedroomed house would be R10 000. He said the panels have, for many years been successfully tested in Italy's earthquake zone.

Once erected the building becomes a solid concrete structure. The panels are so designed that any additions can be easily made.

The manufacturers claim that the manufacturing process of the panels is different from any locally known systems. They are also reinforced with wire mesh to prevent cracks. The outside panels are 15cm thick and inside panels 3cm.

This is the Bertrand Group's second investment in Transkei. A textile factory involving several million rand is already in full production.

Sun. Tribune

TRANSKEI

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SEE

OFF

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REPORTER

Tribune Reporter

AFTER being told he had no legal rights in Transkei, a South African journalist was given 10 minutes to pack his bags before leaving the country under police escort.

Mr Peter Kenny, 28, was deported from Transkei this week after working as the East London Daily Dispatch correspondent in Umtata for 20 months.

He was told that if he wished to appeal against the deportation order, he would have to remain in custody.

Mr Kenny, who was born in Zambia and travels on a British passport, said he was shocked when Major Martin Ngceba, head of Transkei's security police, told him he was to be deported.

"He gave no reasons for the order, but said he had warned me when I wrote certain stories about Israeli economic expert Professor Joseph Ben-Dak."

Earlier this year Mr Kenny reported that Professor Ben-Dak, then chairman of the Transkei's National Planning Agency, had written a shock report criticising the administration and extravagant spending in the Transkei Development Corporation.

"At first I thought Major Ngceba was just going to make another attempt to get me to reveal my sources of information," he said.

"But instead he took me home for 10 minutes to pack my belongings. Within two hours of being called to his office I was in my car on the way to the Kei River border post with a security police escort."

Mr Kenny said the Transkei Government had complained about his news stories on many occasions. And the Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, had warned that he was participating in Transkei politics.

Mr Kenny said he would probably work out of East London now.

24/4/78 Star

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Transkei still lures business

Frank Jeans

The break in diplomatic relations between South Africa and Transkei has in no way diminished interest in what Transkei has to offer in products.

The new state's pavilion at the Rand Show has drawn plenty of visitors, with a good level of business achieved. Says Mr P M Ntloko, adviser at the pavilion: "I expect the total number of visitors to be even greater than last year."

"A particular attraction has been the traditional ware and crafts of Transkei."

Mr Ntloko added that there had been a number of requests from South Africans and visitors from abroad to establish industries in Transkei.

Another successful venture has been the Austrians' highlight — a solar heating system which has sparked industrial and private interest.

According to Mr F Woschnagg, a director of the Austrian pavilion, about a dozen South Afri-

can companies are making a determined effort to produce the system locally.

"There have also been about 400 private individuals who have made firm inquiries," he said.

The Rhodesians report "amazing response" to what the country has produced. Well over 100 000 visitors visited the pavilion, and there were hundreds of inquiries.

Said Mr Ian Campbell, manager of the pavilion: "If these inquiries bear fruit, I expect the value of business to be in the region of R200 000."

Senator Dr John Strong, Deputy President of the Rhodesian Senate, added: "This pavilion again underlines the fact that we have, in our small coun-

try, a very high percentage of talented people of all races.

"I am very proud to be a Rhodesian when I see what we have done here, and to have heard the favourable comments from visitors."

A total of 694 615 people visited the show and although this fell short of the 700 000 plus record there were 13 000 more visitors than last year.

And even now, bookings are coming in for next year's Rand Show, Mr W Aron, chairman of the Industries Committee said: "It has been a highly successful show, and people who were unable to get space allocation, are wasting no time in booking up for 1979."

Transkei hit by floods

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24/4/78

UMTATA — Heavy rains in Transkei have left properties flooded, roads impassable, bridges submerged, and electricity and telephone lines disrupted.

At Umtata, 173 mm of rain has fallen since last Thursday. The Umtata River overflowed its banks, flooding properties. More than 10 families at Norwood had to be evacuated from their homes and 10 houses built of mud bricks collapsed at the Ngangelizwe township.

The town clerk of Umtata, Mr J. Sacke, said: "The flood was worse than that of 1976 but because of the recently-built Umtata Dam less damage has been experienced."

Mr Christopher

Mokoatle a prison warden whose house is on the banks of the Umtata River at Norwood, said: "When we noticed that the water was rising and my house was in danger, we removed the furniture. I watched my house being submerged until only the rooftop was above the water." The water subsided yesterday.

The road through the Mlengana cuttings to Port St Johns was blocked by a landslide and motorists had to travel via Mount Ayliff, Flagstaff and Lusikisiki.

An official at the Department of Posts and Telecommunications said the lines from Umtata to Port St Johns, Buntingville and Lusikisiki were disrupted by the rain. — DDR.

Transkei ^{AS}
to keep ^{24/4/78}
PE office ⁽¹⁰³⁾

PORT ELIZABETH — The Transkei Government will continue to rent the consulate offices here and will not sell the consul's house in Summerstrand.

This was disclosed in an interview yesterday with the Transkei Consul, in the Eastern Cape, Mr Hamilton Mpunzi, who said clerks from Transkei would probably be sent to maintain the offices and look after Transkei's interests. The house would remain the property of the Transkei Government.

At a meeting at his home, Mr Mpunzi told about 150 Eastern Cape Transkeian leaders not to involve themselves in the politics of other countries and homelands, but to remain loyal to their country, regardless of their individual political affiliations. — SAPA.

Fraud charge man in custody

24/1/78
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UMTATA — A 33-year-old Johannesburg watch salesman, Mr Leonard Lotz, appeared in the Regional Court there on charges of theft and fraud involving cheques worth R2 450. He was remanded to May 12.

Mr Lotz, who has pleaded not guilty to the charges, is alleged to have attempted to cash two cheques in Butterworth last month.

The public prosecutor, Mr C. Dryer, applied for a postponement because State witnesses were not available.

Mr Lotz will remain in custody and bail of R400 granted to him by the magistrate's court was withdrawn.

The case of Miss Zukiswa Skenjana, 25, a former bank teller who had a warrant of arrest issued against her for failing to appear in court on charges of fraud and theft involving R3 640, was postponed to April 28.

Miss Skenjana, who has since been re-arrested, is alleged to have drawn the money on 21 different occasions from a customer's account after stealing a savings book and reference book belonging to Mrs Nombini Qongqo of Engcobo. — SAPA.

ARGUS 25/4/78

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Matanzima, woman MP in big clash

The Argus Correspondent UMTATA. — Male egos took a hard knock in the conservative National Assembly here yesterday when a woman stood up to Prime Minister Chief Kaiser Matanzima in a bitter clash across the floor.

The heated exchange took place during the debate on the Prime Minister's policy speech. For weeks MPs and political observers here have been waiting in anticipation for this moment.

It was well known that Miss Stella Sigcau, leader of the breakaway movement, would use the debate to break her silence and reply to the harsh attack made against her by Chief Matanzima earlier in the session.

When her chance came the buxom Miss Sigcau stood tall and proud and glared at her adversary across the Bunga floor.

Miss Sigcau, daughter of the State President, parliament Chief Botha Sigcau, was Minister of Interior in the Matanzima Cabinet until her forced resignation late last year.

At the time Miss Sigcau, a widow, was pregnant and soon after gave birth to a son, named Jeremiah, after her close friend Chief Jeremiah Moshesh, also a former Cabinet Minister.

Soon after the parliamentary session opened this year, Miss Sigcau led most of the Pongoland MPs across the floor to sit in opposition.

Chief Matanzima delivered a scathing attack on Miss Sigcau calling her 'unsavoury relationship' with another Cabinet Minister a scandal akin to the Profumo affair which shook the British Government.

Miss Sigcau was not permitted to reply to the attack at the time, but was told she could do so when the Prime Minister's policy speech was debated.

Her moment at hand, she explained that according to Pondo custom 'Ukungena' was permitted and practised today. This custom allows a widowed woman to have an affair.

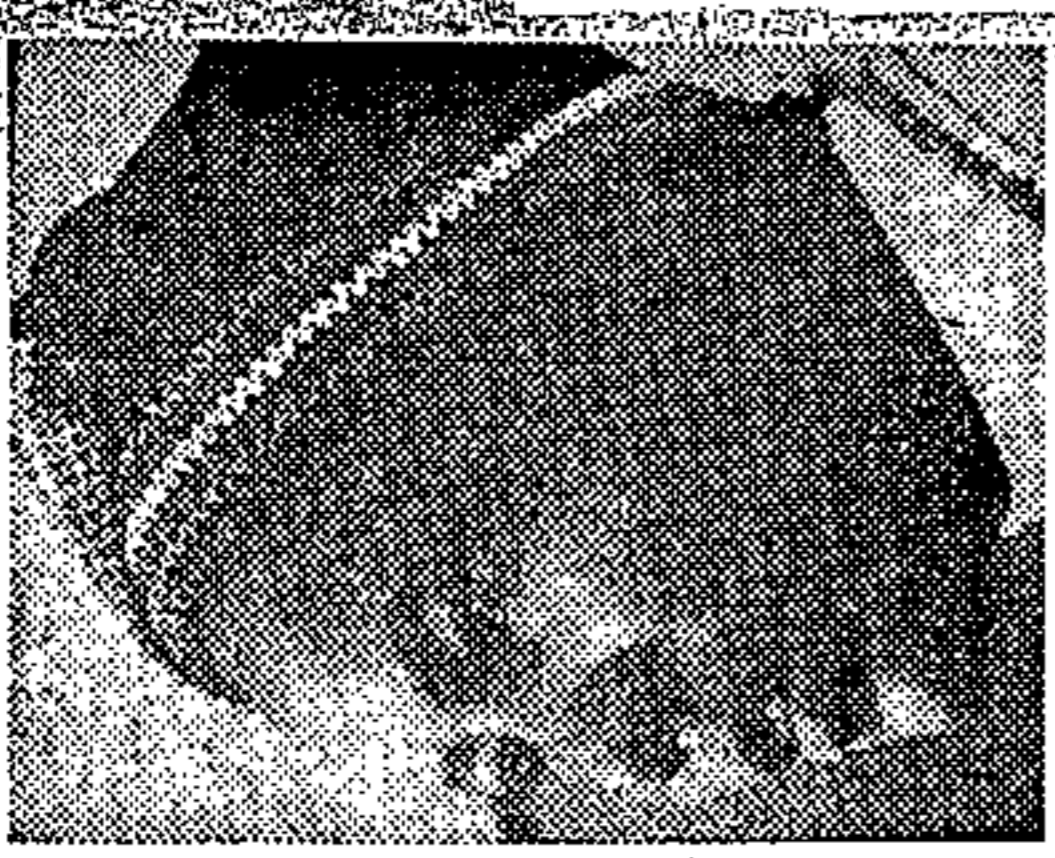
To back her claim she quoted from a book on Pondo customs by the respected late Paramount

Chief of Western Pondo-land, Chief Victor Pondo Ndamase. 'Such a custom in our Pondo society is never regarded as *inyala* (disgraceful) or as an unsavoury relationship nor is the child of such a union regarded as a child of sin.

'Ask any Pondo member of this House if that is not so,' she said.

'Further, ask the two Cabinet Ministers from Eastern Pondoland if that is not so for they do not only know, but also practise the custom, yet they still remain honourable.'

At this point an angry Chief Matanzima demanded that Miss Sigcau with-



MISS Stella Sigcau... customs in Pondo society.



CHIEF Matanzima... will not accept insults.

Matanzima

(Continued from Page 1)

draw her accusation. She withdrew, but had made her point as she indicated when she said: 'It is easy to withdraw.'

She asked why Chief Matanzima was so concerned and bent on interfering with anyone's private life?

She went on: 'Can he really point a finger? Doesn't he have children outside (of marriage)? It is a question of a man scorned? I could go on and on.'

This was the last straw for Chief Matanzima. Choking with anger, he said: 'I will not accept these insults. She must withdraw... unreservedly.'

But Miss Sigcau still got the last word in. She won-

dered how many 'there would be to serve if we would all choose to wash our dirty linen in public.'

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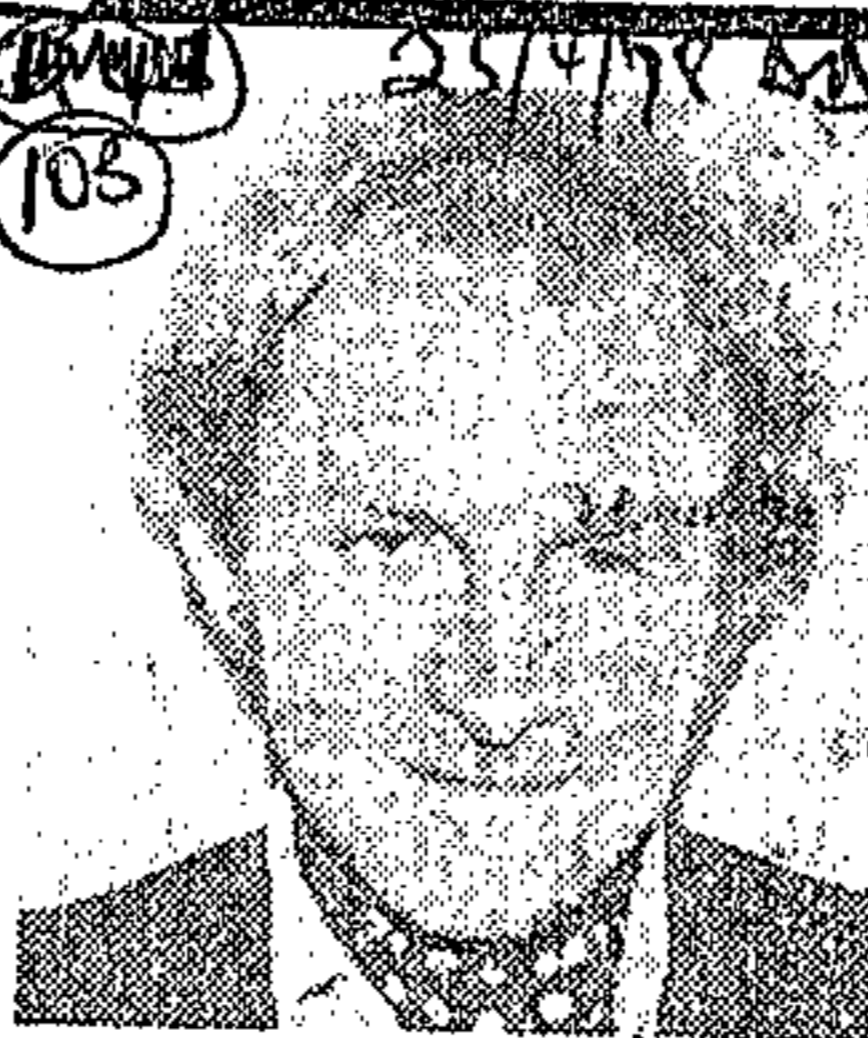
UK man
takes over
in Umtata

EAST LONDON — A British journalist, at present on the staff of the Cape Times, has accepted a temporary appointment as senior Transkei correspondent for the South African Morning Group of newspapers.

He is Mr Simon Barber, the son of Mr Stephen Barber, who heads the London Daily Telegraph's Washington Bureau in the United States.

Mr Simon Barber's appointment in Umtata follows the deportation of the Daily Dispatch man, Mr Peter Kenny, from Transkei last Friday. He took over Mr Kenny's desk yesterday and will remain in Umtata until he returns to Washington in June.

Mr Barber, 22, has a degree in classics from Cambridge University. Since his arrival in South Africa earlier this year he has worked for the Sunday Times in Johannesburg and for the Cape Times in Cape Town.



MR SIMON BARBER

His new duties will involve filing Transkei stories to these two newspapers as well as to the Daily Dispatch, Rand Daily Mail, Natal Mercury and Eastern Province Herald.

He remains on the Cape Times staff, but will operate from the Daily Dispatch's Umtata office.

The Daily Dispatch has not yet considered a replacement for Mr Kenny in Umtata after Mr Barber leaves.

The Editor of the Daily Dispatch yesterday addressed a letter to the Transkei Minister of the Interior requesting reasons for the deportation order.

Mr Kenny, meanwhile, has joined the Daily Dispatch office in East London. — DDR

Cape Times
- 25/4/78

(103)

Attack: Stella Sigcau replies

UMTATA. — The daughter of the Transkei State President, Miss Stella Sigcau, a former Minister of the Interior in the Transkei cabinet, yesterday said as a Pondo widow her pregnancy was not regarded as immoral and she could not understand a "vicious" attack on her by the Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

Miss Sigcau, who was speaking during the debate on the policy speech on the Prime Minister's vote in the Appropriation Bill, said she was bound to reply to a statement by Chief Matanzima who explained why she had been dismissed.

In a statement she said:

"In 1968, at the request of the Eastern Pondos, I decided to leave teaching for politics. Following the indication of my intention to join the TNIP, I was advised by the then Minister of Justice, the late B Mdledle to revert to my maiden surname. Little did I realize then that when it suits them, certain people would choose to lose sight of the fact that I am a widow. I also wish to enlighten members of this house that subsequent upon my widowhood I applied for emancipation, thus breaking away from the concept that a woman is a perpetual minor.

Known fact

"Be that as it may, it is a known fact that we blacks are proud of our origin, that we are proud of our traditions and customs.

She said that the late Paramount Chief Victor Poto of Western Pondoland in his book "Ibali-Nentlalo Yama Mpondo", had listed among other Pondo customs, the Ukungena custom, commonly practised even today. This custom was never regarded as an unsavoury relationship nor was a child of such a union regarded as a child of sin.

"Ask any Pondo in this house who knows our customs if that is not so. Further, ask the two cabinet ministers from Eastern Pondoland if that is not so, for they do not only know but also practise the custom, yet they still remain honourable for indeed they have not committed an immoral act, even their children are not children of sin, and any that will be born will not be regarded as sin children.

"Coming to this question of my dismissal of unmarried female teachers, I have never gone on a witch hunt."

It was a deliberate misrepresentation of facts that the dismissal of teachers during her term of office as Minister of Education was unilateral.

Discharged

"Even then such teachers are only discharged for a period of nine months after which they are free to apply for teaching post," she said.

"Ever since the day of the statement (by Chief Kaiser Matanzima) made in this house and the subsequent broadcast made in Xhosa, several people have come to me including members of this very house asking several questions of which I will quote only a few:

"Why is he so concerned and bent on interfering with your private life

"In conclusion, I want to quote from the Prime Minister's statement where he says, 'I want it to be known that the character of persons serving in public offices should not be impeachable.'

"I wonder how many there would be to serve if he would all choose to wash dirty linen in public. Blessed is the man who has no skeleton in his cupboard," she said. — Sapa

Killer floods hit Transkei

103 (103) 25/4/78 Stan

Own Correspondent

Durban

At least three people have died in storm-battered Port St Johns, where residents cut off by landslides and wrecked bridges have painted a giant SOS with the plea "Send copter please."

And the Transkei Government has asked South Africa for urgent assistance, particularly helicopters, to airlift victims from the stricken area.

The pilot of a light aircraft which flew a senior Transkei Government official to Port St Johns early today landed on a straight stretch of highway rather than risk the partly-flooded airfield.

The Transkei authorities have set up an emergency committee to co-ordinate the relief operation begun yesterday.

Reporters who flew over the area today saw at least three bridges badly damaged by floods, and about a dozen serious landslides on the only two routes out of the Wild Coast town.

Two spans of the large concrete bridge over the Mzimvubu River, on the road to Lusikisiki and Kokstad, had been swept away and two smaller bridges on the Umtata road were badly battered.

Road repair gangs were clearing the landslides, the worst of which appeared to be along the side of the famous Execution Rock where a huge section of hillside appeared to have slipped away, taking the highway with it.

Residents were standing around the giant plea for help, painted in white on a main road, and pointing out a temporary windsock to rescue helicopters.

Post-mortems

The Secretary for the Transkei Prime Minister's department, Mr M Lujabe, said today that at least three corpses had been found in the Port St Johns area and search parties were looking for more.

He had no information on how the deaths occurred but said post-mortems would be carried out today.

Scores of tourists are

Scores are marooned

Own Correspondent

Scores of holiday makers would be marooned along the Pondoland coast for most of this week even though the rains stopped four days ago. Mr Lloyd Wingate, of the Zoology Department of the University of Natal, said in Maritzburg today.

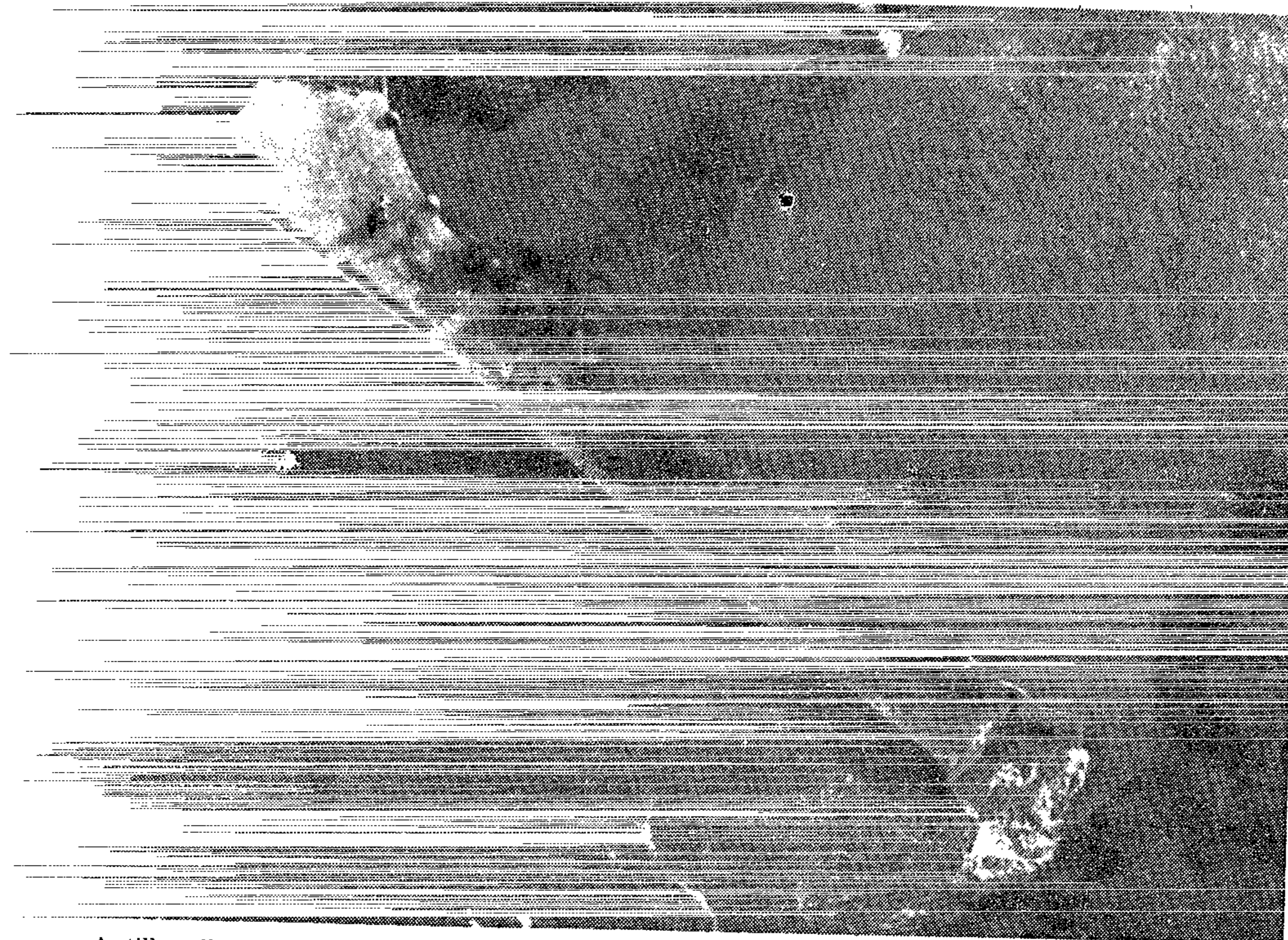
Mr Wingate arrived here today — four days late — after walking along the beach from Umzikaba to Port St Johns.

He and his party had got out of Port St Johns by leaving their car there and walking about 20 km along the Umtata road.

Landslides had made most of the roads impassable.

The Transkei Roads Department did not have the heavy engineering equipment needed to repair the landslides in the Port St Johns area.

A still-swollen river flows around the wreckage of a low causeway on the Umtata Port St Johns road.



My pregnancy not immoral says Sigcau

UMTATA—The daughter of the Transkei State President, Miss Stella Sigcau, a former Minister of Interior in the Transkei Cabinet, yesterday said as a Pondo widow her pregnancy was not regarded as immoral and she could not understand a "vicious" attack on her by Prime Minister Matanzima.

Miss Sigcau said she was bound to reply to a statement by Chief Matanzima as to why she had been dismissed.

"In 1968, at the request of the Eastern Pondos, I decided to leave teaching for politics. Following the indication of my intention to join the TNIP, I was advised by the then Minister of Justice, the late B. B. Mdledle, to revert to my maiden surname," she said.

"Little did I realise then that when it suited them, certain people would choose to lose sight of the fact that I am a widow. I also wish to enlighten members of this House that subsequent upon my widowhood I applied for emancipation, thus breaking away from the concept that a woman is a perpetual minor."

She said one Pondo custom, the Ukungena custom, a custom still practised today, was never regarded as inyala or an unsavoury relationship nor was a child of such a union regarded as a child of sin.

"Honourable sir, ask any Pondo in this House who knows our customs if that is not so. Further, ask the two Cabinet Ministers from Eastern Pondoland if

that is not so, for they do not only know, but also practise the custom, yet they still remain honourable for indeed they have not committed an immoral act, even their children are not children of sin, and any that will be born will not be regarded as sin children.

"Coming to this question of my dismissing unmarried female teachers, I have never gone on a witchhunt."

It was a deliberate misrepresentation of facts that the dismissal of teachers during her term of office as Minister of Education was unilateral.

She asked the Prime Minister: "Were you objecting to an affair between a Minister and a prostitute?"

"Honourable sir, what secrets of State could really have been in danger between two Ministers. Would you rather I had chosen a typist in my department or a male nurse at the hospital or a teacher in one of the schools of the Transkei or even a schoolboy for the affairs of State to be safe?"

She said since the day of the statement made in the House, several people had asked several questions concerning Chief Matanzima.

Some were: Why is he so concerned with your private life? Is it a question of a man scorned?

"I wonder how many there would be to serve if we would all choose to wash dirty linen in public. Blessed is the man who has no skeleton in his cupboard," she said. — SAPA.

Transkei non-aligned, Kaiser tells assembly

UMTATA. — The policy of the Transkei Government was one of non-alignment in the power struggle between East and West, the Transkeian Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said in Umtata yesterday.

Chief Matanzima, delivering his policy speech in the National Assembly on the Prime Minister's vote, said Transkei rejected Marxist-Leninism.

"We believe firmly in the democratic principles of the West, which are deeply rooted in our traditional institutions. We wish to maintain friendly

relations with all nations of the world.

"But having broken diplomatic ties with South Africa, the relations between these two countries will remain highly strained. Only the solution of the land dispute will restore normal relations," Chief Matanzima said.

"Economic involvement of South African citizens in Transkei should not be affected. Transkei is a capitalist country and has no intention of nationalising businesses or industries, or even farming projects," he said.

Transkei protected and encouraged private enter-

prise. In developing its international harbour, the country had agreed to establish it as a company with private shareholders.

"Transkei encourages foreign investments from overseas and southern Africa. Know-how and expertise from whatever source are welcome," Chief Matanzima said.

He rejected the assertion that white taxes financed black institutions.

More than four million Transkeians made an enormous contribution to the South African revenue fund by way of indirect taxation, he said.—Sapa.

25/4/78 D.D. (103)

Kaiser hits at defections

UMTATA — The defection of certain Eastern Pondoland members of the Transkei National Assembly from the ruling party was "only a storm in a tea-cup and should not cause any anxiety," Prime Minister Matanzima said here yesterday.

Delivering his policy speech on the Prime Minister's vote during the committee stage of the Appropriation Bill, Chief Matanzima said the constitutional development of Transkei, which would "always be identified with my name as leader since 1961," had reached a stage where "sober-minded people could not be misled by power-mongers.

"I feel confident that some of those who crossed (the floor) followed through ignorance of the

facts and that, now that they have been told the facts their better wisdom will teach them better judgment to review their actions and realise the damage they are doing to the cause of our struggle against white oppression.

"If these defectors have been actuated by some honest and genuine differences of political conviction or ideology, the Assembly awaits a postulation of such ideology by the said members.

"Otherwise, when they discover the truth after their indiscreet and ill-timed action they will come back and join in the concerted struggle with their fellow fighters, as long as they are not seeking to justify a misdemeanor or vice," Chief Matanzima said. — SAPA.

Investments in Transkei are secure—Kaiser

UMTATA — The policy of the Transkei Government was one of non-alignment in the power struggle between East and West, although the country regarded itself as belonging to the West, the Prime Minister, chief Kaiser Matanzima, said here yesterday.

Chief Matanzima, who was delivering his policy speech in the National Assembly on the Prime Minister's vote, said Transkei rejected Marxist Leninism as "a way of life for its people."

"We believe firmly in the democratic principles of the West, which are deeply rooted in our traditional institutions. We wish to maintain friendly relations with all nations of the world.

"But having broken diplomatic ties with South Africa, the relations between these two countries will remain highly strained. Only the solution of the land dispute will restore the normal relations that have hitherto existed.

"Economic involvement of South African citizens in Transkei should not be affected. Transkei is a capitalist country and it has no intention to nationalise businesses or industries, or even farming projects," he said.

On the contrary, Transkei protected and encouraged private enterprise. In developing its international harbour the country had agreed to

establish it as a company with private shareholders.

"Transkei encourages foreign investments from overseas and Southern Africa. Know-how and expertise from whatever source are welcome," Chief Matanzima said.

He rejected the assertion that white taxes financed black institutions.

"It is common cause that the financial contribution of the more than four million Transkeians to the South African revenue fund by way of indirect taxation is enormous.

"The white taxpayer is not motivated to appreciate that the services rendered to his community are substantially financed from these indirect taxes. I refer to the State revenue of South Africa, which accrues from tobacco, liquor, petrol and other sales taxes on clothes.

"The buying power of the blacks, who contribute to all these indirect taxes, is tremendous and runs into thousands of millions of rand," he said.

The Government of Transkei was doing all in its power to recover the unaccounted revenue from two million citizens in South Africa.

"Before independence none of us ever worried to investigate the chicanery that goes on in the area of our financial relationships with South Africa," he said. — SAPA.

Copters for

'Kei rescues

26/4/78

RUM

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FOUR Port Elizabeth-based South African Defence Force helicopters will rescue people trapped by floods in Transkei.

Until conditions return to normal the four helicopters will be based in Umtata and others could be flown in to help with the rescue operation.

It is believed many people are trapped at three holiday resorts near Umtata. The worst hit are Umgazi and Port St Johns.

Transvaal students who were trapped by floods at Lusikisiki during a tour were expected to return to Pretoria yesterday in a hired bus.

The Post Office in Umtata announced telegraphic services to Port St Johns and Lusikisiki would be cut indefinitely. Only vitally important telegrams to Port St Johns

would be accepted but none would be sent to Lusikisiki.

Meanwhile the Banana Association of Natal will not ask for farmlands between Port Edward and Margate to be declared a disaster area, the association's chairman, Mr Corky Kelly, said yesterday.

"We have considered our losses, which have not been as bad as we first thought, and feel it might be better to apply for loans from the Land Tenure Board rather than apply for compensation," Mr Kelly said.

The local MP, Mr J van der Westhuizen, is expected to put the farmers' case to the board following the heavy storms which badly damaged crops this week.—Sapa.

Buthelezi slams Matanzima

ARGUS
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From a Staff Reporter

ULUNDI. — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and the KwaZulu House of Assembly last night tore into Chief George Matanzima of Transkei in a snap debate.

Chief Buthelezi, was replying to an attack by Chief Matanzima which had just been read to the House.

Chief Matanzima, in turn had been reacting to Chief Buthelezi's rejection of Transkei land claims.

Speaking in the debate, Chief Buthelezi said the sight of blacks clawing one another was a damaging exercise which Pretoria alone enjoyed.

He had tried to keep the land debate on a dignified footing, but Chief Matanzima had reduced the level of the argument to that of a disbarred solicitor.

'I know that many people in Transkei disown the lengths to which the Matanzima family are driven by their political megalomania,' Chief Buthelezi said.

'Before Chief Matanzima can speak to me of political morality he must remove proclamation R.400 Transkei's long-standing "State of Emergency" legislation. He must release the leaders of the Opposition — then he can speak to me.

CHARLATAN

Chief Buthelezi said the world could judge who was the charlatan. 'I have never made myself a paramount chief to set myself above my king.

'When the Matanzimas treat Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo with the deference which is his due, I will treat them with respect.

As for a charge that he was a 'chameleon,' Chief Buthelezi said, it was the Matanzimas who had struck from their friendship the Sigcau family which had befriended and supported them throughout their long careers.

Amid jeers and laughter and an occasional shout of fury from the House, the Zulu leader said Transkei was a pseudo-sovereign nation whose antics since it had taken independence had made it a laughing stock.

Far from encouraging KwaZulu to follow it to independence, Transkei acted as a strong deterrent.

C.T. 26/4/78

Transkei (103) floods death toll rising

FLAGSTAFF. — Rain again lashed the stricken Transkei towns of Lusikisiki and Port St Johns last night amid reports of a rising death toll after the weekend floods.

At least eight people have been killed. Unconfirmed reports add another five.

On Friday four children were killed when their hut collapsed under a landslide at Lusikisiki.

Mr Lionel Bendell, of Port St Johns, drowned trying to swim the Umgazi River.

At Flagstaff as many as eight people may have died trying to cross swollen rivers.

Police have details of three incidents — the other death reports remain unconfirmed, though it is feared the figure may increase as further reports come in from the outlying areas.

Heavy rain again started in the area last night and road links with Lusikisiki and Port St Johns remain closed.

Details of conditions in Port St Johns remain obscure, although it is known that petrol and diesel fuel stocks are low and that the town's power could soon be cut.

Petrol and diesel are also getting low in Lusikisiki, though food supplies have arrived in the town.

It also appears that damage is more widespread than was first indicated. A number of remote areas have also been isolated by floods.

Government officials and police are still trying to assess the extent of the damage.

Phone links with Port St Johns are still down.

At Lusikisiki links had been partly restored by yesterday afternoon.

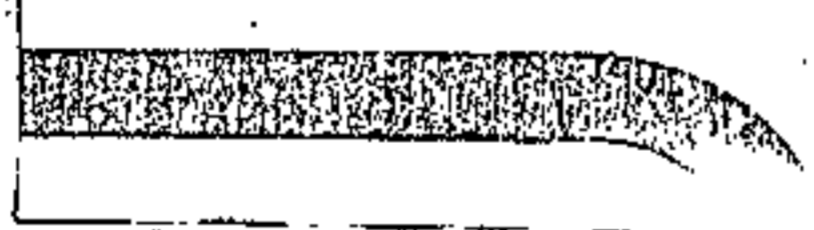
Aircraft charter companies have been doing a thriving business between Port St Johns and Umtata, ferrying stranded holidaymakers out from the area.

Newsmen wishing to visit Port St Johns have received numerous offers of flights to the town but none of the pilots have been able to guarantee a return flight.

Four helicopters were expected in Umtata yesterday to marooned holiday resorts at Port St Johns and Umgazi, reports Sapa.

Alouette helicopters from 16 Squadron, Port Elizabeth, will be based in Umtata until conditions return to normal.

Unconfirmed reports said the Transkei Government had approached the South African Government for Army engineers to help build temporary bridges and to clear roads.



City man

Independents form new party in Transkei

75-26/4/18
103 Cape Town

UMTATA. — The 16 independent members of the Transkei National Assembly who broke away from the ruling party last month, have formed a political party, the Transkei National Progressive Party, under the leadership of Mr Caledon Mda, a former chief whip of the governing party.

Announcing the formation of the party yesterday, Mr Mda said it was motivated by a political ideology.

On Monday the Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said if the defectors had been actuated

by an honest and genuine difference of political conviction or ideology, the assembly would await proof of that.

Mr Mda is a former member of the Democratic Party which narrowly lost the first Transkei general election in 1963 to Chief Matanzima's party. He was one of the party's fiery frontbenchers and was also spokesman on financial matters.

Announcing the party's constitution, Mr Mda said the Progressives aimed to:

- To evolve a system of education which prepares the individual academically, industrially and technologically for full and complete participation in the diversified development of the country.
- To recognize chiefs as leaders in a traditional context.
- To establish and maintain friendly relations with all countries committed to a democratic form of government and dedicated to the maintenance of peace and stability. — Sapa

- Guarantee — by constitutional entrenchment — freedom of speech, worship, movement and of assembly.

- To seek the unification of the peoples of Southern Africa under a constitution which provides for a federal form of government.

- To guarantee that all people are equal before the eyes of the law and shall have free and unfettered access to the courts of the land without exception.

- To ensure the protection of minorities by constitutional entrenchments.

- To ensure that justice shall be meted out equally to all — irrespective of race, colour, creed or political affiliation.

- To develop political awareness and a strong, deep sense of national loyalty of the country.

- To develop a sound agricultural and industrial economy based on an intensive development programme of the potential of all the regions of the country.

- To stimulate manufacture and production for export, thereby maintaining credit balances with the country's trading partners.

Transkei looks to the West for help

26/4/78
R.D.M.
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By GUY BERNARD

WASHINGTON. — Mr Ngqondi Leslie Masimini, the Transkei Minister-at-Large in Washington, has said his country was seeking industrial help from Western nations to make Transkei economically viable.

In a question-and-answer interview with the Washington Star this week, Mr Masimini said:

"We would welcome very much the efforts of industrialists from the Western countries to make Transkei economically viable. Then we can pull our labour forces from South Africa and work in Transkei.

"And at the same time, if the Western investors can pull out of South Africa and invest in Transkei, the apartheid system will crumble."

Asked if Transkei was seeking an economic boycott of South Africa, Mr Masimini said although his government agreed with sanctions in principle, "we can't cut our nose to spite our face.

"If the world would deal directly with Transkei we could say: 'No, we'll have no dealings with South Africa.' But the world is forcing us to be dependent on South Africa."

Without political recognition and investors, Transkei remained dependent on South Africa for all its oil, for example.

Asked if Transkei might seek aid from Eastern bloc nations, Mr Masimini said it had not done so.

"We are the creatures of the West," he insisted.

But he thought the new militant young, in particular, might lose faith in the West and look for other avenues.

Mr Masimini admitted there had been no response from United States investors since Transkei broke diplomatic relations with South Africa.

Meanwhile, in the Kwa-Zulu Legislative Assembly in Umtata several speakers claimed this week that Transkei's "pseudo" independence had deprived millions of people of their birthright and had caused untold hardship, reports Sapa.

Speaking on a motion that the dividing of South Africa by a government which represented only a minority of the South African public should be rejected, Chief Rodgers Ncobo of Ndwedwe said Transkeians had dug their own grave.

"They have become toys with which children of white origin play."

It was alarming but true that the blacks of Transkei were suffering more than other blacks in South Africa he said.

In Umtata the 16 independent members of the Transkei National Assembly, who broke away from the ruling party last month, have formed a political party, the Transkei National Progressive Party, under the leadership of Mr Caledon Mda, a former chief whip of the governing party.

27. 26/4/73

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Petrol and diesel are also getting low in Lusikisiki, though food supplies have arrived in the town.

It also appears that damage is more widespread than was first indicated. A number of remote areas have also been isolated by floods.

Government officials and police are still trying to assess the extent of the damage.

Phone links with Port St Johns are still down.

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Unconfirmed reports said the Transkei Government had approached the South African Government for Army engineers to help build temporary bridges and to clear roads.

Transkei firm on break with Republic

Mercury Correspondent

27/4/78

EAST LONDON — The break in diplomatic relations between South Africa and Transkei is to continue in spite of a meeting between the Minister of Foreign Affairs of both countries in East London yesterday.

But South Africa's Mr. Pik Botha and Transkei's Mr. Digby Koyana as well as its Deputy Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, did agree to exchange officials, with the "necessary immunity" to look after their countries' nationals.

Chief Matanzima stressed that the meeting did not mean a restoration of diplomatic relations and said: "We are definitely not going to do that."

Transkei shocked the South African Government earlier this month by breaking diplomatic relations after the disputed East Griqualand area was transferred to Natal.

Yesterday's meeting was the first between the two governments since the an-

nouncement of the break, which comes into effect at the end of the month.

Also present were Transkei's Ambassador to South Africa, Professor M. Njisane, the Secretary for the Prime Minister's Department, Mr. M. Lujabe, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. S. Qaba, the South African Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Brand Fourie, and Mr. Botha's private secretary.

Mr. Botha left immediately after the talks and was not available for comment.

Professor Njisane said they had been cordial. The issue of rights of Transkeians living in South Africa, which he had often raised, was not discussed.

27/4/78 D.D. 103

Kaiser destroys Nat myths

If Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima has achieved one thing with his decision to break diplomatic relations with South Africa, it is the destruction of the Nationalist myth that the white minority can decide who has the right to South African land.

It is quite remarkable, in fact, that anyone can seriously believe that black people will accept a division of the country by the whites, particularly based on a 1936 law, which was totally rejected by all blacks at the time.

The South African Government has made it clear time and time again that it will not cede more than the "quotas" — over 13 per cent of the surface area of the original Union of South Africa — laid down in the 1936 law.

Not only were the quotas laid by whites, who at the same time voted off black voters on the common roll in the Cape, but the intended boundaries of the so-called homelands were then decided by an all-white body, the Bantu

Affairs Commission, and ratified by an all-white Parliament.

The National Party may like to believe that these boundaries and quotas are fixed and permanent. It may even like to bluff itself that the division is just. But there is not the remotest chance of any black person accepting these boundaries even if they consider any merit in a policy of separation.

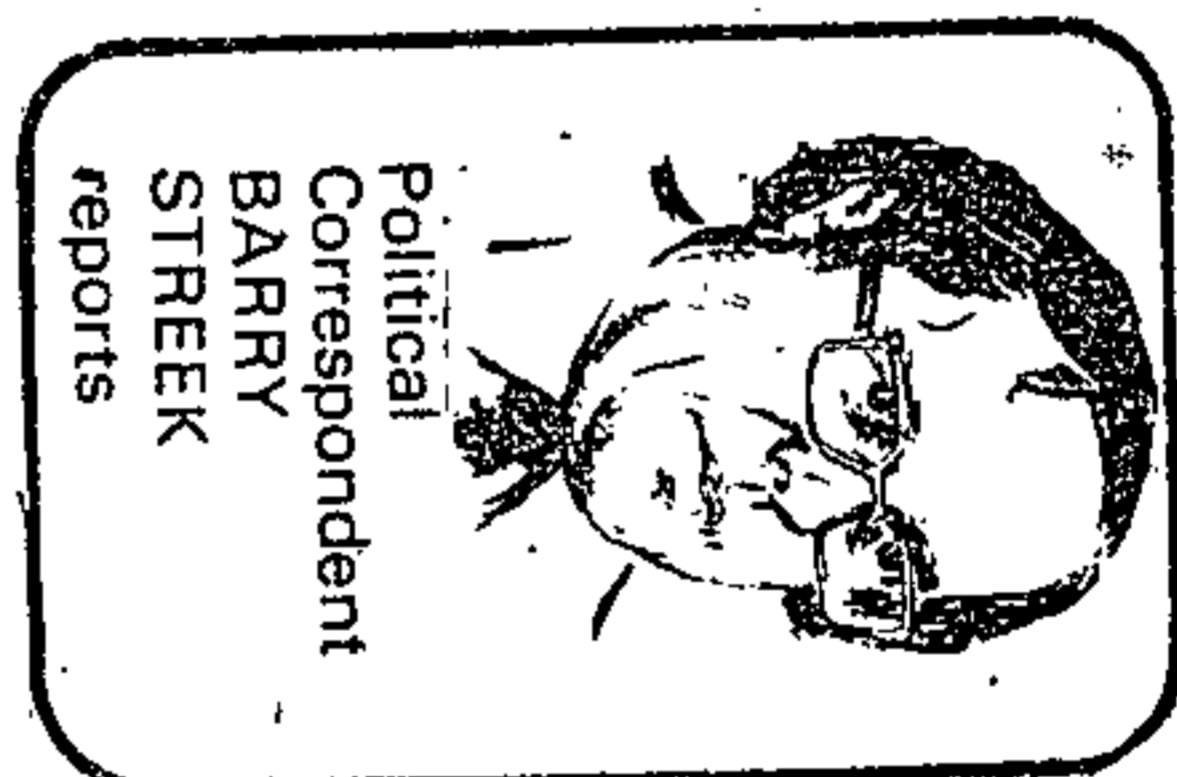
It was exactly this set-up in East Griqualand. The all-white Cape Provincial Council and the all-white Natal Provincial Council appoints an all-white commission of inquiry to decide the future of East Griqualand. The inquiry recommends that it go to Natal, and the two provincial councils, backed by a unanimous white Parliament, agree.

And the one claimant, a very interested party, the

Transkei, on behalf of the Pondo nation which claimed the area through Chief Faku, has no say in the decision whatsoever.

Whatever one thinks about the policy of separate development and whatever one thinks about Transkei's independence, one can concede that Chief Kaiser has made a point.

Earlier this month the South African Prime Minister, Mr Vorster told Parliament that as a practical man he accepted that land would always play a part and that there would always be discussions on the distribution about it. "We will always talk about land in South Africa. I can say in all sincerity that, if at this moment one were to satisfy all the land claims, one would need a territory at least four times the size of the present South Africa."



Mr Vorster also had a point. Discussions or not, though, the only way that the land issue can be resolved is if black and white jointly decide on a solution — a decision which the majority accept as legitimate. Indeed, whites will have to accept that blacks do

not accept that all white-owned land is justly owned. They believe that much of South Africa was taken by force through the superior weaponry of the conquerors.

One only has to look at the claims by Chief Lennox Sebe for all the land between the Kei and Gamtoos Rivers, including East London, Port Elizabeth and Grahamstown for evidence of this belief. The numerous frontier wars of the last century in the Eastern Cape were precisely over the issue of land and the determination of the white government to control it.

A similar pattern of establishing control took place in Natal — resulting in the ludicrous map of Kwazulu — which mysteriously excludes such areas as Richards Bay that are clearly part of the original Zululand — in

the Orange Free State — much of which is claimed by Lesotho on exactly the same grounds — and in the Transvaal.

For generations, white schoolchildren have been told in their history textbooks that the whites arrived in South Africa more or less at the same time as the blacks. In recent years, this has been proved archeologically incorrect. In any event, it is a historical fact that the whites did meet the blacks on the banks of the Gamtoos River on the Cape Town side of Port Elizabeth.

So, while there may have been some historical justification for saying that whites had as much right to claim the area south of the Gamtoos as the blacks, there is not such merit in a claim to the north of the river. Actually, there may even

be dispute about the land further south. A friend of mine pointed out the other day that on an illustrated road map of the Cape there was a reference to a mountain between Knysna and Plettenberg Bay on the banks of the Bitou River still called "Kaffirkop". This, the map said, was "the site of a battle against Xhosa raiders in 1802."

It would be interesting to find out more about the Battle of Kaffirkop. It certainly illustrates that the historical myths on which Government policy has been based are not necessarily accurate and it would be completely naive to expect any black leader to accept them or the basis of the 1936 law.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi recently described the land issue as "explosive" and that is no understatement. It is also an issue which will have to be handled with considerable skill. Chief Kaiser's action has shown how explosive it is even for a conservative leader.

D.A. 27/4/78

Port St Johns still cut off

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PORT ST JOHNS — This Transkei resort town is still completely isolated and rumours that a road link had been established have proved unfounded.

As the state of siege went into its sixth day, one of the town's most respected inhabitants, Mr Meth Heathcote, had to be flown to hospital in Umtata where his condition was described as serious.

Meanwhile, many of the 76 visitors still stranded in the resort yesterday morning were airlifted out. Others are waiting at the wrecked Umngazi Bridge for repair work to be completed.

On Tuesday night the Transkei Commissioner of Police, Brig E. Cwele reported that Landrovers could get through to the beleaguered town. Yesterday morning pilots shuttling between here and Umtata said this was untrue.

The Port St Johns-Umtata road is closed about 40 km out of the capital. Further on, workmen are struggling from dawn to dusk to reopen the Mlengane cutting to heavy traffic. Sections of it had simply ceased to exist after the deluge last week.

In the valley below I met Mr Alfred King, a shopkeeper whose 23-year-old daughter, Lynette, was going into labour. He was becoming increasingly concerned because the mother-to-be had suffered from intense lung congestion at previous births.

"Thank heavens the road is now open at last. We can now get Lynette through to a hospital in Umtata," he said.

A few kilometres further on, the first of two bridges over the Umngazi River was in ruins and workmen had yet to arrive.

The road to Port St Johns was still closed.

Meanwhile, the airlift is continuing unabated. Mr Jim Rous flew all day to evacuate stranded holiday makers. Last night he said he had lost count of the number of flights he had made since the relief effort began on Monday.

The air strip here had been swamped by heavy rains on Tuesday night, leaving only a narrow shorefront road for landing. As a result larger aircraft could not come in, he said.

Meanwhile, the post office in Durban announced yesterday that it was handling no telephone calls to subscribers here following the floods.

Exceptions were calls to the police and local exchange, the only two numbers not affected by the floods. — DDC-SAPA



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Chief George Matanzima . . . "We won't restore diplomatic relations."

Umtata, SA to swap officials

EAST LONDON — Transkei and South Africa are to exchange officials to look after the interests of each others' nationals — but diplomatic relations will not be restored.

. . . and helicopters are standing by

PRETORIA — A new request for emergency aid by the South African Air Force had been received from Transkei's Government since the flood situation had taken a turn for the worse, it was learned from official sources here yesterday.

Earlier reports said the Transkei Government had withdrawn a request for help.

According to eye-witnesses, between 75 and 250 people are trapped in the vicinity of Port St Johns and Umgazi, and the local bakery is without bread.

The request for helicopter aid was made by the Transkeian Minister of Justice, Chief George Matanzima, to South Africa's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, in East London yesterday.

According to an Air Force spokesman, one helicopter had already left for Transkei for reconnaissance purposes while other machines were standing by. As there was no reason for panic, it would only be decided today how many helicopters would be needed, the spokesman said. — SAPA.

This was revealed after a hush hush two-hour meeting at ministerial level in the VIP lounge at the East London airport yesterday. It was the first contact made since diplomatic relations were severed.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, met his Transkeian counterpart, Mr Digby Koyana, "to iron out a few matters."

The talks were also attended by the Transkeian Deputy Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, Transkei Ambassador to South Africa, Prof M. Njisane, and the South African Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Brand Fourie.

Chief George said they met to discuss who could look after the interests of Transkeians living in South Africa and South Africans living in Transkei.

But he said the meeting did not mean diplomatic relations would be restored. "We are definitely not going to do that. We just had a few

practical problems to iron out," said Chief George.

Mr Botha, who flew in in his South African Air Force jet, left immediately after the talks.

Mr Botha confirmed in Cape Town that South Africa and Transkei had agreed to appoint officials to look after their nationals' interests from next month. The officials would have diplomatic immunity.

Mr Botha refused to elaborate. He saw the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, on his return to Cape Town.

The meeting follows the announcement on April 10 by the Transkei Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, that he was breaking diplomatic relations with South Africa over the issue of East Griqualand.

Both countries have said their respective ambassadors will be recalled by April 30. The various Transkei consuls in South Africa are also to leave the country by that date. — PC-SAPA-DDR

Kei Ministers hold talks with Botha

(103) 27/4/78 R.D.M.

Own Correspondent
EAST LONDON. — Transkei's Deputy Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, and his Foreign Minister, Mr Digby Koyana, met South Africa's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, for about two hours at East London Airport yesterday.

Also present were Transkei's Ambassador to South Africa, Prof M Njisane; the Secretary for the Prime Minister's department, Mr M Lujabe, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr S Qaba; the

South African Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Brand Fourie and Mr Botha's private secretary.

Chief Matanzima said they met to discuss who could look after the interests of Transkeians and South Africans living in Transkei now that Transkei had severed diplomatic relations with South Africa.

But he said the meeting did not mean diplomatic relations between the two countries would be restored.

Mr Botha, who flew in

his South African Air Force jet, left immediately after the talks and was not available for comment.

Prof Njisane said the talks had been cordial.

The issue of the rights of Transkeians living in South Africa, which has often been raised, was not discussed.

No one would be formally appointed to look after interests of Transkeians in South Africa. But there would be someone to look after family problems, said Prof Njisane.

House of 12 27 April 1978.
Question 2 Col. 408

Q
Cost of construction of border control post
at Umzimkulu

*2. Mr. N. B. WOOD asked the Minister
of Public Works:

What was the cost of construction of the
border control post at Umzimkulu.

†The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS:

Expected completion cost: R347 952.

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Death toll mounts in Transkei flood chaos

UMTATA — At least 11 people have died in Transkei during the recent floods.

Bridges were wrecked and roads washed away, cutting the towns of Port St Johns, Lusikisiki and Flagstaff off from the outside world.

Rain was reported to be lashing the Wild Coast yesterday hampering relief operations.

Four children were killed at Lusikisiki at the weekend when their hut collapsed under landslides. The children's mother escaped unhurt.

Three people drowned at Flagstaff while trying to cross the swollen Umzimvubu River and a Port St Johns man drowned in the Umngazi River.

Two men died when their vehicles left the road near Port St Johns and an elderly woman was found dead in the Umtata River near the Transkei capital.

Petrol and diesel fuel were reported to be running short at Port St Johns. The Transkei Government has moved heavy machinery to clear roads blocked by landslides and to repair wrecked bridges.

About 300 South Africans are believed to be stranded in Port St Johns and the surrounding areas. Holidaymakers are being evacuated by helicopter.

The Transkei Commissioner of Police, Brigadier E. Gwele, said there was no need for helicopters to fly to the stricken areas.

An aircraft from the

Mission Aviation Service in Umtata was ferrying supplies to Port St Johns, and picking up people in urgent need of transport. However, the SABC reported that there was no anxiety in Port St Johns.

The aircraft was landing on a street in the town. The airport is open, but the road between the town and the airport was still impassable.

The Transkeian Assistant Secretary for Works and Energy, Mr Gumbie, said the areas where people were marooned were being inspected.

At this stage, it was not necessary to send helicopters to rescue people. If this became necessary, the South African Government would be approached for help, he said.

Some of the hotels at Port St Johns have offered free accommodation for holidaymakers until they can get away.

The Post Office announced yesterday that it was not handling telephone calls to Port St Johns, except calls to the police and local exchange, the only two numbers not affected by the floods.

SABC radio news reported that the road between Port St Johns and Umtata was still impassable after 14 landslides on the road.

A third of the Pondoland Bridge over the Umzimvubu River between Port St Johns and Lusikisiki has been washed away, and that road was impassable. Another road between Port St Johns and Umngazi was also closed.

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Eglin, Vorster

Continued from page 1

rejected his policies "but, in regard to the factual case I have put to this Parliament they will stand on South Africa's side, and will say so."

"Am I not entitled under the circumstances to say to the honourable member for Sea Point on whose side are you batting?"

After a further row over the Prime Minister's insistence on calling Mr Eglin the "honourable member for Sea Point" rather than the "honourable Leader of the Opposition", Mr Vorster accused him of using the opportunity "not to defend South Africa, but to smear it".

Amid cries of "skande" from the Nationalist benches, Mr Vorster said: "I have never before seen a bird that has fouled its nest as the honourable member fouled his today".

Rejecting an "insinuation" by Mr Eglin that the government/Transkei crisis arose because "we don't negotiate with each other as equals", he said there was not a single homeland leader who could level such an accusation at

him.

On Mr Eglin's claim that the citizenship question, in which the Leader of the Opposition said full citizenship rights of 70 per cent of the population were restricted to states comprising 13 per cent of the land, Mr Vorster replied: "The citizenship question has nothing to do with this matter . . . and even the Prime Minister of Transkei never brought up this argument. But the honourable member stands up here as if he is not briefed by Transkei, but by outsiders."

Later, a restrained Mr Eglin attacked the Prime Minister for "developing a habit that is not worthy of him — it wasn't his habit in the past — and that is to make every argument a personal one."

Mr Eglin said: "There was no personal attack from this side of the House. There was no questioning of integrity or sincerity. There was an acceptance of the facts that the Prime Minister gave us. What there was, was an attack on the policy of the government — we're entitled to attack it."

Transkei firm on break with Republic

Mercury Correspondent

27/4/78

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Professor Njisane said they had been cordial. The issue of rights of Transkeians living in South Africa, which he had often raised, was not discussed.

Inquiry on Transkei¹⁰³ leader^{27/4/78} ^{RDM}

Own Correspondent
EAST LONDON. — Mr Hector Ncokazi, leader of the Democratic Party, will appear in the Engcobo Magistrate's Court this morning in a preparatory examination under the Transkei Public Security Act.

Mr Ncokazi's lawyer said the examination would be under Sections 2 and 3 of the Act.

Section 2 deals with the prohibition of statements and dissemination of views and doctrine subverting the sovereignty of parliament or constitutional independence of Transkei.

Mr Ncokazi has been detained since January 20.

He was first detained on July 27, 1976 and released on February 25, 1977.

He was detained again on August 15, 1977 and released on October 18, 1977.

Mercy mix-up

27/4/78

follows flood

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Mercury Reporter

TRANSKEIANS are angry about their Government's on-off-on requests for aid from South Africa for disaster areas.

The Transkeian Government yesterday announced it did not need South African helicopters to help people cut off by floods, but later

changed its mind and asked for aid.

Conditions in flood-ravaged Lusikisiki were desperate yesterday, con-

trary to the Transkeian Government's earlier claim that the situation had returned to normal.

Road links to the town are severed and areas within 30km of Lusikisiki are isolated and have not received supplies since Thursday.

The Dambizana Hospital has enough diesel to last to the weekend. When that is finished the hospital will be without power and water.

Fuel supplies in Lusikisiki are low and St. Elizabeth's

◆ TURN TO PAGE 2 ◆

Hector Ncokazi to stand trial

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ENGCOBO — The Leader of the Democratic Party, Mr Hector Ncokazi, was committed for trial here yesterday when he appeared on two counts under the Transkei Public Security Act.

He is charged with the prohibition of statements and acts subverting the authority of the State and its officers and the prohibition of statements and dissemination of views and doctrine subverting the sovereignty of Parliament or constitutional independence of Transkei.

Mr Ncokazi pleaded not guilty to both charges.

A packed gallery and a crowd thronging the verandah outside the courtroom heard evidence led by the State witness, Const M. T. Ludidi, who

attended the congress of the party last December.

Const Ludidi said Mr Ncokazi was the first to address the congress and copies of his speech were circulated. He was issued with a copy.

The copy of the speech was handed to the court.

Mr R. S. Canca, for Mr Ncokazi, reserved his cross examination.

Mr Canca asked for a copy of the charge sheet and more particulars concerning the charges.

He said Mr Ncokazi would deny he was the author of the document and that he delivered the speech.

The prosecutor, Mr E. Sivuku, had no objection to bail of R200 on conditions Mr Ncokazi surrendered travel documents in his possession, that he did not leave Transkei, that he refrained from making public speeches before his trial, or making any written statements for publication.

Mr Ncokazi paid the R200 and was told the Attorney-General would inform him about the date of the trial if he decided to be tried in the Supreme Court. — DDR.

28/4/78 M (243) (103)

Deportation unexplained

EAST LONDON — Transkei's Acting Minister of the Interior, Mr Ramsay Madikezela, has refused to give reasons for the summary deportation of the senior Daily Dispatch reporter in Umtata last Friday saying it was not in the interests of his government.

Mr Kenny, 28, was called to the office of the head of Transkei's security police Major Martin Ngceba, informed of the order, taken home and given 10 minutes to pack and then

escorted to Kei Bridge border post by two security policemen.

On Monday the Editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr George Farr, sent a letter to the Minister of the Interior asking for the reasons for the deportation order.

In his letter Mr Farr also asked if Mr Kenny would be allowed to return to his post and what arrangements could be made for Mr Kenny to return to Umtata to pack his personal belongings

left behind and transport them to East London.

Mr Madikezela replied:

"I wish to advise that it will not be in the interests of my government to give reasons for the deportation of Mr Kenny.

"With regard to his personal belongings these may be collected by anybody on the staff of the Daily Dispatch upon instructions from him."

He did not mention whether Mr Kenny would be allowed to return to his post.—DDR.

Man from Transkei is refused HP to buy car in East London

28/4/78
DD
Indaba
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Indaba Reporter

EAST LONDON — People banking with the Standard Bank in Transkei would have to obtain loan facilities from Transkei branches of the bank when they wanted loans to buy goods in South Africa.

This was said by an official of Stannic, the hire purchase wing of the bank to Indaba this week.

The inquiry had been prompted by a complaint by Mr S. M. Kenene, of Umtata.

Mr Kenene wanted to buy a car from an East London car dealer when he was told by a salesman Stannic would not pass his hire purchase application in East London because he was from Transkei.

Mr Kenene said the salesman had left him on the shop floor after telling him what he thought of Transkei's move to go for independence.

"The impression I got was that the Standard Bank would not pass me for credit because I was



Mr Kenene.

from Transkei," Mr Kenene said.

He said the salesman had told him it would have been easier if he banked with Barclays who would pass it through the Western Bank.

Mr Kenene said he was surprised by the salesman's attitude because he had gone to Malcomess Toyota as a customer and did not know Transkeians were treated differently from other customers. The spokesman for Stannic said: "We do not do anything for Transkeians in East London. They have

to make all finance arrangements with bank managers in towns from which they come. All arrangements for people banking in Transkei must be done in Transkei," she said.

Asked what the position would be if a man from Grahamstown wanted finance to buy a car in East London, she said: "There would be no problem and we would pass credit in the normal way.

"We cannot entertain loans from people in Transkei from banks outside Transkei," she said.

The managing director of Malcomess Toyota Mr Cyril Phillips, said his company sold cars to Transkeians and dissociated himself with the alleged action of the salesman.

29/4/78 R.D.M.

More uhuru, as Transkei links are cut

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By PATRICK LAURENCE
Deputy Political Editor

AS THE final severing of diplomatic ties between South Africa and Transkei approached deadline yesterday, talks were held in Cape Town to set the Venda homeland on the road to independence.

All South African diplomats have to be out of Transkei and all Transkei diplomats out of South Africa after the weekend, following Transkei's decision to break off diplomatic ties.

When Transkei became independent in October 1976 it still had outstanding land claims and its de-

cision to cut formal links came after the transfer of Transkei - claimed East Griqualand from Cape to Natal.

After an hour-long meeting yesterday with the Venda Chief Minister, Chief Patrick Mphahlele, the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, announced yesterday it was agreed in principle that Venda would become independent in the second half of 1979.

Venda, like Transkei, has land demands which it hopes will be realised through negotiation after independence.

Chief Mphahlele said yesterday: "We are still busy

negotiating for more land and for the consolidation of the territory into one unit. We feel there is no problem about taking independence first and then later negotiating for more land."

Venda consists of two pieces of territory separated by a strip held by the Shangaan homeland of Gazankulu. There are about 460 000 Vendas, of whom about two-thirds live in Venda.

Venda is situated in the Northern Transvaal. It would have shared a border with Rhodesia but for a Defence Force decision to set up a no-mans' land

buffer.

Mr Vorster described the Venda decision to formally request independence yesterday as "an exceptionally historical day."

Mr Vorster added: "What was significant was that the request was not only for independence for the territory but also included independence for the Venda people wherever they might be working and living at the moment."

It is clear the concept of granting independence to people as well as to a territory is closely linked with the citizenship policy which entails depriving all people from the homelands of South African citizenship and giving them the citizenship of the newly-independent homeland.

The distribution of land between white and black and the citizenship policy have been the two most controversial issues in relations between South Africa and the two already-independent homelands of Transkei and Bophutha-Tswana.

(103) 27/4/78
R. D. M.

SADF cancels Kei courses

TRANSKEI soldiers would not be admitted to training courses of the South African Defence Force until diplomatic relations between the two countries were normalised, a spokesman at Defence Headquarters in Pretoria said yesterday.

He was replying to inquiries about a report of

a speech by the Prime Minister of Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, in the Transkei Parliament on Thursday. Chief Matanzima was quoted as saying: "For reasons undisclosed to us yet, the SADF has cancelled a course for our soldiers at the South African School of Infantry at Oudts-

hoorn."

The Defence Force spokesman said that although it was the Government's standpoint that no Transkei soldiers would be admitted to SADF courses for the time being, soldiers who were already undergoing defence training would be allowed to complete their courses.

SA tricked us says Kaiser

UMTATA — Transkeian Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, claimed here yesterday his Government had been tricked into meeting the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Pik Botha, in East London on Tuesday.

Chief Matanzima was denying an SABC Current Affairs broadcast which said that the meeting was held at the insistence of Transkei and asserted that the cutting of diplomatic ties was merely a passing phase.

He said this was the usual SABC distortion of the true facts.

The truth is that Dr Du Plooy of South Africa conveyed to Mr D. Koyana the desire of the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs to defuse the strained relations by holding discussions at ministerial level on the land question.

"My ministers made all preparations for discussion on this particular issue, only to find that Mr Botha wanted discussions only on the question of solving difficulties encountered by Transkeian and South African citizens in either country when there are no ambassadors.

He read extracts from the report of the East

London meeting in Parliament yesterday but refused to give the full report to the press. "It is a confidential document," he said.

Mr Du Plooy refused to comment on the statement by Chief Matanzima. He said he had not received a copy of the statement.

On South Africa's aid in the floods at Port St Johns, Chief Matanzima said: "I think Current Affairs is again taking advantage of a situation which will not defuse our determination to struggle relentlessly against the brutal policies of South Africa against the black man and to persist on the road for majority rule."

He said white South Africa would be taught to respect other people in spite of their inherent arrogance. "We shall pursue a policy that will bring them to their knees."

He said South Africa had agreed to be involved in the salvage operation at Port St Johns and the surrounding coastal areas because of her interest in marooned South African citizens. On humanitarian grounds, Transkei could not refuse the offer. — DDR.

Transkeians will complete training

PRETORIA — Transkei soldiers would not be admitted to training courses of the South African Defence Force until diplomatic relations between the two countries were normalised, a spokesman at Defence Headquarters here said yesterday.

He was replying to inquiries about a report of a speech by the Prime Minister of Transkei, Paramount Chief Matanzima, in the Transkei Parliament on Thursday.

Speaking on the defence vote, Chief Matanzima, who is also Minister

of Defence, was quoted as saying: "For reasons undisclosed to us yet, the SADF has cancelled a course arranged for our soldiers at the South African School of Infantry at Oudtshoorn."

The defence force spokesman said that although it was the Government's standpoint that no Transkei soldiers would be admitted to SADF training courses for the time being, soldiers from Transkei who were already undergoing defence training would be allowed to complete their courses. — SAPA. X

Defence Force stops training Transkei soldiers

Cape Times 29/4/78

(103)

PRETORIA. — Transkei soldiers would not be admitted to training courses of the South African Defence Force until diplomatic relations between the two countries were normalized, a spokesman at Defence Headquarters said yesterday.

He was replying to inquiries about a report of a speech by the Prime Minister of Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaizer Matanzima, in the Transkei Parliament on Thursday. Speaking on the defence vote, Chief Matanzima, who is also

Minister of Defence, was quoted as saying that "for reasons undisclosed to us yet, the SADF has cancelled a course arranged for our soldiers at the South African School of Infantry at Oudshoorn".

The Defence Force spokesman said that although it was the government's standpoint that no Transkei soldiers would be admitted to SADF training courses for the time being, soldiers from Transkei who were already undergoing defence training would be allowed to complete their courses.

"The whole question of training will be reconsidered with the normalizing of relations between the two countries."

"This action should not be confused with the existing defence agreements between the two countries. The Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, during discussion of his defence vote, has specifically made it clear that such agreements between the two countries will not be severed from South Africa's side. The agreements place obligations on both governments, Mr Botha said." — Sapa

Chief George! SA pays advisers

UMTATA -- Only 18 seconded officials, 17 of them South Africans, were engaged in an advisory capacity in eight Transkei departments, the deputy Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said here yesterday.

Chief Matanzima was replying in the National Assembly to a question by a Government member from Mount Fletcher, Mr H. H. Zibi.

Chief Matanzima said the Government incurred no expenditure in respect of salaries and allowances for the South African advisers as they were paid by their Government.

His Government incurred an expense of R7 400 for the salary of one British economic adviser to the Department of Commerce, Industry and Tourism during the 1977/78 financial year.

The Transkei Civil Service derived optimum benefits from these advisory services although endeavours were being made to train suitable Transkeians to take full responsibility of duties.

A variety of tenable full-time and part-time university bursaries were awarded by the Government timeously to enable Transkeians to qualify for specific positions in the Government service. —

Matanzima blasts SABC for 'distortion'

29/4/78

NIM (103)

UMTATA — The Prime Minister of Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, yesterday denied an SABC current Affairs commentary that the meeting in East London between the Foreign Affairs Ministers of Transkei and South Africa was at the insistence of Transkei.

He said the assertion that this was proof that the cutting of diplomatic ties by Transkei was merely a passing phase, was the usual SABC distortion of the true facts.

"The truth is that Dr. du Plooy of South Africa conveyed to Mr. D. S. Koyana the desire of the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs to defuse the strained relations by holding discussions at ministerial level on the land question.

"My ministers made all preparations for discussion on this particular issue, only to find that Mr. Pik Botha wanted discussions only on the question of solving difficulties encountered by Transkeian and South African citizens in either country when there are no ambassadors.

"Had we known that we were tricked into propaganda for the outside world we should not have attended that meeting.

"Relations between South Africa and Transkei at diplomatic level have been severed and can only be restored to normality when the land issue is solved to the satisfaction of both parties," Chief Matanzima said.

Referring to the participation of South Africa in saving their citizens at Port St. Johns from the flooded area, he said Current Affairs was again taking advantage of a situation which would not defuse Transkei's determination to struggle relentlessly against the brutal policies of South Africa, and the Black man's persistence on the road to majority rule.

White South Africans would, in spite of their inherent arrogance, be taught to respect other people.

"We shall pursue a policy that will bring them to their knees." (Sapa.)

29/4/78 8:04 103

Flood victims near revolt

Own Correspondent

UMTATA — About 50 holidaymakers evacuated from the flood stricken Wild Coast to Umtata yesterday, almost revolted when they were told they would have to pay for their air trips home.

They were under the impression the SADF was obligated to transport them.

They refused to pay and after frantic phone calls by Transkeian officials to Pretoria the Defence Force agreed to send in Dakotas. The aircraft arrived in Umtata today.

While white South Africans were worrying about flying free to their homes, black pupils at Umtata's St John's College clubbed together to buy bread for flood victims.

Besides passing the hat around they gave up breakfast this morning and took the saved up bread and purchased supplies to the airport to be airlifted to Lusikisiki.

Tenuous road links to Port St Johns were opened yesterday and some of the more daring visitors managed to get out by car.

Others arrived by air in Durban yesterday — and told of their admiration for the people of Port St Johns and a plucky 30-year-old bush pilot.

Shortly before an emotional re-union with their daughter, Mr Bill Myhill and wife Sheila from Scottburgh told of hte repeated rescue sorties flown by missionary pilot Mr Tim Kalrouse.

Operating from an almost impossibly short, makeshift runway, Mr Kalrouse averaged four rescue shuttles a day between the beleaguered town and Umtata.

"I just don't know how he managed it," Mr Myhill admitted today. "He flew between sheer cliffs and managed to land on a 200 m stretch of slightly curving road."

Mercury Reporter

TWO Dakota transports of the South African Air Force will airlift about 100 stranded South African tourists from Umtata this morning to the Republic's main centres following widespread floods at holiday resorts along the Wild Coast.

Defence HQ in Pretoria also confirmed last night that the four SAAF Alouette helicopters which have been lifting holiday-makers from Port St. Johns, Agate Terrace and Umngazi Mouth, are expected to end their mercy flights today.

This follows the re-opening of the main road from Umtata to Port St. Johns by engineers and workmen at noon yesterday.

Over the past two days, the SAAF helicopters, commanded by Major Zak Zunckel of 16 Squadron in Port Elizabeth, have airlifted about 100 people out of the flood-stricken Wild Coast to Umtata.

Request

The air force Dakotas are scheduled to leave Swartkop Airbase today and evacuate women and children to convenient centres in South Africa.

The decision to send the Dakotas is believed to follow a request by the South African Embassy in Umtata, which has assumed responsibility for stranded tourists.

Meanwhile, the spotlight is shifting from Port St. Johns further inland to the Mount Hope area near Lusikisiki in Pondoland, where fears are mounting that a major disaster is imminent in certain isolated rural areas.

Tribesmen have been fording swollen tributaries of the Umzimvubu River to find food and clothing for starving inhabitants in remote areas of Pondoland.

At least 20 children are feared dead and the death toll is likely to run into scores as the cold weather sets in and food supplies dwindle.

29/4/76 NM (103)

SAAF sends in Dakotas on rescue mission to Transkei

on the main road at Gemvale and believed a store had been demolished.

However, reports that about 75 tribesmen had perished in a devastating landslide in Pondoland were discounted late yesterday by Transkei police.

The full extent of the crisis is likely to be fully appreciated only when communications to Lusikisiki and neighbouring rural villages are restored.

Residents have begun to ferry supplies of mealie meal and dried milk across the severed road links outside Lusikisiki.

And Transkei Government officials have been criticised by Pondoland residents for apparently not taking adequate action to assist in the area.

Fear

Stores have been depleted of vital stock and an outbreak of disease is feared if medical supplies do not reach the isolated areas soon.

Meanwhile the airborne evacuation of South African tourists from the Wild Coast holiday resorts by four SAAF helicopters continued yesterday.

The light aircraft was piloted by Jim Cole-rous of Missionary Aviation and landed on a short stretch outside the Cape Hermes Hotel in Port St. Johns.

However, visitors and residents in Port St. Johns may now travel along the main road to Umtata.

The Town Clerk of Port St. Johns, Mr. H. de Villiers, said yesterday that engineers and workmen from the Transkei Roads Department had re-opened the road to Libode shortly after noon.

An alternative route available to traffic was via Tobo, Glengazi, Old Bunting and through to Libode.

Secure

Mr. de Villiers said the coastal resort had adequate supplies and he expected the links to the capital to be secure as heavy equipment had been employed to repair the road.

He said the road to the isolated holiday camp of Umngazi about 30km away was under repair and was expected to be open by Monday.

Lusikisiki residents are working all out to provide relief for the outlying areas.

Landslide

Residents interviewed by a Mercury reporter in the area said that they had heard of a major landslide

A Cessna aircraft — with special features to enable it to stage short take-offs and landings — airlifted holiday-makers from Port St. Johns to the capital.

On return runs to the Wild Coast from Umtata the helicopters have ferried about 1 000kg of medical supplies and food.

The nearby holiday resort at Agate Terrace was also isolated but supplies were being flown in and stranded tourists were being airlifted to Umtata.

A spokesman for Transkei Airways denied that there was any congestion at the Kaiser Matanzima Airport although radio reported it was bottle-necked by tourists trying to return to South Africa.

“We have two flights chartered to Durban and one plane is almost empty,” he said yesterday afternoon.

Most of the South Africans who were airlifted to the capital claim they are without the means to book flights home.

Flood:

Transkei

farmers

Cape Times
face 29/4/78

hunger

From SIMON BARBER

PORT ST JOHNS. — The road to Port St Johns is now open but about 90 holidaymakers are still trapped at nearby resorts.

Only now is the full scale of Transkei's flood disaster beginning to emerge.

For the black subsistence farmers clinging to the hills along the coast, starvation in the coming months has become a real threat.

Mealie patches, vegetable plots, livestock — all have been hit. Whole fields have been washed away and once fertile slopes have disappeared into the swollen rivers.

The senior agricultural officer in the Port St Johns area, Mr T M Golimpi, said yesterday that the future for local black farmers was bleak.

"These people farm on steep slopes which now have simply sunk into the rivers. Their huts have fallen down. Unless we act they will starve in the cold season."

There has also been loss of life. In Lusikisiki an undertaker said that he had run out of small coffins — orange crates were providing an alternative.

Meanwhile the question for those still left in Port St Johns is why the South African Defence Force took so long in coming. Four helicopters of the 16th Squadron Eastern Province Command arrived here on Thursday, set up a command post in a local hotel and immediately began lifting tourists to Umtata. Port St Johns's plight first became known on Monday.

The squadron commander, Major Zack Zunkel, said he had not been given permission to leave his base at Port Elizabeth earlier. Although his men had been on standby since Tuesday. It is known, however, that the Transkei authorities sent word on Tuesday that no assistance was required.

Major Zunkel also confirmed that Umtata airport officials had asked his pilots for landing fees when they arrived at K D Matanzima airport with the rescued tourists.

About 20 visitors remain stranded at Agate Terrace across the harbour mouth from Port St Johns and there are another 72 still at Umngazi.

HOMELANDS

TRANSKEI

GENERAL 1 May 1978

JULY
31/7/78

Kaiser to decide on flood aid from SA

UMTATA — Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, will decide today whether or not South African Defence Force helicopters will continue to fly aid to isolated farmers in the regions of his country devastated by floods, the Secretary for Justice, Mr J. D. Zeka, said last night.

According to South Africa's senior envoy in Umtata, Dr G. du Plooy, the first priorities of the Port Elizabeth helicopter squadron had been to pull out stranded South Africans and to deliver supplies.

"But I have asked Mr Zeka and the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Col J. Mantule, both of whom were flown to the stricken region on Saturday, to find out from the Prime Minister what further assistance, if any, is needed. We will only help

if asked," he said.

The Umtata Government has organised a disaster committee, now under the chairmanship of Dr Zeka. The committee was formed last Monday, at first headed by the secretary to the Prime Minister, Mr N. Lujabe, and later by the Commissioner of Police, Brig E. Cwele.

It is understood that South African personnel here were angered by Chief Matanzima's remarks on Friday. He said then that the floods and South Africa's subsequent intervention would "not defuse our determination to struggle relentlessly against the brutal policies of South Africa."

Meanwhile, in the disaster area operations are under way to aid farmers whose livelihoods have been seriously threatened

by the floods.

South African helicopters have thoroughly reconnoitred almost the whole Transkei coastal belt.

They found that the coast is littered with debris — mealies, pumpkins, and livestock carcasses — to the extent that it is impossible to discover any human casualties. Fewer huts have been destroyed than was originally anticipated, though in the Umzimbuvu River basin the damage is severe.

The last of the beleaguered tourists were flown out of Umtata on Saturday. Before they left they sent a letter of thanks to Chief Matanzima for having laid on his personal caterer to feed them while they awaited evacuation. — DDC.

Kaiser: some ties to stay

ALICE — Transkei did not intend breaking all ties with South Africa, the Prime Minister of Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said here yesterday.

In an interview, he said the appointment of representatives in South Africa and Transkei were essential since each country had to look after its own citizens.

Asked if he saw the severing of relations as a temporary measure, Chief Matanzima said this would depend on South Africa because "what Transkei wanted was in the possession of South Africa."

Chief Matanzima said he was pleased South Africa had not stopped economic co-operation.

Referring to the interdependence of various countries in Southern Africa, he said Transkei's view was that this would depend on the attitude and preparedness of other Southern African countries to accommodate Transkei as one of their partners.

He said Transkei wanted more land so it could settle Transkeian citizens from South Africa there.

Meanwhile, in London, Mr. Humphrey Berkeley, political adviser to the Government of Transkei, said at the weekend that Transkei had no plans to restore diplomatic relations with South Africa.

Mr. Berkeley, aide to Chief Matanzima, was quoted as denying reports from South Africa which said restoration of diplomatic relations between the two countries was just a matter of time.

— SAPA-AP.

Transkei bans books

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103 328
UMTATA — Nine publi-
cations have been banned
in Transkei and they have
been listed in the latest
Government Gazette by
the Transkei Publication
Board according to the
1977 Publication Act.

The publications are,
Angela by Professor, Sew-
ing Machine Man by
Stanley Morgan, Larry I
Wish You'd Lose Some
Weight, by Fleur de Lis
Publications, Max Does
This Mean We're Engaged
by Hamilton Alexander,
Sancy Post Card Annual
by Baniforth's Churchill's
Vixens no 2 by Leslie
McManns, Tobias and the
Angel by Franky Yerby,
Phoenix Island by
Charlotte and The Naked
Ape by Desmond Morris.

Transkei to decide if SAAF must stop flood aid

Cape Times 1/5/78

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From SIMON BARBER

UMTATA. — Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, will decide today if South African Defence Force helicopters will continue to fly aid to isolated black farmers in the flood-devastated areas of the country, the Secretary for Justice, Mr J D Zeka, said last night.

The first priorities of the Port Elizabeth-based helicopter squadron had been to pull out stranded South Africans and to deliver supplies, SA's senior envoy in Umtata, Dr G du Plooy, said last night.

"But I have asked Mr Zeka and the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Colonel J Mantule, both of whom were flown to the stricken region on Saturday, to find out from the Prime Minister what further assistance, if any, is needed.

"We will only help if asked."

The Umtata Government has organized a disaster committee, now under the chairmanship of Dr Zeka.

The committee was formed last Monday, at first headed by the Secretary to the Prime Minister, Mr N Lujabe, and later by the Commissioner of Police, Brigadier E Cwele.

In the disaster area operations are under way to help black farmers whose livelihoods have been seriously threatened by the floods.

South African helicopters have flown over almost the whole Transkei coastal belt.

The coast is littered with the carcasses of livestock, ruined mealies and pumpkins — to the extent that it is impossible to discover any human casualties.

Fewer huts have been destroyed than was originally anticipated, though in the Umzimbuvu River basin the damage is severe.

There have been heavy landslides between Port St Johns and Lusikisiki. Most of the smaller roads are still open but road engineers have been flown over to inspect them.

Near Umngazi an old man was found trying to sell a chicken to holidaymakers so that he could buy mealie meal at a nearby trading store.

The most needy areas are those inland.

Fish and mussels

Coastal inhabitants are able to gather fish and mussels from the sea.

For those inland, the food shortage has been made more severe by an outbreak of American mealie bug.

Supplies — including bread, jam, milk and peanut butter provided by local supermarkets and the pupils of St John's School in Umtata — have been flown to isolated mission stations.

The pupils volunteered to give up their meals for a day to help the needy farmers.

Local pharmacists have offered medicines.

In Port St Johns life has returned to normal.

Stories of visitors' attempts to escape are still emerging.

A Rhodesian tobacco farmer, Mr Richard Wiley-Birch, was cut off in Agate Terrace last week near Port St Johns.

At the same time he learnt that his farm had been attacked by terrorists.

Witnesses recounted yesterday how, with 60 local tribesmen and a team of four bullocks, he opened the road to Lusikisiki.

In Umtata the daughter of Mr Alfred King, Lynette, the 23-year-old woman stranded by floods when she went into labour, gave birth to a son.

She suffered bronchial spasms in childbirth and had to be given oxygen.

Coloureds in Transkei

103 2/15/78

In conformity with its avowed policy of non-racialism, Transkei, on assumption of independence, tacitly undertook to repeal all legislation that discriminated between man and man on the grounds of colour. This was to be the position irrespective of whether the relevant legislative enactment was by the Government of South Africa or by Transkei before independence.

In the light of this undertaking, it was natural for us to expect that people born in the Transkei irrespective of their racial affiliation or colour of their skin would automatically become citizens of the Transkei if they so wished. The onus of the citizenship of the Transkei.

One cannot understand how a person who owed allegiance to the State of the Transkei; wishes to be registered as a citizen of Transkei and was born in Transkei may be told by the Transkei government that there are certain legal impediments militating against his

application for citizenship of the Transkei.

At the last congress of the Transkei National Independence Party we had the occasion to listen to Dr Leon Shapley, a man whose grandfather was born and bred in the Transkei, address the congress on this very thorny question of citizenship was a very embarrassing experience. This man who speaks the Xhosa language better than some of our best Xhosa speakers, a man who has unreservedly thrown his lot with Transkei state and has assumed Transkei as his only home has had the embarrassing experience of being told that in terms of our law he does not qualify as a citizen of the Transkei.

This, he explained, is the position with the entire Coloured population of the Transkei. Incidentally this was confirmed to be the position by the Minister of Interior, Mr Pamla. He said that the law would have to be amended to cater for Coloureds, whites and Indians as citizens of the Transkei. The law clearly discriminates against

these racial groups.

This is a source of extreme embarrassment to the people of Transkei and the sooner this legislation is removed from our statutes the better.

Let Transkei be a truly non-racial state in all respects. We shall soon be accused of downright political hypocrisy and as people who pay lip-service to the principle of non-racialism. Let us show the world that our society is a truly open one.

L. L. Mtshizana, Box 23, Sterkspruit.

Unfair

The unwarranted and unfair attacks made on Councillor Ben Armist have prompted me to put pen to paper.

Firstly, I suggest the new Nationalist MP, Mr Myburgh, blow his trumpet about his intended achievements for the city of East London if and when he has done something. I doubt whether he even contributes one cent at present to the Revenue from rates in East London, a city whose high rates bear

Botha to tell of meeting in EL

3/5/28 AA
103

THE ASSEMBLY — Amid strong indications that relations between Transkei and South Africa are still strained, the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, is to explain today what agreements the two governments have

reached.

Mr Botha will be asked in the Assembly by the Progressive Federal Party spokesman on foreign affairs, Mr Japie Basson, whether he recently held discussions with the Transkei Government on future diplomatic relations.

Mr Basson wants to know if any agreements were reached between the governments and what these were.

The question follows a meeting between Mr Botha, the Transkei's Deputy Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, and Transkei's Foreign Minister, Mr Digby Koyana, at East London airport last week.

At the meeting it was agreed the two governments would appoint officials to look after their nationals' interests in each others' country.

But the Transkeian Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, has since claimed that his Government had been tricked into the meeting.

Chief Matanzima bitterly attacked the SABC for suggesting the talks had been held at the insistence of Transkei and that the

cutting of diplomatic ties was merely a passing phase.

He said the meeting had been arranged after South Africa's senior representative in Transkei, Dr G. Du Plooy, had told Mr Koyana Mr Botha wanted to defuse the strained relations between the two countries by holding discussions on a ministerial level.

His Ministers had prepared for discussions on this issue only to find Mr Botha wanted talks "on the question of solving difficulties encountered by Transkeian and South African citizens in either country when there are no ambassadors."

Chief Matanzima said white people should be taught to respect other people in spite of their inherent arrogance and "we shall pursue a policy that will bring them to their knees."

It is understood, from Transkei sources, Mr Botha proposed the two countries appoint charge d'affaires to represent their countries' interests, but this was rejected because it would be tantamount to a diplomatic exchange. — PC.

Transkei another Botswana? - MP

THE ASSEMBLY — People living on the South Africa-Transkei border were wondering what was going to happen to them since relations between the two countries had been broken, according to the MP for East London North, Mr John Malcomess.

His statement was immediately attacked by Mr Harry Schwarz (PFP, Yeoville) as "very irresponsible talk."

Speaking during the Plural Relations vote, Mr Malcomess said Transkei had been the first new and wonderful independent state in the Government's policy.

"What are the people who are bordering onto the state saying to themselves at night and

during the day?"

"Next to them they have an independent state which has severed its diplomatic ties with South Africa. Can they help but wonder what is going to happen to them?"

"Are they going to have another Mozambique on their borders? Are they going to have another Botswana on their borders?"

Mr Malcomess urged the Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Mulder, "to make every effort to talk to the Transkei and to get the diplomatic standing between that country and our country back on an even keel, because I believe it is in the best interests of South Africa that this should happen."

— PC.

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Pretoria warning on debts in Transkei

JOHANNESBURG — Businessmen have been warned of the "pitfalls" of debt-collecting in areas such as Bophuthatswana and Transkei, says the Pretoria Chamber of Commerce.

Addressing Chamber's executive committee, Mr Clive Morkel, the legal manager of Assocom, who are investigating the problem, said businessmen should be very cautious about giving credit to people in these areas.

Even a mutual arrangement between South Africa and a neighbouring country could be hazardous.

The seizure of property in execution of civil arrests by messengers of

the court in a foreign country could not be maintained and the repercussions of such a move could be disastrous, Mr Morkel said.

People over South Africa's borders needed credit and although businessmen were willing to meet this need, they could only do so if accounts were paid.

But organised commerce should find the answers to these problems, said Mr Morkel, and Assocom would assist in this field.

He appealed to businessmen to tell him of specific instances of debt collecting problems they were having in neighbouring states. — DDC.

4/5/78

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SA has betrayed squatters — Transkei

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Transkei's Ambassador to South Africa, now back in Umtata after the former homeland cut diplomatic ties with South Africa last month, has warned that links between the two countries will worsen if the Government carries out its intention to clear the Crossroads squatter camp.

"It is a disgusting decision. One gets all the more frightened when viewing the consequence of such an action, especially if thousands of Transkeians are involved, Prof M Njisane said in a telephone interview yesterday.

The Deputy Minister of Plural Relations, Dr W Vosloo, made it clear in Parliament this week that the Government would make every effort to clear the camp by the end of the year.

'BETRAYAL'

Prof Njisane said this was a "betrayal" of an agreement made between the authorities and himself when Unibel was erased last year.

"It was agreed that Transkeians living at Unibel would be allowed to move to Crossroads which was regarded as a legal squatter camp. What will we tell our people there now?"

He said that Transkei had broken diplomatic links because of a dispute over land. Instead of giving more land Pretoria was giving more people.

"We are tired of being used as a dumping ground. There is not the remotest chance of resuming diplomatic ties unless the Nationalist Government stops this arrogant and defiant action," said the Ambassador.

Last year the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, met his Transkeian counterpart, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, in Pretoria to discuss the squatter situation in the Cape. The result was that nearly 40 000 Transkeians were given until the end of last year to move out of the area.

Professor Njisane said so far fewer than 1 000 squatters had returned to Transkei.

Chief Sebe accused of double standards

103
5/5/84

EAST LONDON — The Ciskei Government came under fire at a rally of the Ciskei National Party, the National Labour Party of South Africa and the Ciskei National Unionist Party at the Community Centre, Duncan Village, yesterday.

A former Mdantsane deputy mayor, Dr H. H. Kakaza, who is contesting a seat in the Ciskei Legislative Assembly election next month, said

when the Rev David Russell exposed the plight of the people at Dimbaza the Ciskei Government sent Mr C. H. Lalendle to London to tell the world that people at Dimbaza were happy.

Dr Kakaza said the Chief Minister of Ciskei, Chief Sebe, was responsible for the plight of the people at Thornhill.

These people were from the Herschel and Glen Grey districts, he said.

The Cecilia Makiwane Hospital had a number of wards filled with mattresses. There were not enough doctors to cater for the patients.

The Ciskei Government was sacking doctors in spite of an acute shortage of doctors.

When the now banned Black People's Convention built a clinic at Zinyoka, near King William's Town, and operated every day with a resident doctor it was seen to it that the organisation was banned and the clinic closed, Dr Kakaza said.

Speaking at the same meeting, Mr H. H. Mdledle said Chief Sebe was applying double standards.

He said Chief Sebe praised the South African Government for granting independence to Transkei, but later accused Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima of having asked for independence.

The former Minister of Education, Mr L. Mtoba, accused the Ciskei Government of trying to legislate for people in the urban areas.

He said the fate of the people in the urban areas rested with their people in the urban area.

Mr L. F. Siyo said the Ciskei Government had to be ousted. There were many mistakes committed by it. — DDR

Spekman
Bank
Standard

Insult to police claim

Mercury Correspondent

UMTATA — The Chief of the Murder and Robbery Squad in Transkei, Lt. Z. Novuka, said he and two of his constables were insulted and humiliated in the presence of customers in a cafe at Grahamstown when they were refused service by the proprietor.

Lt. Novuka said that on Wednesdays he stopped at Grahamstown on the way from Port Elizabeth to Umtata.

Accompanied by Constable A. Maninjwa and Constable E. Mti and a suspect he entered the Montmartre cafe to buy something to eat.

While waiting to be served a White man approached them and said: "get out I don't need your money or your car."

"I regard this as a gross insult and humiliation to commissioned officers of Transkei," he said.

"There was no provocation whatsoever and I have reported the incident to our head Col. G. Nkalitshana."

Col. Nkalitshana yesterday could not be contacted for his comments.

A woman who claimed to be the proprietor of the Montmartre cafe at Grahamstown but refused to give her name, denied insulting the policemen.

She said there was a notice at the entrance of the cafe that right of admission was reserved. Customers had no right to serve themselves.

NM 6/5/78
Soldier dies
UMTATA — A 24-year-old member of the 1st Transkei Battalion was killed on Wednesday in a shooting incident at the army base near here. — (Sapa.)
(103)

Berkeley claims Transkei tricked

LONDON — Mr Humphry Berkeley, British political and diplomatic adviser to Chief Kaiser Matanzima, launched a bitter attack on the South African Government yesterday, claiming that Transkei had been tricked into meeting Foreign Minister Pik Botha in East London last week.

Mr Berkeley said Transkei had understood the meeting was to discuss the controversial land issue. It was over this issue that Transkei broke diplomatic links with South Africa.

However, instead of this the Transkei Foreign Minister, Mr Digby Koyana, and the Deputy Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, discovered that this particular issue was not raised at all.

"Instead, South Africa tried to 'bounce' them into agreeing to exchange labour officers — to which they eventually reluctantly agreed."

Mr Berkeley also strongly attacked the SABC for broadcasting that Transkei was attempting to resume diplomatic links with South Africa.

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AD

He also denied that the labour officers would have any diplomatic immunity, as had been suggested in South Africa.

"Transkei will never resume diplomatic ties with South Africa," Mr Berkeley said.

"If the South African labour officer in Umtata purports in any way to be a diplomatic representative he will be peremptorily expelled."

He said Transkei had agreed to the exchange of labour officers simply to look after the interests of Transkei workers in South Africa, and vice versa.

"Transkei also wants to make it plain that the meeting was held at the request of the South African Government. South Africa suggested that the venue should be Cape Town, but Transkei demurred, and East London was agreed on as a compromise."

Mr Berkeley said this whole move on the part of the South African Government showed its "shock and anxiety" at Transkei's severing diplomatic links.
— DDC.

RDM
MAY 6, 1978. 3

Transkei 'tricked into meeting'

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — Mr Humphrey Berkeley, political and diplomatic adviser to the Prime Minister of Transkei Chief Kaiser Matanzima, yesterday attacked the South African Government for "tricking" Transkei into meeting the South African Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha, in East London last week.

Transkei had understood the meeting was to discuss the controversial land issue — the issue over which Transkei broke diplomatic links with South Africa.

"However, instead of this Transkei's Foreign Minister, Mr Digby Koyana, and the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr George Matanzima, discovered that this particular issue was not raised at all.

"Instead South Africa tried to 'bounce' them into agreeing to exchange labour officers — to which they eventually reluctantly agreed," Mr Berkeley said.

"Transkei will never resume diplomatic ties with South Africa," he said.

Transkei

'tricked'

by Botha'

6/5/78

103

Mercury Correspondent

LONDON—Mr. Humphrey Berkeley, British political and diplomatic adviser to Chief Kaiser Matanzima, yesterday launched a bitter attack on the South African Government, claiming that Transkei had been "tricked" into meeting Foreign Minister Pik Botha in East London last week.

Mr. Berkeley said Transkei had understood the meeting was to discuss the controversial land issue, over which Transkei broke diplomatic links with South Africa.

"However, instead of this the Foreign Minister, Mr. Digby Koyana and Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. George Matanzima, discovered that this particular issue was not raised at all.

"South Africa tried to 'bounce' them into agreeing to exchange labour officers — to which they eventually reluctantly agreed."

Mr. Berkeley also strongly attacked the SABC for broadcasting that Transkei was attempting to resume diplomatic links with South Africa.

Denial

He also said that he most strongly denied that the labour officers would have any diplomatic immunity, as had been suggested in South Africa.

"Transkei will never resume diplomatic ties with South Africa," Mr. Berkeley said.

Transkei had agreed to the exchange of labour officers "simply to look after the interests of Transkei workers in South Africa, and vice versa.

"Transkei also wants to make it plain that the meeting was held at the request of the South African Government. South Africa suggested the venue should be Cape Town but Transkei demurred, and East London was agreed on as a compromise."

Shock

Mr. Berkeley said the whole move on the part of the South African Government showed its "shock and anxiety at Transkei's severing diplomatic links.

"Transkei and I interpret their moves as an attempt to

pressurise Transkei into restoring these links. However, it can be stated categorically now that this will never be the case."

Transkei was not yet experienced diplomatically.

"When Britain breaks off relations with another country it hands over some responsibility to another country to look after its interests.

Visit

For instance when President Nyerere broke off relations with Britain over UDI, a residual staff of Britons was attached to the Canadian High Commission in Tanzania. The same thing applied to Tanzanian officials in London.

"However, Transkei obviously could not do this as it does not have diplomatic relations with anyone."

Mr. Berkeley said he would probably be visiting Transkei soon to "take stock" after the break and now that he had completed a month as political and diplomatic adviser.

Final goal

Asked how Transkei could ride out the present situation — having quarrelled with Pretoria, and with the world generally adopting a wait-and-see attitude — Mr. Berkeley said: "Transkei will manage very well for the simple reason that South Africa will not adopt economic reprisals against them."

He found the situation "encouraging."

The final goal of membership of the United Nations, the Commonwealth and the Organisation of African Unity had not been achieved, "but then again no doors have been slammed."

Application for membership of and recognition by these organisations had not yet been made because "the time was not opportune."

Transkei pays debt to church

Mercury Reporter

6/5/78

THE Methodist Church has received, "out of the blue," a cheque from the Transkeian Education Department for arrears in rent owed on six school buildings.

The payment covers about two thirds of the total amount owed to the church at the end of last year.

Transkei has not paid rent "on varying institutions for varying periods" in the last two years.

No explanation came with the cheque which was received about 10 days ago, said the secretary of the Methodist Conference and the ministerial general treasurer, the Rev. Cyril Wilkin.

He said the church had an arrangement for Transkei to lease church-owned property.

Answered 14 8 May 1978.
Question 582 Col. 737.

Control posts on border between
Republic/Transkei

582. Mr. N. B. WOOD asked the Minister
of the Interior:

How many control posts are there on the
border between (a) Natal and (b) the rest of
the Republic and Transkei.

The MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR:

(a) 2.

(b) 1.

Koyana: treat us like other foreigners

TA — The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Digby Koyana, claimed in his speech yesterday that South Africa 'had produced no tangible deeds to match her much vaunted acceptance of Transkeian independence.'

Opposition

TA — Transkei has been declared the official opposition in the National Assembly.

The newly-formed Transkei National Progressive Party, formed by breakaway Eastern Cape MPs last month, was accorded recognition yesterday as the official opposition.

The new leader of the Opposition is Mr Sizakele Mda. He succeeds Mr Cromwell Diko, leader of the Transkei People's Freedom Party. — DDR.

He denounced South Africa's 'clandestine efforts to impose Transkeian citizenship' on Xhosa-speaking blacks living outside Transkei.

At the same time he said Transkeian citizens living in South Africa should be treated like all other foreigners.

On the land issue, he reiterated his Government's claim that they had been tricked into the recent meeting in East London with the South African Minister of

Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha.

He said the senior South African diplomat in Umtata, Dr R. du Plooy, had told them after the diplomatic break that there was a strong chance of the strip that separates Umzimkulu from the rest of Transkei and some parts of Maclear being handed over immediately." At the subsequent meeting, South Africa refused to discuss this issue.

Having ascertained that Mozambique and Lesotho kept trade representatives in South Africa, his Government had decided to do the same.

Transkei is to spend R600 000 on hiring overseas agents this

year Mr Digby Koyana, said.

The Government also intends buying property around the world to house its growing number of missions. It will set aside more than R2 million to develop overseas awareness of the country.

Giving details of his recent trips overseas, Mr Koyana announced he and his delegation had visited among others Britain, Switzerland, France, West Germany, Austria, Lebanon, Rhodesia and a number of Scandinavian countries.

Mr Koyana blamed the foreign press for non-recognition of Transkei, but said non-recognition was not the end of the world for Transkei. — DDR.

New official
Cape Times, 9/5/78
opposition
103
recognized
in Transkei

UMTATA. — The newly-formed Transkei National Progressive Party (TNPP) made up of 16 members who defected from the ruling party at the beginning of the current session of the National Assembly, has been recognized by the Cabinet as the official opposition in Transkei.

The Deputy-Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, who is also leader of the House, said here yesterday the leader of the TNPP, Mr Caledon Mda, had presented the party's constitution. After close scrutiny by the Cabinet, the TNPP was accepted as the official opposition.

The former leader of the opposition, Transkei People's Freedom Party (TPFP), Mr Cromwell Diko, was not in the Assembly when Mr Mda was ordered by the speaker to take his seat opposite the Prime Minister.

Mr Mda is a former member of the first opposition party, the Democratic Party, which narrowly lost the first Transkei general election in 1963 to Chief Matanzima's party.

He becomes the fourth man to lead the opposition in the Assembly. Paramount Chief Victor Poto was the leader of the DP from 1964 to 1966, when Mr Knowledge Guzana took over the reins.

Mr Guzana lost his seat at Mqanduli in October 1976 and Mr Diko became the new opposition leader by reviving the TPFP formerly led by Mr Shadrack Sinaba, its founder, in 1966. — Sapa

House of Representatives 10 May 1978
Question 12 Cols. 7472-748.

Discussions between representatives of South African Broadcasting Corporation/kwaZulu cabinet

*12. Mr. R. A. F. SWART asked the Minister of National Education:

- (1) Whether representatives of the South African Broadcasting Corporation held discussions with the kwaZulu cabinet during this year; if so, (a) at whose request, (b) on what date and (c) what was the outcome of the discussions;
- (2) whether representations have since that date been made to the SABC in regard to the presentation of news concerning kwaZulu; if so, what was (a) the nature of the representations and (b) the reply thereto;
- (3) whether representations have been made in connection with the representative of the SABC in Ulundi; if so, (a) what was the nature of the rep-

10 MAY 1978

representations, (b) when were they made and (c) with what result?

(4) whether he will make a statement on the matter.

†The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

- (1) Yes.
 - (a) The Chief Minister of kwaZulu.
 - (b) 21 February 1978.
 - (c) No formal decisions were taken. The SABC, however, noted the complaints of the Chief Minister and members of his Cabinet and from their side they noted the SABC's reasoning regarding coverage of events in its programmes and news bulletins. The discussions were concluded that the Chief Minister and members of his Cabinet should at all times feel free to inform the SABC of their wishes and complaints in order to avoid misunderstandings.
- (2) No.
 - (a) and (b) fall away.
- (3) No, not to the SABC.
 - (a), (b) and (c) fall away; and
- (4) No.

(1) 103
(2) 105

Hansard 14 10 May 1978

Question 6 Cols. 744

Agreement to transfer land from Ciskei to Transkei

*6. Mr. W. M. SUTTON asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development:

What were the terms of the agreement to transfer land from Ciskei to Transkei before independence was granted to Transkei in 1976.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT:

No formal agreement was entered into between the parties concerned but the excision of the districts of Herschel and Glen Grey from the Ciskei was effected on the understanding that the Ciskei would receive compensatory land and that those persons resident in the two districts concerned who wished to retain their ties with the Ciskei would be resettled in the Ciskei and fully compensated by the Government of the Republic of South Africa.

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Kei air 11/15/78

rights ban

pathetic,

says Mda

UMTATA — The Transkei Government's ban of South African Defence Force air and sea craft was "pathetic" and would appear ridiculous in the eyes of the world, new Opposition Leader, Mr C.S. Mda, said yesterday.

Making an impressive comeback after his debut as official Opposition leader earlier this week, Mr Mda attacked Prime Minister Kaiser Matanzima's action as over-hasty and emotional.

He was reacting in a special debate in the National Assembly to Chief Matanzima's announcement that his government had cancelled the non-aggression pact with South Africa.

This meant SADF air and naval craft would not be allowed rights of over-flight and passage.

"RIDICULOUS"

Mr Mda said that at a time when Transkei should be trying to gain acceptance by the world, it was doing things that made it look ridiculous.

"The world knows we are useless," he said.

"Supposing a military aircraft of South Africa flew over this building at this moment. What could we do? Run out and shout names at it? Suppose a submarine came along our coast? What could we do?"

"At this time of crisis, we have got to consider the fact that our very existence depends on South Africa."

Kaiser scraps

SA military crafts banned

**Transkei break
seen as danger**

CAPE TOWN — Transkei's decision yesterday to break its non-aggression pact with South Africa has been met with concern by both major opposition parties and a warning that it could create a dangerous gap in South Africa's overall security situation.

The Government declined to react until a letter affirming the decision had been received from Chief Kaiser Matanzima, the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said tonight he had been told a letter was on its way and the Government would react once it was received.

The leader of the New National Party, Mr Vausew, said Transkei's renunciation of the agreement could not be treated as an empty gesture aimed only at its own international recognition.

"The ending of the agreement creates a dangerous gap in South Africa's overall security situation because it opens a door for Transkei to fall in any other power to control its territorial waters," he said.

"Any violation by South Africa could then be held in the United Nations

as an act of aggression."

Mr Raw said he had warned repeatedly that in "cutting the umbilical cord" between the two countries and replacing it with tenuous agreements, "we were jeopardising the lifelines of future co-operation and co-existence."

The PFP spokesman on defence, Mr Harry Schwarz, said it was with regret that one noted the step taken by Transkei.

"One hopes that despite this action the traditional friendship between the inhabitants of Transkei and South Africa will continue and that peaceful co-existence will remain part of the aspirations of the peoples of both countries," he said.

Mr Schwarz said one should bear in mind the Transkei Government's desire to achieve international recognition and "no doubt this aspiration must in part motivate this kind of action."

Meanwhile, in Umtata, the new opposition Transkei National Progressive Party, led by Mr Caledon Mda, has opposed the Transkei decision.

Leading the Opposition objection, Mr Mda said there were moments in life when people should submit to defeat or even embarrassment.

"This is a matter of life or death for our people because the next step will be outright declaration of war against South Africa. This is a painful fact which must be faced calmly, objectively and unemotionally because militarily Transkei does not exist as compared to South Africa," he said.

A South African Defence Force spokesman said he was unable to comment because the Government had not been told of the break officially. — DDC-SAPA.

UMTATA — Transkei renounced its non-aggression pact with South Africa yesterday.

The Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, told the National Assembly the pact was revoked because the South African Defence Force had refused to train Transkeian soldiers until relations between the two countries were normalised.

Chief Kaiser said because of "this slap in the face," his Government had decided to cancel the pact. The cancellation was effective from the time the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, received his letter revoking the pact signed on September 17, 1976.

The move bars South African military aircraft from entering Transkeian air space. South African naval vessels will not be permitted to enter Transkeian territorial waters or to shelter in Transkeian ports.

The prohibition only applies to military aircraft and vessels — not passenger or goods aircraft or cargo or passenger ships.

The non-aggression pact's preamble said the two governments wished to co-operate in military matters which concerned the common security of their respective countries.

Both pledged not to wage war against each other and not to harbour each others enemies.

A heated debate in the National Assembly followed Chief Kaiser's an-

nouncement. He concluded the debate with the threat that if South Africa refused to train Transkeian troops, he would have to look elsewhere.

There were angry scenes when the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Sizakele Mda, tried to criticise the decision.

"This is a matter of life and death," Mr Mda said. "It is the last step toward an outright declaration of war."

"Transkei depended on South Africa for her existence. What do we do if South Africa cuts off our fuel?"

The new opposition leader asked what action the Government would take if South African war planes flew over the National Assembly.

"We could only go out and call them names," he said.

He said Transkei had no real armed forces. The army comprised one 200-strong unit.

"We are making ourselves look very foolish to the outside world which knows we are militarily useless."

In reply, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Digby Koyana, claimed that the pact was meaningless. "Neither side is going to attack the other, so what is the point of keeping it?"

The agreement was unilateral. "We have no military aircraft to overfly South Africa, so the whole thing is one-sided. And

will only be valid when we have our own equipment."

He rejected the Opposition's request for negotiation. That had already proved a futile exercise.

One government MP, Mr V. Ndamase, put his case more bluntly. "We would rather starve than depend on South Africa."

In London, Chief Kaiser's adviser, Mr Humphrey Berkley said Transkei would definitely not turn to the Cubans or Eastern bloc countries for military training.

He said the whole matter of military training would have to be discussed as a matter of some urgency.

"Transkei will have to look elsewhere for training," he said. "As the territory is building up an army and soldiers need to be trained, other alternatives will have to be considered."

Asked whether the breaking of the pact was simply a gesture, Mr Berkley said it could be described as such, but it also was an event, as had been the breaking of diplomatic ties.

"The decision was not taken on my advice, but I was kept fully informed of it and I approved."

Mr Berkley said Transkei had to take this action in the light of events. They had to make it clear they were not puppets and were exercising their sovereignty. — DDC-DDC.

war pact

Opposition concern at Transkei pact break

Cape Times
4/15/78

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Political Correspondent

TRANSKEI'S decision yesterday to break its non-aggression pact with South Africa has been met with concern by both major opposition parties and a warning that it could create a dangerous gap in South Africa's overall security situation.

The government declined to react till a letter confirming the decision had been received from Chief Kaiser Matanzima by the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr R F Botha, said last night that he had been told that the letter was on its way and that the government would react once it was received.

In Umtata yesterday, the Transkei Prime Minister, Chief Matanzima, announced that no South African military aircraft or naval vessels would be accorded peaceful overflight or allowed to take shelter in Transkei ports or airports. He regarded a decision by the South African Defence Force to cancel a course arranged for Transkei soldiers at Oudtshoorn on April 15 as "a slap in the face".

Not an empty gesture

The Transkei Government had therefore resolved to cancel the non-aggression agreements between the two governments from the date of the receipt of his letter by Mr Vorster.

The leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Vause Raw, said the denunciation by Transkei of the agreement could not be treated as an empty gesture aimed only at its own international recognition.

"In fact, the ending of the agreement creates a dangerous gap in South Africa's overall security situation because it opens the door for Transkei to call in any other power to patrol its territorial waters," he said. "Any violation by South Africa could then be held up in the United Nations as an act of aggression."

Mr Raw said he had warned repeatedly that in "cutting the umbilical cord" between the two countries and replacing it with tenuous agreements, "we were jeopardizing the lifelines of future co operation and co existence".

He said the time had come for South Africa to realize that its future depended on some form of constitutional links to bind the states of South Africa together in a common purpose.

Traditional friendship

The Progressive Federal Party spokesman on defence, Mr Harry Schwarz, said it was with regret that one noted the step taken by Transkei.

"One hopes that, in spite of this action, the traditional friendship between the inhabitants of Transkei and South Africa will continue, and that peaceful co-existence will remain part of the aspirations of the peoples of both countries," he said.

Mr Schwarz said one should bear in mind the desire of the Transkei Government to achieve international recognition, and "no doubt this aspiration must in part motivate this kind of action. While in no way forecasting any conflict arising from the decision, the developments on all the borders of South Africa will have to be carefully watched from a defence point of view".

**Truter killers
can't appeal**

UMTATA — The killers of Prof Hendrik Truter, 56, of the University of Transkei, sentenced to death in the Transkei Supreme Court early this year, were refused leave to appeal yesterday against the sentence by Mr Justice L. A. Rose-Innes.

Mr Mzwandile Yenana, 25, and Mr Madanile Nunu, 31, were found guilty of murdering the Professor of Afrikaans in July last year. — SAPA.

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19/5/78

PARISH OF THE HOLYCROSS

NYANGA.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS & PAYMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.12.1977

Problems of the Pondos

103 12/5/78
p2

For some time, there have been rumblings of dissatisfaction from the all-powerful Pondo tribal group from the east, and it must be conceded that even the powers-that-be have for some time been well aware of the situation.

But it appears that Pondos from the east and, in particular, the chiefs, have been most dissatisfied with the Transkei Prime Minister's handling of the Stella Sigcau-Jeremiah Moshesh affair.

In fact, it is this affair and, in particular, the manner in which it has been handled and, culminating as it has, to the removal of Miss Sigcau from her cabinet position, that has broken the camel's back.

Mr Moshesh has since been relieved of his position as the roving Ambassador of the Transkei and this must have led to the worsening of the relations between the Pondo group and Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

The Prime Minister of Transkei is a shrewd, political tactician and strategist. He has the advantage of being an experienced and extremely powerful chief. In fact, certain steps and precautions which have been interpreted in some quarters as the hall-mark of his diplomacy and political sagacity, have already been taken and in the opinion of some political observers, these measures are intended to thwart a well-conceived plan by the Pondo group to upset Chief Kaiser's political apple-cart.

In fact, certain appointments to certain important positions in the political hierarchy of Transkei are construed in some political circles in Transkei as part of Chief Kaiser's strategy to immobilise the Pondo group from the east and to drive a wedge, politically speaking, between eastern and western Pondoland.

If this is a correct assessment and interpretation of the situation, it then must be conceded that the Prime Minister has played his cards well. It is my honest opinion that Chief Kaiser is about the only person in Transkei who can deal, and deal effectively, with the crisis situation that has arisen, and even resolve it.

He is the only man who can effectively penetrate eastern Pondoland. He did it in 1963 when his political career and reputation were at stake. He visited eastern Pondoland and was immediately assured of the support he needed against Paramount Chief Victor Poto, of Western Pondoland.

It is significant to note that in those days the whole of western Pondoland was up in arms, politically speaking, against Chief Kaiser.

But by strange political paradox, today western Pondoland is his stronghold. In 1963, this Pondo group that defected, tipped the scales in favour of Chief Kaiser and he won the elections

by an extremely slender majority. Today we see a complete reversal of the situation as it was in 1963.

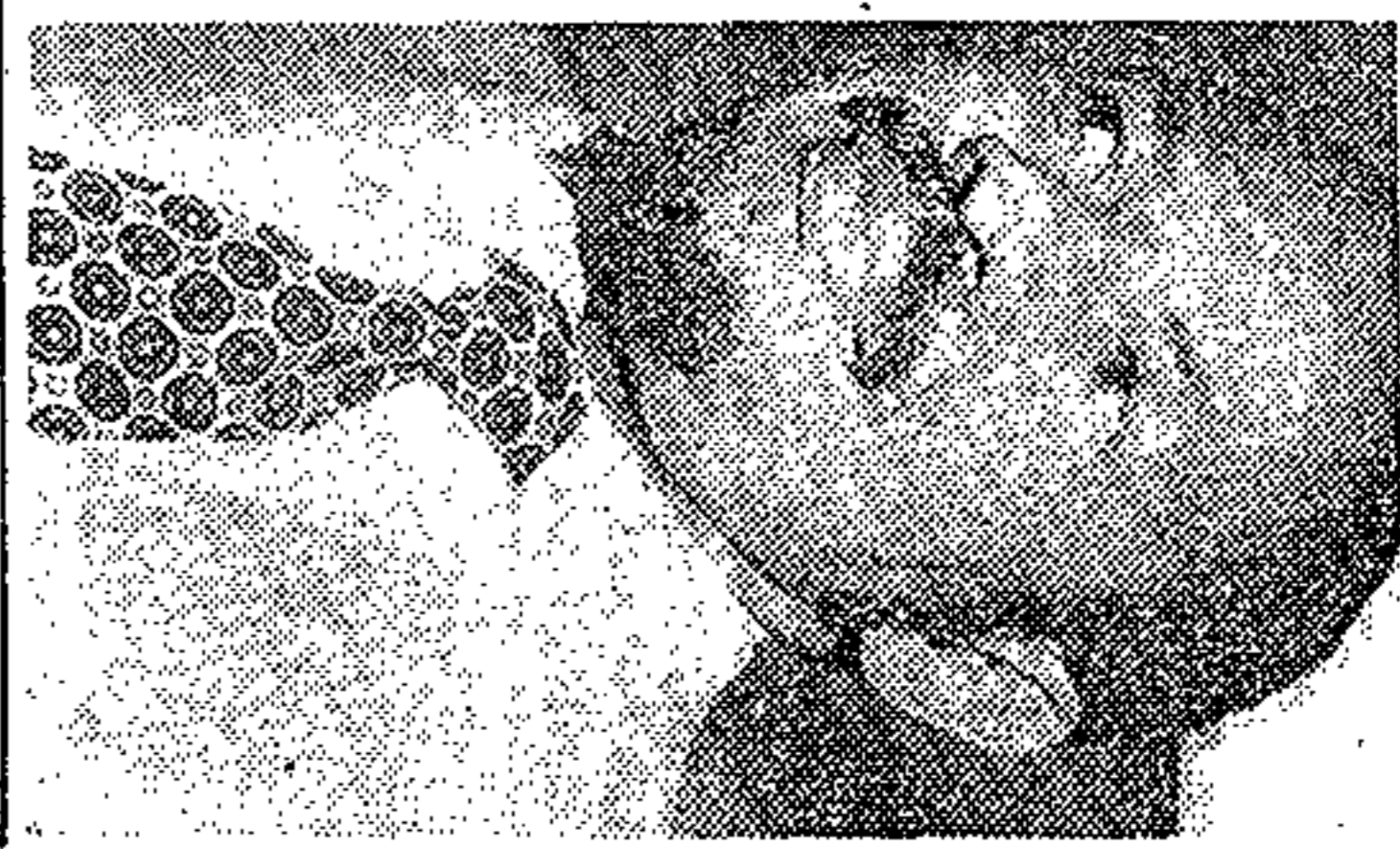
The Minister of Justice, Chief George Matanzima, has commented that the affair is not political, and I will be prepared to go further and say the revolt by the Pondo group is not against the avowed policy of the ruling party.

What has happened is that the tribal group from eastern Pondoland is protesting against treatment meted out to their fellow tribesman and the person concerned, most unfortunately, happens to be a member of the royal family and Pondos generally are very sensitive about the status of members of the royal family.

Incidentally, the group that has thus far defected has never committed itself to any political party. In fact, none of these people are genuine members of the ruling party except in a highly technical sense.

They rallied around Chief Kaiser simply because, to them, he is noted for his love of all that is dear to the institution of chieftainship. They see him as the most powerful chief and Paramount Chief for that in the whole of Transkei.

The writer of this article, Louis Mshizana, an executive member of the ruling Transkei National Independence Party, is a former Robben Island prisoner. In 1974, while practising as an attorney at Mdantsane, he was banished to Herschel following moves by the Ciskei government to have him deported to Transkei. Herschel was subsequently incorporated in Transkei. In that year Mr Mshizana was a member of the national executive of the National Independence Party.



that reason, and for that reason alone, they feel fully justified to desert him.

They deserted him as a tribal group and not as members of a political organisation. After all said and done, they are not politicians but simply members of a tribe.

What, then, is to be the attitude of the elected Members of Parliament from eastern Pondoland towards the steps taken by their chiefs now becomes a nice question of political speculation.

Mdabankulu, is a chief by birth. The question being asked is how is he going to remain behind when his fellow chiefs have decided to leave? Will he not be called a sell-out by these other chiefs? Will he not be accused of having undermined solidarity?

Pondos are notorious for enforcing discipline among their fellow tribesmen and, to their credit, I must say they are the most disciplined tribal group in the whole of Transkei.

Mr Ndzuomo, the Minister of Agriculture, is from the top of his head to the bottom of his feet, a Pondo, and an avowed supporter of the institution of chieftainship. Time and time alone will show whether he has become so much of a politician that he can sacrifice his loyalty to his traditional rulers.

Paramount Chief Botha Sigcau, the State President of Transkei, a man above politics, must have been placed in an extremely embarrassing position by the events in parliament.

In view of the fact that the ex-Minister of Interior, Stella Sigcau, is his own daughter, and, incidentally, she is the leading character in this drama, he as a human being, and in particular as a parent, must be emotionally involved in the drama. He is still the Paramount Chief of the Pondos involved in this unfortunate episode. We

know him as a man of quiet disposition and, since this matter is in its essence more tribal than political, we can only hope and pray he will also work behind the scenes to have this matter resolved.

Nevertheless, the remarks made by the State President on the occasion of his State visit to Cala have been interpreted in some quarters as being highly expressive of a mind highly dissatisfied and critical of the present order of things in the Republic of Transkei.

It is unfortunate these remarks were ever made, especially by the State President and on such an occasion.

Some of us are not persuaded to accept that these unfortunate remarks have absolutely no connection with the present episode. We really hope the State President has by now fully explained his position to the Transkei Prime Minister.

In any event, I am still prepared to stick out my neck and say Chief Kaiser is about the only man in Transkei who has the effective answer to the crisis that now faces us.

With the co-operation of the State President, it should not be difficult to find a working formula to be employed in resolving the deadlock.

My prediction, and my honest prediction for that, is that if no formula is found to resolve the crisis, the inevitable will follow.

The State President will be forced to relinquish his position and I hate to speculate on the repercussions to this.

Transkei's diplomatic break with Pretoria follows one of the most bitter campaigns by a leader who initially accepted the policy of separate territorial development.

Although the Transkeian Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, promised 14 months ago to break diplomatic ties and wage war with South Africa if East Griqualand was not incorporated into Transkei, the timing of the break came as a surprise to many — and even some top Transkeian government officials.

In the parliamentary debate that followed, Transkeian cabinet ministers in many posts told the world in no uncertain terms they were shedding the image of being the first baby of separate development and were joining the struggle for the liberation of all the black people of South Africa.

A fiery debate followed. Had the words been spoken in South Africa they would have been construed as inflammatory and inciting. The Minister of Education, Mr. Walker



• • • and break with Pretoria

Peter Kenny (left) head of the Daily Dispatch Transkei bureau in Umtata until his deportation last month, looks at the background of Transkei's diplomatic break with South Africa.

Mbanga, said Transkeians could only say what they were saying now without fear of detention now that they had taken independence.

"Wittingly or unwittingly we are getting to a goal where all black forces are converging on one goal," said Mr Mbanga.

Prime Minister Matanzima threw the separate development machine into confusion when he said he would shed his country's independence and consider Transkei part of South Africa until land he claimed belonged to Transkei was incor-

porated into Transkei.

Finance Minister Mr. Tsepo Letlaka went so far as to say all the land from Umtzinkulu to Cape Town belonged to the Xhosas and the whole of South Africa belonged to the blacks.

South African Prime Minister Mr John Vorster kept a fairly low profile on the break — paternalistic he was described by Chief Matanzima — and tried to dismiss it as a ploy by Transkei to increase its chances of recognition.

Although Prime Minister Matanzima and his brother, Chief George, strongly denied such a ploy being behind their move, Transkei has not damaged its chances of recognition, which were at best dismissal, any more.

With the help of the London firm handling the

Transkei public relations account, Chief Matanzima managed to hit the world media with a bang for the first time. Much of the media reaction was sceptical, but some spiced with sympathy.

Two of the world's most influential newspapers, the London Times, and the Washington Post, came out with sympathetic leaders and the Times even suggested recognition of Transkei could be a good thing.

But the South African Financial Mail dismissed the break, saying it was all very well for Chief Matanzima to shout that part of South Africa had been "cynically raped" from Transkei when he himself was a willing party to dispossessing Xhosas in South Africa of their South African citizenship.

and break with Pretoria

Despite some sympathetic overtures, recognition for unwanted Transkei is still distant, even for some optimists in the government. If some of the world's countries have an empathy with Transkei, they are faced with the dilemma that recognition would constitute recognition of apartheid for a hostile world.

Many top government men in Transkei feel while South Africa is craving recognition of its policy and is in favour of recognition of Transkei, South Africa also has reservations about a "front-line liberating" state on its doorstep.

Political observers see three ways in which Transkei's drastic move against South Africa can be interpreted.

One is that Transkei embarked on the move with the green light for recognition from the British Foreign Office. This theory is unpalatable at present because Britain does not want another Southern African baby in

its pram.

Despite Transkei's appeal to Britain's conscience — Britain unilaterally ceded Transkei to South Africa at the time of Union — Britain won't bite unless at least one other African state gets the ball rolling.

After all, Britain is doing everything it can to exorcise itself from Rhodesia and does not want to saddle an unpredictable pony like Transkei.

The second theory is that South Africa and Transkei conspired together for the break as it would be nothing more than it was stated, a diplomatic break with all other ties remaining.

This theory also unacceptable, stems from the fact that one of the many contradictions of Transkei's independence is that recognition is advertised as advantageous to both Transkei and South Africa.

The accusation by Chief Matanzima that South Africa had set up a recent meeting to score political

capital on the situation appears to belie this theory.

With the other mammoth problems it seems unlikely that South Africa would become embroiled in such a plot, as exposed, it could only damage the beleaguered separate development protagonists further.

The third explanation seems the most feasible. Transkei has consistently made clear its claim to East Griqualand recently and is deadily serious about its incorporation. South Africa, by incorporating it into Natal with scant attention to Transkei's case has invoked the wrath of Chief Matanzima.

Chief Matanzima was facing a serious rift in his ruling Transkei National Independence Party. The diplomatic break, for the present, has at least stemmed the ebb from TNIP.

And Transkei has gained itself international attention and a lot more sympathy than it had in the past.

Transkei seems to have more to gain than to lose through the break.

Transkei Bill to ban organisation

GENERAL FUND:

DONATIONS:

to Stipend Apl

to Langa

to Angmenting Special Collections
 Cathedral Bldg Fund)
 U.S.P.G./S.P.C.K.)

SUNDRIES:

Hire of buses
 Socials & Picnic
 Manyani
 Synod Expenses
 Bank Charges

UMTATA — A bill empowering the President to declare certain organisations undesirable was tabled in the National Assembly here yesterday by the Minister of Justice, Chief George Matanzima.

Under the terms of the bill, scheduled to receive its second reading today,

the President may declare "any organisation whose presence is prejudicial to the interests of the State or any section of the population," to be undesirable.

A body may be so deemed simply through association with an organisation outside Transkei which the President considers a threat to the State.

If the law is passed, the Minister of Justice will be permitted to ban any organisation or to order it to rectify matters. If the group refuses to comply, it will then become an offence under the 1977 Public Security Act to be a member. — DDR.

276-00

100-00

483-47

8-96

868-43

247-00

155-56

100-00

23-60

2-17

528 - 33

EDITORIAL OPINION

Why doubt his reasons?

We share with most Transkeians and South Africans feelings of concern about the deteriorating relationship between the governments of the two countries.

The sadness of the situation is that the actions taken by Transkei's Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, first in breaking diplomatic relations and now in renouncing Transkei's non-aggression pact with South Africa, followed what he regards as snubs by the South African Government.

He claims that the incorporation of East Griqualand into Natal, approved by the South African Parliament, was a unilateral action that ignored Transkei's historical right to the territory. He claims that acceptance of Transkeian independence did not close the doors on further negotiations about East Griqualand.

The breach of trust by the South African Government on this issue, as Transkei's Prime Minister sees it, was the reason he gave for breaking diplomatic relations.

The renunciation of the non-aggression pact follows another hurt to Transkei — an alleged refusal by the South African Defence Force to train any more Transkei soldiers until

relations between the two countries are normalised.

Thus Transkei has told South Africa that military aircraft are no longer permitted to enter Transkei's air space and that naval vessels are no longer permitted to use Transkei's territorial waters.

Some South Africans are already reading ulterior motives into these Transkei decisions. This is uncalled for. The reasons for the steps taken should be accepted as they have been explained by Paramount Chief Matanzima, who has insisted throughout that he has no quarrel with South Africans as such, but only with their government.

It will not be helpful to a solution to continue saying, as some Members of the South African Parliament have said, that the Transkei Prime Minister's real motive is to win approval in black Africa and overseas and so gain international recognition.

It will not be helpful either to provoke fears in South Africa that Transkei will turn to South Africa's enemies for help and pose a security threat to the Republic.

We would never believe this unless it happened.

The Natal Mercury

FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1978

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KAISER'S BLIND ALLEY

TRANSKEI'S decision to break its non-aggression pact with South Africa might be said to contain all the ingredients of a comic opera or an Evelyn Waugh satire were it not for the fact that Chief Kaiser Matanzima seems to have plunged ominously down a blind alley.

It is difficult to see how the Transkeian Prime Minister can turn back without loss of face and credibility, yet equally difficult to fathom what might lie at the end of the alley.

The breaking of the pact, which will deny South African military aircraft and naval vessels the right of passage through Transkeian airspace and territorial waters, is more symbolic than practical. But it reinforces the Transkei's diplomatic break with the Republic and is a significant step in the deteriorating relations between the two countries.

Chief Kaiser may give the impression of behaving like a deep-sea diver intent on cutting his own life line, but the possible implications of his antics for the future of the Government's homelands policy and for the security of South Africa cannot be laughed off.

Chief Kaiser is a shrewd and determined politician who is obsessed with his land claims for Transkei. Indeed there is evidence going back

to 1974 that he and his party decided to accept independence mainly because it would enable the territory to pursue its land claims more effectively.

The satisfaction of those claims has been made a condition for the resumption of diplomatic relations with Pretoria, which leaves little room for manoeuvre on either side unless some face-saving formula can be found.

But what is the alternative? Does Chief Kaiser seriously contemplate inviting foreign aid to reduce his dependence on South Africa and help him press his land claims, possibly as part of the "liberation struggle"? Western aid, which would imply recognition of Transkei's independence, seems out of the question, but the opportunistic Russians and Cubans would no doubt welcome any opening that would enable them to exploit the situation to their advantage.

Common-sense suggests that the geo-political evolution of southern Africa over the next few decades will necessarily involve extensive land reapportionment and consolidation. What is important now is maximum development of the homelands, and Chief Kaiser would be well advised to follow the example of Bophuthatswana in getting his priorities right.

Kei heading for crisis

Transkei, once regarded as the showpiece for the policy of separate development, is heading for a financial crisis — and perhaps even insolvency, a British newspaper has reported.

Transkei is currently negotiating for a major international loan. It needs at least R100-million, and some sources suggest that as much as R200-million may be sought.

"If Transkei fails to raise its full needs, then some observers believe there would be a serious danger that it might run out of funds before the end of the year," said Quentin Peet, correspondent of the Financial Times.

He says Transkei is rapidly degenerating into "a tragic parody of the problems of Third World development."

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Mda — front man or real leader?

CALEDON MDA, leader of the new official Opposition in Transkei, has a tough battle ahead of him if he wants to discount the popular belief that he is merely a front man for the real leaders of the fledgling party.

These leaders are believed to be Miss Sigcau, former Cabinet Minister and daughter of the State President, and her close friend, Chief Jeremiah Moshesh, also at one time in the Cabinet.

Political gossip in Umtata has it that the members of the recently formed Transkei National Progressive Party felt that their conservative male-dominated society was not yet ready to have a woman as the alternative Prime Minister.

As for Chief Moshesh, he is a Basotho. It would not have been politic to have a national leader from this non-Xhosa minority tribe.

So, the gossip goes, the choice fell on the next best — Caledon Sizakele Mda. For all this it was not a bad choice. Mda is a seasoned politician — a former frontbencher of

the Democratic Party back in the days when it was a powerful opposition constantly hammering at the door of the Government.

Ironically, considering the recent turn of events, it was Mda's paramount chief, Chief Botha Sigcau of Eastern Pondoland (now State President), who swung his powerful block behind Chief Matanzima and stopped the DP from becoming the ruling party.

At the beginning of this year's parliamentary session Mda was appointed deputy chief whip of the TNIP. Only a few know the true reason for his appointment — were they because his obvious abilities could no longer be overlooked or was this done to stop him from crossing the floor?

For by then it was becoming increasingly obvious that for the first time in over a decade Kaiser Matanzima's monolithic party was about to crack.

In this tense atmosphere all it needed was a spark to ignite the incipient rebellion.

The spark was struck by Cromwell Diko, leader of the four-strong opposition Transkei People's Freedom Party.

Diko, in his no-confidence motion, asked why Miss Sigcau had been dismissed as a Cabinet Minister. Deputy Prime Minister Chief George Matanzima objected saying that she resigned.

He demanded that Diko withdraw his accusation. Diko refused and was ordered out of the House.

Miss Sigcau, still sitting in the Government benches, protested and wanted to read certain letters to clarify the issue.

The Prime Minister claimed that her request was out of order. Miss Sigcau's response was to cross the floor to sit in opposition followed by six loyal Pondo chiefs.

It seemed natural that Mda, a Pondo and former Opposition man, would go too. (He became the 10th to defect.)

Feud

Miss Sigcau, a widowed mother of two when she entered the Cabinet, reverted to using her maiden name the year her husband, Mr Ronald Tshabalala, was killed in a car accident.

Her forced resignation from the Cabinet was the culmination of a long-simmering feud with Prime Minister Kaiser Matanzima over her close friendship with former Cabinet Minister Chief Jeremiah Moshesh, who was dropped at the independence reshuffle.

Earlier this year, just after the opening of the Transkei National Assembly, Miss Sigcau and six loyal Pondo followers crossed the floor to sit in opposition.

This move left the Matanzima brothers stunned, and for nearly two weeks they watched in silence as one by one nearly all the Pondo MPs defected.

This swelled the ranks of the hopelessly weak opposition to 21.

Later, when Chief Moshesh was fired as roving ambassador, he retook his seat in the Assembly and immediately joined the opposition, bringing the total to 22.

Powerful

Although Miss Sigcau was not chosen as the official leader of the newly formed Transkei National Progressive Party, she has emerged as its most powerful debater in the assembly.

Even Chief Matanzima said nobody could be 'bluffed' into believing that Mr C S Mda was the real leader of the party. We all know that these people want a woman to be Prime Minister of Transkei, he said.

Chief Matanzima sneered that he had learned his lesson with Miss Sigcau, and would never again appoint a woman to his Cabinet.

On several occasions Chief Matanzima, obvi-

Stella may fill Transkei's void

By David Thomas

MISS Stella Sigcau, 42, one-time star of the Transkeian Cabinet, is emerging as the toughest and most effective critic of the Government she once represented so ably.

Daughter of Transkei's State President, Paramount Chief Botha Sigcau, Miss Sigcau was forced to resign from the Cabinet last November because of her pregnancy.

She was first appointed to the Cabinet in 1968 as Minister of Roads and Works and rose rapidly in rank until, as Minister of Interior, she became number three in the hierarchy after the two Matanzima brothers.

At last — a strong voice in opposition

ously deeply disturbed by the sudden turn of events, delivered scathing personal attacks on Miss Sigcau.

Counter-attack

He equated Miss Sigcau's love associations — with Britain's Profumo scandal which involved a Cabinet Minister's affair with a prostitute and a Russian spy.

Miss Sigcau was not permitted an immediate reply to the attacks.

She did not use the alternative of replying through the Press outside of the House, but waited for the opportunity when

she too could use parliamentary privilege to deliver a counter-attack.

This opportunity came during the debate on the Prime Minister's policy speech which received wide coverage in the Press at the time.

This was her maiden speech in her new role as an opponent of the Government.

Forceful

It immediately established her as a proud and forceful figure who had no intention of being intimidated by the ruthless Chief Matanzima, in spite of not very subtle warnings that the law would

be used against her outside of Parliament.

So far there is no indication that Miss Sigcau has any political support outside of the Eastern Pondoland and Maluti region of Chief Moshesh.

But Transkeians have long awaited the emergence of a powerful voice of opposition, something they have not seen since the heady days of the old Democratic Party lead by the late Paramount Chief of Western Pondoland, Chief Victor Poto Ndamase, a relative of Miss Sigcau's.

By her first showing Miss Sigcau could be the one to fill this void.



STELLA SIGCAU . . . proud and forceful figure.



CHIEF MOSHESH

Moshesh backs Kaiser on pact

UMTATA — Chief Jeremiah Moshesh, former roving ambassador and founder member of the new Transkei National Progressive Party — now recognised as the official opposition — yesterday came out in support of Prime Minister Matanzima's renunciation of the non-aggression pact with South Africa.

The chief was not in Parliament last week when the party leader, Mr Caledon Mda, denounced the Prime Minister's move as "the last step toward an outright declaration of war."

He said this misrepresented his party's view.

"I would like to make known to the people of Transkei and the world at large the stand of our party on matters that affect our solidarity as a nation.

"We cannot as an independent state, whether recognised by the international world or not, tolerate being humiliated by another state without taking exception," Chief Moshesh said. — DDR

EDITORIAL OPINION

Claim to the corridor

For the second time in less than a year academics have spoken out strongly in support of incorporating the so-called white corridor between Ciskei and Transkei into the Ciskei.

This includes the three major urban areas, the seaport city of East London, King William's Town and Queenstown.

The academics' argument is based on the economic indivisibility of the region and on planning needs. Their conclusions cannot be faulted logically.

The claim by the Ciskei Government to the land and the towns takes into account these economic and planning considerations but also stems from the political direction black thinking has followed since the late Dr Verwoerd laid down the guidelines for grand apartheid on a geographic scale years ago.

Dr Verwoerd's design for a number of independent black states within South Africa seemed to many blacks an answer to some of their political and social frustrations. Here was an offer a slice of the cake, an opportunity to enjoy sovereignty in parts of the country historically regarded as black.

Thus a great number of blacks accepted the concept and political

groupings and leaders emerged who devoted themselves to roughly defining the areas, in consultation with the white government's planners, within which separate states would arise.

Right from the start there were arguments about boundaries but the overall idea was regarded as so important by the negotiators on either side that final determinations of these borders was mutually decided as being secondary to the main objective — the establishment of separate centres of authority for whites and blacks.

The main objective has now been realised to a large extent — fully in the case of Transkei and Bophuthatswana and irreversibly by most of the other "homeland" authorities. The other consideration of boundaries and consolidation of the areas of control to ensure economic viability, as well as to satisfy the historical territorial claims of the black people, has now come to the forefront.

We have no doubt that the Chief Minister of Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, speaks for most of his people when he says their minimum demand is for all the land between the Fish and the Kei Rivers. Nor do we doubt that he is in a strong position to pursue it.

guardian of applicant:
 (father; mother; aunt; uncle; brother)
 living? YES/NO
 name and address of school

Diko rejoins TNIP ¹⁰³

UMTATA — Transkei's former opposition leader, Mr Cromwell Diko, crossed the floor to join the ruling party yesterday.

Mr Diko disbanded his three-man Freedom Party and was warmly welcomed by the Transkei National Independence Party.

He was opposition leader until last week when the breakaway Pondo faction's new

Transkei National Progressive Party was recognised as the official opposition.

Mr Diko, a fiery orator, started politics as a member of the Democratic Party which opposed independence. He moved to the Freedom Party, later to the governing TNIP, and then back to the FP. Now he is sitting with the Government for a second time. — DDR.

in next year?

do you hope to study:

d):

DATE:

by the Parent or Guardian.

Earnings per month:

Earnings per month:

members of family:

Earnings per month:

Earnings per month:

of children in the family: Boys Ages

Girls Ages

Parent's or Guardian's REASONS for not being able to pay for applicant's schooling:

Are the parents or guardians in receipt of any other financial assistance for the schooling of their children? YES/NO

so, please specify

Please estimate what is needed for schooling next year (boarding, school fund, etc)

R.

TOTAL:

Transkei treading road to insolvency

Star
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Transkei, the showpiece of the policy of separate development, could become insolvent by the end of the year if it fails to get the international loans, the Financial Times, London, has reported.

Transkei is rapidly degenerating into a tragic parody of the problems of Third World development, says Quentin Peel, the newspaper's correspondent in southern Africa.

"A combination of political autocracy and financial incompetence are leading the impoverished tribal homeland rapidly towards a financial crisis or even into insolvency.

"The heart of the problem for Chief Kaiser Matanzima . . . is the lack of international recognition."

Transkei is budgeting for a deficit of R96-million and needs to raise this amount on the international money markets. Informed sources believe that R200-million may be sought.

"If Transkei fails to raise its international loan, or to raise its full needs, then some observers believe there would



Chief Matanzima . . . confident of overseas loan.

be a serious danger that it might run out of funds before the end of the year," writes Peel.

Chief Matanzima is confident, however, that the money will be raised.

"We have no difficulties about it. We have friends in the international world," he told the newspaper.

His only alternatives are the South African Government or private capital. South Africa already finances more than a third of the Transkei budget and any major increase on this would harm Transkei's image of independence.

But, says the newspaper, Transkei has a planned programme of capital developments of which many wealthier countries might be envious.

"The most grandiose scheme is for a new harbour at Umgazana," says the newspaper, which quotes a senior official as saying that this scheme will attract international

"Transkei is, however, desperately lacking both sound advice and economic backing for developments on the scale planned. Agriculture, the one area where the country boasts real potential, remains a relatively low priority, whereas the expensive process of establishing factory jobs — where 150 jobs cost around R1-million in Government spending — is strongly promoted.

"According to the Transkei Government — and in the absence of reliable figures — some 90 percent of the country's food requirements still have to be imported from South Africa, although the homeland contains some prime agricultural land."

"The desire of the Transkei Government to prove its independence has meant that anyone who carries a non-South African passport is preferred as an adviser, however flimsy his credentials.

The newspaper says South Africa seems reluctant to grant the kind of soft loans needed by Transkei and the heavy involvement in capital spending in Transkei means that expenditure will be very difficult to cut.

"The only alternative would be to approach the South African Government for a loan. If Chief Matanzima finds that irreconcilable with his desire for independence, the irony is that the real independence of Transkei might be proved only by its bankruptcy."

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Chief George: detainees under investigation

UMTATA — Transkei's Minister of Police, Chief George Matanzima, said 33 people had been detained under the Transkei Public Security Act of whom 27 had since been released.

Tabling his policy speech yesterday, he said: "It is pleasing to note there have been no complaints involving manhandling of detainees by the Security Police."

He said three of the six people in detention had been charged and were awaiting trial. The police were investigating the other three.

"It must be remembered subversive elements invariably have wide international connections and their activities are always properly planned and are of a complex nature. It takes time to solve such cases," Chief George said.

He said there had been no large-scale unrest during the year. There had been agitation among the leftist elements with outside connections although not on an organised country-wide basis.

"Certain individuals and leftist organisations

were tracked down because of their activities," Chief George said. "A number of ring-leaders were arrested and detained for interrogation in terms of our Public Security Act."

He said members of the Security Branch were aware detainees were not to be treated as criminals.

Chief George said stock theft along the borders of Transkei and Lesotho continued to be a sore point between people in both countries living on the borders.

"It became necessary for the Transkei Commissioner of Police, Brig E. Cwele, and his senior officers to hold talks with senior officers of the Lesotho police to try to solve this problem," Chief George said. "Although it is still too early to assess the results of these talks, both countries are determined to bring the situation under control."

A number of police stock theft units had been created. They were stationed at various points between the borders of Lesotho and Transkei and also at Driver's Drift near

Queenstown.

Chief George said there had been 1 223 motor vehicle accidents on the roads and 88 people had died. "Stray stock on public roads continues to be a menace," he said.

Chief George said there had been a general increase in crime. The number of serious criminal cases reported was 24 580 which represented an increase of 3 236 compared with last year's figures.

Minor criminal cases reported were 33 183 representing an increase of 7 173 cases compared with last year. — DDR.

Pondos urge Madikizela to start port project

UMGAZANA — The people of Western Pondoland are anxious for work to begin on the projected harbour here immediately.

The coastal population has been hard hit by the recent floods and many are unemployed. Local traders complain they have no food stocks, and even if they did, the people would not have the money to buy. Hundreds of hectares of mealie fields have been destroyed by the rains and swollen rivers.

Chief Makaziwe Ndamase, son of the Paramount Chief of Western Pondoland, who represented his father at the meetings, confirmed that many tribesmen were starving.

He said mealies were to be bought from the Free State and sold to the people at Government subsidised prices.

The Minister of Commerce, Mr Ramsay Madikizela, and the Deputy Minister of Health, Chief D. D. P. Ndamase, visited the area yesterday to sound out the population on the harbour plans.

Transkei signed an agreement with the French consortium, Grands Travaux de Marseilles, for the construction of a free port 50 km south of Port St Johns.

Yesterday was the first time the plan was put to the local inhabitants, who welcomed it.

The Government officials told the tribesmen of the changes they could expect: a coastal road, a railway from Umtata to Umgazana, and job oppor-

tunities as construction got under way.

They would no longer have to travel to South Africa to find work — it would be right on their doorstep. There would also be a large market for the farmers' produce.

"Transkei is now about to exploit the sea," Mr Madikizela said.

Many were worried about being moved off their property, however. They were promised reallocation on land in the rural areas or in the new township that would spring up with the harbour.

Alternatively, the Government would value their property and give them cash.

Two meetings were

held, one at the Ndluzula tribal authority headquarters, and the second at the Caguba Great Place, near Port St Johns. They were attended by about 500 and 200 people respectively.

Mr Madikizela asked those suffering to report to their headmen who could pass on the information to the Government and provide a more detailed account of the problem.

"Those really in need will be helped," the Minister said.

Asked how far the plans for the harbour had progressed, Mr Madikizela said engineers had been taking drillings in the area and would be reporting to him this week. — DDR.

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know nothing about farming.

I doubt that the writer is really an African by birth. If he is, he is shallow minded, or he has been induced to write such an abusive letter.

Every farm in the Republic of South Africa has 15 to 50 black labourers. From tilling the land to reaping, most work is done by cheaply paid Africans. Start from Transvaal, OFS, Natal and Cape Province, including East Griqualand, all farm labour is done by Africans. The white man only supervises and swallows the profits.

Historically East Griqualand belongs to Transkei and it will ultimately go to Transkei.

I. Z. Ntonolimi, Stafalofee Hospital, Butterworth

Wrong

Shirley Smith bemoans repeats on television and wrote recently "Once more we are having another look at cities along with drama replays and serial reruns. Emergency One was hysterical first time round, second time round it becomes ridiculous."

Surely Mrs Smith, as an informed TV critic, should know that we have not even finished the first run of Emergency One.

What about a correction of the "ridiculous" statement.

Hein Jordaan, Head : Public Relations, SABC Johannesburg

Writers of Letters to the Editor are reminded that contributions must not be longer than 250 words, must be written on one side of the page and should preferably be typed. All letters must bear the writer's full name and address — box numbers are not sufficient.

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Shameful

Reading a Sunday newspaper recently I came across a letter to the editor written by an anonymous Transkeian objecting to the allocation of East Griqualand to Transkei.

This shameful Transkeian says if East Griqualand is given to Transkei, farms there will cease to be productive. In other words, Transkeians

OLYXCROSS

TS & PAYMENTS

31.12.1977

Siyo challenge on detainee

EAST LONDON — A call to Ciskei Chief Minister Lennox Sebe to have the detained leading opposition alliance candidate in the election, Mr N. R. Mankayi, charged and brought before a court of law was made by the leader of the National Labour Party of South Africa, Mr L. F. Siyo, yesterday.

"The Chief Minister says Mr Mankayi is to be charged," Mr Siyo said.

"I want to remind him that when detainees were released the Matakane brothers were not released. We were told they were to be charged. They were never charged and were only released on Thursday last week," Mr Siyo said.

"It is strange that Mr Mankayi had seven successful meetings last week and early on Monday morning he was detained.

"Under what law is he detained or is he going to be charged and what is the charge?" Mr Siyo asked.

"If the charge is still unknown to the Chief Minister why detain a candidate if he is not afraid of the opposition?"

He said it was clear the Chief Minister was losing his followers and to save face he had to detain some people. If Mr Mankayi was to be charged he had to appear in court for formal demand.

Mr Siyo said the Chief Minister had said he would give the opposition a chance to contest the election so that they should not have excuses when they lost.

"We demand that the Chief Minister tells the public the truth or we will assume all this is intimidation," Mr Siyo said.

(News by Gordon Quiza, 33 Caxton Street, East London).

UK aiding Transkei?

MASERU — The leader of Lesotho's opposition United Democratic Party, Mr Charles Mofeli, says the British were the first to undermine United Nations resolutions on Transkei.

Mr Mofeli told the National Assembly yesterday the British had invested over R150 million in Transkei after its cut in diplomatic relations with South Africa.

He said Scandinavian countries were making secret moves to persuade the United States and Britain to recognise Transkei. He said East Germans were already in Transkei and Norwegians were helping build harbours.

Two officials of Transkei secretly visited Lesotho last weekend, on an official visit, Mr Mofeli said. DDC.

Attitudes

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LETTERS TO
THE EDITOR

Being a black man who always reads the Daily Dispatch I feel I must reply to G.M. Tennant of Riverside Farm, P. O. Hildasia, on his letter of propaganda of May 2.

Mr Tennant seems to be living in fear of being governed by the black man, which must come about because the "wind of change" is blowing at a terrific speed from all four corners of the world.

It will be the beginning of a happy new South Africa when the blacks come to power as they are people who don't have a grudge. It will not be the end of South Africa, as Mr. Tennant puts it.

It is true that when the whites go, money will go with them and we don't expect any change in our living because even in their presence we don't enjoy that wealth. It has been collected and stored for the "whites only". This is the reason why East Griqualand has been taken away from the Transkei without the consent of the Transkeians.

We have never wished the white people to leave South Africa, but if they don't change their hard-hearted attitude towards black people they will have to.

The majority of the black people in the Transkei and in South Africa love God and have no desire for a communist Marxist or Leninist type of government in their country but these could be their last resorts if we are not accepted by the Western powers. Fortunately even the communists themselves don't want to recognise us because they say we are a product of apartheid. An appeal has been made to Britain, USA and many other countries.

To other homelands who do not understand

why we accepted Independence, I make a special request not to quarrel with the Transkei because of our independence. We in the Transkei cannot be sent to Robben Island any more for telling the truth.

Mr Tennant thinks we are being influenced by outsiders. Not so. It is white maltreatment that teaches us to realise our poor position. In the early 60s in King William's Town a boy of ten years of age watched his father being pushed around by a white provincial traffic officer. When he noticed that cars driven by whites were not being stopped, he said to his father "When I am old I will be a traffic cop and I will treat the whites exactly in the manner they treat my father." The old man shouted to the boy to keep quiet or else they would be arrested. Though the boy obeyed the old man's orders he did not appreciate and will never appreciate that kind of treatment.

Don't blame outsiders Mr Tennant, blame yourselves. Get the black people to have an equal say in running the affairs of the country of his birth. If you delay you are heading for trouble, we have waited too long.

S.M. Nontanda, 481 Ndesi St, Ngangelizwe Township Umtata

Accusation

Mr G. I. Tennant's letter published in the Daily Dispatch of May 2 cannot be allowed to go unchallenged.

Under the heading "Propaganda" he accuses overseas writers of giving "us" advice on how to run "our" country and in doing so he forgets that while pointing an accusing finger at them three are pointing back at him.

From the tone of his letter I gather that Mr Tennant is an immigrant who swapped his British citizenship for his present South African status sometime between his date of birth and the present ("I am British by birth and not proud of it") and who is now prepared to turn the partly British imported tenets of democracy on the sacrificial altar of his newly-acquired privilege by telling blacks that he is a "known" and therefore, according to him a "better devil"

Evidently he has lost touch with reality and is concerned with enjoying his present comforts and pleasures with the least worry about the welfare of the blacks around him.

His damaging remark that "there are hundreds of white pensioners who are just as hard-pressed as the blacks and have heavier expenses to meet" is quite true when one concedes that the blacks he has in mind are our overworked and underpaid kinsmen but it is an insult to the individuals of both the average black man in this country (to whom this information is directed in the letter) and the overseas people to whose letters he need not reply as envisaged, and further adds injury to this insult by disparaging the humility of the average white pensioner who needs no immigrant's "sincerity" to be familiar with the real facts.

T. J. Jwara, Feni Location, Centane

Sex story

Saturday May 6, 1978 cannot be regarded as a proud day in the hundred-odd-year-old history of the Daily Dispatch. I refer to the lurid posters plastered all

Chief George warns of action

18/5/78. 03 (153)

UMTATA — The duty of the Government was to take effective action against any organisation in Transkei which aimed at interfering with the right of Transkeians to enjoy and lead a political life of their own taste, the Minister of Justice, Chief George Matanzima, said yesterday.

Delivering the second reading of the Undesirable Organisations Bill in the National Assembly, Chief Matanzima said the measure would protect the people of Transkei and their nationhood against "undermining forces."

It was intended to enable the Government to take action against organisations which could

not be dealt with under the Transkei Public Security Act.

The Bill went through all its stages and is ready to be signed by the State President.

"The brave determination of Transkeian people to shape their political destiny and free themselves from repressive colonial domination by opting for independence appears to have taken by complete surprise certain self-appointed political champions of the black man's cause who have been brooding on the South African racial problems for almost a century and with no sign of any possible success in sight," Chief Matanzima said.

"They have now taken upon themselves the duty of abusing our nation and undermining our governmental institutions.

"It has come to me as a great shock to note that this evil spirit of jealousy of our political achievement could be so powerful as to contaminate even the most unexpected quarters like religious organisations," he said.

Provision had been made in the Bill to enable an affected organisation to remedy within a specified period any activity or conduct considered to be injurious to the interests of Transkei and its people. An organisation could also be ordered to dismiss

members who may have joined just to further their own interests which could be of a subversive nature.

"There are certain people who always seek to manipulate otherwise innocent organisations, like what happened to the African National Congress when it was infiltrated by communists," he said.

The former Leader of the Opposition who recently switched to the ruling side, Mr Cromwell Diko, said people like the Broederbond had sought to destroy Transkei independence through the Methodist Church of which the new Leader of the Opposition, Mr C. S. Mda, was a member.

— SAPA.

We'll stamp out car theft — Chief George

UMTATA — Car theft has become a plague that has shown its tentacles in Transkei, the Minister of Justice, Chief George Matanzima, said:

Replying to the debate on the vote of his department, he said cars were easy targets in Transkei for the thieves. Stolen licence discs and registration numbers were being used. Because police did not usually stop government cars on the road thieves used government registration plate numbers on stolen cars.

He said they used an in-

strument to erase engine numbers and owners found difficulty in identifying their cars.

"There are 20 stolen cars parked at the police station at Umtata," Chief George said. "My department will do all it can to see to it that this will be stamped out".

Referring to crimes

committed in Transkei, he said statistics indicated that the volume of work performed by magistrates' courts continued to grow.

He said in 1976 there were 38 728 cases, including 15 543 criminal cases disposed of; 15 180 cases where people paid admissions of guilt; and 8 005 civil cases recorded.

Chief Matanzima said the number increased in 1977 to 43 555 and out of this number 16 020 were criminal cases disposed of; 20 640 cases where people paid admissions of guilt and 8 895 civil cases recorded.

He said legislation would also be placed during the session to increase materially the punitive jurisdiction of both the regional and magistrates' courts.

TNIP deputy chief whip is installed as headman

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UMTATA — The Deputy Chief Whip of the ruling Transkei National Independence Party, Mr Loram Makosini Malgas has been installed as headman at the Ramra administrative area in Gatyana.

The official installation was conducted by Paramount Chief Xolilizwe Sigcau, of the Gcalekas.

Mr Malgas is the last son of Headman Jakem Malgas, who was installed in 1928 and was pensioned in 1973. Mr Sikhumbuzo Malgas, the eldest son, deserted the position of headmanship in 1976 and his whereabouts are not known by members of his family. Headman Songo Malgas acted as headman but being an invalid relinquished the position this year.

Mr Malgas was educated at St John's College and passed Junior Certificate in 1942. He went to Heald-



MR MALGAS

town to train as a teacher and first taught at Fort Malan Junior Secondary School. He was promoted to principal of the Ndunda Junior Secondary School. He was born in Ndunda. In 1971 he was transferred to Mfula School where he was Principal until he was pensioned in July, 1976.

"I entered politics and registered with the Transkei National

Independence Party." Mr Malgas said. "I and three other members made a breakthrough in the 1978 general elections when we took over what was known as the stronghold of the Democratic Party, Gatyana constituency."

Mr Malgas is the General Secretary of the Gcaleka tribe, under paramount Chief Xolilizwe Sigcau.

Concern over crashes

UMTATA.—Transkei's Minister of Transport, Mr A. N. Jonas, said yesterday the growing rate of accidents involving Government vehicles and theft of tyres, tubes and other car accessories at the Government garage was causing concern.

Tabling the Vote of his department, he said: "In most cases it was found officials of my department were involved. Criminal action has been taken against them."

Mr Jonas said the repair costs of the vehicles in-

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volved in accidents as well as those that had to be withdrawn from service because of accidents amounted to approximately R450 000.

He said to curb such losses proper records were being kept. Records and stocks would be scrutinised regularly in accordance with the financial regulations.

During the last financial year, 325 cases of suspected irregular use of Government cars were reported. Approximately 80 per cent were found to be official. — DDR.

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I want the government to give me back my house pleads banished man

EAST LONDON—A Linge resident who has been evicted is demanding assistance to retain his house from the South African Government which banished him to the township near Queenstown in 1970.

"I had a house at Uitenhage from which the government removed me. My stay at Linge was decreed by the government who are wholly responsible for my

presence, and therefore my accommodation at the township," said 50-year-old Mr Mayford Mfazwe.

After leaving Umtata's Wellington Prison he found he had lost his house. It was occupied by another family.

Transkei's head of security, Maj M Ngceba, confirmed Mr Mfazwe had been an awaiting trial prisoner at Wellington under the country's security laws. He was arrested for being in possession of explosives.

He was this week found guilty at the Lady Frere regional court in terms of the Explosives Act and was sentenced to three months imprisonment.

The sentence was suspended for three years on condition he was not found guilty again of an offence under the Act.

Mr Mfazwe said his property in his house was saved by a friend, Mr Stanford Nkotani, when it was removed to accommodate the new tenants.

"But I am the responsibility of the South African Government, who banished me to Linge. They must provide accommodation for me or help me retain my house," he said.

The Linge township superintendent, Mr G M Baliso, said:

"We may not be able to give Mr Mfazwe alternative accommodation and certainly not give him back his house."



Mr Mfazwe ... banned and banished from Uitenhage to Linge in 1970, now homeless.

He explained Mr Mfazwe, who was R169,60 in arrears with his rentals at the end of August, was summonsed before the Lady Frere magistrate in November.

"He made a statement to the magistrate that he was not in a position to pay rent and asked the magistrate to negotiate his return to Uitenhage."

The matter was postponed to January 18, but Mr Mfazwe could not avail himself as he was in deten-

tion at the time. On that date, the magistrate cancelled his certificate of occupation and gave the house to another family.

"He no longer has a right to that house and if he applied for alternative accommodation, we would have to consult the magistrate for a ruling on the basis of Mr Mfazwe's refusal to pay rent," Mr Baliso said.

He added Mr Mfazwe had not made an application for another house.

Mr Mfazwe was born and brought up at Uitenhage. He became a member of the ANC in 1949 and participated in the now banned organisation's defiance campaign in 1952 and the pass demonstrations later.

He was arrested on both instances and again in 1960 when he was detained for six months.

In 1968 he was arrested at the Lesotho borders and was sentenced to two years for travelling without the appropriate documents.

After serving his sentence he was banned and banished to Linge. The ban expired in 1972.

In 1976 he participated in the Glen Grey election after the annexation to Transkei of the territory following its excision from the Ciskei the previous year.

He was beaten, with Mr E Z Boo, Mr D D Tezapi and Mr J Mbalo winning the three seats.

ADM 2615178

Transkei impounds SA book

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Own Correspondent
UMTATA. — A prestige propaganda book about Transkei, sponsored by the South African Department of Information, has been impounded in Transkei and may be destroyed because the authorities consider it biased.

Mr Digby Koyana, Transkei's Minister for Foreign Affairs, said a new, cheaper version would be produced by Transkei. "The South African effort is entirely unacceptable. It puts the case for apartheid and we have had to impound it." But there will still be a large number of copies overseas which could not be returned.

Berkeley⁽¹⁰³⁾ Transkei true nation

UMTATA — Of all South Africa's homelands and former homelands, Transkei alone has the right to be called a nation, believes Prime Minister Kaiser Matanzima's political adviser, Mr Humphry Berkeley.

Bophuthatswana, Lebowa, Venda, Gazankulu, Ciskei and QwaQwa were simply "bantustans," the former British MP said this week.

He is on his second visit to Transkei, which coincides with the arrival of the Bophuthatswana President, Chief Lucas Mangope.

Mr Berkeley said Bophuthatswana, "has no capital city and consists of eight geographically separated pieces of land which are land-locked, far apart, and quite ungovernable."

Transkei was a virtually integrated unit larger than Holland with a population estimated at three million and a 300 km coastline.

The breaking of diplomatic relations with South Africa, Mr Berkeley said, was "the most significant event in Southern Africa since the withdrawal of Portugal from Angola and Mozambique."

"In one stroke, the South African policy of separate development has been intellectually demolished."

He denied rumours that he had been directly responsible for the diplomatic break, which occurred on April 10 this year.

He was confident Transkei would soon receive recognition. To this end, he said, "Transkei will apply to rejoin the Commonwealth and will also make application to join the United Nations and the Organisation of African Unity."

To refuse to recognise the former homeland on the grounds that it was the product of apartheid was illogical.

"The fact that Transkei was forced to negotiate for its independence from South Africa, a country whose hands are soiled with guilt, should attract world sympathy rather than ostracism."

"The people of Transkei are no more responsible for the tyranny of blacks in South Africa than the peoples of occupied Europe, during the war, were responsible for the Nazi atrocities."

Historically, Mr Berkeley said, Transkei had a right to be independent. Under the Act of Union in 1910 Transkei had been unilaterally incorporated into South Africa by the British Parliament. Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland had remained British protectorates and negotiated independence in the sixties. They were members of the Commonwealth, UN and OAU.

Transkei would not seek aid from the East unless forced to by the intransigence of the West, the adviser said. The West should look to its own interests by recognising the country, particularly as "it feels more at home with the West since it has rejected Marxist Leninism as a way of life for its people."

"It will not allow Cuban guerillas or other mercenaries to operate from its territory," he said.

Mr Berkeley, who has travelled several times a year to Africa since 1957, intends to return to England on Tuesday. — DDR.

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**Mangope
gets warm**

welcome

UMTATA — The President of Bophuthatswana, Chief Lucas Mangope, arrived here yesterday at the start of a two day visit to Transkei.

The welcome accorded to Chief Mangope yesterday was warm. Scores of children lined the 12 km airport road to cheer the President.

However, a mystery developed shortly after lunchtime yesterday when a doctor was called for the visiting chief at the presidential palace.

Some officials last night reported that Chief Mangope was suffering from an ear infection.

Another more senior official later said there had been no problem and that the two leaders had spent the afternoon in lengthy talks.

Certainly, Chief Mangope looked fit when he appeared at the banquet in his honour last night.

Today the two leaders will deliver speeches to a mass gathering in the Rotary Stadium. In the evening, Chief Mangope will host a dinner at City Hall. He is due to leave tomorrow morning.

DDR



Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima meets Chief Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana. Behind Chief Mangope is Transkei's Chief Justice, Mr Justice Munnik, with Mrs Munnik. Another picture page 7.

Opposition inciting children says Sebe

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KING WILLIAM'S TOWN
—The Ciskei Government was not going to tolerate a situation where the opposition would insult people and incite children "and I will take the necessary steps to stop this, whatever the reaction of the press and those who clamour about Western democracy will be," the Chief Minister, Chief L. L. Sebe, said last night.

He told a gathering at Zwelitsha he had information the opposition was not only insulting people but also inciting children to riot.

"I owe it to thousands of innocent Ciskeians to stop this because, if unchecked, this will lead to confrontation and then violence which will drive away investors from the Ciskei, an act we can ill afford."

He said the plight of Ciskeians was in the hands

of the Government, which represented the majority of people in the homeland.

"I can eat my hat if the opposition can prove they have more than five per cent support in terms of registered members and I would be failing in my duty as a leader if I were to allow such a minority to disrupt the lives of the majority."

He said the opposition was relying on the support of some sections of the popular press because it could not destroy his government "by preaching a clear policy."

"But, let dogs bark while the chariot of those dedicated to the development and well-being of the people is moving," he said.

He said at the beginning of its five years of rule, the Ciskei government had made certain promises to the electorate.

"We have fulfilled those promises and have gone

further by introducing projects which have been of tremendous benefit to our people."

He said the opposition, "which has been frustrated by our Government's success," had adopted dirty tactics which he would not allow.

"The opposition goes about telling people the lie that there is no longer any government in the Ciskei. We have a government and will always have a government which will always act appropriately as circumstances demand," he said.

He said the public address system would no longer be used in the Ciskei to draw people to meetings and could only be used at the venues of meetings. The ban would apply to all parties, he said.

(News by C. Ngakula, Protea Building, Alexandra Road, King William's Town.)

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NO SCORE FOR MANGOPE

From SIMON BARBER

UMTATA — Bophuthatswana's President, Chief Lucas Mangope, ended his state visit to Transkei yesterday without achieving what is believed to have been the primary goal of his trip — an exchange of ambassadors.

The official line this weekend was that only Transkei, out of all South Africa's homelands and former homelands, can justifiably call itself a sovereign nation. It cannot therefore risk invalidating its claims for international recognition by associating with Bophuthatswana, whose status is regarded here as no better than that of KwaZulu, Venda or OwaOwa.

Unlike Transkei, senior officials say, Bophuthatswana is truly the

product of apartheid, and not of an "historical accident."

Officials point to a second reason why ambassadors were not exchanged.

Transkei is confident of ultimate international recognition. To create an embassy in Bophuthatswana would pose an unnecessary strain on scarce resources if Umtata ever wished to send envoys to other, more important, capitals.

Certain government officials here regard Chief Mangope's speech on Saturday as a snub to Transkei's present policy.

In his speech, the Bophuthatswana leader emphasised his commitment to a "coherent Southern African community" which was to be economically cemented along the lines of the

European Common Market.

He also hoped that the Bophuthatswana constitutional Bill of Rights — which Transkei doesn't possess — would help unify all Southern Africans.

There was no option, he said, but to "view the destinies of our subcontinent as indivisibly and fatefully intertwined. Consequently, I have never believed it to be in the interests of my people to embrace a rigid concept of complete sovereign independence."

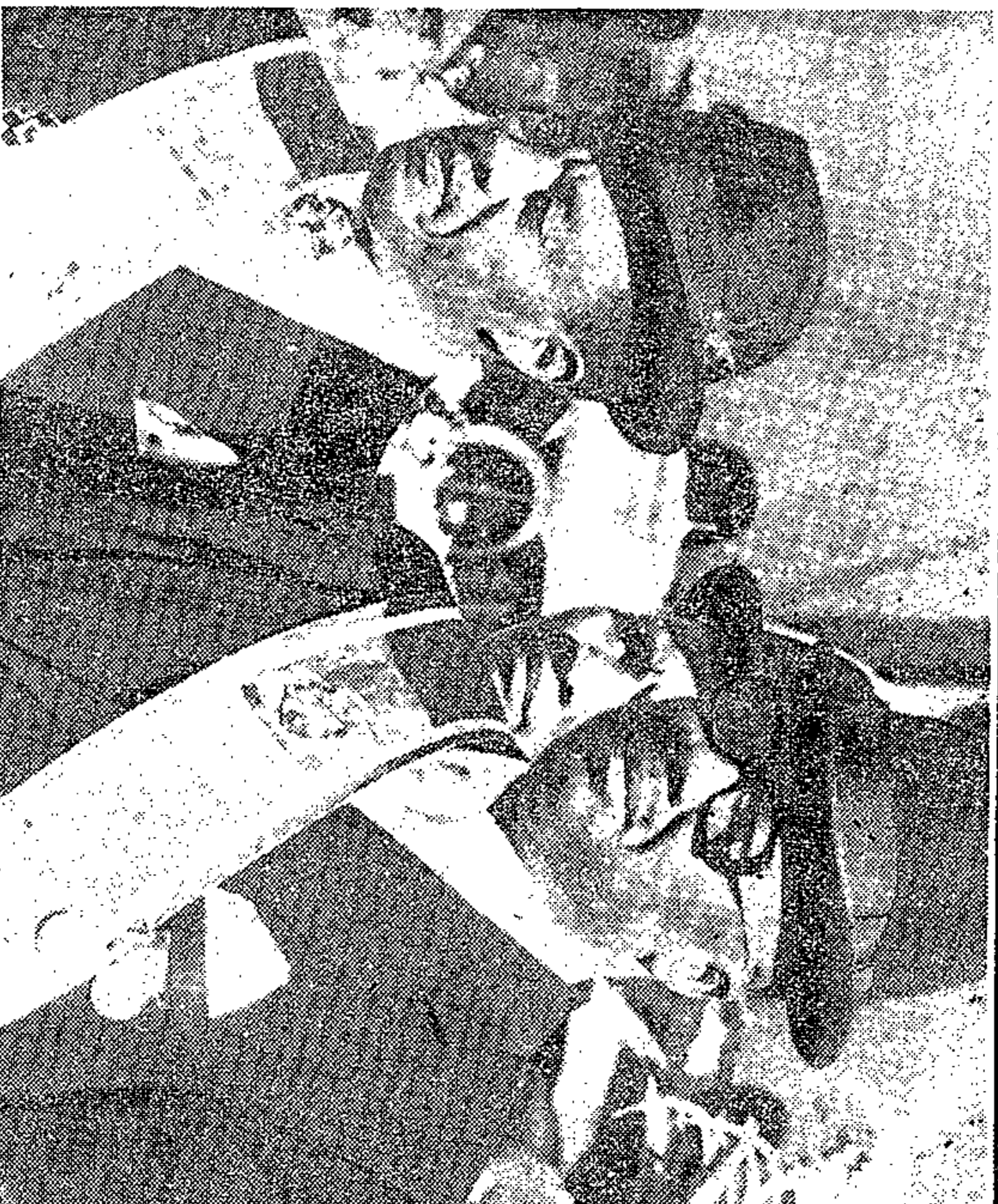
Bophuthatswana, he claimed, had been born out of a reaction to apartheid. Its task was to form a "nucleus" or "small-scale model" which could demonstrate to all South Africans, black and white, how racism and "all other abhorrent anachronisms of

colonialism" could be overcome.

In an apparent reference to Transkei's recent diplomatic rupture with South Africa, Chief Mangope said his people had never believed that "sabre rattling and threats" could be productive. Instead, Bophuthatswana had established a "treaty of arbitration" with the Republic.

Meanwhile, other senior government sources here professed to be pleased with the speech. They said Chief Mangope had recognised the basic differences between the two states.

Their interpretation was that he was admitting that Transkei had embraced "complete sovereign independence" to which his country was only on the road.



The Bophuthatswana leader, Pres Lucas Mangope (left) with Pres Botha Sigcau of Transkei during his state visit to Umtata. Behind them is the Transkei Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

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Transkei citizens living outside that country are confused by the tangle surrounding the issue of identity documents.

After Transkei broke off diplomatic relations with South Africa hundreds of people of Xhosa origin have been unable to obtain passports.

An official at the local Bantu Affairs passport bureau said today these people had no option but to travel all the way to Umtata for their passports.

He said his office had now nothing to do with Transkei citizens and he could not issue any documents. Many Xhosas had come to his office to try to get documents but they had to be turned away.

But, today, Mr F M

Kei citizens baffled by passports

Xaba, Transkei's Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said it was not necessary for Transkei citizens to travel to Umtata for identity documents.

"We have trade and labour representatives in Tembisa, at the offices

where we used to have consuls. They are there to look after the interests of our labourers outside the Transkei but they are not diplomats," he said.

But several telephone calls to the offices in Tembisa went unanswered and

the switchboard operator at the Tembisa exchange said the offices were closed.

This confusion affects hundreds of people who do not know the correct procedure for getting documents.

Typical is Mr Patrick Gwele, of Klipspruit, Soweto, who appealed to The Star for help in trying to sort out the tangle.

Mr Gwele was unemployed for the past 10 months but recently found work. Then he found he could not take up the job immediately because he could not be registered at the local office as a work-seeker. He was told he would have to travel to Umtata to get a passport.

Transkei's humbug

(103)

23/5/78
K. L. P.

SO TRANSKEI has impounded all copies of a prestige-propaganda book on itself sponsored by South Africa's Department of Information, and might even burn them.

The book is "entirely unacceptable", says Transkei's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Digby Koyana. "It puts the case for apartheid and we have had to impound it."

That's indeed strange. Because the whole basis of Transkei's birth

was apartheid — and those at the top of the Transkei pile were knowing and willing accomplices. In fact, in agreeing to go along with the dismemberment of South Africa they gave a substantial boost to the whole separate development scheme of things, even though in the process they inflicted on Xhosas the loss of their South African citizenship.

For Transkei now to attempt to hold its nose in distaste over propaganda about its apartheid origin is pure hypocrisy.

R864 000 (103)

24/5/78
MS

loss for TDC

UMTATA — In its first financial year, the Transkei Development Corporation made a net loss of R864 310, according to the directors' report tabled in the National Assembly yesterday.

The report, prepared by Mr Franko Maritz, the TDC's executive chairman, and the Auditor-General, covers the financial year ending March 31, 1977. It was sent to the Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Mr Ramsey Madikizela, on April 18 this year.

This year's report has not been tabled yet.

Half the divisions mentioned in the report recorded losses. These are:

Agriculture: R776 676 loss. Part of this was accrued on interest payments, but a major factor was the Kenmare dairies.

"For the first time in all the years since the previous owner had operated the dairy, we were forced by the local authority to comply with certain stringent health requirements," the report said.

This entailed closure and consequent loss.

Fibre division: R225 893 loss "due mainly to the low price per ton of fibre." The directors could not be confident of profits in this area for some time.

Transport: R699 935 loss. These were blamed on the lack of a subsidy.

Hotel, garage and industrial: all reported profits ranging from R200 000 to R600 000.

Summing up, the directors noted that many of the TDC businesses would be handed over to Transkei in the coming years. This would "seriously affect the positive cash flow of the corporation as well as the overall profit for the ensuing years."

The directors also recorded there was only one Transkeian in the nine-member management committee. This was because "most Transkeian top management members leave to become self-employed." — DDR.

Family buried

JOHANNESBURG — Victims of a family-massacre were buried in Bethlehem yesterday in accordance with a father's suicide note which set out how his children were to be buried.

Mr Pieter Maree, 30, of Sasolburg, said in a note to his parents-in-law, Mr and Mrs C. Olivier, of Bethlehem, that he wanted his son, Lomar, 5, buried with him, and his daughter, Mia, 2, buried with her mother.

The massacre was discovered in a car near Bethlehem on Sunday. — DDC.

Sigcau chiefs: move queried

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UMTATA — The Transkeian Government has been accused of ulterior motives in amending the constitution to reduce the number of Lusikisiki ex-officio members from four to one in the National Assembly.

The chiefs affected are from the Sigcau Royal family and were involved in the breakaway from the ruling party to form the new official opposition, the Transkei National Progressive Party.

The amendment, passed by 125 votes to 20, will increase the chiefs to represent Bizana from three to six.

The Chief Whip of the Opposition, Chief Daliwonga Mlindazwe, said the Government made the amendment with ulterior motives. He said the Government's move came after two

members of the Assembly visited Bizana and told chiefs that because of the formation of a new party, the three seats for ex-officio members from Lusikisiki would be given to Bizana.

The former Minister of Interior, Miss Stella Sigcau, said they did not object to the amending of the constitution, but asked that when the position was discovered to be wrong, why were the chiefs allowed to be sworn-in as members of the Assembly?

Chief Ntsikayesizwe Sigcau of Ntabankulu said the amendment was made because of their split with the ruling party.

He wanted to know what would happen to tribes who were not of Pondo origin in Lusikisiki and who are not represented in the Assembly. — DDR.

ARM 25/5/78

Methodists in Transkei meet

UMTATA. — A draft constitution for a Methodist Church of Transkei announced yesterday at a meeting of Transkeian Methodist ministers, stewards and lay representatives, has been referred back to Methodist congregations for "explanation and recommendation."

The chairman, the Rev F H T Fikeni, said the draft was tabled at the meeting by a committee elected to make recommendations about what should be done in the event of the Methodist Church of South Africa being banned in Transkei — a move being considered by the Transkei Govern-

ment.

The draft placed on record the opinion of the ministers and laymen on the intention of Transkei to ban the church in the country and to introduce legislation enabling Transkei Methodists to constitute the Methodist Church of Transkei, he said.

"We have been made to realise that to decide otherwise in this matter is beyond our power."

The committee had dealt with the question of whether a Church could be created by the State and felt the Transkei Government could not create a church. — Sapa.

'Undesirable' — all property to be seized

Ban on the Methodist Church

in 'Kei'

The Argus Correspondent

UMTATA. — The Methodist Church of South Africa in Transkei is to be named an undesirable organisation and all its property is to be seized by the Government in terms of a notice expected in tomorrow's gazette.



CHIEF Kaiser Matanzima earlier warning.



DR. Alex Boraine, grade results.

The move will be a shock to the church-going public, although the Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, warned earlier of his intention to ban the church. Already Methodists here are bitterly divided over the measure. Many leading members have warned that if the Government nationalises their church they will switch to another denomination or hold private services in their homes. The action has been made possible by the undesirable Organisations Act, rushed through the National Assembly last week.

Stamped

The Justice Minister Chief George Matanzima, who introduced the Bill, hinted then to the House that it would be used against certain religious organisations.

Asked by the Opposition why such an important Bill was being stamped through the Assembly, Chief Matanzima said the Government had information that something was in the wind.

He did not elaborate. It is possible that the Matanzima brothers, both Methodist lay preachers, hoped to go through with their action before the Methodist Church of South Africa becomes the Methodist Church of Southern Africa in terms of a Bill now in the South African Parliament.

Surprised

Prominent Methodists here are reluctant to comment on the move until it is officially published, but the manner in which the Government has carried out its threat has taken them by surprise.

It has been expected that a special Bill would be introduced nationalising the church.

Only yesterday a meeting of Transkeian Methodist clergymen and lay preachers here, unaware of the move, agreed under protest to draw up a new constitution to prepare the church for takeover.

In a Press statement they said: 'We feel that as far as the envisaged Methodist Church of Transkei is concerned the

(Continued on Page 3, col 6)

Kei Methodist ban

(Continued from Page 1)

Republic of Transkei will not have, and can never create a church.

'The church can be created only by Christ, who is both the foundation and the Head of the church.

'We have been made to realise that to decide otherwise in this matter is beyond our power.'

Minority

Mr Knowledge Guzana, former leader of the opposition Democratic Party and an executive member of the World Methodist Conference, said he had not been a party to yesterday's decision, which he claimed was taken by a minority.

'Reckless'

Dr Alex Boraine, MP for Pinelands and former president of the Methodist Conference, which included Transkei, said that it would be 'reckless and tragic' if Chief Matanzima were to declare the church undesirable.

'The Argus Political Staff reports that he also warned that the political results could be incalculable because so many Transkei citizens were members of the church.'

Dr Boraine, of the Progressive Federal Party, is an ordained Methodist minister.

'The Methodist Church has a long and distinguished history in Transkei,' he said.

'Indeed, most of the Cabinet members and members of the Government and Opposition were or still are members of the Methodist Church.'

'Further, most of Transkei's educational institutions were begun by the Methodist Church.'

'Should Prime Minister Matanzima go ahead with this action, it could have very grave results in his country.'

'The people of Transkei would be split from top to bottom. No one can forecast what the result of that might be.'

Assurance from Methodists to Kei members

The Methodist Church today condemned the Transkei Government for banning it from that country. The ban starts today.

The Rev Abel Hendricks, president of the Methodist Conference in South Africa, said that the Methodist Church had on more than one occasion assured Prime Minister Kaiser Matanzima and his government that his allegation that the church was "political" was groundless.

"I want to make it clear that the Methodist Church has at no stage sought confrontation with the Government of Transkei. On the contrary, we have gone out of our way since Chief Matanzima announced his intention to ban the church in January to hold ourselves open to negotiation, and still do

so," he said.

Mr Hendricks yesterday sent a telegram to Chief Matanzima in a last-minute appeal to him to "prevent this travesty."

"We have had no response as yet," he said.

The president assured Methodists in Transkei that they were still members of the church. If Transkei members, however, sought autonomy that would be an ecclesiastical matter and would be carefully considered.

Mr Hendricks is to convene a meeting in Johannesburg on Monday of "some" church leaders to discuss the matter and issue a statement.

He said that the Methodist Church in Transkei had openly proclaimed the Gospel of Jesus Christ in Transkei for more than a century.

Kaiser assures Transkei Methodists

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UMTATA — The Transkei Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, has assured Transkeian members of the Methodist Church that declaring the Methodist Church of South Africa an undesirable organisation was not aimed at them but at its governing body in South Africa.

In a statement released here today Chief Matanzima urged members of the church in Transkei to continue with their normal church services and other church activities.

A proclamation declaring the Methodist Church of South Africa an undesirable organisation was signed by the State President, Paramount Chief Botha Sigcau, and was published in the Government Gazette today.

Chief Matanzima said he had indicated earlier this year that his government was "seriously perturbed at the meddling in our political independence by the South African-controlled Methodist Church which had extensive activities in Transkei."

He referred to a report in the November 6 issue of the Methodist newsletter, Dimension, that a conference of the church held at Benoni in October had decided to discontinue sending letters of greeting to heads of State in Southern Africa.

"The Government is satisfied that this decision was to a great extent actuated by political malice on the part of some of the non-Transkeian delegates towards the constitutional independence of Transkei — Sapa.

© Assurance from Methodists—Page 5.

✓ Cape Times 26/5/78

② 103

Methodists banned in Transkei

UMTATA. — The Methodist Church of South Africa has been declared an undesirable organization in Transkei in terms of a proclamation signed by the State President, Paramount Chief Botha Sigcau, yesterday and gazetted today.

In a notice in today's gazette, Chief Sigcau said he was satisfied that the existence of the Methodist Church of South Africa within Transkei was prejudicial to the interests of the state.

Yesterday the church called for urgent consultations with the Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

The call for further negotiations was contained in an urgent telegram sent to Chief Matanzima by the president of the Methodist Church of South Africa, the Rev Abel Hendricks.

Mr Hendricks sent the telegram on the basis of news reports which indicated that the Transkei government was about to gazette the Methodist Church as an undesirable organization.

Reports from Umtata indicated that banning of the Methodist Church would include seizing all church property and assets.

It is expected that the next move by Chief Matanzima's Government would be to enact legislation enabling the Methodists of the Transkei to constitute their own church.

Mr Hendricks said: "It comes as a shock and surprise to me and other leaders of the Methodist Church to learn of the press reports that Transkei intends banning our church in that country in terms of the Undesirable Organizations Act."

He pointed out that Chief Matanzima had given the Methodists an undertaking that no banning action would be taken against them until the synod of the Clarkebury district had met and forwarded its recommendations to the national Methodist conference.

This synod meeting was due to take place within a matter of weeks, Mr Hendricks said. — Sapa

Methodist unrest predicted

Political Staff

A REVOLT among Methodist in Transkei against the decision by the country's government to ban the Methodist Church of South Africa was "highly probable", a former president of the church, Dr Alex Boraine, MP, said yesterday.

In a scathing attack on the decision, Dr Boraine said: "It is a sad day not only for the church but especially for a state that stoops to this unworthy action. It does not augur well for the future."

Dr Boraine, whose first-ever parish as a priest was in the Eastern Pondoland region

Don't ban us, plead Methodists

NM

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JOHANNESBURG — The Methodist Church Africa wants urgent talks with the Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, to try to avert it being declared an undesirable organisation in that country.

The call for further negotiations was made in an urgent telegram to Chief Matanzima by the president-elect of the church, the Rev. Abel Hendricks.

Transkei is said to be ready to gazette the church as an undesirable organisation in terms of its new Undesirable Organisations Act.

Reports from Umtata indicated that the ban would include seizing all church property and assets.

It is expected the next move by Chief Matanzima's Government would be to enact legislation enabling Methodists in Transkei to form their own church.

A draft constitution for a new church was tabled on Wednesday at a meeting of Transkei Methodist ministers, stewards and lay representatives.

Shock

Mr. Hendricks said: "It comes as a shock and surprise to me and other Methodist leaders to learn that Transkei intends banning our church."

He pointed out that Chief Matanzima had given the Methodists an undertaking that no banning action would be taken until the synod of the Clarkebury district had met and forwarded its recommendations to the national Methodist conference.

The meeting was due to take place within weeks.

Revolt

A former president of the church, Dr. Alex Boraine, MP, said in Cape Town a revolt among Transkei Methodists was "highly probable."

Dr. Boraine said: "It is a sad day not only for the church but especially for a State that stoops to this unworthy action. It does not auger well for the future."

Dr. Boraine, whose first-ever parish as a priest was in the Eastern Pondoland region of Transkei, said the action was "an unwarranted interference by a State into the life and work of a church."

Transkei bans SA Methodist Church

100 26/5/77

UMTATA — The Methodist Church of South Africa will be declared an "undesirable organisation" in Transkei today.

The banning, under the newly promulgated Undesirable Organisations Act, becomes official with the publication of the Government Gazette. It is understood the church will have its assets expropriated and be forced to comply with all instructions handed down by the Minister of Justice, Chief George Matanzima.

Failure to comply will, under the terms of the Act, result in the

Methodists being branded an "unlawful organisation" dealt with by the Public Security Act, and it then would become illegal to be a member of the Church.

The president of the Methodist Conference, the Rev. Abel Hendricks, has condemned the move. In a statement issued yesterday "on the basis of speculation," he said: "It has come as a shock and a surprise to me and the other leaders of the Methodist Church to learn of the report that Transkei intends banning our church in that country in terms of the Undesirable Organisations Act."

"Indeed, we have been given to understand that Transkei's Prime Minister would take no action against us (in terms of his threat in January to ban us) until the synod of the Clarkebury district had met — within a matter of weeks — to discuss the issue and forward recommendations to the Conference," he said.

Mr. Hendricks said he had sent a telegram to Chief Kaiser Matanzima demanding clarification and urging that no action be taken to ban the Church before it had had a chance to meet.

A prominent Transkeian Methodist and es-

former Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Knowledge Guzana, said he expected expropriation of church property.

Mr. Guzana said the Methodist Church was politically innocuous but was being condemned for allegedly refusing to recognise Transkei as an independent state.

"We have tried to disabuse Chief Matanzima but once he gets an idea he is a very difficult man to influence," he said.

Chief Matanzima, a lay preacher himself, announced in January he would ban the South African Methodists and es-

tablish a Transkeian Church. Earlier this month the Minister of Justice tabled the Undesirable Organisations Bill, designed to deal with bodies outside the reach of the Public Security Act.

The legislation was rushed through the National Assembly and became law in just over a week.

In his second reading speech, Chief George Matanzima hinted that the bill was aimed at the Methodists.

"It has come to me as a great shock to note that the evil spirit of jealousy of our political

achievements could be so powerful as to contaminate even the most unexpected quarters like religious organisations.

It is, however, the duty of the Government to take effective action against an organisation in Transkei which seeks to interfere with the rights of the Transkeian people to lead a political life of their own taste," he said.

The original move to nationalise the church came when the Prime Minister claimed the Methodist Church Conference had decided against sending annual messages of goodwill to the State President of South Africa because it

would entail doing the same for Transkei. It is believed that Chief Matanzima was further encouraged by claims that there was majority support for a break with the South African Methodists. A meeting of ministers, however, voted 70-40 to stay with South Africa.

A draft constitution for a Methodist Church of Transkei was announced "under protest" at a meeting of ministers and other church representatives in Umtata this week.

A statement issued later noted that "Transkei cannot have, and can never create, a Church." — DDR

Matanzima reassures Transkei Methodists

UMTATA. — Transkei's Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, has assured Transkeian members of the Methodist Church that declaring the Methodist Church of South Africa an undesirable organisation was not aimed at them but at its governing body in South Africa.

In a statement released here today Chief Matanzima urged members of the church in Transkei to continue with their normal church services and other church activities.

A proclamation declaring the Methodist Church of South Africa an undesirable organisation was signed by the State President, Paramount Chief Botha Sigcau, and was published in the Government Gazette today.

Chief Matanzima said he had indicated earlier this year that his Government was seriously perturbed at the meddling in our political independence by the South African-controlled Methodist Church which had extensive activities in Transkei.

Jesus Christ for more than a century in Transkei, and which has provided the backbone of education there, is one which must be rejected in the strongest terms, he said.

A spokesman for the church said that any seizure of church property in Transkei would involve hundreds of church buildings, manses, educational institutions and other facilities valued at millions of rands.

ALSO MEMBER

The Methodist Church is one of the strongest religious organisations in Transkei. Most of the Cabinet members, members of the Government and Opposition were or still are members of the

NO GREETINGS

He referred to a report in the November 6 issue of the Methodist newsletter, Dimension, that a conference of the church held at Benoni in October had decided to discontinue sending letters of greetings to heads of state in Southern Africa.

Some delegates had said they were unhappy that any letter might indicate a recognition by the Methodist Church of the new homeland state.

The Rev Abel Hendricks, president of the Methodist Conference, said today he refused to accept the Transkei Government's political ban on the Methodist Church.

A SAD DAY

In a strongly worded statement, Mr Hendricks said it would be remembered as a sad day in the history of Transkei and of South Africa.

The banning of the church which has openly proclaimed the Gospel of

Chief Matanzima himself is a Methodist lay preacher.

Mr Hendricks said the church could dispair because it is to be "ruptured by a political action."

But we do not despair, for Transkei is not the first Government to attempt to silence the church, and it will undoubtedly not be the last.

STILL BELONG

Mr Hendricks assured the thousands of Methodists in the Transkei that so far as we are concerned, you are still members of our church.

Mr Hendricks will be meeting church leaders in Johannesburg on Monday to discuss the matter.

Legislation involving a name change for the church — from the Methodist Church of South Africa to the Methodist Church of Southern Africa — is now likely to be withdrawn from Parliament following a furore within the church over a Nationalist MP handling the Bill. — The Argus Staff Reporters, Political Staff and Sapa.

Whites become Kei citizens

103
26/7/78
RDM

UMTATA. — Sixteen coloureds and two whites are among a group of 34 people granted certificates of registration and naturalisation in Transkei since the country's independence, the Transkei Government

Gazette reported yesterday. They were granted between October 25, 1976 and March 31, 1978.

The whites are a Mount Frere couple, Mr James Eayrs and his wife Hendrina, who in March this

year were the first South African whites to receive Transkeian citizenship. They were born and grew up in Transkei.

All those granted certificates were previously SA citizens. — Sapa.

TRANSKEIAN FOLLIES

ALTHOUGH the world does not recognise Transkei as an independent State, it still has a far better chance than many other States in Black Africa and the Third World of developing into a country that can afford its people a reasonable and steadily improving standard of living.

In spite of the diplomatic snub, the Western democracies wish the people of Transkei well, and a great deal of interest has been shown in investment in the territory since independence. One of the main reasons for this is that Transkei is seen as a stable country that believes in free enterprise and is not given to the rash fits of nationalisation that have destroyed investment confidence in so much of the Third World.

It is regrettable that these considerable assets are being eroded by the tendency of the Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, to over-react to slights and grievances, real or imagined. His stock as an astute leader plunged heavily when he broke off diplomatic relations with the Republic over the land question, and later abrogated the non-aggression pact between the two countries.

His latest act of folly in proclaiming the Methodist Church of South Africa an undesirable organisation can only bring him and his country into deeper disrepute.

Established churches often take on indigenous forms and colourings in

Africa, but the only discernible reason for the drastic step Chief Matanzima has taken is his personal sense of pique following the Methodist Church's decision to discontinue sending messages of goodwill to Heads of State. He interpreted this as opposition to Transkeian independence, and charged that the Church in South Africa was taking instructions from the World Council of Churches.

In spite of denials and explanations at the highest level, and in spite of the wish of most Transkeian Methodists not to break away, Chief Matanzima has now carried out the threat he made in January. His statement yesterday that his Government cannot keep an effective check on individuals in the governing body of a Church based outside Transkei amply confirms the political nature of the ban.

It is expected that Church property and assets will be seized and handed over to a new Transkei Methodist Church. Other denominations are not affected, and Chief Matanzima has urged Methodists to continue normally with their services and pastoral work. The ban is nevertheless an unwarranted slap in the face to the Church after a century of education, welfare, hospital and mission work in the territory, and the area must suffer if it is denied the heavy subsidies it receives from South Africa.

Balaguer. — SAPA. with Pres Amin on

11 prisoners escape

UMTATA — Eleven dangerous awaiting-trial prisoners have escaped from the Umzimkulu jail. The Minister of Prisons,

Chief George Matanzima, said 10 of them were from the Umzimkulu district and one from Mount Frere. — DDR.

This week I spoke to Mr Franko Maritz, chairman of the Transkei Development Corporation. I asked him how he felt about the accusations levelled at himself and his brother by Mr Cromwell Diko in the Transkei National Assembly recently. Mr Diko called for the immediate removal of the Maritz brothers, accusing them of getting the cream of Transkei, of running projects at a loss. Mr Diko said the Transkei Government lost huge sums of money through TDC because it "was manned at the top by white South Africans." Mr Maritz was not unduly perturbed. "Of course we are open to continual criticism," he said, "and you must remember that many of these attacks are purely for political effects."

"It is perfectly true that one of our operations did show a loss, but it is naive to suggest dishonesty on the part of top management. What people like Diko and others don't understand is that

our accounts are properly audited and subjected to the Auditor General continually. There is no way that the books can be manipulated, or funds mis-spent."

What does plague TDC is thieving by employees in collusion with outsiders. "This we find difficult to control," Mr Maritz said. "For example, a load of 100 bags of maize may be delivered to Tembalethu, our wholesale organisation, but only 50 bags get unloaded. Or, for instance, a customer will open a case of breakfast oats inside the store, and replace several packets with transistor radios. He'll top up the case with packets, go through the check point, and the girl at the till, who does not handle the case and therefore cannot detect a discrepancy in the weight, charges him only for the apparent case of oats."

This kind of dishonesty is, of course, not limited to Transkei. It happens all over the world wherever people have the idea that it is clever to outsmart



TDC: problems and progress

other high standards are the foundations upon which to build a community—even a modern one.

"My brother and I have little physically to do with Tembalethu," said Maritz. "We have about 100 projects going, and hardly get to see them all. We rely on the audit reports to execute the affairs, and for the rest it is delegated to the respective managers."

TDC, it had to be remembered, had attempted something completely new. The corporation had been faced with unprecedented challenges, breaking new ground with new formulas. It was easy for the critics to sit on the sidelines and cast aspersions.

"Locally," said Mr Maritz, "one of our problems is that of the selling of a shop or a hotel. We buy up these businesses to make them available to Transkeians,

and you find a hundred applicants competing for ownership. Naturally we must select responsible entrepreneurs to take over, and as only one out of the hundred can be awarded the site, you immediately make 99 enemies—until next time round when we have another shop on the market."

A thorn in the flesh was the lack of acceptance from the outside world. Where would Transkei be without the help of South Africans, Mr Maritz asked. And yet because of the association, grants from other countries refused to acknowledge her independence. Tirades against South Africa for political effects could therefore be expected.

"What our critics seem to forget," continued Mr Maritz, "is that in excess of 30 000 new jobs have been created. If you take

the average family as comprising six members, this means that 180 000 individuals are enjoying a better life... a matter of R25 million new money coming into circulation by way of wages. In a little town like Butterworth, you can understand what this means."

Franko Maritz, as head of the TDC, has scoured Europe to find capital for investment and to encourage industrialists from the Common Market countries to invest capital in the country. TDC builds the factories for these investors, grants many concessions, and creates job opportunities for many thousands of Transkeians.

Mr Maritz says many millions are ploughed into the new state every year, and that nowhere else has such a proportion of development taken place during the recessive years since 1972. Over the last

six years more than 50 industries have been established in Butterworth and Umata through the activities of TDC, he says.

As a result the town of Butterworth and Umata have boomed and both towns now bustle with activity, with development of housing schemes and with new businesses owned by the people.

"Compare this progress with that of East London or Berlin during the same period," said Mr Maritz.

New, new, and for the first time a history of art in South Africa, written in English.

It is South African Art by James Ambrose Brown, published by Macdonald Heritage Library, reasonably priced considering the fine colour reproductions, the volume retails here at R6,75.

Ambrose Brown does more than previous writers on art in South Africa, by attempting to formulate a history. However, this history is not quite complete—it is a history of sophisticated

art, mainly the European influence, with something about the galleries and the private collections.

The writer could have expanded more on the art of the Bushmen, the crafts of the various tribes which include important hut-indecoration, and the townships artists.

Reference is made to Norman Catherine and Cecil Skotnes, both from East London, but Jack Lugg and Raymond Andrews are ignored while lesser names are prominent.

And why no mention of Trechikoff? Trechikoff may be scorned by the academics, but his art remains a true reflection of South African popular tastes and standards.

James Ambrose Brown's most serious omission is however, his ignorance of the Grahamstown artists whose painting is some of the finest in the country. He makes no mention whatsoever of the Rhodes School, and the several international names connected with it.

others, and where a reputation for being honest is equated to foolishness. It possibly exists in Red Blasket peasants were the most honest on earth. The modern man in an emerging economy removes himself as far as possible from tribal morality. He is too naive yet, to understand that hard work, honesty and

RDM 27/5/78

You may pray, ⁽¹⁰³⁾ Kaiser tells Methodists

DESPITE a Transkei Government order banning the Methodist Church of South Africa, its members in Transkei have been assured they are free to continue their worship.

Within hours of the publication of the order, the Transkei Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, yesterday urged Transkei Methodists to go to services and carry on with other church activities, reports Sapa.

The ban, he said, was not aimed at them but at the Johannesburg-based governing body.

Officials in Johannesburg said his statement did not alter the situation.

"The church has been banned in Transkei. We know the order was aimed at the governing body — but part of that governing

body is the representation from Transkei, a spokesman said.

On Monday Methodist leaders will meet in Johannesburg to discuss the issue. An uncertainty they must face is the future of Transkei representatives on the central body.

"Whether they will be allowed to attend meetings of the governing body is not clear," said the spokesman.

"We do not know how their liberty will be affected."

The Transkei Prime Minister has accused the governing body of "meddling in our political independence". He cited the main grievance as being a decision taken by the church last year to stop sending letters of greeting

to heads of state in southern Africa.

Quoting a report in the Methodist newsletter, "Dimension", he said some delegates to that meeting feared a letter to Transkei might indicate recognition of its government.

Immediately after the ban was published in the Government Gazette, the president of the Methodist Conference in South Africa condemned the action and said the church had never sought confrontation with the Transkei Government.

"On the contrary, we have gone out of our way, since Chief Matanzima announced his intention to ban the church in January, to hold ourselves open to negotiation and still do," said the Rev Abel Hendricks in Johannesburg.

A Rand Daily Mail reporter in Johannesburg writes that Mr Hendricks issued a statement yesterday deploring the banning.

Mr. Hendricks said: "We shall not despair at the unity of the church being ruptured by a political action. Transkei is not the first government to attempt to silence the church and it undoubtedly won't be the last."

In a last-minute appeal to Chief Matanzima on Thursday Mr Hendricks sent him a telegram but has had no response.

Mr. Hendricks yesterday called on Methodists everywhere to pray for their fellow Methodists in Transkei during services to be held tomorrow.

Methodists' 'money' will be ours'

CAPETOWN TIMES
27/5/78

Own Correspondent 028 (2) 103

DURBAN. — The Methodist Church of South Africa had been made rich by money from its Transkei members and "that money will be ours, not theirs", the Minister of Justice, Chief George Matanzima, said yesterday.

Chief Matanzima emphasized that the money controlled by Transkei Methodists belonged "to the people of Transkei" in spite of an earlier statement that he had not decided whether to seize the church's assets and property.

He is authorized to do this in the gazette notice published yesterday, which declared the Methodist Church of South Africa an undesirable organization. The ban on the church came into effect yesterday.

In a telephone interview from Umtata the minister said any Methodist who attempted to revive the Methodist Church of South Africa would be dealt with under the Public Security Act.

Anyone who continued to worship "under the banner of the Methodist Church of South Africa will have to suffer the consequences," he said.

Transkei PM Chief Kaiser Matanzima yesterday urged Transkei Methodists to go to services and carry on with other church activities.

R. B. M.
29/5/18
Church
to meet
on ban

Staff Reporter

THE president of the Methodist conference in South Africa, the Rev Abel Hendricks, has called an urgent meeting of Methodist Church leaders today to discuss the Transkei Government's banning of the church.

About eight Methodist leaders will meet in the Central Methodist Church, Pritchard Street, Johannesburg, to discuss the implications of the ban.

It is expected the Rev Ferrier Fikeni, chairman of the Clarksbury district — which includes most of Transkei — will attend.

Mr Hendricks has still had no response to a telegram he sent last Thursday to Chief Kaiser Matanzima, Prime Minister of Transkei, in a last-minute bid to ward off the ban.

Announcing the ban last week, the State President of Transkei, Paramount Chief Botha Sigcau, said the church was prejudicial to State interests.

Breakfast Quin

29/5/78
108

Point of sale tax in Transkei soon

UMTATA — Sales tax will be introduced into Transkei at the same time as it becomes operative in South Africa.

The Minister of Finance, Mr T. T. Letlaka, announced this in his policy speech in Parliament.

Mr Letlaka said that to meet the ever-growing demands for introduction of new services, the Government had decided to introduce a general sales tax from July 1, 1978, or as soon as administrative machinery could be set in motion.

It is estimated that this tax, calculated at four per

cent, will yield R5,3 million.

The tax will be levied at the point of sale to the end consumer. It will not discriminate against other enterprises and will be levied on transactions rather than on commodities.

The tax on goods will be included in the selling price so as to enable buyers to know exactly how much they will pay at the till.

Mr Letlaka said legislation on the introduction of the tax would be introduced during this session. Members will be afforded ample opportunity to air their views. — DDR

Cape Times 30/5/78

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2 103

5 on Transkei Methodist church



Mr A L Schlebusch

Church in
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believed Mr Fikeni was
involved with others in
working on a constitution for
the proposed Methodist
Church of Transkei.
In his statement Mr
Hendricks again strongly
deplored the unilateral action
of the Transkei Government
in declaring the Methodist
Church of South Africa an
undesirable organization.
"I can find no justification
for this heavy-minded action
in view of the assurance of the

Transkeian Prime Minister
earlier this year that, pending
the decision of the courts of
our church, no action would
be taken.
"I find it impossible to
understand this change of
attitude on his part."
Mr Hendricks said he was
appalled at Chief
Matanzima's disregard for the
Methodist Church and for the
expressed will of Transkeian
church leaders who opposed
the establishment of a

separate church in Transkei.
As a Methodist of
Transkei's Prime Minister
should know better than to
dabble from a political
platform in the affairs of the
church in which he was
nurtured.
"The ultimate authority of
the church is God. As such I
refuse to recognize attempts
by man to arrogate to himself
such all-encompassing
authority over any church."
Mr Hendricks said some

Methodists in Transkei had
clearly acted outside the terms
of the constitution of the
Methodist Church of South
Africa.
He emphasized that any
church created by an act of or
pressure from government
must of necessity be built on a
questionable foundation.
Mr Hendricks denied an
allegation by Transkei's
Minister of Justice, Chief
George Matanzima, that the
Methodist Church of South
Africa had been made rich by
money from its Transkei
members.
"This is not so according to
our constitution. The synod of
the Clarkebury district is to be
held on June 28 to July 2, and
I trust that when this takes
place that synod will express
itself on this matter so that
Methodists throughout
Southern Africa can hear the
official views of the
Clarkebury district," he said.

MS 20/5/78

(103)

Ministers get quit warmins

JOHANNESBURG — Ministers of the proposed Methodist Church of Transkei will be deemed to have resigned from the ministry of the Methodist Church of South Africa if the new church is created outside normal constitutional procedures.

This was spelled out in a hard-hitting statement yesterday by the president of the Methodist Conference in South Africa, the Rev Abel Hendricks, following an urgent meeting with leaders of his church here.

The Rev F. Fikeni, chairman of the Clarkebury district which includes most of Transkei, did not attend yesterday's discussions as expected.

He sent the deputy chairman of the district, the Rev Paul Shone, to give a first hand report on the situation.

Mr Hendricks was disappointed Mr Fikeni was unable to meet him.

"I understand he is involved with others in working on a constitution for the proposed Methodist Church of Transkei which is apparently contemplated," he said.

In his statement, Mr Hendricks again strongly deplored the unilateral ac-

Minister earlier this year that pending the decision of the courts of our church no action would be taken.

"I find it impossible to understand this change of attitude on his part."

Mr Hendricks said he was appalled at Chief Matanzima's disregard for the Methodist Church and for the expressed will of Transkeian church leaders who opposed the establishment of a separate church in Transkei.

"As a Methodist, the Transkei Prime Minister should know better than to dabble from a political platform in the affairs of the church in which he was nurtured.

"The ultimate authority of the church is God. As such I refuse to recognise attempts by man to arrogate to himself such all encompassing authority over any church," he added.

Mr Hendricks said some Methodists in Transkei had clearly acted outside the

Star 3/15/78

Kaiser

103

hopes to wed ex-wives

Own Correspondent

UMTATA — Prime Minister Kaiser Matanzima, who claims he has only one wife at present, intends remarrying his two divorced wives by customary rights after a Bill legalising polygamy becomes law.

Chief Matanzima told his National Assembly that people were saying he was piloting the Marriage Bill through the House because he was a polygamist.

"I have one wife by civil marriage. My first wife I divorced. My second wife I divorced. I am married to my third wife.

"After this Bill has been passed I will go and pay lobola for them (his two divorced wives) and marry them by customary law. As an old man you all know, I will just look at them," he said to roars of laughter from the House.

Chief Matanzima said the Marriage Bill was one of the most important pieces of legislation to come before the House.

He said many people, especially in the tribal areas, entered into civil marriage without knowing anything about it. The spirit of this Bill was to protect these people, especially the children, from getting into situations which could ruin their lives.

He appealed to the people of Transkei not to indulge in polygamy.

91578 (163) 113

Disaster fund:

Transkei plea

UMTATA — Transkei was calling for donations to assist victims of the recent floods in the country, the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. E. Ndesi, said here yesterday.

He said donations could be sent to the Central Disaster committee's office in the Social Services section in Umtata. — SAPA.

Methodist ⁽²⁸⁾ ministers ⁽¹⁰³⁾ 'under pressure'

UMTATA — Methodist ministers in Transkei had been placed in a very invidious position and were subjected to tremendous pressure by the Government's ban on the Methodist Church of South Africa, the deputy-chairman of the Clarkebury district, Rev Paul Shone, said here today.

Mr Shone, who said he supported the Rev Abel Hendricks in his statement that Methodist ministers in Transkei would be deemed to have resigned from the South African Church, said he sympathised with the chairman of the district, Rev Ferrier Fikeni.

Rev Fikeni had committed himself to drawing up a constitution for the new church. He had to choose between resigning from the Methodist Church of South Africa and giving up his work in Transkei.

Mr Shone said the Bill had caused feelings of divided loyalty throughout the church in Transkei. — Sapa.

By PETER MANN

Mangope falls out with Transkei

THE two independent homelands — Transkei and Bophuthatswana don't have a friend in the world — not even each other.

Relations between the two reached their lowest ebb with the ending of a State visit to Umtata by President Lucas Mangope at the weekend.

When Bophuthatswana — billed as apartheid's second child — was born on December 6 last year, big brother Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima was there to celebrate the occasion.

His fist clenched in a Black Power salute and wearing an enormous grin, Transkei's Prime Minister arrived in Independence Stadium, Mmabatho.

But in Independence Stadium, Umtata on Saturday, the grin was gone. Instead Chief Matanzima sat stony-faced as President Mangope lashed his breaking of diplomatic relations with South Africa.

Transkeian Government officials regarded the speech as a snub to their policy.

President Mangope told Transkeians that he viewed the destinies of the sub-continent as "in-divisibly and fatefully intertwined. Consequently I have never believed it to be in the interests of my people to embrace a rigid concept of complete sovereign independence."

MANGOPE: Lashed out at policy . . .

MATANZIMA: Sat in stony silence . . .



Government officials regarded the speech as a snub to their policy.

President Mangope told Transkeians that he viewed the destinies of

the sub-continent as "in-divisibly and fatefully intertwined. Consequently I have never believed it to be in the interests of my people to embrace a rigid concept of complete sovereign independence."

He took another dig at Transkei when he said that the Bophuthatswana Bill of Rights — entrenched in the constitution — would help unify Southern Africans.

The President was well aware that Transkei does not have such a bill — which he regards as the showpiece of his constitution.

The row has now been taken a step further by newspaper reports from Transkei that President Mangope failed to establish diplomatic relations with Transkei —

tions with Transkei — said to be the main aim of his visit.

Bophuthatswana officials angrily deny they ever went in search of diplomatic ties.

"My President went to Transkei at the invitation of the Transkei Minister of Justice, Chief George Matanzima," Mr Charles Mokoagae, Bophuthatswana's Chief Information Officer, said.

He added: "There was no question that we were trying to establish diplomatic relations."

President Mangope told me the Cabinet had decided not to enter into diplomatic relations with Transkei. That decision had been taken before the President went to Transkei," he said.

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President Mangope told me the Cabinet had decided not to enter into diplomatic relations with Transkei. That decision had been taken before the President went to Transkei," he said.

31/5/77 SAA

Marriage Bill will mould us — Kaiser

UMTATA — The Marriage Bill he was piloting through the Assembly was one of the most important pieces of legislation since the inception of self-government, the Transkei Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said yesterday.

During the second reading of the Bill yesterday, Chief Matanzima said the Bill was important because it was a reorientation of social and marital relations in a nation with its own laws, traditions and customs.

"The basic principle is that our marriages shall not have inferior consequences to those of civil marriages," Chief Matanzima said. "In terms of the present legal position, civil marriages take precedence over customary marriages. Customary marriages are termed customary unions as they are not regarded as marriages."

He said rumours had polluted the air that he was going to pilot a Bill that would destroy the whole moral fabric of the people of Transkei and encourage polygamy.

"Indeed, the intention and the spirit is far from that. It is intended to mould the characters of our people."

He said there were allegations that he was a polygamist and that was why he was piloting this Bill. "I have one wife. I divorced my first and second wives but they have since come back to their children. As a Christian gentleman and a preacher I will not drive away women who come back to join their children," he said.

He would pay lobola for them and as an old man "I will just look at them."

He said the Bill did not encourage polygamy, but was intended to protect children born out of customary unions and

their mothers.

According to the common law of South Africa, once parties entered a marriage contract by civil rights, the husband, if married to a woman by native custom, was compelled by law to make a declaration allotting his existing movable and immovable properties to his wife and children as their marriage by custom was being terminated.

The wife ceased to have any marital status or rights and became an unmarried woman as if divorced. The children would continue to be that of the husband, although they could not have any claim on the estate of their father acquired during the civil marriage with the second woman.

Should a man marry according to civil law first and subsequently according to custom, this second wife was regarded as a concubine, although the essentials of a customary union had been fulfilled, and her children became illegitimate. That usually took place when a woman deserted her husband and in desperation the husband took another woman and married her according to custom.

He said when a man died without having made a testament or will, the deserter usually returned to her husband's kraal and took control of the entire estate, even though she presently lived in concubinage with another man and had children by him.

"In terms of our laws and customs this cannot be tolerated," Chief Matanzima said. "And common law has no fixed damages for adultery. The aggrieved party can claim a big amount, but only be awarded R5."

He said the effect of foreign laws on marriages was to destroy the impact "which our own marriage laws have on our society."

— DDR.

Nash hits back at

Ecology or economics?

around Umgazana.

Transkei is unlikely to attract large-scale foreign capital until it makes its plans clear.

Some say: why not build the harbour at nearby Port St Johns as it already has some infrastructure. But engineers point out there is a shortage of flat land for factories, unlike the mangrove swamp area of Umgazana.

Coffee Bay is another area mooted for a harbour — also with a large, poor population to support.

A Transkeian businessman wryly remarked on one occasion: "I think a harbour is a waste of money. By the time it is built in about eight years time we will have East London and probably have a free Azania."

It is easy to understand Transkei's eagerness to have a harbour.

But whatever final decision it comes to, the government should strongly consider whether it is absolutely necessary to have their harbour at Umgazana. After all if a harbour is absolutely necessary there are probably far better places to build them than at Umgazana, where no Environmental Impact Assessment has been carried out.

Peter Kenny.

agricultural purposes.

"The local population should not be removed from the proposed nature reserve areas. They belong there and do not appear to have a detrimental impact on the environment.

"Bird-life is abundant and diverse in the forest and scrub forest. Reduction of the forest and mangroves is a threat to the birds, particularly to some species such as the mangrove kingfisher," said the report.

The Umgazana estuary is an important fish-breeding ground because of the high-protein protection provided for the fish in the mangrove area.

For fish production the area ranked fourth after the estuaries at Durban, St Lucia and Richards Bay. Development at Richards Bay and Durban had severely handicapped fish production. Umgazana was, therefore, vital to the ecology of the coastline.

The poverty stricken people of western Pondoland see the harbour and the establishment of industry in the area as a great chance for economic upliftment.

The Transkeian government has, however, not spelled out its plan for the harbour or what types of industry would be interested in a free port

minated. It is believed that indigenous forests are far more beneficial in preventing soil erosion and providing a habitat for animal species than for providing more land for

fluenced the siting of the proposed harbour at Umgazana.

The habitat group report said: "In-discriminate forest clearance should be ter-

drain only the coastal hills, are relatively unsilted, probably because they drain areas which are unsuitable for extensive cultivation.

This might have in-

In addition, eight nature reserves, including Umgazana and Huleka-Mtakate, were proposed. These were considered as areas vulnerable to artificial disturbance and requiring special protection.

The Wildlife Society report was received enthusiastically by the cabinet and, in turn, the cabinet's decision to act on most of the recommendations was hailed.

Further, a University of Cape Town Habitat group had proposed Umgazana as a nature reserve in 1976. The group included representatives of the departments of zoology, botany, geology and anthropology at the university.

Their report pointed out that the Umgazana area — about 15 km south of Port St Johns — is one of the last extensive estuarine mangrove swamps on the south-east coast of Africa. It is also the southern limit of the distribution of the mangrove.

It was pointed out that shorter rivers on the Transkei coastline, such as the Umgazana which

tion which, when approved, would have to be followed by a feasibility study. In the case of larger developments, a full-scale Environmental Impact Assessment would be necessary.

These documents would be referred to the Environmental Advisory Board for comment and recommendation.

"The Transkei Government has taken to heart the lessons learnt from the judicious development of the coastal areas of some countries," Mr Ndzumo said.

Based on a report by the Wildlife Society of Southern Africa, and its own investigations, the Environmental Advisory Board classified the Wild Coast into three parts:

High density recreation areas such as Port St Johns, Mazeppa Bay, Coffee Bay, Hole-in-the-Wall and Qora Mouth. Development in these would take place with approved plans.

Two national parks — the Pondoland Wild Coast National Park and the Dwesa-Cwebe National Park.

A Transkeian harbour is obviously a top priority in the internationally shunned state's attempts to get out of the South African economic web.

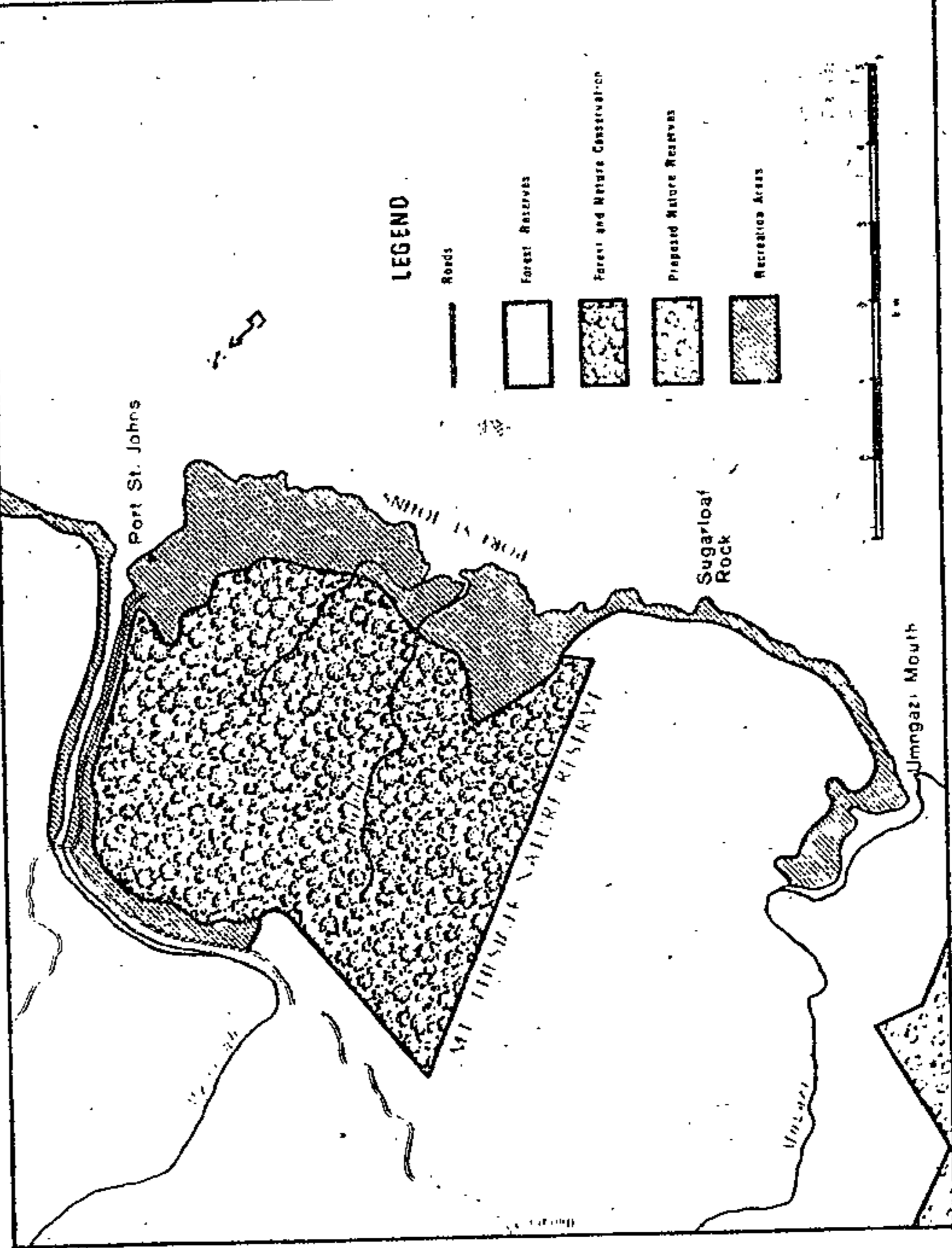
But the proposed siting of the harbour on the unique mangrove swamps at Umgazana was a shock to conservationists and environmentalists.

In January the Transkeian Cabinet passed a resolution committing itself to preserving the environment, placing Transkei among a handful of countries to pass such a resolution at cabinet level.

Announcing the cabinet's decision the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Saji Ndzumo said:

"It is the desire of my government that the environment of Transkei be rationally used to provide a high quality of living for those people — not only those of our generation but also for our children's grandchildren. I wish it to be clearly understood that haphazard development will not be tolerated in Transkei."

In 1976 the cabinet had approved the establishment of an Environmental Advisory Board. The Government also ruled that anyone proposing a development project should submit a "Need and Desirability" applica-



31/5/78 (103) MD

Transkei watch on foreign pupils

UMTATA — A close watch on non-Transkeian children attending Transkei schools is being kept by the Departments of Education and the Interior.

The Secretary for Education, Mr T. M. Mbambisa, said yesterday school inspectors had been instructed to tell teachers to ensure non-Transkeian pupils in their classes had study permits.

"If they don't have permits we send them away," Mr Mbambisa said.

Non-Transkeian scholars were screened to guard against troublemakers in Transkeian schools, and teachers had to ensure they could contact parents or relatives of pupils in emergencies, he said.

"There have been cases

in which pupils have given fictitious names.

"The situation is being watched because we do not want unrest from other parts — and we are pleased that the situation here last year was better than in the Republic where schoolchildren ran wild," he said.

He said there had been allegations of unrest caused by children from outside Transkei at two Transkei schools recently, but he was unable to discuss them as they were subjudice.

The crisis at Tsolo's Jongilizwe College for sons of chiefs and headmen had had nothing to do with non-Transkeian scholars. The trouble had stemmed from an administrative problem, Mr Mbambisa said. — DDR

Church

Bill puts

ministers

on spot

UMTATA. — Methodist ministers in Transkei had been placed in an invidious position by the Transkei Government's ban on the Methodist Church of South Africa, the deputy-chairman of the Clarke-bury District, the Rev Paul Shone, said yesterday.

Mr Shone, who supported the Rev Abel Hendricks in his statement that the Methodist Church of South Africa would treat Transkei ministers as if they had resigned, said he sympathised with the chairman of the district, the Rev Ferrier Fikeni.

Mr Fikeni said he had to choose between resigning from the Methodist Church of South Africa and giving up his work in Transkei. He had decided not to leave the Methodist Church of South Africa.

Methodists in Transkei were extremely worried about their future, he added. The Bill had caused divided loyalties throughout the Church in Transkei. — Sapa.

(103) 2/6/78 O.S.

Whippings for Transkei girls

UMTATA—Transkei is to legalise corporal punishment on young girls.

The move is contained in the General Law Amendment Bill tabled in the National Assembly yesterday.

Speaking on behalf of the Minister of Justice, the Minister of Telecommunications and Transport, Mr A. Jonas, told the Assembly this measure had become necessary as it had been found that girls were covering up for the real instigators during unrest at educational institutions.

"There is at present no practicable manner in which female juveniles can be dealt with by the courts," Mr Jonas said. "The same problem is ex-

perienced in regard to juvenile female shoplifters."

Transkeians have reacted with shock at the move.

A legal man, Mr Prince Madikizela, said there was no justification for taking such drastic measures.

"Corporal punishment has failed to be a deterrent to men," Mr Madikizela said. "How can it be to women?"

Mrs K. Guzana, wife of the leader of the New Democratic Party, said women had been given respect in law courts. "In all sincerity we want our children punished, but whipping is too much a punishment for females."

A social worker asked:

"Are we moving back to barbarism in Transkei?"

Mrs Laura Mpahlwa, who conducts a modelling school in Transkei, said: "Girls who break the law should be attended to by social workers and be given lectures on personal behaviour and pride."

A leading socialite and former Miss South Africa beauty queen, Mrs Bess Mdoda, said a punishment that would not disgrace and become a stigma to the girls should be meted out instead of a whipping.

— DDR.

Guzana attacks Transkei's new Marriage Bill

UMTATA — Transkei's new Marriage Bill, which would legalise polygamy when it was gazetted, was a backward step, the leader of the New Democratic Party, Mr Knowledge Guzana, said yesterday.

Mr Guzana, a practising attorney at Mqanduli and a former MP, said the Act would lead to strained marital relations and make a mockery of the bonds of Christian and civil marriage.

It would undermine the Christian concept of exclusive conjugal rights and loyalty.

"If it is sought to develop the national spirit, the family unit must be preserved. You destroy a basic requirement of national unity if you spread your responsibility over a number of wives and children."

Far from protecting children who would be illegitimate otherwise, it would deprive children of individual attention and adequate education, Mr Guzana said.

The Act would purport to give children a right to inherit from the father's estate. Apparently it would override a father's will — if he disinherited a child, for instance.

In any case, polygamy was inconsistent with development in a technological world.

"How can you expect a man to organise himself in this day and age if he has more than one wife to attend to — say two in Umtata and one in

Butterworth? Is he going to buy them each a house and a car?

"The whole thing is fantastic."

"There are more important matters than who sleeps with whom. I would expect the Government to be more concerned about progress than ideological questions. What about economic development?"

"I can't understand the reasoning behind this," Mr Guzana said.

The Bishop of Umtata, Bishop Peter Buthelezi, who is to be installed as Archbishop of Bloemfontein on August 6, said the Catholic Church was opposed to polygamy through its interpretation of the scriptures.

The Marriage Act would make the church's educational programme more difficult, but "we will keep teaching our doctrine and do our best to meet any practical difficulties."

The church would continue its moral stand, encouraging monogamy among its members and urging them to help protect the church's conscience.

The minister of the Dutch Reformed Church of Umtata, Ds Hennie Vorster, said he preferred not to comment on the Act until he was familiar with its provisions.

"I will study the Act when it is gazetted and possibly discuss it with the Umtata Dutch Reformed Church council," he added. — DDR.

DD 2/6/28
**Kaiser: contact (103)
with SA goes on**

UMTATA — Communication still existed between the governments of Transkei and South Africa despite the severance of diplomatic relations, the Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said in the National Assembly here yesterday.

He was reacting to a government member for Butterworth, the Rev. H. M. Kentane, who had withdrawn a motion calling on the Transkei Government to request the Chamber of Mines to transport at its cost remains of Transkeians

who died while under its employment for burial at their homes.

Another motion by a government member for Cofimvaba, Chief M. N. Matanzima, which sought that all Santa health operations in Transkei be taken over by the State health department, was also carried unanimously.

Chief Matanzima said communications still existed between the two governments on certain specific matters by way of various departments and not through diplomatic channels. — SAPA.

103 D.D. 2/6/78

Race relations worse claims visiting MP

UMTATA — Race relations in South Africa had deteriorated despite the Government's homeland concessions, a visiting Labour MP, Prof John Mackintosh, said here yesterday.

Prof Mackintosh, professor of politics at Edinburgh University and MP for Berwickshire, said race relations in South Africa were worse than when he had visited the country 2½ years ago.

"There is a sullen bitterness in Soweto and the University of the North," he said.

He had seen many National Party members and their supporters, Broederbonders, members of the Dutch reformed Church and Afrikaans businessmen this week.

"The chief thing that struck me is the toughness of these people. There is a point beyond which they will not go — and that is power sharing. I have been struck rather unhappily by it.

"These people are tough. South Africa is their homeland. They believe they are right. I came away with an alarming feeling."

Prof Mackintosh said the atmosphere in Transkei was markedly different from that in South Africa.

"Transkei resembles most of the African republics I have visited. There is a cheerfulness and exuberance in Umtata which is missing in Soweto."

Prof Mackintosh, who met the Minister of

Finance, Mr T. Letlaka, and other MPs, said nearly all his conversations with them had been about overseas recognition of Transkei.

"I have explained there is no prejudice against Transkei that I know of in Britain.

"There is considerable worry that to recognise Transkei would be to recognise one part of the policy of apartheid. Then we would have to recognise the other homelands. Recognise the homelands and you have left the urban blacks."

Prof Mackintosh, on a 10-day fact-finding visit, will see Chief Gatsha Buthelezi tomorrow and Chief Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana before leaving for Britain on Sunday. — DDR.

RDM 2/14/78

Transkei gets ⁽¹⁾ ~~new~~ new ⁽²⁾ 103 church

UMTATA.—The Methodist Church of Transkei was formed yesterday.

And the Methodist Church of South Africa was ordered to dispose of all its land and immovable property within Transkei and to transfer, cede or deliver any other property to the Church of Transkei within six months.

The Rev F Fikeni read a copy of a proclamation notice to a meeting of Methodist ministers, church stewards and other laymen at the Ncambedlana Methodist Social Centre.

The meeting, which was scheduled to be held on June 9, was brought forward because of the proclamation declaring the Methodist Church of South Africa an undesirable organisation.

Transkei's Minister of Justice, Chief George Matanzima, said this week, a private member's Bill would be introduced in the National Assembly soon to recognise the new church.

"We cannot live without a church — but fortunately we had already provided for what should be done in the event of the Methodist Church of South Africa being banned in Transkei," Mr Fikeni told the church meeting yesterday.

More than 200 of the delegates identified themselves with the new church.

One of the nine dissidents, the Rev Tom Mbahane, said the latest developments meant that everything would now come to a standstill. — Sapa.

EDITORIAL OPINION

① 103 ② AS

Case for a convention

While the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, indulges in party political games with the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Eglin, over his plea for a national convention to plan South Africa's future direction, the urgent need for such a convention has clearly been established by the course of events lately.

Only by coming together in a sincere spirit of conciliation and by showing willingness to find solutions to problems besetting South Africa's people can the established leaders of all political organisations, and representatives of all the races, hope to bridge the chasms that are still widening.

Internally, separate development, which is the basis of the Nationalist Government's policy, has run into massive difficulties. In its grand apartheid form — geographic separation — the most serious difference is that between already independent Transkei and the Vorster Government over boundaries. The incorporation of East Griqualand into Natal instead of Transkei has provoked the Matanzima government into breaking diplomatic relations with South Africa.

Now, on the other side of the Kei River, Ciskei's Chief Minister, Chief Sebe, is becoming more and more

militant about Ciskeian land claims, demanding the abolition of the "white corridor" and refusing also to vacate "black spots" within the "white corridor" which he regards as historically important to Ciskeians.

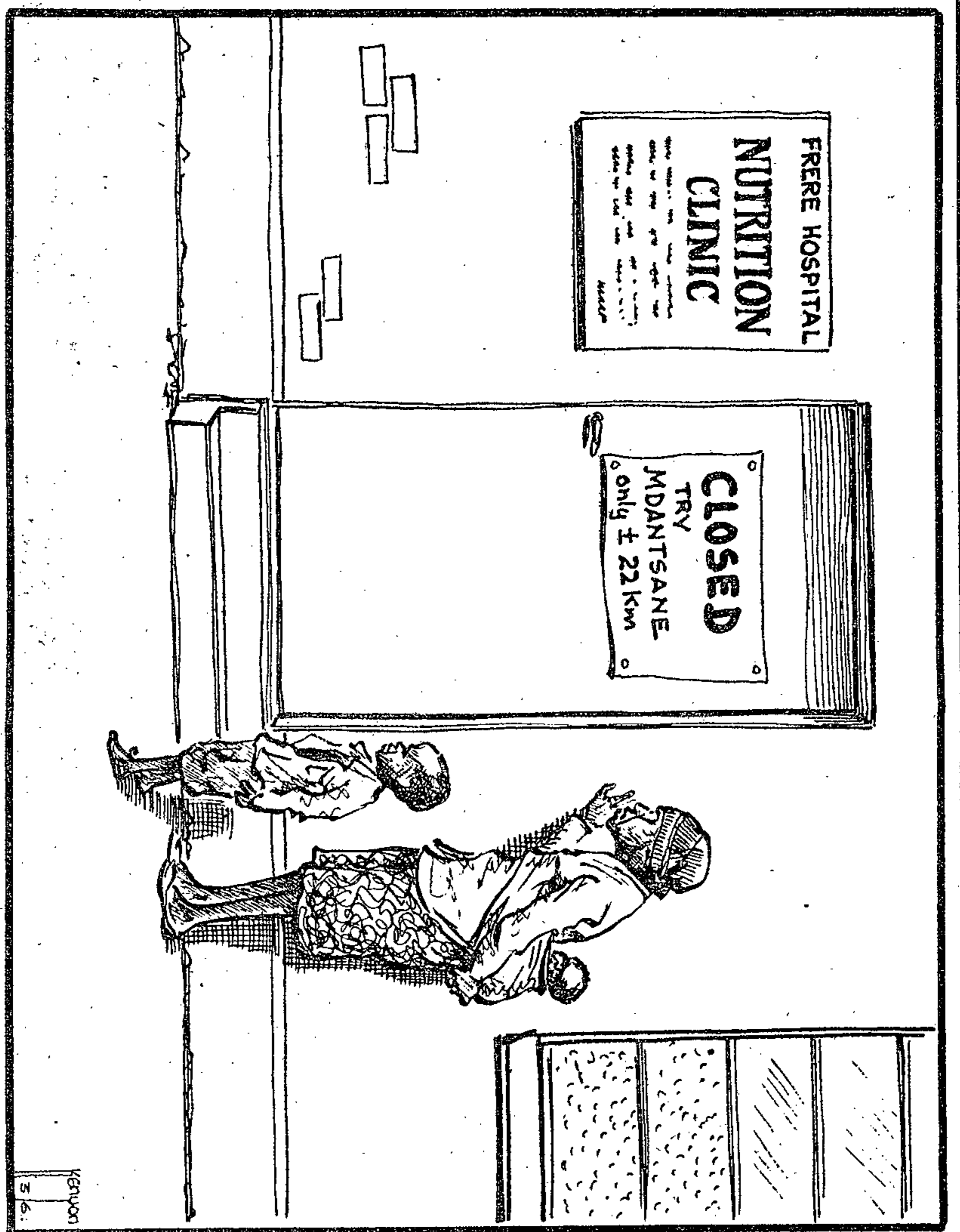
Farther away, in Kwazulu, Chief Buthelezi says the Zulu authority will not co-operate in the issue of travel documents that he feels will make Zulus foreigners in their own country.

Over and above problems like these are the continuing rumblings in the black urban areas in South Africa and the evidence of growing hostility by urban blacks towards the white government and towards the black homeland leaders as well.

Whites in South Africa are meanwhile becoming fractious, particularly in this part of the country, in their reactions to black attitudes and black demands. There is a disconcerting indication of polarisation and racial intolerance.

Outside South Africa, other threatening situations are developing, notably in South West Africa, largely because of lack of good faith in the Vorster Government's good intentions.

Noting all these circumstances, the case for a national convention is overwhelming.



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AD 3/6/28 103
New Methodist church born

UMTATA — The breakaway Methodist Church of Transkei was born here after a Government notice banned the Methodist Church of South Africa yesterday.

The notice, signed by the Minister of Justice, Chief George Matanzima, ordered the Methodist Church of South Africa to stop all its "activities" in Transkei immediately.

It also ordered the South African church to hand over all its Transkei property to the Transkei church within six months — "subject to such conditions as the Methodist Church of South Africa

and the Methodist Church of Transkei may agree on."

The president of the Methodist Conference in South Africa, the Rev Abel Hendricks, said the formation of the Methodist Church of Transkei was "nothing short of an ecclesiastical disaster."

He called on the new church to reconsider its position immediately.

The new church was formed after a meeting of hundreds of Methodist ministers and lay preachers yesterday. Only seven did not sign on as members of the new church. — DDR.

Missing man was in jail

PORT ALFRED — The mystery of a Port Alfred man's disappearance was solved yesterday. They had tackled the man with a knife.

3/6/78 M (103)

Cuban visit to Transkei border

MASERU — Thirteen Cubans accompanied by members of Lesotho's secret police visited the remote town of Quachasnek on the Lesotho-Transkei border earlier this week.

The presence of the Cubans, who flew into Quachasnek — a few hundred metres from Transkei and about 25 km from Natal — followed Tuesday's arrival in Maseru of a five-man Cuban delegation led by Dr Fidel Castro's ambassador to Mozambique, Mr Martin Mora Diaz.

The Cubans are apparently on a week-long familiarisation tour of Lesotho, which coincides with the return of young Basotho from the Soviet Union where they have undergone training in various fields.

Yesterday, a Matatiele "business" source in Lesotho had seen the 13 Cubans and their visit was common knowledge in the area.

Mr Sourour said the Cubans arrived on a Lesotho Airways flight at 9 a.m. on Wednesday, landed near Quachasnek and were driven to the town.

"They were carrying travelling bags and cameras and were dressed in civilian clothes," he said.

The Cubans apparently visited the local administrator's office and remained in the town for about four hours before leaving on a return flight, presumably to Maseru.

"It is not certain whether they went to the border post, which is only a few hundred metres away," Mr Sourour said.

Earlier this week, the South African Minister of Defence, Mr P. W. Botha, said that "whoever invites Cubans to their country, playing with fire, where

have been there has been trouble."

Last year the Lesotho government received R4 million in aid from the United Nations after it claimed that Transkei had closed the border post at Quachasnek, threatening the isolated country's economy.

Meanwhile, some informed sources believe the supply of arms from Soviet sources is among the subjects Lesotho is discussing with the five-man Cuban delegation now in Maseru.

Official Lesotho government spokesmen however have denied the charge.

The visit by the Cubans based in Mozambique comes within a month of a statement by Lesotho's Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, saying that Britain had refused to supply his country with arms.

Until now Lesotho has accepted aid only from Western sources and has no agreements with Soviet bloc or Eastern countries.

Lesotho's Foreign Minister, Mr C. D. Molapo, said he had no comment on the Cuban visit or the statement by Mr Botha.

But observers point out that Lesotho's hot-and-cold relations with South Africa are likely to cool appreciably after Mr Botha's remarks.

The permanent secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Teboho Mashlugo, said: "No requests for aid are being put to the Cuban delegation." His government was merely briefing on developments in

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Business ^{12/16/78}
shortage (143)

UMTATA — There was a disturbing shortage of trained people for business in Transkei and Ciskei, the Border branch chairman of the Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators, Mr Neil Bailey, said yesterday.

Transkei and the Ciskei did not have facilities for overcoming problems like those experienced in adapting from a rural environment to a commercial one, he said.

A branch of the CIS was formed in Transkei at the weekend. — DDR.

DD 5/16/78

Church shuts doors

UMTATA - Church services and other activities of the Methodist Church of South Africa have been discontinued and church buildings in some districts of Transkei were closed yesterday.

This was done in compliance with the decree issued by the Minister of Justice, Chief George Matanzima; that the Methodist Church of South Africa should stop all its activities in the territory from last Friday.

Rev J. Breure of Butterworth said there were no services conducted yesterday and he had to close the church doors. He was awaiting instructions from the head of the church.

Transkeian church members were not officially informed of the banning.

"We are in the dark. We read from newspapers and heard from Radio Transkei about the banning," a member of the church here, Mr Solomon Ngeukana, said.

"We attended the service yesterday in town hoping we will be told of the formation of the Methodist Church of Transkei. We were told we have no minister."

He said they were told that their minister, Rev O. Ngeatshe, and Rev P. Shone were no more ministers of the church.

At Neambediana, only a handful of people attended the service. No mention was made of the banning. — DDC.

Kaiser Warns SAP: Stop it

6/6/78 103

UMTATA — Transkei members of Parliament yesterday accused South African officials of harassing Pres Botha Sigcau's wife and hounding Transkeian citizens in South Africa.

The Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said in the Assembly it had been reported to him that Transkeian motorists who entered or left South Africa were harassed by South African police, evidently because Transkei had broken off diplomatic relations with South Africa.

He said on several occasions at the Kei border post, police ordered Transkeian motorists to open the boots of their cars and then searched them. They were ordered to get out of their cars and hand over their documents.

Derogatory remarks like "You Transkeians think you are clever by breaking off diplomatic relations with South Africa" had been made. The position near Queenstown was worse.

harassed in Transkei. The Department of Justice had instructed its officials at border posts to be civil.

The former Minister of the Interior, Miss Stella Sigcau, said she had accompanied her sick mother, Mrs Gertrude Sigcau, wife of Transkei's Pres Sigcau, to East London for treatment. The official car in which they were travelling was stopped by members of the SAP, who wanted to search it.

"It is unheard of to search an official car in which the wife of a state president is travelling," she said.

On another occasion, officials at the Kei border post on the South African side had demanded that her mother, who was ill, get out of the car and go to the window of an office and hand over her

officials of the Transkei Development Corporation should leave immediately.

The Leader of the House, Chief George Matanzima, closed the debate and said: "I am inclined to think the South African Police act on

specific instructions from their Government to treat Transkeians as they do.

"I want to assure you that all views expressed will be carefully analysed by the Cabinet and appropriate action will be taken.

The Prime Minister

canvassed information from members so that whatever action is taken he will have the backing of members."

Chief George said ministerial cars from Transkei had not been affected. — DDR.

Not us — SA official

EAST LONDON — The Control Officer at the Kei Bridge immigration post, Mr A. J. Stapp, said yesterday he knew about the report of Transkeians complaining about treatment, but his men never had roadblocks or searched cars.

"We are concerned only with passport control and do not check vehicles. At all times we bend over backwards to assist travellers," Mr Stapp said.

the other near King William's Town and a third near Queenstown.

These "routine checks" were not in any way directed against Transkeians, Col Scott said.

Most of the prosecutions were against large companies, he said.

Charges brought against people at the weekend included illegal possession of arms and contravening the Road Transportation Act.

The Transkeian Prime Minister had named a number of allegations against the police and comment on these would have to come from higher authority, Col Scott said. — DDR.

"East London, Queenstown and Durban are the main shopping towns for Transkeians," Chief Matanzima said. "Whether this is a way of telling us to stop going to shop in these towns, we do not know."

He said when large numbers of Transkeians attended the funeral of his housekeeper, Mrs S. Bokwe, in Alice, South African Police at the Kei Bridge took advantage of this and "intensified their usual harassment."

"We want the authorities of South Africa and the world to know how inhuman and discriminatory the SAP are because whites are never molested," Chief Matanzima said. The House should consider this distasteful attitude of its neighbouring state.

He said South African citizens had never been

Mr Cromwell Diko, a Government member, said: "I am not a racist, but the whites should warn Vorster that if he continues to allow Transkeians who are Christians to be harassed, we are going to retaliate."

He said he was going to contact Cuba's Fidel Castro to open a base in Transkei.

Mr B. P. Vapi, MP for Port St Johns, said expressing disappointment in the Transkei Assembly about the treatment of Transkeians in South Africa would not be effective.

"Let us give our Prime Minister the green light to act and give him our full support."

"We must do away with these seconded officials. They are here as spies. They communicate with Pretoria secretly," he said. He added that of

He said South African Railways Police had carried out a number of checks and had had roadblocks at the approach to Kei Bridge in the past week.

The Officer Commanding the Railways Police in East London, Lt-Col J. M. Scott, confirmed yesterday that his men had had a number of checks at three different places in the area.

One was at Kei Bridge.

DISPATCH

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UMTATA — The Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, fired another salvo yesterday at a Sunday newspaper report that he would force Transkeian Methodist ministers to accept polygamy.

Paper distorts facts — Kaiser

He said the writer, Mr Geoffrey Allen, "must rest assured that his grotesque fictionalisation on this issue can only impress and injure the mentalities of his countrymen."

"The report in the Sunday Times said Methodist sources believed Chief Matanzima's moves would drive Transkei even further from world recognition."

Chief Matanzima also said yesterday: "The allegation that the reason behind the banning of the Methodist Church of South Africa in Transkei is intended to enable me to force Methodist ministers remaining in Transkei to accept polygamy is nothing but a deliberate distortion of the facts."

"This, I submit, has been unchristian and ungodly, and the Church should repent and support my legislation instead of struggling to find fault with it." — DDR.

Defy Kkei

ban urges SA church president

JOHANNESBURG — The president of the Methodist Conference of South Africa has called on the Methodist Church of Transkei to defy the Government and retain its ties with the church in South Africa.

The Rev Abel Hendricks described the banning of the Methodist Church in Transkei as nothing short of an ecclesiastical disaster.

A proclamation declaring the Methodist Church of South Africa an undesirable organisation in Transkei was published last month.

Transkei — was one of those believed to have fled. He returned to Umtata last night from Durban where he had been discussing "practical difficulties" of the ban with South African Methodist Church heads. The head of the Security Police in Transkei, Major W. Ngebeba, said no ministers had been arrested or detained. "I have received no such report from my staff. If any ministers had been arrested or detained, it would be among the first to know," he said. Earlier yesterday was believed to have been detained was Rev Osborn.

"I call on the new church of Transkei to reconsider its position immediately in the interests of Christian unity," Mr Hendricks said.

"Church unity may have been ruptured by this political action, but the church continues in spite of man-made disasters."

Mr Hendricks said the new church, created by pressure and action of the political state, had no hope of recognition by world Methodism.

In Umtata, meanwhile, fears that a Methodist minister had been detained by Security Police and others had fled Transkei after the banning of the South African Methodist Church were allayed last night by the Rev Paul Shone.

Mr Shone, former deputy chairman of the church's Clarkebury District, which has been dissolved by the new Methodist Church of

One minister who earlier yesterday was believed to have been detained was Rev Osborne Ngcatshe, of the Umtata Circuit.

Rumours began after Mr Ngcatshe was called to the office of the Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, on Monday morning.

Mr Ngcatshe's family did not hear of him for the rest of that day and part of yesterday.

A Daily Dispatch reporter saw him leave Chief Matanzima's office and get into Mr Shone's car.

Mr Shone said last night Mr Ngcatshe would return from Durban after a few days.

This was confirmed by Mr Ngcatshe's son, Aggrey, who said his father had telephoned him from Durban yesterday afternoon. — DDR-DDC.

Church

'defy'

7/6/28

call

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The president of the Methodist Conference of South Africa has called on the Methodist Church of Transkei to defy the Government there and retain its ties with the church in South Africa.

The Rev Abel Hendricks described the ban on the church in Transkei as an ecclesiastical disaster.

"I call on the new church of Transkei to reconsider its position immediately and obey God rather than man," he said.

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7/6/78 (03)

Transkei rethink on banned books

Now read the following

based on them:

- (a) *Zam contumelia*
- (b) "*Pater meus F. adegit numquam*
- (c) *Sub hoc sacram*
- (d) *Hoc sacramentu*
- (e) *Si qua res ad Antioche.*"
- (f) *Non movit solu*

UMTATA — Books and publications banned by the South African Government in Transkei before independence are to be submitted to the Publications Committee here for scrutiny.

During question time in the Transkei National Assembly yesterday, Mr. H. H. Zibi, member for Mount Fletcher, asked that in view of Transkei independence, what the attitude of the Government was on books and other literature banned by the South African Government.

Act, the Transkeian Department of Interior had established the machinery whereby all books and publications banned before independence could be submitted to the Publications Committee for scrutiny.

— DDR

iusurando

regiam adduxit.

compellet, non amicus tuus ero,

sed etiam reconciliavit Hannibali.

Vocabulary:

<i>contumelia</i>		insult
<i>admodum (adv.)</i>		rather, somewhat
<i>iusiurandum iur</i>		oath
<i>sacramentum</i>		oath
<i>exul -is masc.</i>	:	an exile
<i>regia</i>	:	palace
<i>reconcilio, -are</i>	:	reconcile
<i>adigo -ere a. i. adactum</i>	:	force
<i>compello -ere -puli -pulsum</i>	:	force

The Acting Minister of Interior, Mr Ramsay Madikizela, said after independence, the Department of Interior became responsible for the implementation of the South African Publications Act of 1974. After independence, this Act was superseded by the Transkei Publications Act of 1977.

He said in terms of the

- (a) *Quis tulit?* _____
Quem rem tulit? _____
Qualis erat Hannibal? _____
- (b) *Quis parvum Hannibalem iureiurando adegit?* _____

Quem adegit Hamilcar iureiurando? _____

Qualis erat Hannibal tum cum pater eum iureiurando adegit? _____

Cuius amicus numquam erat Hannibal? _____
- (c) *Quot annos militavit Hannibal sub hoc sacramento?* _____

- (d) *Quid adduxit?* _____
Quem adduxit? _____
- (f) *Quae res movit?* _____

EDITORIAL OPINION

Harassment charge

It is reassuring to learn from the Divisional Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Smal, that there has been no harassment of Transkeian citizens travelling to and from South Africa by members of the South African Police Force.

It is also pleasing to learn from him that in actual fact the South African Police have gone out of their way recently to assist travelling Transkeians, even to the extent of providing petrol to mourners motor-ing to the funeral in Alice at the week-end of the Transkei Prime Minister's housekeeper.

Transkei's Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, should therefore in all good grace withdraw his accusations against the South African Police.

Having said this, however, the question remains to be answered: has there been undue harassment of Transkeians by any other South African officials at the Kei River border post or elsewhere in South Africa since Transkei broke off diplomatic relations with this country?

The South African control officer at the Kei Bridge immigration post, Mr A J Stapp, denies it. The Officer Commanding the Railways Police in East London, Colonel Scott, confirms that

members of his force have mounted checks at various places; including Kei Bridge. But Colonel Scott denies that these "routine checks" were directed particularly against Transkeians.

As a result of the checks, there were some prosecutions (says Colonel Scott) for offences that included possession of firearms and contraventions of the Road Transportation Act.

Colonel Scott, noting the Transkei Prime Minister's complaints, says comment on these must come from a higher authority than himself. Fair enough, provided the comment comes quickly. The tensions revealed in the Transkei Parliament debate on the issue reflect considerable suspicion about South African attitudes and the sooner a satisfactory explanation is forthcoming the more chance there will be for restoring mutual trust and respect between the peoples of the two countries.

At the same time members of Transkei's Parliament should be careful not to make inciting statements. The contribution of Mr Cromwell Diko to the debate, for example — threatening that he would invite Cuba to open a base in Transkei — was as unhelpful to a solution of the present dispute as it was irresponsible.

it is sad.

Complete the following:-

it is difficult	:	difficil- est.
it is bad	:	malu- est
it is easy	:	facil- est
it is pleasant	:	iucundu- est
it is dreadful	:	terribil- est.

12. What important use of the adjective is found in the following sentences?

- Fortes fortuna adiuuat.
- Multos timere debet quem multi timent.
- Num potest caecus caecum ducere? Nonne ambo in foveam cadent?
- Malus bonum ubi se simulat, tunc est pessimus.
- Sed ut tum ad senem senex de senectute, sic hoc libro ad amicum

Wednesday,
June 7, 1978

DAILY

103 7/6/78 MS Public Sector Police

EAST LONDON — The Divisional Commissioner of Police here, Brig P. J. Smal, has emphatically denied that Transkei motorists were being harassed by members of the South African Police.

Brig Smal was commenting on remarks made by the Prime Minister of Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, about the harassment of Transkeian motorists leaving and entering South Africa since diplomatic relations were broken off by the two countries.

Brig Smal said yesterday no road blocks had been set up near the Kei Bridge or King William's Town over the past few months and no Transkeian cars had been stopped and

EL chief denies SAP harassing Transkeians

searched by the South African Police.

"We have always gone out of our way to assist Transkeians and the co-operation between Transkei Police and other officials has always been mutual."

Brig Smal said he was shocked to read the remarks that people attending the funeral of Mrs S. Bokwe in Alice had been harassed at the Kei Bridge by the South

African Police when not a single member of the SAP was on duty there.

"On the contrary, we again went out of our way to assist those attending the funeral by supplying 25 Transkeian Government cars with petrol from SAP stocks and issuing petrol permits to 65 private vehicles.

"On Thursday, President Botha Sigcau visited East London and he was

met at the bridge by an officer of the SAP who accompanied the President during his stay to assist him.

Brig Smal said he had personally met the President and had stayed with him for one and a half hours.

"Because of these things, it is difficult to understand the unnecessary criticism against the police," Brig Smal said. — DDR.

Church

'defy'

7/6/75

call (2) 103

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The president of the Methodist Conference of South Africa has called on the Methodist Church of Transkei to defy the Government there and retain its ties with the church in South Africa.

The Rev Abel Hendricks described the ban on the church in Transkei as an ecclesiastical disaster.

"I call on the new church of Transkei to reconsider its position immediately and obey God rather than man," he said.

2/6/78 M 25
103

Kaiser praises new church

Compare these sentences as 'Tu es Petrus' except as the complement of the same case as the subject. We call this use of the attributive, as in English 'beautiful girl'.

Fill in the correct form

- Umbrae sunt maiore -
- Agellus est exigua -
- Rex est crudeli -
- Aqua est pur -
- Fons est pur -

Sometimes the present of sum following:-

- nos sapientes, (), illi stulti ()
- ego Tacitus (), ille Plinius ()
- facil's descensus Averno ()

Note the use of the neuter form of the adjective with est, e.g. triste est - it is sad.

Complete the following:-

- it is difficult : difficil- est.
- it is bad : malu- est
- it is easy : facil- est
- it is pleasant : iucundu- est
- it is dreadful : terribil- est.

What important use of the adjective is found in the following sentences?

- (a) Fortes fortuna adiuvat.
- (b) Multos timere debet quem multi timent.
- (c) Num potest caecus caecum ducere? Nonne ambo in foveam cadent?
- (d) Malus bonum ubi se ei clat et possimus.

UMTATA -- The new Methodist Church of Transkei received an official pat on the back yesterday from the Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

Chief Matanzima made a statement congratulating the church on having established itself by a 95 per cent majority decision of Methodist ministers in Transkei.

"This proves beyond any reasonable doubt that the Transkei Methodist clergy took strong exception to the conduct displayed by the South African Methodist Church towards their President and Government," he said.

The South African Methodist Church's "sinister plans to humiliate and insult our President and Government" had backfired.

Transkeian people wanted to worship God and would not tolerate political infiltration into their church. Since Transkei had become a free country, it was at liberty to dismiss any undesirable element from its church," Chief Matanzima said.

"Transkeians are Christians whose ancestors accepted the Gospel from white missionaries who had nothing to do with politics. They want to worship God and will not tolerate political infiltration into their church.

"I am sure if we did not have independence they would not have decided to stop sending messages of greetings to other Presidents," Chief Matanzima said. -- DDR.

form of sum in the

Homelands signed away SA passports...

Background to the news

Tom Duff, secretary of the South African Urban Blacks in South Africa, are finding with dismay and anger that now they are Transkei or Bophuthatswana citizens they are expected to carry passports of these homelands when they go abroad.

Latest potential victims of agreements between the South African Government and the Transkei, Bophuthatswana and other Governments are Dr Nihato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Transkei and Mr T. W. Kambove, a highly respected educationist.

They have been invited to attend an international conference in West Germany, but refuse to consider accepting Transkei or Bophuthatswana passports to travel abroad.

The two have to provide information on their home land affiliations since, in terms of the Status of Transkei and Bophuthatswana Acts, they are no longer eligible for South African passports.

Bophuthatswana and Transkei government spokesmen have said that their governments do not want to be party to the forcing of their passports on anyone. But a close reading of legislation agreed to by these governments shows that all people of Transkei and Tswana origins automatically became citizens of these territories when they became independent.

There are more than 2-million such people living in "white" South Africa and many of them are angry that their status as South Africans has been taken away.

Transkei Foreign Minister, Mr Digby Koyana asserts that people such as Mr Kambove should have a choice.

But shortly before independence of Transkei the Black Sash had an advocate draw up a memorandum for Paramount Chief Kaizer Matanzima that spelled out the implications of the legislation to which he agreed.

There is no way that he did not know what he was doing," says Mrs Sheena Duncan, director of the Black Sash in Johannesburg.

The Bophuthatswana Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr T. M. Sellwane, concedes that by law Dr Motlana and all other people of Tswana origins have to hold Bophuthatswana passports. He says his government would also not approve of the forcing of someone's passport on a person.

But once again the legislation makes it clear that there is no choice in the matter for the individuals concerned.

Dr Motlana might get a South African passport because of the Government agreement applying to countries that do not recognise Bophuthatswana.

But Dr Motlana and many people like him do not want to have anything to do with homelands — be they independent or not.

However, according to one legal expert consulted by The Star, they probably do not stand much chance of opposing this in court.

It would be argued abroad that Transkei and Bophuthatswana are not recognised internationally. But there is no international court to which people could appeal.

The Hague court hears cases involving issues between states — and not individuals.

Cuba welcome in Transkei says Koyana

DD 8/1/78

103

KEY	
BOUNDARY TO ACCOMMODATION:	
EMPLOYER DORM'S - (BUILT)	1 718
" - " - (PROPOSED)	
BOARD HOSTELS	2 607

CAPE TOWN

AIRPORT

UMTATA — Transkei would be willing to accept a Cuban embassy if Cuba wanted to establish one here, Transkei's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Digby Koyana, said yesterday.

He was reacting to a Cuban announcement that Cuba and Lesotho were to establish ties at ambassadorial level.

Mr Koyana said Transkei would have no objection if Lesotho established diplomatic ties with Cuba.

"And if Cuba wanted to establish an embassy in Transkei, we would be happy to accept it," he said.

The Havana announcement yesterday that Cuba is to establish diplomatic relations with Lesotho adds a further dimension to Cuba's ties in Southern Africa.

Lesotho, entirely surrounded by South Africa, had also agreed to promote cultural and commercial ties with Cuba, the official Havana newspaper, Granma, said.

The two governments were "following the prin-

ciples of the general battle against colonialism, neo-colonialism and imperialism and the non-aligned movement" in setting up relations, a brief announcement said.

The move means Cuba now has diplomatic relations with all black-ruled countries in Southern Africa. In December last year it also established ties with Botswana.

However, Lesotho has not yet confirmed the two countries are to establish diplomatic ties, according to SABC news reports.

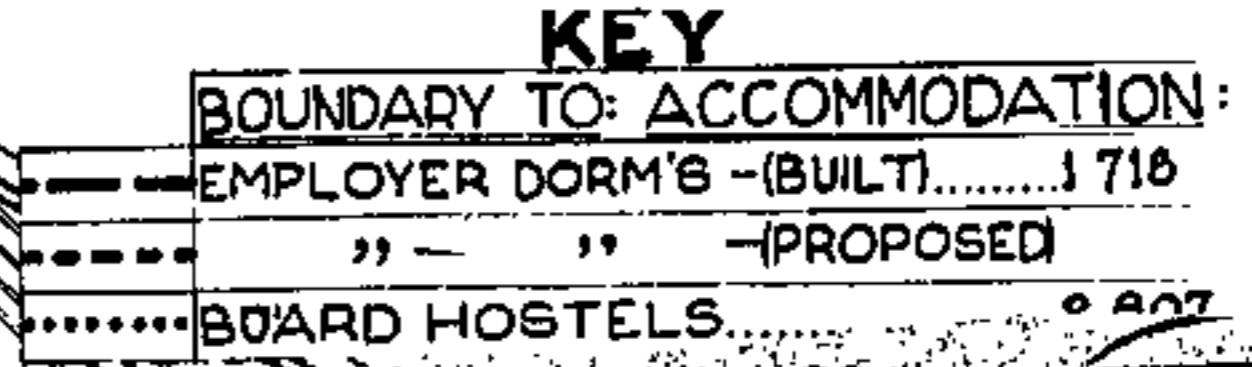
A Cuban mission visited Lesotho last week and the Lesotho government said then it did not necessarily mean diplomatic relations would be established.

Meanwhile, in Cape Town, South Africa's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said yesterday the Havana report did not tally with the impression he gained during his recent talks with Lesotho's Foreign Minister.

South Africa was trying to determine the true state of affairs, he said. — DDR-SAPA-RNS



GUGULETU



SAP harassed me says Kei envoy

20 8/6/78 103

UMTATA — The former Transkei ambassador to South Africa, Prof Mlaheni Njisane, yesterday came out in support of a claim made in the National Assembly here that members of the South African Police had harassed Transkeians.

He was reacting to the leading article in yesterday's Daily Dispatch, which called on the Transkei Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, to withdraw his accusations against the SAP.

"Last week my car was stopped by members of the South African Police

outside Kokstad who demanded that I open the boot," Prof Njisane said.

"In the meantime, white motorists passed without being stopped and their cars searched."

He said many other Transkeians had been stopped by members of the SAP.

Prof Njisane said harassment was intensified immediately after Transkei broke off diplomatic ties with South Africa.

"Of late, even government cars travelling on official business are stopped and searched by the South

African Police."

He said all cars with Transkei registration numbers were stopped and searched while other cars with different registration numbers were allowed to pass.

"I would like the Daily Dispatch to research this matter before asking the Prime Minister to withdraw his allegations," Prof Njisane said.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police for Northern Natal, under which the Kokstad area falls, Brig B. Pieterse, said last night he had no knowledge of any incident involving Prof Njisane.

"We don't harass any particular group of people," he said.

In the past there had often been complaints made to the South African Police about cars being stopped by police when it was, in fact, provincial traffic officers who had stopped the cars.

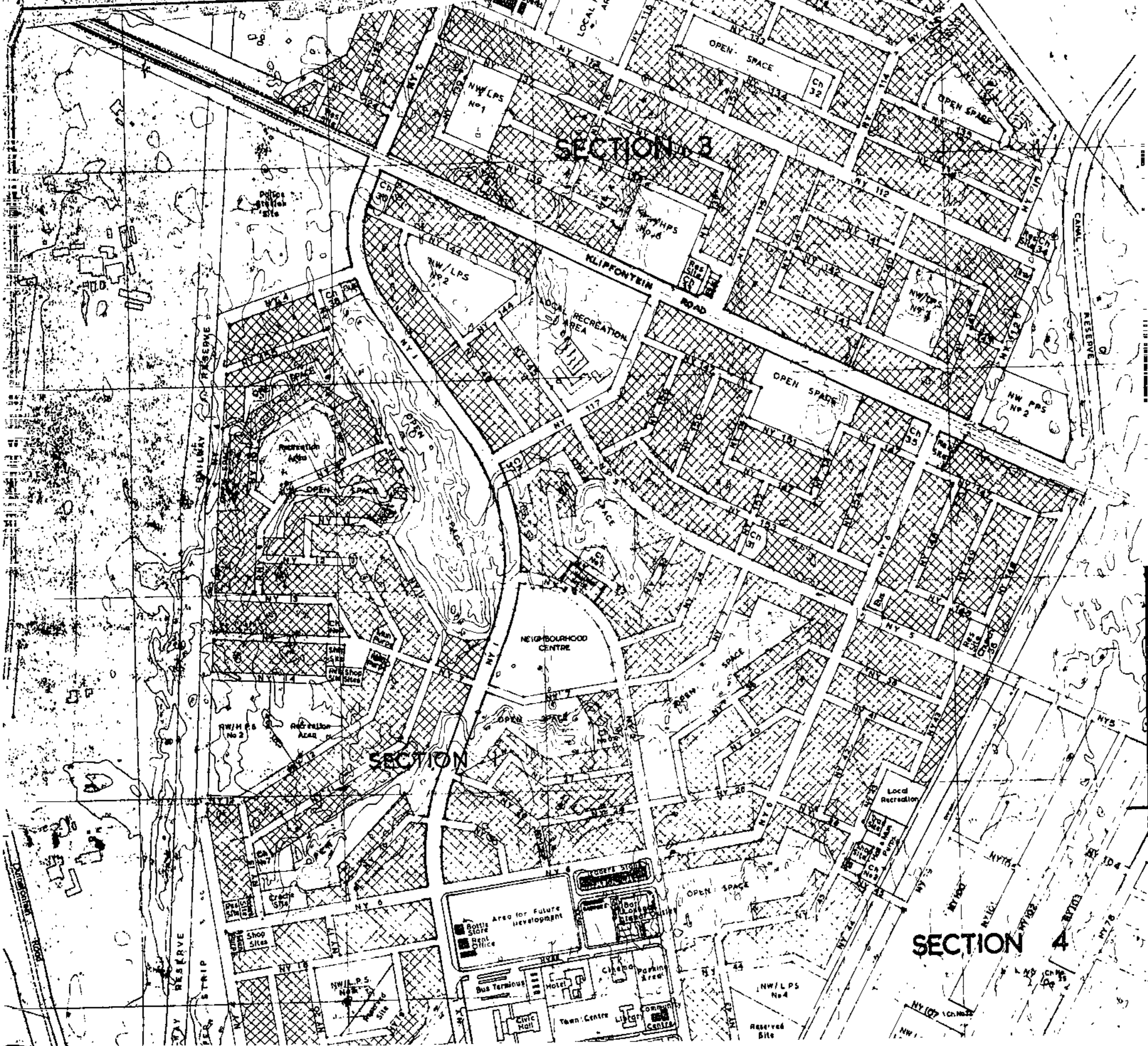
He said he could not believe any of his policemen had been guilty of stopping any Transkei Government cars.

"We need the co-operation of these people and they need ours. My men would have gone out of their way to be help-

ful," he said.

And the Divisional Commissioner for the Border area, Brig P. J. Smal, insists his men have not been discriminating against Transkei motorists.

He said there were obviously isolated incidents where various motorists were stopped by the police during the course of their duties. There had, however, been no discrimination against Transkeians and his men had definitely not stopped anyone near the border with Transkei as was previously alleged, he claimed. — DDR.



AD 8/6/78

Councillor had no liquor licence

103

UMTATA — A prominent Transkei businessman and member of the Mount Frere town council, Mr Tobile Boltina, was fined R400 (or one year's imprisonment) in the Regional Court yesterday after being found guilty of dealing in liquor without a licence.

Mr Boltina, 35, was sentenced to an additional six months imprisonment, suspended for three years.

His wife, Mrs Tenjiwe Boltina, 30, and sister, Miss Vuyolwetu Boltina, 30, were each sentenced to six months imprisonment (or a R100 fine) on a similar charge. They had pleaded not guilty before Mr D. B. Muir.

The court found they had been dealing in liquor without a licence at Philadelphia Inn on March 10.

Evidence was that a policeman was sent to buy some liquor and was given a marked R10 note.

Sgt A. Kwaza followed the policeman and arrested the Boltinas who were serving customers from behind a counter. He confiscated about R600 worth of liquor displayed on shelves and a cash box containing R130.

In his defence, Mr Boltina said he had hired out his premises to a football club which was having an anniversary and the liquor had been provided for the occasion. — SAPA.

Umtata sales tax same as SA

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9/1/78
2/103

UMTATA — The sales tax to be introduced in Transkei soon was likely to be virtually identical to South Africa's general sales tax, the commissioner for inland revenue here, Mr M. Pretorius, said yesterday.

The envisaged rate was four per cent and the Sales Tax Act — still to be promulgated — would operate on similar lines to those of South Africa's sales tax measures.

Transkei's Sales Tax Bill was expected to be accepted by the National Assembly during the current session, Mr Pretorius said.

Meanwhile, traders, wholesalers, manufacturers and suppliers should apply for certificates to enable them to buy stock free of sales tax in terms of the Registration of Vendors Bill tabled in the Assembly this week. Mr Pretorius explained

other new tax measures. The special tax, payable from March 1, applied to all men who were not liable to general tax based on income, local tax and general levy. The rate was R10 a year. Women were not liable to special tax.

The general stock tax, also effective from March 1, replaced last year's livestock tax and would finance dipping services. The annual rates were R2 a head for donkeys, R1,50 a head for cattle and horses and 25c a head for sheep and goats.

In terms of the Stamp Duties Amendment Act, duty on agreements or contracts increased from 30c to 50c and duty on customs and excise documents increased from 10c to 20c with effect from July 1.

Duty on cheques would increase from two cents to three cents from July, Mr Pretorius said. — DDR.

Move to block Kei whippings thrown out

9/6/28 00
103

UMTATA — A proposal to prevent young girls from being whipped was thrown out of the National Assembly by means of "very low tactics," the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Caldeon Mda, said yesterday.

Commenting outside the Assembly after he lost a motion to amend a clause of the General Law Amendment Bill, Mr Mda said the ruling Transkei National Independence Party had taken unfair advantage of an omission by the Secretary of the House, Mr T. Ntlabati.

The Leader of the House, Chief George Matanzima, had "split hairs unnecessarily" by saying the notice of motion, as printed on the order paper, did not seek to amend anything.

Technically, Chief Matanzima had been correct because the secretary had not printed the

preamble, "but in good faith, I did not expect that the governing party would take advantage of the error."

Speaking on the motion in the Assembly, Mr Mda said the idea of giving young girls corporal punishment was antediluvian and no civilised country should legislate in favour of it.

"The Government should appoint a commission of inquiry to investigate the breakdown in morals of young girls in Transkei. Sentencing them to whippings would not reform them, he said.

After the lunch adjournment, Chief Matanzima said the "statement" on the order paper did not seek to amend anything.

Mr Mda called for the paper on which he had written instructions to the secretary and showed it to Chief Matanzima, but the

Chief moved the adoption of the clause without amendment and the House agreed.

Afterwards, Mr Mda said it had been obvious to Chief Matanzima that the secretary had omitted his preamble, but "he was not interested."

Reacting to Mr Mda's comments, Chief Matanzima said the party would not have taken advantage of the omission had there been any possibility that the motion would have been successful.

"Almost the entire House was against it. Mr Mda was just wasting time.

"In any case, I told him yesterday there was something wrong with the whole notice of motion as it stood on the order paper. It's his own fault that it was not corrected," Chief Matanzima said. —
DDR.

Kei air record

9/6/78 (83)

UMTATA — Transkei Airways Corporation yesterday reported a record month for May, following the introduction of its four-flights-a-day programme in mid-April.

The airline carried 571 passengers between Johannesburg and Umtata last month, representing a 42,4 per cent increase over the same period last year.

"Revenue was also an all-time high at R40 320," the managing director, Mr Maurice Pike, said. "That figure includes air freight earnings, and is 76 per cent higher than the in-

come, after agency commission, of May 1977.

Transkei Airways, which started operating in February, 1977, stepped up its flights from 12 to 20 a week late last year to cope with increasing transport demands, largely as a result of industrialists attracted to Transkei by the Transkei Development Corporation.

The airline operates two Beechcraft Kingair turbo-prop aircraft between Jan Smuts Airport and K. D. Matanzima Airport, four times a day, Monday to Friday, offering 220 seats a week. — DDC



The three history-making partners of Fingoland Motors. From left, Mr Monde Sihele, Mr Gerry Moolman and Mr Wiseman Nkuhlu.

Butterworth gets first multi-racial venture

BUTTERWORTH — A motor concern here will set a record number of "firsts" when it gets new owners on June 15.

Fingoland Motors, in Butterworth's main street, will be taken over from the Transkei Development Corporation by a three-man

partnership of two blacks and a white — the first multiracial business venture in Butterworth and the second in Transkei.

Those involved are Mr Monde Sihele, who in 1969 became the first black to qualify as a diesel mechanic in South Africa; Mr Wiseman Nkuhlu, who

in 1976 became the first black to qualify as a chartered accountant in South Africa and Mr Gerry Moolman, who was formerly attached to the TDC's garages and financial divisions; and the TDC, which will hold 50 per cent of the shares and finance the total project.

This will ensure continuity and give the other shareholders the opportunity to acquire 100 per cent shareholding over a short period.

In addition, Fingoland Motors is the first franchised garage to be handed over by the TDC, and was the first garage bought by the then Bantu Investment Corporation before the XDC, and finally the TDC came on the scene.

Mr Sihele was also one of the first Transkeians to acquire a corporation loan to buy a garage. He bought Tsomo Motors some eight years ago.

Fingoland Motors hold a Datsun-Nissan franchise.

— DDC

9/6/80 (03)
20

Now Matotie says he was harassed

9/11/78 M
103

UMTATA — A Transkei MP, Mr J. Matotie, and an Umtata-based journalist, Mr V. Tonjeni, said yesterday that they had been harassed by two men with a "hostile" dog at the Kei bridge border post.

They said the men and their dog had boarded their Umtata-East London bus on May 3. They could not claim the men were South African policemen because they had been in plain clothes.

Mr Matotie, Chief Kaiser Matanzima's representative of western Tembuland chiefs in the East London area, said: "When we reached the South African side of the border, two men who said they were police appeared at the door and ordered the passengers to take down their luggage from the racks."

Mr Tonjeni, a reporter for the King William's Town weekly, *Imvo*, said: "They boarded with the dog and told us not to move because the dog was hostile."

Mr Matotie said one of the men told the dog to "soek-soek." It sniffed

among the passengers and their luggage, then the men and their dog left the bus.

They offered no explanation, Mr Matotie said.

He said he had laid a charge against a youth on the bus who had said something insulting about Prime Minister Matanzima and asked what kind of independence Transkei had if dogs were made to sniff at its citizens.

On Wednesday, the former Transkeian ambassador to South Africa, Prof M. Njisane, said his car had been stopped by South African policemen outside Kokstad last week.

They demanded that he open the boot but allowed white motorists to pass, he said.

Chief Matanzima told the Legislative Assembly on Monday he had received reports of harassment of Transkeian travellers by South African police, apparently because Transkei had severed diplomatic relations with South Africa. — DDR.

10/6/78 DDR

Cwele appeal rejected

UMTATA — An appeal by the Transkei Commissioner of Police, Brig Elliot Cwele, for assaulting a schoolboy was dismissed in the Supreme Court here yesterday. Conviction and

sentence was upheld. Brig Cwele was fined R10 (or 10 days) in the Regional Court last year when found guilty of slapping Clayton Bubb, 10, during a rugby match. — DDR.

27 who plotted to kill Kaiser are released

UMTATA — Twenty-seven Transkeians who served 15-year sentences on Robben Island after being found guilty of plotting to assassinate Chief Kaiser Matanzima have been given a safe return to locations in Western Tembuland.

The head of the Security Police in Transkei, Maj. M. Ngceba, denied a report in a Natal afternoon newspaper that the Transkeian Government had banished them to outlying areas.

He said the men had been held in Butterworth for their own safety during negotiations for their safe return after their release by South African authorities in April, May and June this year.

The 27 were charged and convicted after being arrested on their way from Cape Town during the Pogo uprisings of the 50s, Maj Ngceba said.

After their release, and their return to Transkei, they were transported to Western Tembuland by Maj Ngceba's staff.

"There was no question of banishment and all safety precautions were carried out at my discretion," he said yesterday.

Maj Ngceba said no restrictions had been placed on the 27. — DDR.

Business	2	TV, Ent
Ships, Aircraft	9	M

Transkei: Nat slams Malcomess

10/6/81
DB

CAPE TOWN — The Nationalist MP for Griqualand East, Mr Jan Jordaan, yesterday strongly attacked the New Republic Party MP for East London North, Mr John Malcomess, for "cheap and irresponsible talk" about the situation on the Transkeian borders.

Recalling a statement by Mr Malcomess about the fears of people living on the borders, Mr Jordaan said during the third reading of the budget that the Daily Dispatch and the Progressive Federal Party's Mr Harry Schwarz had been right to criticise him.

Mr Malcomess had said people in the area were asking if they were going to have another Mozambique or another Botswana on their border.

Mr Jordaan said the National Party admitted it had made a mistake by not fighting East London North during the last election and the election of an NRP representative for the seat "need not have happened."

He continued: "One gains the impression the party organisation and the member for East London North are sharing the illusion that he is the saviour of this little new party. It must be so, because during this first session of the sixth Parliament he stood up no less than 60 times."

Commenting afterwards, Mr Malcomess said he regretted Mr Jordaan had not had the courtesy to inform him or his party's Whips he was going to make a personal attack on him, which was the normal practice.

"I find it interesting that with the limited number of occasions Mr Jordaan has spoken this session, he should think it worthwhile to devote his entire speech to me."

"It was the Leader of the NRP, Mr Vause Raw, who referred to the situation of whites in Transkei. These are Mr Jordaan's constituents, but to the best of my knowledge he has not even mentioned them in the House," Mr Malcomess said. — PC

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10/11/79 02

Trio allege harassment

UMTATA — Three Transkei businessmen allege they were harassed by members of the South African Police at a Lesotho border post.

Mr Lucky Ndibongo of Umtata said the car in which he was travelling with Mr Melrose Bakubaku and Mr Ncutshe Dukashe was stopped at the Van Rooyen's Gate border post near Wepener and searched by members of the SAP.

They were also interrogated for 5½ hours by members of the Special Branch from Bloemfontein. — DDR

R300 000

27 Poqo
2/6/78 R.A.M.
plotters (103)
returned
to Kei

UMTATA. — Twenty-seven members of the Poqo political organisation convicted in the early 60s for plotting to assassinate Chief Kaiser Matanzima had returned from Robben Island after serving 15-year sentences, the head of the security police in Transkei, Major M Ngeba, said at the weekend.

The men had been given a safe return to locations in western Tembuland. Maj Ngeba denied that the men had been banished to outlying areas of Transkei. He said they had been held in Butterworth after their release by the South African authorities during April, May and June this year.

No restrictions had been placed on them. They had been transported to western Tembuland by security police, Maj Ngeba said. — Sapa.

12/14/78 (103)

Buthelezi more popular Mandela — survey



GATSHA BUTHELEZI...
the most popular?



KAISER MATANZIMA...
3.6 per cent support?



ROBERT SOBUKWE...
7.4 per cent support?

From J. H. P. SERFONTEIN in West Germany

came second with 21.7 per cent, with the imprisoned Mr Nelson Mandela being preferred by 18.6 per cent.

Then followed the homeland leaders with 18.3 per cent. But Chief Kaiser Matanzima and Chief Lucas Mangope, the leaders of the two new independent homelands, were backed by only 3.6 per cent and 2.7 per cent respectively.

Mr Robert Sobukwe, the PAC leader who died early this year, was preferred by 7.4 per cent, but the black consciousness movement leaders received only 5.6 per cent.

The report states: "The outstanding political phenomena in black urban politics is, without a doubt Buthelezi. The results of the inquiry show, not only that he is one of all homeland leaders is a national political figure, but that over and above this he is the political figure of black South Africa.

"More important is that it is shown not to be a

Without doubt he is the leader of his own group, but the support he enjoys goes far beyond that. Altogether 40.3 per cent of his supporters among urban blacks are not Zulus."

The report concluded that "the political direction advocated by Buthelezi represents a force in South Africa as a whole beyond its regional and ethnic concentrations."

A multi-racial unitary state was overwhelmingly the most popular concept among supporters of political leaders of all shades of political opinion.

But significantly, no more than 1/3 of all black political groups advocated solely and unconditionally a unitary state. And more than 1/2 in all political tendencies accepted sharing of power between various ethnic groups.

The report emphasised that "will probably depend to a large extent on Buthelezi's support."

nion on these different concepts will develop in future among urban blacks."

If found there could be no doubt that Chief Buthelezi's Inkatha movement, which has opened its ranks to other groups, "represents by far the strongest organised political tendency among urban blacks — the organised core of a much larger body of support for Buthelezi... Inkatha occupies a key role in the future orientation of the urban black population."

Significantly 1/4 of ANC supporters approved of Inkatha "which is a reflection of the ambivalent relationship between ANC tradition and Inkatha."

Objectives for change showed that 95 per cent of people interviewed stated unequivocally they desired to have what the whites had in South Africa. A large majority favoured the free enterprise system.

Almost 2/3 of

capitalistic concept of private to public ownership of the means of production.

"As a whole the urban blacks do not seem by any means to oppose a free enterprise system. What they want is a fair place in it, not its abolition."

On the issue of peace or conflict, 57.1 per cent agreed that the 1976 demonstrations by young people in Soweto and other places were a good thing for the future of the South African people.

A total of 27.6 per cent of the respondents declared that blacks would never get improvements without fighting and violent actions. This 1/4 — which is influential because it represents the more educated and better-off groups — has written off possibilities of peaceful change.

Yet, 64.7 per cent still believed that improvements for blacks would come through patient negotiations between white and black leaders.

But the report warned: "Even among the urban black population, the most politically informed and interested part of black South Africa, there is a clear majority for non-violent change. However, the fears of the black political leadership groups that this could quickly change are confirmed by empirical data: with the progress of urbanisation and the growth of education, this disillusionment increases, and hopes of peaceful change decrease."

"The readiness for conflict is growing."

Hansard 19 16 June 1978
Question 1 Col. 957 a 958

103

6 JUNE 1978

958

land at Port St. Johns has been concluded;
if so, what were the findings.

The PRIME MINISTER:

Yes.

The Attorney-General has declined to
institute any prosecution.

Ministers:

The kitchen has an aluminium sink with a cold water tap only. There is often a coal stove, for heat rather than for cooking. The men cook on paraffin cookers. On occasion, the men may themselves furnish the kitchen, but it more often seems to remain bare.

In each unit there is one lavatory bowl. It has no seat. In addition there is a urinal and over the urinal is a cold water shower, placed in such a way that the run off shower water will flow down the urinal drain.

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ARGUS 16/6/78 103

Transkei deports Methodist minister

The Argus Correspondent
UMTATA — The Transkei Government has declared Umtata's Methodist minister, the Rev. Paul Shone, an undesirable alien and early today security police escorted him and his family to the Umzimkulu border post.

This is the latest shock in the Matanzima Government's campaign against the Methodist Church of South Africa and all those who remain loyal to that church.

Already the black Methodist ministers who stayed loyal have left the country and have been given posts in various centres in South Africa. Mr Shone was the only white clergyman remaining in Transkei. He was deputy chairman of the Clankbury district, which covers most of Transkei.

PROPERTY SEIZED
 Last month the Transkei Government declared the Methodist Church of South Africa an undesirable organisation and seized all its property and assets.

But earlier this week the Rev. Shone's received several phone calls from anonymous people who wanted to know why they had not moved out.

The following day security police called on Mr Shone and served him with a deportation order.

Mr Shone has been posted temporarily to Sasolburg.

● See Pages 2 and 13.

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The new hostels are the most recently built hostels in the Zones. Strictly they should not form a separate section but the Board distinguishes them from the single storey hostels. The new hostels were all built from 1969 and were completed by 1972. A photograph of the hostels is on page 13.

These 'new' hostels are all two storeys high. The design is the same as the other Zones hostels only here each building has four units. It is, as it were, that two Zones hostels have been put on top of one another. Conditions are the same as in the single storey Zones' hostels.

Transkei deports top Methodist

Star 16/6/78

Own Correspondent

UMTATA — The Transkei Government has declared Umtata's Methodist minister, the Rev Paul Shone, an undesirable alien and early today security police escorted him and his family to the Umzimkulu border post.

This is the latest shock in the Matanzima Government's campaign against the Methodist Church of South Africa and all those who remain loyal to it.

ANONYMOUS CALLS

Already the black Methodist ministers who stayed loyal have fled the country and have been given posts in various centres in South Africa. Mr Shone was the only white clergyman left. He was deputy chairman of the Clakbury district, which covers most of Transkei.

Last month the Transkei Government declared the Methodist Church of South Africa an undesirable organisation and seized all its property and assets. According to the

terms of the ban, the church was given six months to negotiate the transfer of the property.

Mr Shone and his loyalist colleagues were thus under the impression they had six months to arrange for a transfer. But this week security police called on Mr Shone and served him with a deportation order.

When the Shone's two younger children returned from school yesterday afternoon they found furniture vans outside their house packed with all their belongings. That was

the first they knew about having to leave their home, where they spent the best part of their lives. For the 12-year-old daughter Susan it was a particularly traumatic experience.

Mr Shone has been posted temporarily to Sasolburg.

As the Shones were packing yesterday the final stages of the Methodist Church of Transkei Bill was steam-rolled through the National Assembly despite heated objections from the Opposition.

Farmer hurt in vain bid to save worker

Own Correspondent

GROBLERSDAL — A farm labourer was electrocuted and a young farmer was badly shocked when an irrigation pipe touched overhead power lines on a farm near here late yesterday.

Mr Jan Kadimeng (30) picked up the pipe and lifted it over his head. It touched overhead power lines.

A young farmer, Mr Willie Bronkhorst (19) saw Mr Kadimeng collapse and tried to get his hands loose from the pipe but was himself shocked unconscious in the attempt.

Mr Bronkhorst's shoes were burnt black. He was admitted to the local hospital where he is reported to be in a satisfactory condition.

Rumours then exodus—Shone

JOHANNESBURG — The Methodist Church of South Africa has reported 17 of its ministers — 16 black and one white — who have been forced to leave the Transkei.

The Rev. Paul Shone, who was Umtata's Methodist minister and deputy chairman of the Church's Clarkebury district which includes most of Transkei, was escorted to the Umzimkulu border post with his family on Friday.

In an interview yesterday, Mr. Shone said he was issued with his order to leave on Wednesday last week. The order was to have taken "immediate effect", but he was granted an extension until Friday provided he did not tell the press.

Mr. Shone said his wife, Marion, was shocked by the order, but that they had foreseen the possibility of being deported because they became residential aliens on Transkei's independence.

He described the mood among Methodist in Transkei as "very upset,

shocked, confused and nervous."

"This applies to Methodists of all colours," he said.

Mr. Shone said a number of ministers left after a rumour had been circulated, apparently purposefully, that all ministers loyal to the Methodist Church of South African had to be out by June 15.

"The new ministers were to have moved into our houses by the 16th and were to have taken over services on the 18th.

"Some others took the rumours seriously. We ignored it, but judging from what has happened, there was substance in it."

Mr. Shone believes Chief Kaiser Matanzima was pressured into banning the Methodist Church by a group of Transkeian Methodist ministers and laymen who wanted to take control in the church.

"These fellows have the authority," he said.

Mr. Shone will become an assistant minister in Sasolburg from July 1. — DDC.

103 2016/18



AFTER being deported from Transkei, Methodist minister the Reverend Paul Shone poses with his family — Hilton (left), Warren, Susan and his wife Marion at his mother's home on the Natal South Coast.

It's ridiculous, says deported White minister

Mercury Reporter

TRANSKEI'S only White Methodist minister, the Reverend Paul Shone, described his sudden deportation from Umtata last week as "quite ridiculous."

Mr. Shone disagreed with the allegation made by Transkeian Prime Minister Chief Matanzima that the Methodist Church of South Africa had become "political" in that country.

But Mr. Shone, speaking from his mother's home at Park Rynie on the Natal South Coast, declined to elaborate and said the matter would be discussed at the Methodist Church conference in October.

The 46-year-old minister said he, his wife Marion and children Hilton (17), Susan (12) and Warren (7), had been served with a deportation order last Wednesday and told to leave Transkei "immediately."

"We were about to move out to take up a posting at Sasolburg at the end of this month, so my deportation was uncalled for," he said.

Mixed

Mr. Shone spent more than three years at Umtata where he had a mixed congregation.

He was sorry to have left Transkei as he felt his congregation needed spiritual help.

"It had been a most unsettled year since the Prime Minister first announced his intention to ban the Methodist Church and seize all property belonging to it," he said.

He and his family suffered no personal loss although the younger children had had to leave their schools abruptly.

Mr. Shone was a minister at Ficksburg in the Free State for seven years before moving to Transkei.

Church to lose R3,6-m in Kei

Star 21/6/78

103

Religion Reporter

The Methodist Church of South Africa stands to lose property in Transkei insured for R3,6-million as a result of the banning of the church by the Transkei Government.

This was revealed today by the church newspaper, Dimension.

The newspaper reported "various forms of intimidation" of Transkei Methodist ministers loyal to the South African church.

Church figures revealed that "far more money has been ploughed into Transkei than has been contributed by churches in that country to the central coffers of the church," Dimension reported.

The insured value of buildings and contents in Transkei was R3 681 000.

In addition the South African church was owed R291 758 in grants, loans and other forms of financial assistance given to Transkei churches.

The newspaper also reported that pressure was put on ministers to join the new Methodist Church of Transkei.

A Transkei Methodist minister who refused to join the country's new breakaway church has become the first black minister to be appointed to a white congregation in the Transvaal, reports Dimension.

The Reverend Tom Mbabane has been transferred to the Boksburg society of the Methodist Church. He was the last secretary of the Clarke-bury district synod of the Methodist Church of South Africa (MCSA). His district covered most of Transkei before the banning of the MCSA there.

TABLE 1. ACCOMMODATION

Type of accommodation	No. of beds
Main Barracks	32
North Barracks	40
Brick Emplacements	120
Asbestos Buildings	452
Special Quarters	300
Flats 1/2	464
Other Flats	33
Single Storey	600
Double Storey	176
TOTAL	1 220
TOTAL	1 495

Methodist Church may lose 'millions'
 The Argus Correspondent
 ARGUS 22/6/78

TABLE 2. ACCOMMODATION

Type of accommodation	No. of beds
Board House	4 958
Employment	2 140
Temporaries	1 280
	8 378
	16 894

JOHANNESBURG. — The Methodist Church of South Africa stands to lose property in Transkei insured for R3,6-million as a result of the banning of the church by the Umtata Government.

This has been revealed by the church newspaper, Dimension. The newspaper also detailed what it called 'various forms of intimidation' which it said Transkei Methodist ministers loyal to the South African Church had been subjected to. Church figures revealed that 'far more money has been ploughed into Transkei than has been contributed by churches in that country to the central coffers of the church,' Dimension reported.

1/ The dig ground See p.

The insured value of buildings and contents in Transkei was R3 681 000. In addition the South African Church was owed R291 758 in grants, loans and other forms of financial assistance given to Transkei churches.

because contract workers live on the ground live on the other floors. figure is 1 336.

The newspaper also reported that earlier this month a 'loyalist' minister, the Rev Osborn Ngcatshe, was summoned by police to the office of Transkei Prime Minister, Chief Kaizer Matanzima.

The day before, police had accompanied the treasurer and secretary of the new Transkei Church, the Rev Ferrier Fikeni and the Rev W Gaba, when they visited two 'loyalist' ministers and demanded the handover of church assets. Dimension said police had stated that their orders superseded those of any church authority.

The Prime Minister sought to bring pressure on Mr Ngcatshe to stay in Transkei, it was reported.

There was 'intimidation' when pressure was put on ministers to join the new Methodist Church of Transkei, said another report.

The day before, police had accompanied the treasurer and secretary of the new Transkei Church, the Rev Ferrier Fikeni and the Rev W Gaba, when they visited two 'loyalist' ministers and de-

Thursday,
June 22, 1978

DAILY DISPATCH

Umtata envoy

tells UK

the break is permanent

22/6/78
BA
(103)

LONDON — Transkei's break with South Africa was irrevocable and it was sincerely committed to the cause of black liberation. But Transkei realised it would take time to convince the world of this.

This admission was made here yesterday by Mr. Liston Ntshongwana, of the Transkei Foreign Affairs Department, who returns to Umtata this weekend after spending three weeks in London, giving interviews to television, radio and press programmes.

This is the first visit to

London by a senior Transkei official since Transkei broke off diplomatic relations with South Africa on April 10, and then cancelled its non-aggression treaty with South Africa.

Since then the Transkei Government has been stepping up its campaign to secure international recognition and international aid.

Mr. Ntshongwana said yesterday Chief Kaiser Matanzima's Government was convinced that, after 18 months or two years, the world would accept its

credibility and grant it recognition.

Securing diplomatic recognition was not Transkei's priority now. It was an eventual goal.

The world wanted Transkei to prove that it was not collaborating with South Africa and Transkei was doing this.

"We are repeating this basic message again and again," declared Mr. Ntshongwana. "We will never go back to South Africa for another dose of oppression. We've had enough."

"If it comes to the push

the people of Transkei will be able to survive — we can live on our meales.

We don't think South Africa will be foolish enough to cut its economic links with us, because this will not get Mr. Vorster anywhere.

"But if it does, this will not worry us. Even if South Africa sends all our people back to us — that is, people whom we identify as Transkei citizens — we will be able to cope."

Every genuine Transkei citizen has a home in Transkei and a piece of land. Nobody will starve or have no place

where to put his head," he said.

Mr. Ntshongwana said Transkei had aligned itself with the liberation struggle in Africa and this was irrevocable. It would also dismantle the apartheid structure over the whole of Transkei.

It would accept political refugees from South Africa, but it would not allow organisations like the ANC, PAC or black consciousness movement to establish operational bases in Transkei.

Like other black states in Southern Africa, Transkei could not afford

a military confrontation with South Africa.

South Africa was no longer training the Transkeian Army which was small and disciplined. Mr. Ntshongwana appealed to African governments to help with the training of the Transkeian Army.

Transkei was already receiving financial assistance from international consortiums to build a free port near Port St. Johns and an international airport in Umtata.

Mr. Ntshongwana appealed to the West to

divert its investments from South Africa to Transkei and the other black states in Southern Africa.

Transkei would never accept help from the Russians, Cubans or East Germans.

Mr. Ntshongwana said his country's independence would be meaningless unless black South Africans acquired political rights in their own country. Transkei was prepared to serve as the springboard from which the dismantling of apartheid could be tackled.

Mr. Ntshongwana

Transkei church

owes ^{22/6/78}
R3,9m ¹⁰

UMTATA — The Methodist Church of Transkei owes the Methodist Church of South Africa more than R3 900 000, the South African church's information officer, Mr Theo Coggin, said yesterday.

He said the value of the South African church's Transkei buildings and their contents was conservatively estimated at R3 681 100.

The Transkei church also owed the South African church R291 785 for grants which had been made to churches and circuits in Transkei.

It owed a further R13 000 for a Bible grant, he said.

Aside from this, the new church owes the Transkeian Government R300 000.

The president of the Methodist Conference in Transkei, the Rev F. Mahlasela, said yesterday his church had not yet studied its assets and liabilities.

But there was no denying the Transkei church was indebted to the South African church — DRR

South African Methodists attacked, page 5.

Die eerste opgetekende Nederlandse Liedere is nie gedruk nie ,
maar kom voor in handskryfte soos bv. die Doornikse handskryf waarmee
in 1511 begin is. Die eerste gedrukte bundel met wereldlike
Liedere wat ons ken is die sgm. Kampers Liedboek wat omstreeks
1940 te Kampen deur van Peterszoon uitgegee is. Dit behoort tot
die groep van meersstemmige Liedboeke waarin van die teks alleen
een koepel, meestal die eerste - en dit soms nog onvolledig -
afgedruk is. Tot dieselde periode behoort Het Ierste en Tweetse
Nusjck Boeken wat deur die Antwerpse drukker en komponis Wielman
Nusato in 1551 uitgegee is, die Ierste Boeck van den Nieve
Duytsche Liedekens (Maastricht, 1554) en die Duytsch Nusjck
Boeck wat in 1572 in Leuven verskyn. Hieraan geoordeel wil dit
beslis lyk of die 16de-eeuwers graag gesing het!
Die eerste belangrike ledereversameling wat bewaar gebly
het, n bundel wat internasionale beroemdheid verwert het, is
die sgm. Antwerpse Liedboek, Een schoon Liedekens Boeck wat in
1544 in Antwerpen gedruk is en waarin 217 afsonderlike Liedere
voorkom. Naas Liedere wat deur rederykers vir die bundel
geskryf is, is dit ook duidelik dat baie van die Liedere van
ouer datum is en dat daar ook uit ouer versamelings reput is.
Van hierdie Liedboek is slegs een eksemplaar gevind. Die res is
kwaarblyklik almal opsetlik vernietig omdat die boek in 1546 op
die Index van ongewenste leesstaple te Leuven geplaas is.

Property taken over

UMTATA — The Methodist Church of Transkei has taken over property of the Methodist Church of South Africa without reaching any agreement.

Though the new church has not voiced any claim to the South African church's Transkei property, its ministers are using it before the South African church has officially disposed of it in terms of an order by the Minister of Justice, Chief George Matanzima.

The order, in a special gazette on June 2, was that the South African church hand over all its Transkei property to the Transkei church within six months — "subject to such conditions as the Methodist Church of South Africa and the Methodist Church

of Transkei may agree upon."

The South African church has formed a committee to negotiate the handover, but there have been no negotiations.

The president of the Methodist Conference in Transkei, the Rev F. Mahlasela, is living in the house vacated by the former chairman of the Clarkebury district, the Rev Paul Shone.

Mr Shone and his family were deported from Transkei on Friday last week.

Church services were conducted by ministers of the new church in Methodist Church buildings all over Transkei on Sunday. — DDR.

Transkei clerics slam Methodists

UMTATA — The Methodist Church of Transkei had been rejected unfairly by the Methodist Church of South Africa, ministers said here yesterday.

The ministers — members of the Transkei church's executive committee — said the South African church had wrongly supposed the new church was a nationalised institution.

The Transkei church was no more responsible to its State than the South African church was responsible to the State of South Africa, they said.

"The Methodist Church of South Africa has been towing the South African Government's line, but they expect us to defy the Transkeian Government," said the Rev F. Fikeni, former chairman of the South African church's Clarkebury district and now treasurer of the Methodist Conference in Transkei.

The conference president, the Rev F. Mahlasela, said the new church had not studied Transkei's new Marriage Bill, but its attitude to polygamy was the same as that of the South African church.

The Transkei church also did not condone detentions without trial, he said.

Asked if they condoned the Rev Paul Shone's deportation last week, the

ministers said they had had nothing to do with it — Mr Shone himself was responsible for it.

They did not know why he had been deported.

They said a recent report that 17 ministers had been deported from Transkei was a blatant lie. As far as they knew, Mr Shone was the only minister who had been deported. Others had left of their own will.

The ministers said there had been no intimidation of ministers who had not signed with the new church. They said rumours of intimidation had been started by Mr Shone.

Questioned about reports that two ministers, accompanied by two policemen, had demanded keys to certain church property, Mr Fikeni and the conference secretary, the Rev B. Gaba, said they had done so at Rode and Marubeni Mission Schools.

Mr Fikeni said: "We had to feed children there because other ministers had been banned from continuing activities of the Methodist Church of South Africa. Did they want our children to starve to death?"

He said some ministers had taken church furniture when they had fled. Others had taken money. He said R700 had been withdrawn from the

Marubeni Mission's bank account and R2 000 had been withdrawn from the Ngecambelana Lay Centre's account.

"These monies are the sweat of the Transkei people," Mr Gaba said.

The ministers said the President of the Methodist Conference in South Africa, the Rev Abel Hendricks, had judged the Transkei church without knowing its true position.

They hoped to meet with South African Methodist Church leaders to explain their situation and establish ties.

The Methodist Church of Transkei would apply for membership of the World Methodist Council and the Transkei Council of Churches.

"We envisage a day when all denominations in Transkei will form a united Christian church of Transkei. Our dream is that there will be a day when all Christendom all over the world will be united," Mr Gaba said.

Meanwhile, the Transkei Methodist Church had received "numerous" applications from ministers in South Africa.

The Rev Dennis Mantambo had left the South African church's Stanger circuit to replace the Rev Osborn Ngatshe as minister of the Transkei Church's Umtata circuit. — DDR.

R2 500 Guernsey bulls given to Transkei

**Farming by
Jac van Wyk**

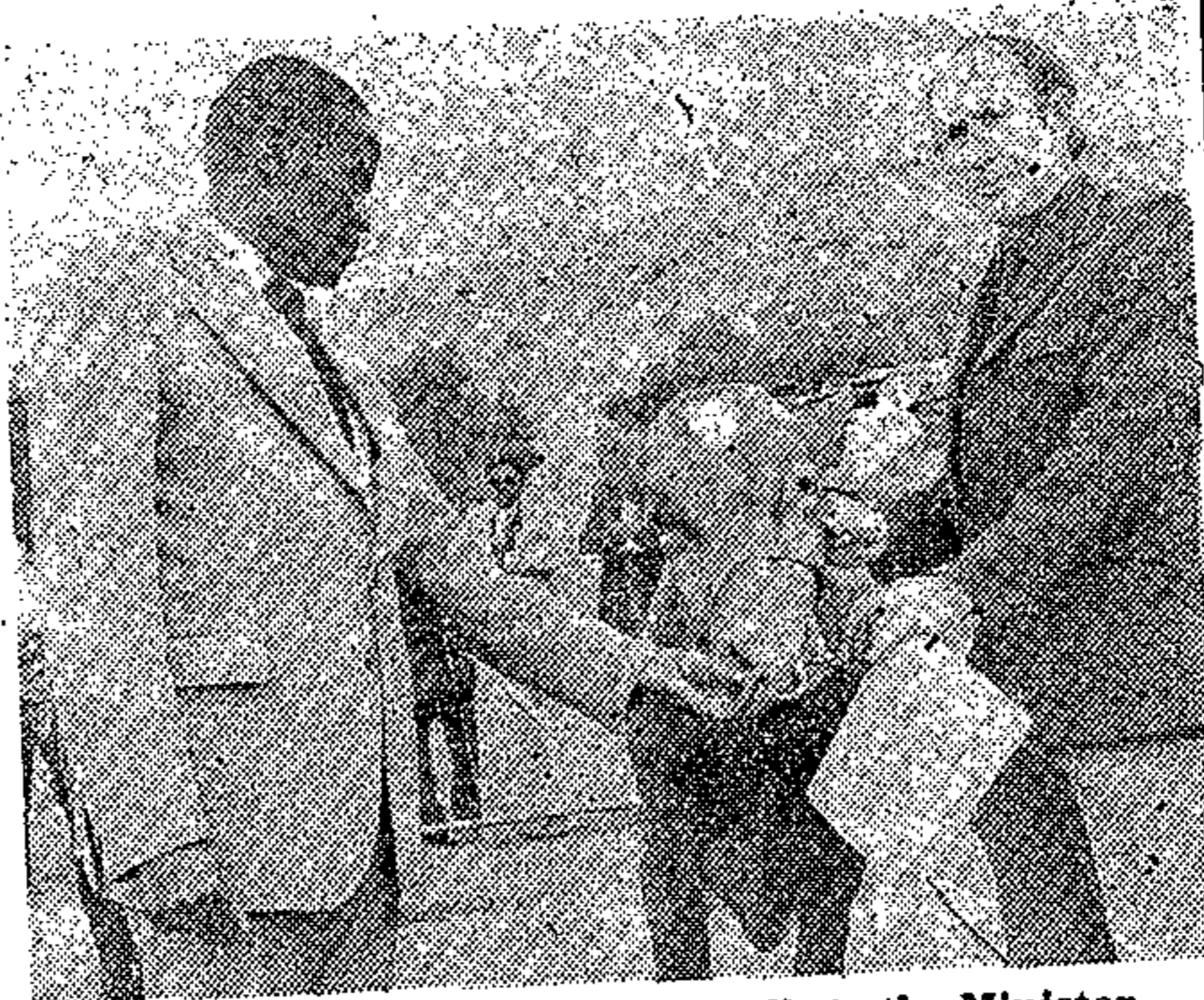
On several occasions South African farmers have been requested to render advice and assistance in various aspects of farming to their counterparts in the homelands — expertise and know-how which could greatly improve methods and systems generally.

The practical way in which the South African Guernsey Breeders' Association set out to show how and in what way assistance could be given, is not only commendable but an example to other bodies and organisations.

"We felt that in introducing the Guernsey breed to the Transkei would, in the long term, greatly benefit that country," the president of the association, Mr C. H. Brotherton said.

A Guernsey Farmers' Day was arranged on the farm Undula of Mr H. R. Maclachlan near Cathcart and was attended by 102 Transkeians which included three Ministers, a deputy Minister, top officials of the Department of Agriculture and farmers from different areas.

Various speakers with the help of interpreters described the history of the breed, feeding procedures, general care, the adaptability of the breed and, with demonstrations, pointed out the desirable and undesirable characteristics,



Mr Brotherton hands over the bulls to the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Ndzumo.

how to select and classify and how to judge.

Mr Brotherton assured those present that his association could at all times be approached for advice and assistance. He pointed out that the Guernsey is one of those breeds which can adapt itself very easily even in most difficult conditions.

"I am very certain that this breed will adapt itself very easily, and with good results, in the Transkei," he said.

Part of the proceedings was the demonstration of Mr Maclachlan's Guernsey stud herd which greatly impressed the visitors and was borne out by the number of questions to the speakers.

At the end of the proceedings five young Guernsey stud

bulls with certificates were presented to the Minister of Agriculture, Mr S. K. Ndzumo, as a gift from the association. The average value of the bulls was R500 each.

In accepting the bulls, Mr Ndzumo said: "This occasion is a symbol of promise and not of misunderstanding as is usually the case in politics. Occasions like this are without political inference, why then can the people of our two Republics not organise and cooperate better?"

"This occasion has revealed a spirit which has been delayed too long. It is futile for our two countries to act indifferently.

"I ask you not to turn your backs on us but to give us your hands."

The five young bulls were bred by stud breeders Messrs P. B. Botha of Pearston, H. L. Maclachlan of Toise, T. A. Hugo (and Son) of Richmond, D. C. Hart of Komga, and R. A. Geard of Aberdern Road.

Transkei to open casino

24/6/78
NIM
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Mercury Correspondent

UMTATA — The Transkeian Government has given its approval for the opening of a casino complex on a beautiful strip of the Wild Coast between the Um-tamyuna River and the Mzamba River, just south of the South African-Transkeian border.

Construction will start early next year and will be completed by mid-1980.

This massive complex will have 350 bedrooms, full-size supper-club, theatre, conference rooms, bars, restaurants, swimming-pool, tennis, squash courts and a golf course.

The total value of the project is estimated at R25 million when completed.

The whole project will give a R30 million boost to the Transkeian economy and provide direct employment for 1 500 people.

The deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Justice, Chief George Matanzima, said:

"The announcement confirms that the Transkeian Government has given the green light to what has the potential to become the biggest tourist playground in southern Africa and at the same time give a tremendous boost to Transkei economy."

He said an agreement with Mr. Charles Fiddian-Green, chairman and chief executive of Rennie's Consolidated Holdings and its wholly owned subsidiary Holiday Inns Limited, was concluded yesterday.

Chief Matanzima said the project would be undertaken in partnership with the Transkeian Government.

Construction of the first phase of the new Holiday Inn will start early next year and will be completed in the middle of 1980.

This would involve a R10-million, 150 bedroom five star hotel, with Las Vegas style casino.

TRIBESMEN STARVE IN TRANSKEI

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Weekend Argus Correspondent

WEARGUS 24/6/78

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DURBAN. — Thousands of tribesmen in Transkei's northern districts, ravaged by floods three months ago, are on the brink of starvation and homeless.

TABLE 5.

ACCOMMODATION FOR SINGLE MEN OUTSIDE

i)	SAR & H - Docks Compound
	SAR & H - Langa Compound
	SAR & H - Langa 'Bungalows'
	SAR & H Total
ii)	Other Licensed premises excluding women (City Council)
	Other Licensed premises excluding women (Divisional Council)
	Total
	Total Single men on Licensed premises

In a telephone call from Umtata Chief Douglas Ndamase, Deputy Minister of Health, said: 'My people are starving. We are appealing through you to help us.'

His department had been advised to issue a plea for help through the South African Press, he said.

Originally the Transkei Government remained silent over the plight of the victims in the disaster areas in an attempt to solve its own problems — but it appears that the situation has become so desperate that it has been forced to seek foreign aid.

NO SHELTER

Chief Ndamase said the worst affected areas were Port St Johns and the Nguleni district, where thousands of people were stranded without food, clothing or shelter.

The April floods, which raged for nearly a week, isolated the coastal areas of Transkei, killing scores of people.

Although there have been no recent reports of death from either starvation or exposure in the Port St Johns and Nguleni districts, Chief Ndamase said unless supplies were flown in urgently there would be 'tragic consequences.'

Most urgently needed are food, blankets and clothing.

TABLE 6. POPULATION IN CAPE PENINSULA

Townships	Men		%	Total	
	No.	%		No.	%
All ages	69 372	6	1,4	106 258	100
Over 16	52 879	7	5,7	72 113	100
<u>In and outside townships</u>					
All ages	83 956	6	1,8	123 069	100
Over 16	66 178	7	7,3	90 997	100

TRANSKEI

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25/1/78 Just 5/1/78

Ministers overseas on massive money hunt

By BILL KRIGE

THE Transkei is teetering on the brink of a massive financial crisis with the possibility that its R168 million international loan might fall through.

The outcome of attempts to secure the loan or arrange alternative finance should be known within a week, according to impeccable sources within the Transkei capital.

Grandiose development projects such as the proposed new harbour at Umngazana will be jeopardised without this financial help and the Government might next year find itself unable to pay its civil servants.

At present at least three Transkei Cabinet ministers and a number of top officials — including the Minister of Finance, Mr Tsepo Letlaka, and his departmental secretary, Mr J. Makubela, are in Europe.

These visits, it is said, concern the Transkei's continuing and so far fruitless struggle for international recognition, but it is likely that Mr Letlaka and his departmental chief are there to pursue negotiations for a loan.

Two months ago and a

By BILL KRIGE

week after Prime Minister Kaiser Matanzima's Government diplomatic links with South Africa, it was learned that a R168 million loan had been secured from a pool of overseas investors. The money is believed to be from Arab sources.

The deal was arranged through an American brokerage firm.

The loan was clearly taken into account by Finance Minister, Mr Letlaka, when he committed the Transkei to a huge R102,6 million budget deficit this year.

This sum represents almost one-third of the territory's total budget of R328 million.

Another third is received directly from the South African Government.

Although Mr Letlaka has made it clear this grant is not a gift — representing compensation for indirect taxes collected

by the South African Government from the huge Transkei migrant labour force — the severing of diplomatic ties has undoubtedly made the homeland's flimsy financial set up more vulnerable than ever.

Ministers other than Mr Letlaka known to be overseas at present are the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Digby Koyana, and the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Mr Ntsilanga Jonas.

Senior Government officials who either accompany them or are away on separate missions include the Secretary for Transport, Mr Asthon Dunjywa, and Mr Liston Ntshongwana, until recently the Transkei's consul based in Johannesburg.

A spokesman for the Finance Department said Mr Letlaka left for overseas two weeks ago and that the Secretary, Mr Makubela, left on Friday. Both have gone to London.

"We expect them back within a fortnight," the spokesman said.

TRANSKEI

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SUN TUES 25/6/78 (103)

Rhodesians cast a

By Simon Barber
SALISBURY

glance at Transkei

WHITE Rhodesians have told the Transkeian Representative in Salisbury that they are interested in emigrating to his country.

But the question is being asked in Government circles: Exactly what is Transkei doing here?

Umtata's "consul" in the capital, Mr Hamilton Mpunzi, said this week that he had received "a large number" of inquiries about the possibility of emigration to the former homeland.

"It seems like a good idea," he said, "and the Transkei Department of Foreign Affairs is looking into it."

A Government adviser in

Umtata told me recently that the idea of allowing Transkei to become a refuge for white Rhodesians had been put forward by Mr Franko Maritz, head of the Transkei Development Corporation.

"I was strongly against it," the adviser said. "What Transkei needs is people with good qualifications, not refugees."

The net figure for whites joining the exodus is now about 500 a month.

Mr Mpunzi, who until his country's diplomatic break with South Africa in April was the Transkei Consul in Port Elizabeth, now issues visas from the local Centrust Travel Agency, owned by Mr Ishmail Khalpey.

According to the Rhodesian Government, the Transkeians should be acting only as information officers.



South Times 28/6/78 (103)

Rhodesians cast a glance at Transkei

By Simon Barber
SALISBURY

WHITE Rhodesians have told the Transkeian Representative in Salisbury that they are interested in emigrating to his country.

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"It seems like a good idea," he said, "and the Transkei Department of Foreign Affairs is looking into it."

A Government adviser in

Umtata told me recently that the idea of allowing Transkei to become a refuge for white Rhodesians had been put forward by Mr Franko Maritz, head of the Transkei Development Corporation.

"I was strongly against it," the adviser said. "What Transkei needs is people with good qualifications, not refugees."

The net figure for whites joining the exodus is now about 500 a month.

Mr Mpunzi, who until his country's diplomatic break with South Africa in April was the Transkei Consul in Port Elizabeth, now issues visas from the local Centrust Travel Agency, owned by Mr Ishmail Khalpey.

According to the Rhodesian Government, the Transkeians should be acting only as information officers.



CHAPTER 1.

Kaiser lok

SCOPE C

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Natal

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depart 25/6/78

RESULTS:

location of all contract
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OOR twee jaar sal die Natallers as't ware somer
net oor die grens kan stap na 'n casino toe. Dr.
Kaiser Matanzima, eerste minister van Transkei,
het vande week aangekondig dat 'n hotel-casino-
kompleks feitlik op die Natalse grens gebou gaan
word.

three areas. Firstly it
ers from local men living
igh contract workers are

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Die kompleks kom op die
mak deel van die Wilde-
kus, tussen die mond van
Umtamvuna- en die
Mzamba-rivier. Dit is net 'n
hanetreetjie van Port Edward
af, waar onder meer die SA
Polisie 'n strandoord het.

deur Rennie's Consolidated
Holdings en sy filiaal Holiday
Inns. Die Transkeise Ontwik-
kelingskorporasie het 'n aan-
deel en later sal aandeel waar-
skynlik aan Transkeise bur-
gers beskikbaar gestel word.

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Vroeg aanstaande jaar sal
met die bouwerk begin word.
Die verwagting is dat 'n hotel
met 150 slaapkamers — 'n
vyf-ster — en die casino teen
die middel van 1980 voltooi
sal wees. Daar sal ook 'n
teater, konferensiesale, kroëe
en restaurante wees.

Dr. Matanzima het gesê
die projek sal binne vyf jaar
'n ekonomiese inspuiting van
R30 miljoen vir Transkei
beteken, hoewel die eerste
fase net R10 miljoen sal kos.
Die hotel en casino sal ook
werk aan 1.500 mense bied.

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Die projek word aangepak

Holiday Inns het reeds casio-
no's in Swaziland, Lesotho
en Botswana.

y move around whenever they
is a question to be ans-
t can be said at once
to stay with friends, wives,
uilt dormitories move be-
ed. They particularly
ier bunks. The more de-
; dealing with the specific
but will only really be

known when a survey of the men themselves is made. The result of this movement however is that it is impossible to know where contract workers are living in precise numbers, and short of tracking down each man individually, an exact figure is not to be had. The Board is well aware of this situation but it is clearly beyond its control to see that a man sleeps in the bed he has been given. So long as the rent for that bed is paid, the Board accepts that the men will change around to suit themselves. Hence it is that wherever possible it has been indicated whether the type of accommodation has contract workers or local men, but this is subject to what has been said above. A broad picture is in any event available.

The second failing in this report is that the SAR & H compounds were not thoroughly investigated, so that only the figures and the broad picture are reported here. The reason for this is that official permission to see these quarters would have taken a considerable time to come through from Johannesburg, and would have delayed this working paper unduly.

SALISBURY — Transkei has joined the small number of countries which accept Rhodesian passports — but France has quietly withdrawn from the list.

Rhodesian passports are also no longer accepted by Portugal. But travel-restricted Rhodesians can still gain entry to South American countries like the Argentine.

European countries that accept Rhodesian passports include neutral Switzerland, Greece and Spain. Israel, too, admits Rhodesians.

The Transkei connection was made known to Rhodesians by a Rhodesian travel agency which advertised in a newspaper travel supplement that it was the sole authorised

26/6/78 (103) AD

Umtata accepts Rhodesia passport

agent for the supply of Transkei visas in Rhodesia.

Portugal stopped admitting Rhodesian passport holders last year, France in February, this year — but the French airline, UTA still advertises in Rhodesia its twice weekly flights from Johannesburg to Paris by way of Nice.

The travel supplement published in Salisbury yesterday is mainly devoted to extolling the delights of holidays in Rhodesia and South Africa.

Hotel groups and Air Rhodesia use a familiar theme to all Rhodesian men under 50, asking whether Rhodesians have done their callup — only they mean a callup to a holiday resort.

"This is what I call a lekker callup," says one fugitive from the real callup as he relaxes as he ogles a blonde on a beach at Kariba.

Overseas tours for Rhodesian students are still arranged — to Switzerland, Greece, Spain and Israel. — DDC.

postie in die eerste plek bedoel om gesing te word.
Die eerste opgetekende Nederlandse Liedere is nie gedruk nie,
maar kom voor in handskrifte soos bv. die Doornikse handskryf waarmee
in 1511 begin is. Die eerste gedrukte bundel met wereldlike
Liedere wat ons ken is die sgn. Kemper Liedboek wat omstreeks
1440 te Kampen deur 'an Peterszoon uitgegee is. Dit behoort tot
die groep van meestersing Liedboeke waarin van die teks alleen
een kooplet, meestal die eerste — en dit soms nog onvolledig —
gedruk is. Tot dieselide periode behoort Het Ierste en Tweetse
Musyk Boeken wat deur die Antwerpse drukker en komponis Jelman
Musato in 1551 uitgegee is, die Ierste Boek van den Nieve
Duytsche Liedekens (Maastricht, 1554) en die Duytsch Musyk
Boek wat in 1572 in Leuven verskyn. Hieraan geoordeel wil dit
beslis lyk of die 16de-eeuwers graag gesing het!
Die eerste belangrike Liedereversameling wat bewaar gebly
het, 'n bundel wat internasionale beroemdheid verwert het, is
die sgn. Antwerpse Liedboek, 'n schoon Liedekens Boek wat in
1544 in Antwerpen gedruk is en waarin 217 afsonderlike Liedere
voorkom. Naas Liedere wat deur rederykers vir die bundel
geskryf is, is dit ook duidelik dat baie van die Liedere van
ouer datum is en dat daar ook uit ouer versamelings geput is.
Van hierdie Liedboek is slegs een eksemplaar gevind. Die res is
klaarblyk almal opsetlik vernietig omdat die boek in 1546 op
die Index van ongewenste leesstof van die teologiese fakulteit
in Leuven geplaa is.

27/12/78
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RDM

Transkei hunger threat

CAPE TOWN. — At least R400 000 will be needed to save thousands of people in the Port St Johns district of Transkei from starvation, a result of crop losses suffered during the recent floods.

This estimate was made by the Anglican minister in Port St Johns, the Rev G H W Bacon. He said an estimated 40 000 bags of mielies had been lost when lands were swept away in the floods. In some parts of the country mielies were rotting because of the wet conditions.

People were faced with starvation unless this food could be replaced.

An appeal for help has been made by the Transkei deputy Minister of Health, Chief Douglas Ndamase.

The Reverend B Wooding of the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk of Transkei said a special Government committee had been set up to deal with the situation.

He has arranged for World Vision, an international church organisation, to inspect the flood-ravaged area and expects them to help.

GST FM 30/6/78

Transkei style

320

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Transkei's decision to apply a general sales tax (gst) on the same basis as SA's has left the BophuthaTswana government unmoved. Solomon Rathebe, BophuthaTswana's secretary for economic affairs, tells the *FM*: "We have deferred the issue of the introduction of the tax."

BophuthaTswana's stand has caused some concern in SA political circles. Progressive Federal Party finance spokesman Harry Schwarz has questioned whether the SA government will place restrictions on imports from BophuthaTswana after the imposition of the sales tax. The fear is that many SA citizens will drive to the former bantustan to buy and import goods tax free, which could help BophuthaTswana's economy.

Secretary for Inland Revenue Mickey van der Walt is not concerned, and doubts whether the amount saved by buying in BophuthaTswana would be equal to or more than the tax avoided. This is also the view of Assocom executive director Raymond Parsons. Even so, savings on purchases of high value goods can be substantial: especially if they are small in volume. For example, you could save R1 000 on, say, 100 expensive watches.

Transkei officials, however, seem to place more emphasis on the revenue that the state coffers will get from the tax than on the prospect of tax avoiding business setting up in their country. Estimates of revenue range from R5m to R30m. The exact amount will depend on how successfully the tax can be applied in the largely unsophisticated rural retail outlets.

This is one of the biggest headaches facing the inland revenue authorities in the Transkei. As one government spokesman put it: "Traders in the outlying areas are not accounting conscious." Many will not keep financial records and in these cases it will be nigh impossible to say who owes what.

Lack of financial sophistication has also affected the method of applying the tax. Unlike the SA legislation, which permits traders free choice between using the add-in and add-on method of tax collection — and which has caused some furore already — the Transkei has opted

for compulsory add-in. Exceptions may be granted by the Finance Minister in certain cases.

Thus, for example, the Transkei Development Corporation (TDC) chief, Franko Maritz, told the *FM* that the TDC's motor division will probably try for an add-on collection system, but the remainder of the organisation will go for the add-in version.

The Transkeian system — like that in SA — requires firms to register as vendors. Only then will certificates be provided to exempt such enterprises from paying tax on their purchases of stocks. So far roughly 800 (one-third of the total anticipated number of vendors) have applied for certificates and been supplied with them.

This nearly matches the progress made in SWA, where the receiver of revenue has issued 5 000 certificates, out of an anticipated total issue of roughly 13 000; but is not nearly as good as in SA, where roughly 180 000 certificates have been posted to applicants out of the anticipated total of 220 000.

CASINOS

103

FM 30/6/78

Now it's Transkei

After holding out for a few token years against a casino on Transkei soil, Prime Minister Kaizer Matanzima has made a deal with Holiday Inns for a R25m, 350-bedroom five-star hotel plus a casino at Port Edward, 30 km from Margate and 180 km from Durban.

When it's operational in 1980, the complex is expected to give the Transkei economy a R30m boost.

A property company, in which the Transkei government will hold at least 51% of the shares through the Transkei Development Corporation, will own the land and buildings.

The initial phase will see the establishment of the casino and a 150-room hotel at a cost to the property company of about R7m. Holiday Inns and TDC have agreed to jointly raise a 60% bond, which could come from overseas sources, possibly Jardine Matheson, the parent of Holiday Inns' parent, Rennies. This may sound unlikely, but the attraction would be an income repatriation arrangement.

The operating company will lay out about R3m initially. Holiday Inns will have a 70% interest in this company, which will be financed from income.

"The second phase of development will entail the addition of 200 bedrooms and will cost up to R15m. This phase will be tackled gradually on a modular basis," says Rennies' vice chairman, Ted Steyn. Total cost to Rennies and Holiday Inns could be about R5m.

22.

Transkei forges ME link

tin verbs

UMTATA — A Transkei delegation led by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Digby Koyana, opened a Transkei information office for the Middle East in Beirut this week, Mr Koyana said here yesterday.

ed by Transkei's representative in the Middle East, Mr Salim El Haff.

"As a result of the visit Transkei will have important visitors from that part of the world before the end of the year," Mr Koyana said.

the office was supervised by the head of Transkei's external information section, Mr A. Socikwana, in May.

Transkei's flag and emblem are prominently displayed outside the office, which is situated close to several embassies, he said. — DDR.

The office will be head-

The establishment of

Complete the following sentences:

- (a) My consulate did not please Antony
Non placuit _____ consulatus meus.
- (b) I prefer Falernian wine (i.e. Falernian pleases me more)
Falernum _____ magis delectat.
- (c) He gives Terentia advice about the will
_____ de testamento monet.
- (d) I do not dare to give Terentia advice
_____ suadere non audeo.
- (e) Caesar came to Cicero's help
Caesar _____ subvenit.
- (f) Atticus helps Cicero with money
Atticus _____ pecunia iuvat.
- (g) He cannot hurt me:
_____ nocere non potest, but:
_____ laedere non potest.

23. A similar dative occurs with certain adjectives, e.g. amicus, inimicus, fidelis, par, invisus, similis (also with genitive).

- (a) Quis amicior quam frater fratri
(Who is more friendly than a brother to a brother?)
- (b) Homini fidelissimi sunt equus et canis
(The horse and the dog are most faithful to man)
- (c) Ille mi pare esse deo videtur
(He seems to me the same as a god).

A COUNTRY IN CRISIS



A former fertile river bank in which mealies flourished has become a stony wasteland unable to support any vegetation at all.



As the rain fell the foundations of this school subsided leaving 200 children with time on their hands and no school to attend



Lack of homes among rural dwellers in the Transkei locations is difficult to detect as relatives crowded into huts together when homes collapsed

By MARION COX

Thousands face starvation as Transkei battles aftermath of floods

TRANSKEIAN victims of the April floods, many of them homeless and facing starvation, can expect almost no aid from the Transkeian Government, says the Secretary of the Interior, Mr Lawrence Ndesi.

The infant country, bearing the cost of the floods which devastated the Port St Johns and Ngqeleni areas, killing scores of people and laying waste agricultural lands, has little hope of compensating the thousands of already poor people without outside help.

"We are a new country, still too small to cope with a disaster of this magnitude and the Transkei Government cannot afford to help the flood victims," said Mr Ndesi, whose department look over the welfare and social services from the Health Department only days before the floods. Last week the chief of the Ngqeleni people, Chief Douglas Ndamase, appealed urgently for funds for the desperate thousands in the rural areas.

Social workers have been collating lists of people who lost lands or possessions in the week-long storms which lashed the country but with only embryonic social welfare services and a vast area of largely untroubled terrain to cross the task is painstakingly difficult.

"There is real hardship among the people who depended on this land," said the Agricultural Officer for Port St Johns, Mr Gollubi Flatela. "Now they must buy food with the money their meffolk send them but it isn't enough to live on. They need to grow their mealies to survive. Now their land is gone, they are without hope."

Most of Transkei's economy is dependent on the money brought in by the migrant labour force in South Africa. Almost every home has a man in the mines or factories who sends them money.

The worst cases of hardship are to be found where there is no man and where the women are the sole breadwinners for the family. With their daubs and wattle homes washed away and their crops and land gone they face a grim future.

Like Mambunatweni Mbukugwe who lives in the beautiful hill country around Port St Johns. She lost her mealie crop and the land on which she depended for her sole means of support. Her only possessions are her bed, a few cooking utensils and a trunk of old and crumpled garments. With a handful of last year's mealie crop remaining, she has to feed herself and her eight-year-old daughter until she can get some more land to plough.

Nearly three months after the floods, there is still only a rowing boat to replace the concrete bridge across the River Umzimvubu at Port St Johns. Plans have been put in hand to start a car ferry service but at present the only vehicular access from one side of the river to the other is via Umata, a tortuous journey of more than 200 kilometres.

SUNDAY TRIBUNE, JULY 2, 1978



A total food supply of a handful of last year's mealies for two people until new land can be ploughed and sown with new crops

Although all roads affected by the disaster are now open, schools and huts, demolished by the torrential rain, remain in ruins. Transkei cannot afford to replace them.

But the real crisis is yet to come. Unless financial aid is forthcoming within the next few months, the women and children in the stricken locations will pay a heavy price indeed for the rains. It is ironic that this year is the first for many years that Transkei hasn't suffered from drought.

Anglo moves ^{3/11/78 M} into Ciskei ¹⁰⁵

EAST LONDON — The Anglo American Corporation is moving into the Ciskei with the weekend announcement that a major new construction unit has been formed in the homeland.

Making the announcement, the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, said the initial shareholders of LTA Construction (Ciskei) would be the LTA group of companies and the Ciskeian National Development Corporation.

LTA, an Anglo American subsidiary, is one of South Africa's largest construction groups.

"The development of the Ciskei has taken a significant step forward with the formation of this new company," Chief Sebe said. "The company will have the expertise and finance to undertake any construction project, regardless of its size."

With the formation of the company, the CNDC's construction unit will cease to exist and all its activities will be taken over by the new company. Initially job opportunities will be created for 170 Ciskeians.

Contracts in the Ciskei with a total value of approximately R6 million have been transferred by the two partners to the new company.

Answering an allegation that the formation of the new company would mean LTA would get preference over other companies, the general manager of the

CNDC, Mr Frans Meisenholl, said most CNDC contracts would still be put out to tender, but the new company would certainly enjoy an advantage. Half its profits would remain in the Ciskei and would be used to benefit the Ciskei and develop the homeland.

And if the new company won a contract it would only be because its tender was competitive, he said.

Mr Meisenholl confirmed that over the next 10 years, it was hoped the CNDC's 50 per cent shareholding would be reduced by selling shares to black Ciskeian nationals.

He said the move had been made because the CNDC's own construction unit did not have the staff and equipment to tackle major contracts.

"It is a sensible move on our part to link up with a Republican company that has vast experience and expertise. The new company will be able to tackle much bigger contracts," he said.

Asked if the formation of the new company was not a departure from established CNDC policy because in this instance it was linking up with a private concern, Mr Meisenholl said the CNDC was following the same principle used in other homelands in which private enterprise was invited to come in on the so-called free party basis.

The alternative system was whereby industries were established through

a corporation like the CNDC on an agency basis.

Under the agency basis, industrialists were offered tremendous concessions to compensate them for establishing their industries in homelands rather than, say, Johannesburg.

But in the case of LTA, which was a service industry, no concessions were applicable.

In fact, the company was paying commercial interest rates on any advances from the CNDC and no tax or other concessions would be made. It had been established on the same basis as any other construction company, he said.

Asked if LTA had taken over the construction of a dam in the Keiskam-mahoeek area, Mr Meisenholl said the CNDC's construction unit had never been engaged in building a dam in the area or anywhere else, as dam-building was beyond the unit's capabilities.

— Business Editor

Honeymoon in Tahiti

PAPEETE (Tahiti) — Princess Caroline of Monaco and husband Philippe arrived here yesterday for their honeymoon.

The newlyweds arrived in the middle of the night after keeping their honeymoon plans a secret. They were married on Thursday in a private Catholic ceremony in Monaco's royal palace. — SAPA-AP.

Pop-flop cash gone — police

4/2/78
103

UMTATA — Police here suspect that the proceeds of the weekend jazz-pop fiasco have disappeared from the country.

The commander of the Umtata police station, Capt C. Vuke, said he did not know how much had been collected from ticket sales, but there was reason to believe some money had left Transkei.

But his men aimed to see all ticket holders got their money back.

Meanwhile, the Umtata Holiday Inn claims it is owed R2 500 by Californian Mr Art Hightower, chief organiser of the "jazz-pop flop of the decade."

The only sound explosion came from angry fans who charged the ticket office at Umtata's Independence Stadium when they realised the concert — which was to have featured the American group, the Realistics, and several South African artists — would not take place.

One of the show's backers, Johannesburg impresario Mr Mannie Joanneou, said all ticket holders were being repaid.

Asked why the Realistics had failed to turn up, he said: "I'm still trying to find out myself. I have signed contracts to prove they should have been here."

Mr Joanneou said he and three other financiers had lost "many thousands" of rands in the concert.

He said he did not know Mr Hightower's whereabouts. The last time he had heard from him was on Friday when he had gone to Johannesburg to arrange for sound equipment.

But the manager of the Holiday Inn, Mr D. Mulcahy, said Mr Hightower had telephoned him from Johannesburg to say he would return to Umtata.

Mr Joanneou yesterday paid a hotel bill of more than R400 for artists' accommodation after the hotel had obtained a court order restricting him and several artists from leaving Transkei until the bill had been paid.

Police confiscated Mr Joanneou's passport at the weekend but returned it to him yesterday. He said he expected to remain in Umtata for another week "to see that everything is cleared up." — DDR.

105/103

Watershed session in Umtata

UMTATA — The recent session of the Transkei National Assembly saw what is generally regarded here as a turning point in the country's make-or-break efforts to gain international recognition.

That there have been more breaks than makes says a lot for the desperate measures Transkei is prepared to adopt to prove its point.

During the session, all remaining South African legislation was either repealed or amended to suit a non-racial Transkei. This was in line with past statements by the Minister of Justice, Chief George Matanzima, that South African laws which had stood the test of time would be retained — with some innovations in the Transkeian context.

One of the major moves by the Matanzima

Government was undoubtedly the severing of diplomatic ties with South Africa. The move was received with little reaction by Transkeians, who did not seem to understand what was involved.

However, the Transkei whites were greatly alarmed. Many thought they would be immediately ordered out of the country and others feared their capital would be frozen.

The breaking of the non-aggression pact with South Africa alarmed both black and white. The more optimistic assured themselves Chief Matanzima had something up his sleeve.

The leader of the new opposition Transkei National Progressive Party, Mr Caledon Mda, called the move an outright declaration of war.

Transkeians could do no more than throw stones at South African warplanes flying over the country. Or they could call them names.

Some Ministers tried to ease the tension by reasoning that the pact had been meaningless and unilateral as Transkei did not have any military aircraft to overfly South Africa.

The most startling move was the banning of the Methodist Church of South Africa — followed by the deportation of one minister and the self-exile of several others in South Africa.

When the Methodist Church of Transkei Bill was debated in the Assembly, Mr Mda was subjected to a barrage of shouts and interjections from the Government benches.

He asked why congregations had not been consulted. Many people had only heard of the news from the church media, he said.

The Prime Minister said the ministers of the church had pushed the Government into action against the Methodist Church of South Africa.

The Government was not responsible for the formation of the new church, he said.

The church Bill contains an interesting clause which provides for the Methodist Church of Transkei to seek membership of religious organisations within and outside Transkei. Many people have been sceptical about the Transkei church's chances of acceptance by organisations such as the World Methodist Council and the Transkei Council of

Churches. Political observers here felt the performance of the new opposition was disappointing. It was regarded as timid and had on many occasions let the Government off the hook.

Many members, including some in the ruling party, were embarrassed by the fact that, contrary to Xhosa tradition, it was left to a woman — Miss Stella Sigcau — to stand up to any heckling dished out by Government MPs.

They were particularly impressed by the way she faced the onslaught of the Matanzima brothers when she got an opportunity to reply to "sex scandal" claims by the Prime Minister.

A member of the ruling party said at the end of the session he believed a

number of Government MPs would either join the existing opposition party or form their own party now that all the remaining legislation had been dealt with.

These members felt they would now be free to oppose the Government on any issues affecting the electorate.

If Transkei does get a stronger opposition during the next session, it will be interesting to see how the quest for recognition will shape up with a no longer overconfident Government.

But as Mr Liston Ntshongwana, a senior official of the Transkei Department of Foreign Affairs, said in London last week, securing diplomatic recognition was not Transkei's priority. It was an eventual goal. — SAPA.

van watter gedig kom di... volgende aanhaling? Gee ook die datum van uitreke...
 Delport koos ons tot Commandant, O Wee!
 Die kaerel die heeft krijgsverstand.
 Hij schoot, eer ons van huis vertrok,
 Een grote vette bonte bok. O jee, O jee, O jee! (3)

9. Noem enige vyf van die kenmerke van die Kaapse taal wat M.D. Teenstra tydens sy besoek in 1826 opgemerk het.

New syllabus plan for Transkei schools

DD 5/1/84
103

UMTATA — The Transkei Minister of Education, Sport and Recreation, Mr S. W. Mbanga, said yesterday his Government's plans to "obliterate the remaining vestiges of Bantu Education" would be well underway by next year.

Opening the annual conference of the Transkei Teachers Association at Blythswood — in Nqamakwe — yesterday, he said this would be done through the adaptation of Cape education syllabuses.

He said the ultimate goal of his department

was the "status symbol" of introducing Transkei's own syllabuses.

"The assistance of Transkei teachers in formulating a new education philosophy for Transkei will be expected," he said.

"There are far too many students on our campuses today who exhibit hardly any commitment to teaching. My department has initiated the conversion of certain training schools into training colleges or institutes of education under the auspices of the University of Transkei," he said. — DDR.

Thursday,
July 6, 1978

103

DAILY

Transkei

to axe

SA pair

UMTATA — At least two seconded officials are to be axed from key posts in the Transkeian Government this month.

The principal nature conservation officer, Mr Herbert Bourn, and the chief forestry officer, Mr Robin Sloper, were yesterday told by the Director of Forestry, Mr J. Keet, that he had been instructed to withdraw them by August 1.

It is rumoured that a third official, away from Umtata at present, is also to be withdrawn by August 1.

Mr Bourn, who has served the Transkeian Government for more than four years, and Mr Sloper, who has served for more than three years, were given no reason for their notice.

Mr Bourn said the news had come as a "total surprise", but he could not comment further.

One official, who asked not to be identified, said: "Naturally, there's no man who doesn't feel shocked when he's told he's not wanted — especially if he's a dedicated work."

"And when you know that the people who are going to have to carry on without him are not fully trained in every aspect, it's hard to understand."

The Acting Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said he had not been told of Mr

Sloper's and Mr Bourn's dismissal.

"But if that is the case, it is nothing new."

"It is in the ordinary course of events. All officials seconded by the South African Government will be phased out ultimately. That has been the Transkeian Government's intention from the beginning."

If the officials concerned were shocked, they were reacting oversensitively, he said.

No reason had to be given for their dismissal if their services were not needed.

He said their dismissal would have had nothing to do with Transkei's severing of diplomatic relations with South Africa.

Also, the Transkeian Government was not averse to employing white South Africans.

Chief Matanzima said he could not comment on whether the Forestry Department could function effectively without Mr Sloper and Mr Bourn as he was not personally acquainted with its operations.

Mr Keet and Mr Sloper were not available for comment last night. — DDR.

26. In the following sentences, fill in the space provided with which noun each genitive (underlined> is connected:

(a) Herculis templum est apud Agrigentes non longe a foro. Ibi est

Transkei opens door to PAC, ANC

JUNIE

R. Pheiffer

6/7/78 (103)

1. UMTATA — The African National Congress and the Pan-Africanist Congress — both banned in South Africa — are free to operate in Transkei and will receive government protection. (3)
2. A senior Transkeian Department of Foreign Affairs official, Mr Liston Ntshongwana, said on his return from a three-week trip to Britain: "The ANC and PAC can open a base in Transkei to exercise their propaganda for the black liberation struggle in southern Africa." (1)
- If the two organisations did not undermine the sovereignty of the country, they would be given protection by the government, but would not be allowed to open military bases, he said.
- He said Lesotho, Swaziland and Botswana could not afford to allow the ANC and PAC to establish bases for the purpose of attacking South Africa. (2)
- "If we demonstrate that we are opposed to apartheid, that all Xhosa-speaking people in South Africa are not Transkeians, that we are committed to the black liberation struggle in Southern Africa, I think Africa will seize the initiative and make its presence felt in Transkei to dismantle the monster apartheid," Mr Ntshongwana said.
- He said during his exchange of views in the United Kingdom he became aware that Transkei was up against a wave of South African propaganda to give credibility to the policy of apartheid. (10)
- "The world now is grappling with Zimbabwe and Namibia, but the real crunch is South Africa, and Transkei has to relate to this fact," he said. — DDR. (5)
5. Wat was die veldwagters in die 18de eeu vir ons belangrik? (5)
6. Uit watter jare dateer Johanna Duminy se dagboek? (1)
7. Van watter veldwagters het ons 'n dagboek wat van groot belang is? (1)
8. Uit watter gedig kom die volgende aanhaling? Gee ook die datum van ontstaan daarvan en oëwraam die gedig van belang is.

Delport koos ons tot Commandant, O Wee!
Die kaerel die heeft krijsverstand.
Hij schoot, eer ons van huis vertrok,
Een grote vette bonte bok. O jee, O jee, O jee!

(3)
9. Noem enige VYF van die kenmerke van die Kaapse taal wat M.D. Teenstra tydens sy besoek in 1826 opgemerk het. (5)
10. Gee 'n kort oorsig van die Afrikaanse geskryfte wat ons in die 19de eeu (na 1825 en tot ongeveer 1850) kry. (10)
11. Wanneer was Kommissaris-generaal van Rhee de tot Drakenstein aan die Kaap? (1)
12. Van watter belang is C.H. Persoon vir ons kennis van 18de-eeuse Kaapse taal? (3)
13. Skryf 'n paar reëls oor die konklusies waartoe u gekom het oor die ontwikkeling van Afrikaans, na die bestudering van hoofstuk 8 van u handboek. (5)

Axed officials didn't do wrong — Minister

JUNIE 1

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UMTATA — The South African Government had not been informed of the decision to axe two seconded officials from key posts in the Transkeian Government.

ed by the suddenness of their dismissal, but the way they had been dismissed was in line with Transkeian Government policy since the cutting of diplomatic ties with South Africa in April.

would not be the last. Seconded officials in all departments were being phased out as Transkeian citizens became qualified to replace them.

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That is why the notice of their dismissal came as a shock to the officials and their colleagues on Wednesday.

Previously, seconded officials were withdrawn by the South African Government on request by Transkei. News of an impending withdrawal would be broken to the official by the South African Ambassador to Transkei.

Mr Bourn and Mr Sloper had not been arbitrarily axed from their posts, nor had they done wrong. There was no question of friction, prejudice or victimisation, Mr Ndzulo said. They were being dismissed because he was confident his department was ready to continue without them.

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This was revealed by Transkei's Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Mr S. Ndzumo, yesterday.

But the Transkeian Government no longer communicated with the South African Government. So when a seconded official was no longer needed, the head of his department simply obtained the Prime Minister's permission for his dismissal, then instructed the departmental secretary to effect it.

Mr Ndzumo said he appreciated the work they had done for the department and he would thank them personally when they left.

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Mr Ndzumo said he had ordered the "withdrawal" of the principal nature conservation officer, Mr Herbert Bourn, and the chief forestry officer, Mr Robin Sloper, with the approval of the Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

Mr Ndzumo said Mr Sloper and Mr Bourn were not the first to go and

The leader of the New Democratic Party, Mr Knowledge Guzana, said the shock of Mr Bourn's and Mr Sloper's dismissal was likely to make other seconded officials feel insecure. — DDR

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He confirmed they would leave their posts by August 1.

Mr Ndzumo said Mr Sloper and Mr Bourn were not the first to go and

The leader of the New Democratic Party, Mr Knowledge Guzana, said the shock of Mr Bourn's and Mr Sloper's dismissal was likely to make other seconded officials feel insecure. — DDR

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Nash to serve on Transkei committee

EAST LONDON — Three East Cape men have been appointed to the Transkei Education Department Advisory Committee.

The East Cape member of the Coloured Representative Council, Mr J. H. Nash, has been informed that his nomination by the CRC had been accepted.

The other two are the Regional Representative of the Department of Coloured Affairs in East London, Mr D. J. Dippenaar and the acting chief inspector of Coloured schools in the East Cape, Mr F. A. Koen. Mr Koen is based in Port Elizabeth.

The committee advises the Transkei Minister of Education, Mr W. S. Mbanga, and will meet next Thursday.

The trio have been nominated for their specialised knowledge of Coloured education.

Coloured education was taken over by the Transkei Government in April this year, but the Department of Coloured Affairs continues to administer Coloured schools until December 1978. The Transkei Government will pay for the administration.

The appointments are for five years. — DDR

87778
SAP to train
Kei police

HAMMANSKRAAL —
Thirty-six Transkeian
police recruits will start
their training with the
South African Police
tomorrow, the Com-
missioner of Police, Gen
Mike Geldenhuys, said
yesterday.

Addressing a passing-
out parade for 546 black
police students — in-
cluding 72 from Transkei
— Gen Geldenhuys said
his department would con-
tinue training on behalf of
independent homelands.
— SAPA

8/7/78
103

Six Transkei policemen held over murder

UMTATA — Six Transkei policemen, including commissioned officers, have been detained on an allegation of murder and will appear in court next week.

The arrests were confirmed by the Transkei Minister of Justice, Chief George Matanzima, yesterday.

The police are: Lt Z. I. Novuka, Capt S. Damoyi, Capt A. M. Nqunqa, Det-Sgt S. A. Mqoboli, Const B. I. Phako and Const N. G. Gwagwa.

The case arises from the death of a former clerk at the Department of Justice, Mr Mahle Noah, last July.

Mr Noah and two other clerks, Mr Malibongwe Sikiti and Mr Edward Ndawo, were suspected of stealing R40 000 from a safe at the magistrate's office here. The money was scheduled to be paid to old age pensioners.

It was alleged that Mr Noah took the police to the banks of Umtata River to point out where the money was hidden. He broke loose and jumped into the river. His body was found later and a post mortem was conducted by the district surgeon.

The body was exhumed later for an autopsy by a Government pathologist from Cape Town. — DDR.

103

How free enterprise should work...

By M. C. O'DOWD

A director of Anglo American Corporation

IN South Africa we still have feudal institutions in the form of job reservation, influx control, and others which restrict the free movement of people, their free entry into occupations and the free movement of goods.

It cannot be emphasised too strongly that these free movements are at the root of all wealth creation, beyond the most primitive forms.

Wealth creation involves the movement of people from one occupation to another, since this is of the essence of skill accumulation.

It involves the movement of people from one place to another, since the place appropriate for the performance of one occupation is seldom appropriate for the performance of another and it involves the movement of goods, since this is at the root of specialisation and division of labour.

Without having a substantial number of people who are anxious to change, and

are free to change, no significant economic progress is possible.

South Africa has got away with the amount of restriction which has existed up to now because there was a proportion of the population to whom these restrictions did not apply — the whites.

But this proportion is no longer large enough, and the present situation cannot continue.

I have ignored the fact that the discrimination between blacks and whites in this respect is unjust. Of course it is unjust, but the point I am making is that even if it were not unjust it could not continue.

The great objection to centralised planning is that it does not work. This can be shown again and again in history.

The fundamental theoretical objection to planning is that it involves the centralisation of decision making, and thereby substitutes the intelligence and initiative of a few for the intelligence and initiative of all.

To believe in central direction of an economy, one has to have some kind of Superman complex. Those who advocate direction always think of themselves as being the planners. They believe they either have some extraordinary ability, or some special qualification, which puts them far above their fellow men.

But when we look at them in real life, those who actually get control — whether in history or at the present day — are always ordinary people and are seldom even the most capable.

...and it does

By K. A. FINLAYSON

National Building Research Institute

NGANGELIZWE, situated about 2 km from the centre of Umtata, is within walking distance of the urban employment areas and services.

This particular suburb functions as a reception area for newcomers to the urban area and accommodates 16 000 to 17 000 people, 64 per cent of the population of Umtata.

The community is extremely diverse. People from the relatively unskilled new arrivals, to doctors, accountants, teachers, nurses, shopkeepers and others with specific entrepreneurial skills, are linked to the formal economic sector.

The suburb has 1 650 sites, owned by the Umtata City Council and leased to site occupiers. About 93 per cent of the sites have been developed by private entrepreneurial activity. This includes self-built, sub-contracted and contractor-built housing, much of it for rent.

Accommodation ranges from one room to small flatlets. Market forces

largely determine the rent, with rooms (single and double) costing from R3 a month depending on their locality, size, finishes and local amenities.

By letting rooms, site occupiers are able to finance the construction of more accommodation.

Local building contractors have been responsible for the construction of a major proportion of all structures, including public and community facilities.

These contractors build wattle and daub homes; wattle and stone or brick; wattle, stone or brick, and cement; mud blocks; sand-cement blocks; sun-dried bricks and burnt bricks.

This range of building methods gives rise to a range of building costs, thus permitting a prospective owner to select the level of technology and the amount of accommodation accord-

ing to the capital or credit available to him.

If one is to assume that each site in Ngangelizwe is occupied by one family and that an average family size is up to five or six persons, then the occupant family or household population would account for 8 250 people.

Estimates indicate that 1 650 site owners (individuals, families, households) through their own private initiative, provide accommodation (where no other alternatives exist) for over 8 000 people.

One must conclude that, had it not been for the enterprise and initiative shown by the local site owners, many of whom could be loosely described as absentee landlords, the housing position in Umtata would have assumed prodigious proportions many years ago, possibly resulting in civil disturbances.



103

Kaiser: emphasis on recognition

TSOLO — The Prime Minister of Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said at the weekend the country's relations with South Africa remained stagnant and unchanged — but his government was determined to stand its ground.

Addressing thousands of Pondo tribesmen and schoolchildren during his official visit to the Emboland region on Saturday, Chief Matanzima said Transkei's attention was now focussed on international relationships.

"In spite of South Africa's propaganda against us in the international world, asserting that Transkei was a consequence of their homelands policy, which we dispute, the truth is obtained from us," he said.

"Transkei was an entity and a colony of Great Britain long before the Union

of South Africa was established in 1910.

"Make no mistake, we shall defend this heritage militarily if it should come to that. Nevertheless our policy towards other states is one of creating and preserving normal friendly relations," Chief Matanzima said.

He said his government's attitude towards South Africa's policy of apartheid was uncompromising.

"As long as there are black people suffering under the yoke of oppression because of this diabolical policy, so long shall we continue to make our position known in the struggle.

"Let them know that we shall not tolerate anything which is less than full political equality with whites in South Africa.

"We shall adopt a policy

of non-collaboration with dummy bodies such as a segregated Department of Plural Relations, which is the cornerstone of apartheid, and urban councils, to operate white oppression," he said.

Turning to what he called the "excommunication" of white "oppressors" in the Methodist Church, Chief Matanzima said he thanked God for helping Transkeian ministers to be liberated from white domination.

"There was never any intention that this church should be controlled by a white hierarchy who practised apartheid and domination.

"I congratulate the Methodists for having re-established their church. We are going to penetrate right through South Africa in preaching the gospel," he said. — SAPA.

processes, of local interests and knowledge, of innovation arising from lots of disparate field experience. There are bold statements that policy prescriptions for arable land use will emerge from the Integrated Farming Pilot Project at Pelotshetla (technical aspects) and from the Barolong Farms Project (tenurial aspects). Well designed and managed as the two projects are, the attitude as revealed in the Plan that single experiments are a sufficient basis upon which to devise national policy is worrisome.

It is pertinent to comment on the Report on Rural Development prepared in 1973 by Robert Chambers and D. Feldman. This report has led to the White Paper proposals entitled the Tribal Grazing Land Programme. I presume that one has to read the Report and the White Paper in the light of recent knowledge on rural income distribution provided by the survey of 1975/76. In 1973 Chambers and Feldman did not have to face the very unequal distribution of rural income that was subsequently revealed by the survey. For instance, it is unlikely that they would have guessed that the top five

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Death: Policemen held

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UMTATA. — Six members
of the Transkei police
force have been detained
in Umtata in connection
with the death of a former
clerk suspected of
stealing R40 000 pension
money last year, the Minister
of Justice, Chief
George Matanzima, confirmed
yesterday.
They are Lieut. Z. Novuka,
Capt F. Damoyi, Capt
A. M. Ntunta, Det. Sgt F. A.

Mtoboli, Const B. J. Pako
and Const N. G. GwaGwa.

It was alleged that the
Clerk, Mr Mahle Noah, had
taken the police to a river
to point out where the
money had been hidden.
Police said he then drowned
while trying to escape
from them.

The case against two
other clerks arrested with
Mr Noah was later
drawn. — Sapa.

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ution and security problems in the countryside. The use of a company
concept conferring rights to assets rather than mere rights to grazing
would immediately place control over capital in the countryside equally
in the hands of all households and by the mechanism of the annual sale of
grazing rentals provide income to the poorest families. Needless to
say, the larger cattle owning households would receive returns from the
annual grazing rentals they controlled by purchase through the running
and the sale of cattle. The rental price would act as a local tax on
anticipated trading profits.

A further benefit that could flow from the company concept is that water
resources could come to be regarded, through customary practice or legis-
lative measures either at the local or national level, as common resources.
The concept could be extended to areas where strictly commercial interests
wish to identify grazing rights with demarcated areas over a long period of
time. Where these are state lands and no community ownership can be claimed
the arrangements proposed under the White Paper should be followed. In areas
where there is a community claim over the land equal shares over that land
could be distributed to all members of the community on a household basis.
A separate auction for the purchase of annual rentals on that land would
then be organised. Purchase in that case would be for a period of 10,
20 or more years as was deemed technically efficient. Provision for
community recall of the agreement for misuse of the land would be proper
and useful.

It can be argued that under this scheme government would not receive
revenue. That can be remedied and indeed should be remedied. It should
be possible at the time at which the company concept is introduced to tax
individual share holders. The tax rate could be set according to a simple
formula. The formula would reflect the amount of standard grazing land
available per household in each community. In other words, communities
who had more units of standard grazing land at their disposal per house-

603 1/17/88 JED

Transkei bid for cash

Own Correspondent
UMTATA — With speculation mounting here that the Transkei Government is on the brink of financial crisis, Finance Minister Mr Tsepo Letlake returned from abroad yesterday with the cautious assurance of favourable responses from international financiers.

"We have successfully laid the foundations for

international negotiations to provide the balance of the funds we need to finance our long-term investment plan," Mr Letlake said.

He had visited Zurich, Copenhagen and London.

Mr Letlake would not be drawn further on the possibility of obtaining foreign loans to cover this year's budget deficit of R100-million.

Buses for Transkei

EAST LONDON — Dorbyl's Transkeian group company, Dorbyl Busaf (Transkei) (Pty), has handed over the first five of an order for ten buses placed by the Transkei Development Corporation.

The bodies of the buses were entirely constructed in Transkei using Transkeian labour at the group's Ibika factory. Each bus seats 64 persons.

A wide variety of skills are required to build buses, including auto electricians, body builders, welders, spray painters and upholsterers and it is a tribute to the young Transkeian company that it has been able to train local unskilled labour in the 18 months of the company's existence so that delivery of the first of the buses could be made exactly on schedule.

The first bus was produced only seven weeks after receipt of the chassis. — DDR.

Government outlines plans for Glenmore

CAPE TOWN — The Government has released details about its development of the controversial resettlement town of Glenmore on the borders of the Ciskei — overriding at least one of the conditions laid down by the homeland authorities.

The scheme now seems set to go ahead with no adequate water supply. The number of jobs Glenmore will hold and the standard of dwellings to be built there are both still unclear.

The Government's plans were disclosed by the Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development, Dr W. Vosloo, in a speech to the Eastern Agricultural Union.

Dr Vosloo said the pegging of 1 000 residential sites at Glenmore should be completed by the middle of next month.

"By and large it is expected that the erection of houses at Glenmore township will not be able to be commenced before September 1, 1979.

"In the initial stage

wooden houses will be erected. It is expected to commence with the erection of brick houses towards the latter half of 1978," Dr Vosloo said.

Ciskei's Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, has publicly insisted that water from the Orange River scheme be guaranteed before tests for underground water supply were conducted.

But the Deputy Minister's exact words were: "Tests for the availability of underground water supply are to be carried out shortly and tenders are due to close on July 18, 1978. In the event of these tests being unsuccessful, the building of a dam will have to be considered.

"Irrespective of what source of water supply is adopted, the planning of other services is receiving attention."

In May, Chief Sebe said: "The life and blood of the whole theme is water. Without water it dies."

The Chief Minister explained that because the Fish River was too salty,

this water would have to come from the Orange River scheme.

But the Minister of Water Affairs, Mr Braam Raubenheimer, subsequently told Parliament that South Africa's interests would have to come first before the Government considered supplying water to the Ciskei.

Chief Sebe also said the homeland government had insisted that "before people are settled in this area, agricultural projects should have been started to give employment to these people," but Dr Vosloo made no mention on this in his speech.

The third condition the Ciskei government laid down was that Glenmore should be a model township "not like Mdantsane and Zwelitsha."

Glenmore, adjacent to the old Committees Drift site, is where the Government has planned to resettle many of Grahamstown's blacks. Seven thousand Fingo Village lodgers may still be forced to move there.

Chief Sebe did say that some squatters would be temporarily rehoused in wooden houses in the area so that they could be employed on the construction of the new town, expected to take five years to complete.

In his speech, Dr Vosloo said the Cape Midlands Administration Board had been appointed as agent of the South African Development Trust to develop the town.

The trust was responsible for the financing of the development of Glenmore. R675 000 has been budgeted for the 1978/9 financial year.

"The rate of development of the township will depend on the availability of funds," he said. But financial restrictions should "not be an insurmountable obstacle in regard to the prevention and control of illegal squatting.

"If needs be, the erection of emergency camps in respect of non-prescribed areas should also be considered as a means of control." — DDR.

12/17/63 M

UMTATA — The Transkei Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, yesterday gave his full support to Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's warning to white South Africa in Grahamstown last week.

Reacting to yesterday's news commentary on the SABC, Chief Matanzima said the Corporation sought once more to discredit the KwaZulu Chief Minister for his speech and to propagate the principle of ethnicity among blacks in South Africa, which, he said, should be treated with contempt.

He said Chief Buthelezi had made the point that blacks in South Africa would not tolerate anything less than full political equality with whites.

"I deem it my duty to endorse the remarks made by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and to warn South Africa not to live in a fool's paradise, to move out of the ivory tower of white privilege and to face the reality of the situation in our part of the sub-continent.

"I wish to remind the commentator in question that the so-called homelands are a fabrication and fraudulent act whereby the voiceless majority are accorded patches of unconsolidated

Gatsha is right warns Matanzima

territory which ultimately constitute 13 per cent of the land — while whites have allocated to themselves 87 per cent of valuable land," Chief Matanzima said.

Once again, he said, South Africa was deceived by the myth of her military strength. She did not want to realise that it would not be necessary for defenceless blacks to declare conventional war.

"As long as South Africa indulges in ruthless oppression of her black people, the prospects of a revolution will continue to be enhanced.

"The position is serious and does not warrant window dressing at this point in time," he said. — SAPA.



CHIEF MATANZIMA . . . homelands a fraud.

Kei tapes on way

UMTATA — A magnetic tape and cassette factory has gone into production in Transkei and is expected to make Southern Africa completely independent from imported tapes. — SAPA.

Transkei head backs leader of KwaZulu

R.M. 12/1/78 (103)

Bibliography

1. An

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UMTATA -- Transkeian land was defined long before 1910 and Transkeians would not be satisfied until their land had been restored to them, the Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima said here yesterday.

In a statement released here, Chief Matanzima gave his full support to the speech made by the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, at the Road Ahead conference in Grahamstown last week.

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Squatter homes

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UMTATA — Scores of Transkeian squatters had nowhere to live yesterday after authorities demolished 40 shanties with a front-end loader.

Most of the homeless slept out in the open, surrounded by their "impahla" (belongings) after municipal workers moved into their camp on Monday and flattened it.

Umtata's Town Clerk, Mr J. Sacke, said the shanty town had sprung up on municipal land near the road to Queenstown after a group of sub-contractors had erected two tin huts for site watchmen next to a storage depot.

"The squatters were given notice to move out two weeks ago. At that stage there were 28 shacks, built of everything from tin and cardboard to plastic bags.

"By yesterday there were 40 shacks," Mr Sacke said. The municipality had had no option but to demolish the camp because it was a health hazard.

No alternative housing

has been provided.

"The housing position here is critical," Mr Sacke said.

In 1967 there were 50 names on the waiting list for houses at Umtata's Ngangelizwe township. Today the list numbers 4 000.

"There are people crying out for houses. In Norwood, rooms are being let to families for R10 to R15 a month. We should apply the Slums Act there, but we can't prosecute because we can't offer alternative accommodation."

The Town Council and the Transkeian Government were working on a scheme for 3 000 new housing units, but their finances were limited.

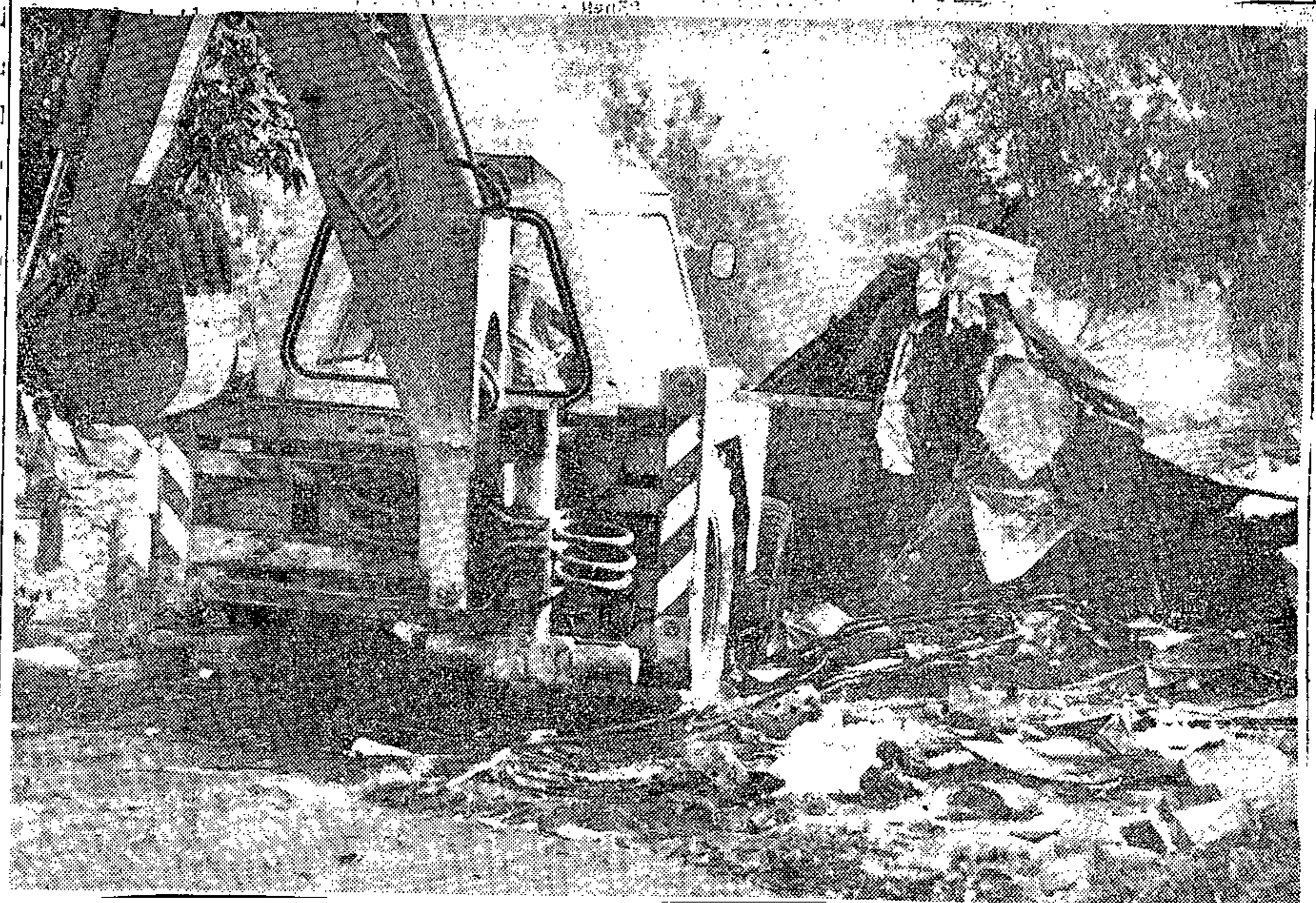
There seemed to be no solution to the housing shortage without foreign aid, Mr Sacke said.

The Secretary for Local Government, Mr S. Mgudlwa, was not available for comment on the Government's attitude to squatters. — DDR.

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This was home, but it becomes a wreck as a front-end loader moves in on one of the Umtata squatter shanties.



1. You are required to write five essays during the course of the year. The marks of the five essays plus the mid-year exam mark are added together and divided by six to give an average. This average mark counts a third of the final assessment. If you fail to do an essay without good cause (illness, etc.) you will be given 0 for the essay you have missed and this will obviously pull down your average severely.

2. The first essay is due to be handed in on April 7. The second essay will be written in class on June 17. The third essay will be due on July 17. The fourth essay will be due on August 21. The fifth essay will be due on September 23.

3. The essays will cover subjects in the following broad periods:

- (i) Africa before 1600
- (ii) Africa, 1600-1850
- (iii) The age of imperialism, 1850-1900
- (iv) The age of colonialism
- (v) The age of nationalism

4. Essays should be between 1 500 and 2 000 words in length. Please do not write more than 2 000 words.

5. We would like to follow the practice of most American universities and require all essays to be typed - but since South Africa is still relatively underdeveloped, we feel that we cannot insist on this point. We do, however, urge you most strongly to get your essays typed if you possibly can.

6. At the beginning of each essay you must list all the books you have consulted.

7. Whenever you make a quotation or refer to any author or fact, you must give your source, preferably as a footnote, showing author's name, brief title of book or article, and page number.

8. Plagiarism - taking other people's words and passing them off as your own is an inexcusable sin; if you try to get away with it, the chances are that you will be detected and marked down severely.

9. If you are feeling confused about the subject of your essay, or have difficulty in getting hold of books, please speak to one of the lecturers - they are here to help you.

10. Book supply: Normally all books required for essays are put on short loan. If you cannot get the books you need in the public libraries, remember that you can sometimes find relevant books in the public libraries, (Walter Street, Wynberg, Rondebosch, etc.) and also in the South African Public Library at the bottom of the Garden. The two best-stocked shops are Struik's, corner of Wake and Burg Street and Wessels', Main Road, Rondebosch. Try also Juta's, the Academy Bookshop and the Campus Bookshop.

In the suggested reading for the essays, books have been marked with asterisks

- * basic introduction
- ** more detailed account
- *** specialized study

You will find it advisable to begin with the one-star books and gradually make your way to the three-star ones.

FIRST ESSAY

1. Write a critical assessment of the primary sources available for one of the following:

- (a) Primary sources for the Iron Age
- (b) The African Iron Age
- (c) Records of South East Africa, vols. 3, 4
- (d) The East African Coast (a collection of contemporary documents)
- (e) Kilwa

For Mali and for Kongo

- * Vansina, J.
- ** Balogun, A.
- ** Lopes, D.
- *** Pinkerton, R.
- (available in the DDC)
- ** Beach, S.
- * Davidson, P.
- * Garibay, J.
- ** Hoffmann, H.
- * Ranger, T.
- * Shinnie, P.
- *** Thea, G.

For the East African City States

- * Ogotsa, (ed)
- ** Olivey, R. and Mathew, J.
- * Oliver, R. and Fagan, S.
- * Freeman-Grenville, G.S.P.

For the East African Coast

- *** Chittick, N.
- *** Ricks, J.N.

Koyana launches new Kei-Euro magazine

LONDON - The Transkeian Department of Foreign Affairs is to launch a new periodical at a press reception here today - part of an intensive campaign for Western recognition.

Mr Digby Koyana, Transkei's Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information, said the second issue of the department's "Voice of Transkei" magazine will be widely circulated in Western Europe for the first time. It deals mainly with Transkei's diplomatic break with South Africa.

One of Mr Koyana's appointments in London is a meeting with the foreign affairs spokesman of the Conservative Party. Mr John Davies

"I feel with the imminence of an election it is not unwise to keep in contact with the Conservatives," Mr Koyana said. "Their views on Southern Africa impress me as being positive and constructive."

Asked whether France was the European nation most likely to eventually recognise Transkei, Mr Koyana said only that his government was pushing ahead in all directions.

"We're pressing all the buttons because we're satisfied that if France or any other country took the step of recognition, others would follow fast."

Mr Koyana ruled out the establishment of diplomatic relations between

Transkei and Bophuthatswana. "I would categorically say there is no chance of that. Our goals are not common enough," he said.

He pointed out that Bophuthatswana disapproved of the Transkei government's decision to sever diplomatic ties with South Africa.

He also accused the British government of employing double standards in its dealings with Rhodesia's interim government and its refusal to recognise Transkei.

Mr Koyana is in London on the last leg of an extensive foreign tour. He is due to return to Umtata

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The African Iron Age
Records of South East Africa, vols. 3, 4
History of East Africa, vol. 1
Africa in the Iron Age
The East African Coast (a collection of contemporary documents)
Kilwa
Persian Gulf Seafaring and East Africa's 9-12th century African Historical Studies, II, 2

- malheureusement
- au coin de
- en retard
- a pied
- faire attention a

Kaiser warns Govt

RAM 12/7/78

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Own Correspondent

UMTATA.—Revolution was inevitable unless the South African Government changed its policies toward blacks, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima said yesterday.

The SABC's news commentary yesterday morning could have done nothing to ease the explosive racial situation, the Transkeian Prime Minister said at a Press conference.

The commentary, in which the SABC had tried to discredit Chief Gatsha Buthelezi for his speech in Grahamstown, should be treated with contempt, Chief Matanzima said.

The SABC was trying to create misunderstanding

between black leaders and tell the world, blacks in South Africa were satisfied, he said.

"Chief Buthelezi has made the point that blacks in South Africa will not tolerate anything less than full political equality with whites," he said, endorsing the views of the KwaZulu chief minister.

"People in Soweto are lying low. If they open their mouths they will be put in jail. People have been gagged and are not in a position to express their views. South Africa is using an iron hand to silence them.

"But don't deceive yourselves — you can't stop revolution in a dissatisfied community."

Chief Matanzima said

he did not wish to see a revolution, but it was inevitable unless the Government was willing to share with blacks.

"The so-called homelands are a fabrication and a fraudulent act whereby the voiceless majority are accorded patches of unconsolidated territory which ultimately consists of 13% of the land while whites have allocated to themselves 87% of valuable land.

"Transkeian land was defined long before 1910 and my people will not be satisfied until all their land has been restored to them.

"As long as South Africa indulges in ruthless oppression of her black people, the prospects of a revolution will continue to be enhanced," he said.

42. In a competitive market, price is determined exclusively by:

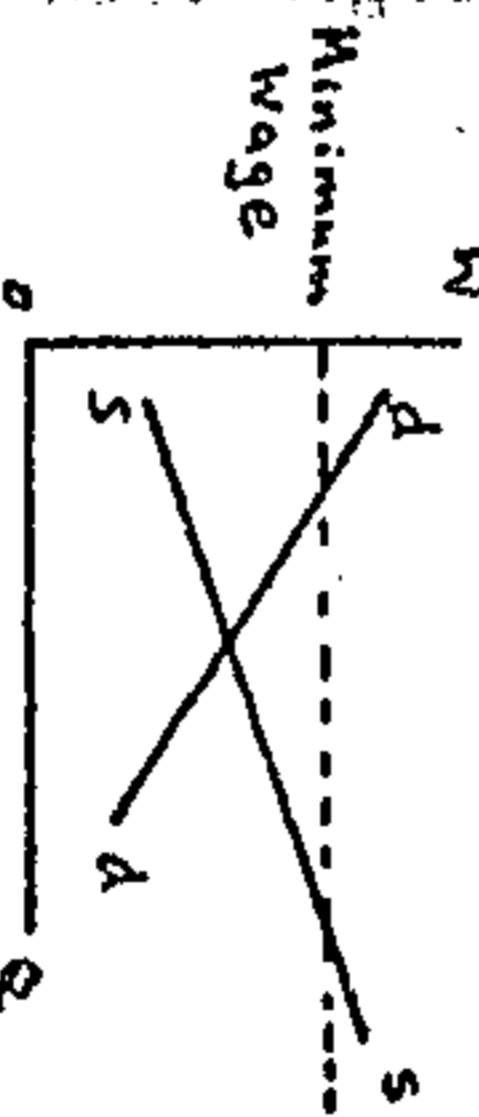
- (1) The costs of producing the good in question.
- (2) The supply of the good.
- (3) The decisions of the buyers as to how much they are willing to pay.
- (4) The interaction of tastes and demand.
- (5) None of the above.

47. Since we know that the amount sold is always equal to the amount bought:

- (1) We know that the market is always in equilibrium.
- (2) It is clear that the demand schedule slopes downward and the supply schedule slopes upward.
- (3) All other quantities and prices are irrelevant.
- (4) There is no tendency for prices to change.
- (5) None of the above are true.

- (1) A shift to the left of the demand curve for X together with a shift to the right of the supply curve for X tends:
 - (a) To increase the price of X; the effect upon the quantity exchanged is indeterminate.
 - (b) To increase the price of X and to increase the quantity exchanged.
 - (c) To decrease the price of X and to decrease the quantity exchanged.
 - (d) To decrease the price of X; the effect upon quantity exchanged is indeterminate.
 - (e) To make both the price of X and the quantity exchanged indeterminate.

49. In the following diagram, what happens when the minimum wage is increased:



- (1) Unemployment is reduced.
- (2) Unemployment is increased.
- (3) The demand schedule will shift either to the left or to the right.
- (4) The supply schedule will become steeper.
- (5) Both schedules will shift, but we cannot say how.

50. If the equilibrium market price of eggs was 20c a dozen, legislation which ruled that the minimum price of eggs could not be below 18c a dozen would:

- (1) Reduce the supply of eggs.
- (2) Increase the demand for eggs.
- (3) Cause a surplus of eggs.
- (4) Cause a shortage of eggs.
- (5) Have no effect.

Koyana: Berkeley not adviser

UMTATA — The former Conservative MP, Mr Humphry Berkeley, had arrogated to himself the title of political adviser to Transkei, the Foreign Minister, Mr Digby Koyana, said yesterday.

Mr Koyana stood by a statement he made in London last week, saying Mr Berkeley must stop using the title.

Mr Berkeley, 52, is on record as having said: "As soon as I was satisfied Paramount Chief Kaiser

Matanzima was genuinely against apartheid and that he wanted to break free from the stranglehold of Pretoria, I was only too happy to become political, constitutional and diplomatic adviser to Transkei."

Mr Koyana said yesterday: "He arrogated that title to himself. He's a promoter."

His job was to encourage the British Government and other organisations to forge

links with Transkei.

The Transkeian Government never had appointed a political adviser, let alone a foreign one, Mr Koyana said.

Mr Koyana said he had been prompted to deny Mr Berkeley's claim when he had heard reporters in London saying he used the title.

Mr Berkeley is currently paying his third visit to Transkei.

He decided to comment

on Mr Koyana's statement or reveal the purpose of his visit.

According to an impeccable source, he has tried to influence a top official to obtain an office on Government premises.

The source said this had been seen as an attempt by Mr Berkeley to entrench himself in the Government so he could be more closely associated with Transkei's political development. — DDR.

4. What do you do to solve these problems?

Do you discuss these problems with workers on this or on other farms?

Have you ever thought of joining together to get something changed?

To occasional and contract workers only

Will you try to come back to this farm?

Why/Why not?

POLICE HOLD U.S. STUDENT

UMTATA — A Negro student at the Harvard University in the United States doing research for his thesis in Transkei for a degree was yesterday held by the security police for questioning.

Mr. Moses Samuel Pinkston came to Transkei last month on recommendation of the Transkei Minister-at-Large, Mr.

Leslie Ngqondi Masimini who is based in Washington.

The head of the Security Police, Col. M. Ngceba, said Mr. Pinkston was arrested by the police while taking pictures of the prison at Ngqeleni.

He said an investigation was being conducted and would make no further comment.

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American student held in Transkei

UMTATA — A black American student doing research in Transkei for his thesis has been held by the Special Branch for questioning.

Mr Moses Pinkston of Harvard University was arrested while taking photos of a prison in Ngqeleni.

The head of the Special Branch, Col M. Ngceba, refused to comment further. He said the matter was being in-

vestigated.

Mr Pinkston came to Transkei last month on the recommendation of the Transkei Minister-at-large, Mr Leslie Masimini.

Mr Masimini arrived in Umtata last weekend from Washington and is believed to have approached the Special Branch about the matter.

Mr Masimini could not be contacted for comment yesterday. — DDR

20/2/78 DS 103
**Banned book:
academic freed**

UMTATA — The former principal of the Tanga High School near Butterworth, Mr Cecil Vanda, was found not guilty and discharged in the regional court here yesterday on a charge of possessing banned literature.

Last year Mr Vanda, who holds a history honours degree from London University and a business administration degree from Colorado University in America, was found in possession of the book, "Africa Must Unite" by Kwame Nkrumah. The book was banned in 1966 by the South African Government.

He pleaded not guilty

and said he was not aware the book was banned in Transkei.

Mr Vanda told the court that on arrival at the East London harbour from England in October last year, a member of the South African Security Police, assisted by customs officials, checked his trunk containing books.

The magistrate, Mr D. B. Muir, said Mr Vanda had been in England and had no knowledge the book was banned. He was found not guilty and discharged.

Mr Vanda has been held by the Security Police since November 4 last year. He was released after eight months

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DA

Transkei magazine released in Europe

UMTATA — A 35-page magazine devoted to the diplomatic break between Transkei and South Africa has been released in London, Zurich and Copenhagen.

The magazine, The Voice of Transkei, carries the text of Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima's announcement of the break and his reply to the South African Prime Minister's reaction.

It quotes Chief Matanzima as saying Mr Vorster "is still a victim of the 18th century white superiority mentality over black dominated, oppressed people and is unable to adjust his thinking to modern times."

The magazine also carries speeches by Transkei's Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Finance, Education and Local Government and contains reprinted articles selected from 11 overseas newspapers.

The introduction reads: "14.15 hrs, 10 April 1978. At this exact time and on this day, the Prime Minister of Transkei, Dr K. D. Matanzima, exploded a bomb in the Parliament of Transkei in Umtata — not a bomb to Transkeians because they expected it and were happy after the ex-

plosion."

It goes on to say: "As the Minister of Foreign Affairs put it, 'the announcement shook the bowels of the earth'."

The cover bears an illustration of the Transkei Coat of Arms under the magazine's title which is printed in bold capital letters. The magazine is sub-titled: "Break with South Africa" and designated "European Edition."

Its editor, deputy information secretary, Mr M. C. Mancotywa, said yesterday he was preparing a Transkei edition which would contain some additional information. It was expected to be released next month.

Mr Mancotywa said 10 000 copies of the European edition had been printed.

The magazine was published by the Transkei Government and printed in Britain at the Transkei Government's expense. He could not say how much it had cost.

It was the second publication of its kind, the first Voice of Transkei, published in 1977, dealt with a United Nations motion not to recognise Transkei.

Meanwhile, another

Voice of Transkei is being prepared by foreign affairs journalist, Mr M. Malilwana.

This publication is designed to be a medium for personal expression by Transkei citizens through poems, articles and interviews and is expected to have an Austrian edition.

A publication date has not been set. — DDR.

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SA tax law outlined for Transkei traders

EAST LONDON — Some Transkeians have been trying their luck, but not getting away with it — sales tax-wise.

An East London shop owner said he had been approached by a person claiming to be a Transkeian. The man had wanted to buy certain items without paying sales tax, saying this did not apply to Transkeians buying goods in South Africa.

(1) This was said yesterday to be the incorrect situation.

The Receiver of Revenue in East London, Mr J. D. Euvrard, said the law laid down that goods delivered or consigned to Transkei or any other independent state could be sold free of the four per cent sales tax.

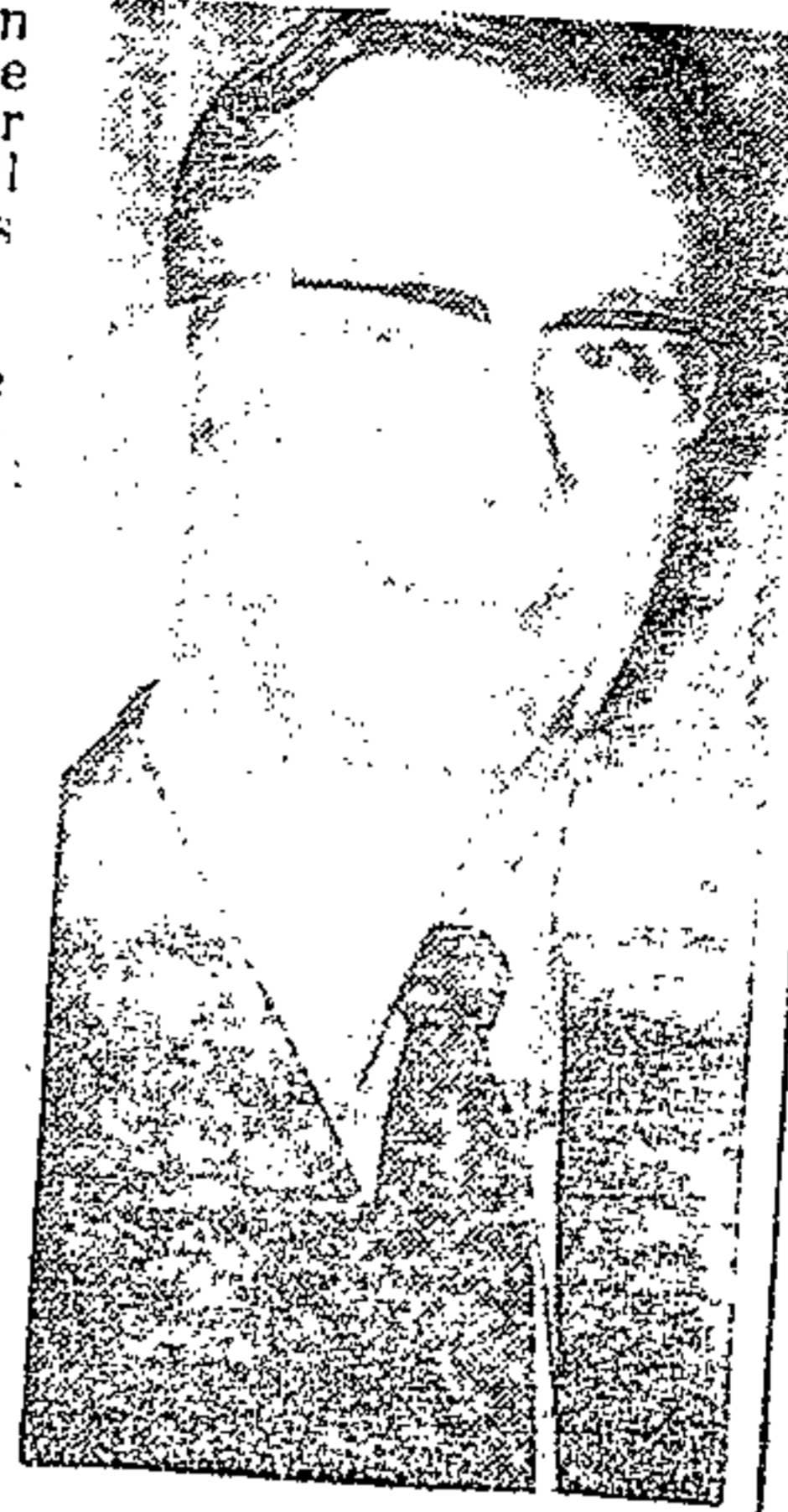
"Provided the seller is satisfied the buyer is

trading in the goods in Transkei and that the goods he is buying are for resale, the seller can sell the goods free of sales tax," Mr Euvrard said.

If the seller knew the buyer, he could sell the items without the buyer producing a vendor's certificate.

The same applied in Transkei, which also introduced the four per cent sales tax on July 3, the Commissioner for Inland Revenue, Mr M. Pretorius, said from Umtata yesterday.

"The same position applies here as it does in South Africa," Mr Pretorius said. "The buyer must produce a vendor's certificate from either myself or Mr Euvrard, and then only if the commodity is for resale." — DDR



MR EUVRARD . . . seller must be satisfied.

- VAC
- 15. R. GRA
- D.J. E
- 14. L. MAC
- 13. W.B. YI
- 12. T. HUG
- 11. D.H. LA
- 10. D.H. LA
- 9. W.B. YEA
- VAC
- 8. W. STEVEN
- 7. W. STEVENS
- 6. S. COLERIDGE
- 5. W. WORDSWORTH
- C. AIKEN
- R. GRAVES
- 4. L. FERLINGHETTI
- R. GRAVES
- Z. HERBERT
- 3. E. COMRINGER
- 2. W. BLAKE
- WEEKS 1. W. BLAKE*

(N.B. This programme can be altered by common consent as we go along. It's been drawn up so that you'll know what to prepare for tuts, in case you forget/are absent.)

- The Echoing Green (p8) Laughing Song (p12)
- Nurses Song (p17) Night (p15) The Sick Rose (p27)
- The Lilly (p29) The Nurse's Song (p26) London (p31)
- The Garden of Love (p30) The Tyger (p28)
- (* page numbers from Everyman edition.)
- Words are shadows (ronoed sheets)
- I would like to describe (ronoed sheets)
- The Corner-knot (Albatross p604)
- Constantly Rishing Absurdity (ronoed sheets)
- In broken images (ronoed sheets)
- This image or another (ronoed sheets)
- Preface to the lyrical Ballads (Oxford Wordsworth Poetical Works p. 734 ff)
- Goody Blake & Harry Gill (ditto p 420)
- Biographia Literaria (Extracts on short loan Chs.14,15 & 18)
- The Idea of Order at Key West (ronoed sheets)

Transkei cuts

N.M. 20/7/75

down State

departments

(103)

UMTATA — The Transkei Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, is to head the departments of Foreign Affairs and of Information from August 1, he announced here yesterday.

He said he would retain the premiership and the Department of Public Service Commission.

Former Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr. Digby Koyana, is to take charge of the Justice and Prisons Departments.

The Deputy-Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, who held both the Justice and Prisons departments, would now head the Defence and Police departments.

Chief Kaiser Matanzima said since Transkei had broken diplomatic links with South Africa and had no relations with any other country, there was not much need for the foreign affairs department to have so many offices, officers and responsibility.

In future there would only be a Department of External Relations which would fall under his control and there would be 17 instead of 18 departments.

He said the new arrangement would remain in force until Transkei won relations with other countries. (Sapa.)

UNIPRESS

ander

- (k) Jaarlikse betaling: kontant
- (j) Jaarlikse tydperk gewerk (dae of weke)
- (i) Werk wat vir boer gedurende skoolgedoen word (b.v. vakansies)
- (h) Skool (naam, soort, distrik en afstand van plaas)
- (g) Nou op skool?
- (f) Skooljare voltooi
- (e) Woonplek
- (d) Geslag
- (c) Ouderdom
- (b) Verwantskap aan werker
- (a) Name (eerste name alleenlik)

1 2 3 4 5 6

15. Aantal afhanklikes (gesinslede op plaas of erens anders vir wie werker moe sorg)

Werkerssonderhede (4)

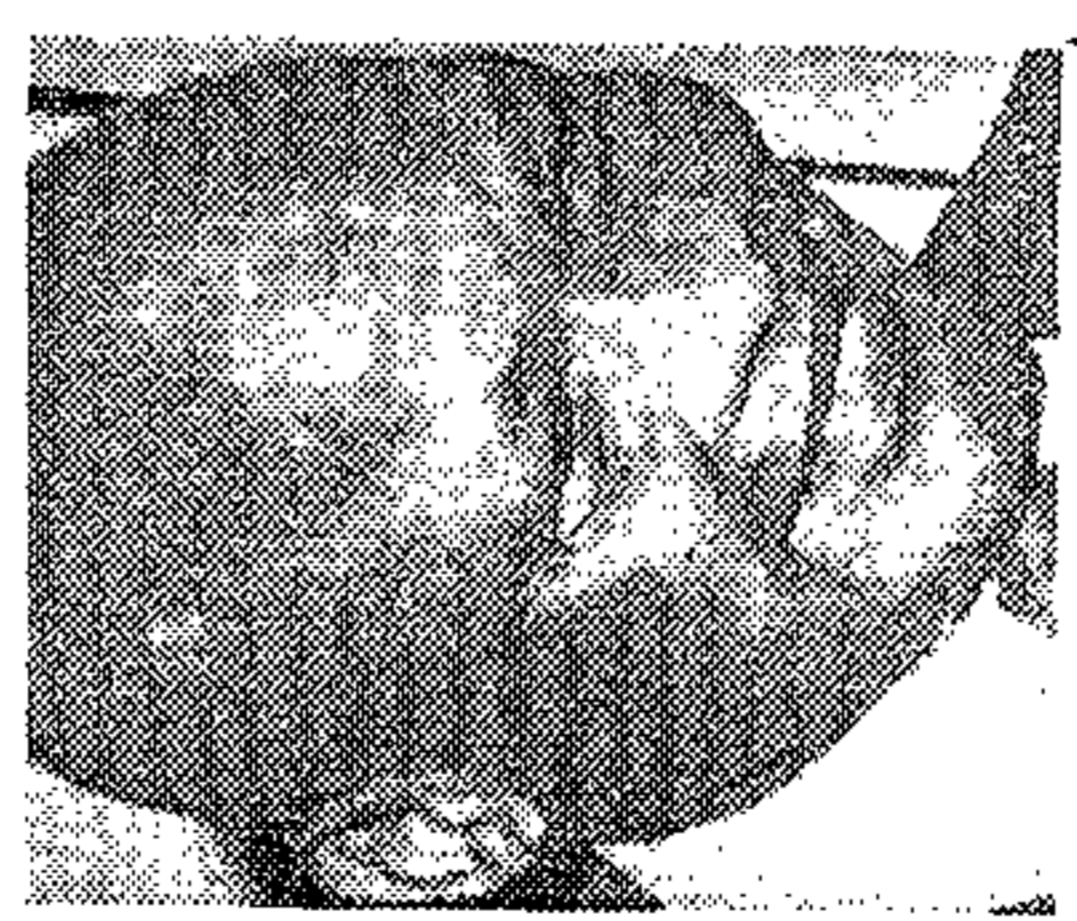
duties especially required by loyalty to the Church. Not to mention other cases: the way you have observed your promises in the Milan affair, made through your mother and through bishops, our colleagues, whom we sent to you, and what your intentions were in making them is evident to all. Leave wounds upon wounds — you have handed over

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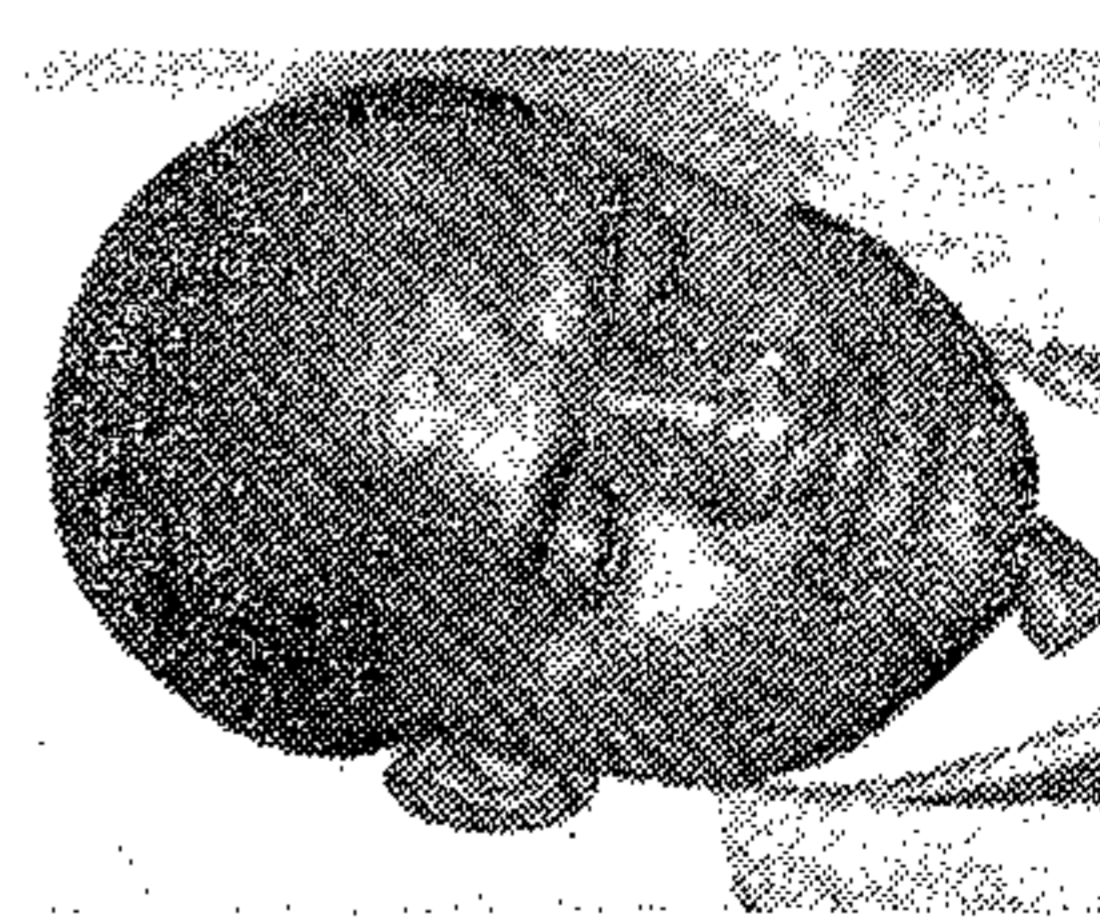
Transkei Cabinet reshuffle



CHIEF KAISER . . . takes over Foreign Affairs.



CHIEF GEORGE . . . Minister of Defence.



MR KOYANA . . . moved to Justice.

UMTATA — A Cabinet reshuffle designed to do away with Transkei's Foreign Affairs Department was announced by the Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, yesterday.

Chief Matanzima will hand over his Defence portfolio to his brother, Deputy Prime Minister George Matanzima, and take over Mr Digby Koyana's Foreign Affairs portfolio on August 1.

Mr Koyana will take Chief George's Justice and Prisons portfolios and Chief George will retain his Police portfolio.

Other Cabinet posts remain unchanged.

Chief Kaiser said the new appointments had

been made for the sake of economy. In due course, the Foreign Affairs Department would become a branch of the Prime Minister's Department, leaving the government with 17 departments instead of 18.

Since independence Transkei had had relations with only one country — South Africa. He said after the diplomatic break, Transkei had had no foreign relations and the

Foreign Affairs Department, with its large staff, was a waste of money. "The position can be reviewed as and when Transkei has foreign relations," he said. Asked if the reshuffle had anything to do with an apparent clash between Mr Koyana and Mr Humphrey Berkeley, formerly known as Transkei's political adviser, Chief Matanzima said: "Nothing at all."

Mr Koyana, an advocate by profession, said he was elated to know he would be returning to the legal world and the change would fulfil a wish he had held since the start of his Cabinet career. "But I have enjoyed the challenge presented by the Foreign Affairs portfolio. Here I was as an advocate with a good case on my hands, bashing it in the face of opposition."

He said he would continue to have Transkei's struggle for recognition at heart. — DDR.

Transkeian for PO

EAST LONDON (103) The post of Deputy Postmaster General in Transkei has been filled by a Transkeian and not by the former Control Officer for Port Elizabeth, Mr J. Bekker.

This was stated by the Transkei Postmaster General, Mr Chris Maree, yesterday. He denied a report released by the public relations department in the Eastern Cape that Mr Bekker was to be his deputy.

"The former deputy secretary for finance, Mr D. M. Gqoboka, has already been appointed," he said.

Mr Bekker was moving to Transkei in an advisory capacity to assist in training Mr Gqoboka. — DDR

steam engine—the decisive invention of that revolution, the source of power vastly greater than men, or horses, or waterwheels could provide. What has been called the “invention of invention” multiplied the number of devices used in the production of goods: while in the century between 1660 and 1760, the average number of patents granted in England was sixty, in the years between 1760 and 1790, that number rose to three hundred twenty-five. This was the period in which the factory began to emerge, and the factory—a central building with machinery, on which workers converged for stated periods of time—was an invention like that of the steam engine. The factory demanded something new: the regular employment of labor. It put a premium on what came to be called “industrial discipline”—the workingman’s ability and willingness to report for work on schedule, every day, for the machines were voracious and could not stand idle. These moral and psychological requirements went hand in hand with improvements in commercial and banking techniques which eased the transfer of funds, and with the agglomeration of sprawling industrial cities, in which the working population clustered in increasing numbers—and increasing misery.

In some industries, notably in textiles, these spectacular improvements were truly revolutionary. John Kay’s flying shuttle, patented in 1733, cut the number of weavers needed to work the loom from two to one. In about 1764, James Hargreaves invented the spinning jenny, a modern mechanical version of the spinning wheel. His first version permitted the simultaneous working of eight spindles; in 1770, when the jenny was patented, it was capable of handling sixteen. The year before, the gifted Richard Arkwright had patented the water frame, and ten years later, in 1779, Samuel Crompton patented the spinning mule. These two inventions permitted the spinning of fine and coarse yarns in unprecedented, hitherto almost unimaginable quantities. And, significantly enough, in 1785 Watt’s steam engine was harnessed to these devices, and factory mass production of cloth was under way. Yet, despite all this, the Industrial Revolution was a slow and uneven growth. It began in England: Germany saw its first steam engine in 1785, and factories in France long remained small. And even in England, the factory town did not spring up overnight: by 1790 there were still fewer than a thousand spinning jennies in operation. The old commercial mentality, the old handicraft industries, and the old small-scale enterprise were tenacious survivals. Through the eighteenth century, Europe remained a predominantly rural society.

This in itself was not a sign of stagnation. There was no rigid separation between agricultural and industrial occupations; before the age of the factory, employers of labor depended largely on the domestic system. They engaged workers, rural and urban, to do their work at home. This held true for England, the mother of industrial society, as well as all across central Europe. In the rural districts of Bohemia, there were more than two hundred thousand domestic workers spinning flax; in the Swiss canton of Glarus there were more than

thirty-four thousand domestic spinners across the countryside. Most of these rural industrial workers were women.³⁹

Moreover, like the industrial sector of Europe, rural life, too, felt the bracing breath of innovation. Viscount Townshend acquired the nickname Turnip Townshend for his experiments with introducing turnips, which served as fodder for livestock, fed nitrogen to the soil, and facilitated crop rotation; his dual career—politics and scientific farming—is in many ways characteristic of the style congenial to the English peerage. But not all experimental, “improving” farmers were noblemen. Jethro Tull, a gentleman farmer, was something of a crank and professional in

use of deep and straight plow. Robert Bakewell, a tenant farmer, immense utility of controlled breeding. Nearly all these innovations of common land, on which the cattle and the rural poor squatted more efficiently. Enclosure had protests from reformers appeared at a vastly increased pace—dislocations and protests increased the enclosure movement ill progress: procedures that benefited be paid for, and it is normally voices heard or their will felt.

In England, agricultural improvement the Continent, but even in Europe resistance. The once popular resistance to the proverbial conservatism of Hierarchies of wealth and status pronounced. In England, the great landlords; their incomes cent £50,000. Next in line were enough to approach the per incomes ranging from £100 ordinary, middling landed gentry £300 and £1000 a year. The prosperous than that far larger bring them as little as £30, or £30 to £50,000, offers a prospect cottage to palace. Yet even here comprehend the whole spectrum of English rural life: below the petty freeholder with his £50 or £75 a year were the mass of tenant farmers, some of

Own Correspondent

UMTATA. — A Transkeian police constable ordered a Natal man to steal a van for him, the Umtata Regional Court heard yesterday.

Mr Patrick Taku Mkize, 30, told the court he had stolen a light delivery vehicle for Const Petros Makaya in May from the Westville Country Club in 1977.

Mr Mkize pleaded guilty to a charge of car theft but not guilty to one of obstructing the course of justice by stealing a car from police custody.

His pleas were accepted by the prosecutor, Mr D Houston-Barnes.

The magistrate, Mr T A Moll, jailed him for 2½ years.

Const May, who faced

Police 25/5/78
103
told me
to steal
—accused

similar charges, pleaded not guilty to both and was remanded to August 29.

Mr Mkize told the court Const May had questioned him at Qorana and accused him of stealing a car. He said Const May told him he would let him go if he stole a van for him.

After delivering the van to Const May, he was ordered by a man called Mr Puntu — an associate of Const May — to steal another car.

When he reported to Const May after an unsuccessful attempt to steal another car in Durban, Const May said his lieutenant had questioned him about the van. The van had been taken into police custody.

Const May then stole the van from the police and told him to dispose of it.

“I took the vehicle to a kraal at Engcobo and scrapped it,” Mr Mkize said.

Mr Houston-Barnes said what Mr Mkize had told the court revealed a scandalous and sordid state of affairs.

³⁹ See Anderson, *Europe in the Eighteenth Century*, 65.

or local epidemics, had their part to play: when the times of trouble had subsided, deferred marriages took place in large numbers, and the number of births following upon them swelled the population. One significant factor in eighteenth-century population growth was the call for working hands. "What is essentially necessary to a rapid increase of population," Malthus wrote, "is a great and continued demand for labour." Demographic and economic factors reinforced one another; certainly Europe at the end of the eighteenth century was drastically different from what it had been a hundred years before. Behind these general observations stand concrete, often terrible experiences. Cruelty, destitution, infanticide (a favorite way of disposing of illegitimate babies) remained wholesale killers. "It is not uncommon, I have frequently been told, for a mother to strangle her own child, or to throw it into the sea, or to bury it in a hole in the wall, or to expose it to the cold winds of winter." The death of an infant was a common occurrence in the poor. Goethe, who visited England in 1770, later could not recall how many children he saw who had been abandoned. And the high mortality rate of the eighteenth century, coupled with the fact that parents may have given numbers to their own infants, makes it difficult to know how many children my brother Edward, the illegitimate son of the Countess of Arundel, had. The name of the Countess's illegitimate son was Edward, the illegitimate son of the Countess of Arundel.

Well informed sources say the Austrian representative arrived here last Wednesday for what is the first known visit of any Western government official to this country since it became independent in October 1976. The governmental contact is a prelude to a major investment undertaking in Transkei by one of Austria's largest industrial complexes, Steyr-Daimler-Puch.

MAJOR PROJECT

Steyr-Daimler-Puch intends to launch a major investment project according to the "Post," involving the manufacture of bicycles and farming equipment as well as some other projects that they "cannot talk about." According to sources close to the firm, the Austrian company also manufactures firearms, but will not produce them here because of Transkei's disputed status.

Whatever the hierarchical government was in the hands of the few who governed in behalf of the few. Republics and monarchies alike were what they had traditionally been—chised and disfranchised, remained wide. It was spanned by a few narrow and precarious bridges bearing the one-way traffic of charity and the two-way traffic of social mobility: the ruin of old and the rise of new families. But this, though bankers moved upward, their financial success the ticket to social ascent. But to speak of a "rising bourgeoisie" is to neglect a fact of central significance: by

³¹ See Gibbon's *Autobiography* (ed. Dero A. Saunders, 1961), 53; for a correction of this report, see D. M. Low, *Gibbon's Journal* to January 28th, 1763 (n.d.), xxix.

buying rural properties and marrying his children into the gentry or the aristocracy, the affluent bourgeois did not rise—he disappeared. He himself might acquire a patent of nobility; many merchants, including prosperous slave traders in the French port cities, did. And if he failed, his offspring succeeded. As Daniel Defoe, the vigorous spokesman for the English bourgeoisie, put it in 1726, in *The Complete English Tradesman*: "Trade in England makes gentlemen, and has peopled this nation with gentlemen; for the tradesmen's children, or at least their grandchildren, come to be as good gentlemen, statesmen, Parliament men, privy counsellors, judges, bishops and noblemen, as those of the highest birth and the most ancient families." Even the elder Pitt, the Great Commoner, accepted a peerage after he resigned in 1741.

FIRST WESTERN PLUNGE? Austria in Secret visit to Transkei

TELETYPE — An Austrian government official is secretly visiting Transkei as part of an effort by the State to break out of its diplomatic isolation.

The venture is apparently so under wraps that even South Africans, seconded to work with the Transkei Development Corporation, knew nothing about it according to the Washington Post.

Minister Mr Digby Koyana claimed that since the country broke its relations with South Africa there has been "a steady but sure rise towards acceptability" for Transkei.

He expressed the oft-repeated sentiment of officials here that recognition for the Transkei is a matter of getting someone to dive into the cold water first and that sooner or later the tide will change.

It is unlikely Austria would open formal diplomatic ties with Transkei, but the visit is significant as a diplomatic "first" for Transkei in its quest for diplomatic ties in the world community.

propaganda, so the wages are high, "we shall always find the workmen more active, diligent, and a device for ensuring high productivity; it was sheer "liberal reward" merely of the produce of their own labour as to be themselves tolerably well fed, clothed, and lodged." But this was the voice of the radical Enlightenment; other, harsher voices were more representative of the age: "Everyone but an idiot knows," Arthur Young, the influential writer on western European agriculture, said in 1771, "that the lowest classes must be kept poor or they will

³² Franklin L. Ford, *Strasbourg in Transition, 1648-1789* (1958), 15.

them respectable yeomen, many of them sturdy laborers, and many others miserable squatters dependent on the landowners for charity, and poaching.

In France, the hierarchy was steeper still, and the condition of the poor, large as the population was, far larger than Britain's—about five times as large as the rural population of England. The church, which made up a vanishingly small minority of the French population, owned 5 percent to 10 percent of that land. This was considerably less than the 15 percent of that land which the nobility, the great landowners, and the church owned in England. The nobility, which totaled 1.5 percent of the French population, owned 20 percent of the land, another striking disproportion. Well-to-do bourgeois, holding farms normally on the outskirts of the towns in which they lived, owned another third of the land. The French population owned 20 percent of the land, another striking disproportion. Well-to-do bourgeois, holding farms normally on the outskirts of the towns in which they lived, owned another third of the land.

perhaps eleven million French peasants were sharecroppers at the mercy of their neighbors and the price of bread and five million more were condemned to a life of intermittent labor, migratory work, banditry, and starvation. Most of these peasants were tenants of the land, and their obligations: rents to the landlord, a variety of payments, dating back to medieval times for such "privileges" as the use of the local wine press or the local mill, and a host of taxes to the government. When Arthur Young traveled through France in the years from 1787 to 1789 he was amazed at the low productivity of French agriculture, appalled at the "unproductive state of the labouring poor," and constrained to observe that the average French peasant's life was irretrievably low. They were "content merely to live."

If French peasants suffered in comparison with the English yeomanry, they were at least legally better off than the peasants on Prussian, Hapsburg, or Russian lands. While about a million French peasants were in

40 See G. E. Mingay, *English Landed Society in the Eighteenth Century* (1963).
41 For the French population of the eighteenth century, see p. 291.
42 See Robert and Elborg Forster, eds., *European Society in the Eighteenth Century* (1969), 108 ff.

twenty—were serfs, the vast majority of eastern European peasants lived in legals bondage in Austria, they suffered under heavy and growing exactions from their nobles. In Austria, they suffered under heavy and growing exactions from their nobles. In Austria, they suffered under heavy and growing exactions from their nobles.

Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON.—The condemned killers of a Transkei university professor are still at large and considered "highly dangerous," following their mysterious escape from Umtata's maximum security death-cell yesterday. Dan Nunu (31) and Mzwandile Yenana (25) had been awaiting execution for the murder last year of Professor Hendrik

Truter, Professor of Afrikaans at the University of Transkei. One of them had appealed to the Chief Justice in Bloemfontein for leave to appeal, and was awaiting his reply when the two broke out early yesterday. Four prison officials are being questioned by the police in connection with the break-out. Police consider the two

men desperate and highly dangerous, and have warned the public not to attempt to catch the men should they be seen but to alert the nearest police station. Early today Transkei's Police Commissioner, Brigadier Elliot Gwele, said police had launched a nation-wide hunt for the killers and he was confident they would be successful.

The Star Tuesday July 25 1978

5

Manhunt on for escaped killers

103

In a general and gradual process, the peasants were protected. She did peasant in general and gradual process, the peasants were protected. She did peasant in general and gradual process, the peasants were protected.

Furthermore, it was customary to require of the forced-labor peasants certain payments in kind—poultry, eggs, meat, honey, homespun cloth, and the like.

I AROTSIIH NVCTRELV

43 The Hapsburg Empire, 1790-1918 (1969), 66. For the reign of Maria Theresa's son, Joseph II, see p. 427 below.

Transkei Killers

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25/7/78

JA

On the Run

UMTATA — An international alert has been raised and police are scouring Transkei for two men who escaped from the death cell at Umtata prison early yesterday.

The men are Bandanile (Dan) Nunu, 31, of Mdantsane, and Mzwandile Yenana, 25, of Nkanga location near Willowvale.

They were sentenced to death in the Supreme Court here on January 30 for the murder of Prof Hendrik Truter, professor of Afrikaans at the University of Transkei.

Nunu and Yenana escaped from a maximum-security section of the prison at about 3 am yesterday — just over a year after the murder.

Prof Truter was found dead in a ditch with a stab wound in his chest on July 10 last year.

Transkei's CID chief, Col D. Nkalitshana, said police and prison officials were "out in full force" in a nation-wide hunt for the killers.

Roadblocks had been set up in various parts of the country and search parties were combing rural areas. All border posts had been alerted and "we have informed contacts in and out of

Transkei."

He said Nunu and Yenana were highly dangerous.

"You can imagine the desperation of a man who has escaped after being sentenced to death," he added.

Police were not following any particular lead, but they had found the condemned men's prison clothes dumped at the sports stadium at Ngangelizwe township near here.

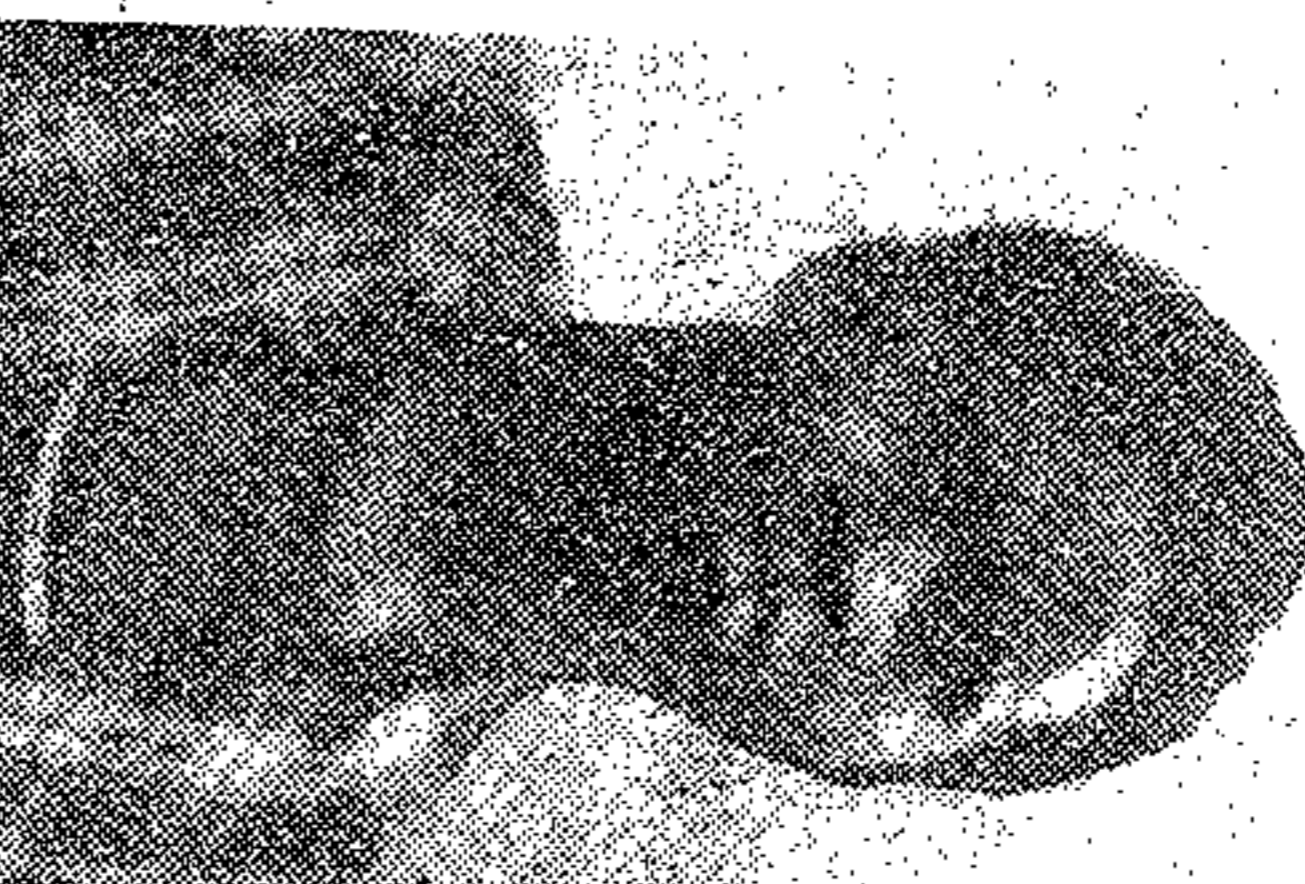
Col Nkalitshana said a link between the jailbreak and the discovery of a burnt-out car near Umtata yesterday morning was unlikely.

The car had a Transvaal registration and had been found facing Umtata.

The commissioner of Prisons, Brig A. Salukazana, said four prison officials were being questioned in connection with the escape. More details would be released later.



BANDANILE NUNU



MZWANDILE YENANA

He appealed to anyone seeing the men not to try to apprehend them, but to report to the nearest police station immediately.

Col Nkalitshana said Nunu was slightly slimmer and taller than Yenana and could be identified by a tattoo on his left arm. It

was of a heart with a dagger through it. Yenana had a darker complexion than that of his accomplice.

Shortly before the escape, Nunu petitioned the Chief Justice in Bloemfontein for leave to appeal. — DDR.

Burnt car picture, page 15.

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Prison officials held after killers' escape

UMTATA — Five prison officials have been detained following the escape of two men from Umtata Prison's death cell early Monday morning.

And Prof Hendrik Truter's killers, Badanile Nunu, 31, and Mzwandile Yenana, 25, were still at large yesterday.

The chief of the Transkei CID, Col D. Nkalitshana, said there was still no trace of them.

The Commissioner of Prisons, Brig A. Salukazana, said there was a strong suspicion prison staff had aided the

condemned men.

A window bar to one of the cells had been sawn and a bar to the other had been bent, but he was not entirely satisfied Nunu and Yenana had escaped through the windows.

He was certain they had unlocked several gates on their way out of prison. Three keys were missing, but he was not sure how many they had used.

There was no trace of any tools which might have been used to cut and bend the window bars.

Brig Salukazana and Col Nkalitshana have appeal-

ed to anyone seeing Nunu and Yenana not to try to apprehend them but to report to the nearest police station immediately.

They have been described as "desperate and dangerous."

They were sentenced to death by Mr Justice Rose-Innes in the Supreme Court here on January 30 for the murder of Prof Truter, Professor of Afrikaans at the University of Transkei, who was found dead in a ditch with a stab wound in his chest on July 10 last year. — DDR.

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- 3.7.1 Elke Sondag in die maand; Dankoffers: 3.7
- 3.6 Spreekuur met leraar in kerkantoor: Elke Woensdag van 6.00 - 7.30 nm (voor biduur); delik na biduur; 3.6
- 3.5 Doop- en Tugkommisste vierde Woensdag in die maand. Voornemende doopouers stel hul wyksouderling in kennis en ontmoet die kommissste saam met die ouderling omiddelik na biduur; 3.5
- 3.4 Doop: Eerste Sondag in die maand 10.30 vm; 3.4
- 3.3 Nagmaatlertings elke 2 maande om die beurt 10.30 vm en 6.00 nm; 3.3
- 3.2 Kerkraadsbiduur en Broederlike onderhoud in die maand tussen in, op die derde Sondag in die maand 5.00 nm; 3.2
- 3.1 Kerkraadsvergadering elke tweede maand, derde Saterdag in die maand 2.00 nm; 3.1
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GEWONE VERGADERING

Mdantsane man: I fled detention

UMTATA — An Mdantsane man who has arrived here claims he was forced to flee to Transkei because he feared he would be detained under Proclamation 252 of the Ciskei Government.

He says, as a Transkei citizen, he had refused to hand over his reference book on the eve of the Ciskei general election or pay R1 to supporters of the Ciskei National Independence Party.

He is Mr Horatius Dzulane, a warder at Fort Glamorgan Prison in East London.

He claimed here that members of the Security Police visited his house several times when he was not present. He says they left a message with his wife that she should tell him that "the boys from Cambridge came to collect him."

The three men who came to his house, had however, refused to identify themselves, he said.

On Friday night, said Mr Dzulane, a police van and a car stopped in front of his house at Mdantsane. He ran away and slept in the veld that night.

"I managed to raise money from friends who put me into the boot of a car and drove me out of East London," Mr Dzulane said. "I got a lift in another car that took me to Umtata."

Mr Dzulane said before the Ciskei general elections, CNIP women supporters approached him in his house and demanded his reference book and a R1 subscription fee.

"They told me the Chief Minister, Mr Sebe, wanted the reference book and the R1."

He refused and the two women left after warning him that after the elections they would deal with him severely.

"I have left my wife and children at Mdantsane. I fear for their safety," he said.

Col A. P. van der Merwe, Security Police chief in East London, said last night his men were definitely not investigating the activities of any prison warder.

He knew the prison authorities or the CID were investigating the activities of a prison warder, but he could not recollect whether the man investigated was Mr Dzulane.

The Divisional Criminal Investigating Officer on the Border, Col J. H. Fourie, was not available for comment last night. — DDR.

week of the

property rights" (May 1967)

Journal of Law and Economics 1974) 357-376

Journal of Law and Economics 1973) 11-34

Journal of the bees: an economic investigation.

Journal of Property Rights (Mass., 1974)

Journal of Economic Literature 1972) 1137-1162
Journal of recent literature
Journal of Economic Literature
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Essays are to second quarter

Demsetz, H.

Coase, R.

Cheung, S.

Furubotn, E. and

Furubotn, E. and

References:

Discuss the importance of the concept of "property rights" in explaining economic behaviour and performance.

ESSAY NO. 2

ECONOMICS II

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS

D.J. Rees

1978

26/7/78 (103)

Transkei judge in hospital

UMTATA — The Chief Justice of Transkei, Mr Justice Munnik, has been admitted to the Groote Schuur Hospital in Cape Town for examination.

He was admitted last week. Judge Munnik will not undergo an operation, but will receive further treatment at the hospital.

"It is hoped he will resume work at the Supreme Court in September," Mr Justice Rose-Innes said.

He said it was not necessary to appoint an acting judge and he would deal with Supreme Court work during Mr Justice Munnik's absence. —
DDR.

Truter killers may be in Lesotho

27/78
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103

UMTATA — Prof Hendrik Truter's killers, might have fled Transkei, CID chief, Col D. Nkhalatshana, said yesterday.

"Lesotho or Swaziland cannot be ruled out," he said.

The possibility that Bandedile (Dan) Nunu, 31, and Mzwandile Yenana, 25, might have fled to

South Africa was less likely. Col Nkhalatshane said.

Pass laws were bound to impede their movement.

The Divisional CI officer in East London, Col J. Fourie, said: "All we really know is what we have read in the newspapers. But all our men are on the alert"

Col Nkhalatshane said his men were continuing to probe all avenues, but there had not been any reports from the public and they had no leads to follow.

Nunu, of Mdantsane, and Yenana, of Nkanga near Willowvale, were sentenced to death on January 30 for murdering

Prof Truter, Professor of Afrikaans at the University of Transkei.

He was found stabbed to death on July 10 last year.

The men escaped from Umtata Prison's death row and five prison officials have been held in connection with the escape. — DDR.

Essays are to be handed to tutors during the first week of the second quarter.

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References:

Furbotn, E. and Pejovich: "Property rights and economic theory: A survey of recent literature" *Journal of Economic Literature* (December 1972) 1137-1162

Furbotn, E. and Pejovich: The Economics of Property Rights (Cambridge, Mass., 1974)

Cheung, S.: "The fable of the bees: an economic investigation", *Journal of Law and Economics* (April 1973) 11-34

Coase, R.: "The lighthouse in economics" *Journal of Law and Economics* (October 1974) 357-376

Demsetz, H.: "Toward a theory of property rights" *American Economic Review* (May 1967) 347-373

Discuss the importance of the concept of "property rights" in explaining economic behaviour and performance.

Doctor forced out in row

28/7/78
2nd Edition
Ludaba

98
103

UMTATA — The only doctor at a Flagstaff hospital has left after nine years, following a dispute with tribesmen.

Now tribesmen who held an unauthorised meeting at the hospital, Holy Cross have been reprimanded by the Minister of Health, Mr G. T. Vika.

Dr W. I. Jardin, was given leave by the Department of Health when the situation at the hospital became tense.

There is no doctor at the hospital and the department is trying to get doctors from the United Kingdom to take up posts there.

Mr Vika and his deputy, Chief D.D.P. Ndamase, held a meeting with tribesmen and staff members of the hospital.

Mr Vika told the tribesmen they had no right to interfere with hospital administration and to hold unauthorised meetings on the hospital grounds. He told staff members it was against government regulation to disseminate distorted in-

formation to the public for their selfish ends and to cause unrest.

When the matter was reported to his department an official addressed the tribesmen at two separate meetings but the situation remained tense.

During the meeting with Mr Vika tribesmen demanded that Dr Jardin leave the hospital at once.

Mr Vika told the tribesmen that if there was any maladministration they should report to the authorities concerned.

"You have no right to hold unauthorised meetings on the hospital grounds and pressure the doctor to leave," Mr Vika said. They should make any complaints to the proper authorities.

When Mr Vika announced Dr Jardin had been transferred the tribesmen clapped hands in jubilation.

Mr Vika said plans were underway for four doctors from United Kingdom to assume duties at the hospital at the beginning of August.

White homes sold for a song

By PETER MANN

THE Transkei Government is said to be selling houses formerly owned by whites in Umtata to Government officials at incredibly low prices.

The man in charge of allocating the houses is Mr S. Mgudla, Secretary for Local Government.

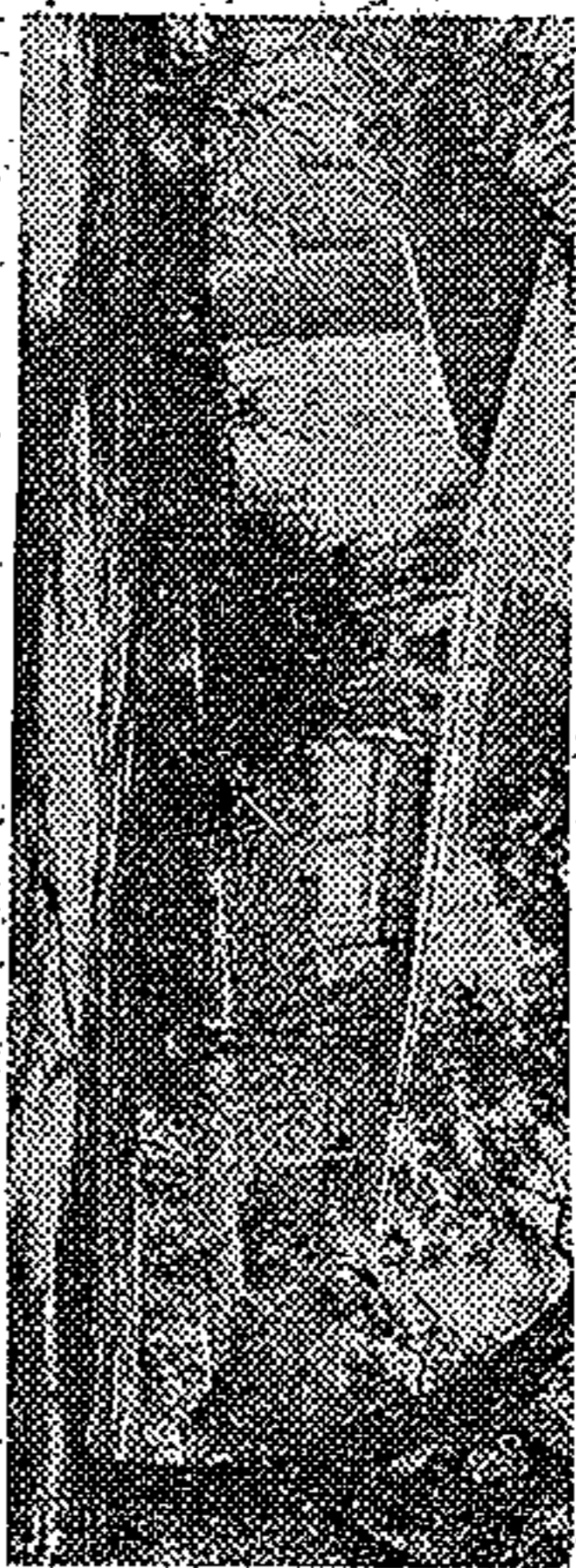
Mr. Mgudla is said to have bought a house for R2 800. In 1972 the South African Government paid R44 000 for the house, which is in Umtata's exclusive Delville Road next to the golf course.

The houses that are being sold were handed to Transkei as a gift by the

South African Government at the time of independence in 1976. The gift cost South African taxpayers millions of rands and represented the amount spent by the South African Bantu Trust which bought out whites who wanted to leave Umtata.

Only one of the subsequent sales of the South African Bantu Trust properties has been registered in the deeds office in Umtata.

And searches in the deeds office by a SUNDAY TRIBUNE reporter this week caused an angry official to warn: "The Prime



Mr J. D. Zeka's house

Minister gets very angry when journalists look at the deeds."

Other startling claims which emerged during the investigation were:

The purported sale of a house on the corner of Park Avenue and Delville Road to the Secretary for

Justice and Prisons, Mr J. D. Zeka, for R2 100. Although his wife has told several people that this was the price, Mr Zeka denies this.

In 1963 the South African Government paid R12 000 for the house. Its value has more than

doubled since. The municipal value of the house is R30 270.

The purchase of a house at 12 Eagle Street by the Secretary for Education, Mr T. M. Mbambisa.

Mr Mbambisa paid R5 050 for the six-roomed house. It has a municipal value of R10 160. In 1969 the South African Bantu Trust paid R3 500 for it.

In addition several other Government officials are either living in houses bought by the South African Bantu Trust, are interested in buying them.

A source close to the Department of Local Government said there was a long list of Govern-

ment officials who had bought or were buying houses.

"The prices are all between R2 000 and R3 000," the source said.

Prime Minister Matanzima is reported to be negotiating to buy a house at 11 Millar Street. The house overlooks the golf course and is said to have the best position in town. In 1975 the South African Bantu Trust paid R48 000 for it.

The Secretary for Local Government, Mr Mgudla, refused to give the SUNDAY TRIBUNE a list of the transfers and the prices paid. "My office files are secret," he said. See Page 4.

DON'T FORGET THE R18 000 TELLYPOT: SEE TRIBUNE FINANCE AND PRO

Peasant Studies

Southern African Studies

Review

African Political Economy

Development

short loan

with the course outline and the bibliography.

Transkei may hold key to sea tragedy

Sten 29/7/78

(103)

By Kevin Murray

Resting at the bottom of the ocean somewhere off the east coast of South Africa is the wreck of the Waratah — whose disappearance 69 years ago has become one of the world's great sea mysteries.

The ocean has jealously guarded all clues to the fate of the steamer and is unlikely to ever reveal what happened to the ship and her 211 passengers.

But a Natal man believes freak weather conditions may one day allow another sighting of a ship he believes to be the Waratah.

"They are freak conditions, when turbulence shifts the sand that must cover the wreck and windless weather then allows a sighting from the air," said Dr D Sutton this week.

A spell of such freak weather has just ended at the mouth of the Basher River in Transkei, where Dr Sutton, of Margate, believes the wreck spotted by an airforce pilot in 1928 is the Waratah.

SIGNALS

The pilot, Lieutenant D Roos, said he saw on a ledge a ship with two masts, a funnel and a superstructure painted yellow. This answered to

the description of the Waratah, which set out on its last voyage from Durban on July 26, 1909.

It was last seen by the Clan McIntyre, and the two ships exchanged signals before the Waratah disappeared from sight.

Dr Sutton believes the ship, of the Blue Anchor Line, foundered soon afterwards in a gale off the Transkei coast.

TELESCOPE

In 1964 Captain W Byles, master of the Edinburgh Castle, described how his ship was hit by a giant wave near the spot where the Waratah vanished.

He said his ship dropped into "a great

hole" in the ocean which poured tons of water into the liner.

Mr Edward Conquer, who died in 1961, may have been the last person to have seen the Waratah. He was stationed at Um-tata as a signaller in 1909 and was on duty on knoll on the right bank of the Xora River on July 27 that year.

He said afterwards: "Through a telescope I watched a ship crawling along in gale force winds and saw her roll. Then, before she had a chance to right herself, a following wave rolled over her and I saw her no more."

The Star launched a special air search for the wreck of the liner 48

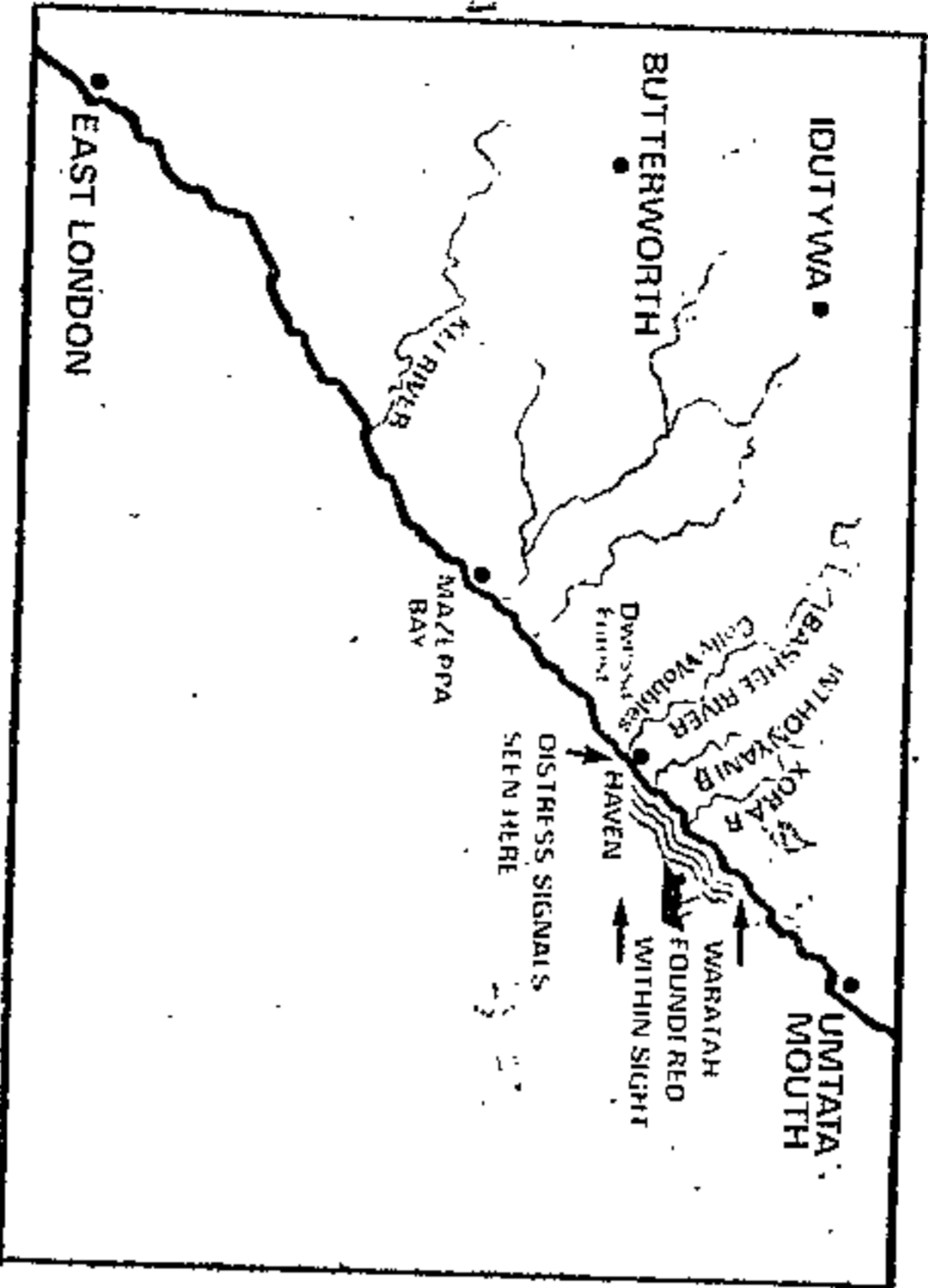
years ago, after Lt Roos claimed he had seen the wreck near the Basher River.

CALLED OFF

Bad luck dogged the search and weather conditions eventually forced The Star to call it off.

Dr Sutton said: "That search, based at Mazeppa Bay, was doomed to fail. I was there at the time and knew the coastal conditions intimately. I realised only freak good conditions would make the Waratah visible."

"The trouble is that when these recent conditions are again prevalent, no one will be there to see the Waratah and solve this tragic sea mystery."



This map, based on a sketch by Dr D Sutton, shows where the Waratah is thought to be lying under the sea.

- 3.1 Voornemende doopouers stel hul wyksouderling in kennis in die maand.
- 3.2 Doop: Eerste Sondag in die maand 10.30 vm;
- 3.3 Nagmaalvierings elke 2 maande om die beurt 10.30 vm en 6.00 nm;
- 3.4 Kerkradsbiduur en Broederlike onderhoud in die maand tussen in, op die derde Sondag in die maand 5.00 nm;
- 3.5 Kerkradsbiduur en Broederlike onderhoud in die maand tussen in, op die derde Sondag in die maand 5.00 nm;

en die maande 6.00 nm.

CLASS TEST - 20TH APRIL 1978

There are FIFTY (50) questions.
Every correct answer scores TWO (2) marks.
Every incorrect answer scores MINUS HALF (-½).
Every unanswered question scores ZERO (0) marks.

EVERY QUESTION HAS ONLY ONE CORRECT ANSWER.

1. Which of the following is usually included in the demand function of a commodity:

- (1) Population of the community;
- (2) The price of the commodity;
- (3) The prices of other goods;
- (4) The average level of income of households;
- (5) All of the above.

2. Which of the following is usually included in the supply function of a commodity:

- (1) The price of the commodity;
- (2) The cost of the factors of production;
- (3) The current level of technology;
- (4) The prices of other commodities;
- (5) All of the above.

3. A "Giffen" good is one for which:

- (1) Demand rises as price rises;
- (2) Demand falls as price rises;
- (3) Demand stays the same as price falls;
- (4) Demand stays the same as price rises;
- (5) None of the above.

4. A rise in income causes demand for "inferior goods" to:

- (1) Fall;
- (2) Rise;
- (3) Stay the same;
- (4) Rise and then fall again;
- (5) None of the above.

5. A change in consumer taste towards pork and away from lamb may be predicted to lead to:

- (1) A rise in the price of pork;
- (2) A fall in the supply of lamb;
- (3) A fall in income for those owning land suited to sheep raising only;
- (4) A rise in income for those with land suited for pig raising;
- (5) All of the above.

6. A downward shift of the demand curve for marmalade would be predicted from:

- (1) A rise in the price of marmalade;
- (2) A fall in the price of marmalade;
- (3) A rise in the price of jam;
- (4) A fall in the price of jam;
- (5) None of the above.

Mr Yenana is still at large. Brig Salukazana said the police had not reported how and where Mr Nunu was arrested.

"Mr Nunu has been kept under tight security guard," Brig Salukazana said. "The Umtata Prison is the best secured, especially in the maximum security section."

Mr Nunu was seen in a taxi at Komga and chased by people who recognised him. He was caught and taken to the Komga police station and handed over to the Transkei police.

Captured killer named by police

UMTATA — One of the Truter killers who was recaptured in Komga on Thursday has been identified as Mr Badanile Nunu.

Transkei's Commissioner of Prisons, Brig Abel Salukazana, said Mr Nunu, 31, was handed over to the prisons authorities at 4:30 pm yesterday by members of the Transkei Police.

He and Mr Mzwandile Yenana, 25, who had been found guilty and sentenced to death for the murder in Umtata last year of Prof Hendrik Truter, escaped from the maximum security section of the Umtata Prison on Monday.

Mr Yenana is still at large.

Brig Salukazana said the police had not reported how and where Mr Nunu was arrested.

"Mr Nunu has been kept under tight security guard," Brig Salukazana said. "The Umtata Prison is the best secured, especially in the maximum security section."

Mr Nunu was seen in a taxi at Komga and chased by people who recognised him. He was caught and taken to the Komga police station and handed over to the Transkei police.

Approximate tongue positions compared with the tongue positions

ovels

- (3) Any straight line through the origin;
- (4) A rectangular hyperbola;
- (5) None of the above.

9. A demand curve of unit elasticity is:

- (1) A vertical straight line;
- (2) A horizontal straight line;
- (3) Any straight line through the origin;
- (4) A rectangular hyperbola;
- (5) None of the above.

10. A price ceiling set on any commodity below its equilibrium price level will:

- (1) Create excess demand;
- (2) Create a shortage of supply;
- (3) Give rise to a black market;
- (4) Lead to some form of rationing;
- (5) All of the above.

Half-open

Three

Open

Five

Six

Five

Runaway Transkei killer back

on Death Row

UMTATA: The Commissioner of Prisons, Brigadier A. Salukazana, said today one of the Truter killers, Badanile Nunu, was handed over to the prison authorities yesterday afternoon by members of the Transkei Police. Nunu, 31, and Mzwandile Yenana, 25, who were sentenced to hang earlier this

year for killing university Professor H. Truter, escaped from the maximum security section of the Umtata Prison on Monday. Brig. Salukazana said

Nunu was recaptured in Komga on Thursday by members of the South African Police and handed over to the Transkei Police. He said Yenana was

still at large and five prison officials were being held in detention in connection with the escapes, reports Sapa.

Meanwhile, unconfirmed reports from Umtata state that the second escaped killer, Mzwandile Yenana, has been recaptured by police in Lusikisiki.

1. Opening
2. Notule Vergadering 2 April 1978:
 - 2.1 Sake out notule;
 - 2.2 Egsaar Tito opeeroep;
 - 2.3 Br. J. Boezak.
3. Program: Junie - Desember 1978:
 - 3.1 Kerkraadsvergadering elke tweede maand, derde Saterdag in die maand 2.00 nm;
 - 3.2 Kerkraadsbiduur en Broederlike onderhoud in die maand tussen in, op die derde Sondag in die maand 5.00 nm;
 - 3.3 Nagmaatlêrings elke 2 maande om die beurt 10.30 nm en 6.00 nm;
 - 3.4 Doop: Eerste Sondag in die maand 10.30 nm;
 - 3.5 Doop- en Tugkommisssie vierde Woensdag in die maand. Voornemende doopouers stel hul wyksouderling in kennis en ontmoet die kommissie saam met die ouderling omiddellik na biduur;
 - 3.6 Spreekuur met leraar in kerkantoor: Elke Woensdag van 6.00 - 7.30 nm (voor biduur);
 - 3.7 Dankoffers:
- 3.7.1 Elke Sondag in die maand;
- 3.7.2 By besondere geleenthede soos Nagmaal, Kerstees, Lentefees;
- 3.7.3 Elke diaken (en waar geen diaken in die wyk is nie: ouderling) hou 'n boekie met volledige naam en adreslys van lidmate wat 'n verdienste het; Elke diaken sal verkieslik die laaste week in die maand die dankofferkoertertjies vir die

GEWONE VERGADERING

S. A. GESTIG:

KERKRAADSVERGADERING

27 MEI 1978

Killers back ^{DA} in cell ^{31/7/76} (103)

UMTATA — Prof Hendrik Truter's two killers have been recaptured and five Umtata prison warders are to appear in court this week on charges relating to their escape from the Central Prison death cell here.

Transkei's Commissioner of Prisons, Brig A. Salukazana, said yesterday Mzwandile Vanana, 25, had been recaptured near Lusikisiki on Friday.

He and Badanile Nunu, 31, spotted in a taxi at Komga and handed over by the South African Police on Thursday, fled the death cell early on Monday morning last week.

Both men are believed to be back in the cell they were sent to after being convicted of killing Prof Truter, Professor of Afrikaans at the University of Transkei, on January 30 this year. Prof Truter was killed on July 10, 1977.

The five warders were detained on Tuesday. Bars on the killers' cell had been sawn and bent but Brig Salukazana said then he was not satisfied the men had escaped through the window. There was no trace of any cutting tools, several prison keys were missing, and he was certain they had unlocked several doors on their way out of the prison. — DDR-SAPA.

HOMELANDS - TRANSKEI. GENERAL

2 AUG. 1978 - 29 NOV. 1978

Poverty is path to cities

2/8/78 11
 201
 241
 103
 105

Grindir poverty, high rates of unemployment and widespread under-nutrition in Ciskei and Transkei are the key reasons cited by black people for coming to the Cape Town area, often illegally.

This has been found by two University of Cape Town economists, Ms Janet Graaff and Mr Johann Maree, who conducted widening interviews with 211 permanent residents and migrant workers in Cape Town between December 1975 and January 1976.

Their findings have been backed up by three other academics in a South African Institute of Race Relations publication. "The squatter problem in the Western Cape."

This research does much to explain why Ciskeians and Transkeians are prepared to travel over 1 000 kilometres, frequently contrary to pass law regulations and, since Transkei's independence, passport controls, to find work and probably to live in unpleasant squatter camps or in some other cramped living space. It also contradicts the views expressed in a letter

sent to the official Nationalist mouthpiece in the Cape, Die Burger, by the then Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner in the Western Cape, Mr Frikkie Botha, which offered an unusual explanation of why black people worked as migratory labourers.

The letter felt that the battlety of men wanting to live with their wives and children was not the cry of black people but "is definitely laid in their mouths by white philanthropists."

In his studies, the letter-writer continued, he could find nothing which indicated that black men were traditionally homebound. "As a nomad, as a cattle farmer, as a 'marauder', he was of necessity away from home for long periods."

The writer continued: "It is a widely known Bantu custom that a Bantu may not have intercourse with his wife as long as she is suckling a child. (Even urban Bantu have confirmed they are keeping to this custom). During this period he self-evidently satisfied his needs elsewhere."

"For this reason the migrant labour system is to my mind such a good and acceptable substitute for the way of life of the

If people in the rural areas of the Ciskei and Transkei depended solely on their income from the land they would be living below the absolute minimum necessary for adequate survival. No wonder a squatter camp at the Cape, with all its hardships, is more desirable, writes Daily Dispatch political correspondent, BARRY STREK.

previous generation," he or she wrote.

Maree and Graaff found from their interviews more substantial reasons. It was clear, they said, that workers and their homelands families had very little land available for cultivation and owned small quantities of livestock.

"Four-fifths of all the workers with homelands ties either had three morgen or less to cultivate, or owned at most six head of cattle or nine sheep.

"The lack of agricultural resources also tended to coincide: 71 per cent of the families that had no land to cultivate also owned no cattle, while 81 per cent of the families without any sheep did not own any cattle either.

"This is reflected in their subsistence income derived from maize cultivation and keeping livestock: 90 per cent

derived less than R48 per month from their subsistence income."

Furthermore, no less than a quarter of the homelands families had no subsistence income at all, they found.

In short, if they depended solely on their income from the Ciskei or Transkei they would be below the poverty datum line, the absolute minimum necessary for adequate survival. They would just survive.

It is hardly surprising, therefore, that a squatter camp with more money is preferable.

Indeed, their findings show just why schemes like those at Keiskamamahoe, Tyefu and Yamata are so vital and why the South African Government should be spending so much more capital on such programmes, if it merely wants to stop the flow to the cities, let alone provide adequately for

those already there.

Maree and Graaff also found that the size of land cultivated, maize yield, number of school-going children, number of cattle and sheep, the educational level of the worker and his wage were all related to each other.

"A worker cultivating much land, obtaining a high yield, owning a lot of sheep and cattle would also earn a relatively high wage, be more educated and have more children at school."

Therefore a vicious circle appeared to be in operation with the result that "a relatively better off family is fortunate enough to have the resources to reproduce its wealth, whereas a poor family lacks the wherewithal to get out of the vicious cycle of poverty," they said.

In the other publication, the authors say that a number of independent surveys had established

that the overwhelming majority of homelands families lived in poverty at income well below the poverty datum line.

One example they give is a study by Mr Jeff Leeuwenberg, who collected data from ten villages scattered around Umtata, Tsolo and Kentani. The survey covered 757 households.

"Cash income of the households surveyed was derived mainly from migrant labour remittances, but also from pensions and grants, local employment and sale of produce.

"Ninety-five per cent of the households earned a cash income of less than R50 a month, while 50 per cent earned less than R12 per month," they wrote.

Throughout South Africa at present there is widespread unemployment, particularly among black people and particularly among those black people in the rural areas.

But even in surveys conducted by Professor P. J. de Vos in 1965 and 1968 in the Ciskei and Transkei among 4 000 households there was an unemployment level of 9.6 per cent in two Ciskei districts and 22.5 per cent in two Transkei districts.

In other words, even in the boom days, people needed work, and the situation has not improved since then.

The industrial development programme in both territories have met with some success, but in neither are they remotely coping with the employment needs.

"Even if a person is fortunate enough to find industrial employment in Transkei or the border areas, the wages are bound to be very low and considerably below the wages a person could earn in the Cape Town area," the authors say.

Coupled with the lack of adequate nutrition and the shortage of urban housing, which in all the homelands including Transkei was a shortfall of 42 954 during the three-year period 1971-2 to 1973-4, these plain economic and social facts have combined to encourage thousands of people to seek their fortunes elsewhere.

"It is sometimes a question of survival that drives those unable to get jobs in the rural areas to the town. For others it is a choice between living in great poverty in the rural areas, or having a better (even if still inadequate) living situation in Cape Town.

"The men want reasonably paid work, so they come to Cape Town; the women want a family, so they come as well," the authors of the Race Relations publication summed up.

3/8/78 M 103

Transkei black society goes beyond history says expert

GRAHAMSTOWN — There were black societies living in Transkei almost 1 000 years before Jan van Riebeeck arrived at the Cape.

This is the finding of the curator of the Department of archeology at the Albany Museum here, Mr Mike Cronin, after excavation of pre-historic site on the Transkeian coast.

Mr Cronin's finding is based on radiocarbon dating of material from the site which yielded pottery fragments associated with those of Iron Age societies elsewhere in Southern Africa.

He said it was generally accepted by historians that there were Xhosa-speaking tribes in the Ciskei and Transkei by 1550 although school textbooks say the Xhosa had been moving southward the time the first colonists arrived.

"However, up to now, it had yet to be established when the black societies first arrived in these areas," Mr Cronin said.

The dating, carried out by the national physical research laboratory of the CSIR, gave dates from the 7th and 8th century AD.

Mr Cronin said this was the first time the presence of Xhosa-speaking tribes south of Natal had been established by radiocarbon dating methods.

The Site, on the coast south of Elliotdale, was the southern-most dated Iron Age site in Africa, he said.

The excavations actually were done in a middle or prehistoric rubbish dump on a grassy bank overlooking a small sandy beach.

People from inland villages probably had collected shellfish in the vicinity, cooked them, and thrown away the shells and any broken pots. The shards from these broken pots were similar in decoration, shape and in the way they were made to those of other black Iron Age societies in Southern Africa, and quite distinct from Bushman and Hottentot work. — DDC.

No bail for officers

4/8/78

103

UMTATA — Six Transkei policemen, including commissioned officers, appeared at a preparatory examination in the regional court here yesterday on charges of murder and assault.

At the request of the prosecutor, and by agreement with attorneys acting on behalf of the accused men, the case was postponed until August 23.

The attorneys said they had not had an opportunity to consult their clients.

Lt Z. I. Novuka, Capt S. Damoyi, Capt A. M. Nqunqa, Det Sgt S. A. Mqoboli, Const B. I. Phako and Const N. G. Gwagwa were refused bail.

The case arises from the death of a former clerk at the Department of Justice, Mr Mahle Noah, last July.

Mr Noah and two other clerks, Mr Malibongwe Sikiti and Mr Edward Ndawo, were suspected of stealing R40,000 from a safe at the magistrate's office here. The money was scheduled to be paid to old age pensioners.

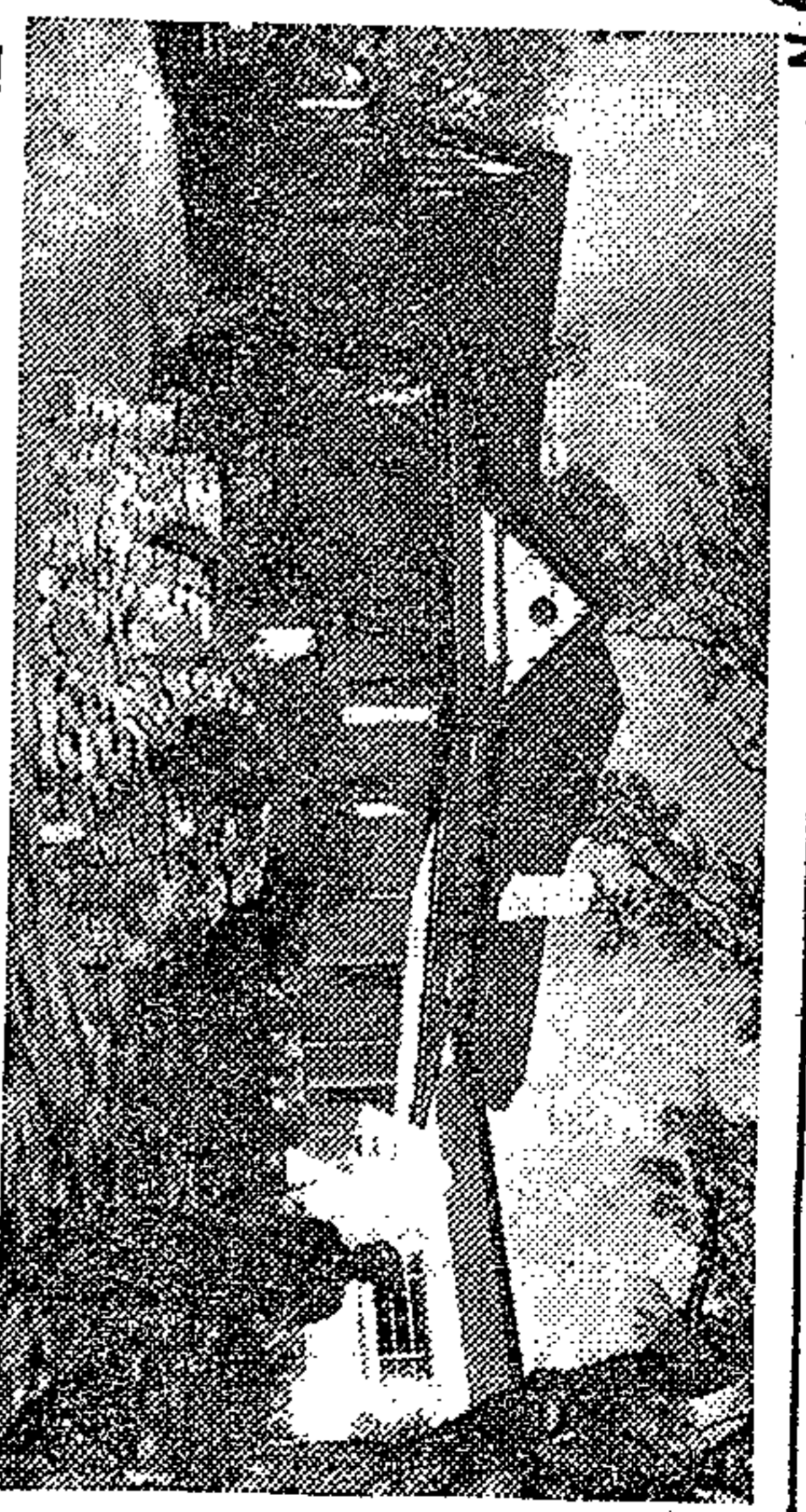
It is alleged Mr Noah took the police to the banks of the Umtata River to point out where the money was hidden. He broke loose and jumped into the river. His body was later found and a post-mortem was conducted by the district surgeon.

The body was exhumed later for an autopsy. DDR.

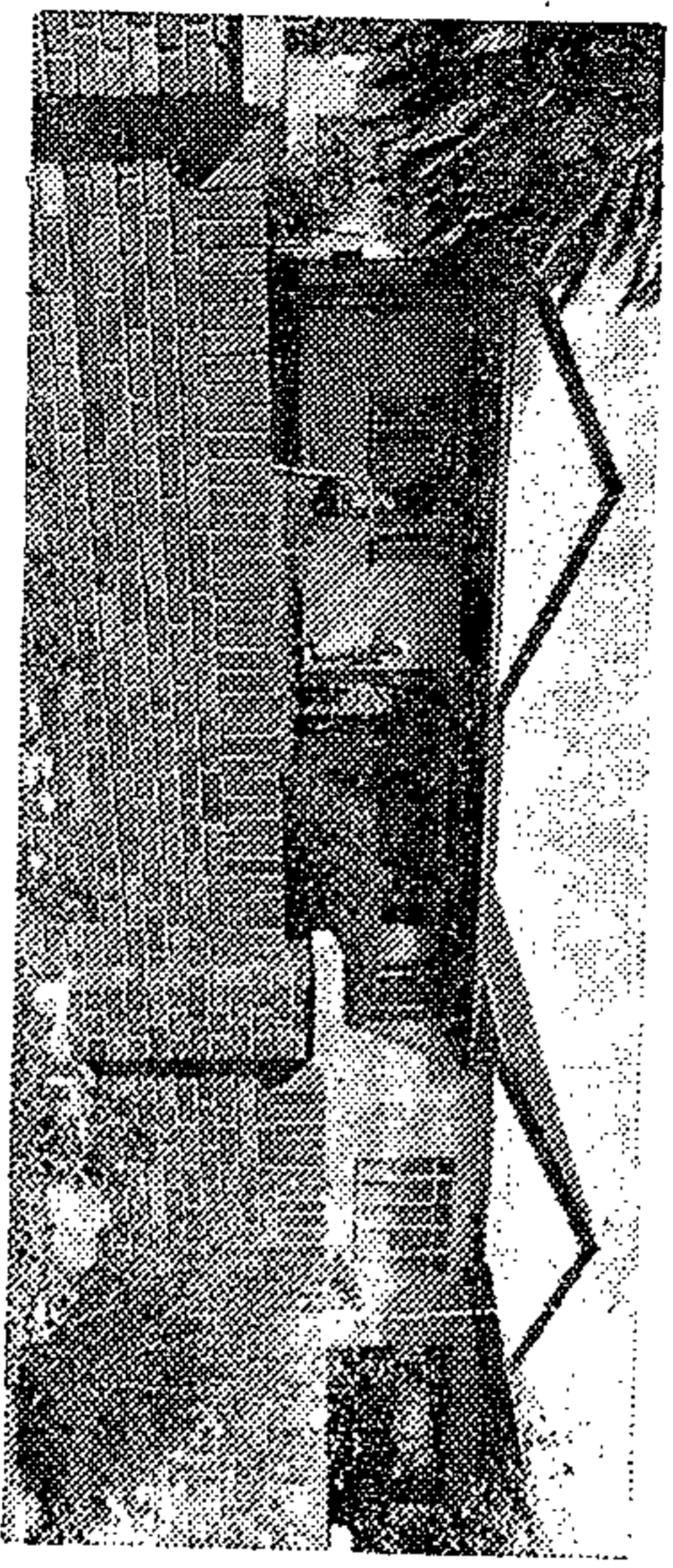
26/8/78
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Cheap houses for officials

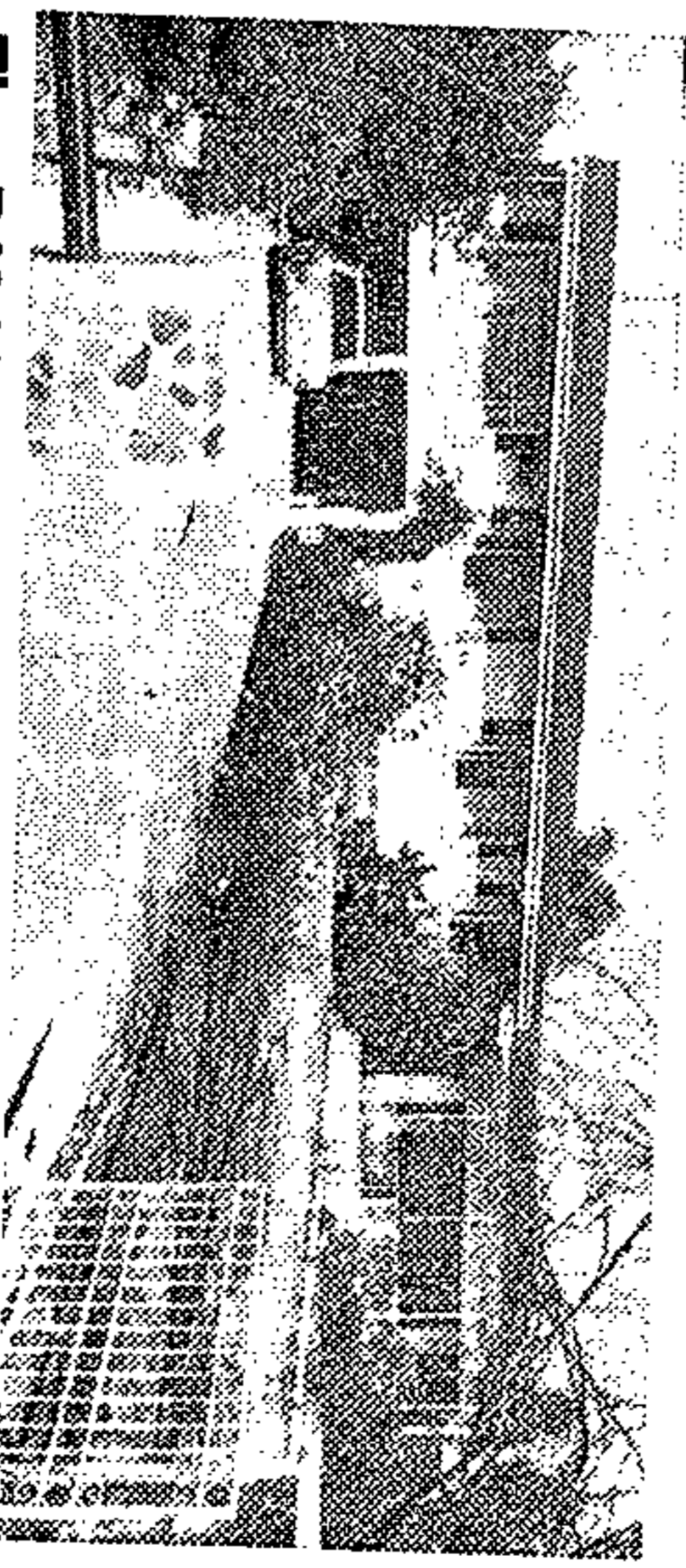
103 6/8/68 Sunday



The R85 000 house in which Secretary for Transport Mr Ashton Dunjwa is living



Mr Mgudla's house



The R48 000 house Prime Minister Chief Kaiser Matanzima is said to be interested in

TRANSKEI GOVERNMENT VIPs LIVE IN HOUSES BOUGHT BY THE SOUTH AFRICAN BANTU TRUST — AND SOME ARE BUYING

TOP Transkei Government officials are living in houses bought by the South African Bantu Trust and some are said to be in the process of buying them.

They include: ● The Secretary for Transport, Mr Ashton Dunjwa, who recently moved into a massive home — also in

Special report by Peter Molloy

Umatata's exclusive hill area. The South African Bantu Trust bought the house from an Umatata attorney Mr John Beer for R85 000. The house occupies four plots of land and has three lounges and five bathrooms.

For some time it served as the officers mess for the Transkei Battalion. ● Mr Prince Modikizela, an Umatata attorney and son-in-law of

the Transkei Prime Minister, who is living in a house at 44 Stanford Terrace in exclusive Umatata. In 1963 South Africa paid R9 500 for the two-storey house which stands on two plots. It has at least doubled in value since then.

● Mr P. Mhokodi, the Secretary for Agriculture and Forestry, is living in a house at 75 Cumberland Street which was bought by the South African

Government in 1963 for R6 000. An indication of how its value has increased is that the municipal valuation is now R16 170.

● Mr Sydney Gaba, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, who is living at 82 Delville Road. In 1969 the South African Bantu Trust bought the house for R5 000. It now has a municipal valuation of R16 470.

● Mr L. E. Ndesi, the Secretary for the In-

terior, is living at 75 Alexandria Road. In 1963 the South African Bantu Trust bought the house for R10 700. It has a municipal valuation of R16 640.

● Brigadier Elliott "Big Daddy" Cwele, the Commissioner of Police, who is living at 75 Delville Road — a house which the South African Government bought for R7 250 in 1963.

Mr S. Mgudla, the secretary for Local Government, claimed that the figures obtained by the Sunday Tribune were "all incorrect." He said: "I cannot remember offhand whether those people are living in those houses."

Russian lands. White about a million French pe...

40 See G. E. Mingay, *English Landed Society in the Eighteenth Century*.
41 For the French population of the seventeenth century, see p. 2.
42 See Robert and Elborg Forster, eds., *European Society in the* 108 ff.

However, he later said that some of the people named were "leasing" houses. He would not say which of the officials houses because it was named were leasing "confidential."

Mr Mgudla did, however, confirm that he had bought a house but said he had paid more than R2 300 for it. He refused to acknowledge that houses had been sold for less than they had been bought by the South African Bantu Trust.

He was asked whether he was claiming that he had paid in excess of R44 000 for his house.

Mr Mgudla replied: "I'm no . . . all I'm saying is that what you want me to do is confidential. I cannot disclose it."

He repeatedly said that his office files were "secret" and that his department was the only one which knew how they disposed of the houses.

Mr Mgudla was then asked whether it was true that an inquiry into the allocation of the houses was under way.

At this point the telephone connection was broken. When the Sunday Tribune telephoned him again his secretary said he had left the office to go to the Department of Justice. She was not allowed to disclose his home telephone number.

The Secretary for Justice and Prisons, Mr Zeka, also denied that he had paid R2 100 for his house.

"I have applied to the Department of Local Government to buy the house. They have not yet told me how much it will cost," Mr Zeka said.

However his wife has told a number of people in Umtata that they have bought the house for R2 100.

None of the other officials involved could be contacted this week.

Transkeians claim breakthrough

103
7/8/78

EAST LONDON — A Transkei mission returned from West Germany yesterday sure they had conquered the isolation of Transkei abroad.

They were the Minister of Education, Mr W. S. Mbanga, Mr H. Mayekiso, a businessman in

Butterworth, and Mr E. Page, manager of the Transkei Development Corporation's industrial division.

Top Transkeians were at the East London airport to welcome them home, including the Minister of

Finance, Mr T. T. Letlaka, and Transkei's roving ambassador in the United States, Mr N. Masimini.

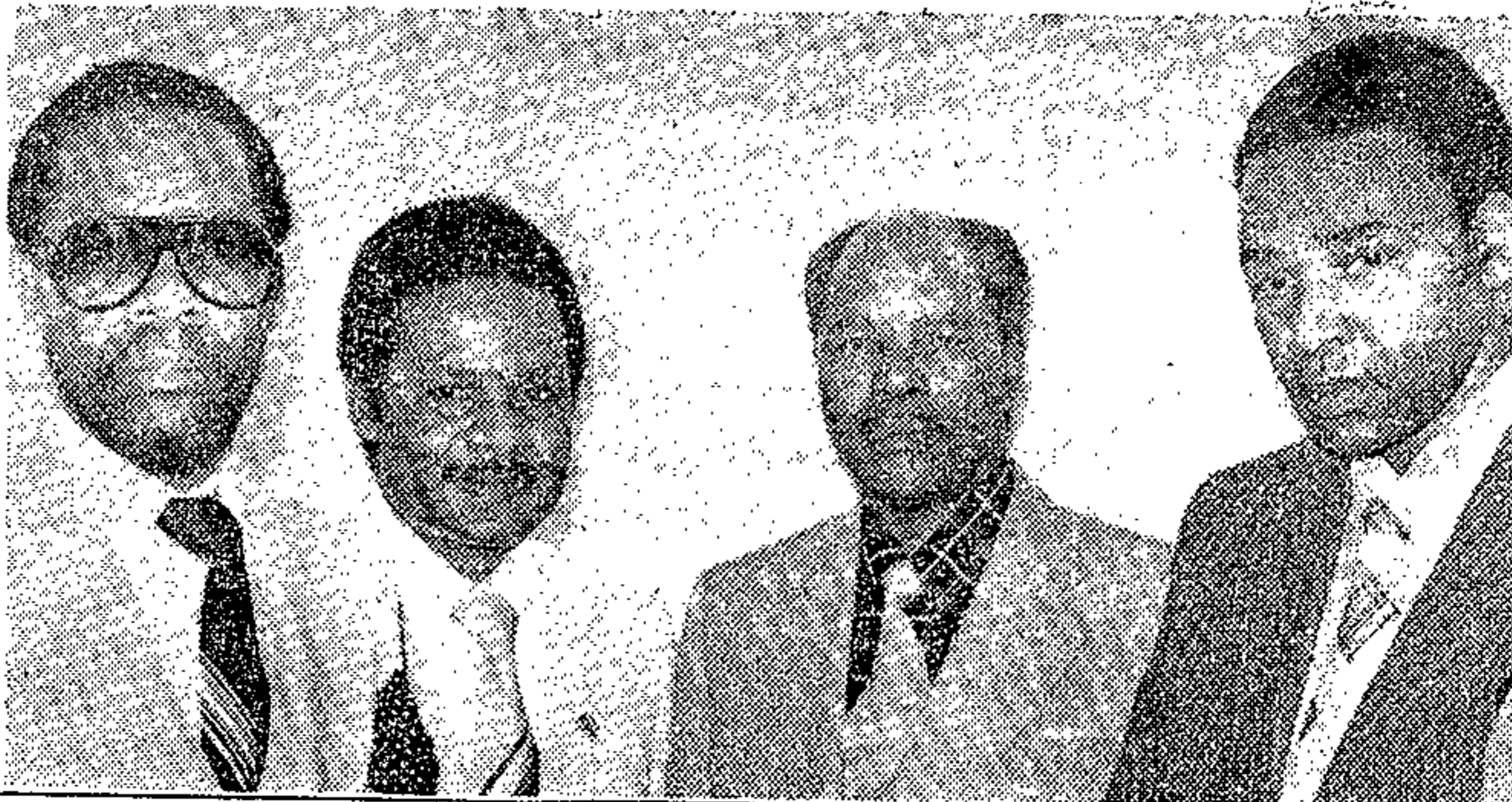
Mr Mbanga said they had visited West Germany to invite businessmen to invest in Transkei.

He said projects to be

established in Transkei were an abattoir and meat processing factory.

"A breakthrough has been achieved by our mission and our isolation cut. Many people we met want to come and give us assistance," Mr Mbanga said. — DDR

Transkei's roving ambassador in the United States, Mr N. Masimini (left) at East London Airport yesterday with the Minister of Finance, Mr T. Letlaka, the Minister of Education, Mr W. Mbanga, and a Butterworth Businessman, Mr H. Mayekiso. Mr Mbanga and Mr Mayekiso had just returned from West Germany.



7/8/78 (103) AD

Butterworth residents want council dissolved

SURREY
DATE
Number

BUTTERWORTH — Residents of Butterworth have called for the town council to be dissolved.

This follows the feud which is brewing among members of the council. At a council meeting last week, the Mayor, Cllr P. L. Msweli, and Cllr A. M. Bam were allegedly told to leave by a member of the Transkei Security Police. It was claimed the policeman had been instructed to do this by other members of the council.

The meeting at Msobomvu Hall was attended by hundreds of people. It broke up in disorder. All members of the council were present.

Yesterday it was learnt that before the last election there had been two camps — the Inyaniso camp and the Abakhuseli camp.

The Abakhuseli (protectors) which includes all

the present members of the council, won the election. Now there is a split in its ranks.

Mr T. Ntamo, an Msobomvu resident, said the present dispute started after a report was made to Cllr Msweli about members of the housing committee.

He alleged another dispute among the members of the council was that Mr V. Mbotoli wanted to be mayor while Mr W.P. Makeleni wanted to be Town Clerk.

Mr Mbotoli's camp consists of Mr Makeleni, Mr L. Ndwandwa, Mr W. Ntwana and Dr G. T. Kali

and in the other camp is the mayor and Mr Bam.

Mr Ntamo alleged that members of the Mbotoli group wanted high positions irrespective of education and merit.

He said a recent application by a Mr Cekeshe to be a superintendent of Msobomvu was turned down. The post was given to Mr T. Kali.

Mr Ntamo alleged Mr Kali was appointed through the approval of Mr Makeleni.

Because of this the residents are calling for the council to be dissolved, said Mr Ntamo. — DDR.

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Truckers snarled up in red tape

8/8/78
103 NIM

Mercury Correspondent

MATATIELE — A tug-of-war between the South African and Transkei governments is threatening to put local transport operators out of business.

At the centre of the dispute is the registration carried by the operators' vehicles.

The Transkei Government insists that as the vehicles operate in Transkei and are dependent on the country for their business they should be registered there.

The South African Government says that as the trucks and buses belong to a South African company based in Matatiele they should be registered there.

Transport operators took the precaution of registering their vehicles in Transkei when the homeland gained independence last year.

However a South African directive has reversed the process.

In recent weeks at least two operators have appeared in court for failing to comply with this directive requiring their vehicles to be registered in Matatiele.

The operators received suspended sentences on condition that their vehicles be re-registered in Matatiele by the end of the year.

Meanwhile the Transkei Government has warned the operators that unless vehicles are registered in Transkei carriers' certificates in respect of the vehicles will not be renewed.

The carriers' certificates expired at the end of June and matters came to a head last week when a bus belonging to Schoeman's Transport of Matatiele with a South African registration number was impounded by Transkei police for not having a carriers' certificate.

The bus subsequently caught fire and was burnt out in the yard of the Maluti police station.

Transkei police are investigating the incident.

As a result of this incident Schoeman's Transport have suspended their bus operations in Transkei. All the buses are registered in Matatiele.

"The suspension of operations is costing us R400 a day and means we probably will not be able to keep up payments on the buses," said Mr. Robert Schoeman.

The company also operates a fleet of goods vehicles.

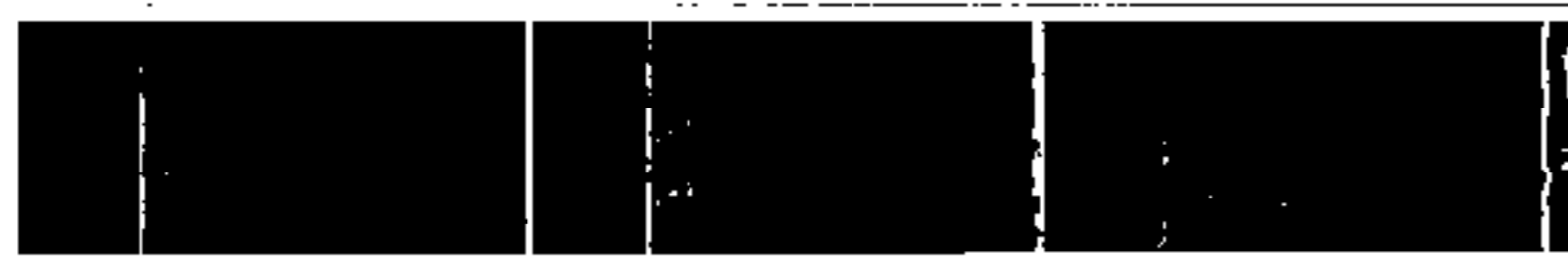
These are still based and registered in the Transkei.

"When they come out to be re-registered they will probably not be allowed back in again," said Mr. Schoeman.

This means that the company will be forced out of business he added.

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Schoeman.
This means that the com-
pany will be forced out of
business he added.



Wife tells how family were deported

UMTATA — The sequence of events that led to the deportation of Mr Pindile Mfeti, the former trade unionist and secretary of a Johannesburg industrial aid society, has been revealed by his wife.

They began with the early morning arrests of Mr Mfeti, his wife and his children at his Germiston home on July 25, and which ended with his delivery to Butterworth by Transkeian Security Police four days later.

Mr Mfeti, who was released from detention under the Terrorism Act last year and immediately placed under a banning

order, may not be quoted.

His wife, Ncediwe, deported with him, told yesterday how the family was awakened at 5.30 am on Tuesday and Security Police served a deportation order on her husband, herself, and her two children, Sindisa and Lindiwe.

Included in the order by mistake was a nephew of theirs, Xaakaya, 4, who was in Transkei at the time.

All the Mfetis' travel documents were confiscated.

Mr Mfeti was taken to the police station while his wife and children were

left under police supervision to pack their belongings.

Mrs Mfeti managed to slip out of the house and reported for work. She intended contacting a lawyer.

However, the Security Police soon discovered Mrs Mfeti's absence and picked her up at work. They took her and her children to a police station where they were locked in a cell.

Police then took Mr Mfeti back home and packed the family's belongings in his presence. Later he was placed in a cell with his wife and

children. They were not given food all day.

The family spent the night in the cell. They were woken at 3 am, and ordered to get ready for the trip to Transkei.

They left an hour later in an unmarked police car which travelled in convoy with a police lorry carrying their furniture and possessions.

During the trip their daughter became ill and started vomiting. The Security Police were unwilling to stop at a chemist, but eventually did so when the lorry started giving trouble.

At Umzimkulu they were handed over to Transkei police. They spent that night in the police station.

The magistrate at Umzimkulu contacted Transkei's Secretary for the Interior, Mr L. E. Ndesi, the following day and arrangements were made for the furniture to be transported to Butterworth by a road works lorry.

But because it was late, the Mfetis had to spend a second night at the police station. They were taken to Butterworth the following day. — DDR.

Axed white officials reinstated

ARGUS
10/8/78

104

103

The Argus Correspondent UMTATA. — The two senior white officials whose shock axing by the Transkei Government sparked a flurry of transfer requests from seconded South Africans here last month have been reinstated after the personal intervention of Prime Minister Kaiser Matanzima.

The principal nature conservation officer, Mr Herb Bourn, and the chief

forestry officer, Mr H Sloper, were told that their dismissal had been withdrawn.

Though their axing received wide Press publicity, no official announcements have been made of their reinstatement.

According to Government sources Chief Matanzima was furious about the unilateral decision and immediately ordered the reinstatement.

TRANSKEI

103 FM 11/8/78

On the bones . . .

Transkei is finding it impossible to finance its R96m budget deficit on international markets. Foreign bankers do not recognise its independence and it has cut relations with SA. Serious internal political pressure could result.

The enormous deficit (29% of total budgeted expenditure) is a result of Finance Minister Tsepo Letlaka's budgeting methods. Current expenditure in most departments was allowed to increase by roughly 30% across the board. The resulting deficit cannot be funded by merely printing money since Transkei is part of the rand currency area.

Hence the need to turn to international

capital markets. Secretary for Finance Jiyana Maqubela would not comment on prospects for loans. But other sources told the *FM* the situation is hopeless. "Hundreds of middle-men have been through Umtata looking for a quick buck," said one government official, "But nothing has come of it." Nothing *will* come of it if foreign bankers are to be believed.

International bankers say they are not prepared to lend to a country which has no background of sound financial discipline. The latest budget has apparently done nothing to improve this image.

The one thing that could help in getting foreign finance is if SA guaranteed the loans. But SA is only looking for R75m on foreign capital markets for itself this year. It can hardly be expected to guarantee a loan to a "country" that has broken off diplomatic relations with it — even if it is a cosmetic break.

Nor can Transkei expect to get much money on SA capital markets. Last year it floated R16m here. But this year the Transkei budget and scepticism about an expensive proposed harbour scheme have affected its credibility. It is due to go to the SA market at the beginning of October for R25m — but market sources are already looking askance at Senbank's chances of getting that much.

Other revenue sources are doubtful. About 55% (R123m) of total budgeted revenue (R226m) comes from the SA government, while a further 27% (R60m) is expected from SA in respect of amounts due to Transkei as part of the Customs Union agreement. More money from SA is unlikely.

Local revenue collection is optimis-

tically budgeted so there is little chance of increasing revenue from domestic sources either.

Transkei has two options. It can apologise to SA and crawl back for funds or it can trim its budget. Maqubela points out that if none of this year's budgeted capital expenditure is outlaid then the budget will balance. But capital projects have already been started. It will be necessary to cancel or postpone others.

The *FM* learns that the secretaries from various departments and their advisors have drawn up a list of priorities for capital expenditure. And although there may not be total agreement about whether it's right or not, the list does indicate what they think should be chopped. As yet it hasn't been seen by any minister though it's been out for months.

Chopping capital expenditure will not be enough. Current expenditure will have to be squeezed. With salaries for government coming out at 26% (SA: 11%) of total expenditure it should be a natural target — but politically dangerous.

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That the Transkeians have a most original attitude towards taxation? Finance Minister Tsepo Letlaka recently announced the good news: "The government, in response to popular demand (our italics), and for sound financial reasons, has decided to impose a special tax of R 10 per person on all able-bodied men and women over the ages of 18 and 21 respectively."

Ignorance was compounded by confusion. There had been a good deal of Plato in Aristotle, but after many centuries of philosophical polemics, and since down to the fourteenth century almost nothing of Plato was in Latin, Plato's own teachings had been overlaid by what modern scholars have called Neoplatonism. The Neoplatonists, who began their work at Alexandria in the third century after Christ, concentrated on the mystical and theological implications of Plato's thought at the expense of the rest, and their version of Plato was therefore highly congenial to Christians. Renaissance Humanists did not yet distinguish Neoplatonism from Platonism, and often thought they were expounding the latter when they were expounding the former. Marsilio Ficino, who enjoyed celebrating Plato's birthday with his fellow philosophers of the Platonic "Academy" and holding philosophical discussions on the model of Plato's dialogues, was a conscientious

In the midst of this profusion, the Humanists' thought circled around a single problem: how to absorb the rich, bewildering heritage of pagan antiquity into the inherited body of Christian philosophy and theology. Most historians seeking to differentiate the Renaissance from the Middle Ages greatly exaggerated the paganism of fifteenth- and sixteenth-century Italy. They have pointed to Valla's Epicurean tract on pleasure, *De voluptate*, as the immorality of Renaissance despots. But Valla did not want to exchange Christianity for Epicureanism, he wanted to reconcile the two—it is no accident that he should have ended his career as a papal secretary. Ancient lustful, proud, and vicious Renaissance despots were immoral not because they were pagans, but because they were immoral and because there was no one to restrain their appetites. The Humanists were not unbelievers, and they did

Kaizer orders scandal cover-up

Own Correspondent

UMTATA — The Transkei deeds registry, which by law should be open to the public, has been ordered off limits "especially to journalists" by the Prime Minister Chief Kaizer Matanzima.

This follows Press disclosures that top Government officials were acquiring expensive houses "for a song."

It is estimated that 500 to 600 houses were bought at market value or better by the South African Bantu Trust, mostly from whites, and handed over to the Transkei Government as a gift.

A number of these houses have been acquired by senior Government officials at ridiculously low prices, believed to be between R2 000 and R3 000, and rented back to the Government at exorbitant rates of R400 a month or more.

When a reporter asked to search for a deed of transfer for a house vacated by Transkei's recently retired Attorney-General, an official politely told him: "We have been directed by the Prime Minister not to give any information to the public, especially to journalists."

However, the official conceded that according to the Deeds Registry Act, which he had in front of him on his desk, any member of the public is entitled to see deeds registered in the office.

EXCLUSIVE

The Attorney-General's house, which was owned by the Transkei Government and situated in Umtata's most exclusive residential area, is believed to have been acquired by the Prime Minister.

Although even Pomponazzi's to the Greek Scholastic debate with In this westerly dict that "the spherers, but not with losing

One Government source said that some officials and favourites were taking over the leases on the gift houses and delaying final purchase until enough money had accumulated from rent to pay for them.

The Minister of Local Government and Land Tenure, Chief George Ndabankulu, whose department is responsible for allocating these houses, yesterday lashed out angrily at a report that officials had acquired these houses "for a song."

He said the report, "in an insidious and subtle manner," had tried to discredit the Transkei Government for cutting housing prices to what Transkei citizens could afford.

Again and again, whatever their particular philosophical or intellectual loyalty, whether they believed that man's actions are determined fate or (as some of them did) by the stars or that they are free, whether they were pessimistic, the Humanists insisted that man had given the lead with his intellect. The Florentine Humanist Giannozzo Pico della Mirandola, a precocious child, urged that it was the sphere of moral action that was the concern of humanistic philosophy. Pico, he argued, had created a new man: God, he argued, had created a man; God had distributed among God's creatures.

Humanists found elements of ancient lore—astrology, magic, mysticism—highly intriguing. A darker, obscurantist tradition, largely borrowed from Hellenistic sources, competed with what we have come to think of as the classical heritage. As the German art historian Aby Warburg felicitously said of Renaissance thought: Athens had to be rescued from the hands of Alexandria.³⁶

One way in which the question of man's place and proper action presented itself to the Humanists was through the old debate about style

³⁴ Ibid.

³⁵ Ibid., 100.

³⁶ See Gay, *Enlightenment*, I, 259.

³⁷ Kristeller, *Renaissance Thought*, 72.

Mfeti's exile not our fault — Transkeian

UMTATA — The Secretary for the Interior, Mr L. Ndesi, said here yesterday that his department took no initiative in the deportation of Mr Pindile Mfeti, his wife, and his children from South Africa to Transkei.

The department had been approached by South African authorities, he said.

This had happened in many cases of repatriation in the past.

Sometimes repatriation was of political detainees, but more often than not, it was destitute Transkeians who were repatriated, Mr Ndesi said.

The Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr S. Qaba, said his department had not approached the South African Government about the Mfetis.

He said Transkei would be sympathetic to people seeking political asylum from South Africa even if they were not Transkeian citizens, provided they

were willing to become Transkeian citizens.

Mr Qaba said his government would resist attempts to pressurise people to return to Transkei against their will.

The head of the security police, Col M. Ngceba, said Mr Mfeti was a free man in Transkei.

"We are interested in what a man does, not in what he is reputed to have done," he said. — DDR.

Mgudla explains house sale prices

UMTATA — "Any Transkeian is in a position to make an offer on a house donated to the Transkei Government by the South African Bantu Trust," the Secretary for Local Government, Mr S. Mgudla, said here yesterday.

Mr Mgudla was referring to allegations of house sale malpractices made in a Sunday paper last week.

Offers to buy these houses were made through local magistrates, he said.

In most cases, offers were made "on government price." These prices were fixed by the Department of Local Govern-

ment on the approval of the Minister.

Records of these transactions were kept by the Department and not in the Deeds Office. The records were not accessible to the public.

"Ninety per cent of the offers we receive are from ordinary citizens," he said.

Earlier in the week, the correspondent of a Durban newspaper was barred from entering the Deeds Office.

When questioned on this, the Secretary for Justice, Mr J. D. Zeka, said instructions had been given to keep the Press out of the Deeds Office. — DDR.

Matanzima suing

EAST LONDON — The case of defamation in which the Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief K. D. Matanzima is claiming R75 000 from a former Cabinet Minister in Chief Sebe's Government, Mr. B. D. Myataza, will be resumed in the Grahamstown Supreme Court on Monday.

Chief Matanzima will be

represented by Advocate M.P. Jennett of Grahamstown, instructed by Wheeldon, Rushmere & Cole of Grahamstown. Advocate P. J. de Bruyn of Port Elizabeth, instructed by Magqabi, Ntonga & Associates of East London and Neville Borman & Botha of Grahamstown, will appear for Mr Myataza. — DDR.

Radio in

Entertainment

The station will be called Capital Radio after the British company which had offered considerable advice to the backers on the formation of an independent radio station.

Mr. Moody said: "This will not be competition for SABC. My company believes there is sufficient scope for further advertising outlets in South Africa. We hope either to take a chunk out of the existing market or to develop our own."

"The entertainment fare of Capital Radio will be music, in-depth interviews, local interest stories, news and weather reports. It will be the kind of station you switch on and leave on. We will offer a complete entertainment for up to 20 hours a day."

All broadcasts will be in English and there will be no Xhosa broadcasts as previously reported in Johannesburg. The Transkei is only interested in this venture as a business proposition.

No censorship

"Capital Radio will take the place of the old LM Radio which lost its character when moved to South Africa."

"There will be no need for censorship. Our only form of this will be good taste. We hope to offer a popular music selection. We will, of course, have our hit parade, but this will be of secondary importance. Capital Radio will be a go-ahead, progressive station," said Mr. Moody.

The transmitter is being bought in Europe, and will be eight times the strength of the J.G. Strydom tower transmitter in Johannesburg. This will make it the biggest transmitter in Southern Africa.

Transkei to

be directed at SA

ARGUS

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By Blaise Hopkinson

TRANSKEI'S own multimillion rand independent radio station will begin broadcasting late next year and the South African-based entrepreneurs believe it will change the face of commercial broadcasting in Southern Africa.

Cape Town discotheque owner and businessman Mr John Moody is heading the company which aims to take a chunk out of the R32-million advertising industry in South Africa.

In his first interview about the new radio station Mr Moody told The Argus the service would be directed at the South African market and would be broadcast on medium wave from a 500 kilowatt transmitter installation at Herschel.

The recording studios would be built in the near future at Port St Johns on the Wild Coast.

He disclosed the Transkeian Government had agreed to finance the project to the tune of R2.2-million for the first year of operation and this figure would later be increased to R5-million.

Although the Government had such a large stake in the venture they would have no right to dictate what would be broadcast from the station.



Mr John Moody

Kaiser tells Queen: let's restore links

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LONDON — Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, has appealed to Queen Elizabeth to renew ties with the territory.

In a letter to the Monarch, dated July 27 and released here yesterday, Chief Matanzima said the territory was about to mark the centenary of its annexation to the British Crown.

"For nine years, from 1952 until 1961, we were Your Majesty's subjects until we, without our consent, as part of the Republic of South Africa, ceased to belong to the Commonwealth," he wrote.

He said his people rejoiced at the Queen's silver jubilee last year and at the 25th anniversary of her coronation this year.

"In sending you our greetings we dare to hope that, if God is willing, the centenary of our receiving the protection of Queen Victoria will be marked by a renewal of our connection, on this occasion as a sovereign nation, with Your Majesty, her lawful descendant."

A Foreign Office spokesman said yesterday there was no prospect of recognising Transkei. — SAPA.

Judgment held in Kaiser case

GRAHAMSTOWN — Judgment was reserved yesterday in the R75 000 defamation suit brought by the Prime Minister of Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, against a Ciskeian MP in the Supreme Court here.

The MP, national chairman of the ruling Ciskeian National Independence Party, Mr Benjamin Myataza, is being sued for three separate amounts of R25 000 as a result of speeches he is alleged to have made at three meetings in 1975.

In argument yesterday, Mr M. Jennett, appearing for Chief Matanzima, suggested that R13 500 would be a reasonable amount to award in the case.

He said one could not

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imagine a much worse attack on Chief Matanzima than the one allegedly made by Mr Myataza.

Chief Matanzima has claimed that the speeches meant he was promiscuous, an arsonist, incompetent to hold his present position and that he made a practice of raping other men's wives.

Mr P. de Bruyn, for Mr Myataza, suggested that Chief Matanzima's witnesses had got together and made up a story. They were all either working for the Transkei Government or related to Chief Matanzima.

Evidence for the defence was that one of the meetings had not taken place at all.

Chief Matanzima has been in court every day of the 4½-day trial. — DDC.

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Widow with no pension

starved to death

SAYS EDWIN NZUNGU

Indaba Reporter

UMTATA — A 68-year-old widow died of starvation because she could not get a pension in Transkei, alleged Mr Edwin Nzungu.

Mr Nzungu, a member of Macibini Tribal Authority, in Western Tembuland, said the woman was Mrs Ethel Nkewu.

She formerly received a pension from Queenstown but had to forfeit it when Transkei became independent. She had to make a fresh application for a pension in Transkei.

Mr Nzungu said the application was shelved by the Macibini Tribal Authority and Mrs Nkewu died of starvation.

Mr Nzungu alleged gift-giving was expected.

When a man approached the tribal authority for consultation he was expected to produce a bottle of brandy.

A person wanting to see a magistrate at Lady Frere for a means test had to pay for the travelling expenses, meals and for a bottle of brandy for a member of the authority.

"As a Christian I could not allow such a situation to take place in my presence," he said.

He said it was worse when a tribesman made an application for a kraal site and arable land.

"We must not condone such a situation," he said. "We are the link between the tribe and the government."

It was time the government considered paying stipends to members of tribal authorities to curb gift-giving.

He had informed a member of parliament for Glen Grey, Mr David Tezapi, chief whip in the ruling Transkei National Independence Party, about malpractices and he had suggested they resolve that members of tribal authorities should be paid stipends and he would table it in parliament, Mr Zungu said.

Mr Zungu said a number of old people had not had their applications for pension considered by Macibini Tribal Authority.

Mr A. Mhlati, attached to the Department of the Prime Minister which deals with matters concerning chiefs and headmen, said members of the tribal authorities were not paid a stipend.

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Ciskei held Matanzima man

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By Wellington Sangolsha
EAST LONDON — Ciskei
Police detained a Transkei
Department of Foreign Af-
fairs official, Mr Sizakele
Matiwane, under
Proclamation R252 last
week, it was revealed
yesterday.

Mr Matiwane of
Engcobo in Transkei was
detained at Zwelitsha on
August 9. He was released
on Wednesday, a
spokesman for the police
at Zwelitsha said yester-
day.

The former general
secretary of the Transkei
Democratic Party, Mr J.
Kobo, said Mr Matiwane
had visited his brother in
Zone 8, Mdantsane, on
August 6. The next day he

went to King William's
Town to meet the Ciskei
Cabinet.

Mr Kobo said a secret
meeting of the Cabinet
was held at Zwelitsha. Mr
Matiwane is reported to
have told the Ministers he
had been sent by
Paramount Chief Sabata
Dalindyebo of the Tembus
to convey his thanks to the
Ciskei Government for
sheltering Chief Mdan-
jelwa Mitrara, a political
refugee who fled from
Engcobo before Transkei
gained independence in
1976.

I was told that after the
meeting Chief Z.
Njokweni, Ciskei's
Minister of Roads and
Works, became suspicious

of Mr Matiwane's visit.

It was said Chief
Njokweni telephoned
Chief Sabata, his brother,
in-law, to find out the
truth about Mr
Matiwane's mission.

Chief Sabata, a member
of the Democratic Party,
was reported to have had
no knowledge about the
visit.

Mr Matiwane is a
member of the ruling
Transkei National
Independence Party.

Mr Kobo said after Mr
Matiwane had left he was
chased in a car driven by
Mr Diliza Sebe, brother of
the Ciskei Chief Minister,
Chief L. L. Sebe, who
arrested him in King

William's Town. Mr
Matiwane was taken to
Zwelitsha where he was
questioned and detained
for eight days.

Mr Matiwane is a
graduate of the University
of Cape Town. He is a
teacher. He has been prin-
cipal of Clarkebury High
School, Buntingvale In-
stitution and Ngangelizwe
High School in Umtata
and taught at various
schools in Transkei.

Mr Matiwane's original
home is at Clarkebury in
the district of Engcobo.
His wife is a matron at All
Saints Hospital.

Ciskei political
observers said yesterday
that it was strange Mr
Matiwane, as an official of

Transkei's Foreign Affairs
Department, should visit
Ciskei and call a Cabinet
Ministers' meeting when
there were several promi-
nent members of the
Ciskei Opposition Alliance
in exile in Transkei.

Transkei Prime
Minister, Paramount
Chief K. D. Matanzima,
who controls the Depart-
ment of Foreign Affairs,
was not available for com-
ment last night.

Neither was Major M. S.
Ngebeba, head of the
Transkei security police.
The Ciskei's Com-
missioner of Police, Col M.
Saunders, was not
available to comment on
why Mr Matiwane was
detained in the homeland.

Tswana to induct Methodist head

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Indaba Reporter

UMTATA — The man who will induct the first president of the Methodist Church of Transkei, the Rev. Frederick de Waal Mahlasela, at a ceremony at the Independence Stadium, here on September 3, will be from Bophuthatswana.

Preparations for the

ceremony are going ahead and a special committee of church members under the secretary, Rev D. D. Dabula and some government officials, has been formed.

Asked who would conduct the induction, a committee member said:

"The man will come from Bophuthatswana but

his identity is a secret."

The official said organisers wanted to make sure South Africans were not involved in the induction but there was nothing to stop them attending.

He said the name would be released a few days before September 3.

A 500-voice mixed choir with men dressed in black suits, white shirts and black bow ties and women dressed in black skirts, white tops and black berets, will sing at the ceremony.

Both the Transkei President, Paramount Chief Botha Sigcau and the Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, both Methodists, will attend.

The Methodist Church of Transkei was formed after an Act of the Transkei National Assembly banned the Methodist Church of South Africa from Transkei.

Msobomvu to get a R35 000 creche

EAST LONDON — A Butterworth businessman, Mr H. Mayekiso has donated a sum of R35 000 for a creche to be built in Msobomvu township, Butterworth. Mr Mayekiso said

because of the lack of playing facilities for the children in the township he had decided to donate the amount.

He said he was concerned about children of working mothers who leave their children without anyone to look after.

These children who are not properly cared for start roaming the streets. This was common especially among those who were still too young to go to school, said Mr Mayekiso.

To meet the needs of the more than 25 000 residents of the township the creche is centrally situated. It is being built near the shopping centre.

Children from Mcubakazi, Cuba and Ibika sections will be accommodated, Mr Mayekiso said.

Construction had started and the creche would be in use towards the end of the year.

The only creche available at Msobomvu is at Mcubakazi. It was built by the Catholic Church and officially opened on July 8.

KARL MARX. 1973. PRINTICE-HALL INC.
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number of membership. This concentration deep will necessarily take place in the Marxist nations only if it is essentially international in character. In conclusion one might wonder how far Marx's analysis of capitalism has been carried into the present day factory situation. It has been the case in 1939 and we still find similar aspects towards the end of the century. Then capitalism has definitely advanced for a reality for any period.

Policemen held over death

Mercury Correspondent

MATATIELE — Three Transkei policemen have been arrested after the death in detention of a young labourer at Maluti, near here, earlier this week.

According to sources in Maluti, Mr. Jongilizwe Rali was arrested by members of the Transkei police stock theft unit on Sunday.

The policemen said Mr. Rali was wanted for questioning in connection with the theft of a horse.

After questioning he was locked in the back of a police van and taken to cells at Maluti.

On Monday, villagers reported hearing loud screams coming from the direction of the police station.

Next day friends of Mr. Rali went to the police station where they say they saw his body lying in a pool of blood.

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Detainee death: police held

Own Correspondent
MATATIELE. — Three Transkei policemen have been arrested after the death in detention of a young Transkeian labourer at Maluti, near Transkei this week.

Confirming the arrests yesterday Colonel D G Nkalitfhana, head of Transkei CID, said a murder docket had been opened in connecti with the

death, but declined to give further details.

According to sources in Maluti Mr Jongilizwe Rali was arrested by members of the Transkei Police stock theft unit on Sunday morning.

Police said Mr Rali was wanted for questioning about the theft of a horse.

After being questioned at Maluti police station Mr Rali was locked up in the

back of a police van because there are no cells at Maluti.

Friends of Mr Rali went to investigate screams they heard from the police station on Monday night.

They saw Mr Rali's body lying in a room behind the police station in a pool of blood.

The policemen were arrested and taken to Um-tata the next day.

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Transkei editor held

UMTATA — The editor of the weekly Transkei newspaper, Isaziso, was detained here yesterday and the homes of a former government official and a former Robben Island prisoner were searched.

Newspaperman Mr Vuyani Mrwetyana was taken from his office by three members of the Special Branch on his arrival from East London.

Mr Mrwetyana told me before being detained yesterday: "When I arrived from East London I received a report from my brother that on Thursday night Special Branch men in nine cars arrived at my home looking for me."

Mr Mrwetyana telephoned the head of the Transkei Security Police, Col. M. Ngceba, yesterday afternoon and

informed him he was back. Immediately after the phone call three members of the Security Police came into the office and took him away.

A former official of the Department of Foreign Affairs, Mr Ezra Mtshontshi, said that on Thursday night his house was searched for almost two hours by 12 members of the Special Branch.

They took away with them an essay he wrote entitled: Has Transkei genuine informers or people who want to sponge favours out of the government?

The house of former Robben Island prisoner, Mr Waters Toboti, was searched for almost three hours yesterday by members of the Special Branch. — DDR.

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Guzana

prays with Anglicans

UMTATA — Prominent Transkei members of the banned Methodist Church of South Africa are attending Anglican, Presbyterian and Baptist services here, rather than belong to the Methodist Church of Transkei.

Among these is the former leader of the Opposition in Transkei, Mr Knowledge Guzana, a lay preacher in the Methodist Church of South Africa, who has decided to attend Anglican services for his "spiritual nourishment".

"They will be looking after me here but I will retain my membership of the Methodist Church of South Africa," he said. He is a member of the conference of the Methodist Church of South Africa and is also on the executive of the World Methodist Council.

He felt the Methodist Church of Transkei had not been properly constituted.

He had originally intended travelling to South African soil to worship each week, but this had not proved possible. — DDR.

**NATAL, GRIQUALAND EAST, KWAZULU AND
TRANSKEI ALL WANT A SLICE OF THE ACTION**

THE Natal-Transkei border runs through the middle of Steve Rennie's farm in East Griqualand. To add to his troubles, a large slice of his 3 000-ha farm has now been earmarked for KwaZulu.

Once those parts of the farm destined to go black are expropriated, the Rennies will be left with less than a third of their farm.

Their house will then be only 100 m from Transkei and 400 m from KwaZulu.

Transkei is already making tax demands on the Rennies.

"Every time I dip my cattle, I am technically importing and exporting," said Mr Rennie, "because my dip happens to be in Transkei."

Provincial and homeland leaders and Transkei have been fighting a four-cornered battle for jurisdiction over the Rennies' farm.

Until recently the area was part of the Cape Province.

Now it is partly Natal and partly Transkei, while a large part is to fall into KwaZulu.

District Road 121 winds through Mr Rennie's farm.

The farm everyone covets

By BARRY COMBER

Transkei. Our tree nursery is in Transkei.

"If we lose this wedge-shaped piece of our farm to Transkei, we will be left with two separate pieces in Natal, and it will be a 30-km journey to get from one to the other without going out of the country.

"Now there is a 1,5-km

direct route.

"I have been officially told to continue farming as though nothing was going to happen," said Mr Rennie, "but it's like living in limbo.

"Waiting to be expropriated is no fun, especially when officials cannot make up their minds whether they want the whole farm, half of it or none at all.

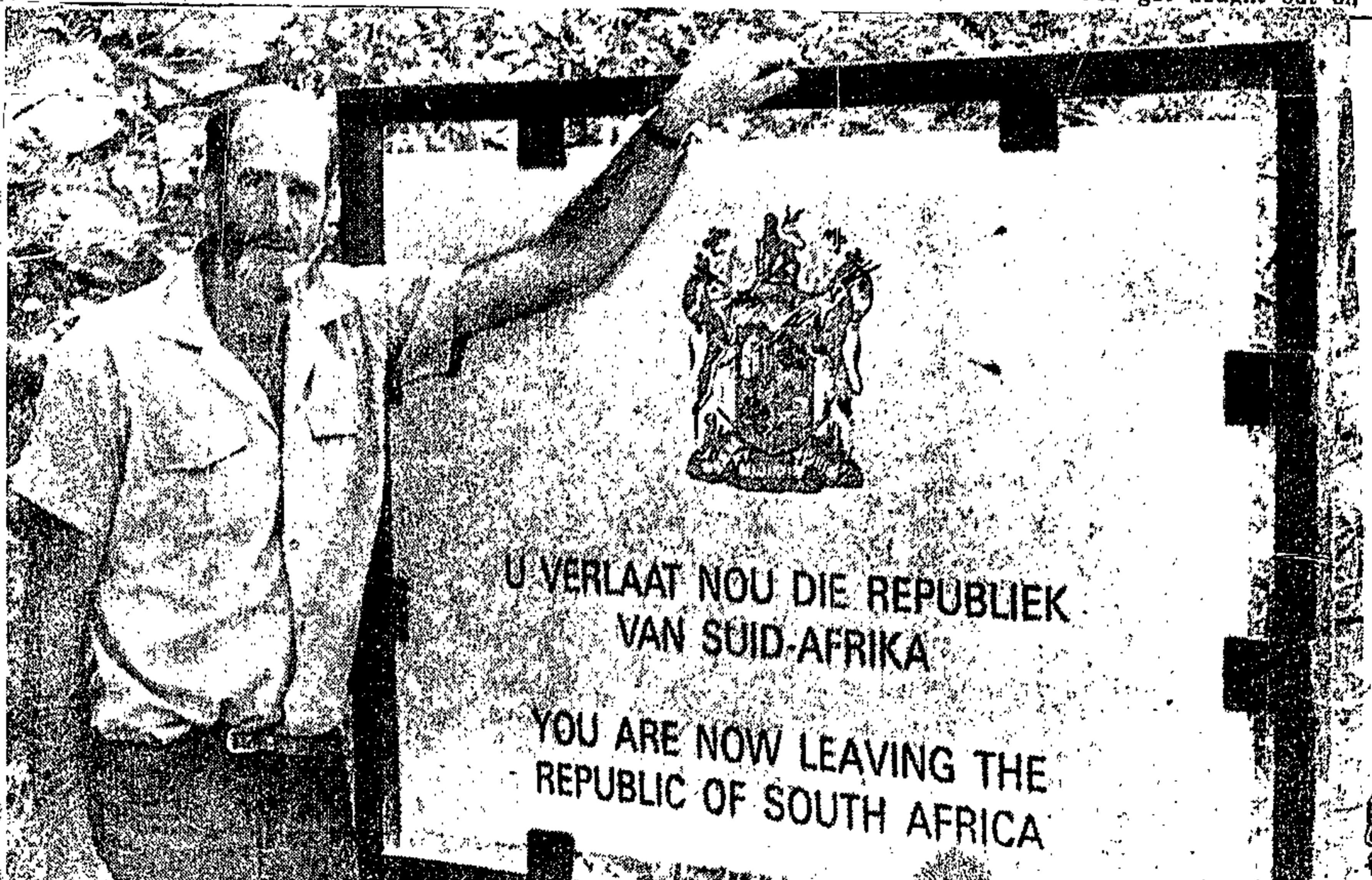
"You get bought out on

It crosses "national" boundaries seven times in 14 km.

"It's the uncertainty which gets you down," said Mr Rennie.

"If the Government goes through with these expropriations, I'll be left with a house 100 m from Transkei and no access to it except through a foreign country.

"Our water for the dip and garden comes from



Mr Steve Rennie ... this notice is in the middle of his farm

the never never; you never know when it's going to happen."

Mr Rennie's grandfather started the farm in 1876.

Mr Rennie, 41, took over 20 years ago.

"The farm has so much

potential," he said, "and I continue to plough money back into it as though nothing was going to happen.

"It's the only thing I can do. It would be soul-destroying to sit back and just wait

for them to come and take it, so I continue to farm as though it will stay in the family."

Steve and Jenny Rennie have lived all their married life on the farm. They have four children — three

daughters and a son of 13.

"What do I tell my son? — 'One day, son, all this will be yours', or 'One day, son, the Government might buy you out, and then you can start again somewhere else'."

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**NATAL, GRIQUALAND EAST, KWAZULU AND
TRANSKEI ALL WANT A SLICE OF THE ACTION**

THE Natal-Transkei border runs through the middle of Steve Rennie's farm in East Griqualand. To add to his troubles, a large slice of his 3 000-ha farm has now been earmarked for KwaZulu.

Once those parts of the farm destined to go black are expropriated, the Rennies will be left with less than a third of their farm.

Their house will then be only 100 m from Transkei and 400 m from KwaZulu.

Transkei is already making tax demands on the Rennies.

"Every time I dip my cattle, I am technically importing and exporting," said Mr Rennie, "because my dip happens to be in Transkei."

Provincial and homeland leaders and Transkei have been fighting a four-cornered battle for jurisdiction over the Rennies' farm.

Until recently the area was part of the Cape Province.

Now it is partly Natal and partly Transkei, while a large part is to fall into KwaZulu.

District Road 121 winds through Mr Rennie's farm.

It crosses "national" boundaries seven times in 14 km.

"It's the uncertainty which gets you down," said Mr Rennie.

"If the Government goes through with these expropriations, I'll be left with a house 100 m from Transkei and no access to it except through a foreign country.

"Our water for the dip and garden comes from

The farm everyone covets

By BARRY COMBER

Transkei. Our tree nursery is in Transkei.

"If we lose this wedge-shaped piece of our farm to Transkei, we will be left with two separate pieces in Natal, and it will be a 30-km journey to get from one to the other without going out of the country.

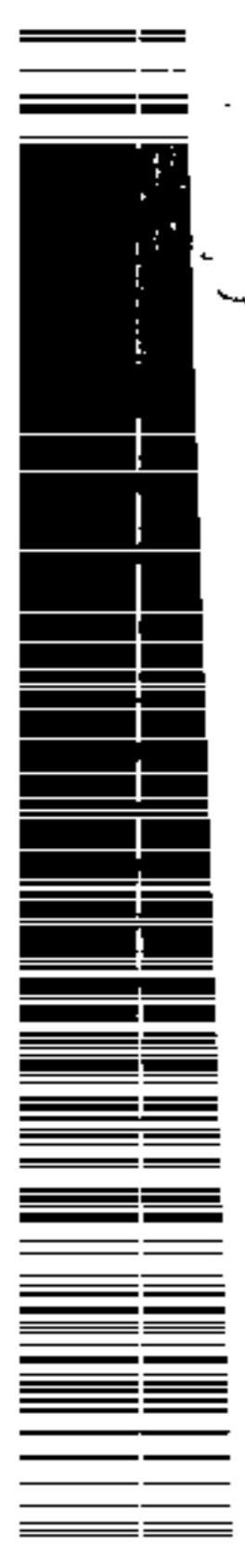
"Now there is a 1,5-km

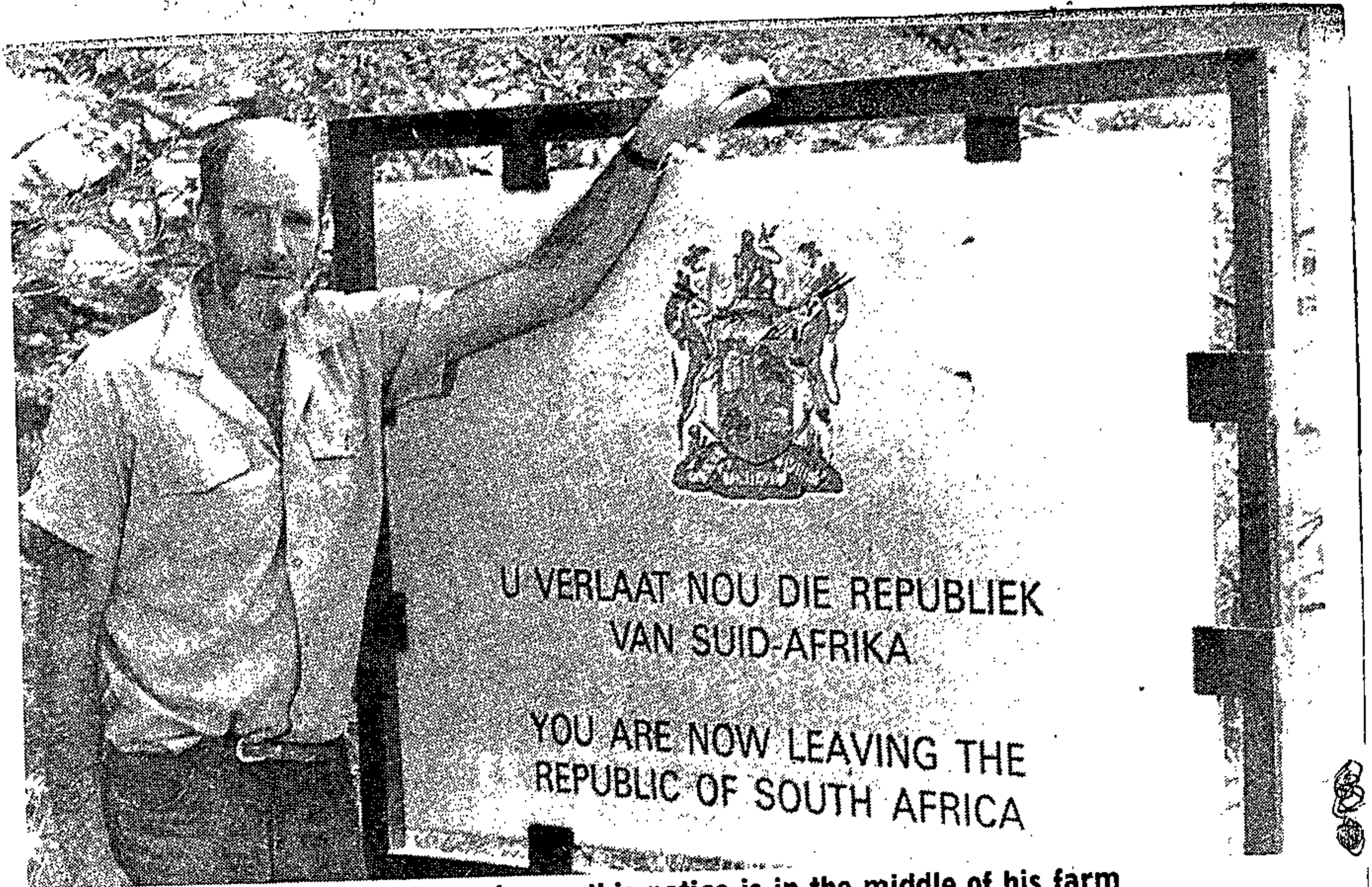
direct route.

"I have been officially told to continue farming as though nothing was going to happen," said Mr Rennie, "but it's like living in limbo.

"Waiting to be expropriated is no fun, especially when officials cannot make up their minds whether they want the whole farm, half of it or none at all.

"You get bought out on





Mr Steve Rennie . . . this notice is in the middle of his farm

the never never; you never know when it's going to happen."

Mr Rennie's grandfather started the farm in 1876.

Mr Rennie, 41, took over 20 years ago.

"The farm has so much

potential," he said, "and I continue to plough money back into it as though nothing was going to happen.

"It's the only thing I can do. It would be soul-destroying to sit back and just wait

for them to come and take it, so I continue to farm as though it will stay in the family."

Steve and Jenny Rennie have lived all their married life on the farm. They have four children — three

daughters and a son of 13.

"What do I tell my son? — 'One day, son, all this will be yours', or 'One day, son, the Government might buy you out, and then you can start again somewhere else'."

Umtata hospital bars black boy

UMTATA — The medical superintendent at the all-white hospital here has refused to admit a black child despite a request by the Transkeian Minister of Health.

The matter is in the hands of the Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

The Health Minister, the Rev G. Vika, said he asked the superintendent at the Sir Henry Elliot Hospital to admit a two-month-old baby, Lindelwa

Cawe, because of overcrowding in the children's ward at the Umtata General Hospital.

"I received a letter from the medical superintendent, Dr J. H. Hofmeyer, where he said he could not admit the baby because the hospital was for whites only," Mr Vika said.

"He added that he could only admit the baby if facilities were not available at the Umtata General Hospital."

Dr Hofmeyer said the parents would save money by keeping the child at the Umtata General Hospital, Mr Vika said. "By this he implied that Sir Henry Elliot Hospital is more expensive."

The baby has had to share a cot with another child at the Umtata General Hospital.

Lindelwa was injured on August 11.

The baby's father, Mr George Cawe, said he was prepared to foot the bill if

the child was transferred to Sir Henry Elliot Hospital.

"Sir Henry Elliot Hospital does not fall under the jurisdiction of the Transkei but under Pretoria," Dr Hofmeyer said. "If you want information about the baby Cawe, contact the Secretary for the Department of Health in Pretoria."

Chief Matanzima could not be contacted to comment yesterday. — DDR.

Kaiser tells of police insults

21/8/78
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NQAMAKWE — The Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief Matanzima, told thousands of people here at the weekend his senior wife, Mrs Nobandla Matanzima, was harassed by members of the South African Police during a visit to Queenstown last week.

He was told the police had shouted: "Get out of this car Matanzima" while white motorists were allowed to pass and cars bearing Transkei registration numbers were stopped.

"There is discrimination between white and

black motorists in South Africa because the Government there wants revenge against us," he said.

A "shabby" caretaker tried to stop him from using a toilet at Grahamstown because he was black. The man later apologised and blamed the South African Government for his actions.

"These are examples that the racist regime in South Africa is bent on intensifying its apartheid policies," Chief Matanzima said.

Col G. J. Odendaal, acting divisional Commissioner of Police for the Border area, said last night he had no knowledge of the alleged harassment.

"This is the first I have heard of it. It is impossible to comment, but the chances that the incident took place are very unlikely. Police are trained to be impartial in their duties. This is hard to believe," he said. — SAPA-DDR.

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Exiles
would be
welcome

NQAMAKWE — All Transkeians who fled South Africa were free to apply to the Transkeian Government for visas to return to Transkei, the Prime Minister, Chief Matanzima, said here yesterday.

"We need these gentlemen in the struggle for liberation. What are they doing abroad?"

"Their experience and expertise is needed by their kinsmen who have long involved themselves in the struggle," he said.
— SAPA.

Kaiser: Transkei may go to world court

NQAMAKWE — Transkei is considering bringing action against South Africa at the International Court at The Hague to test the legality of its decisions about Transkei.

The Prime Minister, Chief Matanzima, told a weekend meeting here relations between the two countries "may in future result in a ghastly struggle and military confrontation."

The land question remained unchanged. Transkei would never abandon its claims no

matter the views of South Africa.

The international situation remained a matter of concern to Transkei as a member of the Third World because of the double standards applied by the big Western powers.

"Their fear of Russia and Cuba exposed their hypocrisy and blatant racism against sections of the world community.

"These countries prefer trading with South Africa and render financial aid to

her rather than have any dealings with Transkei which they regard as a product of South Africa's apartheid policy.

"On the other hand, South Africa is applying economic sanctions against Transkei because of breaking of diplomatic and military ties with her.

"The Western powers are unashamedly assisting South Africa in the application of these sanctions while openly trading with her," Chief Matanzima said. — SAPA.

(103) MS 22/8/78

Church election today

UMTATA — Ministers of the Transkei Methodist Church meet at Ncambédiana here today to elect the church's president-elect, who will take over from Rev Frederick de Waal Mahlasela in October, 1979.

It is believed the name of the man to induct Rev

Mahlasela as president at a special ceremony at the Independence Stadium here on September 3, will be released at today's meeting.

Methodists here believe the Rev J C Mvusi, a former president of the Methodist Church of South Africa will be elected to succeed Mr Mahlasela. — DDC

22/8/78 103

Arabs sign R400m Kei aid pact

UMTATA — Arab financiers have agreed to balance the Transkei Government's huge budget deficit and co-ordinate development projects totalling R400 million.

An agreement of intention was signed here by Mr Salim El Hajj, representing Medi Dupuis, understood to be a Middle East financial consortium, it was reported yesterday.

With him at the signing were four French-speaking Arabs and a Canadian from Montreal.

It is believed Mr El Hajj is expected to replace a man who had contracted to finance and co-ordinate projects but failed to produce the goods.

About three months ago, Mr El Hajj said he had offered the Transkei

Government a number of low-interest development loans and was prepared to finance the multi-million-rand harbour but only if this was done directly with the government.

On his return to Umtata from Beirut two weeks ago, he said the government had not responded to his offers, even though it desperately needed money to finance its R96 million budget deficit.

But last week, after a number of Cabinet meetings, Mr El Hajj and his associates signed an agreement of intention to finance and co-ordinate eight projects and to help out with the deficit.

The projects are the harbour, expansion of the airport, a housing scheme, transport, a health scheme including new hospitals and clinics, a technical college, tourist facilities and an agricultural scheme.

The Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, could not be reached for comment yesterday. The Deputy Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said: "I am not prepared to comment."

The Finance Minister, Mr Tsepo Letlaka, said: "I am not in a position to comment." — DDR

Reserves: 121/103

Wild Coast titanium find

UMTATA — Titanium has been discovered along the Transkei coast between Port St Johns and Kentani.

A Department of Planning and Commerce official, Mr J. Madikane, said yesterday a geological survey into mineral deposits had been commissioned by the Department of Agriculture and its findings would be released to his department in the near future.

His department would

call for tenders from parties interested in mining the titanium once the survey had been studied.

An Umtata engineer, Mr Stan Howard, said titanium, used to strengthen light metals, was crucial to the aircraft and other industries where immensely strong lightweight metals are used.

Titanium has been used in the construction of spacecraft.

Titanium was also found in abundance in Natal.

However, it had not been exploited there owing to pressure from conservationists, Mr Howard said.

He said world titanium output was low. It was produced by India, Norway, Senegal, Tasmania and Canada.

All plans to exploit Transkei's 120 km long mineral belt would have to be submitted for approval to the Planning Board, on which a representative of the Department of Conservation served, Mr Madikane said. — DDR.

ADM 23/8/78 (103)

Matanzima mum on Arab cash reports

UMTATA. — The Transkeian Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, yesterday refused to comment on reports of an agreement between Transkei and a Middle East financial consortium, involving about 440-million.

It was reported on Monday that a group of Arab financiers had agreed to finance Transkei's budgeted deficit of R96-million for the current financial year and also to help finance and coordinate eight proposed projects.

It is believed Mr Salim el-Hajj, representing the consortium, Medi Dupis, attended a number of Cabinet meetings in Transkei last week before he and his associates signed the agreement.

Chief Matanzima directed inquiries to the Minister of Finance, Mr T T Letlaka.

Mr Letlaka, who went on leave on Monday, said he was not in a position to comment.

During his visit to Transkei three months ago Mr El-Hajj said he had arranged a number of low-interest development loans on behalf of Transkei with some Arab countries.

The projects involved in the recent agreement were the proposed harbour, the expansion of the airport, a housing scheme, transport, new hospitals and clinics, a technical college, tourist facilities and an agricultural scheme.

Last month Mr Letlaka said on his return from a tour of Europe that he had succeeded in "laying foundations for negotiations for foreign aid".

He said overseas contacts had been impressed by Transkei's conservative approach to financial problems. — Sapa.

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Kei 'no' to offers

The Transkei Government has turned down offers by South African businessmen to put up industries in the territory to absorb squatters from the Unibel and Crossroads camps in the Cape.

The Transkei refused to accept the claimed Transkei citizenship of the squatters.

The now Minister of Justice and Prisons in the Transkei, Mr Diyby Koyana, said his Government and that of South Africa were still deadlocked on the issue of Transkei citizenship.

"The only people who are citizens of the Transkei are those with roots and an interest in this country," he said.

He rejected the claim that there were about 1.3 million Transkei citizens in South Africa.

UMTATA — A section of inner tube from a car tyre was pulled over the head of a suspected thief and held at the neck by a policeman, the regional court heard here yesterday.

Maj L. R. Mankahla of the Transkeian Police was giving evidence at a preparatory examination of six other policemen, Capt H. Nqunqa, Capt S. Damoyi, Lt P. Novuka, Det-Const S. Mqoboli, Det-Const C. Gwagwa and Det-Const B. Pako.

The appearance of the six in court arises from the death of a former Transkei Justice Department clerk, Mr Mahle Noah, last July.

Maj Mankahla said a R40,000 theft from a safe at the Umtata magistrate's court was reported to him on July 6 last year.

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Tube put over suspect's head Kei court told

He went to the court and found Mr Noah, two other clerks and the six policemen. Mr Noah was taken to the murder and robbery squad base for questioning.

Maj Mankahla said he visited the squad twice that day and found Mr Noah under interrogation on both occasions.

During his second visit, he found Mr Noah with a piece of inner tube over his head and held at the neck by one of the six policemen. He was handcuffed behind his back.

The major said it was customary for a tube to be smeared with soap on the inside before it was pulled over a suspect's head.

The prosecutor asked: "Is it standard practice to use this device?"

Maj Mankahla said: "Some investigators practise as I have described."

The major said he ordered the tube to be removed. Mr Noah staggered and fell.

That night, one of the six telephoned him and said Mr Noah had fallen into the Umtata River while pointing out where the money was.

Later, one of the six told him Mr Noah suddenly started running and jumped into the river, Maj Mankahla said.

He said he learned they had gone to the river that night without torches.

The following day, the body was removed from the river. It was dressed in underclothes.

Maj Mankahla identified in court articles the state alleges Mr Noah wore at the time of his interrogation. — DDR.

Inner tubing 'used in police inquiry'

(103)

24/8/78

Mercury Correspondent

UMTATA — Sounds of astonishment rose from a packed Regional Court here yesterday when a tattered garment barely recognisable as a jersey was produced as an exhibit by the State prosecutor.

Appearing in court at a preparatory examination were six Transkeian policemen: Capt. H. Nqunqa, Capt. S. Dlamini, Lieut. B. Novuka, Det.-Const. S. Mqoboli, Det.-Const. C. Gwagwa and Det.-Const. B. Pako.

Their appearance arises from the death of a former clerk at the Department of Justice, Mr. Mahle Noah, last July.

Mr. Noah and two other clerks were suspected of stealing R40 000 from a safe at the magistrate's office here.

Mr. Noah was taken into custody by the police and his body was found later floating in the Umtata River.

Theft

Major Luleko Richmond Mankahla of the Transkeian Police, the first witness called by the State, said that the theft from the Magistrate's Court was reported to him on the morning of July, 1977.

Mr. Noah, one of the men at the court, was taken to the Murder and Robbery Squad office for questioning.

Major Mankahla said that he visited the squad at 10 a.m. and at 1 p.m. that day, and on both occasions found the deceased under interrogation.

Major Mankahla identified articles of clothing that the State alleges the deceased was wearing at the time.

On his second visit to the squad he found Mr. Noah with a section of motor car tyre inner tubing pulled over his head and held at the neck by one of the accused. He was handcuffed behind his back.

Usual

The major said that it was customary in such instances for the tube to be smeared with soap on the inside before it was pulled over a suspect's head.

The prosecutor: "Is it standard practice to use this device?"

Major Mankahla: "Some investigators practise as have described."

Major Mankahla said that he ordered the tube to be removed, whereupon Mr. Noah staggered and fell.

At 11 p.m. that day the major said he was telephoned by one of the accused, who told him that the deceased had fallen into the Umtata River while he was pointing out the location of the money.

Later he was told by one of the accused that Mr. Noah suddenly started running and jumped into the river. He was not handcuffed.

Handcuffs

The prosecutor asked the Major what the standard practice in escorting suspects was.

The major replied that a suspect had to be handcuffed. He learned from the accused that they had gone to the river that night without torches.

After reporting the incident to the Commissioner for Police, Brig. E. Cwele, Major Mankahla went home to bed.

The next day the body of the deceased was removed from the Umtata River. It was clad in underclothes.

(103) 24/8/78

Maritz warns on job opportunities

UMTATA — Transkei needs some R105 million annually to create jobs in industry for the 15 000 Transkeians coming into the labour market annually. The cost for creating one job opportunity costs R7 000, according to Mr Franko Maritz, chairman and managing director of the Transkei Development Corporation.

Mr Maritz is retiring at the end of September, but will continue as chairman of the corporation.

Mr Maritz said at the moment the corporation was investigating 50 new industries. Total investment could be in the region of R100 million.

"We must make every endeavour to find the necessary funds to accommodate the approximately 216 000 people

coming on to the labour market annually in Southern Africa. This could be 300 000 by 1980. In Transkei alone the figure is about 15 000 a year.

"Transkei is a community of free enterprise and we must therefore not allow political possibilities to overshadow economic realities.

"Transkei has a stable government and it must be very discerning who it flirts with or woos."

"To hitch your wagon to too big a star or too big a financier could find yourself being controlled by people or institutions you would not like to go to bed with."

"This is already true in certain developed countries and could be dangerous for a developing country," Mr Maritz said.
—DDC.

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White medical chief deported from Transkei

UMTATA. — The medical superintendent of the all-white hospital here, Dr J H Hofmeyer, was yesterday deported from Transkei and escorted by security police to the Kei Bridge border post, according to a police spokesman.

The deportation order, signed by the interior minister, Mr H Pama, was served on Dr Hofmeyer at the hospital and took immediate effect. He was allowed a few minutes to talk to his wife.

The head of the security police, Colonel Martin Ngceba, said Dr Hofmeyer was escorted by two security policemen. He was not allowed to see his lawyer.

Mr Pama said Dr Hofmeyer had displayed "extreme arrogance" when he refused to admit a black child to his hospital despite requests by the Minister of Health, Mr G T Vika, and representations to the Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaizer Matanzima.

Dr Hofmeyer had written back to say the hospital was for whites only and that it was under jurisdiction of the Secretary for Health in Pretoria.

"One would have expected him to go and talk to the prime minister."

First Transkei book of life

UMTATA — The first Transkeian book of life was issued to Transkei's first citizen, Pres Botha Sigcau, by the Minister of the Interior, Mr H. Pamla, yesterday.

The second was issued to the second citizen, the Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima. Others were issued to Cabinet Ministers in order of seniority.

Mr Pamla said books of life would be issued to

more than three million Transkeians, starting with civil servants.

"Cabinet Ministers as well as members of parliament will have a duty to preach the gospel of books of life," he said.

The books were not to be confused with travel documents which had been issued to Transkeians recently.

Mr Pamla said 120 clerks and 15 fingerprint experts have been trained

to produce the books.

A mobile team would visit all districts.

"The book will be given out free of charge. When applying for a duplicate, the applicant will be expected to pay," he said.

Transkeians in labour areas and urban areas in South Africa would have to forward applications to Umtata.

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence and Police, Chief George Matanzima, said the books would help police.

"Since the abolition of dom books (reference books) in Transkei, there has been a big influx of criminals knowing they could not be easily checked," he said. —
DDR

Transkeian gets visa to visit Israel

BUTTERWORTH — Transkei was starting to be recognised, said Rev F. L. Matyumza, after visiting Greece and Israel.

He said he had been granted a visa to visit Israel and had his passport stamped in Greece.

Mr Matyumza visited Israel with a group of clergymen and educationists from Transkei, South Africa and Bophuthatswana.

The group consisted of 21 delegates, including wives.

Mr Matyumza was the only one to hold a Transkeian passport.

He was given an Israel visa on religious grounds and because he was a minister who wanted to visit the Holy Land.

The group left for Israel on July 17.

In Greece his Transkei passport was stamped — a sign that Transkei was being recognised. He was also shown a list of countries with Transkei appearing at the bottom, written in ink.

Mr Matyumza said after the official had allowed him entry he said: "Welcome to Greece, Transkei".

In Israel where they visited the River Jordan, where Christ was baptised. Mr Matyumza



Mr Matyumza

brought with him water from the river.

They also visited the Sea of Galilee, the Dead Sea where a person cannot sink and the tomb of Christ. He said Israel was advanced agriculturally.

Little land was left unused.

Because of advanced youth programmes juvenile delinquency was at a minimum, Mr Matyumza said. Youths were under adult guidance even when on vacation.

Mr Matyumza did theology at Fort Hare University and graduated in 1959. He left the ministry for teaching in 1967. He taught at Butterworth and at Lovedale Training School.

He was appointed to the post of religious inspector in Transkei in 1974.

His wife is a matron at Butterworth Hospital. The Matyumzas have four school-going children.

Screams and groans heard says witness

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UMTATA — Readings taken at the K. D. Matanzima Airport indicated the temperature fell to 0,2c during the night of the alleged drowning of an Umtata clerk, Mr Mahle Noah, in July last year, the regional court heard here yesterday.

Mr Noah's body, retrieved from the Umtata River the following day, was clad in underclothes.

Before the court at a preparatory examination were six Transkeian policemen, Capt H. Nqunqa, Capt S. Damoyi, Lt P. Novuka, Det-Const S. Mqoboli, Det-Const C. Gwagwa and Det-Const B. Pako.

The hearing arises from a R40-000 theft from the magistrates court here last July, and the subsequent death of Mr Noah.

Giving evidence, Maj L. R. Mankahla of the Transkeian Police said guards had been posted on the Umtata River bank

after the alleged leap by Mr Noah into the river, in order to arrest him should he re-appear, and to prevent anyone from taking the R40 000 if it were still in the vicinity.

The major showed the court an interrogation device consisting of a section of car inner tube about 40 cm long and bound by wire at one end, which he had constructed at the court's request.

He said an inquest docket had been opened by Capt Willie of the Transkeian Police after the incident, but when shown statements in court taken in the course of the inquest, the major identified the authorising signatures on the statements as those of one of the accused.

The third witness, Mr Thornton Sicwetsha, a constable attached to the Murder and Robbery Squad at the time, said he heard screams and groans

coming from an office when Mr Noah was being interrogated. He heard the screaming periodically through the morning following Mr Noah's arrest, but not at all after 1 pm.

During this time, all the accused entered and left the interrogation office, Mr Sicwetsha said.

Questioned by counsel for the defence, he said he could not dispute the statement that one of the accused only visited the office twice.

Miss Linda Grace Noah, the eldest sister of the deceased, said she lived in the same house as Mr Noah. He left for work on the morning of July 6 wearing the clothes that had been produced in court. The clothes were clean when he left home, not-soiled and torn as they were shown to her in court.

The hearing continues.
— DDR.

Doctor deported for barring black baby

By Sydney Moses

UMTATA — Transkei yesterday deported the medical superintendent of a hospital here who refused to admit a two-month-old black baby despite Government requests.

Dr J. H. Hofmeyer of the all-white section of the Sir Henry Elliot Hospital refused to admit Lindelwa Cawe despite requests from the Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, and the Minister of Health, Mr G. T. Vika, because the black section was too full.

The Minister of

Interior, Mr H. Pamla, had the head of the Special Branch, Col Martin Ngceba, serve the order on Dr Hofmeyer and he was escorted to the border.

His wife, Mrs Lucy Hofmeyer, followed him in the family car so that he could have transport from the Kei Bridge.

She said from her Umtata home last night her husband was on his way to Pretoria.

"I have nothing further to say," she said.

Col Ngceba said after he had served the order, Dr Hofmeyer demanded to be allowed to consult his legal adviser.

But the deportation order stated that he leave Transkei immediately and Dr Hofmeyer threatened to report the matter to Pretoria.

"The South African Government will take up the matter with the Transkeian Government,"

Dr Hofmeyer, who practised in Transkei for 30 years, said.

Mr Vika said because of the congestion at the black section of the hospital, he requested Dr Hofmeyer to admit the baby and when he refused, the matter was referred to the Prime Minister.

The Prime Minister made a similar request and Dr Hofmeyer replied the hospital did not fall under the jurisdiction of the Transkeian Government, but under Pretoria. Mr Pamla said: "We came to the conclusion that this man had no respect of the Government and the only thing we could do was to deport him. He was arrogant."

He said Dr Hofmeyer had visited the baby at the black section of the hospital and found her sharing a cot with another child. Dr Hofmeyer said the child was comfortable.

Umtata paper banned

UMTATA — The weekly Transkei newspaper, Isaziso, has been banned.

The banning order was signed by the State President, Chief Botha Sigcau. No reasons were given.

The proclamation was published in a special issue of the Government Gazette. A copy of the gazette was delivered to the Isaziso offices.

The ban came eight days after the proprietor and editor, Mr Vuyani Mrwetyana, was detained under Transkei's security laws.

The deputy editor, Mr Zola Dunywa, said they would comply with the ban but called on the Government to charge or release Mr Mrwetyana.

Mrs Mrwetyana, who is responsible for the administration of the paper's offices, said: "I got the second shock of my life in eight days so please give me a chance to have a good rest and recover. Then I will be in a position to comment."

The Transkei has also banned five books: Hardcore by O. Phillip Masinger, More Rugby Songs by Sphere Books, The other side of Midnight by Sidney Sheldon, Confessions of a Hiker by Adrian Reid and Shoot by Douglas Fairbairn. — DDR-SAPA.

Two tell of police torture

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UMTATA — State witnesses demonstrated alleged police interrogation methods to the Regional Court here yesterday as the preparatory examination of circumstances surrounding the death of a former Umtata clerk at the magistrate's office, Mr Mahle Noah, entered its third day.

Appearing at the examination are six Transkei policemen, Capt H. Nqunq, Capt S. Damoyi, Lt P. Novuka, Det-Const S. Mqoboli, Det-Const C. Gwagwa and Det-Const B. Pako.

Mr Hogarth Sikitl, of Butterworth, was arrested with Mr Noah on July 6, 1977, and taken to the police camp in Umtata, the court was told yesterday.

There he was interrogated until 1 am, before being placed in a police van for the rest of the night. It was so cold he could not sleep, he told the court.

On July 8 he was taken from the cells at Tsolo police station to a nearby river by two of the accused and assaulted, he said.

He was made to sit with his legs dangling over the banks of the river with his hands handcuffed behind his back.

He was then jerked backwards by the handcuffs, and simultaneously kicked in the back. Then they let go and he fell down the river bank, Mr Sikitl said.

He was released on bail the following day, but arrested by the police for further questioning on July 12.

Mr Sikitl demonstrated to the court the interrogation technique he alleged had been used on him. Forced into a squatting position, he was made to bend his knees through the crook of his arms. His hands were then handcuffed in front of his knees.

At the same time, a sec-

tion of tube was pulled over his head.

He could not speak and breathed with considerable difficulty. He was told to tread on the ground when he was willing to speak the truth, and the tube would be removed.

Mr Sikitl said as a result of this torture he eventually dissimulated the truth by saying the money was hidden in the strongroom at the magistrate's court.

The tube had been placed over his head five times, he said.

Dr H. P. Bala told the court he knew Mr Sikitl to be an unusually fit and healthy person, but when he examined him in August last year, Mr Sikitl had a variety of ailments, including wounds on his wrists. He was also in a poor emotional condition.

Questioned by counsel for the defence, Mr Sikitl said that after being interrogated, he was taken before a magistrate to make a statement. When he said he had been forced to appear there, the magistrate refused to take a statement.

He subsequently appeared before another magistrate, but did not tell of the tortures, because he feared further assaults.

Another witness, Mr Edward Ndawo, arrested at the same time as Mr Sikitl, said he had also been handcuffed with an iron bar behind his knees. When the handcuffs were removed, he was unable to stand up. He said he was further assaulted by two of the accused in a stable when a tube had been pulled over his head.

Apart from the medical evidence, which has yet to be placed before the court, the State closed its case, and the examination was postponed to September 20. Applications from all the accused for bail will be made in a separate hearing on Monday. — DDR.

Lesotho's stand on SA praised

UMTATA — Border tensions between Transkei and Lesotho should be relaxed so that the two states could get down to facing racist South Africa, Transkei's Minister of Justice and Prisons, Mr Digby Koyana, said yesterday.

Mr Koyana said Transkei appreciated the constant attacks made by Lesotho on South Africa's apartheid policy.

He said they were convinced that if Lesotho were to join hands with Transkei in fighting apartheid in South Africa,

something Transkei was irrevocably committed to, South Africa would hasten to abandon its policies.

"Though a small country Lesotho had provided a classical example of the saying: It is better to die a free man than to live well as a slave," Mr Koyana said.

He said Transkei viewed the recent acquittal of Transkeians charged with murder in Lesotho as a sign of an independent judiciary in Lesotho. Six Transkeians had been brought to trial without delay after their arrest.

DDR

Like father, like son ^{RDM}

(103) 281878

TO SAY the least, Transkei was born in dubious circumstances. Any slight hope that the country, now approaching its second birthday, might have of gaining any kind of international acceptance and respectability is certainly not going to be helped by the way its government is behaving.

Earlier this year there was the hijacking of the Methodist Church.

Now a weekly newspaper, Isaziso, the only newspaper owned by a citizen of the territory, has been banned. And the proprietor

and editor, Mr Vuyani Mrwetyana, is in detention under "security" laws: indeed, he was detained eight days before his paper was banned.

In an ominously familiar pattern, no reasons have been given for either the banning or the detention. No charges have been brought against the newspaper or Mr Mrwetyana.

It seems that Transkei is intent on proving to the hilt that it is truly its father's child. Which is a dreadful prospect for anyone who believes in civil liberties.

S.A.P.A. (103) 28/8/78

Church secrecy criticised

UMTATA — The Methodist Church of Transkei is preparing to induct its first president on September 3 amid bitter criticism from some quarters and a number of "defections" to other denominations.

The new church, in its third month of existence, is being criticised, among other things, for its cloak and dagger operations in keeping secret the identity of the man who will induct the president.

Even before the new church was born, nobody knew what the next move would be. Meetings by an elite few were held behind closed doors in hotel rooms and a veil of secrecy surrounded what the heads of the new church were doing.

The Rev D. D. Dabula, who heads an organising committee made up of Government officials and church members, has said the name of the "mysterious man" will only be revealed a few days before the induction. He has confirmed that the man is from Bophuthatswana.

Meanwhile, a number of people, including prominent Transkeians, have joined churches of other denominations.

Unconfirmed reports have said people in districts bordering East Griqualand have been crossing into South Africa to attend church services.

The former Leader of the Opposition in Transkei, Mr Knowledge Guzana, who recently join-

ed the Anglican Church, said he had originally intended travelling to South Africa to worship each week, but this had not proved possible.

The new church is experiencing difficulty in filling vacancies in certain circuits and is now recruiting people to join the ministry.

In what promises to be a lavish affair at the independence stadium, the Rev F. de Waal Mahlasela will be inducted as first president of the new church.

The State President, Chief Botha Sigcau and the Prime Minister, and members of the Cabinet, will attend. Arrangements are being made for a 500-voice choir to entertain guests. — S.A.P.A.

Five charged in Noah death case

UMTATA — Three of the six Transkei policemen who appeared in the regional court here yesterday in connection with the death of a former Transkei Department of Justice clerk, Mr Mahle Noah, were committed for trial on a charge of culpable homicide.

They are: Capt A. M. Nqunqa, Lt P. Novuka and Det-Const S. Mqoboli. Two others, Det-Const. C. N. Gwangwa and Const B. T. Phako, were committed for trial for assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

The sixth policeman, Capt S. Damoyi, had charges against him withdrawn by the magistrate, Mr D. B. Muir.

Their appearance arose

from the death of Mr Noah during July last year.

The district surgeon here, Dr A. T. Mtinkulu, submitted two post-mortem reports. One stated Mr Noah had died of drowning and the other stated the cause of death was undetermined.

Another medical practitioner, Dr R. L. Dippenaar, acting for Mr Noah's family, said the cause of death appeared to be suffocation.

The magistrate said owing to the conflicting nature of medical reports coupled with the strong evidence of assault on the deceased and two other clerks, the policemen would stand trial for assault and culpable homicide. — SAPA

Transkei port survey started

103 9/11/78
M.M.

Mercury Correspondent

PORT ST. JOHNS — Preliminary surveys for Transkei's first harbour are under way.

A diver's boat took up position at the mouth of the Umgazana River last week and survey work has started.

The survey is being conducted by a Durban-based diving firm.

Geological and topographical surveys are also underway and unofficial reports confirm that the site is ideal.

A large flat area exists for the development of service and industrial sites.

Core samplings show bedrock under 15 metres of what is described as easily cleared sand and silt.

The river mouth is approximately 8km long in a slightly developed farming area.

Silting control will not be a major problem.

The proposed harbour is approximately 15 kilometres south of Port St. Johns and is to be financed by an international company with a capital of R10 million.

The Transkei Government is to subscribe half the shares and to nominate half the board of directors.

International finance for the balance of the funds would be attracted by establishing a free port in the area.

In addition to the development of the area as a port, extensive communications to the Umgazana Mouth will have to be established.

Existing roads in the area are minimal and poor.

The establishment of a port in the area has drawn sharp criticism from environmental and ecological groups.

"Umgazana Mouth is one of the last extensive mangrove swamps on the south-east coast of Africa," reports a UCT Habitat group.

"It is an extremely fertile fish reproduction area and ranks fourth after Durban, Richards Bay and St. Lucia."

"The development at Durban and Richards Bay has severely disrupted the ecological cycle and Umgazana is a vital link in the chain."

Umgazana was one of the areas set aside by the Transkei Government Environmental Advisory Board as a declared nature reserve and the establishment of a port in the area is in direct contradiction to a resolution passed by the Transkei Cabinet in January this year committing itself to the preservation of the environment.

This resolution placed the Transkei among the few countries in the world to pass such a resolution at top level.

No rail links exist in the area and it is felt that a railway over mountainous terrain to Umtata would be prohibitively expensive.

The port could possibly be linked by rail to the South Coast of Natal.

Informed sources believe that the harbour development is behind the delay in repairing the Umzimvubu Bridge at Port St. Johns.

A site for a new bridge in the area is 15 kilometres upstream and would provide superior communications and could be the basis of a rail link.

By Peter Mann

FARMERS living in the Elliot district bordering on Transkei face a unique problem — every time they take a tractor to their lands they face a R40 fine.

The farmers all live in South Africa but the road linking their farms and providing access to their lands is in Transkei.

Now the Transkeian police are prosecuting them for driving "unlicensed" tractors on the road. The tractors are licensed in South Africa but the licence is not valid in Transkei.

Mr Lionel Swinbourne was fined R40 for driving an "unlicensed" tractor along a Transkei road.

He was told to appeal against the sentence because he was not legally entitled to license the tractor in Transkei, although it is licensed in South Africa.

"They want it to be a test case. But I don't have time to go to Umtata for the case," Mr Swinbourne said.

"There are nine farmers in our area. We are all wondering whether we can go to our lands.

This is just one of many problems confronting farmers who live along the Transkeian border. In the once peaceful farming districts of Elliot, Maclear and Ugie, border tensions are rising.

Fence

Farmers asked the Government to erect a man-and-vermin proof fence along the border and to patrol it with helicopter. They say they are fighting a huge increase in stock theft and people are starting veld fires to drive them from their land.

Many of the farmers have already given in and left but others who have nowhere to go are stuck.

At the heart of the problem is the Government's hopelessly inadequate consolidation programme. This year R30 million was budgeted to buy out white farms in the homelands.

After protests from the South African Agricultural Union (SAAU) and an interview with the Minister of Finance, Senator Owen Horwood, the amount was increased to R35 million.

But Mr Piet Swart, deputy director of the SAAU, this week estimated that R80 million to R100 million a year was needed to complete consolidation within five

In the Elliot, Maclear and Ugie districts, 64 farmers are waiting to be bought out by the South African Government. Their farms form white fingers of land jutting into Transkei.

Five years ago the South African Government told them they would be bought out within three years. They are still waiting.

Thefts

Now they have been told it could be 10 years before they can be paid out. In the meantime they should keep farming.

But the Transkeians living in the district know the farms will ultimately be theirs. They do not see why they should wait for the white farmers to leave before moving in.

Mr Lawrence Moss is a farmer and a trader living in the Umga area near Ugie. His property is at the extreme end of the land due to be given to Transkei. It is his second move. The first was from the Tsolo district of

Stock theft and arson anger border farmers



On patrol. Mr Lawrence Moss with rifle and dogs at his two-metre security fence.



"Oom Jannie" Venter and his son, Danie, at the border of their farm. "What future can I offer him?" Oom Jannie asks.

Transkei. He moved 10 years ago because Tsolo was to be part of Transkei.

"Every living thing I have here is locked up every night. My stock is corralled behind two-metre security fences and I patrol the whole area. If I don't, things just disappear," Mr Moss said.

He is unable to leave his property for any length of time.

"I have to be back every night. If I don't I lose stock. I reckon I have lost about R3 000 in thefts.

Fires

"Then there are the fires. They set them deliberately. I can remember battling for hours to put out fires. As soon as you are finished and sit down exhausted another fire starts.

"You can actually hear the guy laugh as he walks away," Mr Moss said.

He keeps a pack of greyhounds to control the jackal which breed in Transkei. Mr Moss is intensely proud of his farm.

"I just wish I could take my land and put it somewhere else," he said.

Future

Another of the farmers affected is "Oom Jannie" Venter, local chairman of the National Party.

"I don't mind sacrificing my farm for the Government's policy but I'm not going to suffer financially," he said.

"But it's hard. I've been here 24 years and I've done a hell of a lot of hard work.

"I'm 59. How do I start again and what about my two boys? One is in the army and the other is still at school.

"I've told them to look for other jobs because I

can't offer them a future on the farm," Mr Venter said.

Uncertainty is also hitting the economic base of the farming area. Farmers are sensitive about talking to newspapers because they don't want to add to the lack of confidence.

But there are at least 35 farms for sale in the Maclear-Ugie district and land values have fallen by half.

Potential

"This is why we want the consolidation speeded up and the border fence erected and patrolled by helicopter," Mr Ray Lake, chairman of Ugie Farmers' Association and Maclear Farmers' Union, said.

"We have fantastic potential. We are a high rainfall area and can produce maize to match the Free State. All we need is certainty."

It's not aid says Kei

UMTATA — The R113,5 million budgeted by South Africa as a yearly payment to Transkei for the period 1977-79 is not regarded as "aid" by the Transkeian government.

The provision of these funds by South Africa is seen as a "moral obligation."

The secretary of the Department of Finance, Mr J. Maqubela, said here yesterday that the payment was a form of compensation for the low wages paid to Transkeian workers in South Africa, and for the lack of development in Transkei before independence.

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trade unions, or past experience with unions had made them lose faith in large-scale worker organisation.

A cleavage appears to have existed between African and 'Coloured' workers. This reflected in the attitudes of the interviewees. At the time of the interviews there were more workers who said they would not help 'Coloured' workers improve their work situation than workers who said they would. A significant finding was that the higher the level of communication between African and 'Coloured' workers the greater was the preparedness of African workers to help 'Coloured' workers. Furthermore, the factors that were found to inhibit the formation of class solidarity between 'Coloured' and African workers are predominantly factors instituted by Whites.

Up to now we have not taken into consideration the rural ties and homeland conditions of the interviewees. Clearly there is an interaction between their employment and rural situations. We now turn to examine the rural situation and the nature of the interaction.

14/9/78 (103)

Transkei mourns the Rev Arosi

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UMTATA — Transkei
mourns the death of the
leading citizen who con-
tributed toward the
welfare and education of
the people.

Rev J. T. Arosi, died on
September 9 at Cala at the
age of 78. He will be
buried on Saturday.

Rev Arosi, a self-made
man, worked himself up in
education and passed a
degree at Fort Hare. He
was the founder of the
Matanzima High School
that has produced in-
tellects who are now of
great service.

Rev Arosi taught for

some time at the
Blythswood Institution at
Nqamakwe and at
Lovedale.

The Prime Minister,
Paramount Chief Kaiser
Matanzima, brought him
from Lovedale to start the
Matanzima High School at
Cala. He was principal un-
til he took up holy orders
at the Presbyterian
Church. He served in a
number of circuits and
through health he had to
retire.

Rev Arosi is survived by
five daughters,
grandchildren as well as
great-grandchildren.

interviews there were more workers who said they would help 'Coloured' workers improve their work situation than workers who said they would. A significant finding was that the higher the level of communication between African and 'Coloured' workers the greater was the preparedness of African workers to help 'Coloured' workers. Furthermore, the factors that were found to inhibit the formation of class solidarity between 'Coloured' and African workers are predominantly factors instituted by Whites.

Up to now we have not taken into consideration the rural ties and homeland conditions of the interviewees. Clearly there is an interaction between their employment and rural situations. We now turn to examine the rural situation and the nature of the interaction.

14/9/78 (23)

Detained editor in hospital

LANDCULT (1)

Sign. Level
R²

Variables ex

UMTATA — The detained proprietor and editor of the banned Transkei weekly newspaper, Isaziso, has been admitted to the Umtata General Hospital.

toward the establishment of a truly black-controlled press in South Africa, was detained under Transkei's public security laws on August 18.

ICAT, AGE.

LANDCULT

Sign. Level
R²

Variables ex

HWMA, HNC, F

The chief of the security police, Col Martin Ngceba, said yesterday Mr Vuyani Mrwetyana had been sent to hospital because of kidney trouble but his condition had improved.

Seven days later, his newspaper was banned.

The banning order was signed by the President, Chief Botha Sigcau, and no reasons were given. Isaziso was also banned under the public security laws, according to an order signed by the Deputy Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, and no reasons were given. DDR.

53 HSC

01)

HSA, SUBSIST,

LANDCULT = 4,09 - 1,01 MORGENS + 0,8 HUA + 0,53 HSC + 0,03 YIELD (3)

Sign. Level (0,00) (0,00) (0,02) (0,02) (0,00)

R² = 45,3%

Variables excluded (in order of exclusion): HWC, HSA, REMIT, HWFA, HUC, HNC, CATTLE, HWHA, HNA, LONGID.

- Where LANDCULT = no. of morgens actually cultivated,
MORGENS = no. of morgens available for cultivation,
TWAGE = total weekly earnings after deductions,
EDUCAT = educational level of worker,
AGE = worker's age,
HUA = number of unspecified adults in homeland family,²⁵ i.e. adults who may be wage-earners or school-goers or neither. (When no indication was given whether the adult was a wage-earner, school-goer or neither, the adult was classified as "unspecified". Otherwise the adult was classified in one of the ways classified below).
HSC = number of school-going children in homeland family. ("Children" are classified as such when they are 15 years or younger while adults are 16 years or older)
HWC = number of wage-earning children in homeland family,
REMIT = average monthly remittances sent to homeland family,
CATTLE = no. of cattle owned by worker's family,
LONGDID = time worker spent in homeland during last visit,
YIELD = no. of bags of maize produced per morgen,

25. By homeland family is meant dependants of a worker resident in the homeland as opposed to dependants in Cape Town. By family is meant those members of the family who, though they may live in separate units share resources in the homeland, i.e. they share cattle for ploughing or scoffling.

Transkei gets place in sport

Mercury Correspondent

UMTATA - Transkei has gained international recognition in sport.

At a meeting in Edmonton, Canada, last month, a unanimous vote elected Transkei to the International Bowling Board. The news was officially heard in Umtata two days ago.

Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Manzanima, described the decision as a "breakthrough." The president of the Umtata Bowling Club, Mr. Ruby Knopf, said he was thrilled at the news.

Transkei has been invited to participate in the World Bowling Championship in Australia in January 1980.

The secretary of the Umtata Bowling Club, Mr. Henry Ohrenstein, said that shortly before independence the club dissociated itself from the Border Bowling Association, and thereby from the South African Bowling Association.

Membership application was made to the International Bowling Board at the instigation of Mr. Knopf. This application was sponsored by the South African Bowling Association.

working or at least the rights or a to distinguish "s" from "migrants" wise the two migrants".

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them as residents with permanently in the area.

lon. Although they, they originally come r, they are not allowed ves qualify by themselves many 10(1)b men live similar to that of contract th migrant workers is Nonetheless, we classify o qualify to reside

Twenty five per cent of the 211 respondents said they were borners and a further 25% said they were 10(1)b's. Thus 50% of the sample are permanent residents in Cape Town. A further 40% said they were working on a yearly contract and the remaining 10% said they were working illegally i.e. without a contract. Thus the other 50% of the sample can be regarded as migrant workers.¹⁰

Ages of the workers interviewed ranged from 18 to 68 years. The average age was 41 (+13) years,¹¹ and 50% of the men were over 40. A high proportion of men were aged 50 years or more, largely due to the peculiar conditions of Section 10(1)b described above under which a substantial number of men had gained residence rights in Cape Town by prolonged periods of employment and kept these rights only for as long as they continued to remain in Cape Town. (See Table 3).

10. Because of the way in which the sample was drawn, these proportions do not reflect the proportion of the different legal status groups in Cape Town.

All numbers are rounded to the nearest whole number. E.g. 24,4% becomes 24%, as does 23,9% and 23,5%, but 23,4% becomes 23%.

11. See Appendix 1 for an explanation of the statistical practices employed in this paper.

Transkei case for recognition

103 16/1/78
Transkei captured headlines throughout the world by breaking off diplomatic relations with South Africa and then renouncing the non-aggression pact between the two countries.

With the government still heavily dependent on South Africa for capital — R165 million last year and R113,5 million this year — there has been considerable cynicism about the effect of these moves.

But, whatever the sceptics might say, there is little doubt that both actions caught the South African Government by surprise and embarrassed separate development adherents.

Besides that, it is clear Transkei hopes these moves will aid its bid for international recognition.

So far, they do not appear to have had any significant effect on the continuing world ostracism, but Transkei's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Digby Koyana, has produced a booklet entitled "Transkei Realities A Year of Independence", outlining the grounds for the government's case to the world.

It is based on two fundamental arguments: Transkei cannot be seen in the same context as the rest of South Africa, whose policies it rejects totally; and there is no reason, particularly no historical reason, why Transkei should not be treated on the same grounds as Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland.

The second reason is considerably stronger than the first for, as Mr Koyana argues, the decision to annex Transkei to the Cape rather than declare it a protectorate like Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, was purely a unilateral decision taken in Whitehall without

reference to the people of Transkei.

In any event, the recent decisions demonstrably to move away from South African Government influence can be seen as trying to bolster its case on the first ground.

The booklet, which is based on an interview with Mr Koyana, provides the basis for the Transkei view and it does much to explain why Transkei did eventually take these decisions.

"The practical implications of apartheid as translated by a Transkeian are that: a black man may never enjoy the same privileges as a white man, that is, a person of Dutch, French, British, American, Australian, German, Swiss, Hungarian, or other such descent.

"He is relegated to cheap unskilled work, inferior education, poor housing, exclusion from hotels, restaurants, good hospitals. He has no say in the making of the laws of the country of his birth and his fate is determined by others.

"He is a sub-human and his noblest ambition is to die," the booklet said.

A great deal of confusion, it continued, had been sown and capital made of the fact that independence was obtained from South Africa.

"It has been argued that this is a 'grand design' by South Africa to perpetuate its apartheid policies; the independence is a 'sham — a make believe," it says.

"The inescapable truth is that the policy of apartheid is not the policy of the people of Transkei and from October 26, 1976, the leaders of Transkei set about building a non-racial democracy

... Transkei is condemned on the facts that apply not against it but against South Africa."

It also predicted "as a certainty" that the United States would recognise Transkei before any African state did to maintain its credibility because with the efficiency of its intelligence service it had its ears close to the radial artery of the Third World.

And it made it clear that Transkei leadership was not "sanguine" about any conditional recognition of its independence, such as a carrot to South Africa for its role in Zimbabwe and Namibia. Transkei did not wish to appear as clutching on straws.

"The US has learnt many difficult lessons but fails in mastering the simple one that Transkei is completely detached from South Africa."

That, in essence, is the Transkei case.

However, despite the historical accident during the height of the colonial period which gave Transkei different status from the protectorates and despite Transkei's view that its independence has nothing to do with South African Government policies, there is little doubt that it will continue to be looked at in that light.

After all, it was in terms of the policy of separate development, that Transkei gained its independence, and it cannot be looked at without examining the Republic's motives for granting it independence.

The National Party believes that by granting self-governing or independence status to the black majority in just over 13 per cent of the land it will be justified in maintaining white rule in the remaining 87 per cent.

This white rule — "control over our own affairs" — may in time turn into white-Coloured-Indian rule but it is still intended to exclude black people.

— Barry Streek

Detained editor out of hospital

138

level

UMTATA.— The detained editor of the banned Transkei weekly newspaper, Isaziso, was discharged from hospital yesterday.

Mr Vuyani Mrwetyana was admitted to the Umtata General Hospital last Wednesday for a kidney complaint.

A hospital official said Mr Mrwetyana was expected back for a check-up on Friday.

Mr Mrwetyana was detained under the Transkei's Public Security Laws on August 18. Seven days later, his newspaper was banned.

While in detention, he was given honorary membership by the Writers' Association of South Africa and later nominated for an award for his contribution toward the establishment of a truly black-controlled press in South Africa. —DDR.

It show

(2) Per

(1) The

Distribution of landholdings (Morgens)	No. of landholdings	Distribution of Cattle	
		Number	%
0 to 2	13	13	13
3 to 6	10	10	15
7 to 25	6	6	20
Total	100	100	100 (2)

2.11 Relationship Between Livestock and Landholdings

Do families who have no land to cultivate own any cattle or sheep? Is the size of a landholding proportional to the number of cattle or sheep a family owns? Thus far we have examined the distribution of landholdings and livestock separately, but we now turn our attention to the relationship between the land and livestock owned by homelands families. Table 21 presents the relationship between distributions of landholdings and the number of cattle owned by the homelands families of all the workers with rural ties.

Number of Chickens	Percentage Owning up to and including this Number of Chickens
1	61
4	67
8	80
12	93
16	96
N = 137	

Dispute over Kei claim

103
4/19/18

LANDCULT = 7,6 - 1
Sign.Level (0,00) (C
R² = 30,7%
Variables excluded (in ord

(1)
AGE, EDUCAT, AGE.

LANDCULT = 6,97 -
Sign.Level (0,00) (C
R² = 34,2%
Variables excluded (in ord
HWMA, HNC, REMIT, HWFA, HN

(2)
HUA + 0,53 HSC
(0,01)
HUC, HSA, SUBSIST,

LANDCULT = 4,09 -
Sign.Level (0,00) (C
R² = 45,3%
Variables excluded (in ord
HUC, HNC, CATTLE, HWHA, HN

(3)
HUA + 0,53 HSC + 0,03 YIELD
(0,02) (0,00)
HSA, REMIT, HWFA,

Where LANDCULT = no. of
MORGENS = no. of
TWAGE = total w
EDUCAT = educati
AGE = worker'
HUA = number
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HWC = number
REMIT = average monthly remittances sent to homeland family,
CATTLE = no. of cattle owned by worker's family,
LONGDID = time worker spent in homeland during last visit,
YIELD = no. of bags of maize produced per morgen,

LONDON — The Transkei Government had ended its contract with a London public relations company, Business Expansion Limited, for failing to meet the terms of the agreement, a statement released here for Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said.
But the director of Business Expansion, Mr Paul Dwyer, said he had sent his resignation to the Transkei Government on July 6. He would not say why he had resigned.
He said a copy of the notice, sent by telex and recorded telegram, was given to the Transkei's Minister of Finance, Mr T. Letlaka, who was in London at the time.
Mr Dwyer said the company had given "proper" notice under the terms of the agreement but would not say how much this was.
The company was given the contract in April.
The statement issued by the Transkei office here, headed by former Conservative MP Mr Humphrey Berkeley, quoted Chief Matanzima as saying:
"The Government of the Republic of Transkei has terminated its contract with the London company, Business Expansion Limited, since that company has failed to carry out the undertakings made by it under the terms of its agreement with the Government of Transkei." — SAPA.

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6 years or older)

25. By homeland family is meant dependants of a worker resident in the homeland as opposed to dependants in Cape Town. By family is meant those members of the family who, though they may live in separate units share resources in the homeland, i.e. they share cattle for ploughing or scoffling.

The sacrifice of an animal is undertaken in response to the ancestral shades "because most of the peoples ancestors want them to do something". The coloured cords appear

When a person has been sick for a long time, and the doctors and the amagqira have been unable to help, he might be advised by a person who had the same sickness and who was helped by the ancestors to come

ARGUS 18/9/78 (103)

Background



Kaiser Matanzima

Kaiser losing friends

HUMAN rights are at an all-time low in Transkei, a country which took independence from South Africa nearly two years ago to free its people, in its ruler's words, from the 'yoke of white oppression.'

True, the Transkei Government has been remarkably successful in ridding its country of most vestiges of South African style racial discrimination. But it now seems intent on instituting its own form of oppression on its people, particularly against its critics and political opponents.

Since the beginning of this year the Transkei has cracked down heavily on the basic human freedoms — of religion, the individual and the Press.

Last month Transkei's only independent newspaper, Isaziso, was banned. Its editor Mr Vuyani Mrwetyana was detained under Transkei's catch-all Public Security Act. Other newspapers, which have significant circulations in Transkei have in one way or another been restrained.

Earlier this year the Umtata bureau chief of the East London Daily Dispatch, Mr Peter Kenny, was deported. After this the Dispatch, which owes a healthy chunk of its circulation to Transkei, became noticeably more cautious about what it published.

During the last session of the Transkei Par-

liament the Methodist Church of South Africa was declared an undesirable organisation and a national church supported by R300,000 from the civil service pension fund was established.

One Methodist minister was deported and at least seven others who re-

DAVID THOMAS reports from East London

maintained loyal to the church of South Africa fled the country after being threatened.

Visitors to Transkei have been detained for no other reason than inadvertently taking photographs of prison gardens. Many of the Government's opponents are in detention.

In an attempt to cover up a row over cheap housing Prime Minister Kaiser Matanzima recently defied his country's own laws and personally ordered the closure to the public 'especially the journalists' of the Deeds Office in Umtata.

To be fair it must be noted that the crackdown on human rights has so far affected — apart from a few isolated incidents — the Press, political foes of Chief Matanzima, religious organisations and the odd individual who has given offence, real or imagined, to the governing elite.

Transkei is still a pleasant place to live in and visit. Relations between white and black are still reasonably good. As long as one keeps away from politics and the Press, life in Transkei is remarkably pleasant.

But if the erosion of human rights continues at the present rate it will soon reach into all walks of life and further isolate this country. Tourism will be the first to suffer, then business.

Potentially, tourism is Transkei's biggest money spinner but since the break in diplomatic ties hotel bookings have been down 25 percent.

Fortunately these fears seem to be subsiding somewhat with the approach of the Christmas season. Wild Coast resorts are fully booked for mid-December and January.

Soon a R26-million casino will be built just south of Port Edward. This could be a goldmine if Transkei plays its cards right and at least puts a firm stop to the deteriorating conditions in the country.

To this day no one outside the Cabinet knows why the Dispatch's Mr Kenny was deported. Kenny had the reputation in Transkei as a moderate and sympathetic reporter. Nor were any reasons given for the detention of Mr Mrwetyana and the banning of his newspaper.

cord is going to look around inside and see what it comes across which is evil.

a person would be given a medicine to cause vomiting and another medicine to hang around his neck. The "patient" will also be given a coloured cord to wear around his head.

Efficacy of Treatment:

As yet, there has been no systematic research on the

DD 2249/78 (103)

Transkei fishing probe

EAST LONDON — A Polish trawler, the Wlocznik (pronounced Woolchnik) docked in East London yesterday on her way to the Transkei coast where she is to investigate the fishing possibilities.

The Port Captain here, Capt D. Foster, said he

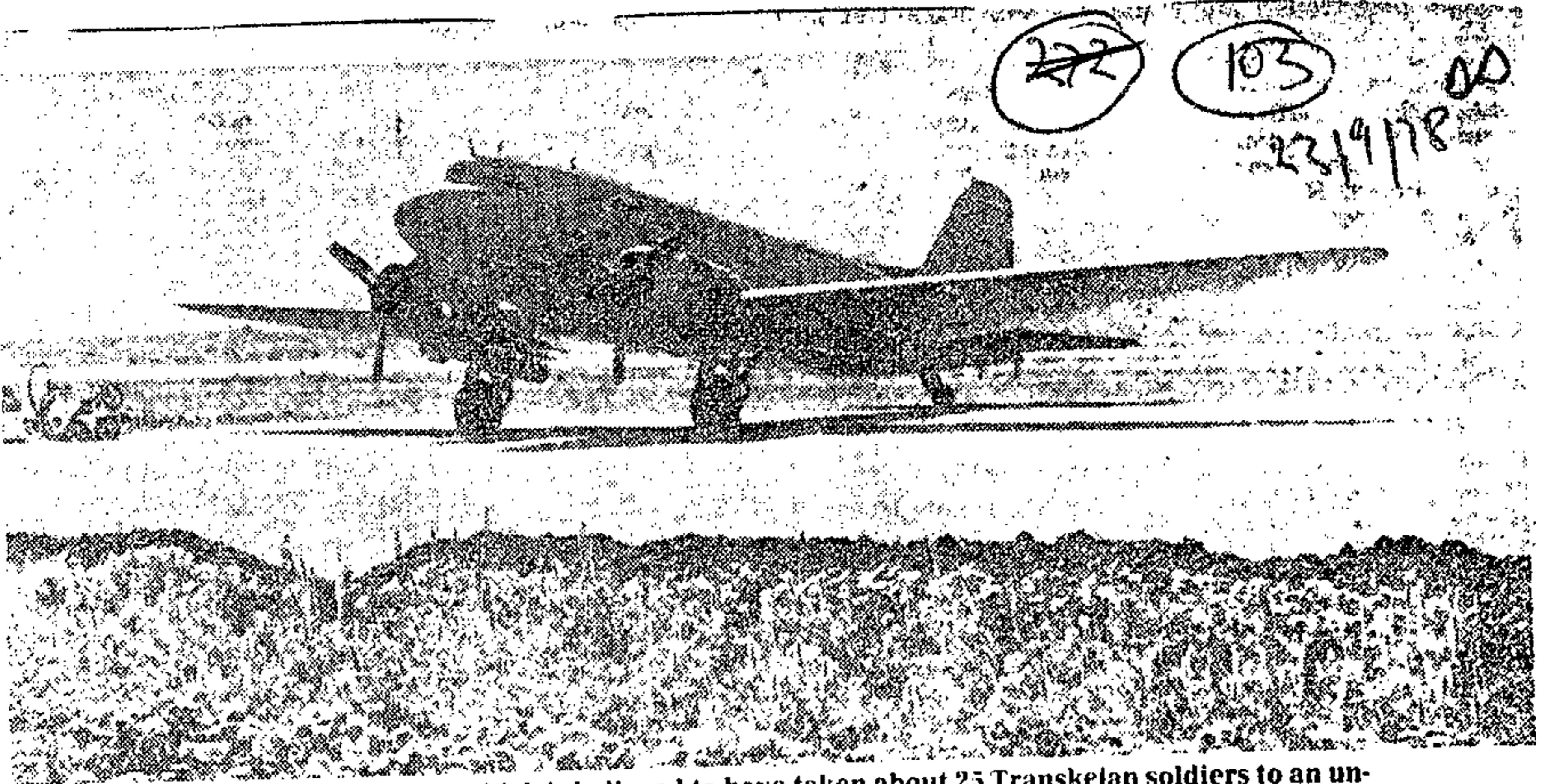
believed the Wlocznik would use East London as a base for stores and to offload fish.

A spokesman for the ship's agents, Freight Services, said last night the trawler would be sailing at 6 am today for the Transkei coast.

There was a strong

possibility that if the fishing proved good enough more trawlers would be brought in, also to operate from East London.

The Wlocznik has a Polish crew of about 80, but is registered in Cyprus. — DDR.



The mystery aircraft which is believed to have taken about 25 Transkeian soldiers to an undisclosed destination for training, at the K. D. Matanzima Airport in Umtata.

Rhodesia aid for Kei?

UMTATA — Rhodesia is giving military training to a select group of Transkei soldiers, according to information published in a Durban afternoon newspaper yesterday.

The newspaper quotes "well informed sources" as saying Rhodesian military experts have made at least two secret trips to Transkei recently in an unmarked Dakota.

On both occasions the visitors landed at the K D Matanzima Airport and spent a number of days in Umtata. They were let through customs without

having to produce passports or visas, and the Durban newspaper said the few government officials who knew about the visit were sworn to secrecy.

Daily Dispatch reporters who witnessed two visits by the aircraft within the last 25 days said it was a DC 3, was a drab khaki brown in colour and carried no registration numerals or symbols.

It is fitted with long tube like extensions under the engines which appear to be either silencers or protective devices similar

to those used by the Rhodesian Air Force to counter heat seeking missiles.

The aircraft's pilots stayed at an Umtata hotel and were heard to speak with Rhodesian accents.

On both visits to Umtata a group of Transkei Defence Force personnel in civilian clothes met the aircraft.

An armed guard was placed near the aircraft and after its first visit it departed with about 25 members of the Transkei army aboard.

These soldiers did not accompany the aircraft on its return.

During the second visit a number of white occupants from the DC 3 immediately boarded a light aircraft which overflew various areas of Transkei before returning to Umtata. The other occupants accompanied a large group of Transkei Defence Force personnel back to the military base.

The DC 3 also landed at Port St Johns at the time of its first visit to the

country and is believed to have overflowed a considerable area.

After this visit the Transkei Minister of Defence, Chief George Matanzima, refused to comment on the matter, saying it was secret. He could not be reached yesterday as he was overseas.

The head of the Defence Force in Transkei, Brig R. Keswa, was also not available for comment yesterday and a defence force spokesman, Col R. Lugongolo, refused to comment. — DDR.

TRANSKEI TRACTORS: MYSTERY TRIP 24/9/79 BY TDC OFFICIAL 103

Tribune Reporter

TRANSKEI Development Corporation official Mr J. P. Maritz is in Italy to negotiate the purchase of 100 tractors worth R500 000, but the Transkei Minister of Agriculture says he knows nothing about the deal.

Mr Maritz is the TDC's industrial and public relations manager. Israeli economics expert Professor Joseph Ben-Dak recently suggested he should be "quietly let go" after an investigation into the running of the corporation.

Sixty-one brand-new four-wheel-drive tractors are proving an embarrassment to Transkei.

They are collecting dust in an Umtata depot while Transkei officials try to work out the finer points of a R500 000 deal with the S.A.M.E. company in Italy for a total of 100 of the tractors.

It is believed that the deal was finalised by Mr Maritz at a time when top officials in the Department of Agriculture had indicated their unwillingness to have "anything to do with the tractor."

At this moment, the Department of Agriculture has still to take delivery of the tractors, which have arrived without ploughs or implements.

The other 39 tractors have yet to appear, and informed sources suggest it is unlikely they will be bought by the Government.

Yet Mr Maritz is in Italy now at the invitation of the S.A.M.E. management with whom he is finalising negotiations on the tractors.

Neither the Minister of Agriculture, Mr S. Ndzumo, nor TDC's managing director, Mr Roy Gammie, authorised his trip or know anything about it.

I lied about escape — condemned man

MTATA — Not a single order was involved in the escape of Mr Ban-nile (Dan) Nunu from the death cell at Umtata prison, the Regional Court heard here yesterday.

Mr Nunu was giving evidence at the trial of six prison warders and a letterworth woman who face charges under the Prison Act.

They are Mr Mardla Manga, 23, Mr Anderson Masha, 23, Mr Edward Maza, 34, Mr Mbongeni Mase, 25, Mr Zolile Mch, 33, Mr Isaac Mshali, 26, and Ms Mame Ndarnase, 28.

The case arises from the escape of Mr Nunu, 31, and Mr Mzwandile Yenana, 25, from Umtata's death row in July. They had been sentenced to death for the murder of Prof Hendrik Truter, Professor of Afrikaans at the University of Transkei.

Mr Nunu told the court he had been lying when he had implicated the warders. He had lied deliberately because two of the warders had refused to do an errand for him and two others had failed to translate properly his appeal to the South African Chief Justice in Bloemfontein.

Earlier, he told the court one of the warders had handed him a saw a day before the jailbreak. He had sawed the bars of his cell door.

He said he did not know how Mr Yenana had escaped.

Mr Nunu said he had left his prison uniform at Umtata Stadium and gone to Butterworth where he had spent the night with one of the accused. The following day, he had left Butterworth in a taxi.

Later, he told the court he and Mr Yenana had escaped to contact the Prime Minister.

He also said he had made a false statement after being returned to prison "because my appeal was incorrectly lodged".

Questioned by the magistrate, Mr Nunu said he had obtained a hacksaw from a fellow prisoner who was working in the prison kitchen at the time. The hacksaw was hidden in a pot of food.

After he and Mr Yenana cut themselves out of their cells, they went to the adjoining office where both prison warders, one allegedly under the influence of liquor, were

asleep. They had known the warders were asleep prior to leaving their cells because they had heard a walkie talkie in the office calling the warders and being left unanswered.

They found keys on the desk which they used to unlock a further five or six barred doors before escaping from the prison.

"It was a walkover," said Mr Nunu, "because when we walked through the kitchen all the prison warders were asleep."

"I wanted to contact my mother to make sure my appeal was properly

lodged. I did not hope I would not be traced, I just hoped that justice would be done."

When questioned by the magistrate, Mr Yenana said he did not know when he had obtained the keys to his cell since he was not interested in "times" because he was under the death sentence.

The magistrate: How was the saw acquired? — Since the saw has no legs, I presume it could not walk from town of its own accord.

Magistrate: Who gave it

to you? — I'm not in prison to memorise people.

Mr Yenana said when they had passed through the iron gates in the prison, they had encountered no warders to obstruct their progress.

A witness, Mrs Cynthia Divoa, said she had corresponded with Mr Nunu while he had been in prison through one of the accused. Although Mr Nunu had said he needed a saw, she had not sent him one.

The hearing continues today. — DDR.

24/10/35

Jailbreak: warders guilty

UMTATA — Two Transkei prison warders, Mr Mandla Ganga, 23, and Mr Anderson Shosha, 23, were each sentenced to five years imprisonment in the regional court here yesterday when they were found guilty of aiding two condemned men to escape.

Two years of the five year sentences were conditionally suspended.

A woman, Mrs Mandiwe Ndamase, 28, was sentenced to six months imprisonment conditionally suspended for three years when she was found guilty of harbouring one of the escapees in Butterworth.

Four other warders charged with them — Mr Edward Kwaza, 23, Mr Mbongeni Jubase, 25, Mr Zolile Torch, 33, and Mr Isaac Mtshali, 26, were found not guilty and discharged.

All pleaded not guilty.

Their appearance arose from the escape of Mr Badanile Nunu, 31, and Mr Mzwandile Yenana, 25, from Umtata's death row in July. Both had been sentenced to death for the murder of Prof Hendrik Truter, Professor of Afrikaans at the University of Transkei.

The court found that Mr Ganga and Mr Shosha who were in charge of the section of the prison for condemned prisoners, after arranging with the two men, had consumed liquor and slept in an office.

A security officer at the prison, Warrant Officer E Tom, said he found the steel bars at the door of the men's cell completely cut off and the other bar half cut and bent after the escape.

He found a bar at the

bathroom window half cut.

Miss Ndamase said she had been asked by her landlord to accommodate Mr Nunu who she helped leave for East London the following day. The presiding magistrate, Mr D. B. Muir, said the actions of the two warders were regarded as being of gross negligence and the public could not afford to lose confidence in the law institutions as this would create chaos. — DDR.

4. WEIGHTINGS

6) Staff-course Ratio

Course symbols:

Staff	A: each member responsible for not more than 2/3 course	B: "	C: "	D: "	E: "	F: "	G: "	H: "	I: "
	1	1	1	2	2	2	3		
	1/3	1/3	2/3	1/3	2/3	1/3	2/3		
	more than three courses								

N M 21/9/78
Prison warders jailed for escape (103)

UMTATA — Two Transkei prison warders were yesterday sentenced to a total of 10 years' imprisonment when they were found guilty of aiding two condemned prisoners to escape from custody in July this year.

Two years of each five-year sentence were conditionally suspended for three years.

Mandla Gcanga and Anderson Shosha, both aged 23, originally appeared with four other prison officials and a Butterworth woman, charged with three counts under the Prison Act.

The two awaiting-death prisoners, Bandanile Nunu (31) and Mzwandile Yenana (25) were sentenced to death for the killing of Professor Hendrik Truter of the University of Transkei in January this year.

Charged with Gcanga and Shosha were Mr. Edward Kwaza (34), Mr. Mbongeni Jubase (25), Mr. Zolile Torch (33), Mr. Isaac Mtshali (26) and Mrs. Tandiwe Ndamase (28). They had all pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Kwaza, Mr. Jubase, Mr. Torch and Mr. Mtshali were discharged because of lack of evidence against them. Mrs. Ndamase, who harboured Nunu in Butterworth and helped him hire a car to take him across the Kei River, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, conditionally suspended for three years.

In earlier evidence the Court heard that Nunu and Yenana were provided with a hackshaw, a spoon, water and three jail keys for their escape.

The Court found that Gcanga and Shosha, who were in charge of the condemned section of the prison had, after arranging with the two condemned men, slept in an office after consuming liquor. — (Sapa.)

s/c ratio = Cols. 3 =

OM/GG

of

RBM 20/9/78
Transkei
 sends out
 invitations

UMTATA. — Several heads of African States would be invited to Transkei's second independence anniversary celebrations on October 26.

Transkei's Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said in an interview in Umtata yesterday Transkei intended to make the anniversary "continental" as it was a member of the world community.

"We belong to the Organisation of African Unity although we have not been officially admitted," he said.

The road to nationhood was a difficult one, he said. "On October 26 we shall look back, not with rancour, but rather with a sense of deep humility and thanksgiving.

"We shall dedicate ourselves anew to the supreme task of building a nation and shall make Transkei's voice heard above the din of contemporary political storms," he said.

The Transkei Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Digby Koyana, said some African States had promised during his recent visit to them they would recognise Transkei if the UN resolutions of October 1976 were rescinded. — Sapa.

s/c ratio = Cols. $\frac{2}{3}$ =

A:	each member responsible for not more than 2/3 course	1
B:	"	1 1/3
C:	"	1 2/3
D:	"	2
E:	"	2 1/3
F:	"	2 2/3
G:	"	3
H:	"	more than three courses
I:	"	more than three courses

Course symbols:

Staff-course Ratio

Staffing Est.

1

Bikitsha may quit

UMTATA — The Transkei Secretary for Health, Dr Charles Bikitsha, is expected to resign from his post at the end of the year.

Yesterday Dr Bikitsha would neither confirm nor deny reports that he would resign. "Please don't drag me into this," he said.

Minister of Health, the Rev G. T. Vika, would also not comment on the reports.

Butterworth-born Dr Bikitsha, who practised in Britain as a medical doctor for more than 30 years, was appointed as the first black secretary of the Department of Health in Transkei before independence.

Dr Bikitsha left Butterworth to train in Edinburgh. He practised in

Ireland before moving to Birmingham.

On his return in 1973 Dr Bikitsha was appointed medical superintendent at Butterworth Hospital, while Pretoria said he was appointed as medical officer of health.

The Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, had to intervene when the Minister of Justice, Mr A. Jonas, threatened to resign from the Cabinet if Dr Bikitsha was not appointed medical superintendent at the hospital.

Dr Bikitsha eventually was appointed as first medical superintendent, later as assistant secretary and then finally as Secretary for the Department of Health. — DDR.

Baartman denies new church plan

EAST LONDON — The superintendent of the Methodist Church in East London, Rev Ernest Baartman, has denied the purpose of his trip to Umtata with Rev A Diko, of Allwal North was to discuss the formation of a black Methodist Church of South Africa.

Rev Baartman was reacting to a statement issued by the secretary of the Methodist Church of Transkei, Rev W S Gaba, who said the decision to form the church had been taken after he and Rev Diko had discussed the matter with leaders of the Transkei church.

"The purpose of our visit to Umtata was to see the Prime Minister to clear a few matters in connection with Transkeians working in our areas who were still members of the Methodist Church of South Africa.

"Some of them have

been led to believe they will lose their citizenship rights in Transkei if they remain members of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa," Mr Baartman said.

"We got an assurance from the Transkei Prime Minister, Chief K D Matanzima, this would not be the case. In fact he said: 'I would not stoop so low', and added he was not so mean."

After the meeting with the Prime Minister they had informal discussions with leaders of the Methodist Church of Transkei and this question of a united black Methodist Church had been raised but no decision had been taken. Mr Baartman also questioned the statement which alleged they had been given a mandate by the black Methodist ministers' consultation to find ways of establishing a black

United Methodist Church.

"What we want is that the Methodist Church of Southern Africa becomes as non-racial as we can — that blacks must get into the decision-making bodies of the church Mr Baartman said.

Reacting to Mr Baartman's statement, Mr Gaba said: "Rev Baartman has been quoted by me as saying the question of the formation of a black church dates back to 1974 when he started the black consultation in Bloemfontein."

Asked whether the purpose of the two ministers' visit to Umtata was discussing the formation of the church or seeing the Prime Minister, he said: "I cannot believe two superintendents could come all the way to discuss problems of sites and land allocation when there are more important issues to discuss.

"Rev Baartman said we are inaccessible to them as the Methodist Church of Transkei and we gave him this mandate to go and speak to other black ministers in South Africa and tell them our views on coming together.

"This man must come out and deny if he discussed this matter with us and not hide behind the purpose of his visit," Mr Gaba said.

When he was pressed on whether he was aware of the purpose of the visit he said he was not to be told what to say and put the receiver down. — DDR.

Own Correspondent

QUEENSTOWN. — About 50 km from Queenstown on the road to Umtata is a road grid.

No houses, just streets and the odd bit of construction on what looks like water tanks.

And yesterday smoke rose from grass fires between the streets.

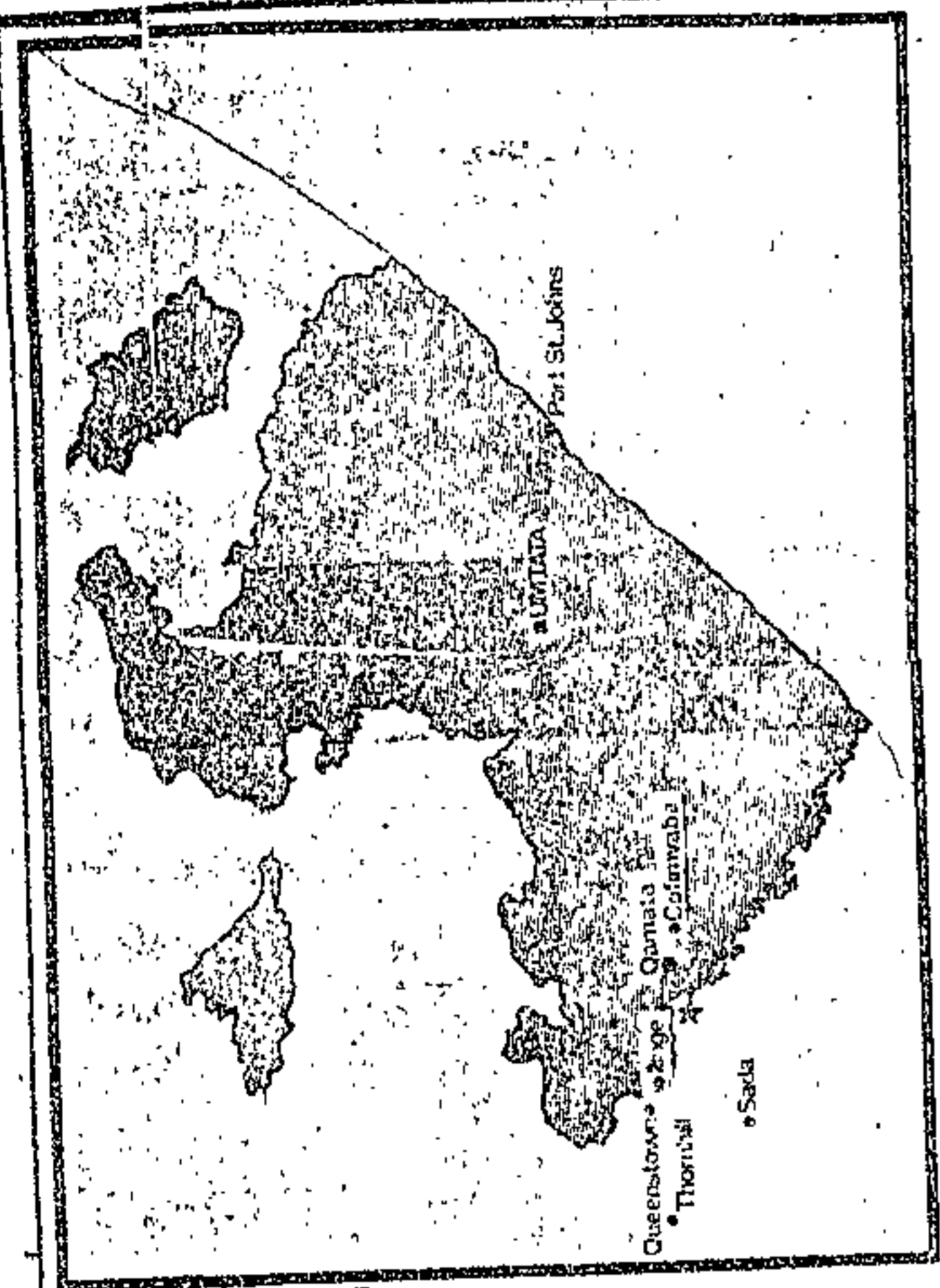
This, it is believed, is where the South African Government intends settling Transkeians from the controversial Crossroads squatter camp.

Trainloads of construction material have been going down the railway lines to Qamata for the past few months, but Government officials won't say for what purpose.

There are no construction projects at Qamata — little more than a railway terminus and road transport station — nor at St Marks Mission, just a stone's throw away on the left bank of the Cacadu River.

The river, which used to be called the White Kei, has

4/10/78
Crossroads!
grid marks
the spot
... perhaps



The star marks the spot where the Crossroads squatters may be resettled. The area is still to be incorporated in Transkei.

to the site, indicate that construction is likely to start soon.

Yesterday the Transkei Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said his government refused to allow South Africa to establish "another Crossroads squatter camp" at Bolotwa Gwatyu.

Other large squatter camps in the western Cape, similar to Crossroads, have been demolished and their inhabitants transported to homelands and to Transkei.

crosses the railway line. North of the tarred road is an airstrip used by a construction company.

On its northern side is the Oathay railway siding, where a row of trucks loaded with roofing sheets was standing.

From the air no activity could be seen. The building materials, reportedly sent

always been the Transkei border.

But when the SA Government hands over the Bolotwa-Gwatyu area to Transkei, the border will move about 20 km to the west.

The site of the street pattern is just over a kilometre from the Cacadu Bridge, where the new tarred road



MR NCOKAZI

DD 4/10/78

Ncokazi for 103 trial

UMTATA.— The leader of the Democratic Party in Transkei, Mr Hector Ncokazi, is to appear in the Supreme Court here on October 23 charged with two counts under the Transkei Public Security Act.

Mr Ncokazi will appear on October 23.

During a preparatory examination held at Engcobo in April, Mr Ncokazi was charged with making statements subverting the authority of state and its officers and disseminating views and doctrine subverting the sovereignty of Parliament or constitutional independence of Transkei.

Mr Ncokazi pleaded not guilty to both charges. He was granted bail of R200.

Before his appearance Mr Ncokazi had been in detention since January under the Transkei Public Security Laws. He was first detained in July 1976 and later in October 1977.

— DDR.

It seems likely that other dairy projects have failed as the problems of lack of markets and low production force members to leave. (9) That people consider the projects as essentially non-viable is borne out by the fact that while many people in Amathole and Inkomo have decided to sell milk as a result of the dairies' example, they have not joined.

Freddy Mhlauli said that Amathole Dairy has lasted so long because the members work well together and trust each other "unlike at N.M.'s place". It does seem that the tensions generated by the conflict between N.M. and the other members may lead to the dairy's rapid demise, on the other hand while the Amathole dairy has been running for over 25 years only two people earn more than R5.00 a month from it and very few people are involved.

who was assistant station commander.

The station commander, Capt C. Vuke, told the court he had found the name Mavis Kumalo in the cell register but there had been no such person in the cell.

Lt Mdletye told the court the security guard had brought a woman called Mavis Kumalo to the police station. He denied the name was a fictitious one used by his wife.

Kei policeman and wife fined

UMTATA — A police officer who tried to save his wife from a theft charge was guilty of defeating or obstructing the course of justice, the regional court found here yesterday.

Lt Zolile Mdletye, 42, was fined R300 (or 12 months' imprisonment) and his wife, Mrs Leti Josephina Mdletye, 33, was fined R50 (or four months) for her part in the crime.

A supermarket security guard, Mr J. Ndzimela, told the court he had escorted Mrs Mdletye to the charge office after she had been caught stealing two handkerchiefs.

At the police station, Mrs Mdletye — who had given her name as Mavis Kumalo — demanded to be taken to Lt Mdletye

an efficient patron figure, by bringing in the fact that generally go with that members at Inkomo are earning more than those at Amathole, however it does seem that people's incomes were higher. One must not improve his stock to earn the second

Innovations were not a viable co-operative. Their cattle, dairies of the very poorest. Furthermore, because they have too the man of the family to do the labour people who have many

cattle, or who have other local money-earning activities and who can fit the dairy jobs in with their other work as a supplementary source of income. (10)

In view of peoples commitment to the project (discussed later) I would see the dairies main value in providing an educative experience for those involved. One might argue that in an environment of such poverty and lack of alternatives, inequitable production is better than nothing and that it is very useful in expanding peoples consciousness.

4. COMMUNAL GARDENS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

It seems that the agricultural extension department has been encouraging communal gardens for over twenty years, in the Ciskei at least. In Umlhlabha there was mention of gardens which had been started and failed even before the rehabilitation schemes were begun. There has been particular emphasis on them in recent years although this varies from area to area. I visited gardens in the Ciskei, Transkei and Kwazulu. Some have been very successful while others barely totter along and there are many which have been scrapped altogether.

Some of the successful ones were established over a very short period of time and then attracted more and more members and stimulated people in adjoining areas to ask that the same facilities be made available to them. For example in the Keiskammahoe area of the Ciskei a young extension officer, Mr. Mhlomeli Gidini had established 6 gardens with an average of 30 members each within 18 months. Members crop throughout the year and most women said that there had been a definite improvement in the health of their families since they started. The affairs of the garden are controlled by elected committees. Four of the six groups I spoke to were very keen to start other activities on a group basis, for example raising chickens and sewing.

The advantages of a communal garden are that fencing materials are provided free by the government, the site is situated very close to water (i.e. generally on the banks of a stream) and the extension officer gives demonstrations and talks on how to grow vegetables. These factors are very important when many villages are more than half an hour's walk from water, and most people have no fences round their home gardens so that chickens and small stock eat whatever they try to plant.

Most of the gardens are called "Zenzele Gardens" (and in Kwazulu Vuku zenzele) even where there is no Zenzele women's committee. In areas where there are strong Zenzele groups (e.g. Umlhlabha) it is part of the "policy" of Zenzele to ask the extension officer to help them establish gardens. In establishing a garden then, the extension officer may work through groups like Zenzele or the Y.W.C.A. or he may hold general meetings and work through all organisations to get to the population at large. In other cases a group of residents may approach the extension officer.

AA 5/10/78 103

Umtata editor still in detention

UMTATA — Mr Vuyani Mrwetyana, editor and proprietor of the prohibited Isaziso newspaper, was still in detention, Transkei's security police chief, Col Martin Ngceba, said yesterday.

Mr Mrwetyana was apprehended by security police seven weeks ago and his newspaper was prohibited eight days later.

Recently, Col Ngceba said it was impossible to specify clauses of the Public Security Act under

which Mr Mrwetyana was being held.

"He knows under exactly what laws he is being held. Mrwetyana knows what his position is," he said.

Col Ngceba said if a person was held under the Act, an attorney was not necessary. The person was held incommunicado. People who had a right to see him were specified.

He said Mr Mrwetyana's wife could not see her husband but should contact the colonel himself if

there were any problems.

The Minister of Justice, Mr Digby Koyana, was unavailable for comment yesterday.

The commissioner of police, Brig E. Cwele, said it was customary for certain duties to be delegated by him to the security police chief and that this was the case in the detention of Mr Mrwetyana.

Since the prohibition of Isaziso, Mr Mrwetyana's staff have been without work.

According to Mr Zola Dunywa, a sub-editor for Isaziso, Mrs Mrwetyana has left Umtata for the family home in Xongora since her husband was detained.

Since his arrest Mr Mrwetyana has appeared once under armed guard at the Umtata Hospital. He was reported to be suffering from a kidney complaint. Mr Dunywa said that at the time, "Vuyani tried to cheer up, but he looked like a sick man." — DDR.

an easily assimilate.

33.

directed specifically at the very poor
en. It happened that poor people then
hours and there was particularly good
poor area where people from white
before this new initiative amongst the
Zenzele group (which had functioned
actually got the garden ploughed, whereas
too.
Umthi said that she had not joined the
She said that she had no husband, no
children to relatives. Because she
l areas she migrates to the Cape to
so came back, but since she is so poor
migrancy, and so feels too insecure
nt to the fact that the gardens can only
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nder the normal circumstances the richer,
to projects, it seems that if and when
the gardens most.
ere I could get records concerning this
in 1976, the year the garden was established
people without fields joined. Since
e joined whereas 26 people without
mi says that it is people without
abalimi people have from 1-11 plots
ivate. There are 4 people who have more
elds. Of the 10 top people in the
ave no fields.

34.

2.4 In Umhlaba and Ipoti too, a high proportion of the people who have the best plots have no fields although in both these places it is difficult to make generalisations because they are so new.

3. Initially I tried to assess on a comparative scale between gardens in different areas whether there are variations in response according to the conditions in the area. That is, whether more use is made of gardens in areas where the resources made available through them (nearby water, land, fencing, fertile soil) are scarce.

For example in the two very fertile areas of Umthi and Abalimi one garden has failed and the other succeeded. Superficially there might seem to be a correlation between the fact of land shortages at Abalimi (15) and the success of the garden there and the / that since most people at Umthi have fields (16) they do not need to participate in the communal gardens. However closer examination shows that many people with fields are using the communal garden at Abalimi and the poorest people in Umthi are not using the garden there.

This points to the fact that one would need very detailed information over large numbers of gardens before one could begin to draw conclusions about general patterns in response being associable with different conditions. Furthermore there are so many variables influencing how a garden develops that it would be very difficult to attribute failure or success to any one of these. The method of initiation for example is very important, since when advertisement of the project does not reach the poorer people the development of patterns of response will be skewed. Thus the fact that the extension officer at Abalimi supports the garden, whereas the extension officer at Umthi (who took over just after the original 90 members had joined) was not initially interested, probably goes a long way towards explaining why the one garden has succeeded and the other has not.

4.4 CONCLUSION

Let me note here that in Umhlaba at least, it appears that of all the communal gardens begun, more have failed completely than exist at the moment. It seems that unless advertising is directed specifically at the very poor, richer people get involved first. One can attribute this to the fact that generally all professional and business people are involved in any

Botha, Matanzima silent on meeting

SA 6/10/78

103

QUEENSTOWN — The Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, and the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, met for an hour here over the proposed resettlement of some Crossroads squatters at Bridge Farm in the Bolotwa - Gwatyu area about 50 km from here.

Except for a short statement issued after the meeting, neither Chief Kaiser nor Mr Botha would comment on the talks.

In spite of the fact that Transkei and South Africa do not have diplomatic relations, Chief Kaiser

treated Mr Botha to lunch at a hotel here after which the South African Foreign Minister thanked the Prime Minister for the good spirit in which the discussions were held.

"We came here today to meet in goodwill and to find out each other's positions. I will now go back to Pretoria and report on the matter."

Chief Kaiser also thanked Mr Botha for the good spirit in which the talks were held and said he believed that differences should be solved in discussions around a table.

Mr Botha flew into Queenstown from Bloemfontein by helicopter.

The Foreign Minister was accompanied by the Deputy Minister of Plural Relations, Mr Willie Vosloo, and the Secretary of the department, Mr I. P. van Onselen.

Besides the Prime Minister, the Transkei delegation included the Minister of Finance, Mr T. Letlaka, and the Minister of Local Government and Land Tenure, Chief George Ndabankulu.

Also present at the meeting was the chairman of the Transkei Development Corporation, Mr Franko Maritz, who had said earlier that the proposed township at Bridge Farm would affect

Transkeian plans for the development of the whole Bolotwa - Gwatyu region which was expected to become Transkei's richest farming area.

The land on which the proposed resettlement township is situated belongs to the SA Bantu Trust and is due to be incorporated into Transkei early next year.

When he first heard of the plans to move squatters to the area, Chief Kaiser said he was shocked and sent a telegram to Pretoria about the matter. Yesterday's meeting is believed to be the result of that telegram. — DDR.

New syllabus for Transkei schools

Sydney Peters
Chairman

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UMTATA — The Transkeian Department of Education will scrap the last vestiges of Bantu Education and introduce the Cape syllabus with adaptations for an interim period until such time a purely Transkei syllabus comes into operation.

The secretary for Education, Mr T. M. Mbambisa, said the Bantu Education syllabus was wiped out in primary schools in 1966 and was substituted by a syllabus almost similar to the one

followed in Cape white schools and examinations conducted by a Transkeian board.

He said the adapted Cape syllabus was expected to come into operation as from next year.

The Transkei syllabus will be based on a report of a commission of inquiry to be launched next year. This will be preceded by an educational symposium — the topic will be Education for Development — to be held at the University of Transkei.

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The year 1978 has been an interesting one for the U.C.T. Historical Society. For the first time our membership has rocketed to beyond the 700 mark, due to the stirring efforts of campaigning by staff and students alike. For the first time the Freshers have responded to our call to participate in the activities of the Society with an enthusiasm which is most encouraging. Concrete proof of this unprecedented response is the fact that we already have two promising first year students on our committee, one of whom is not a student of history which emphasises the fact that our Society is open to the whole academic body on this campus.

Our reputation on this campus has been in the ascent for the few years during which we have been in active existence and this was made manifest at our Getting-To-Know-You Cheese and Wine which was one of the most crowded of the final gatherings in the Old Students Union. The attendance this year at our annual fancy dress party was also far larger than it has been in previous years. This "International Night" was held in the new Students' Dining Room. Off campus, we undertook a very informative tour of the Table Bay harbour during which we visited the Port Control Centre and sailed through the various basins. We were also privileged enough to have a guided tour of the new container basin while the "City of Durban" was being loaded.

Our tour of two wine farms was also an outstanding success. On both occasions we were blessed with very good weather — an essential feature for off campus activities, as we have learnt to our cost. Our annual braai was washed out and so was our proposed Shipwreck Tour. It is somewhat disappointing to note that response to activities of a more scholarly nature is not always as enthusiastic as one may wish, especially from members of an organisation such as an Historical Society. We shall continue to arrange such tours in the hope that we can stimulate a positive response among our members in this direction.

Another dark cloud on our horizon has been the legislative prohibiting of Sunday evening films — a regular feature of our campus life, albeit a somewhat unreliable source of revenue! We have screened films on other nights but the poor response has forced us to abandon the idea. We have, however, amply compensated for this by offering three lunch-hour films per week instead of two. Included in our programme have been the World at War, Civilisation, America and Arab Experience series.

Scheduled lunch-hour speakers for the Third Quarter include Associate Professor C.J. Greshott who will talk on 'Paris and the Provinces': The Unification of France, and Dr. Michael Biddiss of the University of Leicester, who will talk on 'Nazis on Trial': The Nuremberg Tribunal, 1945-6. Dr. Biddiss is being brought out to South Africa by the Students' Visiting Lecturers Organisation at the recommendation of the History Department and our Society.

It seems likely that other dairy projects have failed as the problems of lack of markets and low production force members to leave. (9) That people consider the projects as essentially non-viable is borne out by the fact that while many people in Amathole and Inkomo have decided to sell milk as a result of the dairies' example, they have not joined.

Freddy Mhlauli said that Amathole Dairy has lasted so long because the members work well together and trust each other "unlike at N.M.'s place". It does seem that the tensions generated by the conflict between N.M. and the other members may lead to the dairy's rapid demise, on the other hand while the Amathole dairy has been running for over 25 years only two people earn more than R5,00 a month from it and very few people are involved.

This brings us to the issue of whether an efficient patron figure, by bringing more innovations, is worth the elements of exploitation that generally go with his/her involvement. One must note that members at Inkomo are earning more from the dairy than those at Amathole. This is mainly due to the fact that members at Inkomo are better off than those at Amathole, however it does seem partly due to the better methods used at Inkomo. For example during the period of centralised marketing most people's incomes were higher. One must also consider the case of Alfred Bukula, it seems that he did not have any extra resources and yet he was able to improve his stock to earn the second highest income after N.M. However, as we have seen the innovations were not enough to make the dairy run efficiently and turn it into a viable co-operative.

Finally, while they help some people make more use of their cattle, dairies cannot be seen as a way of improving the standard of living of the very poorest people in an area, because only those with cattle can join. Furthermore, the poorest members tend to be forced out of the dairy because they have too few cattle to get a decent income from the dairy, thus the man of the family is forced into migrancy and there is no one left at home to do the labour involved in the dairy. They are mainly beneficial to people who have many cattle, or who have other local money-earning activities and who can fit the dairy jobs in with their other work as a supplementary source of income. (10)

In view of peoples commitment to the project (discussed later) I would see the dairies main value in providing an educative experience for those involved. One might argue that in an environment of such poverty and lack of alternatives, inequitable production is better than nothing and that it is very useful in expanding peoples consciousness.

4. COMMUNAL GARDENS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

It seems that the agricultural extension of communal gardens for over twenty years there was mention of gardens which the rehabilitation schemes were begun on them in recent years although the gardens in the Ciskei, Transkei and while others barely totter along altogether.

Some of the successful ones were established and then attracted more and more members areas to ask that the same facilities in the Keiskammahoe area of the Ciskei. Gidimi had established 6 gardens within 18 months. Members crop throughout had been a definite improvement in the started. The affairs of the garden Four of the six groups I spoke to were a group basis, for example raising

The advantages of a communal garden are free by the government, the site is generally on the banks of a stream) and talks on how to grow vegetables. villages are more than half an hour's no fences round their home gardens so ever they try to plant.

Most of the gardens are called "Zenzele" even where there is no Zenzele women are strong Zenzele groups (e.g. Umhlat to ask the extension officer to help to a garden then, the extension officer or the Y.W.C.A. or he may hold general meetings and work through all organisations to get to the population at large. In other cases a group of residents may approach the extension officer.

The South African Government plans to resettle the squatters

LONDON — Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, has asked the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Mr Poul Hartling, to intervene in the dispute over the Crossroads squatters.

from the camp, near Cape Town, close to the border of Transkei.

In a cable to Mr Hartling in Geneva, Chief Matanzima said the proposed "brutal" separation of men from their families could be compared only to the forced labour camps created by Nazi Germany during World War II.

"By this act, South Africa, under the name of separate development, is creating an artificial but tragic refugee problem by concentrating thousands of helpless dependants of urban Africans into an area which it intends to hand over to an unwilling neighbouring country (Transkei)," Chief Matanzima said. — SAPA.

Transkei seeks UN aid

DA 7/10/78

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Five of the eleven people at Amathole are no longer using the dairy but they still consider themselves members and have plans for its improvement, etc.

At Inkomo, too, I found the degree of support and involvement in the dairy rather surprising. People who are neither keeping their cattle in the dairy camp, nor milking at the dairy, nor selling to the dairy, regularly go to meetings and pa-

Transkeians suffering says Sash

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CAPE TOWN — The break in diplomatic relations between Transkei and South Africa is adversely affecting the position of Transkeian citizens living in the Cape Peninsula, according to the Black Sash.

"Transkei's unilateral breaking-off of diplomatic relations with the Republic of South Africa seems to be proving counter-productive for Transkeians in the Peninsula," the Sash said.

In its latest report on the Athlone advice office, which deals with problems of people affected by the influx control measures, the Sash said it should be remembered that "for very many Transkeians citizenship was forced on them against their wishes."

A date stamped by police or administration board officials in Transkeian travel documents gave the holder the lawful right for two weeks' presence in the Republic.

"But proper visiting permits are not readily granted, let alone extended, and all the provisions of the Transkei Citizenship and Status Acts of 1976 are brought to bear on people seeking to establish residence in the area.

"Occupancy of township houses will not be granted to anyone who has not already accepted homeland citizenship and this in turn can be used in the future to disqualify descendants," the Sash said.

Although Transkeians can be granted houses in

the Cape Peninsula, their children lose the legal right to remain there because they are citizens of another country.

The Black Sash also pointed out that the Department of Plural Relations had specified its unwillingness to allow wives from outside the area to join their husbands even if the husbands had lodgings in family accommodation.

"Only men who are left as occupiers of houses when their wives die or are separated from them by divorce are considered eligible for bringing in new wives to join them from rural or other areas.

"One is aware of divorced wives sometimes being put out with children, and searching frantically for lodgings while a new wife replaces them in the house.

"Wives who enter the area on "visits" to join husbands who have lodgings in family accommodation, as distinct from compulsory rent in the single quarters, have very little hope of gaining recognition in the shape of a permanent legal home in the area.

"This state of affairs cannot and will not be accepted.

"Some firms are helping by providing family houses for their employees at their own expense, although ownership remains with the administration board. This positive ray of hope is greatly to be welcomed and encouraged," the Sash said. — PC.

5 Non-Economic Factors Concerning the Dairies and the Communal Gardens

While the communal gardens obviously can alleviate some hardships people suffer, it does not seem that either the garden or the dairy projects would ever be able to change the basic conditions of how a family lives.

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5.1 Participa

John Nkal had put a Mhlauli h with money from the dairy. He said that the daughter and son are now "working for the people" and that "this is progress". He wants 800 people to join the dairy. (Either the education of these people was financed by other sources or the income from the dairy was much better long ago : other evidence suggests this.)

has many plans and ideas about the future) has no cows at the moment. (He did have three). He is very poor and I cannot see how he will be able to get more.

New town scrapped says Matanzima

By Philip R. ...

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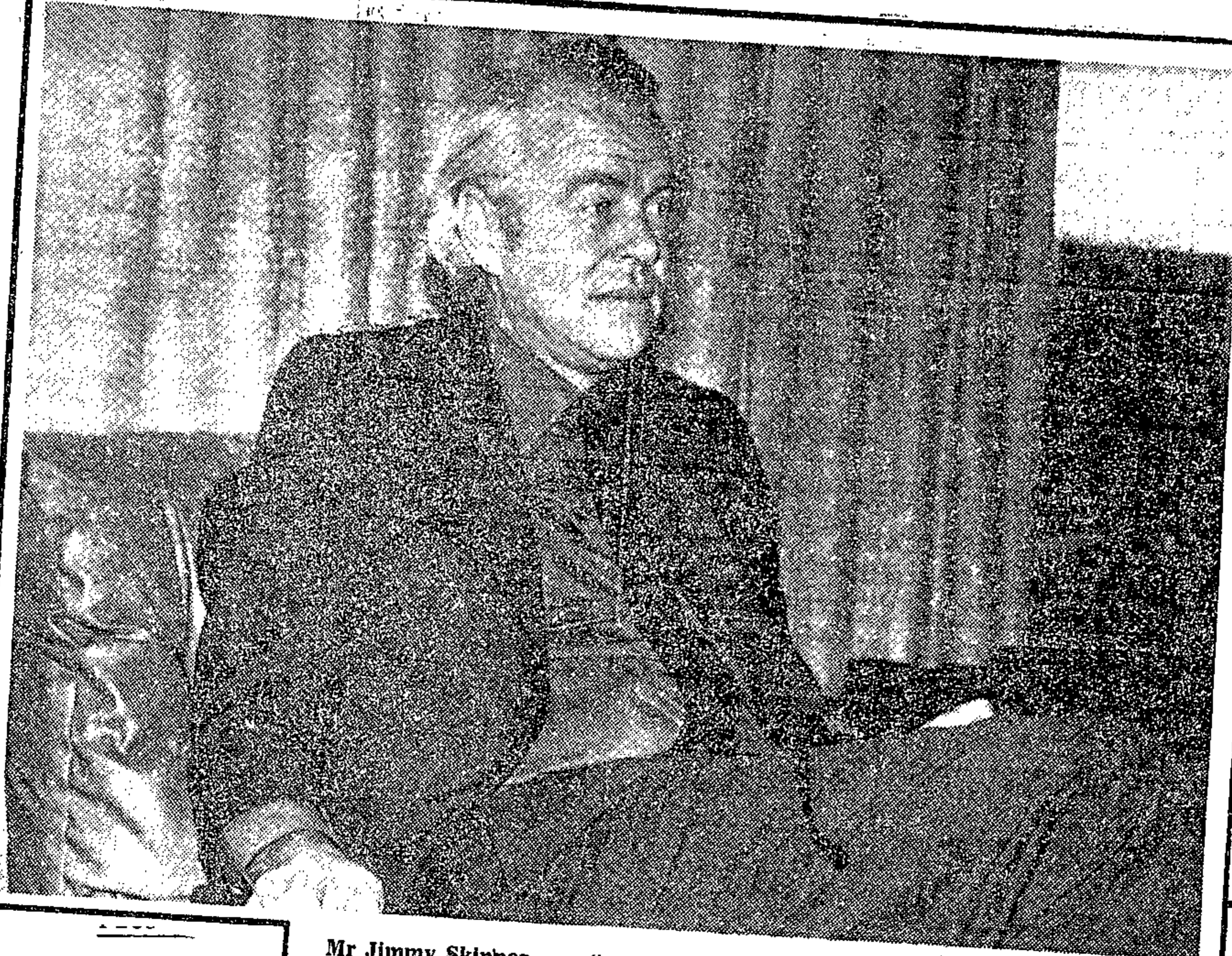
UMTATA—The plan for a town in the Bolotwa-Gwalyu area had been scrapped, Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief K. D. Matanzima, said yesterday.

All building activity there had ceased and structures were being dismantled, he said. His statement follows talks between a Transkeian delegation headed by Chief Matanzima and a South African delegation under Foreign Minister P. K. Botha in Queenstown last week. A week ago, Chief

Matanzima was informed by South African authorities that they intended to build a town in the Bolotwa-Gwalyu area. Illegal squatters from the Crossroads camp in the Western Cape were to be moved to the camp. The area, 50km from

Queenstown, is due to be handed to the Transkei as part of the homeland consolidation process in six months time. Chief Matanzima said yesterday that the Queenstown talks had been conducted "in a very good spirit" but he had told Mr

Botha: "Transkei will never allow such settlements in its territory." He said South African authorities had given his Department of Foreign Affairs a list of all the squatters South Africa intended to repatriate. — DDR.



Mr Jimmy Skinner . . . "something good and something bad in all forms of government."

Buses will
to the Fair

Please fill
at the door

TDC's new chief states his views

12/10/78 (103)

(By Colin Bower)

UMTATA — Mr Jimmy Skinner, Transkei Development Corporation's new managing director, is a pragmatist, a practical economist, a businessman, and an Englishman. A man with an open mind.

A product of Eton and Oxford, he believes that good education has taught him one thing: the importance of thinking for himself, of assessing new situations independently, of avoiding second-hand truth.

Many people would believe that pragmatism

and being English go together, and although Mr Skinner might — typically — question the value of a generalisation that presupposed "national characteristics", there is nevertheless something peculiarly British — and in a Southern African context, rather unusual — in his casually stated opinion: "Well, of course, there is something good and something bad in all systems of government."

When pressed on the subject of political ideologies, he merely said, with a smile: "I tend to find myself involved in the more economically active sectors of society."

Yes, he did feel that Tanzania's Development Corporation (for which he worked) lost its steam in the late sixties, that it lacked that dynamism given by personal incentive.

tually one of the first members of that party."

Did he, therefore, find common cause with the nationalist African groups? "Oh yes, it seems to me a self-evident principle that people should rule their own countries."

He worked in Tanzania for seven years, firstly for The Economist intelligence unit — a research unit established by the Financial Times, The Economist, and other British papers — and then for the National Development Corporation. He left the Corporation in 1969, when his contract expired, and a black Tanzanian had been trained to take over his duties.

Since then he has been involved in private business in England as a director of various companies, many of which had interests in Africa.

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"However," he says, "those things must be judged over the long term who's to say what might happen over another 10 years in Tanzania... perhaps the common man will derive benefits afforded by Nyerere's particular brand of government."

One suspects that, "if it works" Jimmy Skinner is "for it."

Yes, rather an unusual man, in the Southern African context.

What does Mr Skinner know of Africa? By all accounts, quite a lot.

He went to Nyasaland in the mid-fifties to work for Bookers Ltd (a large London-based public company), in the wholesale/retail sector and stayed there for six years.

They were formative years for the country he was in, and Jimmy Skinner found himself involved in the fringe of politics.

He established a small private hotel, set a precedent by opening it up to blacks, and freelanced for a number of overseas papers — The Observer and The Economist in Britain, and Contrast in South Africa.

He established his own monthly paper, Tsopano (which means "Now") and within a year it had achieved a circulation of 15 000.

Mr Skinner relates an interesting story in regard to Tsopano. It was started, he says, as a forum for African opinion, since there was no paper in Nyasaland at the time that catered for the African viewpoint.

"We wanted to call the paper 'Malawi' he said, 'A name that at the time had not been heard of in the country. (It means 'Flames'. When the proofs for the first issue came through, I took them to show Banda, who was at the time in Gwelo Jail.

"Oh no" he said to me, "I've got plans for that name." And so it had to be Tsopano.

"But that was a long time before the Congress Party of Malawi. I was ac-

His main interest was hotel management, and he started Landmark Hotels, a consultancy and management group. The company manages the Le Pirogue Hotel in Mauritius, but Mr Skinner sold his majority shareholding in the company on being offered the managing directorship of the TDC.

"I agreed to take this job," he says, "because I was convinced of the genuine independence of the country.

"A problem at the moment is that people just don't know about Transkei — disseminating information will be an important part of my job.

"I'm absolutely convinced of the enormous potential here. But first international ignorance will have to be overcome."

He sees economics and politics as inextricable phenomena, and frankly says: "There are great problems caused by lack of political recognition. An investor will always look at the political situation before he makes an investment decision. The priority must be to become a truly independent nation."

Asked about his next three years with the TDC, Mr Skinner says he will "Hope for the best, and expect the worst."

No, he did not know anything about any contentious matters in which the TDC had ever been involved.

"However, I don't believe in concealing matters which should be public knowledge. The TDC is a public corporation, and the public should know what's happening to its money."

At a personal level, Mr Skinner says it is an unfortunate drawback of the job that it causes a family disruption. However, his wife, Joy, will be joining him next month, and his two sons, who are at boarding school, will be coming over for a holiday at Christmas.

Mr and Mrs Skinner also have two daughters, and three of their four children were born in Africa.

Big pay-out for ousted medic

Weekend Argus
Correspondent

DURBAN. — A white doctor deported from Transkei for refusing to admit a black baby to his hospital has been paid out R167 493 by the South African Government.

Dr Jan 'Hoffie' Hofmeyr was paid more than five times the municipal value for his house in Umtata's plush Delville Road. It is the highest price ever paid for a house in Umtata.

The house is now occupied by Mr S T Mabovula, a wholesaler from Tsolo.

Dr Hofmeyr was paid R130 945 for his house. The municipal valuation of the property is R25 850.

Excellent price

In addition Dr Hofmeyr was paid R36 548 for the building in which his surgery was housed. This is also reported to be an excellent price, as the building is small.

The South African Bantu Trust, which uses taxpayers' money to buy white property in the homelands, is also said to have paid the doctor an undisclosed amount of goodwill for his practice.

Dr Hofmeyr practised for 30 years before his deportation from Transkei in August this year for refusing to admit a two-month-old black girl to the all-white Sir Henry Elliot Hospital in Umtata.

Dr Hofmeyr was the part-time medical superintendent of the hospital, which is controlled from Pretoria.

Overcrowded

On August 24, he refused to admit Lindelwa Cave to the hospital — in spite of a request from the Minister of Health, the Rev G T Vika.

Dr Hofmeyr had been asked to admit the baby

The matter was then turned over to the Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

'Arrogance'

The Minister of the Interior, Mr H Pamla, who issued the deportation order, said Dr Hofmeyr had 'displayed arrogance' and had 'no respect for the Transkeian Government.'

Dr Hofmeyr was later permitted to return to Transkei for three days to wrap up his affairs.

This week, he refused to comment on his deportation or the amount he had been paid out.

'You go back to Umtata and find out the true story of what happened, publish that and then I'll talk to you,' he said. He refused to expand.

R167 000 for the man who wouldn't admit black child to hospital

DOCTOR JAN RICH STRIKES IT RICH

Dr Hofmeyr was paid R130 945 for the house. The municipal value of the property is R25 550. Sources in Umtata estimated the market value of the house at R45 000 to R50 000.

In addition Dr Hofmeyr was paid R36 548 for the building in which his surgery was housed. This is also reported to be an excellent price as the building is a small one.

The South African Bantu Trust, which uses taxpayers' money to buy white property in homelands, is also said to have paid the doctor an undisclosed amount for his practice. Dr Hofmeyr practised in Umtata for 30 years before

his deportation.

He was thrown out in August this year for refusing to admit a two-month-old black girl to the all-white Sir Henry Eliot Hospital in Umtata.

Dr Hofmeyr was part-time medical superintendent of the hospital, which is controlled from Pretoria. On August 24 he refused to admit Lindelwa Cawe to the hospital — in spite of a request from the Minister of Health, the Reverend G. F. Vika.

He had been asked to admit the girl because the children's ward at Umtata General Hospital was overcrowded.

Dr Hofmeyr, who visited

the child in the Umtata hospital and found her sharing a cot with another child, refused the request saying the Sir Henry Eliot Hospital was for whites only.

The matter was then referred to the Prime Minister.

When Dr Hofmeyr persisted in his refusal to admit the child he was served with a deportation order by the head of the security police, Colonel Martin Ngebe, and escorted to the Kei River border post.

The Minister of the Interior, Mr H. Pamla, who issued the deportation order, said Dr Hofmeyr had "displayed arrogance"

and had "no respect for the Transkeian Government."

This week he refused to comment on his deportation or the amount he had been paid out.

"You go back to Umtata and find out the true story of what happened. Publish that and then I'll talk to you," Dr Hofmeyr said. He refused to expand.

Sources in Umtata said the price paid for Dr Hofmeyr's house was the highest ever in the town. The transfer had also gone through Dr Hofmeyr was paid out on September 15 — just 21 days after he had been deported.

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TRUST PAYS OUT FOR SH

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Dr Jan Hofmeyr, deported from Transkei, paid out R167 493 by Umtata for 30 years before

Dr Hofmeyr, who visited

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TDC deal

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UMTATA — A Transkei Development Corporation executive, Mr J. P. Maritz, has returned from Italy with a "lucrative offer" from the SAME tractor firm to distribute their products in Transkei.

He also has hopes another Italian firm will establish a manufacturing plant in Transkei. Details of the deal cannot be released yet but Mr Maritz expects a visit to Transkei by a delegation from the Italian firm soon.

Mr Maritz said his trip to Italy was arranged over a year ago and had nothing to do with the purchase of the 61 SAME tractors now in an Umtata depot. — DDR.

Experts slam R126-m Kei port venture

TOP South African consulting engineers have challenged the viability of the proposed R126-million Transkei harbour development scheme.

They say it will cost more than double the present estimate. Agreements for the establishment of the duty-free port at Umngazana were signed by the Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, on February 24 this year.

The signing took place only three days after the South African Federation of Societies of Professional Engineers (FSPE) had sent a two-man delegation to the territory at the request of the Transkei Director of Works and Roads, Mr Thomas Hyde, in an attempt to persuade Chief Matanzima to refer the scheme to consultants before he signed the agreement.

The proposed duty-free Umngazana port, and a 128-sq-km area surrounding it, will be the property of a company called Port of the Republic of the Transkei (Port) Ltd., headed by Pretoria entrepreneur Dr Edmund Panigel, who represents a French consortium.

Profits of the harbour and the duty-free commercial and industrial area surrounding it will not go to Transkei, but to Port Ltd, whose directors include five nominees of the Transkei Government.

They are: The Minister of Defence, Mr George Matanzima, brother of the Prime Minister; The Minister of Justice, Mr D. Kuyona; The Planning Minister, Mr R. Madikizela, and Mr A. Nkoyona and Mr W. Nkhulu.

The French consortium, Societe des Grands Travaux de Marseille — represented in South Africa by Dr Panigel's O. M. F. (Africa) (Pty) Ltd — also has five members on the board: Dr Panigel, Mrs Shirley Strydom, of Pretoria, and Mr F. Germain, Mr J. Lancon and Mr P. Chambert-Loir, of France.

On February 21, the two-man FSPE delegation met Mr Hyde, at his request in Umtata.

One of the members of the delegation told the Sunday Times this week that Mr Hyde was concerned that "politicians" were making the decisions about the harbour without any consultation with the Transkei civil service.

"Mr Hyde said that he had been told that the scheme had been accepted, and only then discovered that a large number of costs had not been incorporated. These included the cost of building

By NEIL HOOPER and EUGENE HUGO

road and rail links with the new harbour. He said the additional costs would be "astronomical", the engineer told the Sunday Times.

Mr Hyde this week confirmed the meeting with the delegation, but refused to reveal what had been said.

After studying the French consortium's feasibility report on the harbour scheme, a South African expert on hydrological construction, Professor David Stephenson, of the University of the Witwatersrand, told the Sunday Times:

● The likely cost of the first phase of the harbour would be in the region of R300-million instead of the estimated R126-million, because the report did not take into account the financing of the infrastructure of the project.

● The infrastructure costs not incorporated included the provision of electricity, water, sewerage and road and rail links with the harbour.

● The consortium's feasibility report was more like a complicated sales brochure than a well-based study of environmental aspects vitally necessary for the building of any harbour.

● He doubted whether Transkei had the expertise to evaluate this "sales brochure" to ensure that the country would benefit from the scheme.

● He doubted whether sufficient cargo would be handled by the proposed duty free port to make it viable.

● The potential success of

the harbour could be determined only after tests of the flow pattern in the sea, wave heights, air currents with the aid of a computer-controlled scale model of the scheme.

● He estimated that to carry out the necessary tests properly, particularly those to determine the wave-flow pattern in the area of the new harbour, would take about three years.

Only then would it be possible to say whether the proposed harbour was feasible.

This contrasts with Dr Panigel's prediction that the consortium would be in a position during the first half of next year to negotiate the financing and construction of the harbour.

The Sunday Times learnt reliably this week that originally Dr Panigel approached the Transkei Development Corporation about the proposed harbour, but it turned down his scheme. The corporation is now reported to be "very concerned" that the Government is going it alone on the scheme.

The Transkei Minister of Finance, Mr Tsepoe Letlaka, said during his budget speech in April this year that the country's involvement in the scheme would be limited to R5-million.

Half of this amount would be made up through the cession of 128 sq km of land in the harbour area, and the balance would be paid in cash over a period of five years.

However, when approached by the Sunday Times, he said that he had no idea who would, in fact, be financing the rest of the scheme.

During the past two weeks the Sunday Times has unsuccessfully tried to get in touch with the Transkei Prime Minister and his brother, Mr George Matanzima, for their comments about the criticism of the scheme.

Dr Panigel — the for-

mer managing director of an assurance company which collapsed in 1961 — runs O. M. F. (Africa) (Pty) Ltd, from a modest first-floor office in Medical Centre, Pretorius Street, Pretoria.

According to the file on the company at the office of the Registrar of Companies in Pretoria, his sole co-director in the company is a Dr William Wilson, of Springs.

This week Dr Wilson said that his connection with O. M. F. (Africa) was very limited. "They wanted to be able to say they had two directors, and I agreed to let them use my name."

From the same Pretoria office Dr Panigel — who has a French doctorate in law — also runs a medical debt-collecting agency, a managerial bureau and an employment agency service.

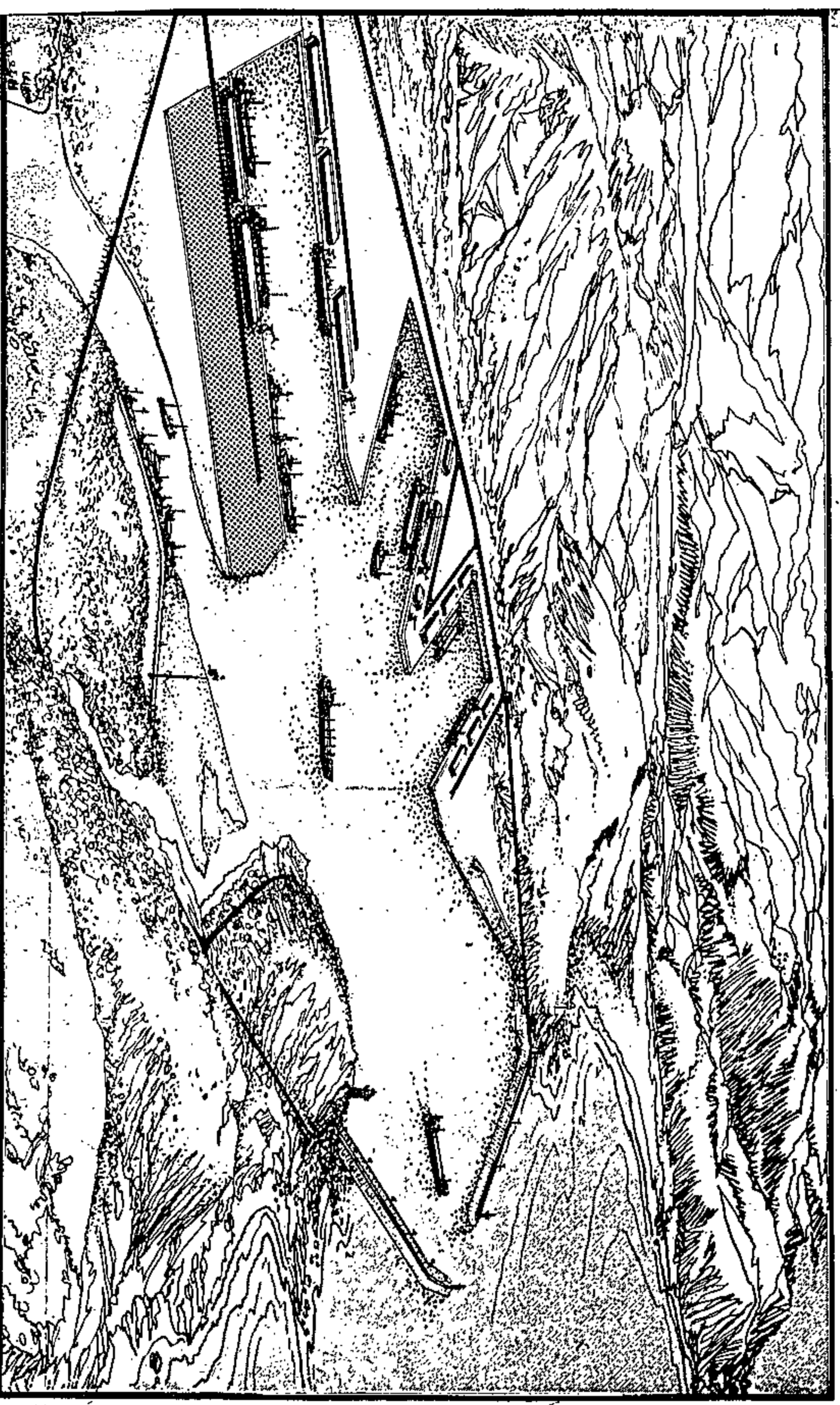
He told the Sunday Times that Port Ltd, of which he is chairman, has a nominal capital of R10-million. Of this amount the Transkei Government had contributed R5-million, while a further R5-million had been allocated to the French consortium and its affiliates. He would not disclose who was financing the consortium, or how much money they had available.

However, he said that during soil tests of the site of the new harbour, deposits of titanium — a rust-resistant metal used in the construction of aircraft and submarines — had been discovered.

Dr Panigel said that the company would own the harbour plus the 128-sq km area surrounding it.

"All the profit will go to Port Ltd, which in turn will give 50 per cent to the nominees of the Transkei Government. The balance will go to the consortium," he said.

Dr Panigel said that the first phase of the harbour, which would cost about R100-million, was expected to take about three years to complete.



This is the proposed harbour that experts say cannot be built for only R126-million.

Costs
would
more
than
double

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Matanzima all powerful says Spring

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EAST LONDON — The lack of international recognition of Transkei could be a blessing in disguise in that, instead of money being available from the international market, Transkei is being compelled to look into its own resources rather than exist on political handouts.

Mr Errol Spring, ex-mayor of Umtata, said this when he spoke at the Border Institute of Race Relations lunch hour forum on "Transkei — two years after independence."

He said he hoped political stability would be maintained and that the country's resources would be developed to its full potential and that when the political climate in South Africa was favourable, Transkei would once again join in a federation of states and so contribute to South Africa taking its place as one of the leaders in the free world.

"The Transkei Independence Party (TNIP) won a landslide victory in the election which Chief Matanzima said was a mandate to take independence. The opposition was in disarray with the leader of the opposition, Mr Knowledge Guzana, losing his seat and members of the Democratic Party languishing in jail.

"The TNIP is still all-powerful but if one looks at its members, one will see it is a party of conglomerates, a party without a real policy and dictated to absolutely by Chief Matanzima," Mr Spring said.

Because of lack of policy, all authority is vested in him and even his cabinet ministers appear powerless or reluctant to act or make any decisions without his consent. I do

not believe TNIP will continue to exist in its present form when he relinquishes control of the party.

"A split, once Matanzima goes, appears inevitable. The position will become very fluid and it is difficult to see what direction the country will take at that stage," he said.

He said evidence of this was the recent breakaway by Miss Stella Sigcau and a number of chiefs from the Qaukeni region and Chief Jeremiah Moshesh of the Basuto-speaking Maluti people who also joined the breakaway group which now forms the official opposition led by Mr Caledon Mda.

He said there appeared to be no possibility of a reconciliation between the parties and the breakaway group could prove to be catalyst for the growth of a new political direction in Transkei.

Mr Spring said Transkei professed to be a multi-racial society free from discrimination, but in his experience this was not the case.

He said since independence the situation had steadily worsened with Coloureds and whites having no standing at all and in fact having more and more restrictions placed on their activities and their movements.

Examples of these, he said, were inability to obtain employment without government permission, to obtain property without cabinet approval and to obtain business licences. Mr Spring said Transkei had unfortunately followed in South Africa's footsteps by creating a society where one racial group dominated and discriminated against other racial groups. DDR.

103 Xhosa queen drowned

Own Correspondent

UMTATA — Chieftainess Nozizwe Sigcau, wife of the late King of the Amaxhosa, Paramount Chief Zwelidumile Bungeni Sigcau, drowned with three other top Transkeians after their car had skidded and plunged into the flooded Nqadu River near Willowvale on Monday night.

The others who died in the accident are Mr. Paulus Philakukuzele Mqikela, a member of the Transkei National Assembly, his daughter-in-law Mrs. Nobanzi Mqikela, a teacher at the Nqadu Great Place School and Mr. Nomalanga Ngwanya, also a teacher. Chieftainess Nozizwe was the youngest reigning queen.

The accident has shocked the whole Xhosa royal family and by late last night top councillors and Paramount Chief Xolilizew were engaged in talks regarding the burial of the chieftainess and the others.

Chieftainess Nozizwe was well known in Transkei as she worked hard to uplift her Xhosa people.

DD. 19/10/78

Kakaza, Mtoba flee to Transkei

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DR KAKAZA



MR MTOBA

EAST LONDON — Two more Ciskei opposition alliance leaders have fled to Transkei.

They are Dr H. S. Kakaza and Mr L. S. Mtoba, both executive members of Chief J. T. Mabandla's Ciskei National Party.

Both were detained in July and in hospital when their detention orders expired this week.

Dr Kakaza, general secretary of the CNP, said in Umtata yesterday he escaped from Cecilia Makiwane Hospital in Mdantsane and swam the Kei River into Transkei after his car overturned.

On Monday at 10.30 am a member of the Special Branch, Mr Charles Sebe, brother of the Chief Minister served me with a new 90-day detention order.

"I was bored stiff and felt I couldn't waste more time sitting in detention without being interrogated. At 8.40 pm on Monday I decided to leave for freedom" Dr Kakaza

said.

"I walked out of the hospital got into my car and drove in the direction of Transkei," he said.

While he was driving along the Kei Cuttings approaching the South African Border post the car went out of control and overturned. He escaped unhurt and continued his journey on foot.

Dr Kakaza was refused a passport when he made an application in August last year and had no travelling documents.

"I had to swim across the Kei River into Transkei. Because of heavy rains during the weekend the river was swollen."

After crossing he walked to the Transkei border post where a lift was arranged for him.

He hoped to be welcome in Transkei and start a practice if he was allowed to do so. His family are still in Mdantsane.

The Minister of Justice Mr D. S. Koyana, said he was not aware of Dr

Kakaza's presence in Transkei. However, he would be allowed to stay.

Mr Mtoba has sought asylum with his brother, a businessman in the Butterworth district.

A third member of the opposition alliance, Mr D. D. Nazo, who was detained on the same day as Dr Kakaza and Mr Mtoba, has also been released, but no information was available yesterday on his whereabouts.

Another leading alliance figure who is in exile in Transkei is Mr L. F. Siyo, leader of the Labour Party of South Africa. He is in Butterworth.

Other Ciskeians believed to be in exile in Transkei include Mr V. Qupe, former Deputy Speaker of the Ciskei Legislative Assembly, Mr M. Sam, former Deputy Whip of the ruling Ciskei National Independence Party and Mr L. N. Mankayi, former branch chairman of the CNP at Zwelitsha. — DDR-SAPA

I'm not seeking divorce — Barnett

18/10/78
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TSOLO — The first white man to marry a black Transkeian, Mr Arthur Barnett, says he and his wife have decided to live separately. He denies he is seeking a divorce.

He said he had received a letter in March this year from the magistrate in Cofimiyaba, Mr A. J. Wilson, telling him his marriage was not valid as the Mixed Marriages Act had not been removed from the statute books.

Mr Barnett, 58, met Miss Miriam Noxolo Mvula, 28, while she worked as a shop assistant in Elliotdale. They married in August last year.

He described himself as an intensely religious man of high moral principles who could not live with a woman to whom he was

not married.

"The letter came as a stab in the heart for both of us and we decided to keep the news secret until we could be legally married again.

"A divorce was at no time contemplated and I refute all allegations that I had approached my legal advisers for a divorce," Mr Barnett said.

He had been very well treated by his parents in law and residents of Ngqwara in the Mqanduli district where he stayed with his wife.

His mother-in-law, Mrs Mambele Mvula, had said she did not expect any Lobola from him as her daughter already had four children. If he cared for the children she would be satisfied.

Mr Barnett, who claimed that he had spent about R35 000 since he met Miriam, said he had no regrets.

"My stay in Ngqwara location was an abundance of kindness and courtesy from all the residents in the area.

"My wife and I had differences of opinion like all married couples. We may be separated physically, but mentally and spiritually we are together.

"I guess it is the Englishmen's outlook that you cannot live with a woman if you are not married to her. It lowers her dignity," he said.

Mr Barnett, who now lives with a doctor who is a homeopath in Mqanduli, said he was leading a

Quaker-type life where he was not allowed to smoke or have a drink in the house.

"Sometimes I yearn for the Xhosa type of hospitality — with the spontaneous call for a can of beer.

"Staying in a kraal in the rural areas is a wonderful experience where you can watch hawks and vultures fly above and sheep and goats giving birth."

Mr Barnett described himself as a poor man now. After each of his four previous marriages, he had been left penniless, but had managed to "pick himself up" and make more money for the next marriage.

He was looking forward to remarrying Miriam when it became legal to do

so. Meanwhile, she was practising as a witchdoctor in the Mqanduli district.

"You know she has twelve demons who tell her each time where to go to heal people," he said.

He wished the whole business would be over, because his wife was being ridiculed at Ngqwara by her neighbours.

"If she goes to the river to fetch water, the other women rib her and say, 'So your Mlungu has left you now,' he said.

In the meantime, Mrs Miriam Barnett will stamp her feet on the cow-dung floor of a crowded hut, dancing herself into a frenzy to exorcise evil spirits, while her optometrist husband quietly attends to patients on his rounds in Transkei. SAPA.

have arisen and the limitations that would have been imposed by interviewing workers at their place of work under management's eye, two African men were employed to conduct the interviews in the townships of Langa and Guguletu as well as in the squatter settlements of Crossroads and KTC ("Dutch Location").

An interview schedule, based on a pilot survey completed a few months earlier, was prepared and a stratified sample chosen. The stratification was based on each type of living quarters;² and within each type a certain number of houses, rooms or beds, whichever applicable, was systematically selected.³ Most interviews were conducted in Xhosa and lasted about two hours. There were few refusals and a wide variety of reasons was given for refusing. A systematic method of replacing refusals was also

1. Sheila T. Van der Horst (1964); the field work was carried out over the years 1955 to 1957.
2. The living quarters were divided into the following types:
Guguletu : Residential area (permanent residents only); Barracks (BAD); Employers' Barracks; Section 3 near Klipfontein Road (residential area for migrant labourers only); KTC ("Dutch Location", squatters).
Langa : Residential area (permanent residents only); Old Flats; New Flats; Main Barracks; North Barracks; Zones; Special Bachelor Quarters.
3. Even though systematic sampling was employed this did not introduce a bias into the sampling because the population was not systematically distributed. See C.A. Moser and G. Kalton, Survey Methods in Social Investigation (Heinemann, 1971), p.83.

Whites flee as licence row erupts

103

Mercury Correspondent 18/10/78

MATATIELE — A delegation of White transport operators was forced to flee a Transkei meeting yesterday after it threatened to turn into a riot.

"People were getting very fierce and we were certain there was going to be trouble," said Mr. Johann Schoeman, who lead the three-man delegation of White operators.

The meeting was attended by 200 Transkeians who gathered to express their opinion on a decision by Mr. Schoeman to sell his transport licences to fellow White-owned Matatiele transport companies.

It was called by the White operators after demands by Transkeian operators that they be allowed to buy the licences and was held at Taylorville near here.

"Everything was going very smoothly until agitators started shouting," said Mr. Schoeman. Then opponents of the Black operators threatened to turn on the agitators.

The Whites immediately returned to Matatiele leaving the issue unresolved.

The question of White-owned transport companies operating in Transkei has been a thorny issue since the beginning of the year.

A tug-of-war between the Transkei and South African Government over the area of registration of the operators' vehicles has been at its centre.

Withdrawn

Transkei withdrew carriers' certificates for some vehicles for failing to register them in Transkei while other operators were prosecuted in South Africa for failing to register their vehicles in Matatiele.

This situation seriously affected some operators and was behind the decision by Mr. Schoeman to sell the disputed licences.

A temporary truce has been declared in this dispute and South African authorities have given operators until the end of the year to register their vehicles in this country.

Transkei authorities have ceased to harass South African-registered vehicles.

Bam new church leader

21/10/78
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O. UMTATA — A former
W. migrant labourer has been
dc made president-elect of
Af the Methodist Church of
ha Transkei during the se-
ef cond annual conference
Th held here.
Caf The Rev T. A. Bam,
pas chairman of the Transkei
West district, will preside
at the next annual con-
ference to be held at
Butterworth in October.
The current president,
the Rev Frederick de
Waal Mahlasela, lost in
the third and final round
of voting.
Mr Bam passed Std 6 in

1938 and was a migrant
labourer in the Western
Cape. He went to work on
the mines in the Transvaal
and came back to further
his education. He passed
Std 10 at Shawbury in
1947.
The following year he
became a candidate for
the priesthood and was or-
dained in 1950.
He is a former chaplain
of the Kilnerton Institu-
tion in Pretoria.
During his presidential
address, Mr Mahlasela
said: "Macmillan's winds
of change have been blow-

ing and are still blowing
and have already effected
changes that would cer-
tainly amaze generations
of former centuries."
Transkei had been trans-
formed into a new state.
"The world is in a state
of motion and pointers are
that we are moving
towards a certain climax.
The world is clamouring
for freedom and self-
determination of nations,
great and small."
Coupled with this trend
was the realisation that no
man could live unto
himself, he said. — DDR.

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pas: ... a survey ... van der Horst was last conducted dealing
with employment conditions of the African labour force in the Cape
Peninsula.¹ The findings presented in this paper are from a recent
survey that is similar to the previous study, but places greater emphasis
on industrial relations and also consider the rural situation of urban workers.

Two hundred and eleven African men were interviewed during the period from
November 1975 to February 1976. Because of the suspicions that could
have arisen and the limitations that would have been imposed by interviewing
workers at their place of work under management's eye, two African men
were employed to conduct the interviews in the townships of Langa and
Guguletu as well as in the squatter settlements of Crossroads and KTC
("Dutch Location").

An interview schedule, based on a pilot survey completed a few months
earlier, was prepared and a stratified sample chosen. The stratification
was based on each type of living quarters;² and within each type a certain
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M 24/10/72 (103)



REV MAHLASELA not returned.

Methodist Church in Transkei changes name

UMTATA — The Transkei Methodist church formed in June this year has changed its name and will be campaigning outside the borders of the country, not only to lure Transkeians, but to preach to people who believe in the teachings of Jesus Christ as expounded in the New Testament.

At the second annual conference of the church which ended here yesterday delegates unanimously resolved that the church be named the United Methodist Church of Southern Africa and ministers have been appointed to be stationed in Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Witwatersrand and the Vaal Triangle.

"The church is open to all irrespective of their colour. This is the new direction we have embarked upon," said Rev. F. Fikeni, press liaison officer of the conference.

He said the conference, which was well representative, was a great success and he did not want to comment on the statement that appeared in the Daily Dispatch yesterday about a motion raised at the annual conference of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa held at East London that "officials of the new Methodist Church of Transkei had made it impossible to meet and negotiate the matter of assets and liabilities.

Rev Fikeni said the conference was attended by observers from South Africa who later left to attend the East London conference. The highlights of the conference were a well attended missionary rally at the weekend, and choir competitions where a number of choirs from various districts participated.

The next conference will be held at Butterworth in October next year.

Rev Frederick de Waal Mahlasela, was the only official who was not returned and Rev T. A. Bam, chairman of the Western Transkei District, was voted as president-elect and will preside at the next conference.

Those re-elected to office were Rev B. S. Gaba as secretary, Rev F. Fikeni, treasurer and Rev D. Dabula as missionary secretary. Chairmen of the various districts were also re-elected. — DDR.

Circuit priest named

PORT ELIZABETH — The Methodist minister who took over after the forced resignation of the Rev Dewaal Mahlasela from Wellington Memorial in New Brighton, Rev Ben Tuynyiswa, has been chosen by the Transkei Methodist church to take charge in New Brighton of the first Transkei Methodist circuit in the Republic.

Rev Mahlasela had to leave his post hurriedly after a prolonged unrest among two factions of his congregation. He was chosen as the first president of the newly-established Transkei Methodist church but his reign was short-lived for he has now been replaced by the Rev Bam.

The New Brighton Methodist congregation is not happy about what they call the surreptitious defection of Rev Tunyiswa. "He should have left us more openly and not gone to the East London gathering when he knew that he had already been ear-marked for this high position by Transkei Methodist church," said one leading member of the New Brighton congregation. — DDR.

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Star 24/10/78

Xhosas get new passport deadline

The deadline granted to hundreds of thousands of Transkei Xhosas living in South Africa to regularise their citizenship position by taking out Transkei passports has been extended by another two years.

The first deadline was due to expire on Thursday.

Mr F B du Randt, Chief Commissioner for the Witwatersrand said today the Government has issued a directive warning all Transkeians living in South Africa to take out Transkeian passports or travel documents by October 26, 1980.

He was now circularising the directive. He could not say how many Transkeians living in South Africa have so far obtained Transkeian passports "because the responsibility was not the responsibility of the South African Government."

A spokesman for the Ministry of Interior in Pretoria said "travel documents for Transkeians are issued by the Transkei Government not us. We therefore have no records of how many people are involved."

But the Transkei Department of Interior was also unable to say what progress was being made.

The situation is complicated by the break in relations between South Africa and Transkei. There is no Transkei consul in South Africa to issue documents to Transkeians who have to apply direct to Umtata.

Transkei calls for doctors

26/10/78

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QUEENSTOWN

Transkei was appealing to the world community to relieve the new state of a serious shortage of doctors, the Transkeian Minister of Health, the Rev. G. Vika, said here yesterday.

Mr Vika said his Government was offering scholarships to young Transkeians to study medicine.

South African medical schools had opened their doors to Transkeians.

The Minister is on a tour of hospitals in Transkei and is having talks with doctors on ways and means of recruiting medical men from other

countries.

He is also addressing communities in the areas he is visiting encouraging people to send their children for medical training.

The question of hospital equipment and machinery is also being discussed.

Mr Vika appealed to high-school teachers to submit names of promising scholars.

He said extensions to the Umtata General Hospital had begun to bring it to the Groote Schuur Hospital standard. There were plans to train Transkeians there as doctors and specialists.

DDC.

Blacks must reject apartheid — Kei MP

RDM
26/10/78

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Own Correspondent

UMTATA. — Transkei's freedom would be meaningless until every black person in South Africa had been completely liberated, Transkei's Minister of Finance, Mr T T Letlaka, said in Engcobo yesterday.

In an address to students at the Nyanga Senior Secondary School, he called on blacks to reject all forms of racism and the "cancer" of

tribalism.

"It would be unnatural for us to believe ourselves a free people when our black brothers and sisters in South Africa continue to chafe and smart under the iron heel of white domination and imperialist exploitation," he said.

"In our lifetime, every black South African should regain his total freedom."

There were basic tenets

on which blacks should agree. "We should reject tribalism, for it is a cancer that undermines African nationalism and a dangerous ploy in the skilful and sinister hands of our enemies."

"We should contemptuously reject apartheid and all forms of racism for they are inhuman and dehumanise the human spirit. Those who are in Africa and seek to be separated from Africans should feel free to quit Africa and return to whence they came," Mr Letlaka said.

Blacks should unreservedly reject separate development, because it was "a subtle creed of domination. Not only are they committed to the struggle for liberation of every African in South Africa, they reserve themselves the right to unite in freedom."

Mr Letlaka said the role of Transkei students was to commit themselves fully to their studies in order to equip themselves to "discharge their duty to Africa".

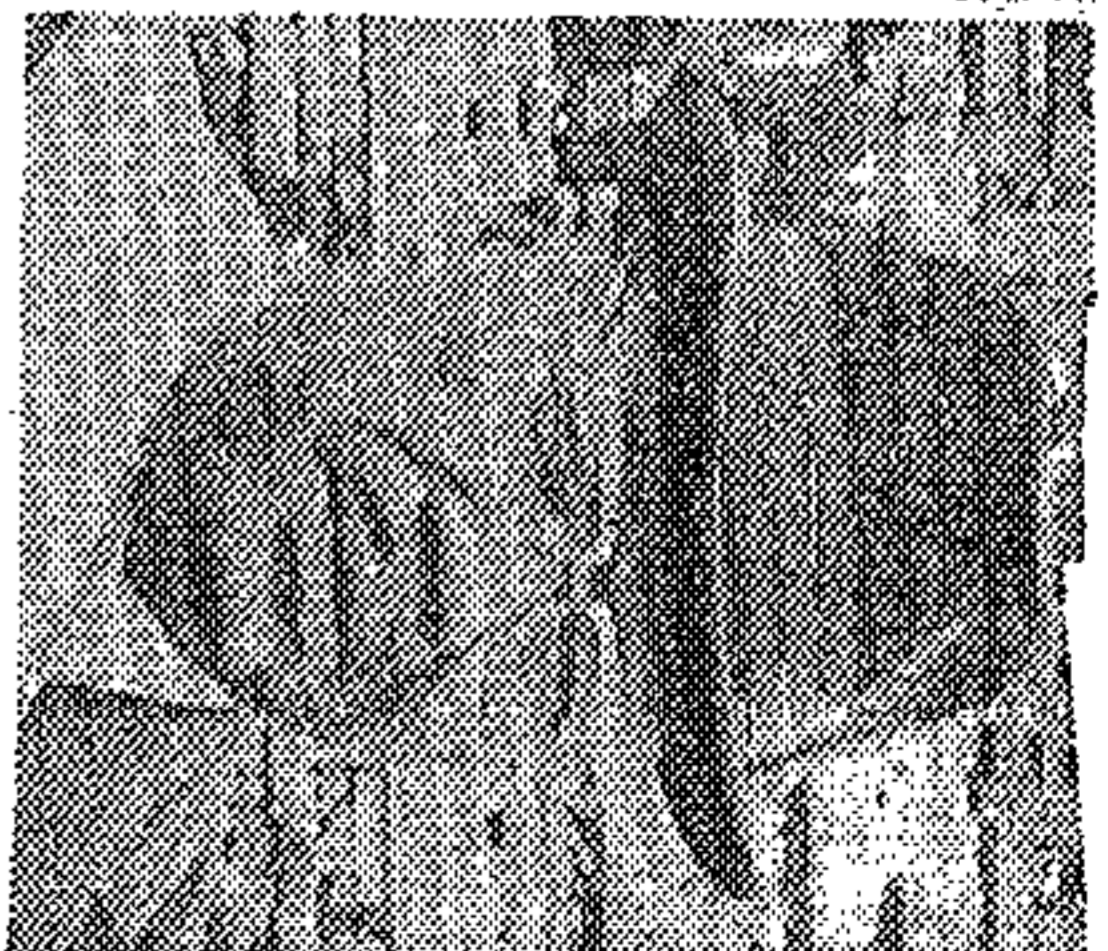
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The Plan proposed early studies on migration and on ways to stimulate employment creation and announced the intention to evaluate the building programme funded under the ARDP. Greater allocations are proposed for physical and social infrastructure: "Augmenting social infrastructure (health, education, domestic water supplies) is the main way in which an immediate improvement in rural welfare can be effected". The past difficulties of ensuring both a supply of trained personnel to man these facilities and the gravitation of trained personnel to the towns and larger villages suggests otherwise. Constructing the buildings does pump funds into the countryside but efficient services that reach into the smaller villages and amongst the poorer groups will take some time; probably not within this or the next Plan period. A necessary pre-condition may be that the present top-sided economic power in the countryside be significantly reduced if services are not to be captured by the powerful.

The Plan emphasises the complexity of rural development and that it is the subject of several Ministries. It argues that more effective co-operation is required. In future there is to be stronger policing to see that Government adhere to set guidelines. Again, along with the call for on there is in the Plan a push towards the acquisition and prior knowledge at the top. No mention is made of organic local interests and knowledge, of innovation arising from the field experience. There are bold statements that policy for arable land use will emerge from the Integrated Farming Pelotshetla (technical aspects) and from the Barolong Farms (all aspects). Well designed and managed as the two projects are as revealed in the Plan that single experiments are a upon which to devise national policy is worrisome.

Two years old

The Republic of Transkei is two years old today and the Daily Dispatch offers its congratulations to the young Independent state on two years of achievement. To mark the occasion this issue of the Daily Dispatch includes a special Second Anniversary Supplement and on Page 1 today we publish photographs of the men who will lead Transkei as its third year dawns.



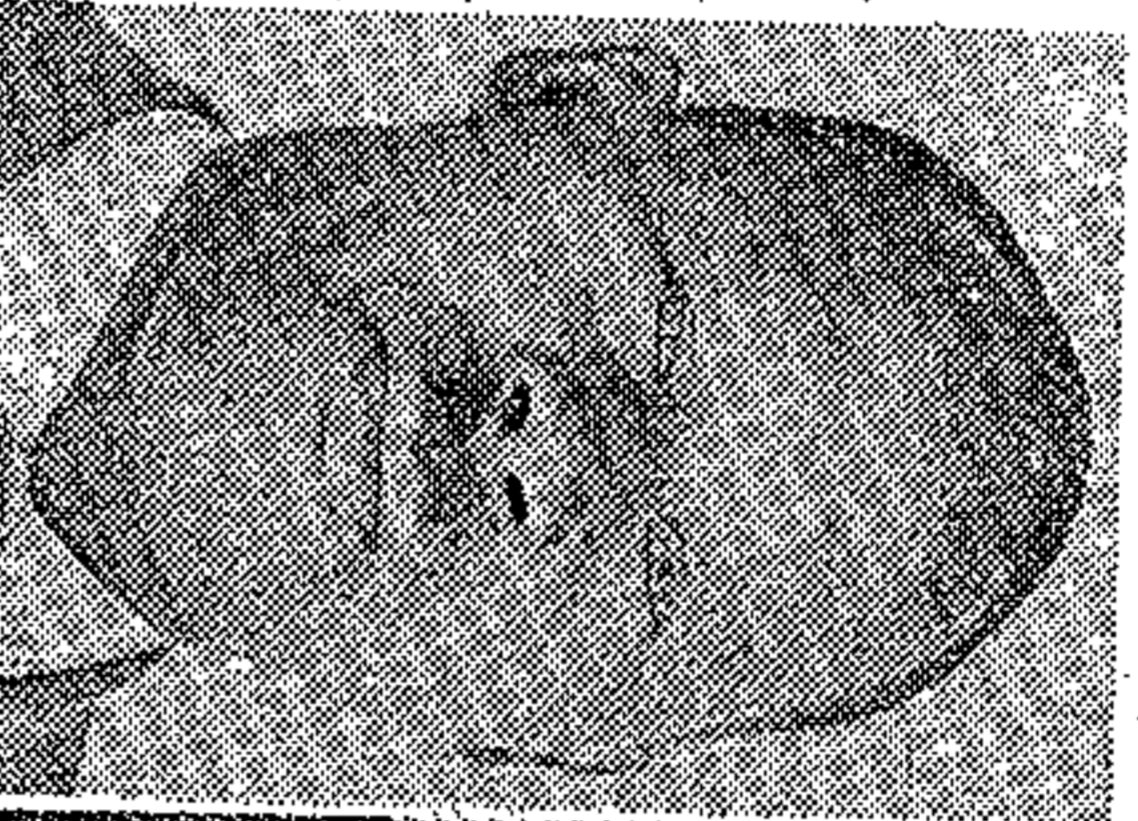
PRESIDENT SIGCAU
President of Transkei



CHIEF MATANZIMA
Prime Minister



MR LETLAKA
Minister of Finance



REV GLADWIN VIKA
Minister of Health



MR PAMULA
Minister of the Interior



MR KOVANA
Minister of Justice and Prisons.



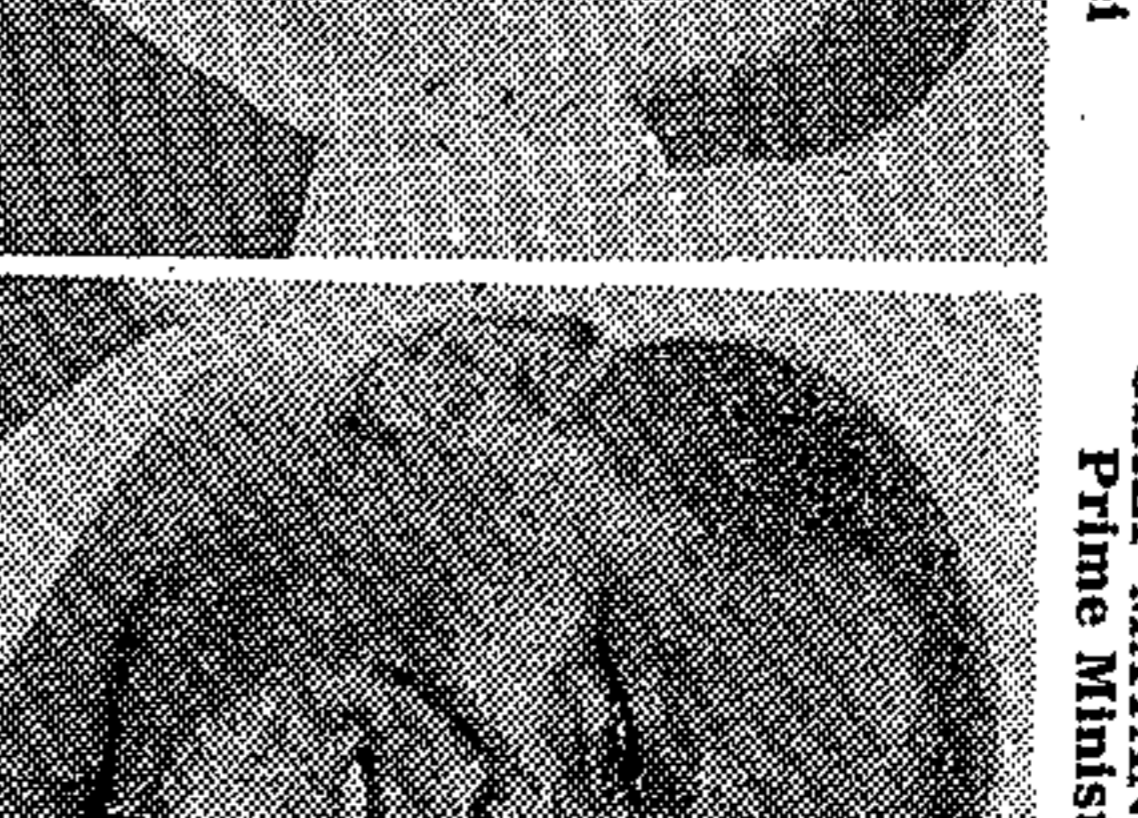
CHIEF NDABANKULU
Minister of Local Government and Land Tenure.



MR MADIKIZELA
Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism.



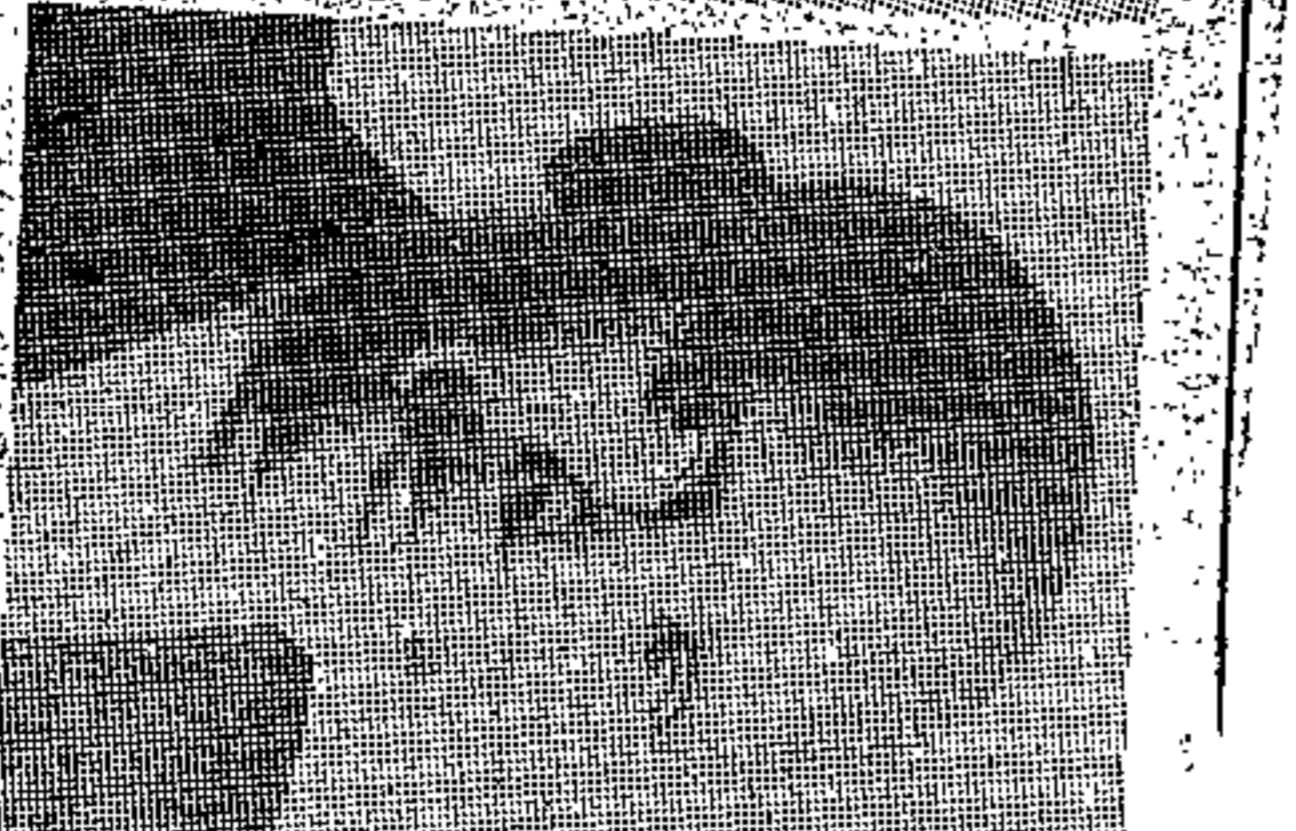
MR JONAS
Minister of Transport, Posts and Telecommunications.



MR MLONYENI
Minister of Works and Energy.



CHIEF GEORGE MATANZIMA
Minister of Defence and Police.



MR NDZUWO
Minister of Agriculture and Forestry.



MR MBANGA
Minister of Education.

UMTATA — Relations between Transkei and South Africa warmed yesterday with the arrival of the President of the Senate, Sen Marais Viljoen, here for the second anniversary of Transkei's independence.

This is the first time there has been any official South African representative in Transkei since the two countries broke off diplomatic relations earlier this year.

Although Transkei banned South African military aircraft from

overflying its territory when it revoked the non-aggression pact between the two countries, Sen Viljoen arrived at the K. D. Matanzima Airport in a South African Air Force aircraft yesterday afternoon.

He was met by Transkei's Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, Chief George Matanzima, and the Minister of Finance, Mr T.

Transkei link warms

T. Letlaka.

Sen Viljoen and Chief Matanzima took an official salute in which the anthems of both countries were played. Sen Viljoen inspected the official guard of the First Transkei Battalion.

Sen Viljoen, who was the Acting President of South Africa after Dr Diederichs died, will attend the official celebrations at the

Independence Stadium this morning.

Sen Viljoen's arrival in Umtata yesterday may indicate a reversal of trends.

In an interview yesterday, Chief Kaiser Matanzima said he had invited all African countries, including South Africa, to send delegations to the independence celebrations. Asked if Sen Viljoen's arrival signified a change

in relations between South Africa and Transkei, Chief Matanzima said: "The position is that we are a civilised country, and if we quarrel with South Africa on one issue, it does not mean that we will have no relations with that country on other issues."

Chief Matanzima himself is still deeply concerned about the position of the 500,000 Transkeians working in South Africa.

DDR
Special interview, page 7.
Editorial Opinion, page 16.



The President of the South African Senate, Sen Marais Viljoen, is met at K. D. Matanzima Airport, Umtata, yesterday afternoon by the Deputy Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima. More pictures page 7.

SA policy is the beginning of ⁽¹⁰³⁾ chaos — Kaizer ^{26/10/78}

UMTATA — "South Africa was our country until we liberated ourselves on the specific condition and understanding that all Transkei land would be restored to us," the Prime Minister of Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaizer Matanzima said today.

He was addressing the nation on the second anniversary of Transkei's independence.

"There can be no peace in South Africa until apartheid, racism and discrimination have been abolished and until all the people enjoy equality and complete freedom from domination of one race by another," he said.

Transkei rightfully belonged to southern Africa and South Africa also belonged to it. Only a recognition and acceptance of that fact would bring about peace in this part of the continent.

"My main message to my nation today is that Transkei is your country and South Africa is also your country," he said.

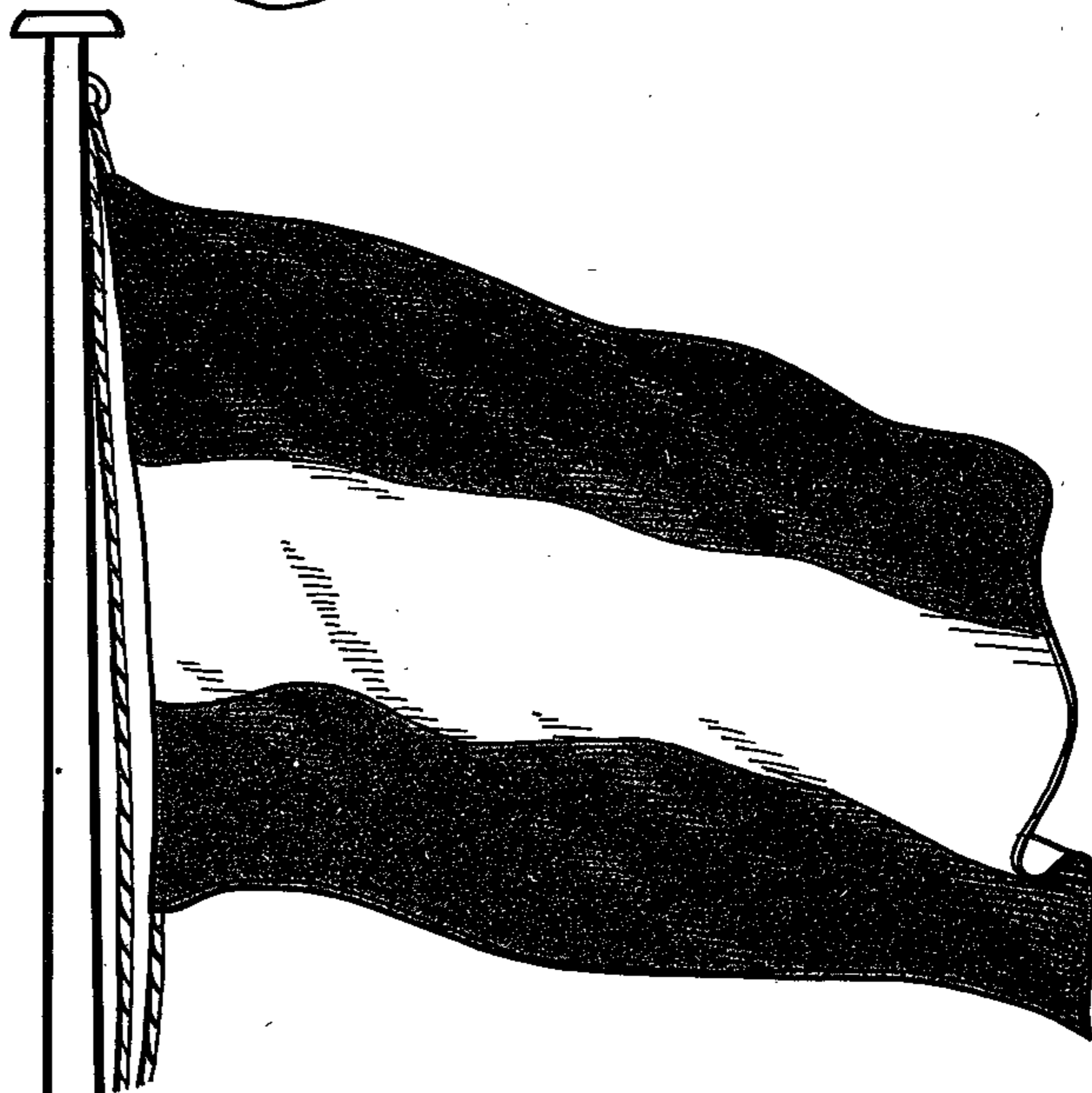
On the South African situation he said Transkeians did not intend to claim that which never belonged to them, but they would "move earth and heaven to regain all they were robbed of by the powerful grabbers."

"We have heard that the whites, coloureds and Indians are planning to divide the land of the

black man among themselves.

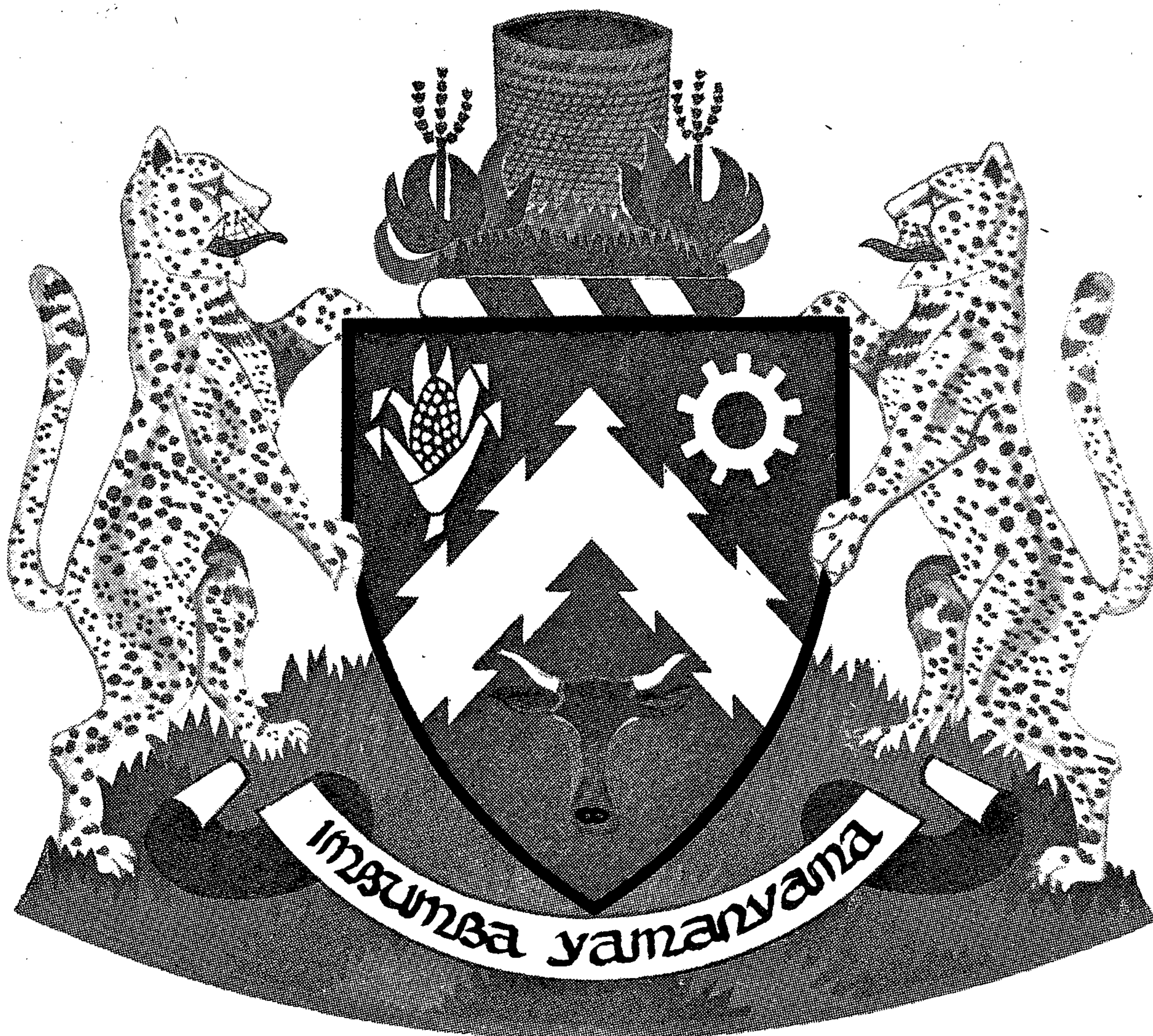
"This is what I regard as the beginning of chaos and turmoil, which will never end. It seems South Africa has not learnt from the lessons of Rhodesia, Mozambique and Angola."

Friendship would be cultivated with the West, the Middle East and Far Eastern countries, which would be requested to train Transkei's army in conventional and guerilla warfare, he said. — Sapa.



TRANSKEI

2 YEARS AFTER INDEPENDENCE



PATHWAY TO THE FUTURE



President Botha Sigcau

I wish, on this occasion, to engender a strong sense of pride in all Transkeians — pride in their beautiful country and fertile land; in the developments, too numerous to list, even within the short period since our independence; in the peace that they have enjoyed under their democratically-elected leaders and their cool-headedness in the face of rejection by the international world; in their having a long coastline so that they are not land-locked; in their long historical background that justifies their claim to independence and sovereignty.

Like all Third World countries we face difficult times and every Transkeian must feel called on to work very hard, tirelessly and, hopefully, in his own sphere, be it on the land, in an office, at home, in the classroom or in a factory.

The key-words should be "productivity and loyalty to the national cause."

Recognise yourselves as a Transkeian nation because it is only in that way that others will recognise you. It is retrogressive to recall and quarrel over petty tribal differences. In fact, those differences no longer exist except in the imagination.

You are not an ethnic tribe, but a nation in the same sense as the British, who are made up of the English, Welsh, Scots and Irish.

Heed the winds of change before it is too late for tears

In practical terms for Transkeian citizens, independence has brought a sense of self-confidence and reliance, freedom of thought, a spirit of national-pride born of a feeling of nationhood, and

a determination to meet and face all the problems that lie ahead with fortitude, courage and equanimity — whether these be of a political or economic nature.

The history and sufferings of their forebears are the characteristic features of their daily reflections and conversations and have served to provide them with the necessary astuteness and alertness of mind, indispensable weapons in determining and modelling their reactions to situations that tend to disillusion their judgment.

What has been attained during the last 15 years is most heartening and inspiring to those who knew the territory before 1964.

We have succeeded in embarking on the seven-pronged development plans which I enunciated in my 1970 policy speech, namely:

(a) Better planning and co-ordination of the different development

are all innovations calculated to give an unqualified economic boost to Transkei.

All are testimonies of the determination of my Government to crystallise the seven-point programme I have referred to.

The K. D. Matanzima Airport, which will be extended to accommodate Boeing 747 aircraft, and tarred roads linking the Umzimkulu-Umtata-Butterworth main roads with the coast and mountain range will contribute to the promotion of our tourist industry.

Reverting to the international situation, our struggle now concerns the recovery of the land which was given to us by Britain, our former colonialist masters.

All efforts have been made to achieve this by peaceful negotiations and detente with the Government of the Republic of South Africa, but it has become manifestly clear

mined in terms of where she obtained her independence from, but in terms of whether she fulfils the internationally-accepted requisites for recognition.

I am confident this approach will show that our country deserves international recognition.

Our territory is twice the size of Israel and larger than that of The Netherlands. We negotiated for independence with the Republic of South Africa because it was our right to do so like all the other colonies of Britain, such as Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland, whose combined population is less than that of our country.

Britain decided we would be part of South Africa when the Union of South Africa was established. When South Africa left the Commonwealth in 1961 we were involuntarily involved in the withdrawal.

If my people had

This article is a condensation of the Prime Minister's policy speech to Parliament earlier this year.

bodies;

(b) Formulating plans to ensure greater agricultural production;

(c) Planning a sound infrastructure for economic development in Transkei;

(d) Formulating plans and creating the political climate which will attract private industries to the country;

(e) Exploiting the tourist potential of the country, as well as the crafts and skills of our people;

(f) The activation of our people towards greater initiative and productivity;

(g) The adjustment and adaptation of our educational system to foster economic development.

One only needs to make an intensive and extensive tour of Transkei in order to appreciate the Government's success in attaining our objectives.

The industrial areas in Umtata and Butterworth, the farming projects in Lambasi, Mkambati, Qumbu, Umzimkulu, Gwatyu in the Queenstown district, Ncora and Qamata; building projects in Umtata and Butterworth, commercial undertakings by Transkei citizens, expansion of educational institutions; afforestation, the establishment of game reserves, the contemplated free zone harbour at Mngazana river mouth near Port St Johns with the possibility of a railway line from Umtata; and the hydro-electric schemes on the Umtata, Bashee and Tsitsa rivers

that our patient and peaceful manner of approach to the issue has been treated with contempt and construed by the Government of South Africa as a sign of timidity, weakness and submissiveness.

Evidently the Government of the Republic of South Africa is still living in the past as far as white relationships with blacks is concerned when such relationships were regarded by white South Africa as that of master and servant, a relationship which prescribed that the black must always cringe to the white master and accept his position of servitude as his natural status in the land of his birth.

My candid advice to white South Africa is that the old order has now changed and this necessitates a change in attitude. White South Africa should heed the winds of change before it is too late for tears.

As to the attitude of the international world to Transkei, I wish to repeat what I have always emphasised to the world, namely that the fact Transkei has obtained her independence from the Republic of South Africa has merely been a result of an accident of history because Transkei was unilaterally incorporated into the Union of South Africa.

In the circumstances, it must be accepted that Transkei has merely been a victim of circumstances and her position should therefore not be deter-

possessed the power to vote in 1961, we would have decided to remain in the Commonwealth and, as a sovereign state, would have negotiated with the United Kingdom.

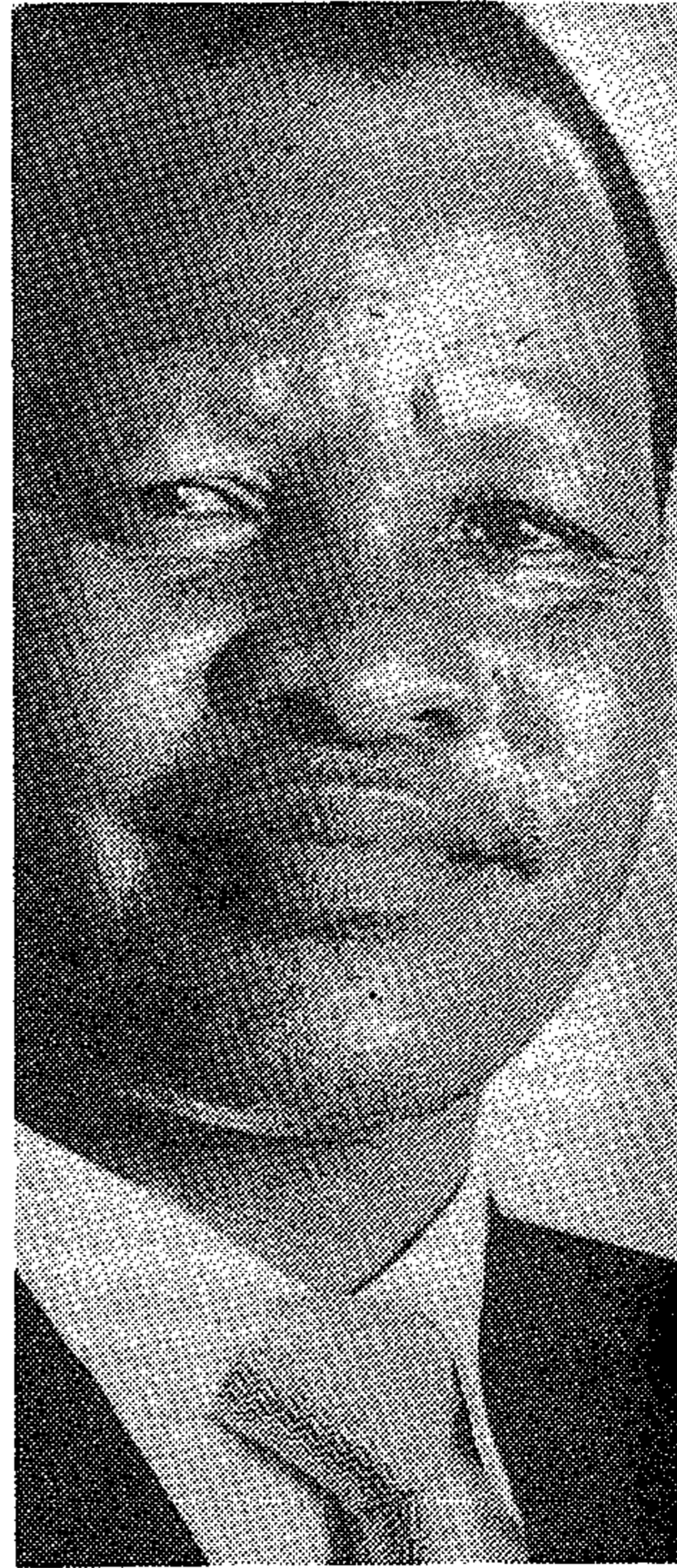
As regards our relations with other countries, my Government's policy is that of non-alignment in the power struggle between the super-powers or between East and West, although we naturally belong to the West.

We have rejected Marxist Leninism as a way of life for our people. We believe firmly in the democratic principles of the West, which are deeply rooted in our own traditional institutions. We wish to maintain friendly relations with all nations of the world.

But, having broken diplomatic ties with South Africa, the relations between the two countries will remain strained. Only the solution of the land dispute will restore the normal relations that previously existed.

Economic involvement of South African citizens in Transkei will not be affected.

I am proud to say that national pride is developing fast among our people. Multiracial teams have been picked to represent Transkei in sporting activities. There are no colour bars in the normal social life of the community. The people are happy.



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The right to recognition

Unfairly regarded by the world because of its association with South Africa, Transkei nevertheless offers impeccable credentials to substantiate its demand for recognition as an independent country.

As a territory stretching from the Kei to the Mtumvuna Rivers, it has a history of settlement that stretches back to the 17th Century — a period of settlement, in other words, that is as old as South Africa's.

A stable and established community resides in the area, with tribal differences insignificant by comparison with the tribal differences in such African countries as Kenya, Tanzania or Nigeria, and also by comparison with the radical English-Afrikaans division that exists in South Africa.

A tradition of self-

government goes back to the 1890s and a de facto recognition of Transkei as a separate geographic entity can be traced to the suggestion in 1854 by Sir George Grey, then Governor of the Cape, that the area be brought under British rule.

The name "Transkei" emerged in the 1880s, and in the 1890s, a de jure recognition of Transkei as a political entity took shape in the Glen Grey Act and subsequent Acts which made provision for the Glen Grey Act to be applicable to the whole of Transkei.

The Acts allowed for the election of candidates to district councils, which later combined to form the Transkeian General Council.

In 1931 the United Transkeian General District Council replaced the old council and a standing executive committee was established.

By COLIN BOWER

Daily Dispatch man in Umtata

The council could promulgate regulations in the economic, industrial and social spheres.

By the late 1950s, the National Party's homeland policy overtook the area and a comprehensive network of local authorities was instituted, with power vested in one territorial authority.

The whole record of development demonstrates that Transkei has a geographic and political history which sustain its claims to nationhood — that, it is not, in other words, a portion of South Africa that has been "carved off" and given to a people alien to it.

If it has any affiliation to a larger national grouping, that grouping is represented by Britain rather than South Africa.

At the time of Union, in 1910, Transkei was part of a crown colony. Its people never obtained an opportunity to participate in the decision to form an independent Union of South Africa and in the years both before and after union, black people from all over Transkei repeatedly approached British authorities to protest their treatment by colonial masters and express their fears for the future.

But their representations were ignored.

Talking about the formation of the Union of South Africa in 1910, Realities, a publication produced by the Transkei Department of Foreign Affairs and Information to mark Transkei's first year of independence last year, had this to say:

The annexation of black areas by white colonies and republics did not only apply in the case of Transkei. Swaziland was annexed by the Transvaal Boer Republic and Basutoland (later called Lesotho) was annexed by the Cape Colony.

Thus, for many years, Lesotho and Transkei were under the same administration and their people received the same type of education.

In 1910, the British colonies (Cape and Natal) and the Boer republics (Transvaal and Free State) decided to form the Union of South Africa which later became the

present Republic of South Africa.

Swaziland and Basutoland (Lesotho), which had previously been annexed together with Transkei, became British protectorates and subsequently became independent.

Transkei was handed over to the Union without any consultation.

Thus, if the emergence of Transkei to independence is questioned it should be remembered that Britain was implicated in that direction from 1910.

The fact that the new state has not received international recognition is Britain's fault, not Transkei's.

On historical grounds alone it seems clear that the premise on which Transkei claims recognition is valid.

Who is the man who led Transkei to independence on October 26, 1976, and who has served as Prime Minister in the two years since then?

Paramount Chief Kaiser Daliwonga Matanzima was born on June 15, 1915 at Qamata in the St Mark's district. The son of a chief, he went to primary school in the district and then to Lovedale, where so many of South Africa's black leaders received their secondary education.

The youthful-looking 63-year-old premier of South Africa's first product of internal decolonisation has been criticised by some blacks for accepting independence and thereby forfeiting Transkeians' rights as South African citizens.

But Paramount Chief Matanzima's retort has been that blacks living in South Africa should never bluff themselves they were citizens. "Citizenship implies the right to participate in government and no black man has ever had that privilege," he has said.

Paramount Chief Matanzima, who started his career in 1944 as an article clerk to an Umtata firm of attorneys after obtaining his BA in Political Science and Roman Dutch Law at Fort Hare in 1939, passed his attorney's exams in 1948.

He was installed as Chief of the Ama-Hala-Tembu tribe in 1944, but pressed ahead with his articles during what he considers were his lean years.

In 1955 Paramount Chief Matanzima became a member of the Territorial Council, which became a territorial authority the next year.

He then became permanent regional head of Emigrant Tembuland, as well as a member of the

Territorial Council.

In 1961 he agreed to take over leadership of the Transkei Territorial Council — a job no one wanted.

He was instrumental in the promulgation of the 1963 constitution.

After a needle fight with the opposition leader, Paramount Chief Victor Poto, on December 6, 1973, Paramount Chief Matanzima was elected Chief Minister by 54 votes to 49.

In April 1964, following the formation of and strong support for the Democratic Party under Paramount Chief Victor Poto, the Chief Minister and his brother, Chief George Matanzima, established the Transkei National Independence Party.

The South African State President appointed Chief Kaiser Paramount Chief of Emigrant Tembuland in 1966.

Paramount Chief Matanzima has been accused by his opponents of forcing independence down the throats of Transkeians.

Shortly before independence his reply to this criticism was: "This is an insult to me because I am not the Transkeian Legislative Assembly. The motion of independence was tabled at our National Independence Party congress in March, 1976 by the Western Province branch of the party, and naturally I was called on to pilot it through the Assembly without delay."

The chief benefit independence reaped for Transkei was a breakdown in racial barriers, the opening of opportunities for Transkeians in a much larger civil service and a building boom in Umtata and Butterworth.

— PETER KENNY

Matanzima the man

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How money comes in

Taxation and other Government revenue is expected to exceed R100 million in the financial year April, 1978 to March, 1979.

The poll tax was abolished in Transkei after independence, but the general levy on all men with cultivation rights and the local tax were each raised from R1 to R10 a year.

In the current financial year a "special tax" of R10 a year was also imposed on all men over the age of 18 not liable to the general levy, local tax, quitrent or income tax.

General tax based on income deducted from the salaries and wages of employees came to R4 million in 1977/78. Income tax on the self-employed was R4,5 million.

Taxes on the profits of Transkei-registered companies, at the rate of 43c in the rand, were a mere R60 000 last financial year.

Firms operating under the "agency" system are entitled to deduct half their wage bill in respect of Transkeian workers from their tax liability.

The yield from taxes existing at the time of independence was R15 million in 1977/78 and is expected to be 20 per cent higher this year.

In addition, the Government introduced a livestock tax in 1977, which has been replaced

by a charge for dipping and other veterinary services this year.

Receipts from postal and telecommunications services, other departmental receipts and from rents and interest are expected to come to R16 million this year, an increase of 12 per cent.

The principal source of revenue for Transkei is Transkei's share from the common revenue pool under the customs union agreement.

Collecting the information to substantiate its claim to the share of the common revenue pool to which Transkei is entitled is a formidable administrative task.

It is not generally realised by people arriving at the Transkei border, who are asked whether they have anything to declare, that the duties and other taxes to which the goods they are bringing into the country are subject, have already been paid and that they are being asked for this information simply and solely so that Transkei can receive its due share of the taxation which has already been paid on the goods brought into the country, whether from within or from outside the common customs area.

At R60 million in the current financial year, the revenue due to Transkei as part of the Southern African customs area is currently and foreseeably much the most important source of revenue to the country.

Government expenditure in Transkei already exceeded revenue collected within Transkei before independence. This is hardly surprising. Most of Transkei's "national income" consists of the earnings of Transkeian residents working in the Republic of South Africa.

In 1977, 400 000 men normally living in Transkei went to work in South Africa for an average of eight to nine months of the year on officially recorded employment contracts, mostly in the mines.

This was 60 per cent of the entire male labour force of all ages. Their earnings amounted to some R400 million. Much the greater part of these earnings was spent in South Africa and this expenditure was, of course, taxed in one way or another.

Various studies that have been made in recent years seem to indicate that only about 20 per cent of migrant earnings are remitted back to their homes in cash.

Furthermore, the labour of migrant workers is associated with profits accruing to the employers of that labour, which in South Africa account for 45 per cent of the earnings of all factors of production.

These profits are, of course, also taxed, directly and indirectly, and this taxation again accrues to the South African

Treasury.

At the same time, the social costs of the employment of that labour — the education, health care, pensions, housing etc. of the young, the wives and the old folk — which are normally financed out of that taxation, are not incurred in the area in which the migrant labour works, but back home in Transkei.

Social costs cannot be financed except out of the product of labour, whether through taxation on the earnings of labour or on the share of that product which goes into the profits of the enterprise.

At present the level of compensatory payment is calculated on the basis of actual expenditure immediately before independence, plus an allowance for the defence force and foreign service, less the revenue which accrued to the RSA Treasury before independence, but to the Transkei Exchequer in the financial year 1977/78.

South African compensatory payment to Transkei is negotiable. However, negotiations cannot take place on the basis of what the South African Government thinks Transkei needs to spend.

Negotiations must recognise the fact of Transkei's political independence and, as in the case of the customs union agreement, be on the basis of the share of taxation raised within the economy of the common customs, free trade and monetary area, in this case on the product of Transkeian labour, which is rightfully due to Transkei.

Transkei's total receipts, from revenue and from public transfers from South Africa, can therefore be expected to come to R225 million in 1978/79, compared with just under R200 million last year.

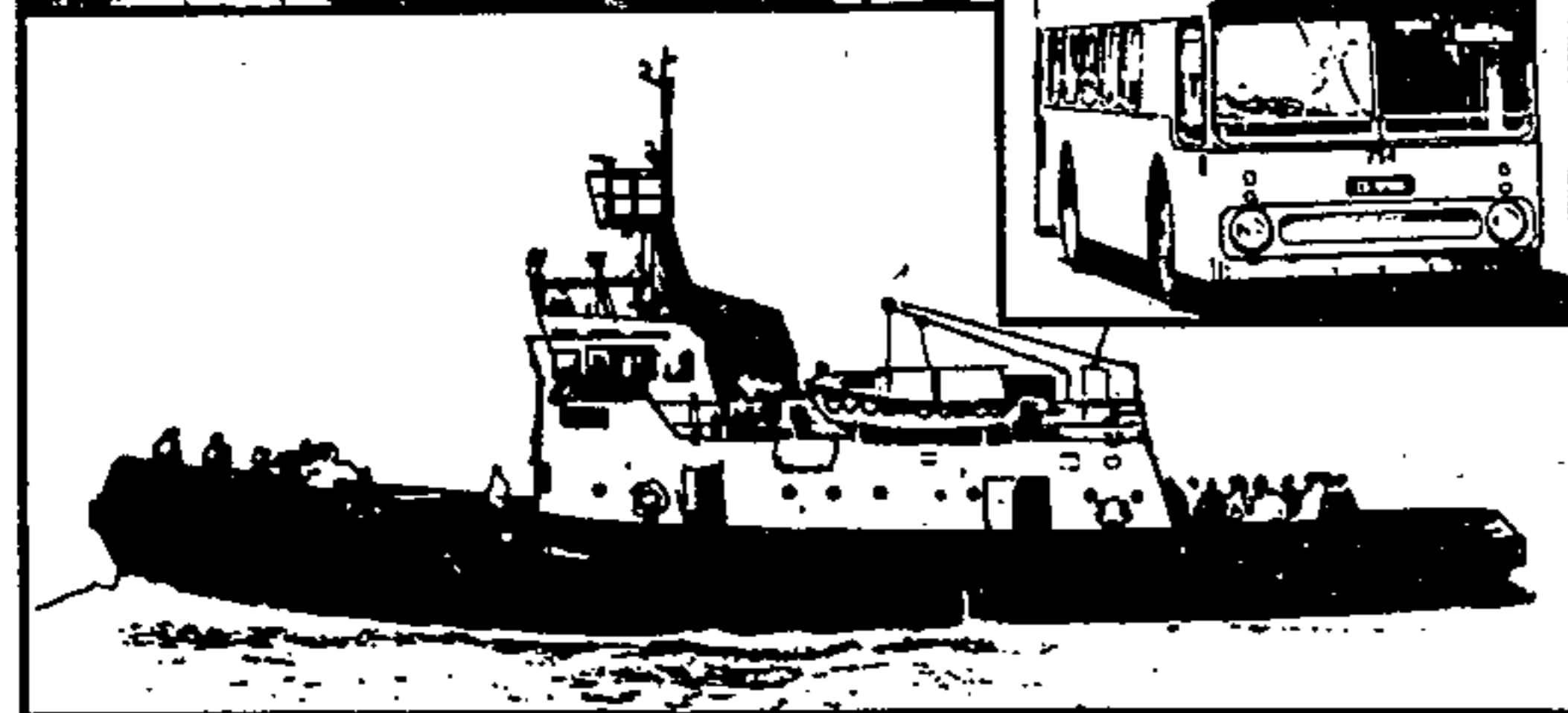
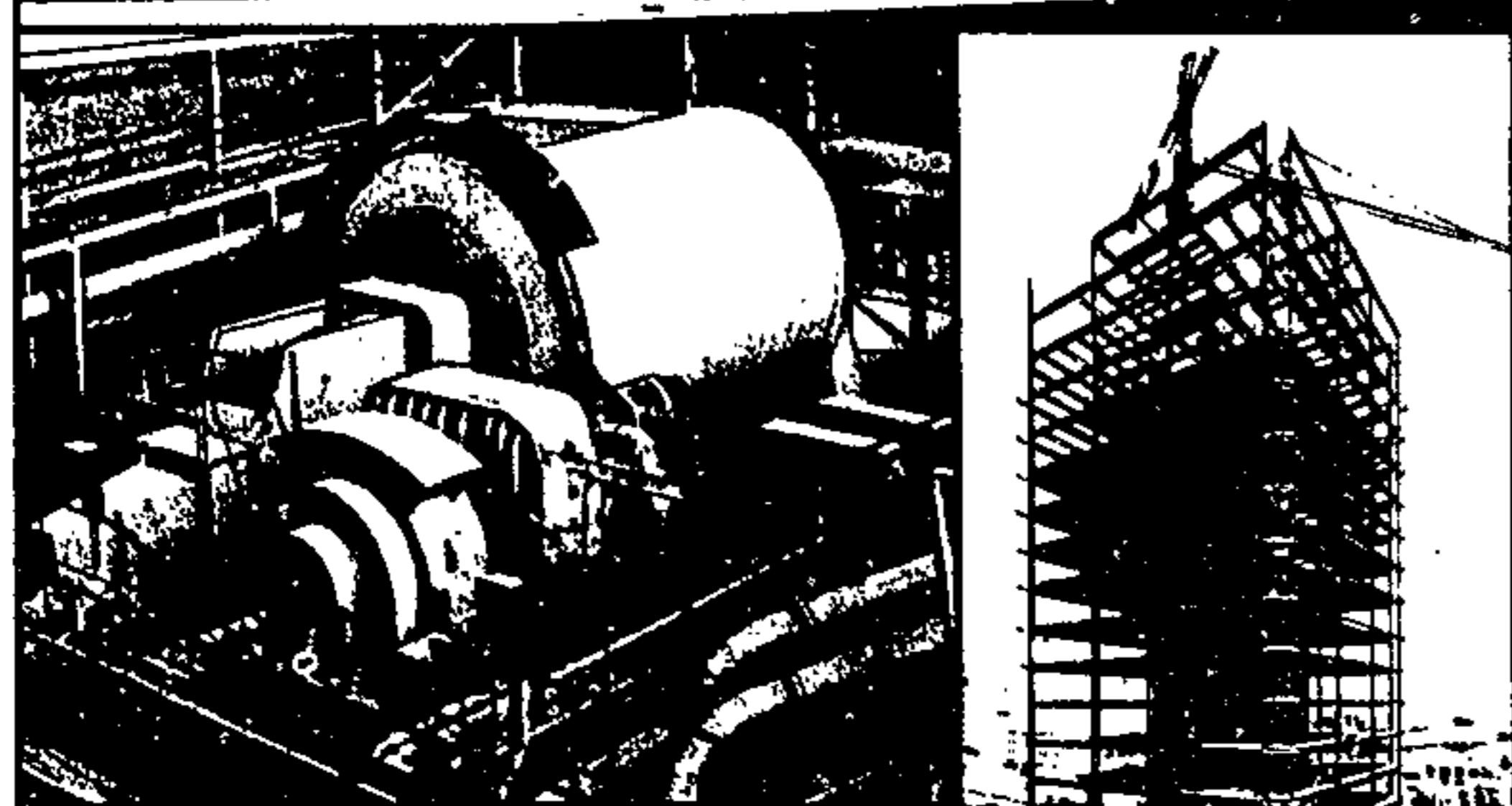
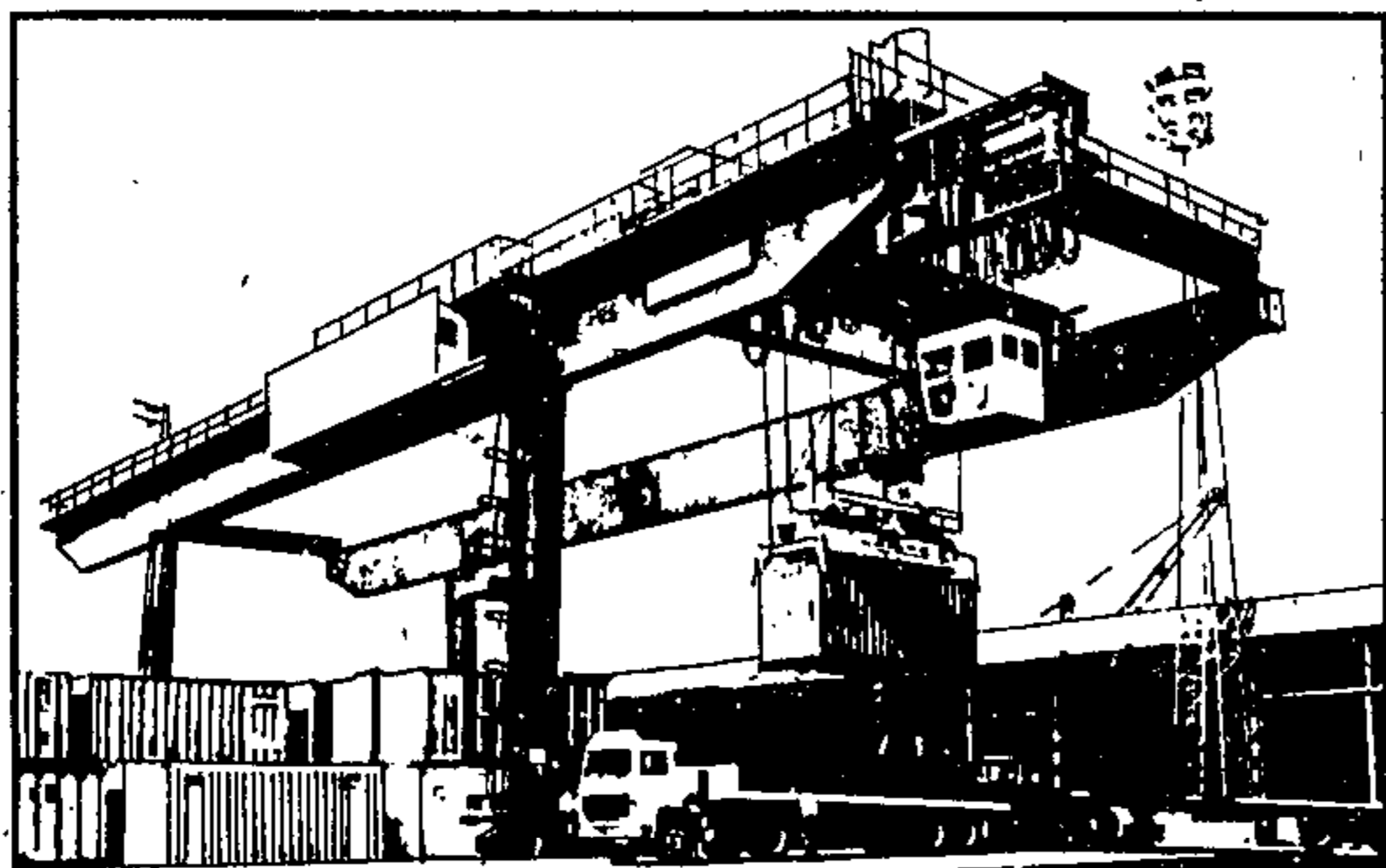
In the financial year ended March, 1978, the Transkei Government spent R100 million on the salaries of members of the Legislative Assembly, chiefs, civil servants, teachers, policemen and soldiers and on old age pensions and other social security payments, and R40 million on other administrative and running costs.

Capital expenditure by Central Government came to R75 million and the contribution to the budget of the Transkei Development Corporation to R21 million.

Thirty per cent of the total expenditure of R233 million was financed out of revenue receipts, 50 per cent compensatory payment from South Africa, 10 per cent from borrowing on the public market and the balance by running down reserves.

Recurrent expenditure on salaries and other administrative and running costs is budgeted to go up by 30 per cent to R180 million in 1978/79, and capital expenditure by 50 per cent to R140 million.

Industrial progress- Dorbyl plays a part



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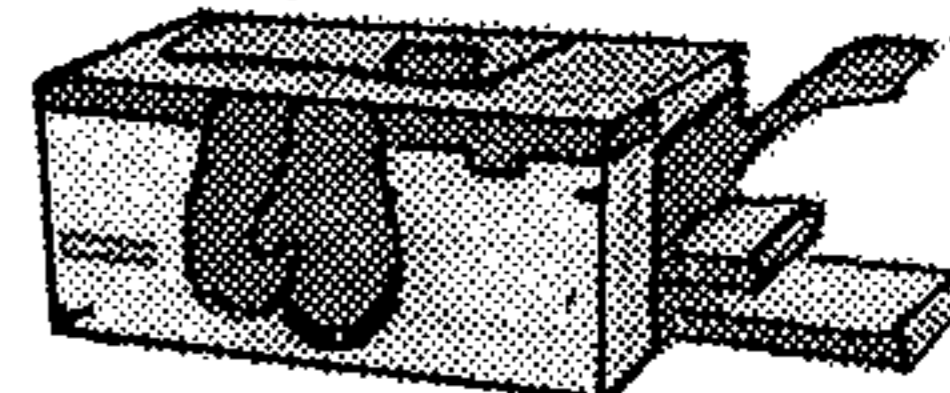
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Transkei could feed itself and export

The Transkei agricultural industry is a slumbering giant that still has to be awakened.

Good soil, abundant rainfall and perennial rivers give Transkei the ideal raw materials for a vibrant agriculture-based economy.

Agricultural production in Transkei is under five per cent, yet Transkei is capable of feeding not only its own two million people, but also exporting to hungry neighbouring states.

Transkei can be divided into five major agro-economic farming regions: coastal strip, thornveld region, interior plateau, mixed farming regions and mountain grazing region.

The coastal strip is about 50 km 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.

Average rainfall on the strip ranges between 800 mm and 1 200 mm a year with the heaviest rainfall between October and March.

The coastal areas are rich in such indigenous forests 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 also an extension of the sugar belt and the conditions are also suitable for the cultivation of maize, sugar, tea, coffee, beans, cotton and tropical fruit.

Tea is grown successfully at Magwa, near Lusikisiki, and experimenting with cane is being undertaken at present.

The thornveld region falls between the coastal region and the interior plateau and there is little climatic difference from that of the coastal strip.

The vegetation consists of isolated clumps of thorn trees with large expanses of grassland in between. 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 Transkei. Bordering on the thornveld region, it

forms the rest of the Transkei interior.

As one of the best mixed farming regions in Southern Africa, the region could yield a good return per unit output if the soil was used to the maximum.

Despite awareness of the conditions needed to develop agriculture in the new state, agriculture is making a slow trek into the 20th century.

As in many developing countries the core of the problem is a socio-political one.

Not only is there the problem of educating the people in sound farming methods, but the system of land tenure does not presently encourage a viable agricultural industry.

Most of Transkei is communal land distributed for use to the people by chiefs, who are often unwilling to see their subjects become richer than them by having money-making farms.

And when progressive chiefs try to instil modern methods into their subjects they often meet stiff resistance.

A man's status is measured by the number of stock he has. This has led to a situation of chronic over-stocking.

Peasant farmers have difficulty in seeing that a few well-kept cattle or sheep can be of far more economic value if they are sold than a horde of half-starved animals that make a man appear rich because of numerical stock superiority.

The Transkeian Government tried introducing a stock tax in an effort to encourage farmers to cull their stock and put their stock on the market. This met with stiff opposition from peasant farmers — many of whom did not have sufficient funds to pay the stock tax.

This has led to the Government drastically reducing the amount on each unit of stock. But the tax remains in principle to try to educate the people to cull. Only time will tell whether this method will succeed.

At present only about five per cent of about 1.2 million head of cattle are marketed through official marketing channels. This figure should be at least 18 per cent, which would con-

preventing soil erosion with fencing.

One aspect of the agricultural industry in which Transkei has further abundant resources is forestry.

Unfortunately the timber market has declined to its lowest level in many years. But Transkei is able to export timber to Mauritius, the Near East and Europe.

All timber processing is now carried out by private enterprise.

The large saw-mills — Umtata Timber Development, Company 7 Singisi Forests and Riverside Sawmills — process 160 000 cubic cm a year of raw logs purchased from Government plantations. A further 30 000 cubic cm a year are sold on a cash basis to small local saw-mills. At present there are 24 small millers.

Local entrepreneurs are being given credit and encouraged to develop and foster capital expansion.

The greatest problem in the forestry industry, too, is a shortage of trained staff. There is one Transkeian in his second year of a four-year B.Sc (Forestry) course at Stellenbosch University and three others doing first-year courses at Fort Hare, preparing to go to Stellenbosch.

With a decline of employment in forestry from 1 000 to 600 since independence there are few signs of an upsurge in forestry in Transkei until the demand for timber climbs again.

Why do people say they are going to "the" Transkei when they do not say they are going to "the" South Africa, "the" England, "the" Germany, "the" Europe or "the" anywhere else? While the use of the possessive "the" was justified when the country was still called The Transkeian Territories, a legacy of British colonialism, there is no place for it now.

Transkei's population is about 4 million. They are all Transkeians. There are no black Transkeians, white Transkeians, brown Transkeians and "honorary white" Transkeians. Transkei's incorporation into South Africa, the world's only pigmentocracy, was severed with the attainment of independence on October 26, 1976.

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Where buses are built

Established a little over a year ago, Dorbyl Busaf (Transkei) has already played a significant role in the development of the people of the Republic of Transkei.

Dorbyl established a factory at Ibika, Butterworth, in 1976 with a company policy of training Transkeians to artisan status within five years. The company anticipates employing up to 300 Transkeians, who would start as indentured apprentices, followed by trade testing, thus ensuring that the qualifications of the men are to a high standard.

The factory is fully equipped for all types of structural and vehicle body-building work. It presently employs about 170 Transkeian citizens of whom 43 are indentured in the various trades.

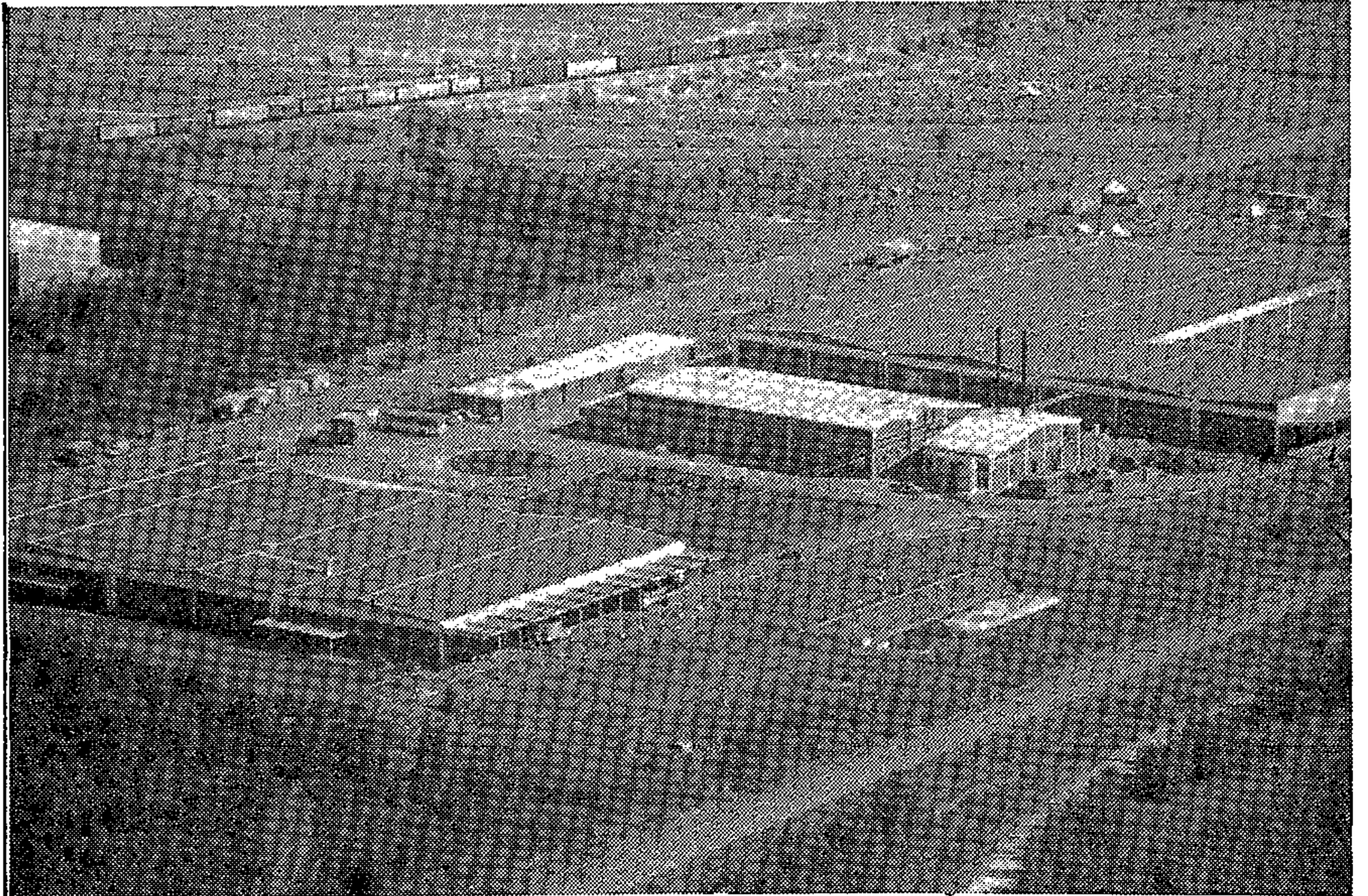
There are 11 whites in key positions, although it

is the company's policy to replace them with blacks in the near future.

Two-thirds of the company's present business is steel fabrication — where orders on hand total over 600 tons — and the balance bodybuilding, although it is expected that the majority of growth in the future will centre around the body-building side of the business.

Dorbyl Busaf has undertaken an order for ten buses placed by the Transkeian Development Corporation. The bodies of these buses were entirely constructed at Ibika utilising local labour and have a seating capacity of 64 persons.

The first bus in this order was produced only seven weeks after receipt of the chassis and delivery to the corporation ran to contract schedule.



The huge Tramtex factory at Ibika outside Butterworth which will expand its Transkeian labour force to more than 400 people next year.

A good yarn

The Tramtex group was established in Butterworth under the agency scheme as a new producer of yarn for the knitting industry.

The group comprises:

1. Texturising plant: It started production early in 1977, mainly working special textured yarns with double twisting effects. During 1977/78 special fancy yarns were introduced because of a strong demand in South Africa for these yarns.

2. Spinning mill: Production of worsted acrylic yarn started early this year. The range will be extended in the near future to include blends of acrylic and natural fibres.

3. Dyehouse: One of the most modern dyehouses in Africa with adequate capacity for the other two factories, as well as commission dyeing for the textile industry.

At full production the group will process more than 1 million kg of yarn annually.

By next year the group will employ over 400 Transkeians.

The group successfully entered the export market last year by exporting 25 tons of yarn and the export market potential is very promising.

The Transkei Development Corporation was instrumental in establishing the Tramtex group in collaboration with the

Bertrand group of Italy, who are leading yarn producers in Europe.

The Bertrand group comprises nine mills in Italy. Up to date styling of its products are guaranteed through its own style centre which ensures a continuous flow of information, often anticipating fashion developments in various countries around the world.

It is thanks to this extensive know-how that Bertrand has been entrusted with the planning and management of Tramtex and a continuous feed-back of new technology, styling and collections will therefore always be guaranteed.



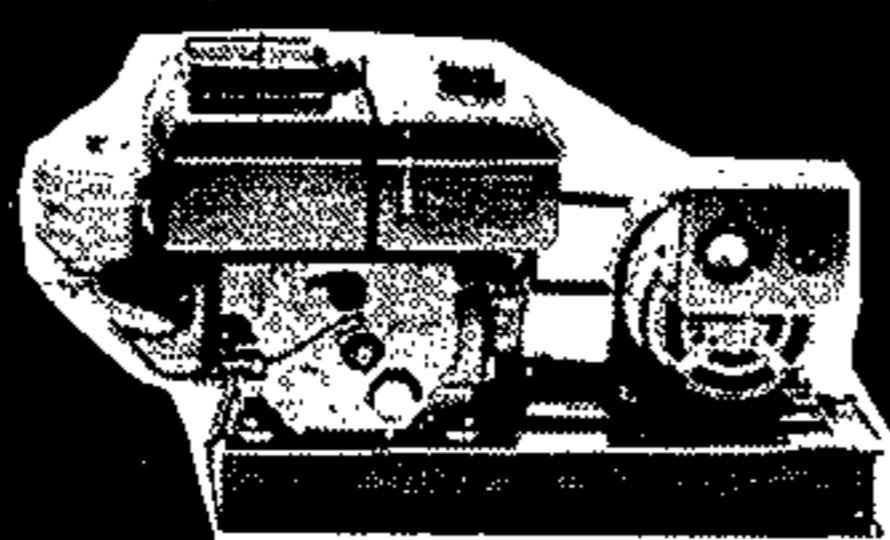
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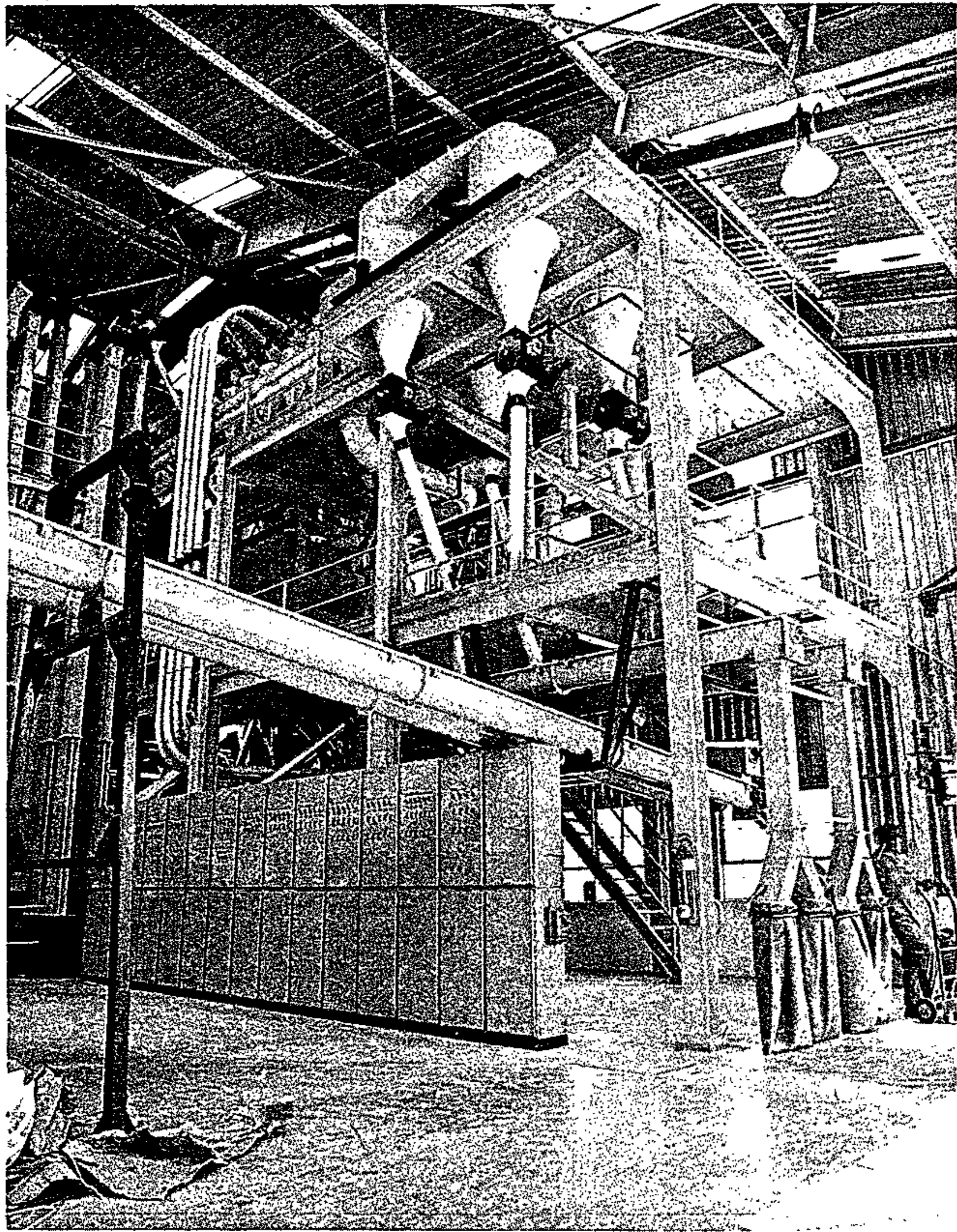
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Tanda Milling Company, the large maize milling company whose maize silos have become a landmark in Butterworth, has recently expanded.

Tanda's famous "Thanda Blue Bird" maize products, which are well known in Transkei, will now be joined by Thanda Wheaten Products in the market place.

At the beginning of this year Tanda's new wheat mill started operating. Planning started some two years ago and the first signs of the new development were the six wheat silos erected parallel with the seven maize silos.

The mill building was enlarged as well as the products store, a new siding was built to cater for the increased traffic and finally a new five-ton per hour pneumatic wheat mill was installed.

Tanda Milling is at present a wholly owned subsidiary of H. Lewis and Company, which is based in Kempton Park.

The latest investment in the wheat mill is part of H Lewis' continuing policy of showing confidence in the growing country of Transkei. At this stage the total investment in the milling complex in Butterworth is nearing R10 million and the product range includes mealie meal, samp, bread flour, cake flour, balanced feeds and prepacked beans.

The new wheat mill is one of the most modern available and the resultant open plan maize and wheat mill combination is

understood to be the first in Africa. The mill is able to produce the full range of wheaten products from refined cake flour to whole wheat and wheaten bran.

The products will be marketed primarily in Transkei through wholesale-retail channels or sold to bakeries. In addition, some products will be exported to the Ciskei through H Lewis and Company depots.

The new mill has naturally created many more job opportunities

for Transkei citizens and Tanda's operation in Transkei already employs more than 400 people. A number of Transkeians are being trained to take over skilled positions and the assistant millers are progressing well in apprenticeship examinations.

The next step in H Lewis and Company's investment in Transkei is likely to be the installation of a new maize milling plant which will double the capacity of Tanda Milling Company.

TO ALL TRANSKEIANS

FROM



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Declining death rate

The black population of Transkei is expected to double the 1970 figure within the next 25 years.

Like all developing countries, Transkei has a high population growth rate.

Expanding economic opportunities, urbanisation and modernisation reduce the size of the desired family. However improved living standards reduce the death rate. Infant and child death rates are typically high in undeveloped areas and often respond quite dramatically to improved nutrition standards and the provision of increased health care.

As economic development proceeds, both the birth and death rates are reduced. Initially,

however, the impact on death rates is likely to be significantly greater than on birth rates, resulting in an increase in the rate of overall population growth.

The projections of Transkei's population to the year 2 000 have been made on the assumption that the level of economic development in Transkei ensures that both these trends occur.

Birth rates have dropped from 167 births a year for every 1 000 women between 15 and 54 for the period 1970-75 to 127 in 1995-2000 — according to projections.

Infant and child mortality rates are projected to drop from 164 out of every 1 000 women to 100 for each 1 000 children under the age of five.

One of Tanda Milling's ultra-modern machines.



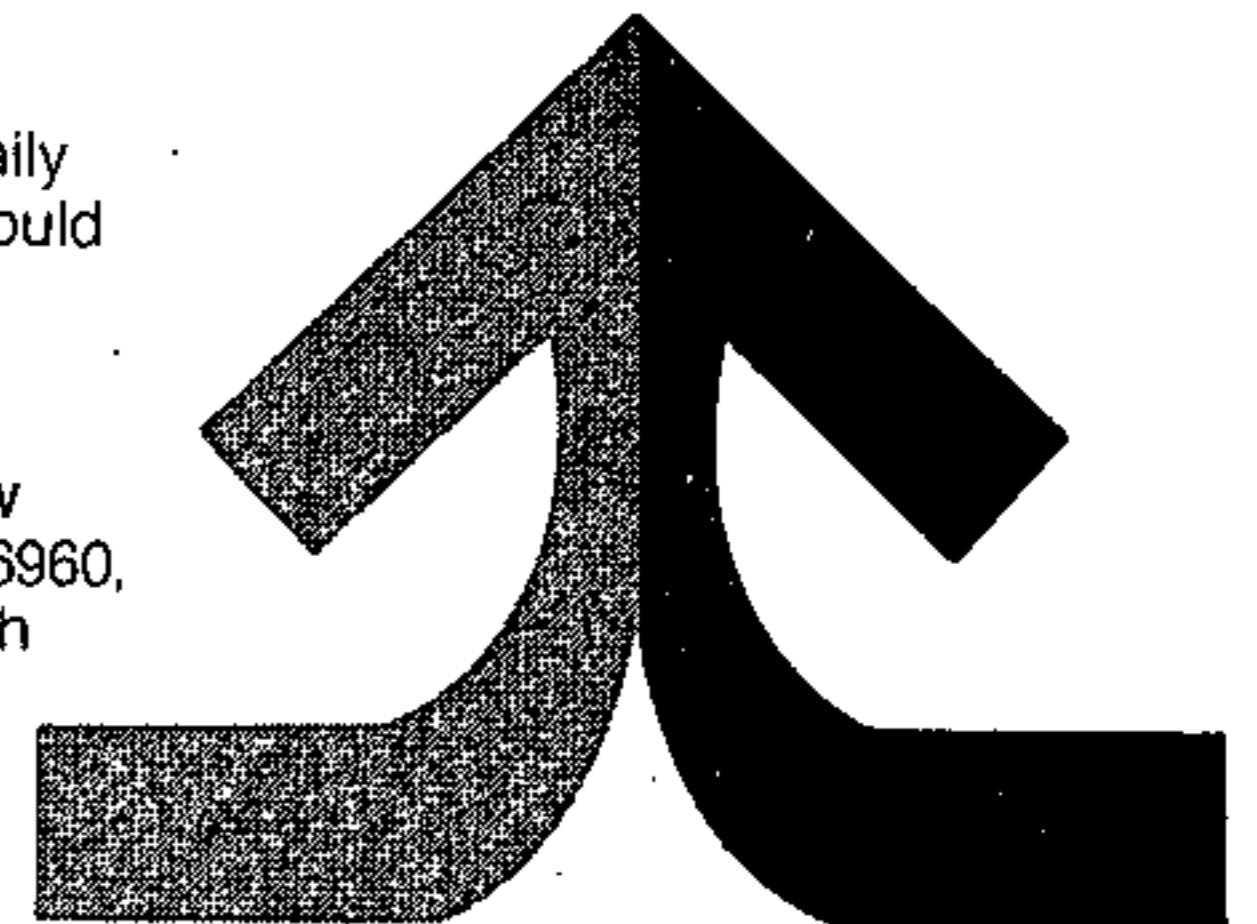
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The accent is on preserving the environment

The Division of Nature Conservation in Transkei is attached to the Department of Forestry and falls under the Secretary for Agriculture and Forestry.

The division is split into management and research.

Management handles all matters relating to the development of reserves, law enforcement, outdoor recreation and staff matters.

The research section coordinates all environmental research as well as carrying out its own research. One aspect

receiving top priority is fresh water fish farming.

The division presently established an Environmental Advisory Board, which includes some of Southern Africa's top environmentalists, to advise the Cabinet on environmental subjects, including the proper planning of Transkei's coastal strip, setting aside reserves, high density recreational areas and areas that need special protection.

The division at present controls five reserves. Of these, far and away the biggest and possibly the

most important is Dwesa, which is fully covered in an article on Page 26 in this supplement.

Let's look at the other reserves...

HLULEKA, 30 km south of Port St Johns with intimate beaches fringed with wild bananas, giving it an atmosphere not unlike a South Seas island. For those interested in hiking the reserve contains a beautiful forest.

The reserve offers fully furnished log cabin accommodation equipped for 5 to 8 people, but there are no camping facilities.

MKAMBATI is situated north of Port St Johns and is the home of the rare Pondoland Palm - Mkambati is the Pondo name for the palm. The reserve is being developed and will be open to the public within the next few years.

MOUNT THESIGER is situated in the hills on the southern banks of the Mzimvubu at Port St Johns. The area abounds with proteas, heaths and other plants associated with Table Mountain sandstone.

The area is open to day visitors only.

NDULI is a small reserve on the outskirts of Umtata. The vegetation is reminiscent of reserves in Zululand.

The division also offers camping facilities at Cebe in the Kentani district; Coffee Bay and at Msikaba in the Lusikisiki district. All have ablution blocks and neat, well-kept camping sites.

For details of many other areas for camping write to the Secretary for Agriculture and Forestry, Private Bag X5002, Umtata.



Much of the future industrial development of Transkei is likely to centre around the timber industry, particularly once the economy recovers from the present building slump. The Transkei is rich in indigenous forests and here a "timber-loading tractor" is gathering up another precious bundle.

Picture courtesy Transkei Development Corporation

How to get to Dwesa

Drive past the Idutywa Hotel and turn right onto a gravel road past Rayment's Store.

A few hundred metres down this road you will see the first of numerous Dwesa signposts. Turn sharp left.

From Idutywa to the gates of the camp the road is well sign-posted with distinctive Dwesa signs. Occasionally you will find a road branching off with no sign-post. Ignore it and keep to the main road.

The road from Idutywa to the camp - about 70 km and an hour's drive - is a good gravel road for most of the way with a few bad patches where caution is advisable.

Idutywa is on the main East London to Durban national road.

The first priority

Transkei's first priority is to ensure its people are adequately fed and this means the full development of its agricultural potential.

So says the Minister for Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Mr R. Madikizela.

And to ensure the land was being properly utilised, a return to a situation where the farming was not left to the women while the men went to work in South Africa was necessary, he said.

"Remittances sent or brought back by migrant workers from the Republic of South Africa cannot compensate for the lack of agricultural output in Transkei, still less for the lack of paternal care," Mr Madikizela said.

He added it was also considered desirable for families to have fewer

children than most families do at present.

This would mean the children could be better cared for and given a better chance in life.

The concern of parents for a better life for their children, which would indicate being less prolific, could only be given effect through restoring normal family life, he said.

In 1977, 60 per cent of the male labour force of all ages spent eight or nine months of the year working in the mines or elsewhere in the Republic of South Africa.

This had a direct bearing on the low productivity per acre in agriculture and in livestock production. He said peasant farming required both husband and wife to work and manage the holding. Family life, without which family planning made no sense, required both the

mother and father to be with the children.

He said he was appointing an administrator to take charge of a population census planned for 1980. A leading firm of public relations consultants would be engaged to assist in ensuring the population was fully aware of the importance of the exercise in planning the future of Transkei.

Turning to agriculture, he said it was not realistic to expect the Transkei economy, which in 1977 employed 12 per cent of the male labour force outside agriculture, half of it in government service, to create sufficient employment opportunities within 20 years to give jobs to two thirds of the male labour force and for the growing number of women who would be looking for non-agricultural employment.

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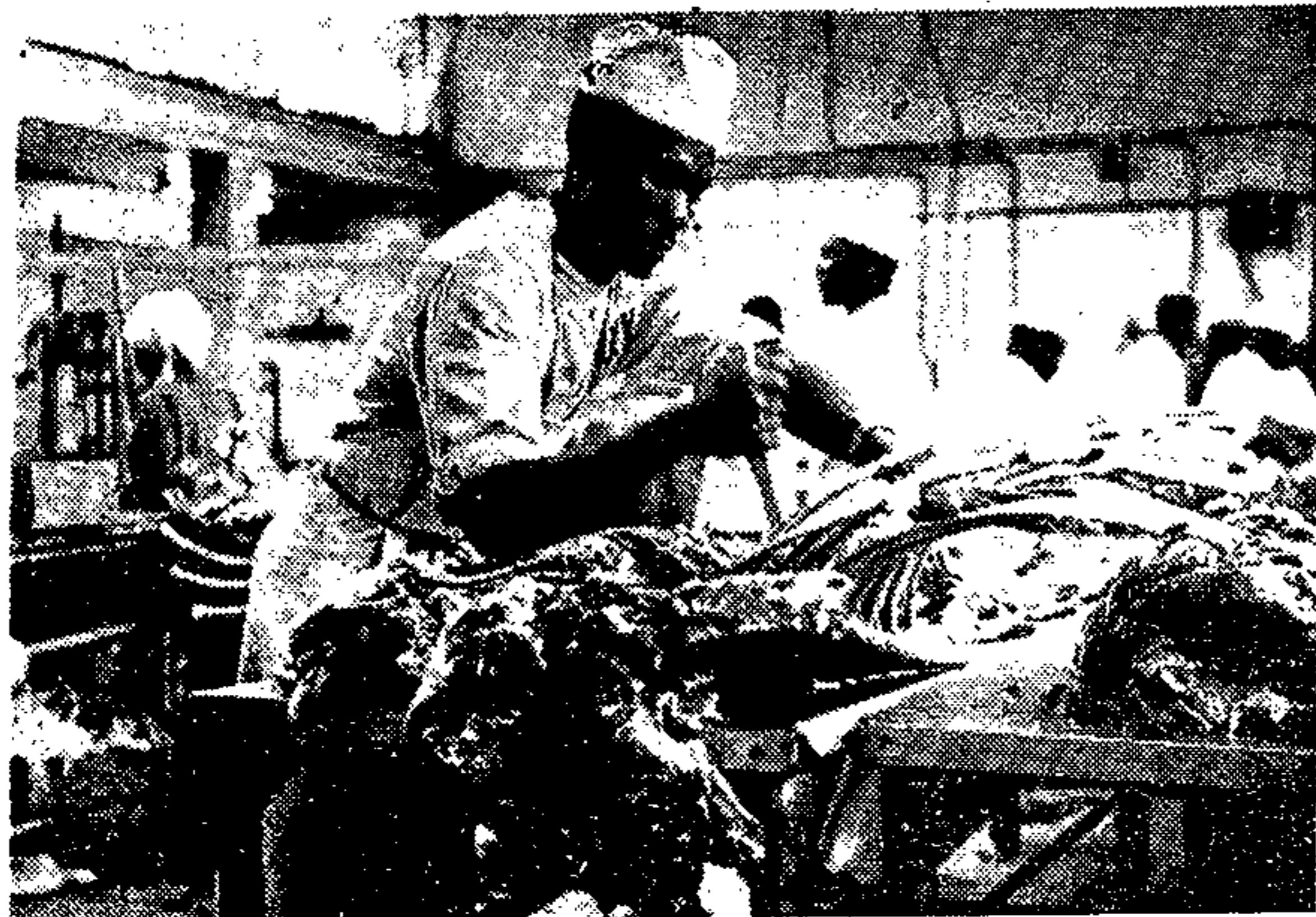
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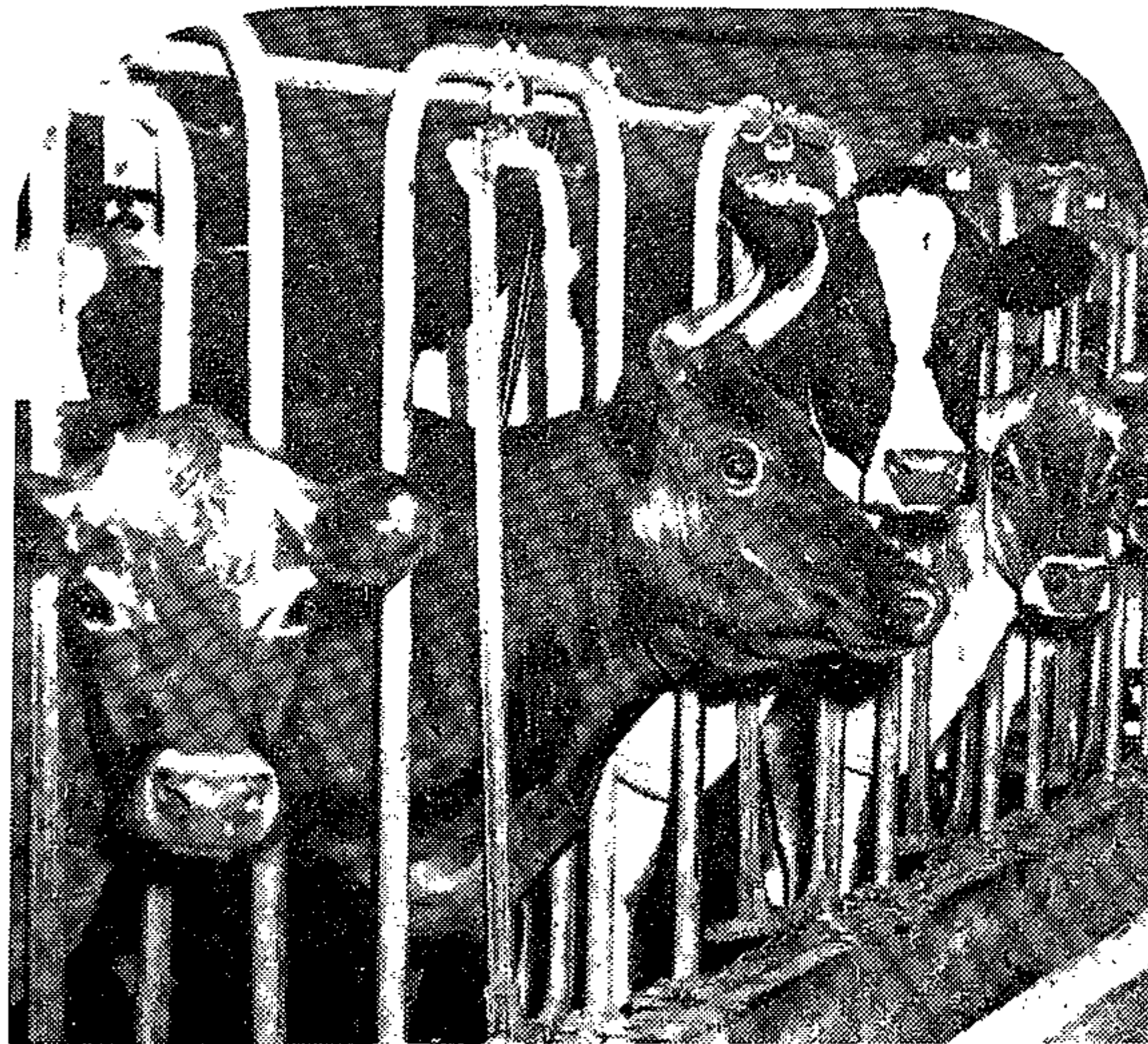


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Italian way

Zegna Baruffa Lane Borgosesia, an internationally known Italian worsted yarn manufacturer, in conjunction with the Transkei Development Corporation, established Keitex (Pty), the first worsted spinning mill in Transkei.

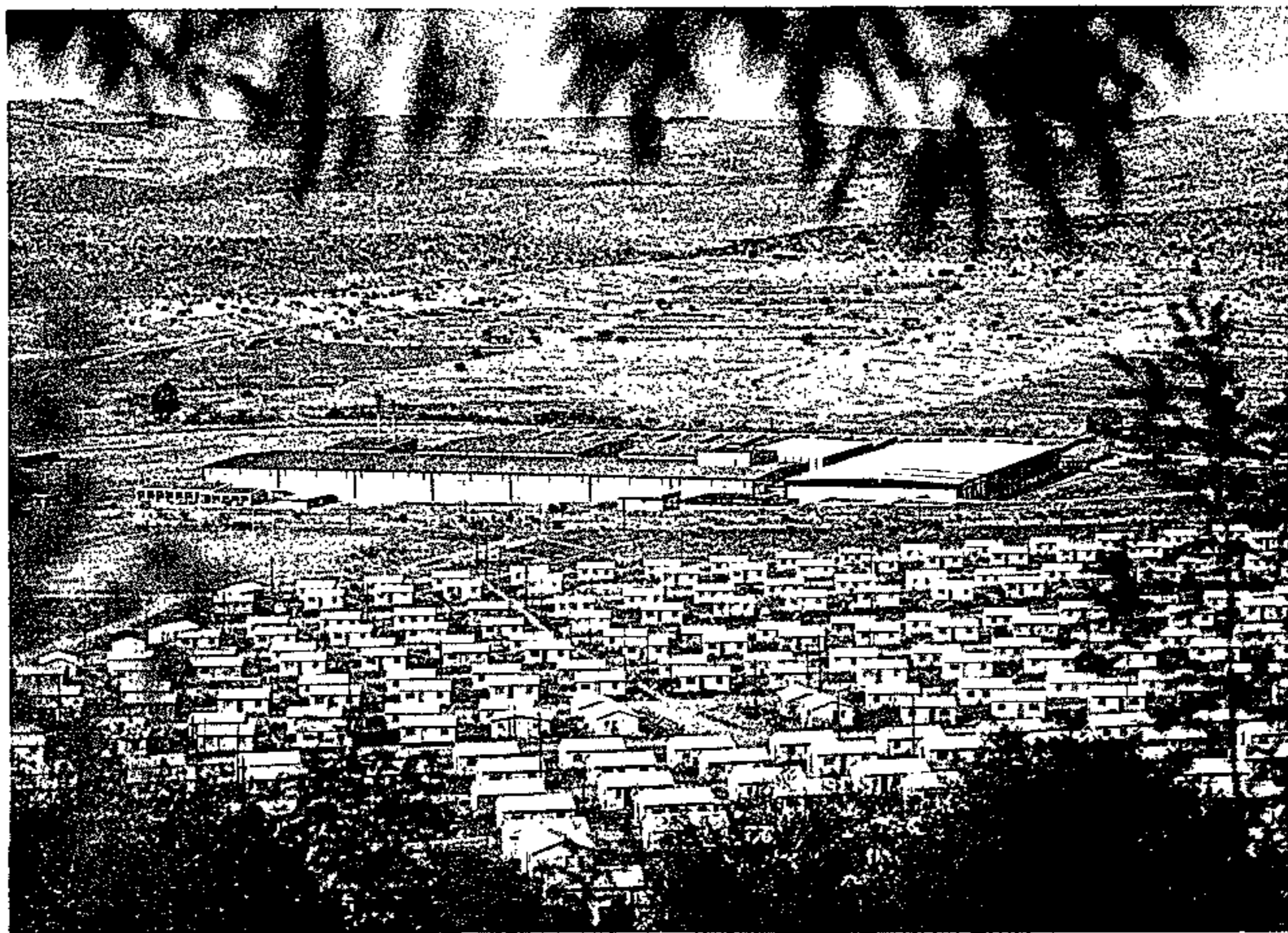
The Keitex factory, situated on the Kentani road, Butterworth, was specially designed to process wool and worsted type synthetic staple fibres to yarns and there is a facility for colouring fibres and yarns in a very modern dyehouse.

Operative recruitment and training started in December, 1976 and the first high bulk acrylic

yarns for knitting were coming off the systems in February, 1977. Today, output has reached 40 000 kilos a month with mainly a female labour force of 200 working on a three-shift system.

While most of the production has been sold in the South African market, an increasing proportion is being sold to Transkeian knitters. Keitex has also fulfilled the first true export order to Swaziland.

Keitex are co-operating with fibre producers in developing new yarns in wool and acrylic, and wool in blend with other synthetics, for knitting and weaving outlets.



Giant in the veld

A peep through the trees at one of the big factories that have sprung up in Butterworth, Transkei's main industrial growth centre. In the foreground in the picture, industrial workers' homes.



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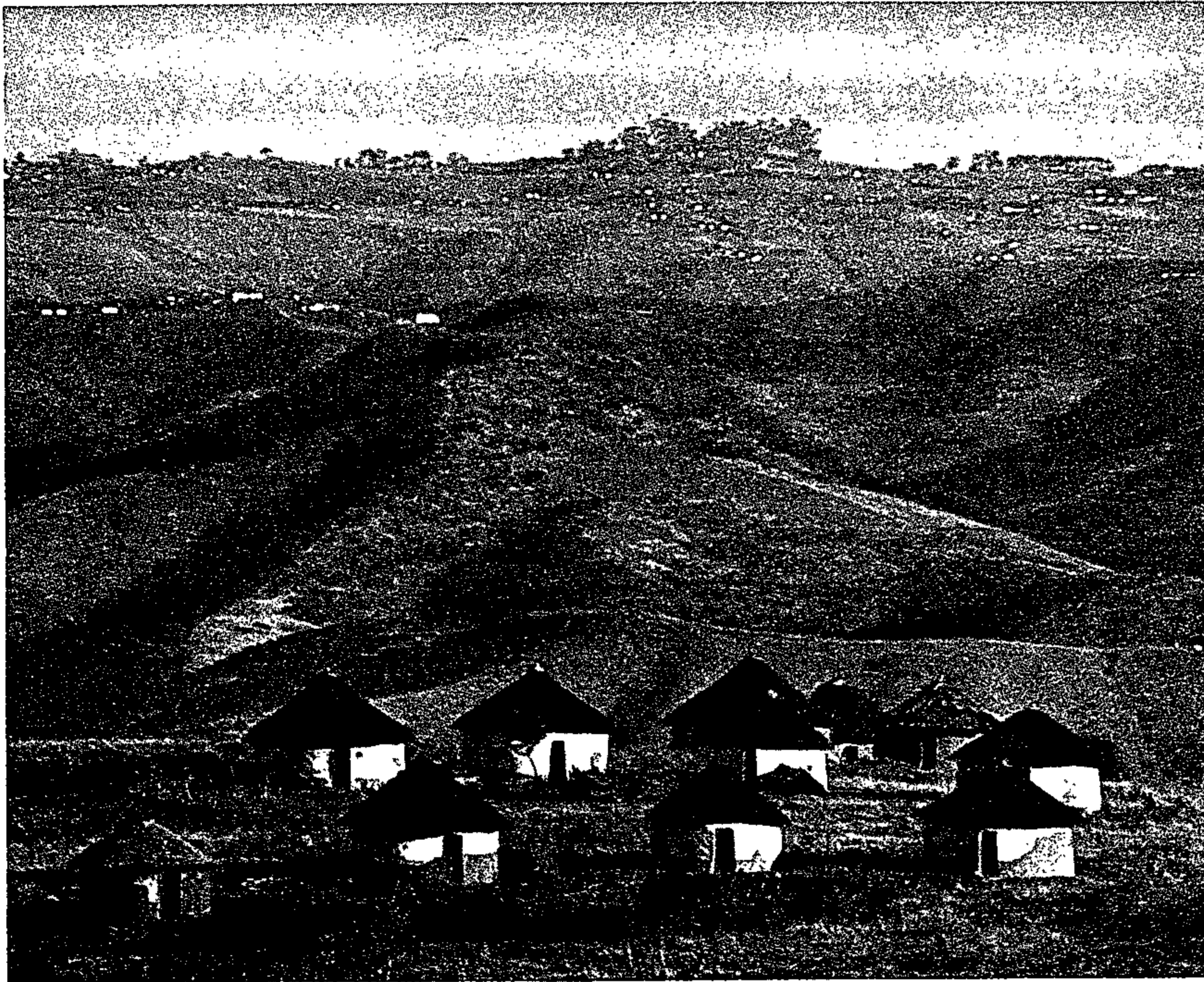
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Traditional bee-hive Xhosa huts basking in the morning sunshine. Behind — verdant green valleys and more huts, little white spots in community clusters.

Picture by Johan Kritzing

An energetic department

The Department of Works and Energy is primarily concerned with the construction of roads and buildings. The portfolio of Energy was added recently to handle the development of the hydro-electric potential of the country's rivers.

Since independence a number of bitumen-surfaced roads have been completed, including the national road from the White Kei bridge to Cofimvaba; national road from Baziya to Umtata and from Baziya to Libode; national road from Umtata to near Viedgesville; main road from Brooks Nek to Magusheni; and the main road from Langgewacht to the Singisi sawmill.

Improving and regraveling about 600 km of main and secondary roads has been completed and about 20 small bridges have been built on secondary roads.

All coastal roads were severely damaged by floods in April this year, but the damage has now been repaired and a pontoon ferry is operating to replace the damaged bridge at Port St Johns.

In addition, 200 km of secondary roads are to be regavelled during the year and further work is to be undertaken on the national road between Libode and Tombo.

Projects completed include two housing complexes at Ibeka and Magwa with 980 housing units with services, comprising houses and flats for industrial workers built to a new design which deviates from the uniformity of previous planned townships, at a total cost of approximately R6,7 million;

Magistrates' courts at Mt Fletcher and

Butterworth costing R1,3 million; police stations at Maluti and Mt Ayliff, with accommodation — R400 000;

Nine new ministerial houses with landscaped gardens at a total cost of R2,6 million; new post offices at Clarkebury and Maluti — R100 000;

A new theatre block, pathological laboratory and extensions to the X-ray department at the Umtata Hospital costing R430 000; new nurses' quarters costing R47 000 at St Elizabeth's Hospital;

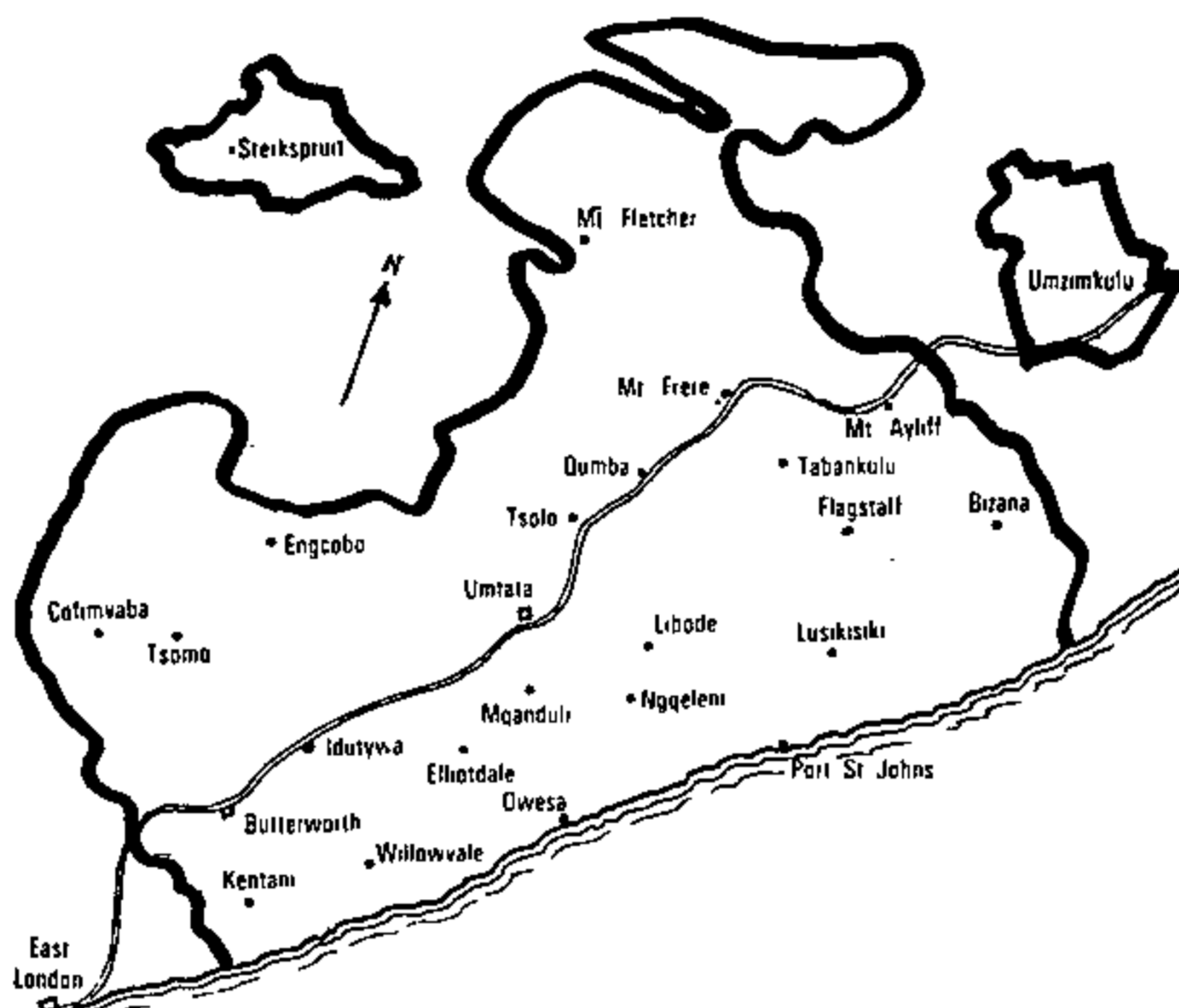
Border post buildings at Kei Bridge and Umzimkulu; school hostels at Nyanga, St John's College and the Umtata Technical College providing accommodation for 440 girls and 320 boys at a cost of R4 million;

Airport buildings and hangars — R350 000 — plus runways and ancillary amenities like weather-monitoring equipment, a navigational beacon and runway lights;

An administration building housing 12 departments at a cost of R16,5 million; two blocks of flats with 24 units in Umtata; and a total of 1 200 classrooms costing R5,5 million.

Work on projects which have already started include three police stations — R965 000; a R1,9 million jail; three magistrates' courts — R1,25 million; the first R3,5 million phase of the new National Hospital in Umtata;

Projects on the drawing board include R5,5 million for four police stations; R4,45 million for three colleges; R2 million for further extensions to the military base; R1,5 million for a prison; extensions to the airport; and R3 million for an abattoir.



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New R4 million brewery will start production in April next year



A view of the bottling hall and warehouse being constructed with the laboratory block in the right-hand corner.

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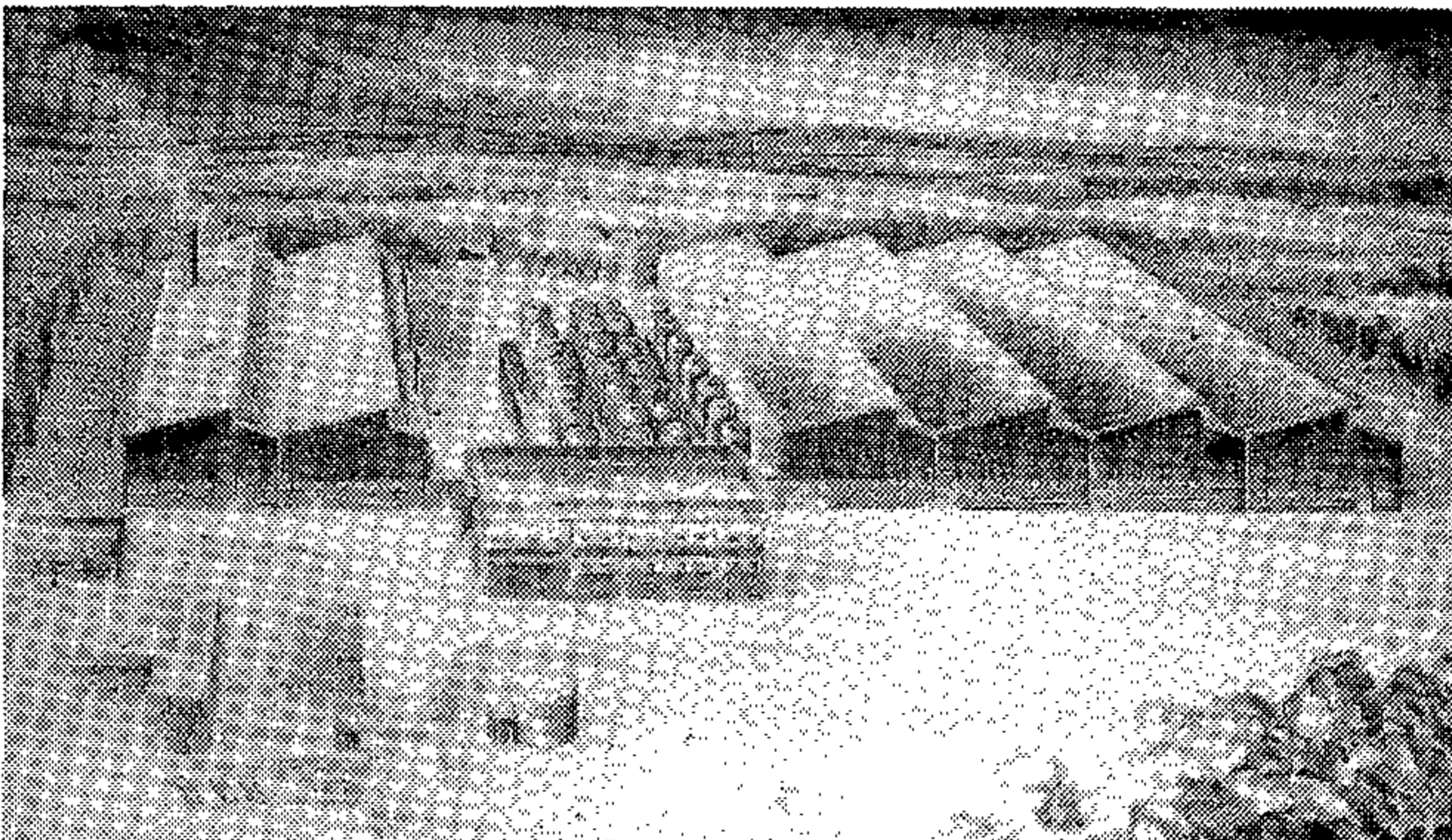
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MR HUGH COLLIER... General Manager, Transkei, for SAB's beer division



An architect's impression of what South African Breweries' new R4 million brewery in Butterworth will look like when it is completed next year.

Something's brewing in Butterworth

cellars, bottling hall, quality control laboratory, warehousing and distribution and the administration functions.

Mr Collier said the brewery would benefit Transkei in a number of important ways.

"When the brewery goes into production next year it will employ a total staff of 135. Of this number 125 will be Transkeians. Several of the more senior positions have already been filled by Transkeian graduates, who are at present undergoing long-term training in breweries in South Africa," he added.

Mr Collier said another important benefit was that the brewery would generate "significant" revenue for Transkei.

"This revenue will come from the excise duty which beer carries, company tax and personal income tax," he said.

To cope with distribution of the beer to licensed outlets, a new distribution depot is being built at Umtata at a cost of R150 000.

Transkei's first brewery, designed to cater for the country's beer needs, is being built at Ibika, the industrial suburb of Butterworth.

The R4 million brewery, which is being built by Southern Breweries in conjunction with the Transkei Development Corporation, will be completed early next year and will start production in April.

According to Mr Hugh Collier, general manager Transkei, the brewery will produce all the major SAB brands "to exactly the same specifications and quality standards as those in South Africa."

To achieve this a full brewery is being constructed which consists of a brewhouse, collection and fermentation cellars, maturation cellars, filtration plant, bright beer

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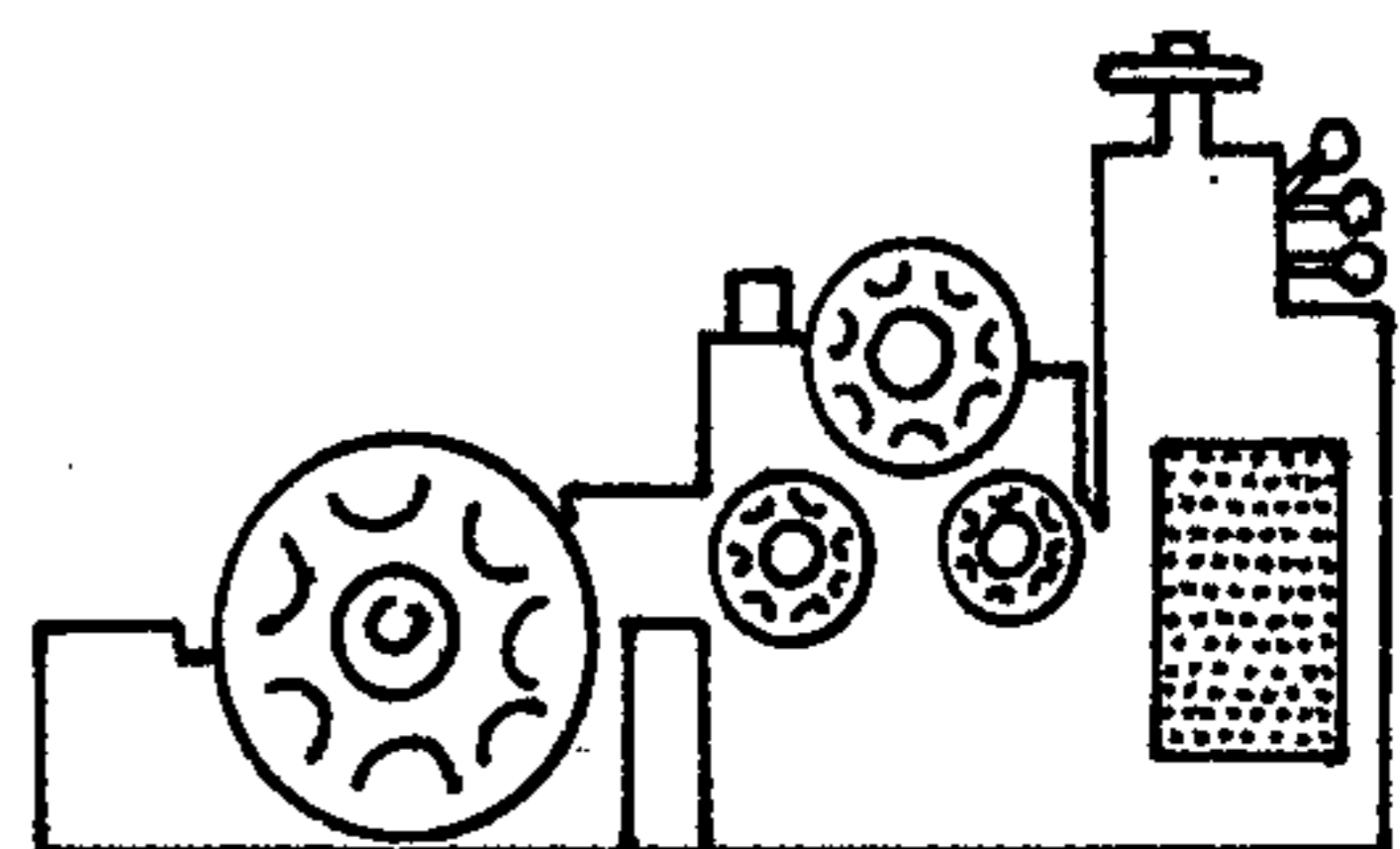


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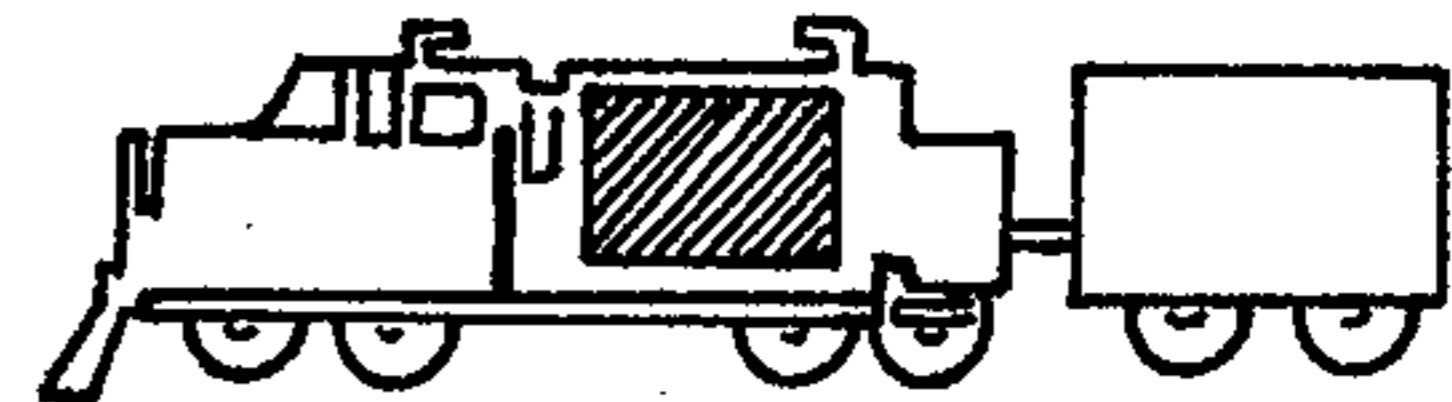
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Breakthrough in the big truck business?

An Umtata man has patented an invention which could revolutionise the heavy duty truck industry.

An electronic component invented by Mr Dave Jewell could save hauliers, bus companies, removals operators, farmers — in fact, anybody operating a fleet of trucks, buses or tractors — time, maintenance costs and hard cash.

His electronic unit, which will be marketed under the name of Prototec, is a three-in-one combination speed control and accessory that will stop an engine in danger of over-heating or losing oil pressure.

With the speed control set, exhaust brakes are automatically applied once a vehicle reaches a pre-determined speed. A vehicle cannot exceed a speed set by an owner.

And it is virtually impossible to sabotage the unit and exceed set speeds.

Should a vehicle's cooling system malfunction, the Prototec component will automatically cut the motor before any damage occurs. The engine cannot be restarted until the problem is rectified.

If the oil pressure drops, the Prototec will automatically cut the motor before there is any damage. The engine cannot be restarted until sufficient oil is added or the problem overcome.

A Prototec unit excluding the speed control feature is also available.

Both units operate without altering a vehicle's performance. Unlike some conventional governors there is no loss of power.

The unit could become a standard feature on virtually every heavy duty vehicle in South Africa initially, perhaps internationally ultimately and is likely to make 42-year-old Mr Jewell a very rich man.

In a series of exhaustive tests, Prototec units were fitted to three Transkei Development Corporation buses and tested over a year. Servicing crew reported a staggering 40 per cent saving on maintenance costs. Now it will soon be fitted to all TDC buses.

A fleet operator in Umtata reported a R10 000 saving since fitting Prototec units to six of his

trucks a year ago.

"We haven't had a major overhaul in the last year," he told me and added: "I personally know we have saved on having to have three of our engines overhauled."

"An engine overhaul in a big truck is an expensive business — around R3 000 — and previously this was one of our biggest costs. We were always having trouble with engines seizing up because there wasn't sufficient water or oil — or no water and oil — in the engines."

Mr Jewell has already taken out South African and Transkeian patents on his invention and is now negotiating for world patent rights.

His first big customer outside the TDC will be the Transkei Department of Defence. The Prototec is to be fitted to every one of the Transkei Army's vehicles.

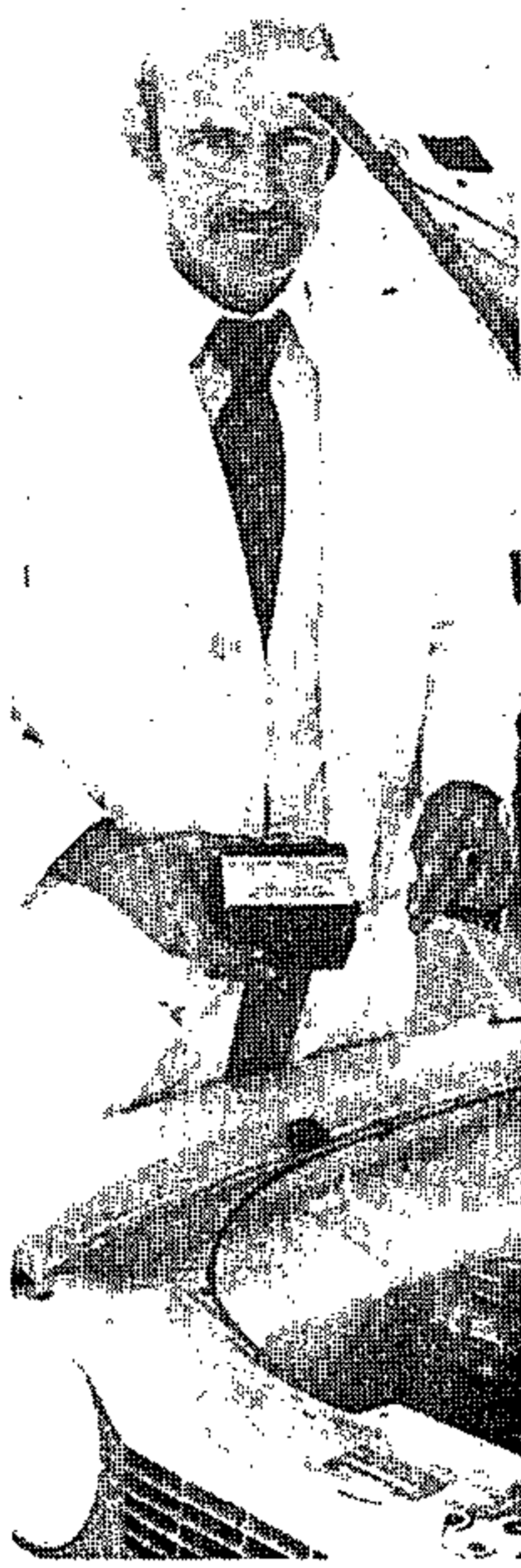
Major South African manufacturers have already shown a big interest in the unit.

The unit has also been fitted to two oil-drilling rigs destined for use off Cape Agulhas for the Prototec can be fitted to any engine — stationary or moving, petrol or diesel, including compressors, lighting plants and the like.

He has appointed a leading Johannesburg advertising agency to handle the promotion and marketing of his invention and numerous major South African hauliers are reportedly ready to place big orders for a modern electronic marvel manufactured in a little Umtata factory with a total staff complement of eight at present.

With a background of electronics, computer-programming and tinkering around the garage workshop of his home, D Durban-born Mr Jewell seems set to make his unit become as standard on any engine as the carburettor, coil or spark plugs.

A member of the TDC in Umtata, who first recognised potential of Mr Jewell's invention, said of the Prototec: "If one starts to compute the possibilities of the unit's usage, let alone the major orders and royalties his invention will bring him, the Prototec horizon looks endless."



Mr Dave Jewell about to fit a Prototec unit to an engine in his Umtata factory.

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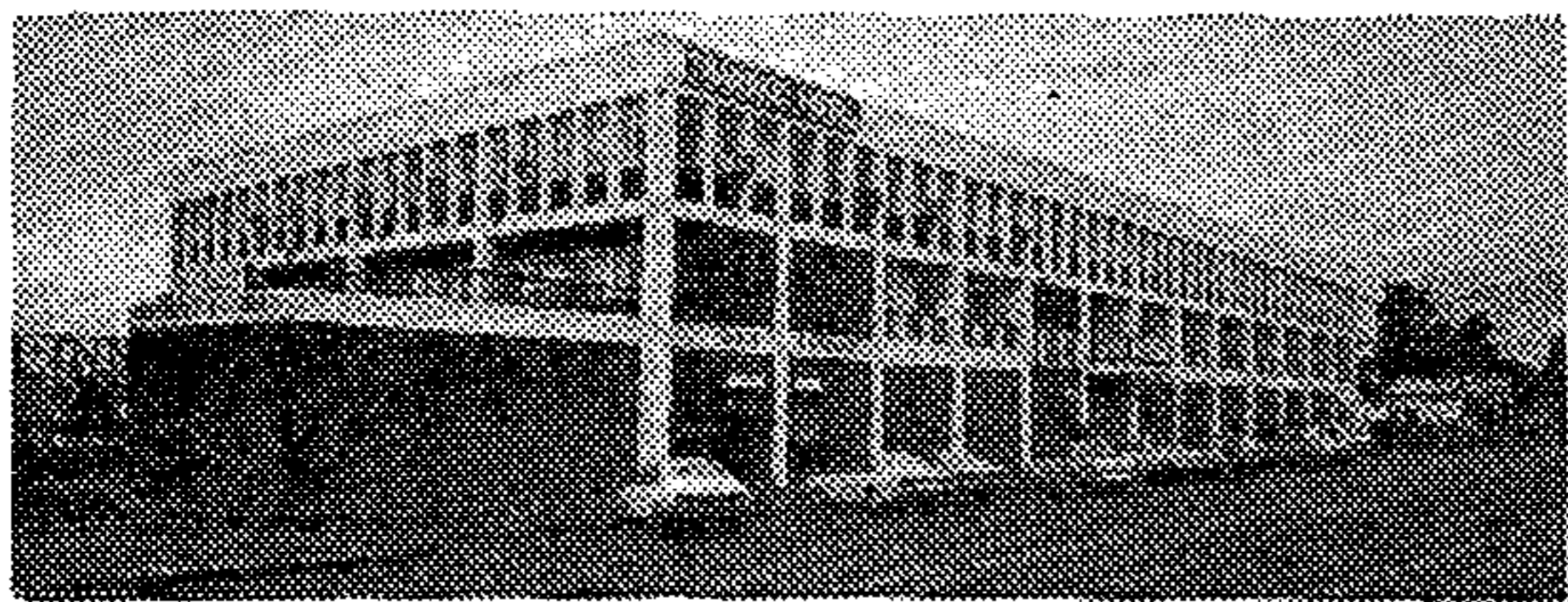
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DOCUMENTATION REQUIRED FOR ENTRY INTO TRANSKEI

In the interest of tourism every effort is made by the Transkeian authorities to facilitate entry into Transkei. However it must be remembered that International boundaries are involved and there are certain basic requirements that must be complied with. The following information may be taken as a guide:

A. SOUTH AFRICAN CITIZENS

- (1) Both adults and children require either a "Book of Life" or a valid passport. Please note that visitors who have the "Book of Life" but are not South African citizens require a valid passport and visa (see B. below).
- (2) Although health requirements may not always be strictly applied, (except for as e.g. in times of epidemics) the visitor should nevertheless in his own interests ensure that these documents are to hand.

B. ALIENS (Persons other than South African Citizens)

- (1) Valid passports and visas are required
- (2) Health requirements are the same as for the Republic of South Africa

If in any doubt about the required documents please direct enquiries to: The Secretary, Department of Interior, Private Bag X5006, Umtata. (Phone: Umtata 2151).

Tallest tales rivalry at Seagulls and Trennery's

Seagulls and Trennery's, two holiday resorts situated 200 m apart, offer the family holiday-maker all they require for a relaxing and enjoyable vacation.

A 2½ hour drive from East London and the troubles and frustrations of everyday life are left behind. Frans and Daphne Smit at Seagulls and Terry and Lorelle Whitfield at Trennery's will ensure this.

Frans and Daphne offer all rooms with a bath in a setting you won't forget. The main diningroom offers good, wholesome menus, while the "Bottle Room", where all meet in the evening for sun-downers, can tell more fantastic tales than one can imagine. And if you allow your imagination to run wild, you may even believe some of them!

For the energetic, most sporting facilities are available. Tennis, an 11-hole golf course and bowls... just to mention a few. The games room keeps the children occupied for most of the day.

Terry and Lorelle offer the same facilities as Seagulls, although their thatched rondavels and chalets do not all have baths and showers. However, these facilities

are situated conveniently for the comfort of guests. Terry maintains that the yarns told in his den far exceed those told in the Bottle Room at Trennery's.

In the true spirit of holiday-making, Terry and Frans are happy to share all their amenities.

The lagoon at Qolora

Mouth affords safe, enjoyable bathing for those who prefer river swimming to the sea. The main beach, which guests from both resorts enjoy, is one of the best on the Wild Coast.

We enjoy people, so come and enjoy a relaxing holiday at Seagulls and Trennery's.

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Magnificent Mazeppa — fisherman's paradise. You need to cross a suspension bridge to get to Mazeppa's most famous fishing spot — The Island.
Picture courtesy TDC

41 steps to morning tea

Mazeppa Bay is a family hotel which lies snugly beneath a hill

The essence of the hotel is simplicity and informality. Children are welcome and well catered for with playground, trampoline, children's diningroom and rumpus room.

Nannies are available for hire so even Mums can relax here.

A variety of rooms are

available. Thatched rondavels and inter-leading family rooms, with or without bathrooms, and double rooms, with or without private showers or bathrooms, make Mazeppa as comfortable as one could wish.

The Pub, where everyone gathers for pre-dinner drinks and a chat, becomes a hive of activity in the evening with dancing, darts and other games. There are two

large beaches which are well sheltered from the prevailing wind. The 41 steps from the hotel lead to a tearoom on the beach where morning tea is served.

Mazeppa has some of the best and most accessible fishing spots along the Wild Coast, all within walking distance from the hotel. An island, reached by a suspension bridge, is a delight for the early morning fisherman.

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A holiday that's really different

If you're thinking about have a holiday, beware of Umgazi Bungalows!

There is so much happening at this resort that you leave feeling more exhausted than when you arrived.

If you aren't playing tennis, you are water-skiing, when you fall off the skis you swim across the river to the beach, where you jog a mile before you reach the end of it.

If you can make it back to the resort to collect your fishing rod, you don't have to walk far to catch a fish, but then the fish is usually so big it takes you an hour to land it!

Because you are unable to carry it, you hire a gillie to do so. Watching the gillie labouring under the weight of your catch, you begin to feel a bit better.

By the time you return to the Bungalows, you are greeted by your family, who insist that you row them up the river in one of the boats that are available.

If you are wise you will capsize the boat and swim leisurely back to shore. Then you crawl across the lawns to the main building, where the bar is situated. The barman

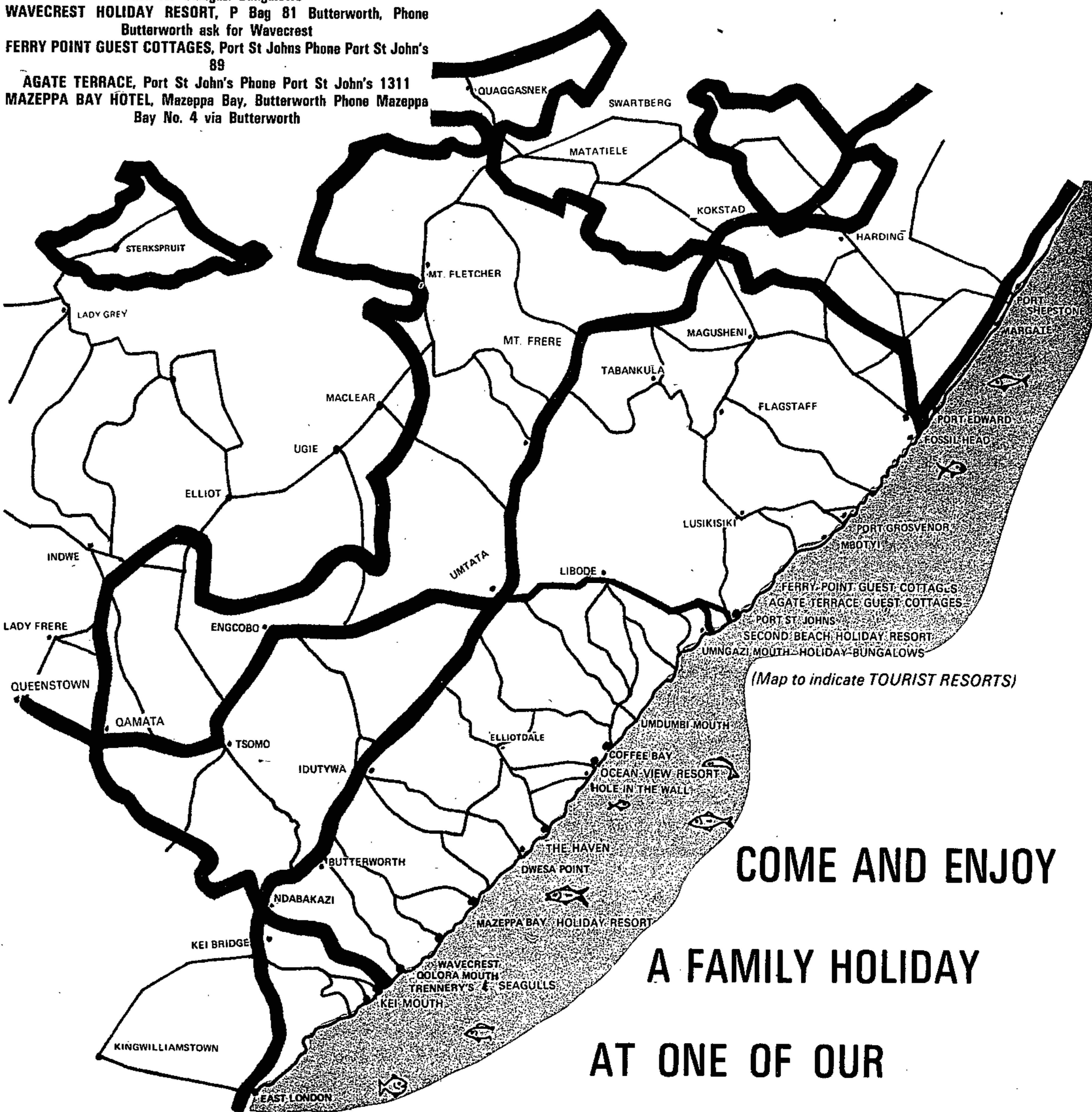
offers you a yard of beer.

After he has helped you lift it up to your mouth, you don't put it down for fear you won't be able to

pick it up again. Usually he picks you up and takes you off to bed where the constant murmur of the sea keeps you awake all night!

- OCEAN VIEW HOTEL, P.O. Coffee Bay Phone Coffee Bay No. 7 Via Umtata
- SEAGULLS HOLIDAY RESORT, P. Bag 310, Butterworth Phone Butterworth ask for Seagulls
- SECOND BEACH HOLIDAY RESORT, P.O. Box 18 Port St Johns Phone Port St John's No. 61
- THE HAVEN HOLIDAY RESORT P. D. Elliotdale Phone Elliotdale ask for the Haven No. 1
- TRENNERY'S HOLIDAY RESORT, P Bag X3011 Butterworth, Phone Butterworth ask for Trennery's
- UMNGAZI BUNGALOWS, P O Umgazi Mouth Phone Port St John's ask for Umgazi Bungalows
- WAVECREST HOLIDAY RESORT, P Bag 81 Butterworth, Phone Butterworth ask for Wavecrest
- FERRY POINT GUEST COTTAGES, Port St Johns Phone Port St John's 89
- AGATE TERRACE, Port St John's Phone Port St John's 1311
- MAZEPPA BAY HOTEL, Mazeppa Bay, Butterworth Phone Mazeppa Bay No. 4 via Butterworth

FEEL FREE! TOUR TRANSKEI!



Where they go for the big ones

Where the big one never gets away — that's Wavecrest and The Haven, two holiday resorts among the best fishing grounds any fisherman could ever dream of. Both resorts cater for all fishermen's needs.

At Wavecrest, skiboaters have easy access from the river mouth to the sea and catches that would make big fishing companies envious, are not unusual.

River fishing is excellent and Eggy Phillips will supply you with more mud prawns than you know what to do with.

There are some beautiful spots within easy walking distance for the rock fisherman and seldom do you go out without coming back with a number of steenbras in the bag.

Eggy and Phyllis will be only too happy to cook anything you can catch for your personal enjoyment.

Fishing conditions at The Haven are as good as those at Wavecrest and Colin and Priscilla Stoltz reckon they can cook your own fish far better than Eggy and Phyllis can!

Both The Haven and Wavecrest have similar accommodation facilities in rondavels with showers, and chalets with inter-leading rooms. Both lounges have fantastic views of river and sea.

Boats are available for those who wish to go river fishing.

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Moving away from migrant labour

Migrant labour plays a large part in the economy of Transkei and nearly half the male population over the age of 15 is employed outside Transkei.

Because of the marked rise in the earnings of black workers in South Africa, the total number of migrants has been increasing by five per cent a year, but the number of unrecorded migrants, which exceeded 100 000 in 1970, has been reduced partly because of more efficient recruitment and also because of a greater restriction of movement of black labour in South Africa.

Since 1972, earnings of black labour in the manufacturing sector rose by one third in real terms. In the mining industry, where real wages remained constant since the beginning of the century, the earnings of black mine workers rose 2.7 times in real terms while on the Natal cane fields, real earnings have risen 1.9 times

since 1972.

The mining industry is the main employer of Transkeian men and became even more so after 1974 when working conditions were improved and there was a shut-down of people coming in from Malawi and a drastic cut from Mozambique.

In the year 1977, the mining industry employed more than one third of the male Transkeian labour force and Transkeians account for more than a fifth of the 700 000 workers employed in the South African mining industry.

The second largest employer of Transkeian men is the Natal cane fields where earnings follow closely on those paid in the mining industry, but with a one year lag. Because of the increased use of mechanisation on the cane fields, employment, at around 120 000, has not risen with the increases in the size of the crop, while

Largely because of the

economic downturn, there was a sharp drop in the number of Transkeians who obtained work in the manufacturing and construction industries in South Africa during 1977 and although this was offset by increased employment in mining, the overall increase in migrant labour slackened off.

Because of this and the fact that paid labour has become more attractive as compared with peasant farming over the past decade, unemployment has become more apparent in the last couple of years.

To offset this, there has been a marked increase in paid employment within Transkei itself and in 1977, Transkei employed 13 per cent of the male labour force.

Paid employment is heavily dependent on government spending and of the total labour force of 120 000 within Transkei, half is directly employed by the government.

Typical of Transkei's beautiful seaside holiday resorts — thatched cottages, gently rolling lawns, an inviting cool lagoon, dunes waiting to be explored and the ever present murmur of waves lapping on the shore.

Yours thankfully . . .

DAVID DENISON, a senior editorial executive of the Daily Dispatch, was responsible for collating, editing, producing and doing the lay-out for this special supplement marking the second anniversary of Transkei independence.

"I received help from many quarters", writes Mr Denison, "but would particularly like to place on record my sincere thanks to Mr Nell Arnold, Industrial and Public Relations Officer of the Transkei Development Corporation, for tremendous co-operation.

"Others who need to be thanked include Mr Colin Bower of the Daily Dispatch office in Umtata; Mr Kevin Farr of Wild Coast Tours for colour slides; Mr Johann Kritzinger of the Department of Commerce, Industry and Tourism for magnificent colour prints; Mr Herb Bourn of the Department of Forestry for colour slides and supportive material; the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Mr Saul Ndzumo, and his private secretary, Mr S.M. Gwanya, for making my stay at Dwesa possible.

"The Secretary of the Department of the Prime Minister, Mr Lujabe, and the Assistant Secretary, Mr N Luso; Mr Gerrie Germishulzen and Mr M Moruri of the Department of Commerce, Industry and Tourism; Mr L Nxasana, the Transkei Government's Tourism Liaison Officer; Mr Maurice Pike, managing director of Transkei Airways; all the industrialists who responded to invitations to submit copy of their activities in Transkei; my editorial colleagues and a special word of thanks for help from the Editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr George Farr and his secretary Mrs Myrtle Heger."

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The new Datsun

Britain, Germany and Italy are learning a lot about luxury six cylinder 280L series.

Now the new 200L series shows how to combine all that a 1.7 litre power pack drives a light, beautifully styled body — so it simplifies economy.

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Well, we've spoken economy, now let's talk luxury. For in the new Datsun, there's 3 way seat adjustment on the front seats and comprehensive instrumentation.

Automatic models feature a gearshift position indicator and proven T-bar shift.

For the manual model, there's a silky smooth 4-on-the-floor shift. The console lid folds back to give you a small table surface, a economy monitor allows you to regulate your driving, there's deep pile foamed cloth insert upholstery throughout, headlight and rear light monitors and front bucket seats fitted as standard.

Which all goes to prove there's more luxury in the 200L series than you'll find in cars twice its price!

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Vast hydro-electric potential

The consumption of electricity in Transkei has increased tremendously since independence and will exceed 100 million units this year — a quarter of the electricity used in East London.

In Umtata, consumption leapt by 30 per cent in 1977 and a further 25 per cent in 1978, while in Butterworth, consumption has grown even faster as a result of industrial development sponsored by the Transkei Development Corporation and there it rose by over 60 per cent in 1976, 35 per cent in 1977 and 25 per cent in 1978.

While most of Transkei's electricity is supplied by the Electricity Supply Commission, two hydro-electric stations on the Mtata River, constructed at a cost of R17,5 million, will be commissioned in the second

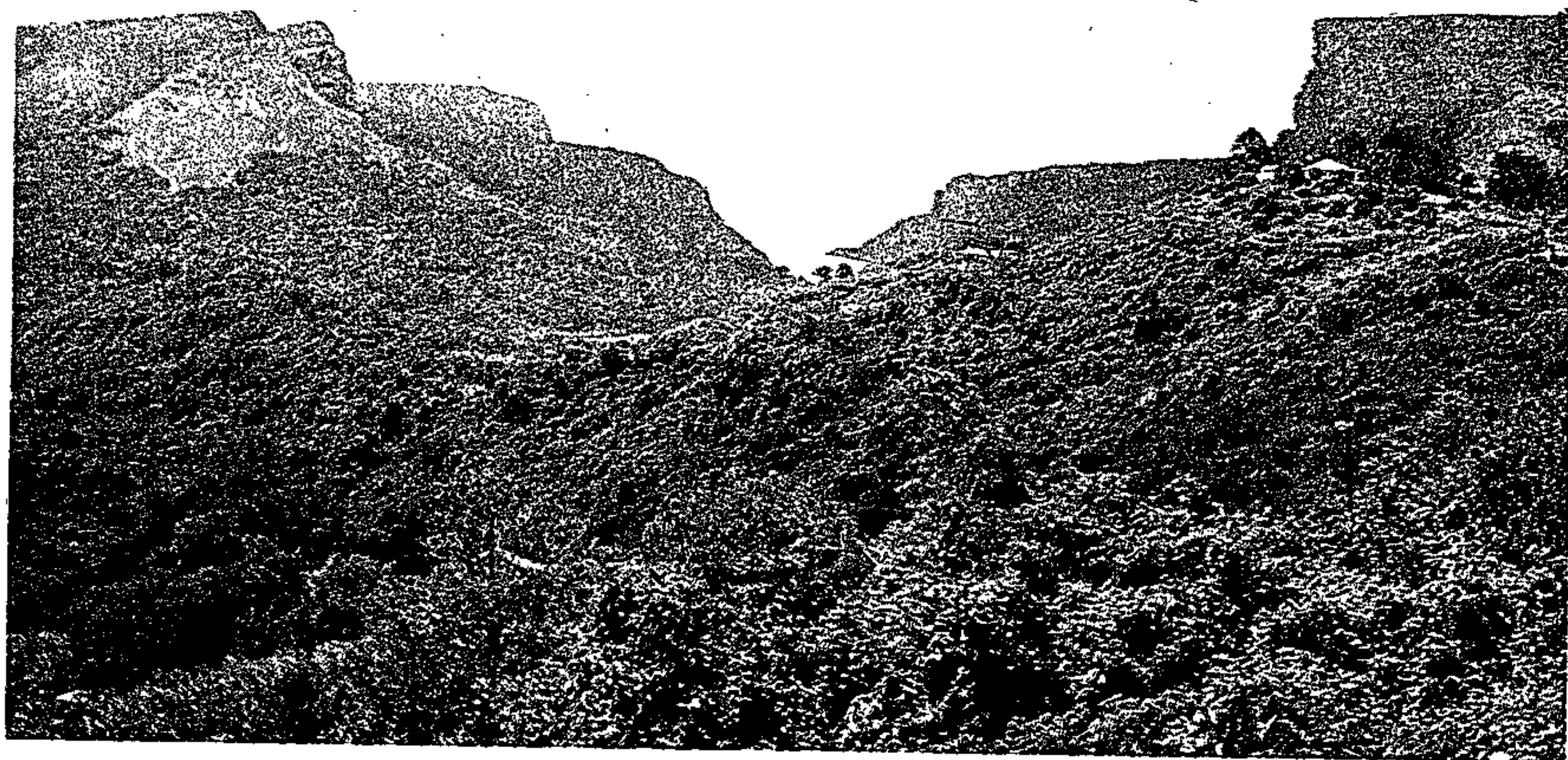
half of next year.

There is, however, a vast potential for further hydro-electric development in Transkei.

These could be developed, not only to supply a cheap and inflation proof source of electric energy for Transkei, but also to meet South Africa's demands for peak power more efficiently than from coal-fired and nuclear power stations.

Electricity in Butterworth is more expensive than in either Umtata or East London, but the difference between the Butterworth tariff and that in East London is cancelled out for industrialists by a subsidy from the TDC.

Industrialists in Umtata pay less for electricity than those in East London.



Picturesque Port St Johns

This picture gives some idea of the magnificent setting in which the pretty town of Port St Johns is situated at the mouth of the Mzimvubu River. High towering heads called the "Gates" stand as sentinels at the mouth of the river. The town is situated on the right-hand side.

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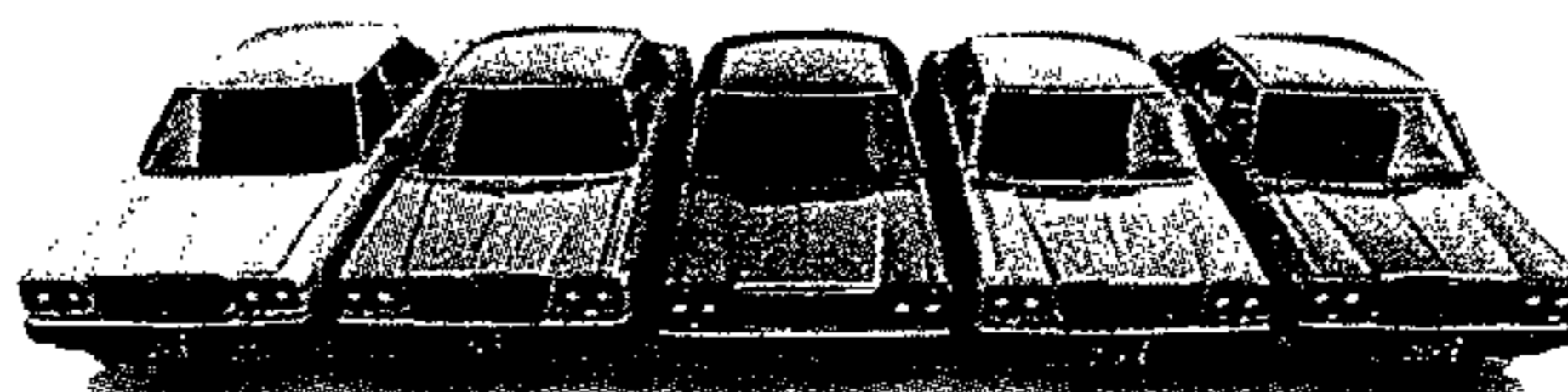
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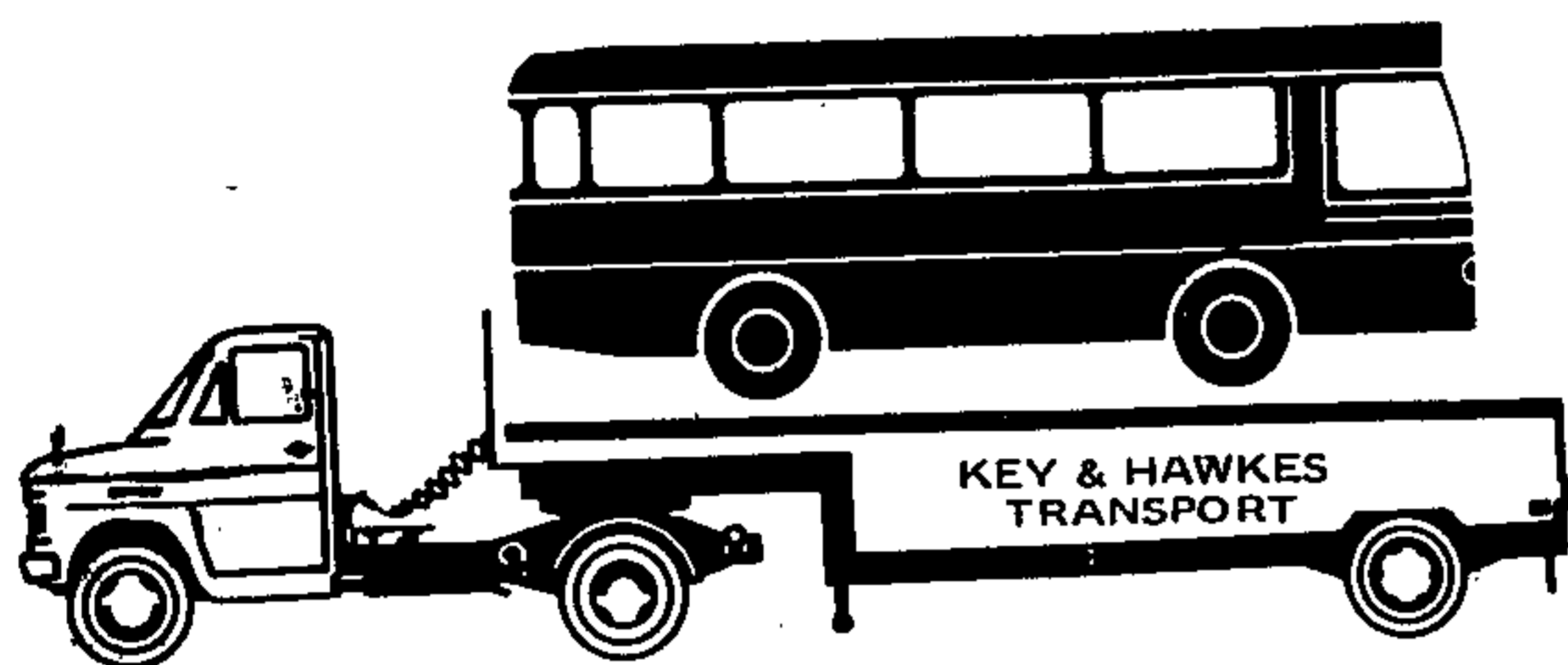
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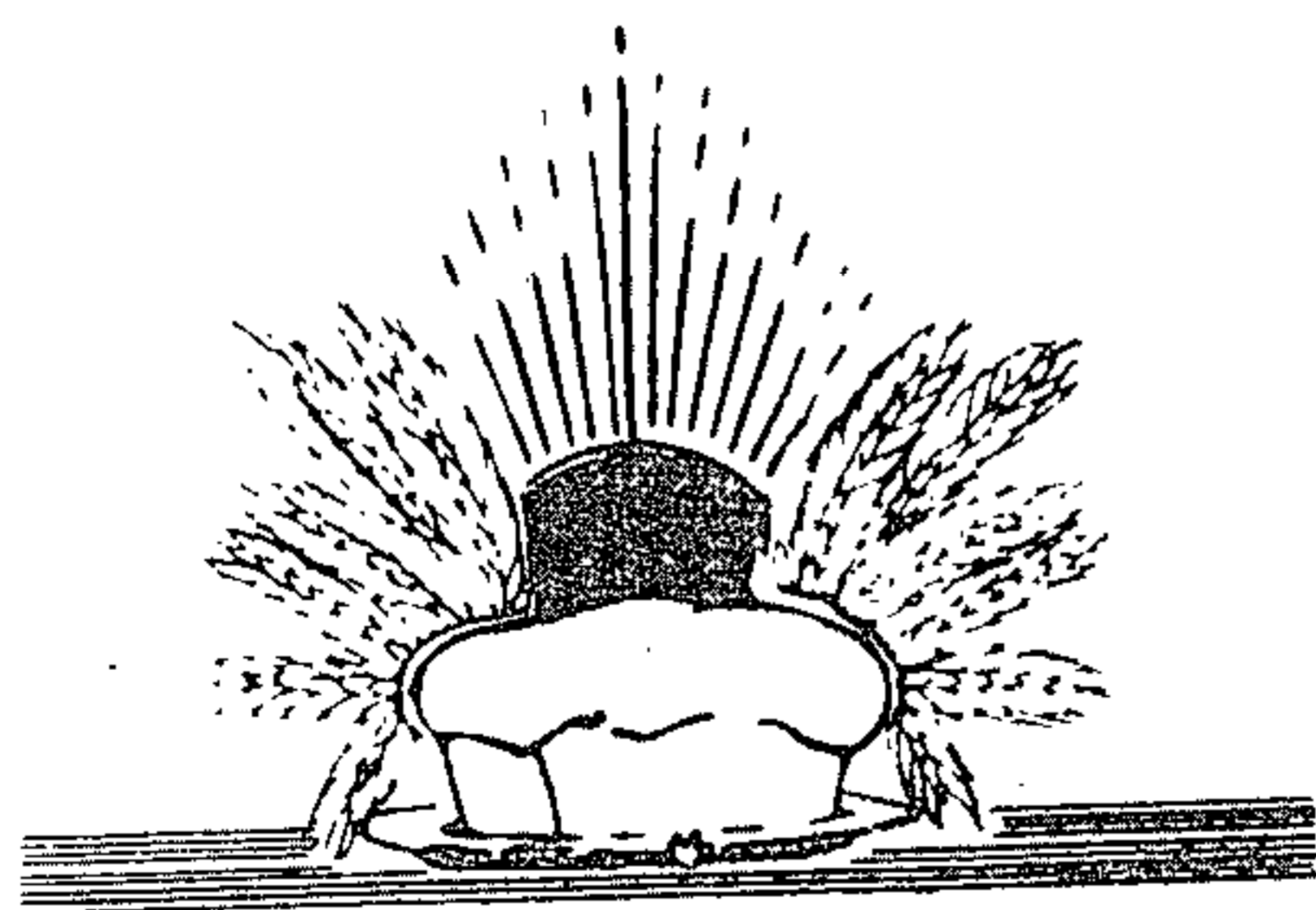
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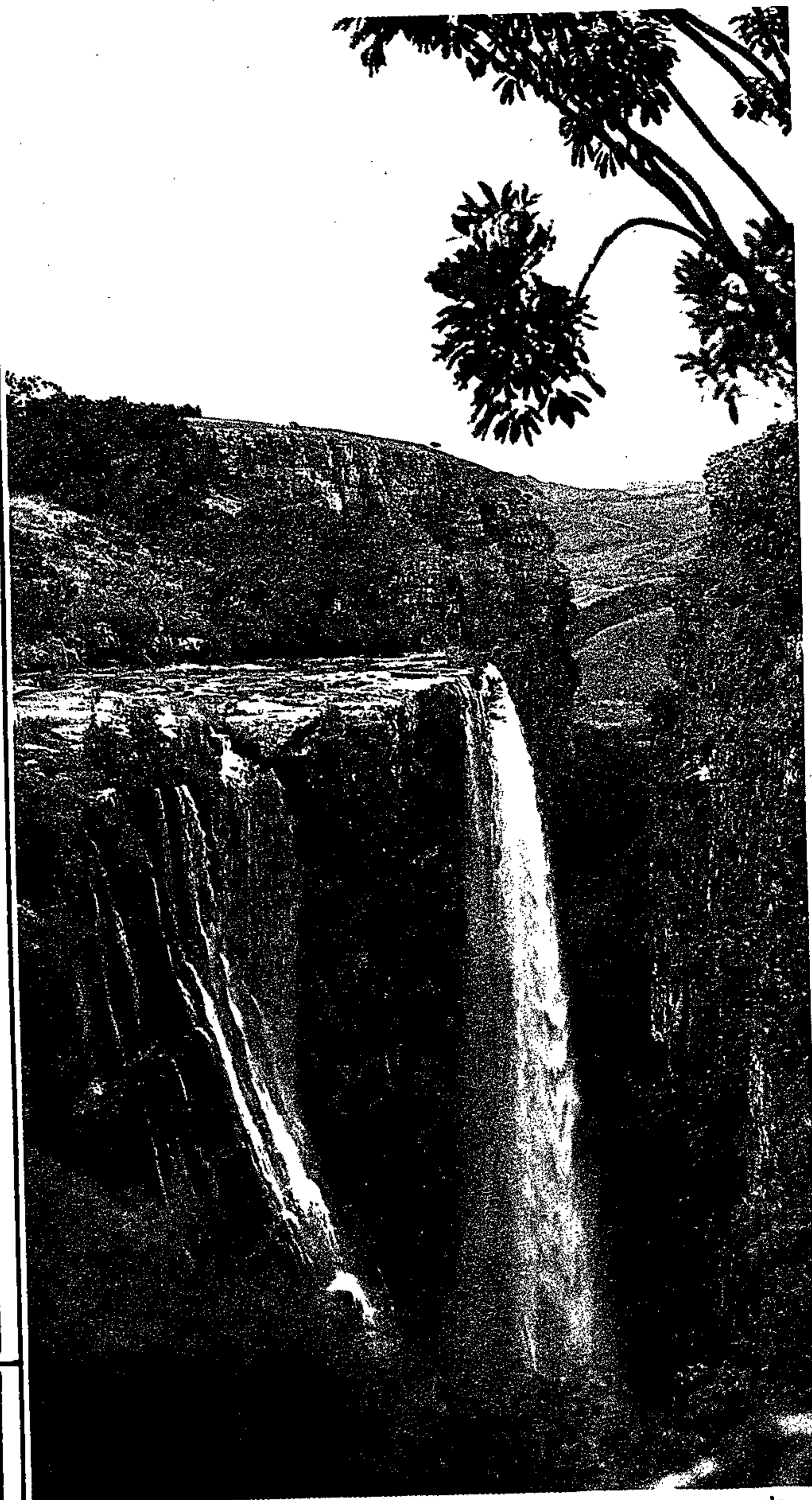


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The mighty Magwa Falls in the Lusikisiki district — just one of the many scenic grandeurs in Transkei.

The year 1978 will go down in history as a watershed year for the Transkeian Defence Force.

On March 31 this year all seconded white South African soldiers (who held all the senior posts in the TDF) were withdrawn and the first Transkeian citizen, Brig E.R.G. Keswa, appointed Head of the TDF.

In his policy speech to the National Assembly this year, the Minister of Defence said in this regard:

"The new Commander has already made contacts elsewhere to enable him to master the intricacies of his difficult task."

In April the South African Government unilaterally revoked the agreement for military aid to the Republic of Transkei.

Commenting on this, the Minister of Defence said in Parliament this year:

"Because we are on our own now, we realise only too well the problems that lie ahead in establishing a Defence Force that will earn this country the respect of other countries."

"We have started to look around at the armaments market of the world with a view to acquiring, or manufacturing in this country, those weapons which are vital to our fledgling Army."

The National Assembly also passed the Defence Bill "... for the establishment of the Defence Force we envisage in this country..."

The Headquarters of the Defence Force were also separated from those of 1 Transkei Battalion where they had been housed for nearly two years.

Defence Headquarters is now in the prestige Botha Sigcau Building in Umtata.

In June a start was made with training a Citizen Force Reserve and Cadets. A total of 13 centres is to be established throughout Transkei to train the Citizen Force Reserve and Cadets.

In sport the TDF continues to represent Transkei at international sports meetings. The Commander of the TDF, who is also president of the Transkei Tug-o-War Union, represented the TTWU in Monte Carlo, Monaco, earlier in the year, while the TDF Gymkhana Club represented Transkei at an international competition in Central Africa.

The year
Transkei's
Defence
Force
flexed
its
muscles

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SPOTLIGHT ON TOURISM

An artist whose panorama has never been matched, Nature dipped her brush deep into a kaleidoscopic palette when she came to the canvas that is Transkei.

Whirling her brushes with breath-taking, vibrant strokes, she filled in a rich tapestry covering all of her bounteous wonders — from majestic mountains in the north, wearing wintry, snow-capped bonnets mid-year, to angry, crashing seas pounding a desolate coastline in the south that spawned its own descriptive and distinctive identity — the Wild Coast.

Even Transkei place names have a magic all of their own.

The names click through the teeth or emerge with sibilant whispers in to tongue — twisting onomatopoeia — names like Lusikisiki (The place of the whispering reeds).

Many of the derivations are lost in the mists of time, but the literal meaning of some other picturesque places include such names as Mzimvubu (Home of the hippo), Mzimkulu (The big kraal), Maxesibeni (Lakeland), Kwabhaca (Land of the Bacas), Idutywa (Carefree), Xalanga (The vulture), Ngqeleni (In the cold), and Emagusheni (Where the sheep can be seen).

While the Wild Coast is aptly named, paradoxically it offers, too, quiet coves, lazy lagoons and expansive stretches of beautiful beach.

Transkei's beaches are so attractive, in fact, even the cows go sun-bathing there — possibly one of the few areas in the world where bovine, beach and breakers are united in happy harmony...and stepping over cow dung when beach-combing is as natural as collecting shells.

And talking of shells... Transkei's beaches will provide a treasure trove for any conchology connoisseur — and will prove to be a dazzling delight to young "scavengers."

The Wild Coast and its hinterland stretches from Port St Johns southwards to the boundary-marking Kei River, and from the sea to the Drakensberg.

A veined landscape of rivers flow into the sea along the rugged Wild Coast with sandy beaches sandwiched in between towering cliffs or massive, bush-covered dunes.

Inland, downs and rolling grasslands give way to the spurs and precipices of the mighty Drakensberg. The area wears its most vivid livery in summer when the weather is warm and pleasant, but autumn and winter are excellent seasons for touring, too.

Perfect for family and fishing holidays, there are innumerable hamlets along the 250-km length of the Wild Coast. Many comprise a hotel, a few shops,

Transkei — where even the cows go sun-bathing!

DAVID DENISON has been holidaying in the Transkei every year for the last 10 years. Here he gives some of his impressions of what he calls God's own country...

holiday shacks and bungalows or a cluster of seaside cottages.

Beaches and lagoons are nearly all safe for children and many of the rivers are navigable for several kilometres, making river fishing particularly attractive.

But it is the lure of the big ones lurking just beyond the breakers that probably sets the adrenalin of fishermen pumping more than anything else and anglers from all over Southern Africa and horizons far beyond throng to the Wild Coast throughout the year. Fishing in Transkei is so good it knows no seasons.

Among the better known resorts are Bashee Mouth, Coffee Bay and the nearby world-famous natural rock formation, Hole-in-the-Wall; Mazeppa Bay, Port St Johns, Qoha Mouth, Qoloha Mouth and Umtata Mouth. (Elsewhere in this supplement are articles devoted to some of the holiday resorts run by the Transkei Development Corporation — Seagulls and Trennery's, Mazeppa Bay, Wavecrest and The Haven, and Umngazi Bungalows.)

Port St Johns, midway between Durban and East London, nestles at the mouth of the Mzimvubu River at the foot of the precipitous cliffs known as the "Gates."

A quiet, pleasant little town with good bathing beaches, the scenery in the surrounding countryside is magnificent and the river is navigable for several kilometres.

The town and district derive the name, Port St Johns, from the name of a Portuguese vessel wrecked near the mouth of the river in 1552.

Hundreds of years later another "ship" returned to Port St Johns with an

equally romantic history — this time a mock-up of a German warship. The ship was the climax of a film of Wilbur Smith's novel, Shout at the Devil, which was shot almost entirely in and around Port St Johns and which starred international actors Lee Marvin and Roger Moore.

Port St Johns offers ideal accommodation for the family looking for a reasonably-priced holiday.

Campers, caravaners and visitors looking for seaside cottages are well catered for.

At First and Second Beach there are double and single rondavels equipped with beds, mattresses, tables and chairs; caravan parks and at Second Beach, camping sites, too.

Both sites offer modern ablution blocks with baths and showers, hot and cold water and flush sanitation.

The caravan sites are level and under lawn; there are laundry and ironing facilities and rooms for domestic servants.

In addition, First Beach has electric lights and ample shade in a sylvan setting.

To book in advance write to the Municipality, P. O. Box 2, Port St Johns.

One of the delights of Port St Johns is the variety of walks it offers, including walks to Agate Terrace across the river by ferry; Cape Hermes along the anglers' path; Blow Hole and the Gap — so-called because of the rock formation which resembles a whale spouting when the sea pours through the hole at certain stages of the tide; and Eagle's Nest, giving a fine view of the village and well worth a visit when the moon is full.

Nearby drives include the Western Gate, affording a high vantage point looking down on the town; and Mpande and Sinangwana. There is a beautiful bathing beach at Mpande and both spots offer good fishing.

Hikers, bird-watchers and nature lovers find the walks in and around the town a delightful panacea from the concrete jungles of the modern metropolis and there is a wide choice of mountain drives, forest and coastal paths.

Recreational facilities include tennis, badminton, bowls, a nine-hole golf course and river and rock fishing. Surf bathing is a special attraction, particularly at Second Beach.

Coffee Bay, legend says, gets its name because a vessel carrying coffee was wrecked there when wind-jammers still ruled the waves.

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Continued on
Page 20

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SPOTLIGHT ON TOURISM

Transkei — where even the cows go sun-bathing!

tropical climatically and the colourful and luxuriant vegetation exudes an atmosphere of balmy restfulness which makes one want to linger longer.

Transkei has a number of beautiful waterfalls. One of the prettiest, Magwa Falls, is situated near Lusikisiki. To reach the falls you travel through a tea plantation, which has its own innate beauty. Another unusual waterfall, the Bawa Falls, is situated 10 km from Butterworth. Both waterfalls are within reasonable access by car.

Not only is Transkei rich in beauty, but it also has a treasure legend — the wreck of the Grosvenor which foundered on the Wild Coast in the 18th Century. The Grosvenor was an East Indiaman of 699 tons which left Ceylon on June 13, 1782. On a stormy night in August that year the ship shuddered as the rocks of the Wild Coast tore at its timbers.

Although more than 120 men, women and children were brought to safety from the wreck, less than 20 survived the heartrending trek around the coast to the Cape.

The cargo reputedly included 170 000 small gold coins; 19 boxes of diamonds, rubies, sapphires and emeralds; 720 gold bars and 1 450 silver bars.

If that is true, then the present day value of the treasure would be at least R50 million — a fortune that is as tempting as it is impossible to prove. Numerous attempts to find the Grosvenor treasure have failed.

A vast network of roads inter-connect Transkei, with the main roads tarred and the others gravel. Although generally in good to fair condition, the tourist must take into account that this is still relatively an under-developed country. If he exercises patience in his driving the rewards will far outweigh the inconvenience, says McPhearson.

Transkei dresses in its brightest colours in summer when the green valleys and windswept hillsides are studded with clusters of huts, encircled by flowering hedges or the tall red spikes of aloes.

Towards the Drakensberg the country becomes more wild and rugged, cleft by many gorges wearing thick collars of indigenous bush.

One other tourist attraction worthy of comment is Mlangana Rock, a giant outcrop viewed to best advantage on the road from Umtata to Port St Johns. The road, in fact, skirts the bottom of the majestic thrust resembling a gigantic sugar loaf.

In recent years the rock has come to be known as Execution Rock, but this is a misnomer. The modern-day legend has it that angry chiefs threw recalcitrant and errant tribesmen who had displeased them from the top of the rock.

But that is highly unlikely. For one thing it is extremely difficult to reach the summit and in any case, tribes in the area have a long history of living in peace and it is improbable they would have gone to all the trouble of dragging someone to the top for the doubtful pleasure of throwing him down again.

Nowhere in Xhosa lore is there anything to substantiate this fanciful legend.

The newly constituted Transkei Tourist Board, incidentally, plans to embark on a plan soon to grade all hotels in the country and the grading will be easily recognisable by a distinctive tourist emblem.

Tourist literature is freely available from the Department of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Private Bag X5029, Umtata.

From Page 19

A village of considerable charm, it nestles between hills at the mouth of the Xlenga and Mbonvu Rivers.

Visitors from abroad say it is reminiscent of a small English village because of its rural tranquility.

It is reached by turning off 19 km from Umtata on the main Umtata to East London national road. From the turn-off it is 73 km over an all-weather gravel road to Coffee Bay passed picturesque villages like Viedgesville and Old Morely.

Coffee Bay is served by two comfortable hotels, one overlooking the kilometre-long beach, offering probably the finest surfing along the Transkei coast; the other overlooking a lagoon adjoining the beach.

Two camping and caravan parks round off accommodation facilities.

Tennis and bowls can be played by arrangement with the hotels and a good nine-hole golf course is situated nearby.

A 20-minute drive away is possibly Transkei's best known, most photographed tourist attraction — the spectacular Hole-in-the-Wall, a mighty edifice of rock cleft by a hole that the sea comes pouring through at high tide.

And if you're a little more energetic and eschew driving there, Hole-in-the-Wall is easily reached by way of a leisurely beach stroll.

Permits to camp at Hole-in-the-Wall are obtainable from the Department of Agriculture and Forestry, Private Bag X5002, Umtata.

In a foreword to the Transkei's official tourist guide, Eric McPhearson, formerly the Transkei Government's tourist liaison officer, had this to say about tourism in Transkei:

Transkei, with a surface area twice that of Wales, is a beautiful land of rolling hills, plains and valleys, mountains and rivers.

Its coastline must rank as one of the finest unspoilt scenic stretches in this part of the world.

The Wild Coast features such unique sights as waterfalls tumbling into the sea from high cliffs.

(In fact, Transkei has one of only three waterfalls in the world believed to plunge directly into the sea — at Cathedral Rock near Port St Johns.)

Although no longer a harbour, Port St Johns served as a port for coastal cargo boats until as recently as the 1930s. At certain times when the silted up sand is washed off the smooth rocks which in days gone by acted as berths for sailing vessels, rusted rungs cemented into the rock may be exposed, revealing such dates as 1898, 1906.

Overlooking this romantic setting are three hotels, the newest of which serves supper suitably by candlelight. Port St Johns is sub-

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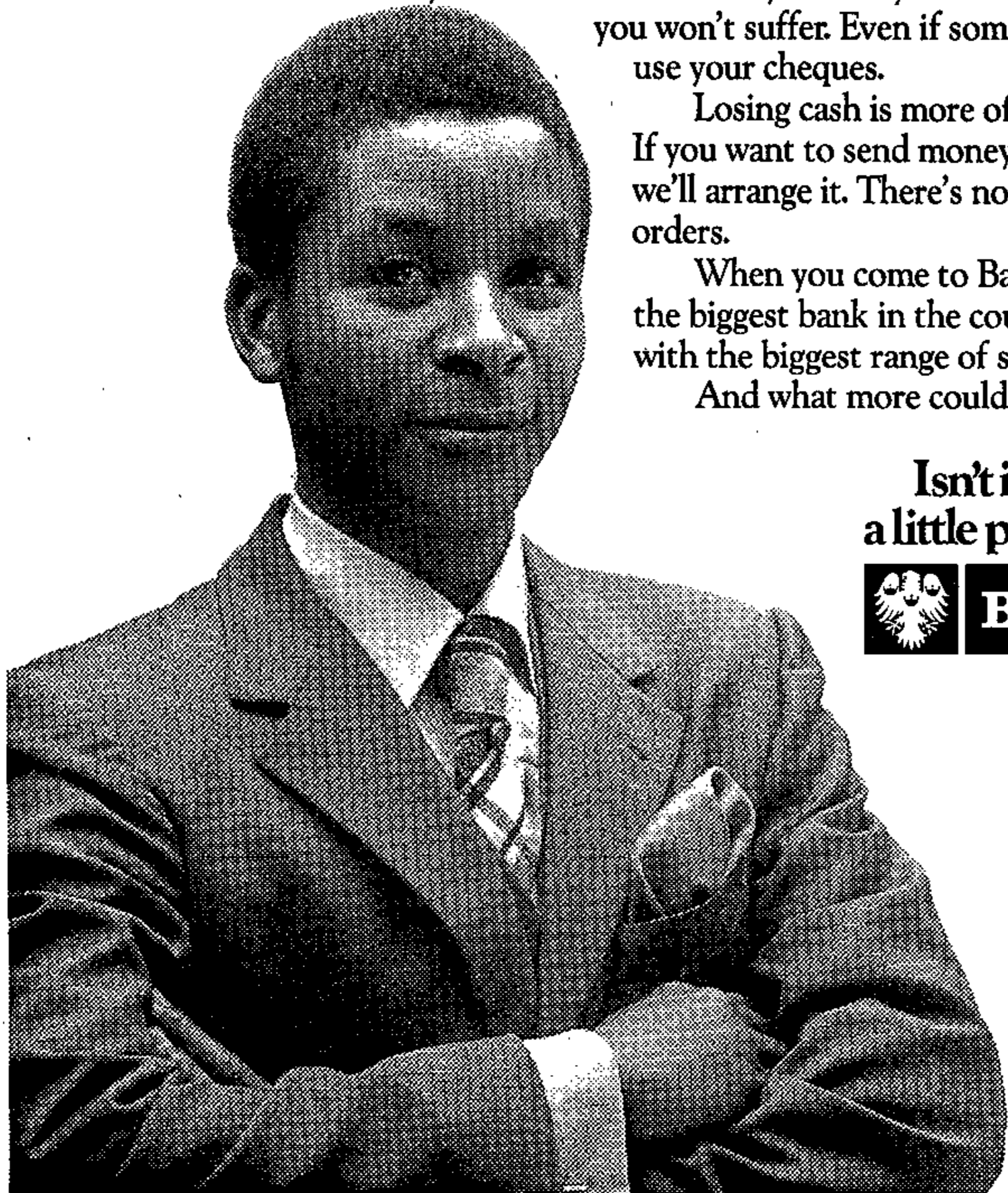
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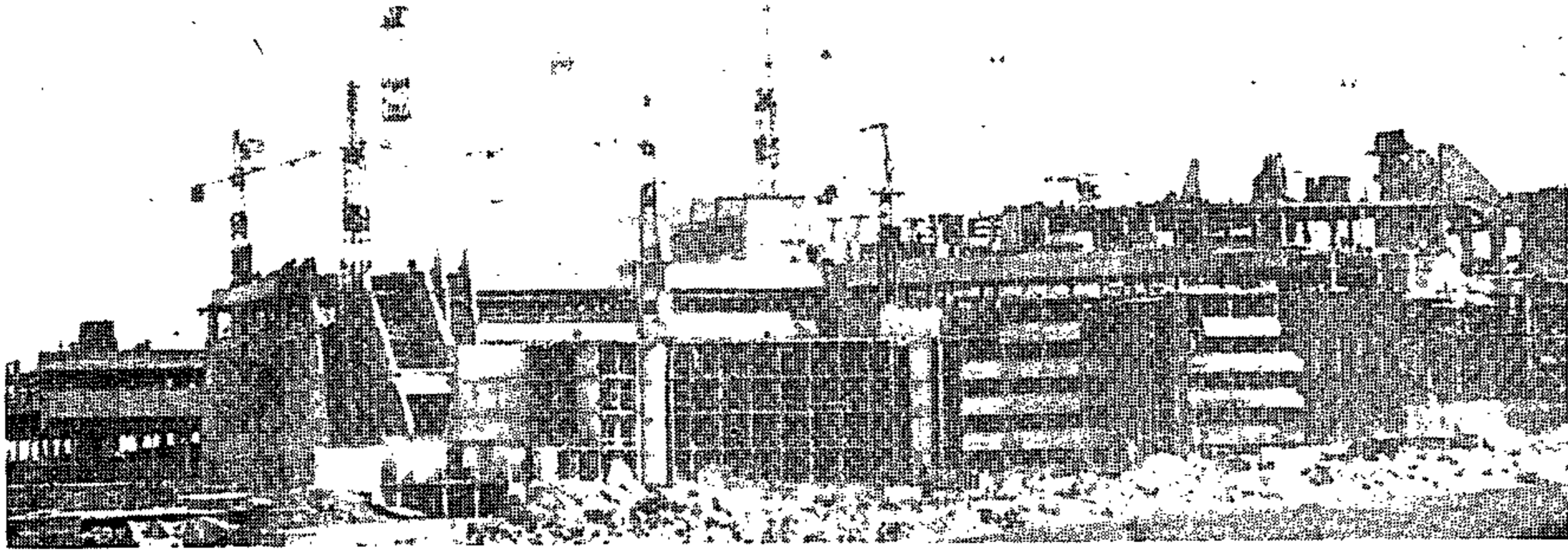
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Another rising giant — the new building for the University of Transkei on the outskirts of Umtata

Unitra's new home

At the moment the University of Transkei is housed in six prefabricated modules in the grounds of the Umtata Technical College.

It is a humble setting for an institution that offers to confer bachelor degrees in 23 different subjects, that can boast more degreed members of staff than any other institution in Transkei, and that is able to supervise postgraduate study to doctoral level in such specialised areas of learning as functional analysis, ecology or African literature.

But there is a view from these unassuming premises that looks to the horizon and into the future. For visible on the skyline on the other side

of Umtata is a forest of cranes and a rising structure on January 1, 1980 will become the new home of Transkei's youthful university.

Prof B. van der Merwe is the man who has steered the university's course from its days as a branch office of Fort Hare to its present position as an autonomous university attracting teaching staff from all over the world.

Prof Van der Merwe is Unitra's Principal. His task has not been without its problems.

Foremost of these has been and continues to be lack of space and facilities. The university owns just one set of duplicating machines, he points out. Administrative

and academic staff have to share offices. There is not a single conference room. Laboratory facilities are non-existent.

But then Prof Van der Merwe enjoys the compensation of running a university in a multi-racial country where staff appointments are made on the sole criterion of merit.

Next year two new lecturers will arrive in Transkei from Ghana. Prof Van der Merwe believes the "Open" nature of the university will give it a higher standing in Africa than the standing enjoyed by South African universities.

What of academic standards?

Unitra has the same student entrance re-

quirements as South African universities. External examinations are used to ensure standards are high and visiting professors sit on the Senate annually when syllabu, examiners and moderators are approved.

For these reasons Prof Van der Merwe believes that degrees conferred by his university will be recognised.

At present there are over 500 students at Unitra. Most of them study part time. In fact, it is one of Unitra's priorities that men and women already placed in occupations use the university to improve themselves educationally and all lectures at the moment are in the evenings.

Numbers testify to Transkeians' belief in further education: 1 200 of them are at Fort Hare and the new university in Umtata will initially accommodate 1 000 students, 500 of them in residence.

If qualifications are anything to go by, the teaching staff at Unitra boasts prominent academics. A glance at the 1978 prospectus reveals that 14 overseas degrees are held, as well as a plethora of degrees conferred in South Africa.

Dean of the Faculty of Science is Prof W. Modinger. Prof Modinger was born in Germany and studied at Stuttgart University and at Stellenbosch.

There is an urgent need for maths teachers in Transkei, he says, and at present the Maths Department at Unitra offers in-service training to maths teachers that will enable them to teach maths up to matric level.

Prof Modinger points out that for biology and zoology students in particular, outstanding opportunities exist at Unitra because of the proximity of the Wild Coast.

Professor in the English Department is Norman Hodge, a product of two Canadian colleges and the University of Nottingham in England where he obtained his PhD.

Four years teaching at Wits brought Prof Hodge to the end of a cul-de-sac, he says. He was considering a return to Canada when he was offered a post at Unitra.

He finds his present position both stimulating and satisfying and has designed the English course at Unitra to meet students' practical needs.

Practical usefulness is also a priority in the Department of Philosophy where William Landman, a product of Stellenbosch and Oxford, trains students to think clearly and logically about situations, propositions and arguments.

The ability to define the issues involved in an argument, to clarify the meaning of words and to analyse concepts becomes important when assessing such matters as, for instance, human rights, justice and democracy, he says.

At 29, Mr Landman must be one of the youngest heads of a department in Southern Africa.

— COLIN BOWER

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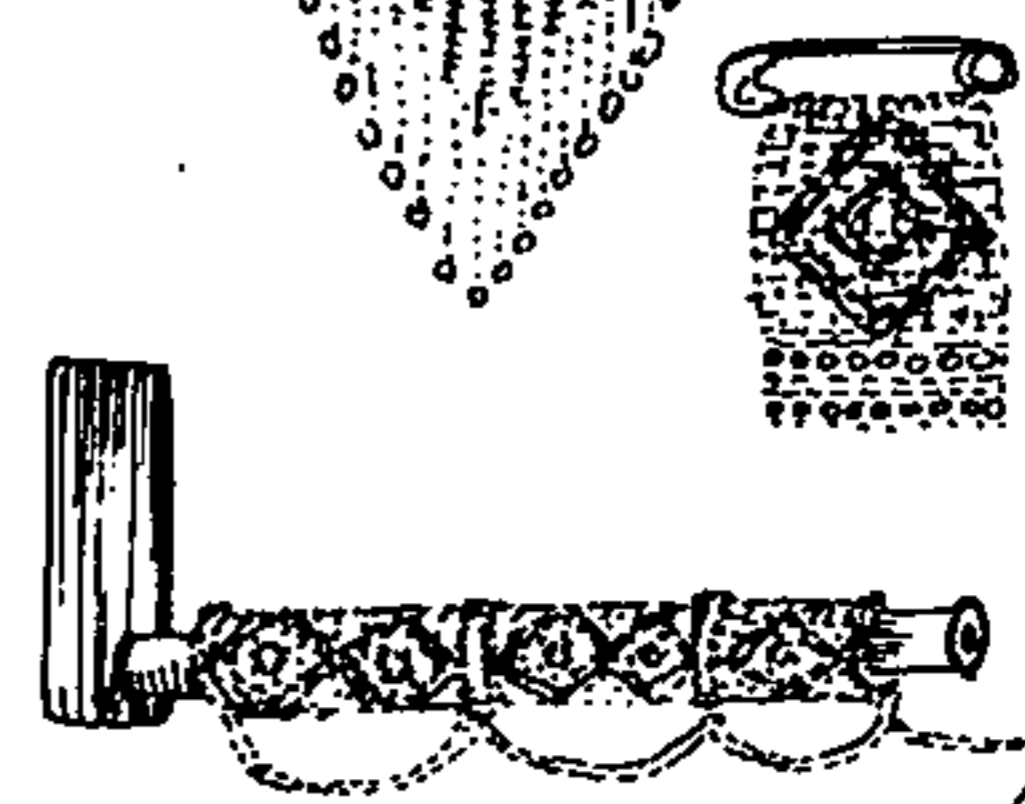
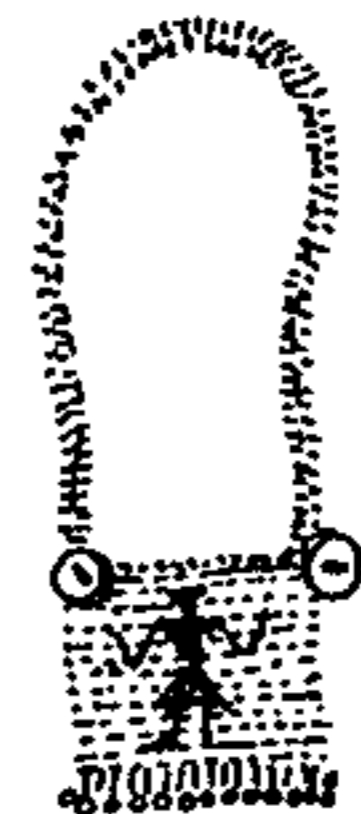
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Transkei Airways are flying high

It has been described as "having reached an operational efficiency which is the envy of many of Africa's major operators."

It is Transkei Airways

which in less than two years has already carried more than 9 000 passengers on its busy Umtata-Johannesburg route.

When the air service

was introduced in February last year, it was greeted with a degree of scepticism in some quarters while some even said it was going to be a "white elephant".

However, any doubt was quickly dispelled when at the end of the first three weeks of operation the public's only criticism was that the airline wasn't offering enough seats.

By mid-1977 it was apparent that many people were finding it impossible to book seats and in early December the airline acquired an additional faster Beechcraft Kingair 200 and increased the number of flights from 12 to 20 per week, thus offering 20 seats a week.

Mr Maurice Pike, the managing director, says: "I estimate that for each person who uses the service, there is a saving of R64 in hotel, motoring and other expenses, as compared with other less direct routes to and from Umtata. If this figure is correct, it means the airline has contributed to the battle against inflation to the tune of some R576 000.

Quite apart from this there was an additional

bonus factor for industry which sometimes was difficult to value in money terms, said Mr Pike. A typical example was where an engineer was flown in to repair a broken machine and get it productive, and revenue earning again. In many cases thousands of rands were lost hourly while plant was lying idle.

"The feeder airline concept is beginning to catch on in Southern Africa as

their own time and the better use made of it," said Mr Pike.

One problem for the aviation entrepreneur was the initial cost of aircraft. Prices vary from R880 000 for a turbo-prop Beechcraft A100 through to R3 700 000 for a 40-seat Hawker Siddeley 747 (as operated by SAA).

Mr Pike said there were fewer than 20 feeder airline operations in

is a strong community of interest between these areas and the larger centres and the industrialist, his top management, technicians and others cannot afford to waste valuable hours and days on the road commuting between them"

In the case of Transkei its airline was also playing an increasing part in linking Transkei with the outside world. For instance it was now possible to leave Umtata at 10.15 am, do business in Johannesburg and be in London by 8.15 the next morning. Many overseas visitors to Transkei, in fact, now booked straight through to Umtata with their regular travel agent.

If the present aircraft passenger load factors of 60 per cent and 70 per cent continued, Transkei Airways would be carrying 6 550 passengers in the coming year. In terms of an understanding between TAC and SAA, the latter was also entitled

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At Transkei Airways Beachcraft super King Air plane circles over Johannesburg.

more businessmen begin to compare the price of an air ticket with the value of

Southern Africa so far but there was considerable scope for expansion.

Those who saw the expansion of the feeder airline network as a threat to national carriers were in his opinion, making a mistake. The feeder airlines as the name implied, fed traffic to the mainline and overseas routes but with the added advantage that they also served the smaller centres, which needed air links.

"The feeder airline concept is particularly important when related to growth points away from the larger centres. There

to enter the Johannesburg-Umtata route and this was a possibility for the future.

"I estimate a total passenger potential by 1980 for 13 000 passengers and an airfreight uplift of 44 640 kgs per annum" Mr Pike said.

Transkei Airways might also soon be serving Butterworth both in respect of passengers and freight. This was under review and would be given further consideration when the Britten Norman Islander ten seater was introduced into service shortly.

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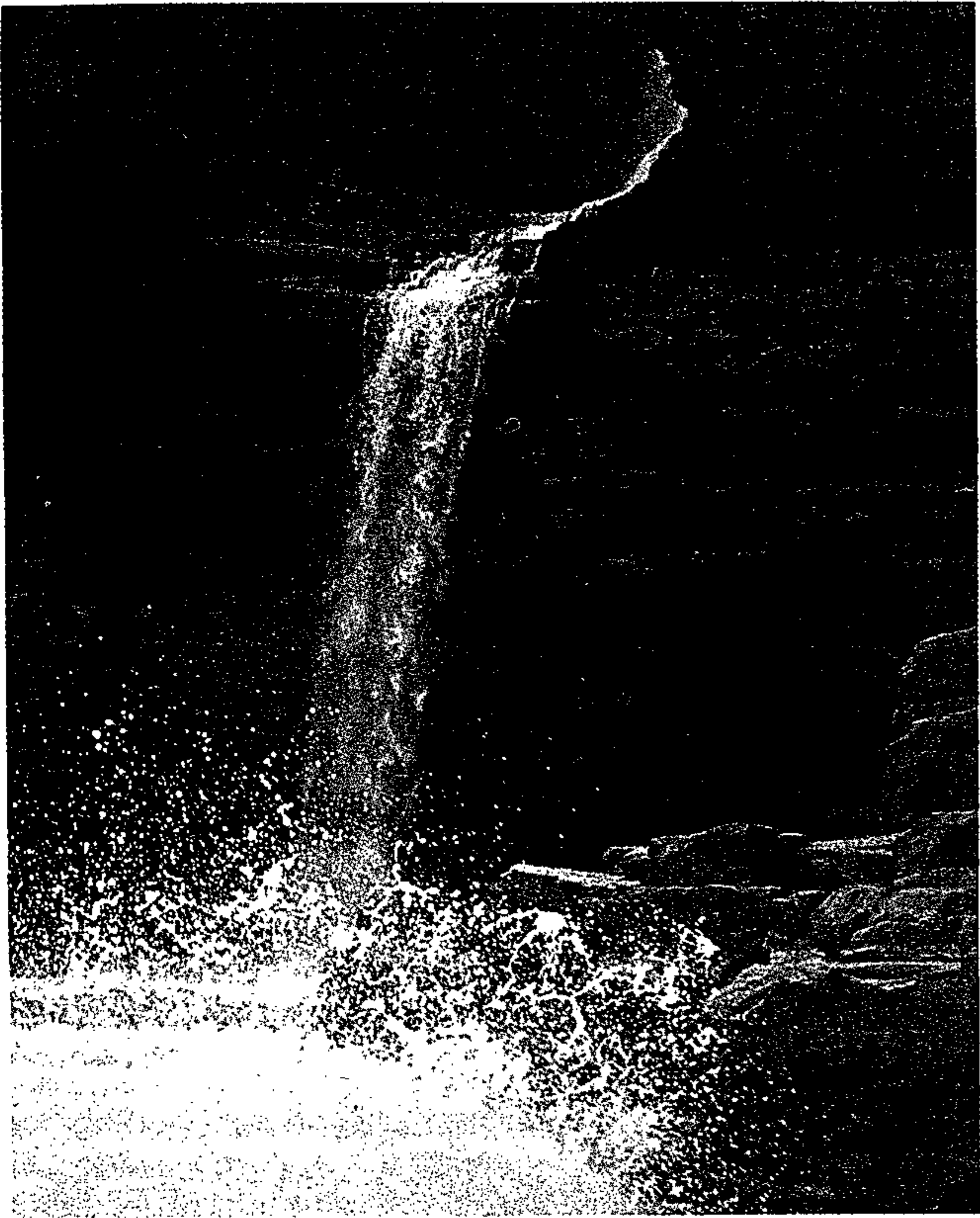
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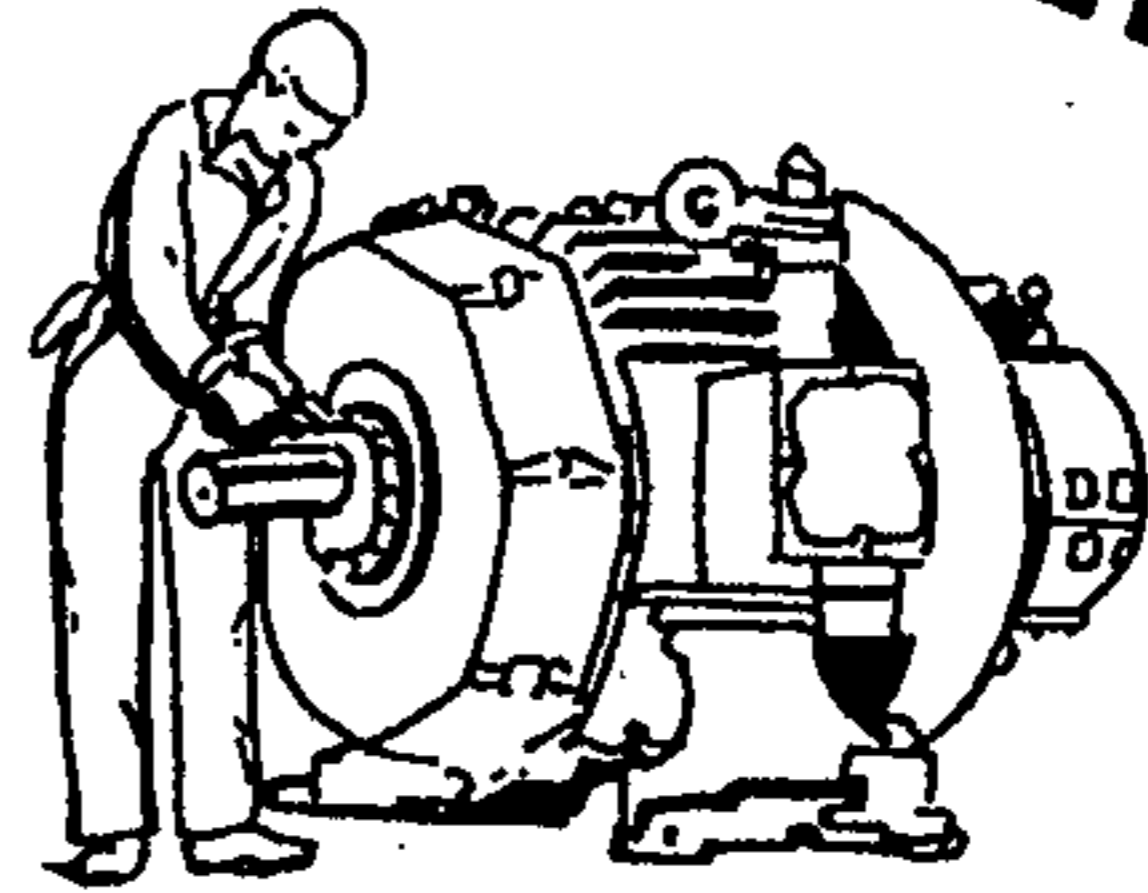
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Transkei's contribution to one of the Three Wonders of the World. This waterfall at Waterfall Bluff near Port St. Johns is one of only three waterfalls in the world that plunge directly into the sea. A popular tourist attraction, it is well worth a visit. Make sure you take your camera for some exhilarating scenery.

Slide courtesy Wild Coast Tours

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Is it safe to travel through Transkei?

A question visitors to Transkei are often asked is: "Is it safe to travel through Transkei?"

My own answer to that question is that it is a damn side safer to travel through Transkei than it is to travel through Hillbrow!

Furthermore, in my own experience, I have found that if you do have a breakdown in our neighbouring state, particularly at night, invariably it will be a black motorist who will come to your aid.

At the same time it must be admitted there have been isolated incidents of young children throwing stones at passing cars, particularly in the weeks immediately following independence in 1976, but as soon as this was reported to the relevant Transkei Government department, immediate action was taken to curb these incidents.

The Minister of Tourism, Mr Ramsay Madikizela, in fact, said earlier this year: "Transkei is as safe as it has ever been."

"I assure tourists who have been spending their holidays in Transkei for many years, as well as those tourists who decide to visit our beautiful country for the first time, that they are still as welcome as ever."

— DAVID DENISON



A Wild Coast Tours Landrover forging a stream through a leafy glen in scenery that is typically Transkelan.

Why not try a Landrover safari?

The value of tourism is often talked about in Transkei and three young Umtata men decided to translate talk into action.

In November last year they started Transkei's first official tour operation.

Kevin Farr, Kevin Coogan and Neville de Villiers believed that the spectacular beauty of the Wild Coast would provide the lure to a large number of visitors.

Their venture is now well under way and they report that inquiries have been received from interested anglers and holidaymakers from as far away as the United States, Germany and South West Africa.

Well-equipped Landrovers are available to transport tourists along the rugged coastline and ski-boats are placed at the disposal of deep-sea fishermen.

Visitors are collected at the K D Matanzima Airport if they fly into Umtata and visits are made to places of interest in and around the town.

Holidays are tailor-made to suit individual holiday-makers' needs and can range from three days to three weeks.

A typical week-end holiday would consist of visits to Hole-in-the-Wall and Umdumbi from a base established at Coffee Bay.

A six-day deep-sea fishing holiday is available, as are seven and 14-day trips, which allow visitors to see the coastline from the Bashee to the Umtamvuna, and which take them to such inland areas of interest as Magwa Falls and the Magwa tea plantation.

Longer holidays can be arranged on request.

Accommodation can vary from a comfortable hotel to a tent, depending on the environment and the holidaymakers' requirements. At Port St Johns and at Coffee Bay, use is made of hotels. At Umgazi there are simple sea-facing cottages.

A typical seven-day holiday will take a visitor from Umtata to Coffee Bay, where two nights will be spent. A visit is made to the spectacular Hole-in-the-Wall at the mouth of the Umphako.

The following night will be spent at Umgazi Bungalows after a trip which takes in Presley's Bay and Hluleka, reputed to be the most beautiful area along this magnificent coastline.

After a morning's break to wander around and to explore the Umgazi area, the Landrovers leave for Port St Johns which lies between two high flat-topped hills.

Here the visitors settle

into a hotel for the last three days of the holiday and explore the surrounding area, visiting among other places, the unique Waterfall Bluff where three streams tumble over high cliffs into the sea.

The road back to Umtata twists through the breath catching scenery of the Mlengana Valley and then on to the capital from where tourists are able to fly home.

If you want to see an unspoiled coastline, do it now.

One day you might be able to tell unbelieving children and grandchildren about the "good old days" when you could visit the sea without taking a coin for the parking meter!

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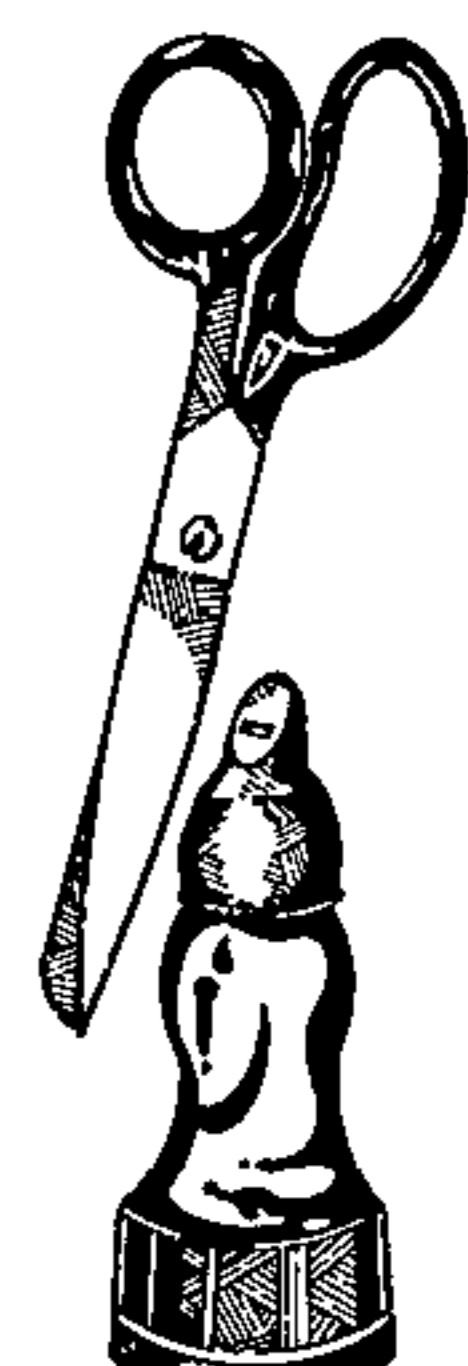


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One of the most impressive rock formations on a rugged, rocky coastline is this towering peak called Cathedral Rock on the Lusikisiki coast above Port Grosvenor.

Slide courtesy Wild Coast Tours

Moving ahead on transport

Undoubtedly the major achievement in the Department of Transport since independence two years ago has been the establishment of the K.D. Matanzima Airport outside Umtata.

Although it is classed as an international airport, it can only handle medium-size aircraft up to 40-seater capacity and consequently overseas visitors have to land at Jan Smuts Airport in South Africa and transfer to small aircraft to fly to Transkei.

However, negotiations are underway to extend the runways and terminal buildings to accommodate Boeing aircraft, which will make direct flights to and from any overseas country possible.

Two other achievements since independence have been the enactment of the Compulsory Motor Vehicle Insurance Act and the Road Safety Act.

In terms of the MVA legislation, a consortium of three insurance com-

panies handles accident claims from third parties.

In addition, the Transkei Motor Vehicle Assurance Fund has been established to protect third parties and is managed by an officer appointed by the Minister.


The Road Safety Act provides for Transkei to take over all road safety matters from South Africa and suitably qualified personnel have been recruited.

The department plans to hold driving refresher courses to curb the high accident rate on Transkei roads and will encourage the establishment of driving schools operated by well-trained instructors.

And road safety field officers will institute educational programmes in such varied spheres as schools and for schoolchildren, and tribesmen who rear livestock.

The Transkei Government has also been and is still taking over, maintaining and improving commercial transport passenger services of private operators as some of the operators have found themselves in insurmountable financial difficulties because of insufficient capital reserves.

In two phases, the Government has also taken over most of Transkei's internal road transport service from the South African Railways and is negotiating with the SAR for the through services from Queenstown to Umtata, and from Butterworth to Umtata, as well as services in the Kokstad, Matatiele and Port Shepstone areas to be handed over to the Transkei Government.



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cond year of independence.**



One of the chalets at Dwesa Nature Reserve nestling in its shady nook.

After travelling through the wide-open spaces for the 70 km from Idutywa to the coast it is almost incongruous to come round a bend almost at the edge of the sea and find a gate.

The gate marks the entrance to the Dwesa Nature Reserve, the first ecologically planned reserve in Southern Africa.

Since leaving East London three hours earlier the children are aglow with anticipation about the beautiful forests at Dwesa, an anticipatory excitement that is only heightened by the fact they have never been there, their mind's-eye pictures fuelled only by Dad's recourse to superlatives.

And Dwesa is, indeed, a forest of superlatives.

Yet now as we sign the book at the gate and present our permits allowing us access to the reserve, I detect almost a tinge of disappointment.

"Where are all these wonderful forests and chalets you've been telling us about, Dad?"

Then, just a few hundred metres more down the road, round another bend and suddenly all the sylvan wonderland that is Dwesa is revealed like a rare orchid rewarding the diligent seeker with a breath-taking smile.

Dwesa is the first of five nature reserves being established on the Wild Coast by the Department of Agriculture and Forestry's Division of Nature Conservation.

Dwesa was opened in April this year by the Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

And Dwesa is a little corner of nature that will reward only those who seek out its beauty.

It does not flaunt its rustic charms in its secluded setting where there are no telephones, no television sets, no newspapers on the doorstep at 6 a.m.

Nor is Dwesa designed to attract the fisherman, though fishing is allowed in specified areas in the reserve.

Dwesa's appeal is aimed at those looking for a holiday that is quite different from anything they will find anywhere else in Southern Africa.

Its primary appeal is to those who enjoy a hike through the cool glades along the many game paths; seeing game in their natural habitat where the only shooting is the click of the camera button; beach-combing — best after strong high tides leave behind a Lilliputian treasure island only the eagle-eyed will spot; where majestic eland frolic in the sand and graceful blesbok with their distinctive white triangular foreheads dance daintily along grassy hilltops.

At Dwesa you can make the walks as long or as short as you want to — from a half-hour beach stroll to an all-day affair with suitable picnic lunch hampers to nearby Munda Point, graveyard of at least two shipwrecks and home of a big herd of about 70 blesbok.

The walk is about 2½ hours each way and a ranger will accompany you so there is no chance of getting lost.

And he will point out to you the home of the reedbeek, bluebuck, blue and grey duiker, buffalo, eland and the other game which abounds in the reserve... and smile knowingly as he identifies those droppings as the calling card of the blesbok; this dung as that left behind by the warthog.

And he will spot a herd of buck before the city slicker's

untrained eye will pick them up as they stand motionless, disguised against a leafy backdrop, only a twitching ear betraying their presence or a skittish land moving towards a doe.

Much of Dwesa's appeal are the handsome chalets in magnificent woodland settings.

Built of beautiful timber imported from Knysna, official literature refers to them as abungalows; but I think chalet better identifies their structure for they are very reminiscent of Swiss-type chalets.

There are nine chalets at Dwesa. Three have two bedrooms and the rest are one-bedroomed, but it is something of an anomaly that the smaller chalets offer more accommodation — a double bed and three-tier bunk, thus sleeping five, compared with the two-bedroomed bungalows with double bed and two bunks in the second bedroom, accommodating four.

However, the larger bungalows have a spacious attic that easily accommodated my three sons (aged 14, 9 and 7) in their sleeping bags on two foam rubber mattresses so that hey presto and we were able to sleep seven comfortably.

In addition, the larger bungalows offer dining room and six chairs, beautiful balconies ideal for sun-downers after a day hiking or fishing, kitchenette, small gas fridge and stove, hot and cold bath water courtesy gas, and flush sanitation.

The smaller bungalows have hot showers in place of a bath, small freezer rather than fridge, and table and benches in the kitchen in place of the dining room, table and chairs.

In virtually all other respects they are the same and certainly one thing they all have in common is a beautiful rustic charm, each in its own setting for no one chalet is on top of the other.

Each bungalow is hidden in among the trees with four chalets on either side of a stream that meanders through the site. A communal big braaiplatz serves all the chalets for the traditional form of informal entertaining in this neck of the woods.

Lighting fires for braais or anything else except in the official braai area is forbidden.

Dwesa is not recommended for very young children (there are no "play" areas immediately around the bungalows) or the very elderly — the steps to the chalets are very steep.

For the cynics who ask sneering questions about the bedding, I can only say the bedding at Dwesa is snowwhite.

And the chalets themselves, the cutlery, crockery and kitchen utensils are all spotlessly clean too.

Which reminds me, the only thing you need to take, apart from clothing, fishing tackle, hiking gear, swimming costumes and the like, are "your food and your toothbrush" in the words of supervisor Mrs Vina Ntongala.

Friendly Vina is like a camp-site Florence Nightingale —

ever smiling, ever willing to help, ever willing to please.

In an excellent article on Dwesa in the latest issue of African Wildlife, editor Creina Bond profiled Mrs Ntongala rather well.

She writes: "The camp is new, so things still go wrong, but smiling Vina Ntongala, the helpful camp superintendent, will do anything she can to make your stay a happy one — and that includes lending you her own tea and sugar, or taking an hour's walk to the nearest trading store to get the salt and matches you left off your list."

While there is no telephone at Dwesa, in an emergency there is a phone at Vina's "office" some 2 km away or the nearest trading store some 5 km away.

Vina's phone was out of order the weekend I and my family spent at Dwesa, but I did phone from the trading station.

However, be prepared to be patient in trying to raise Idutywa on a busy party line. It took me half an hour before I finally succeeded.

In addition to the chalets, Dwesa offers a large camping site (NO caravans though) and adjoining ablution block which, like everything else there, is also spotlessly clean.

Camping with tents as well as peripheral huts are available for hikers and tourists can undertake walks with or without guides.

Lighting at Dwesa is with new-type paraffin lamps (Vina will supply the paraffin and show you how to use them if necessary) but I would advise you take extra paraffin or gas lamps for additional lighting.

If you have a large family and some of the children are going to sleep in sleeping bags on the floor or in the attic then a couple of small foam rubber mattresses will be very useful, too.

Believe it or not, accommodation at Dwesa is a phenomenally reasonable at R6 a day per chalet irrespective of numbers.

If Dwesa — the name comes from idwesa, a tree indigenous to the area — is a monument to the far-sighted vision of any two people they must be Monty Ntoko, Under-Secretary for Agriculture and Forestry, and Herb Bourn, principal professional officer in the Nature Conservation Division of the Department of Agriculture and Forestry.

They guard Dwesa's treasures jealously, but will welcome you provided you go to Dwesa with the idea of communing with nature and not just using it as a base for another week-end fishing jaunt.

There are plenty of Wild Coast resorts which cater especially for fishermen. Monty Ntoko and Herb Bourn are out to ensure Dwesa is not added to that list.

In any case there is plenty of good sea and river fishing outside the reserve, particularly at nearby Nqabara, but you must be back in the camp by 6 pm when the gates are locked.

Don't go to Dwesa without booking — you could be turned away at the gate. Write in advance to the Division of Nature Conservation, Department of Agriculture and Forestry, Private Bag X 5001, Umtata. Do NOT use a postal code.

Dwesa — a sylvan wonderland that is literally a forest of superlatives

Privileged to spend a weekend at the Dwesa Nature Reserve at the invitation of the Transkei Government with his family, Daily Dispatch Business Editor David Denison gives his impressions of Southern Africa's first ecologically planned nature reserve.



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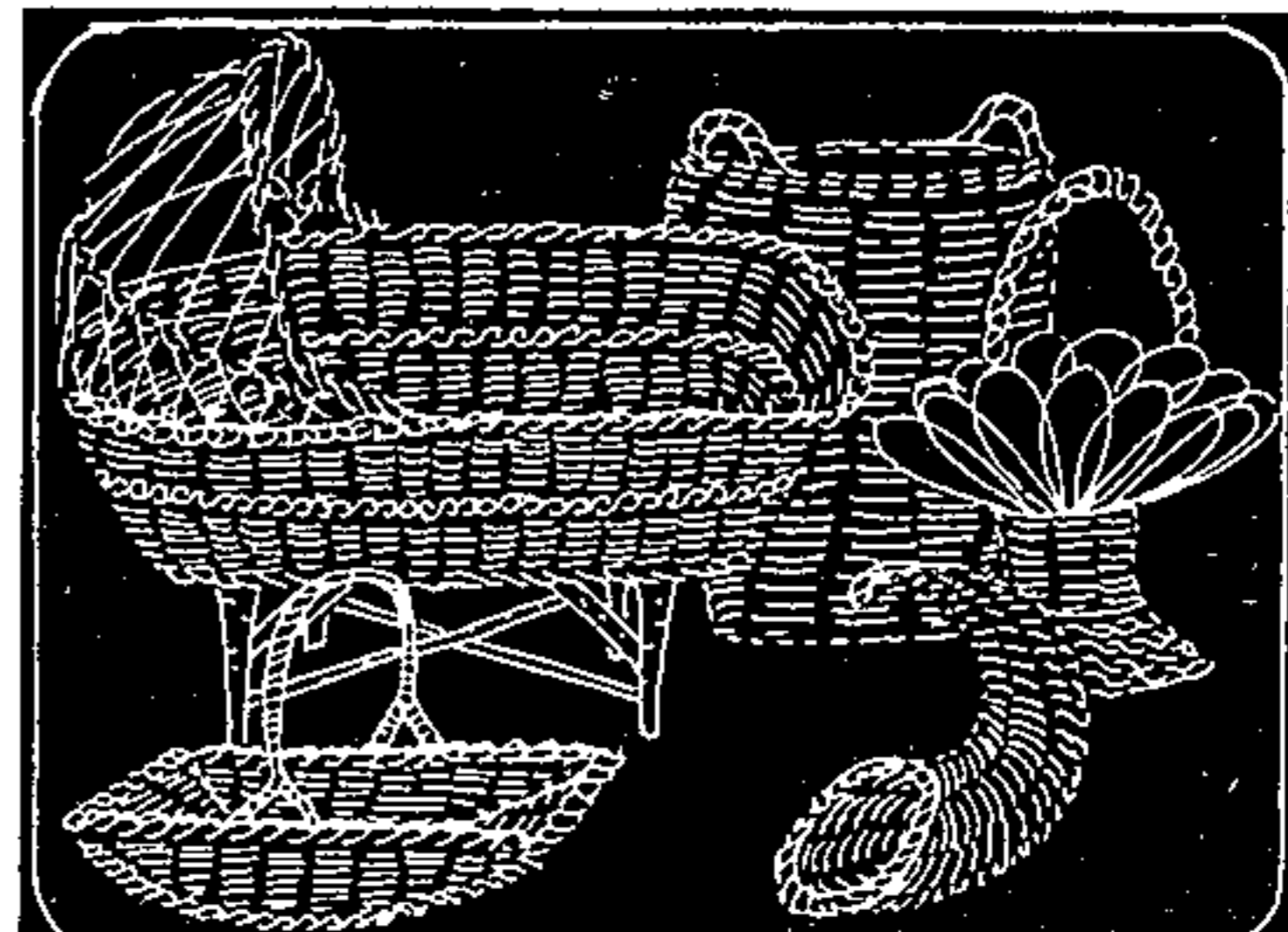
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These pictures taken at the All Saints Hospital near Engcobo typify Transkei hospital work. Top left: In the operating theatre. Above: A radiographer at work. Left: Nurses on their way to church.

Health care is expanding

The tourists who sweep down the national road from Umzimkulu in the North to Kei Bridge in the South see the physical beauty of Transkei, transformed by summer rains to an emerald green, pass groups of cheerful children skipping their way to school and wend through the boisterous crowds in the small towns, that they will not realise that this rapidly developing country carries, in common with many other less developed countries, its burden of malnutrition, infectious diseases and their consequences.

The crowded hospitals tell the true story of a lingering toll of infant and adult malnutrition, of infant morbidity and mortality of obstetric disaster,

of accidents at home and on the roads, and of burning.

Tuberculosis is still rife though, proudly, it can be said that 1977 was the first year to show a decline in risk of its infection.

And there are some areas where bilharzia poses a serious threat.

This, in brief and frank outline, is the inheritance that the Department of Health has faced.

It has done so with a strong determination to apply the principles of the current international revolution in the delivery of health care.

Outreach in community health services is based on 30 State hospitals, most of which were mission hospitals until shortly before independence.

In addition 154 clinics are now staffed and supplied by the department's hospitals, which also run mobile health teams.

Health education is regarded as an important activity of all health workers and a small cadre of health inspectors and assistants is being developed to work alongside nursing services.

Specialist dental clinics have been initiated at Umtata and Butterworth Hospitals.

There are now 11 nutritional rehabilitation units attached to hospitals known by such local names as Vukuzakhe (Awake and build yourselves), Empilweni

To Page 28

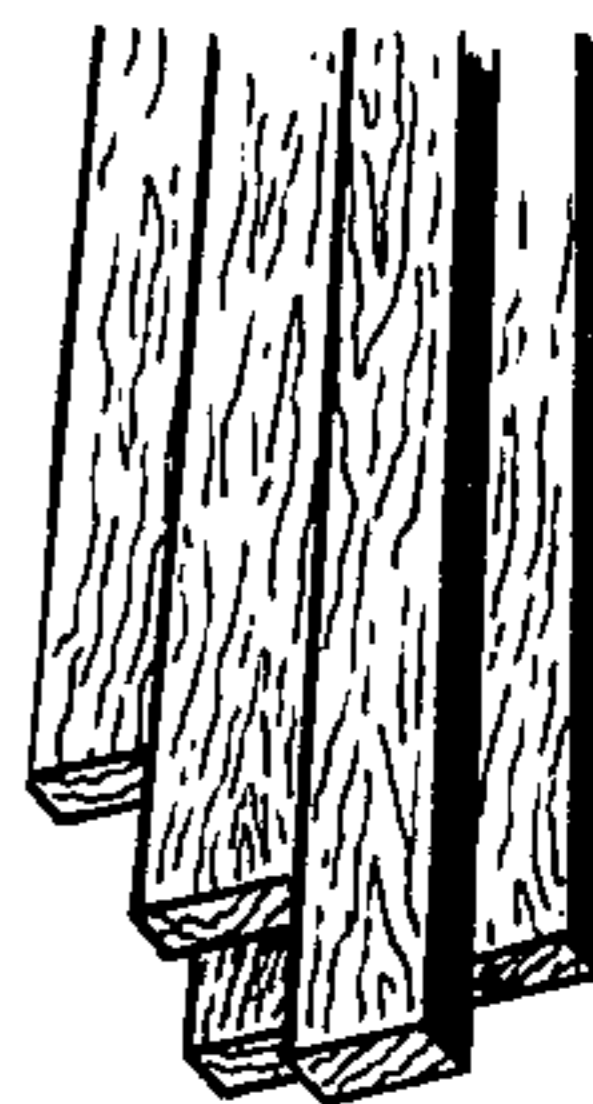
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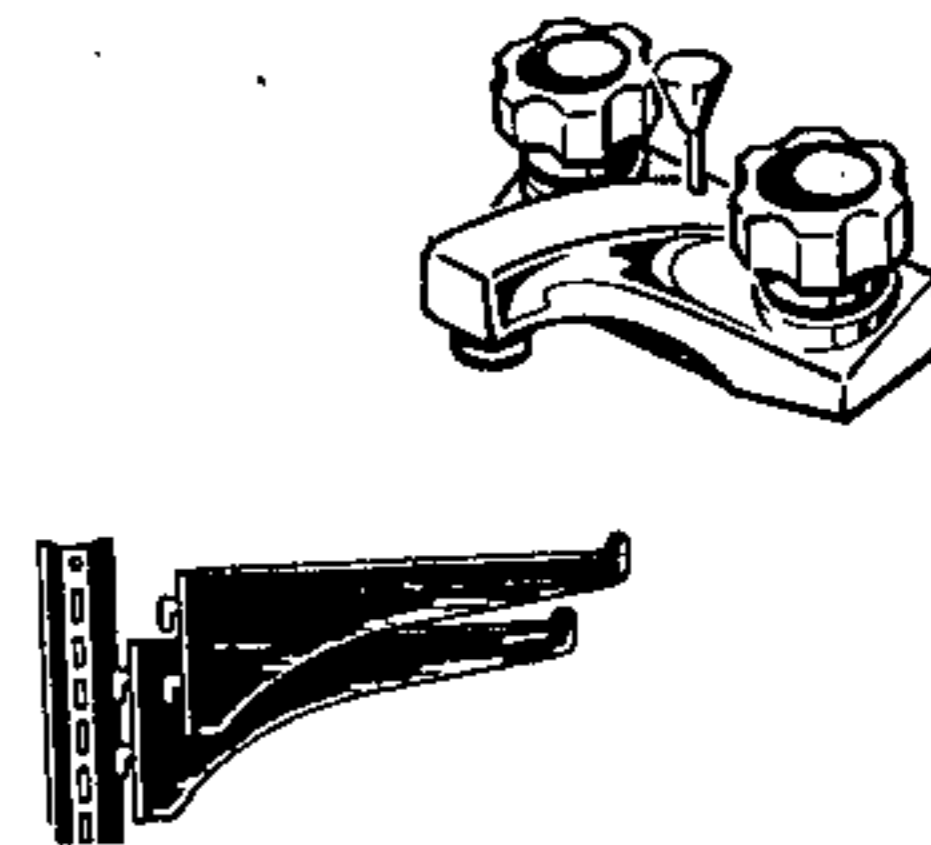
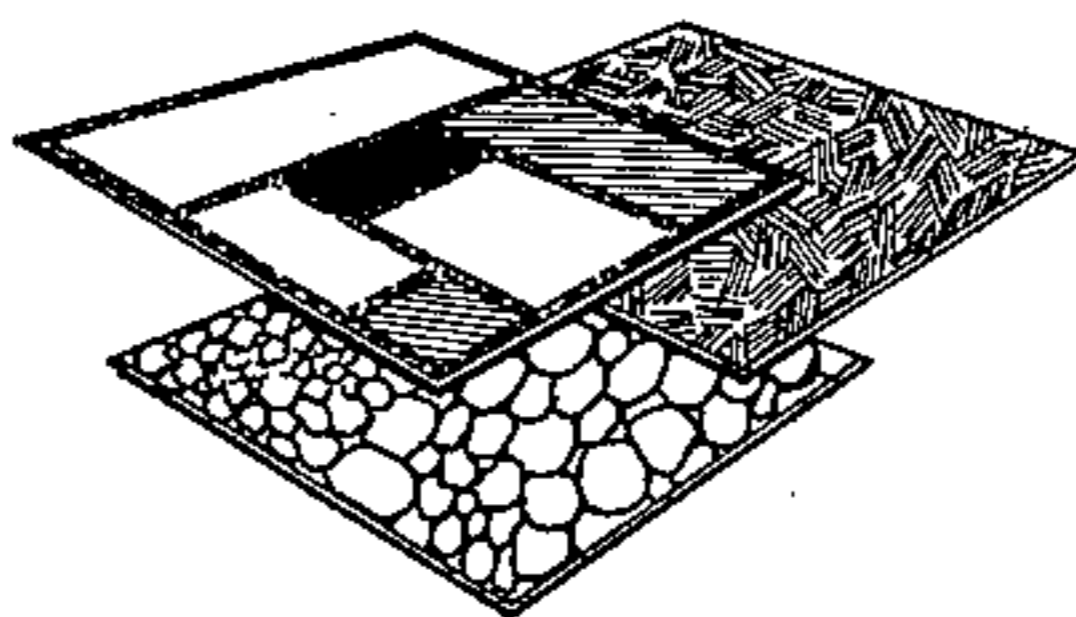
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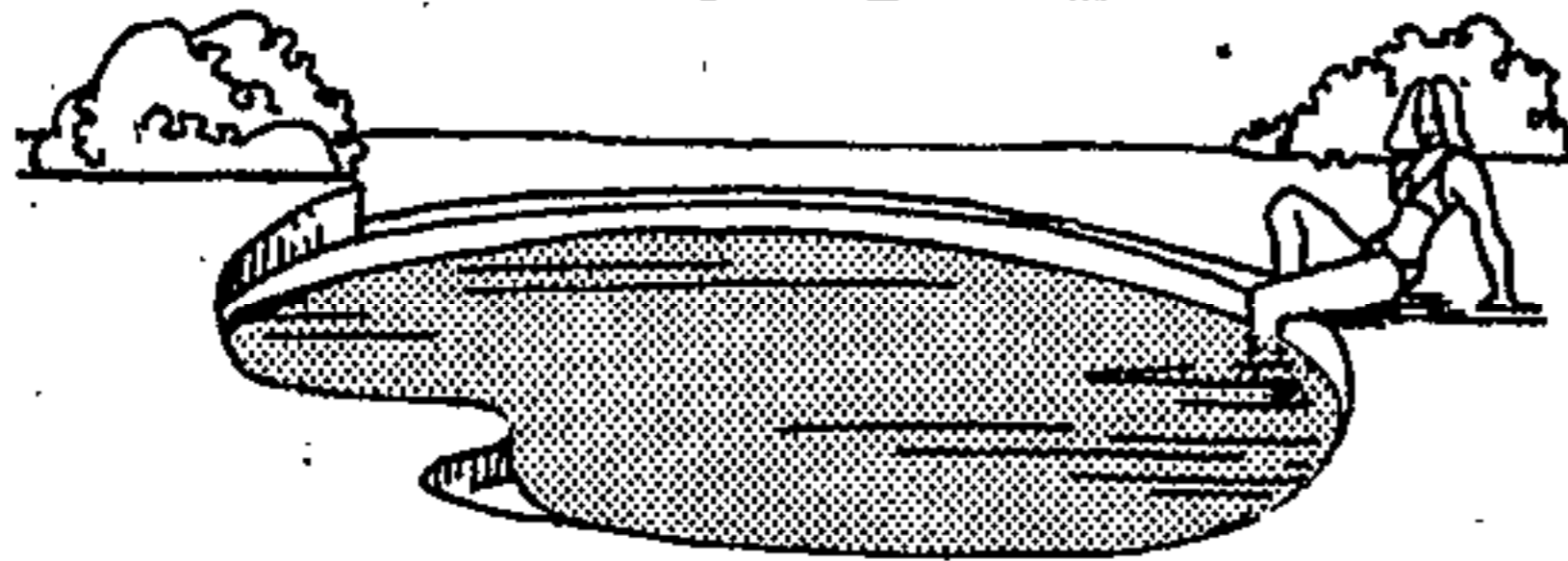


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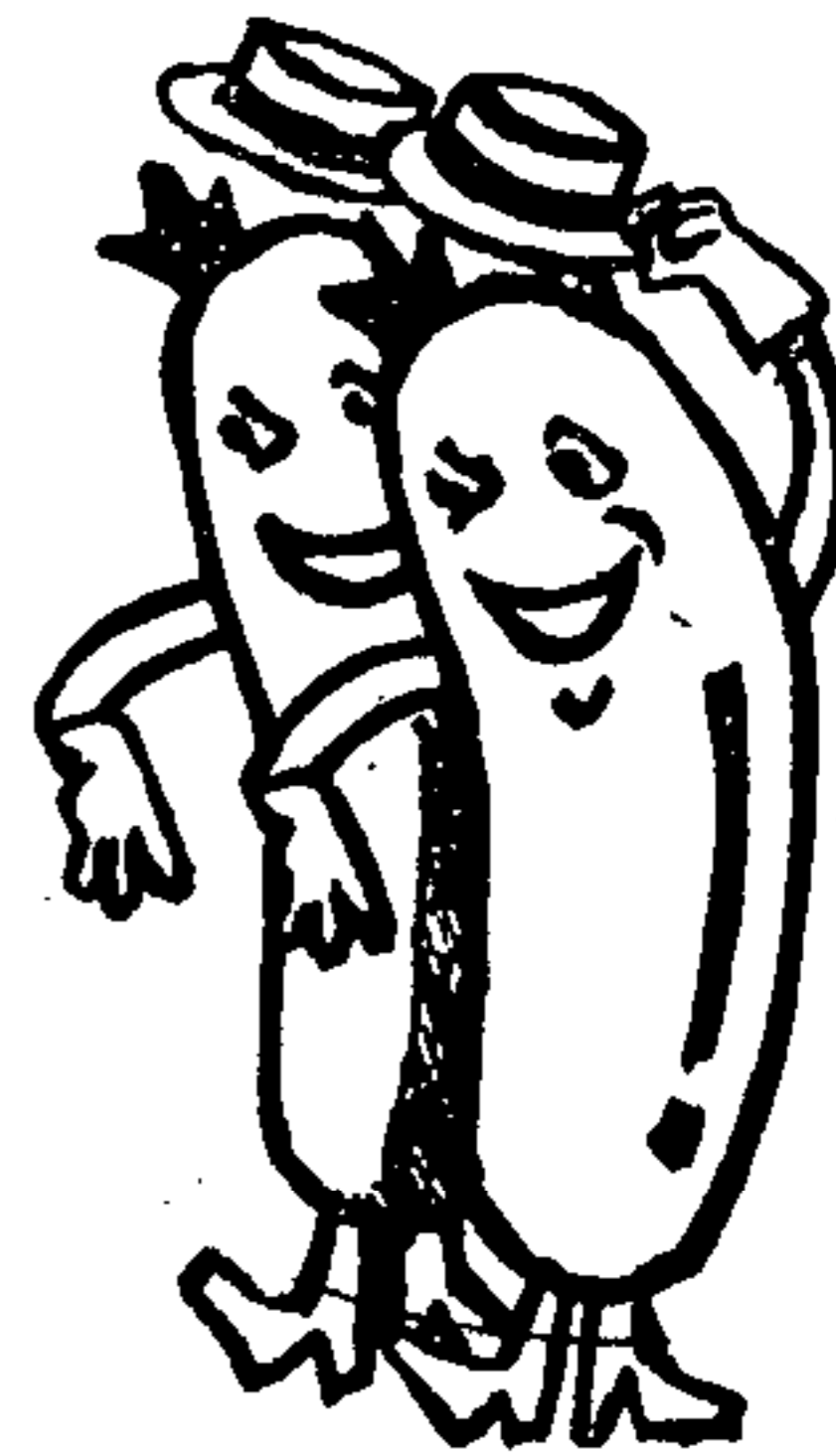
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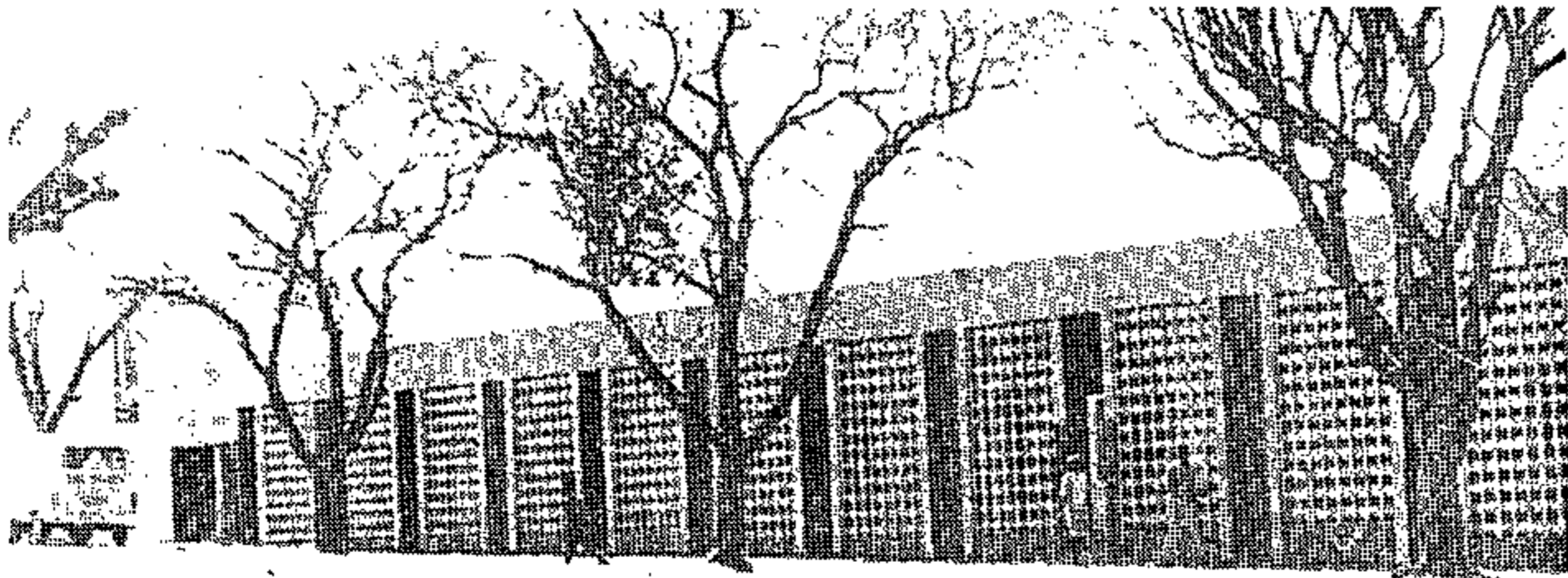
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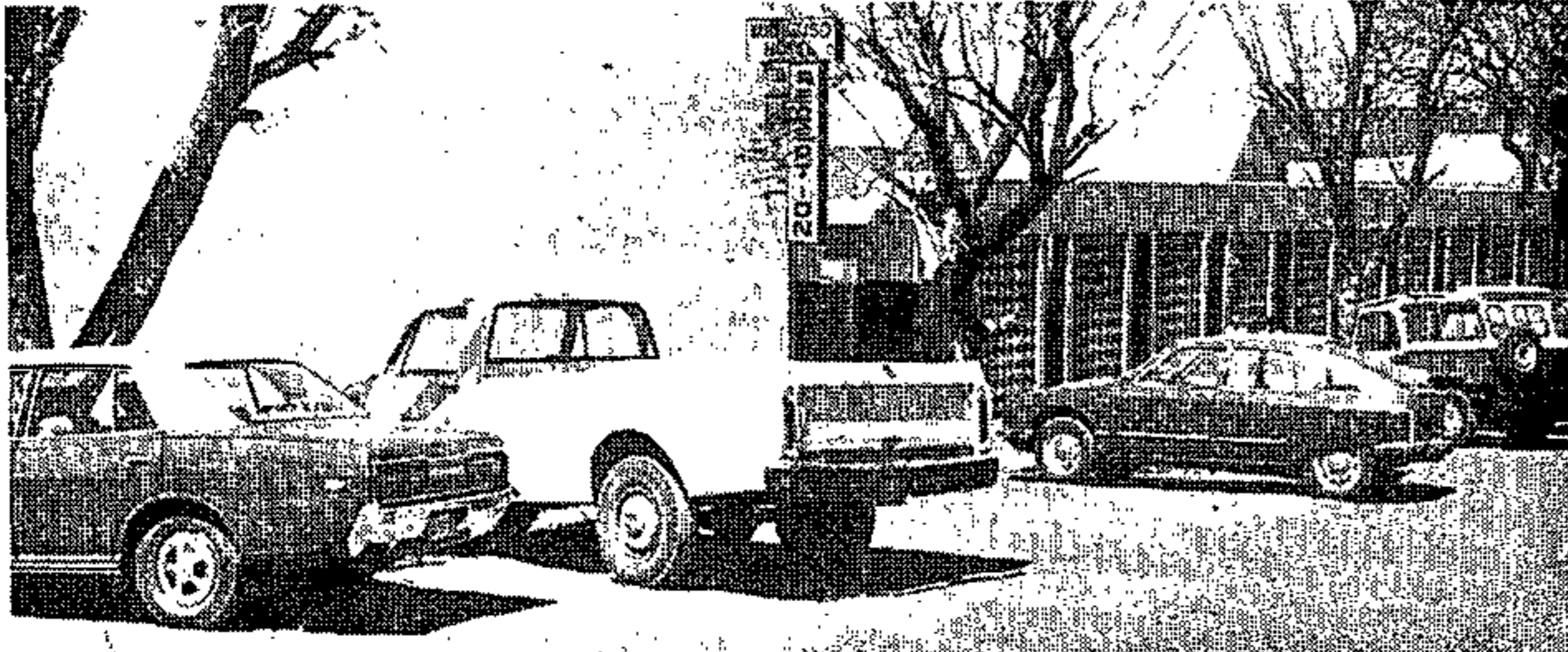
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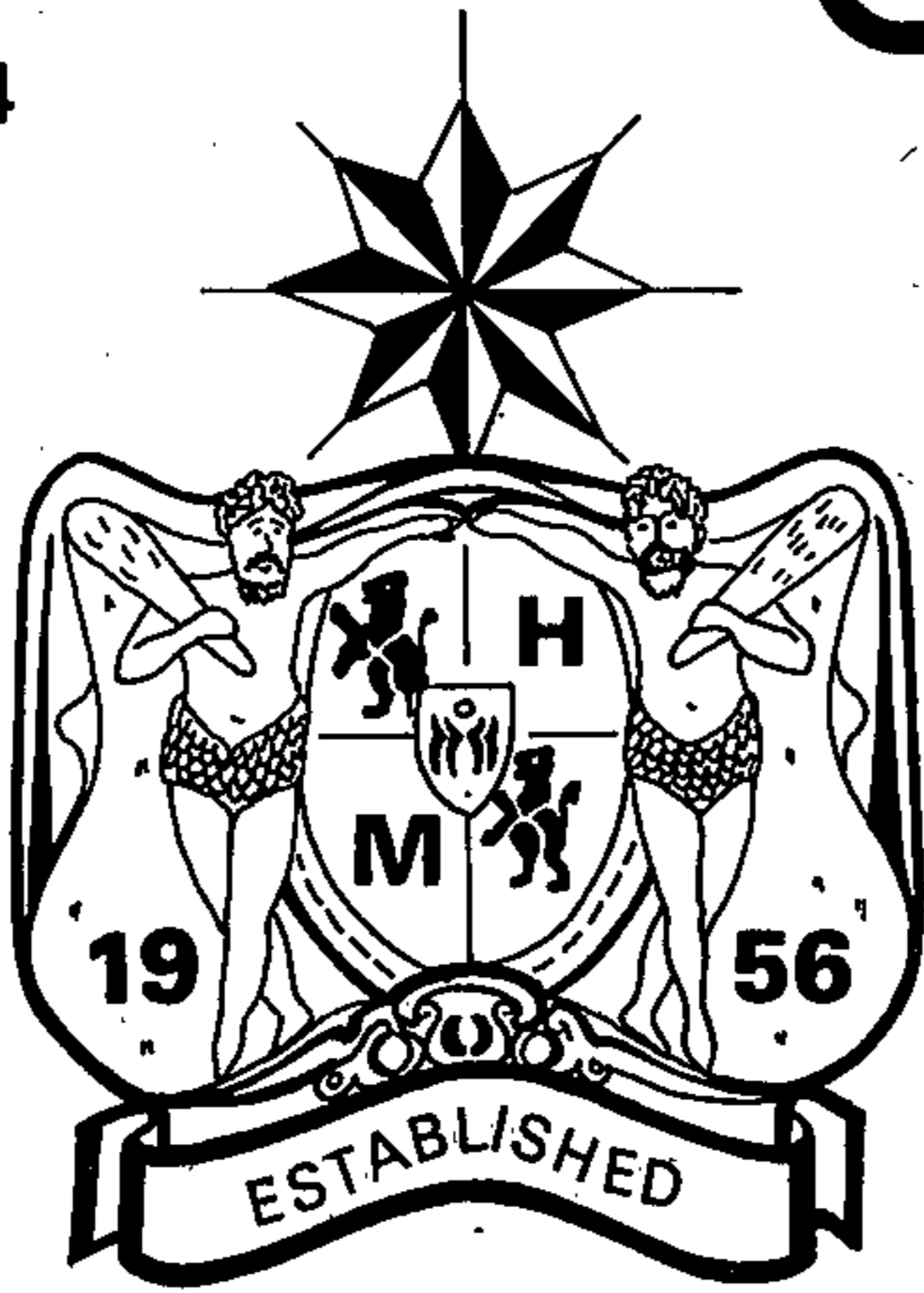


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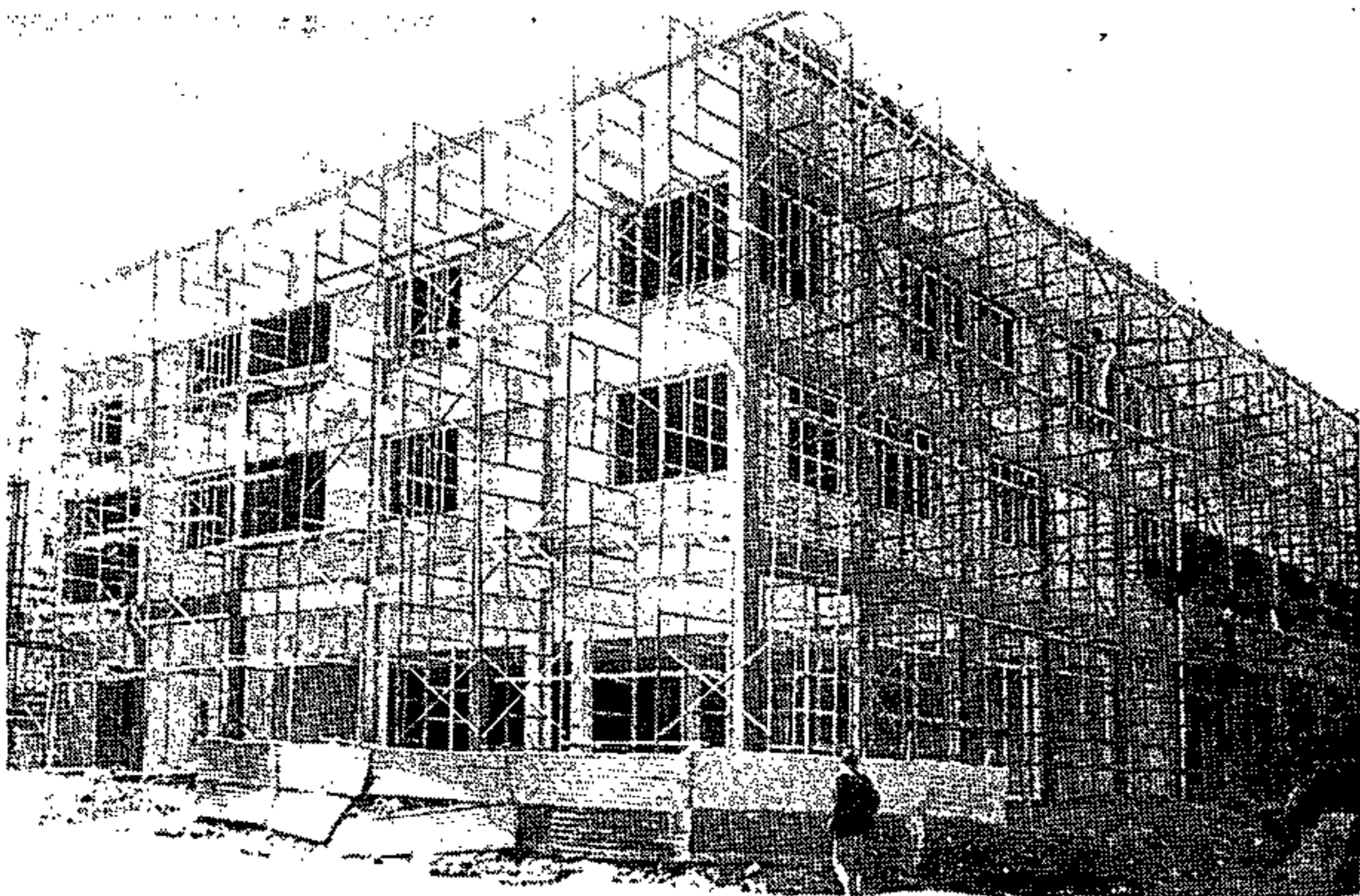
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Stemming tides of illness

From Page 27

(Place of Health), Kwazondle Upile (Nourish to be healthy).

With a financial subsidy from the Government, an outstanding contribution is made in the field of care of the handicapped by the Catholic foundation at Ikwezi Lokusa (Morning Star) School for Cerebral Palsied Children, and the Dutch Reformed Church foundation at Efata School for the Blind and Deaf, both in Umtata. On the western border at Ilinge is a handicraft centre for the physically handicapped.

Transkei seeks to base its expanded health care programme on a strong core of doctors and nurses. More than 25 per cent of the nursing strength of over 4 100 are fully trained (State-registered) nurses.

In addition, 288 post-graduate qualifications are held and 83 nurses are at present undertaking external post-graduate courses.

Transkei doctors, while heavily committed in specialist and hospital spheres, have also been in the forefront of the profession's re-evaluation of its role in primary and community health care.

This applies to both Government medical officers, of whom there are now 66, and private medical practitioners (80). A positive policy of finding a permanent and comprehensive role for the private sector in assisting government health services is being pursued.

The current budget of the Department of Health and Welfare is R30 million or about R15 per head of the population per annum. This does not reflect capital spending on buildings and transport.

However, the Department of Health, led by the Honourable the Minister of Health, the Rev G. T. Vika, and directed by the Secretary, Dr C. L. Bikitsha, believe that their greatest resource in not only stemming the tides of illness, but promoting the positive health of every citizen, is the human resources of the community of people itself, professionals and workers.

Thus, for workers, training is a priority. For doctors of the future a national medical school and hospital is under way. There are already seven nursing schools for the diploma in general nursing, six for the diploma in midwifery and ten schools for enrolled nurses.

Emphasis is laid on in-service training opportunities and Transkei has played a pioneer part in establishing its own community health-orientated training courses for registered (clinic) nurses.

The Department is exploring the establishment of a faculty of health sciences under the auspices of the University of Transkei, where it is proposed to train, at each appropriate level, the variety of health professionals and administrators which its services require.

Decentralisation of initiative and responsibility and the opportunity for community participation are important features of the organisation of the health services.

This is reflected in the part played by area health boards, with their membership of local government officials, tribal authorities and local leaders.

Over and above the continued professional and technical links across its own borders, Transkei is negotiating a ten-year programme of overseas aid for the physical development of 300 clinics and five new and upgraded hospitals.

An overall national development plan is essential

The policy of the Transkei Government on the development of industry in Transkei is set out in a white paper published recently in Umtata.

A general outline of the policy is:

"The Government attaches great importance to a high but balanced rate of economic progress for Transkei in order to ensure in this manner that sufficient employment opportunities are created for the growing population and that living standards improve progressively.

"In the development of the economy of Transkei the manufacturing industries will have to provide the driving force for the economic development of Transkei.

"The Government aims to achieve a rate of development which would create employment opportunities for all sectors of the population.

"Industrial development in Transkei, as all over the world, depends on the availability of entrepreneurs and invest-

ment of capital. It is therefore Government policy to attract the necessary entrepreneurs and capital to Transkei.

"The Transkei Government will endeavour to make possible the maximum utilisation of Transkeian manpower and resources which in turn will result in a high growth of the national income.

"Encouragement of relatively labour intensive industries to establish in Transkei will be a priority in order to achieve the highest employment, at least investment per job opportunity. Capital intensive industries needed for a balanced industrial growth will, however, also be encouraged.

"Industries dependent on raw materials which are not available in Transkei in sufficient quantity, price or quantity will be assisted to obtain the necessary permits and transport facilities.

"Training and employment of Transkeians in all spheres, categories or jobs

will be required.

"Wage rates in Transkei industrial areas will be no less favourable than those applicable in similar metropolitan areas in other neighbouring countries of Transkei.

"It is the policy of the Government that development growth points will be proclaimed for major industrial development, but special development of other areas will also be considered where necessary.

"Matters pertaining to the acquisition of property and other assets in Transkei by non-Transkeians are explained with the main principle in mind that non-Transkeians can acquire certain property privileges subject to a positive contribution to the economy of Transkei.

"In order to streamline and expedite all matters connected with the industrial development and

cost housing for key personnel, tax deductible concessions to the value of 50 per cent of wages for seven years and 30 per cent of the cost of machines over three years.

"Other incentives include price preferences on Government tenders; and railage rebates of 40 per cent for products produced in Transkei. Electricity subsidies, export incentives and assistance in training schemes at factories are also given.

"Details can be obtained from the Transkei Government Department of Commerce, Industries and Tourism in Umtata or the Transkei Development Corporation, also in Umtata."

The major portion of industrial development rests on the shoulders of the Transkei Development Corporation. Industrial development is undertaken at the major growth

The emphasis is on wood processing as Transkei is particularly rich in forests; food processing in the form of milling; and textile industries as the following breakdown of established industry by 1977 shows under headings percentage turnover, total investment and jobs:

Foodstuffs	45.6	10.2	7.3
Textile	25.4	53.5	46.3
Leather, Footwear	0.4	1.7	3.5
Wood, Wood Prods.			
Furniture	20.0	17.7	34.5
Printing, Paper, Publishing	0.3	0.5	0.1
Indus Chems, Pharmaceutical	1.3	7.5	0.2
Iron, Steel, Motors, Metal Prods.	5.0	6.8	5.2
Building, Const, Mining, Elec.	2.0	2.1	2.9
Total percentage for all	100.0	100.0	100.0

Over 40 agency industries have been established in the eight years since completion of the building for

work on the South African and overseas markets. The major products exported to overseas

INDUSTRIAL PERSPECTIVES

reduce as much as possible Government administrative delay, the Transkei Industries Board, on which several departments are represented, has been formed.

"The Government considers an overall national development plan as essential for co-ordinated development in Transkei. Within this national development plan industrial development will feature as one of the major considerations of the Planning Board, consisting of all responsible bodies.

"The Transkei Industries Board decides on incentives applicable to attract agent industries to Transkei, which will bring know-how and capital to Transkei. Such incentives are 3.5 per cent interest on loan, 6.5 per cent rental on factory building costs, low

points at Zitulele and Ibeka at Butterworth and Vulindlela Heights and Zamkulungisa at Umtata.

These growth points have total land of 1 050 ha of which 110 ha has been occupied, and sites with rail-siding facilities are available at both the Umtata and Butterworth industrial sites.

The growth points have facilities comparable to those obtainable in developed countries. Treated municipal water, modern sewerage disposal, tarred roads and rail facilities are offered.

Umtata operates an automatic telephone system and Butterworth will be on an automatic telephone exchange system early next year.

A characteristic of industrial development in Transkei is the wide range of industries established.

the first agent industry, Transkei Textiles and Plastics at Butterworth in 1971. The total investment in industry in Transkei is over R100 million with TDC investments of R51 million. Over 14 000 job opportunities have been created. A further investment of R20 million has been approved by the TDC.

Another marked feature of industries already established is that almost one-third of these industries have embarked on their first and some even their second and third expansion schemes.

This shows that industries have proved the viability of establishing in Transkei and that the few industries that could not make the grade, cannot ascribe their failure to conditions in Transkei.

The impression one has

countries are quality yarns, trout flies, household textile materials, wood products from lumber to furniture, tartaric and maleic acid, and food and medicinal products from seaweed viz. agar-agar and seaweed meal blends.

It is interesting to note that eight industries have investments by overseas industrialists from Italy, Germany, Britain and the United States.

Factories at present being completed are:

O.T.H. Beier shoe factory at Ibeka, Butterworth
Ohlsson's Cape Breweries at Ibeka, Butterworth

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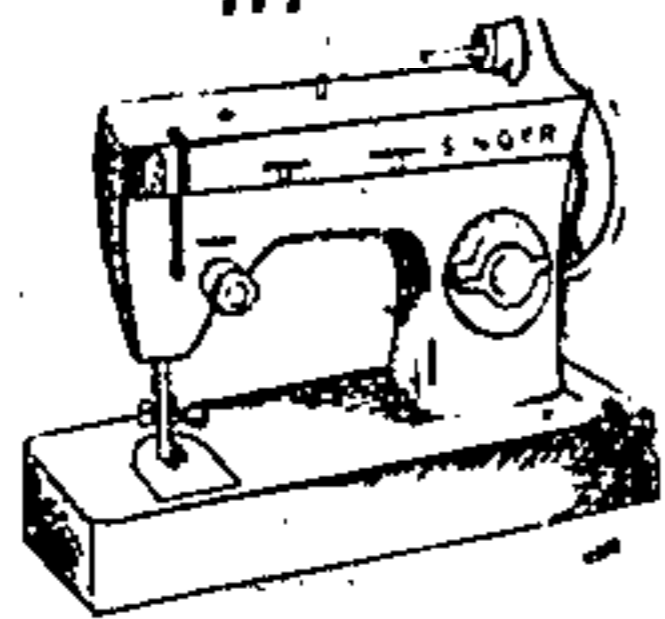
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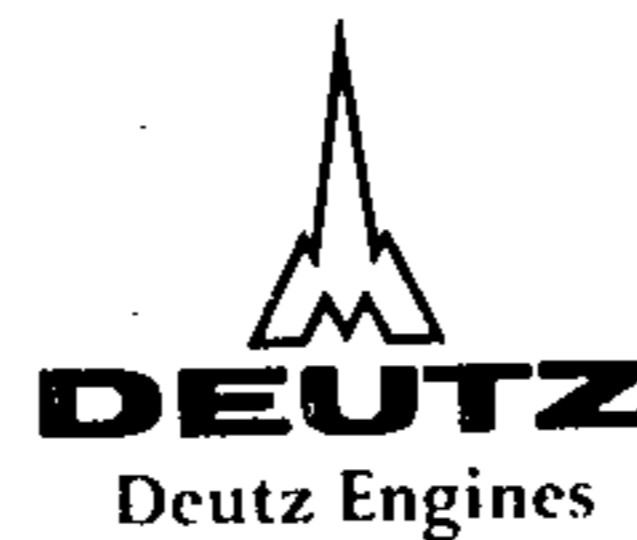
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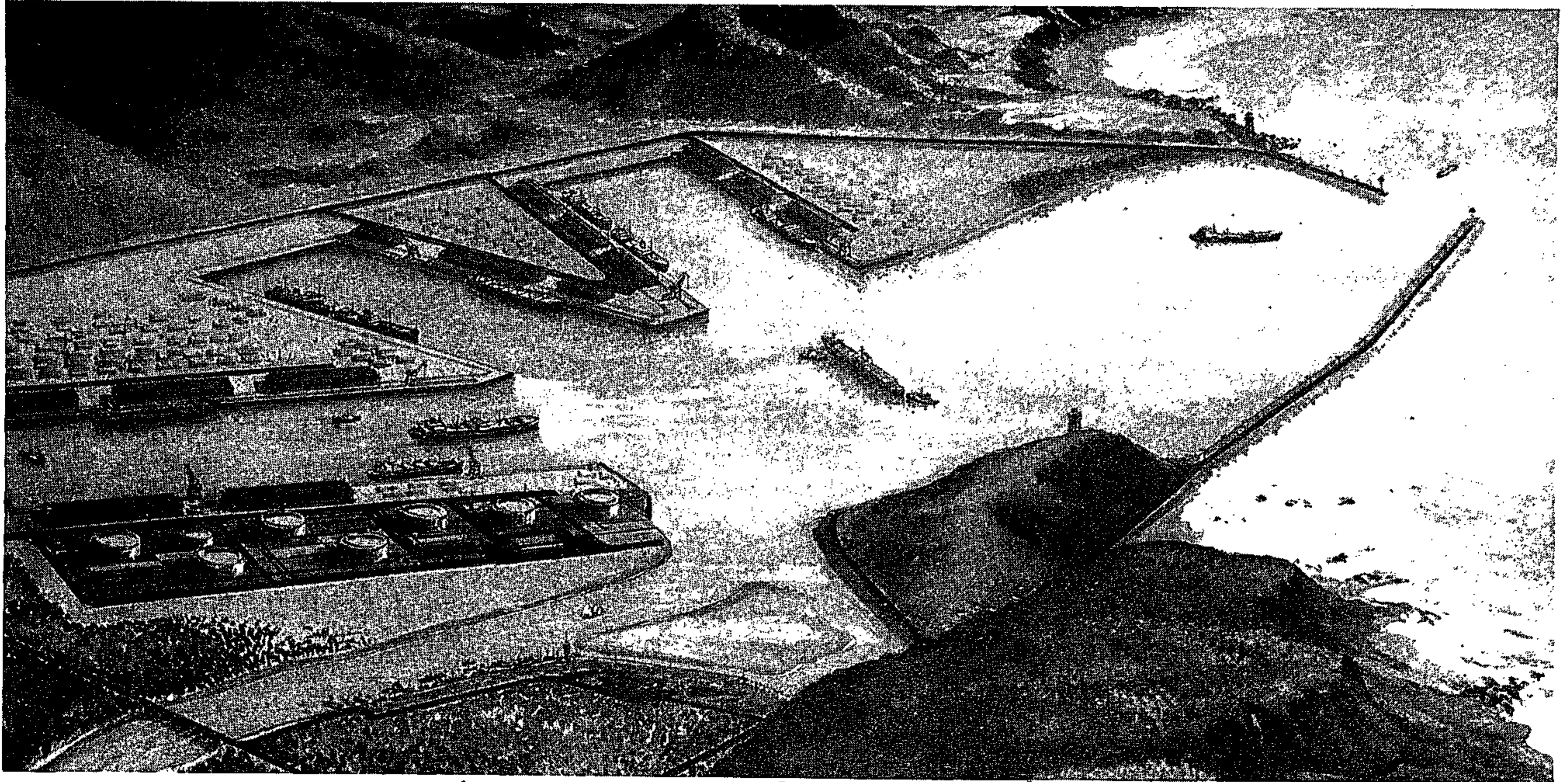
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An artist's impression of Transkei's new harbour

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The Transkei is determined to build its own harbour and the site chosen is at Mngazana some 20 km South of Port St Johns.

Announcing the free harbour project earlier this year, the Minister of Finance, Mr Tsepo Letlaka, said:

"We have agreed, together with a financial and professional consortium, to launch an international company with a subscribed capital of R10 million.

"The Government will subscribe 50 per cent of the shares and nominate 50 per cent of the directors of the board.

"The financial commitment of Transkei is thus limited to R5 million, half of which will be liquidated by the cession of 128 sq km in the harbour area, and the balance of R2,5 million will be paid in cash over a period of five years."

Since the announcement was made seven months ago, a gash along the hills near Mngazana indicates graders have cut a road to provide access to the river mouth and preliminary surveys in the area are under way.

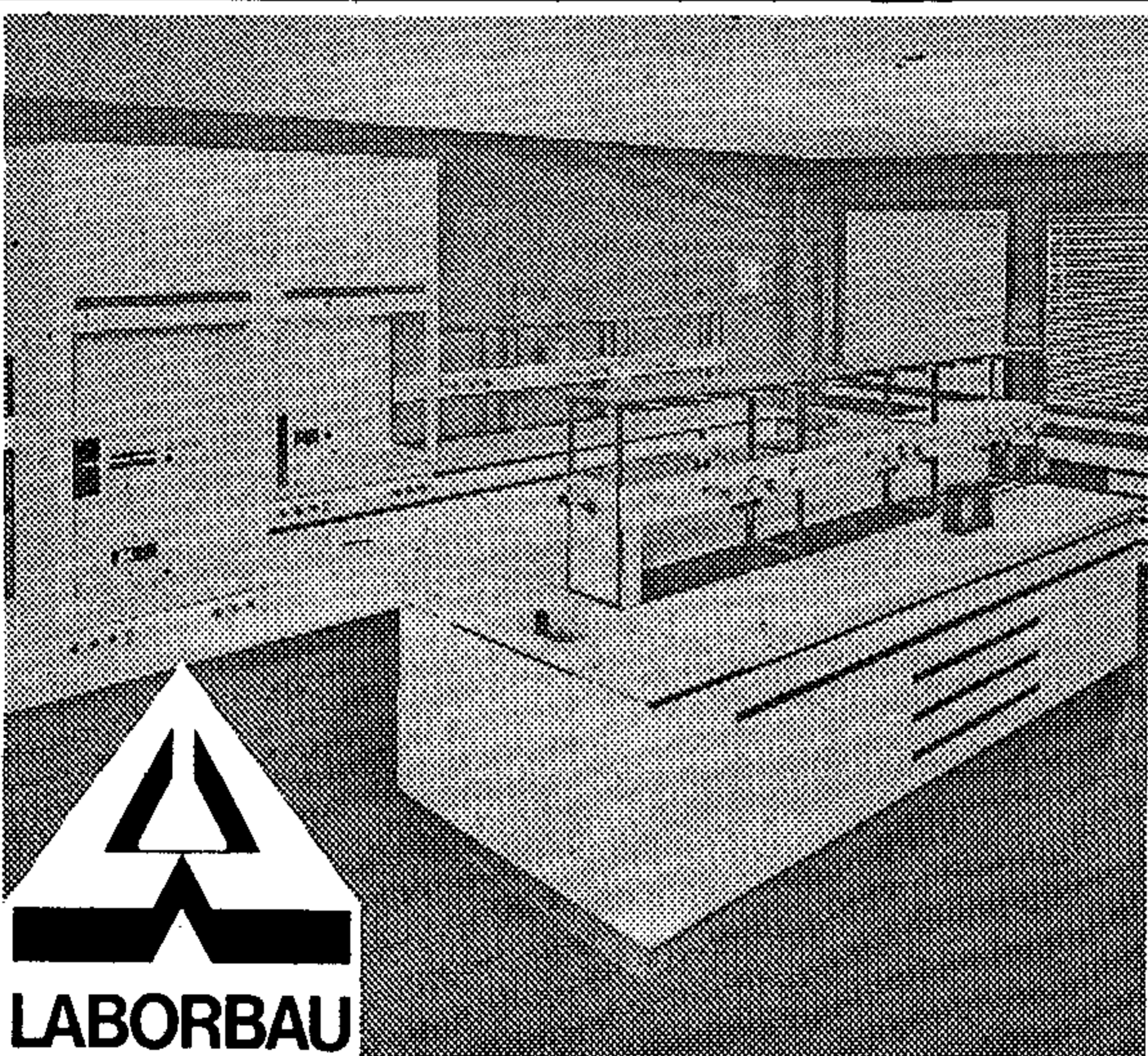
A recent feature in the first edition of Voice of Transkei, which is partly owned by the Transkei Government, informs readers that the site at Mngazana was selected "as the most suitable and least expensive of all the proposed sites."

The company established to build the harbour and develop the surrounding area is called Port of Republic of Transkei. Apart from building the harbour, the company's objective is to develop free commercial and industrial zones and a residential zone along the Umgazi River.

According to one of the

company officials, the project has created substantial interest overseas in financial and industrial circles and several industries, including American, English, French, Italian and Spanish, have indicated an interest in establishing subsidiaries in the area. Railway and airport facilities are also envisaged.

The free zone will give non-Transkeians opportunities to own land in the area and industrialists the opportunity to establish businesses and factories unhampered by currency regulations and customs tariffs.



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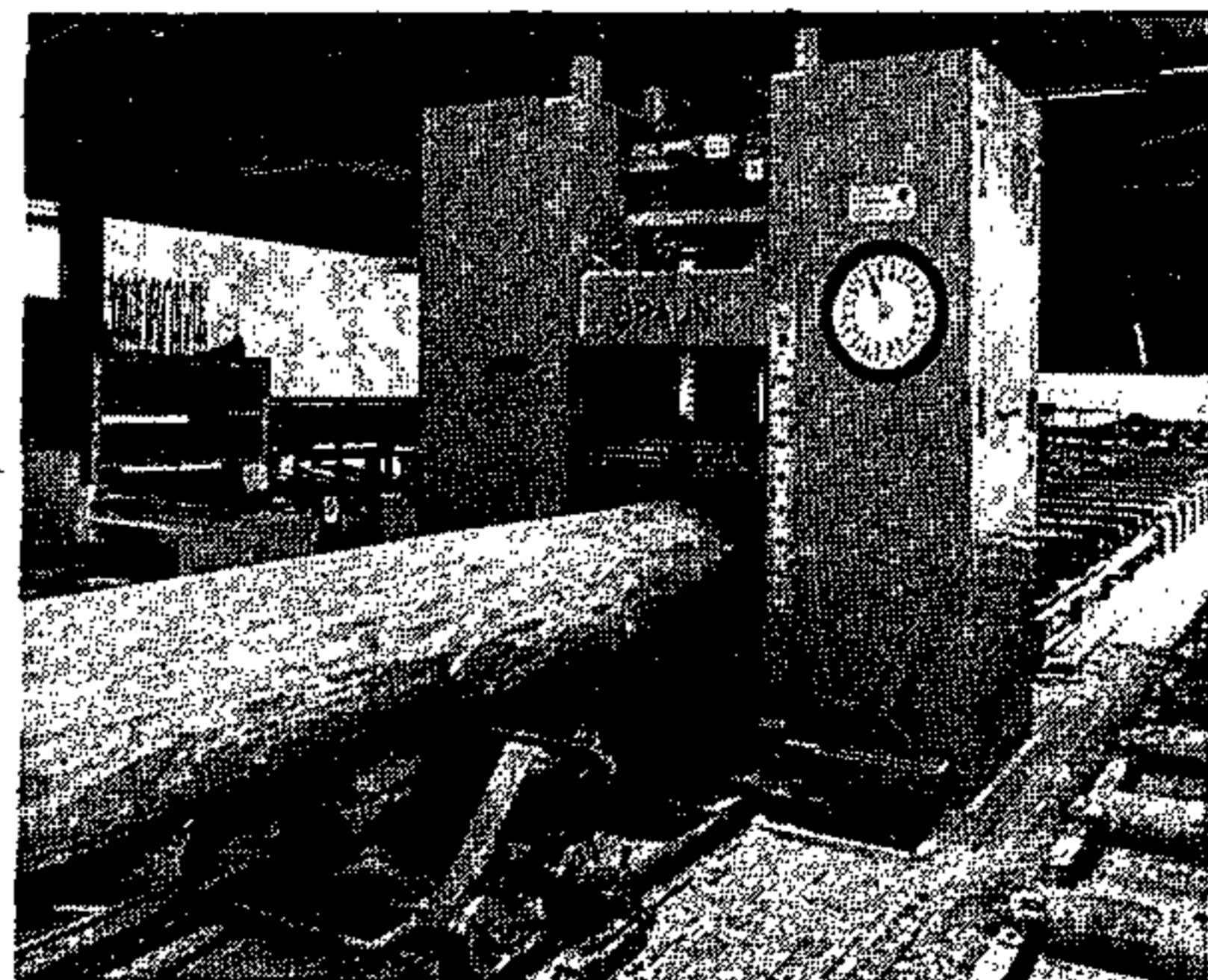
We take this opportunity of congratulating the **TRANSKEI** on its **SECOND YEAR OF INDEPENDENCE**



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**CONGRATULATIONS
TO THE PEOPLE OF
TRANSKEI
ON THEIR
SECOND ANNIVERSARY**

Striking a light in Transkei

It was early in 1971 that Mr Franko Maritz, then managing director of the Transkei Development Corporation, persuaded Mr Cecil Kessler, managing director of Chet, to establish its match factory at Butterworth.

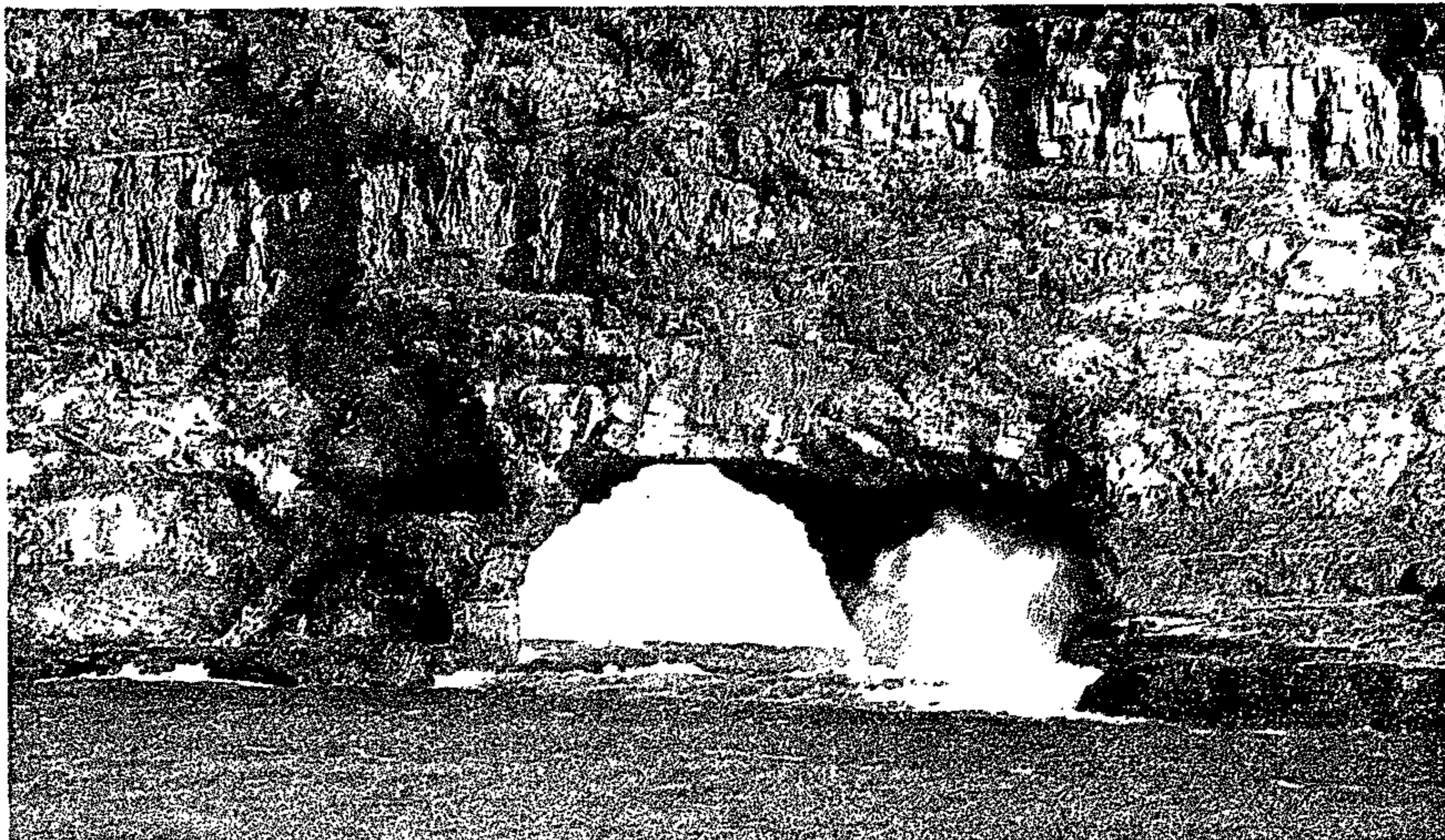
Despite an inadequate infrastructure — poor roads, lack of water and the supply of electricity from generators — the factory started production in 1972.

A training programme for Transkeians as well as a planned, nutritious feeding scheme assisted in the development of what today is a very efficient staff exceeding 300.

operations shortly after it opened. Chet, together with a West German consortium and the Transkei Development Corporation, will reopen this factory and should be producing bloc board and plywood before the end of this year.

Further expansion of this factory, as well as the development of other industries utilising timber, will ensure a total use of forest products inside Transkei.

A large number of job opportunities will be created and at the same time foreign exchange earnings could reach considerable proportions.



The spectacular Hole-in-the-Wall

Undoubtedly Transkei's best known, most photographed, most spectacular natural rock formation — Hole-in-the-Wall at Coffee Bay. If you're visiting Transkei, make it a must on your itinerary.

Slide courtesy Wild Coast Tours



MR CECIL KESSLER, Chet's MD

Contact between management and staff is maintained through a works committee and at no time in its development has Chet experienced labour difficulties.

A scale of pay equal to that of other metropolitan areas in South Africa, together with generous incentive bonuses, has ensured a high level of productive efficiency and, at the same time, has considerably improved the quality of life of Chet personnel.

Chet's board of directors has approved a bursary plan which will enable two young Transkeians periodically to obtain higher education and the Chet Tigers — our own football team — competes in the Transkei league.

Once having established its position in the match market, Chet investigated other areas of manufacture into which it could expand.

One of the major resources of Transkei is timber. Chet's management was convinced that this resource was not being exploited to the maximum advantage of Transkei.

It was obvious that rather than merely saw and sell timber, a considerable number of job opportunities could be created if the timber was fabricated further in Transkei.

With this in mind Chet decided to enter the timber derivative industry.

After a careful survey of the local and export markets, a number of small section wood products which were either imported or for which both a good local and export market existed, were selected.

At this time, in addition to its daily production of some 700 000 boxes of matches containing approximately 31 million matches, Chet manufactures one million lollipop sticks, 900 000 clothes pegs and some 1½ million toothpicks each day.

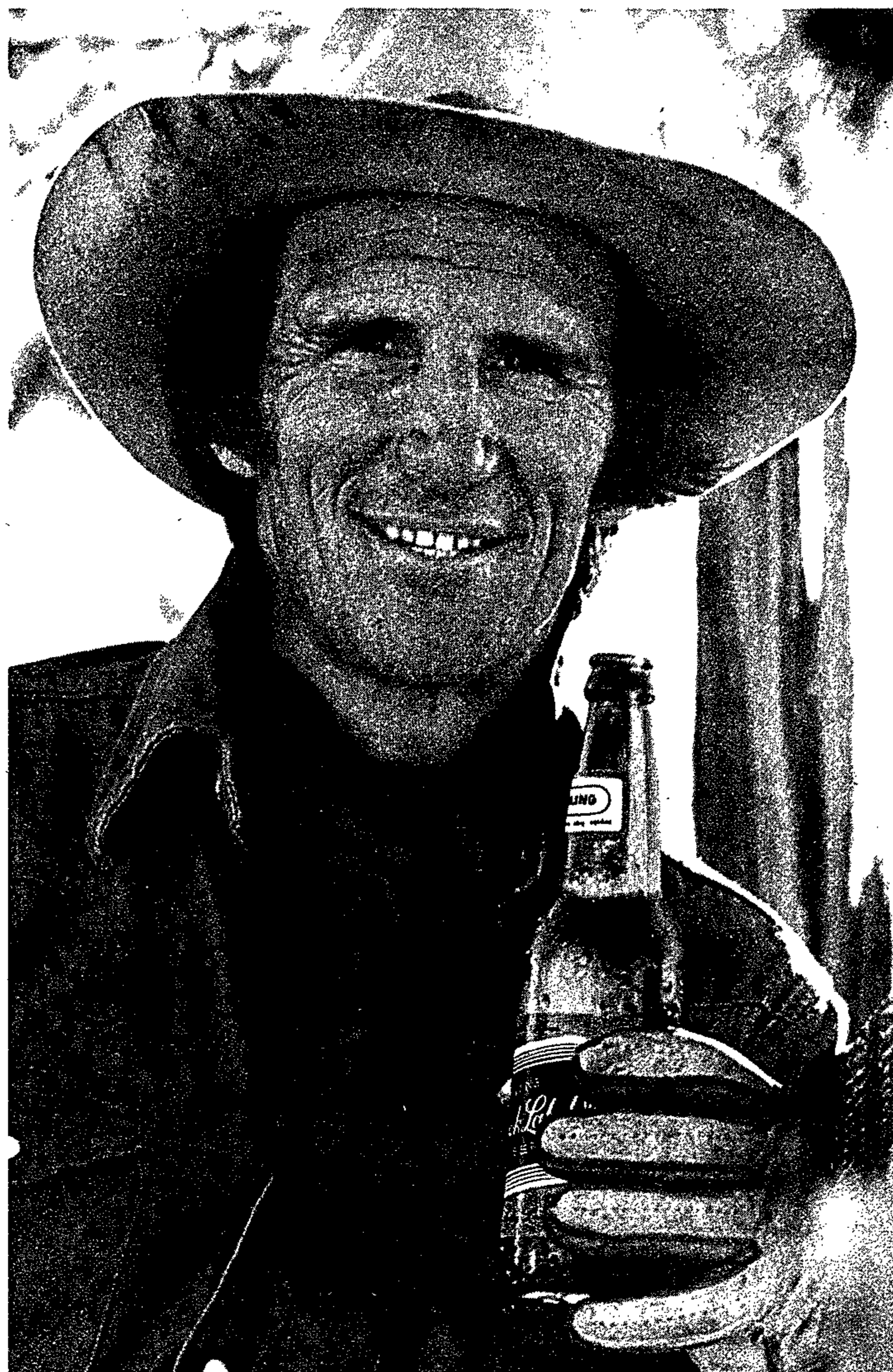
A further three production lines producing products of this nature are planned to start production next year.

A factory which traded under the name of Stuttkor stopped



Mustang Breakaway — Mojave Country, California.

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GO FOR THE MAN'S BRAND.

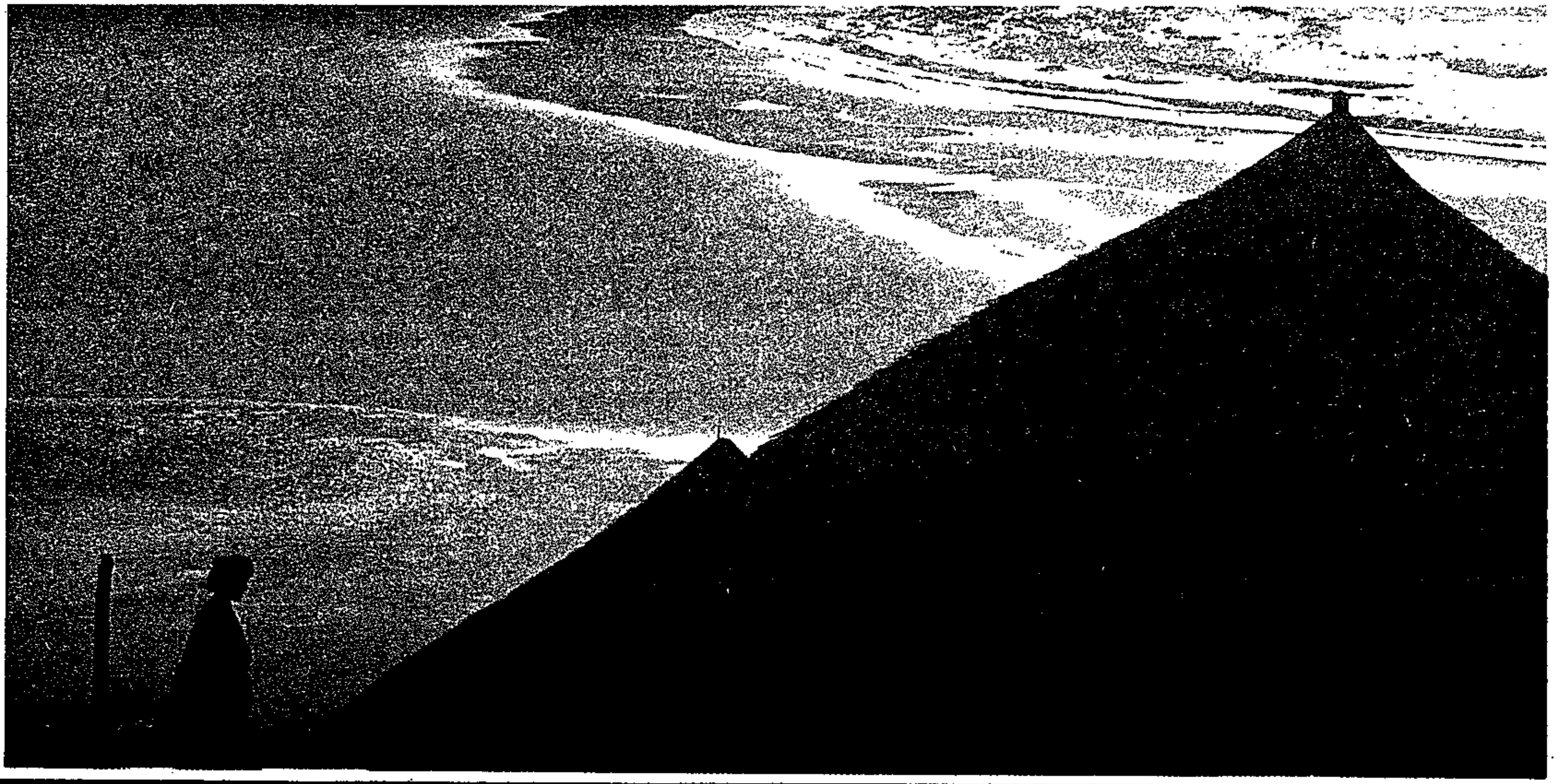


AMERICA'S LUSTY, LIVELY BEER.

Start of a day heralds start of a new year

As this supplement marks the dawning of the third year of Transkei independence, so this magnificent slide reflects the dawning of the day. This silhouette at sunrise captures much of what is so picturesque about Transkei — broad stretch of beach; gentle wavelets slapping on the sand; the Xhosa mother at peace in a serene environment; the traditional Xhosa hut that has a distinctive charm all of its own.

Slide courtesy of Wild Coast Tours



DEEP TOASTED FOR REAL AMERICAN FLAVOR.

Hunter is the new one.

MADE IN SOUTH AFRICA TO THE AMERICAN TOASTING PROCESS.

Progress pleases Matanzima

By Barry Streek

UMTATA — Transkei has made friends with many states throughout the world in spite of its non-recognition, the country's Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said yesterday.

In an exclusive interview on the eve of Transkei's second anniversary of independence, Chief Matanzima said he was "very happy" at the progress his country had made during those two years.

Asked if the states friendly to Transkei included some from Africa, Chief Matanzima said

"They are from everywhere".

Although he could give no indication as to when Transkei would be recognised — "I haven't got the barometer" — he felt the position was "comfortable."

"In any event as long as we have economic development which is basic for the future of any state, the question of non-recognition is secondary.

"Obviously we would like to be recognised by other states but independence is our own and no one has to prescribe how or when we are to become independent", he said.

He wished the world had come to Transkei for the celebrations to prove to themselves what his country's case was for recognition.

"But unfortunately the people who accuse Transkei of being underdeveloped and non-viable are scared to come and see for themselves.

"We will show them," Chief Matanzima said confidently.

He also said that all states would be able to use Transkei's harbour when it was constructed.

He dismissed suggestions in the South African press that the harbour was not viable. "I

think the Transkei harbour might be a threat to certain harbours in South Africa and that is why all these threats of propaganda are made against us.

Asked if there was any improvement in this country's relations with Lesotho, Chief Matanzima said that in spite of differences expressed through the medium of the press between him and Chief Leabua Jonathan, they had never met and there was no ill-feeling between them.

Turning to his own country, he said: "I feel very happy at the progress during the two years of

our independence.

"Progress is imminent in all respects. The people in the street, industrial development, farming, roads, and many other things.

"The new university is springing up and that is a mark of our development.

"Umtata, the capital of Transkei has changed.

"There are many industrialists eager to come in but we are not able to cope with the supply of those who want to come

"Many non-Transkei citizens, particularly from abroad, are keen to come to Transkei and are able to assist in this



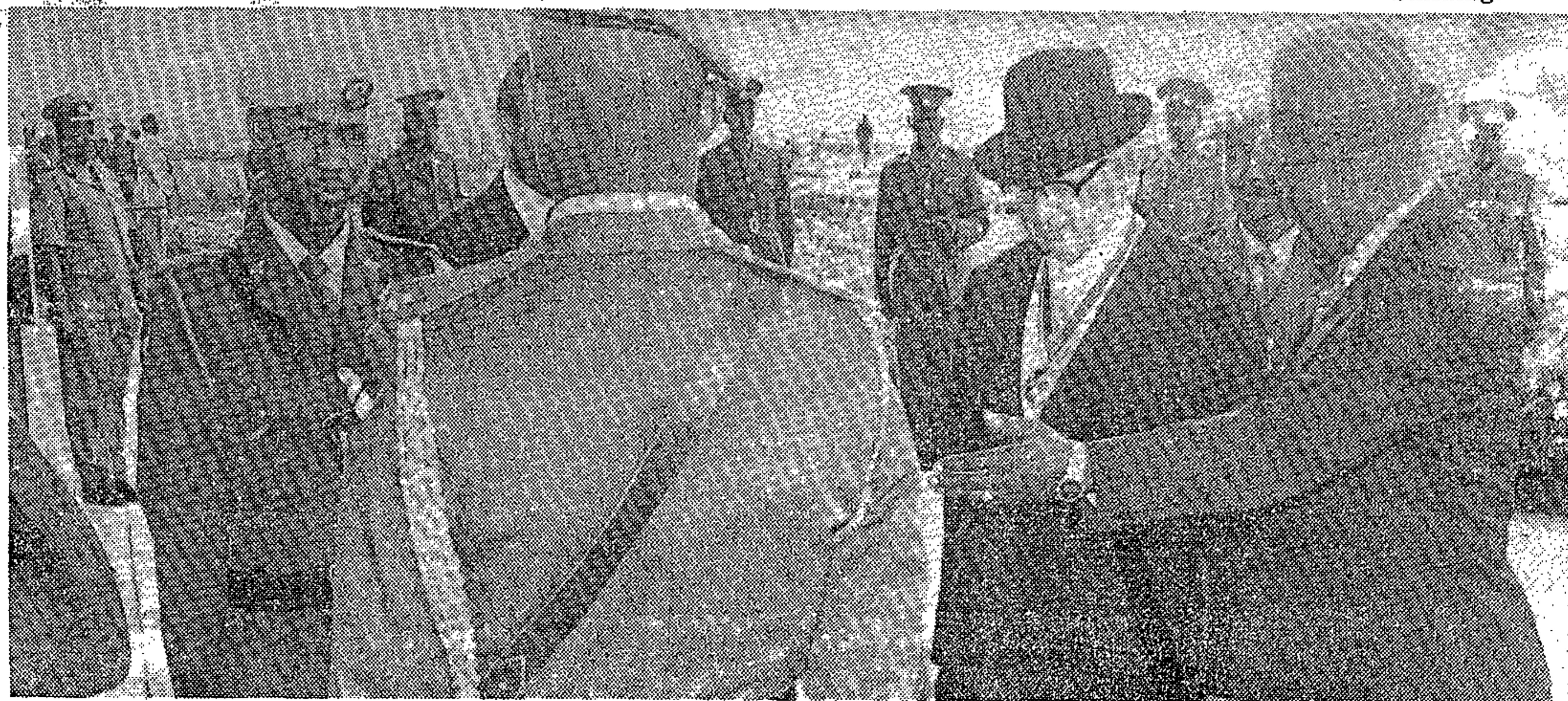
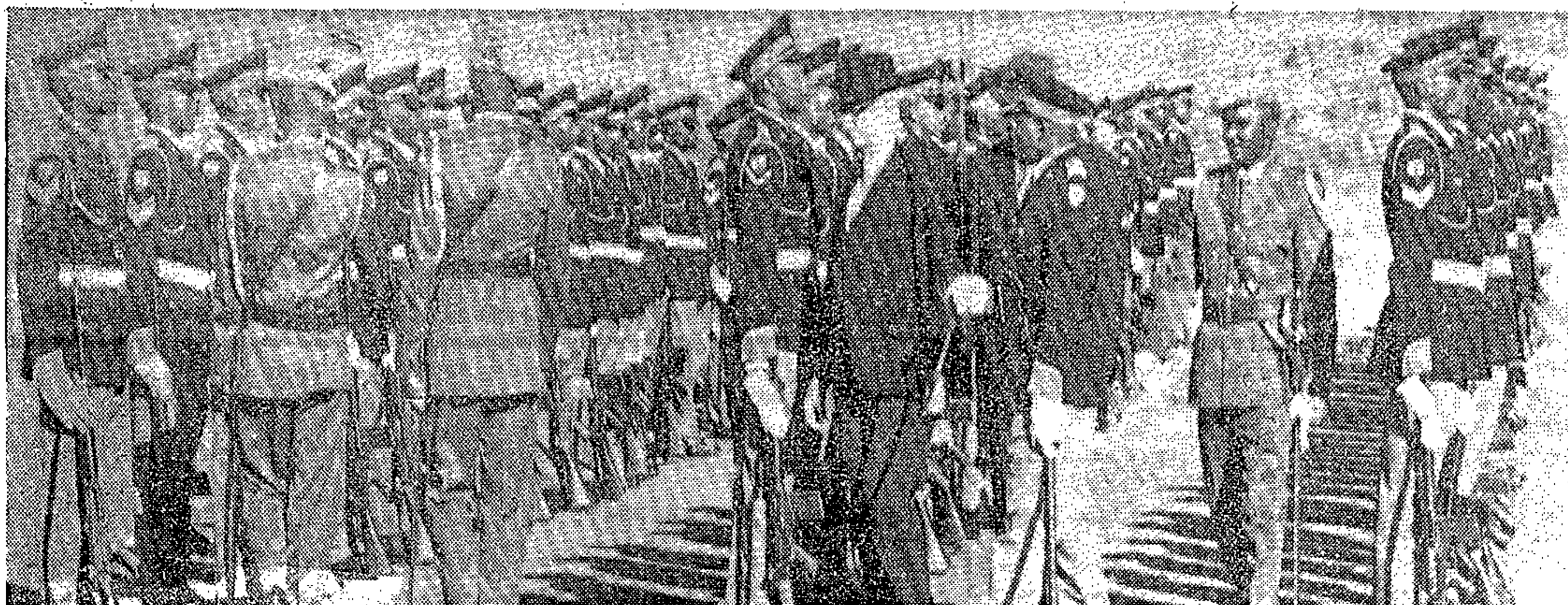
CHIEF KAISER MATANZIMA in his office yesterday.

development," he said.

Throughout the interview, Chief Matanzima was relaxed and confident as he discussed his country's future after two years as Head of Government in the independent state — certainly he is not downhearted about the lack of recognition of his country and he is highly positive about the future.

LEFT: The President of the South African Senate, Sen Marais Viljoen, inspects the First Transkei Battalion when he arrived at K. D. Matanzima Airport, Umtata, yesterday afternoon.

BELOW: The Deputy Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, shows Sen Viljoen into the airport building.



Chief Kaiser: land can heal rift with SA

21/10/78
103

UMTATA — Diplomatic links between Transkei and South Africa will not be restored — unless East Griqualand is transferred to Transkei.

This condition for renewed links between the two countries was explicitly laid down by Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief Matanzima, at a press conference here yesterday.

"They should return our land," he said.

At the same time, he revealed other major differences with the South African Government, particularly over the position of Xhosa-speaking people in the Republic, and these provided more reasons why a resumption in diplomatic relations is highly unlikely.

In taking his tough stand, Chief Matanzima dismissed speculation that

the presence of the President of the Senate, Senator Marais Viljoen, at the independence celebration was an indication that the ties between the two countries would be improved in the near future.

He said it was up to the South African Government to take the necessary action for it to be possible to restore diplomatic links.

"The ball is in the South African court. It depends on them. They know the reason for the break in diplomatic relations.

"This took place when they took our land and transferred it to Natal. We regarded that as fraudulent.

"If it had remained in the Cape we would have negotiated peacefully, but we regarded it as a provocation," he said.

Asked if the presence of Senator Viljoen did not indicate a change, Chief Matanzima replied: "We have never hardened relations.

"We were clear and precise on our relations. We have relations with South Africa on other issues."

He said Transkei did not expect many of the people who had left the country to go work on the farms and mines to return because they had lost their links with Transkei.

"They cease to be Transkeians. They are Republican citizens and they have relinquished all ties," he said.

However, because they were blood relations of the people in his country, his government had to be sympathetic towards them.

But he had "never accepted the resettlement of Transkeians back from South Africa" unless they had clear links with a particular area where they had a home or where the headman was prepared to allocate them a kraal.

Chief Matanzima conceded that this meant "there is a conflict in the interpretation of our statutes" between his government and the South African Government which believed that all Xhosa-speaking people were Transkeians.

Besides this conflict, Chief Matanzima also attacked South African race policies.

He believed that the new constitutional deal would lead to "endless troubles" because black people had been excluded from it and he called for a national convention of all races to work out a peaceful solution, as had been done in Rhodesia.

— PC

We're recognised says Matanzima

UMTATA — Transkei had achieved effective international recognition throughout the world by the acceptance of its passports, its Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said yesterday.

"I can assure you that Transkeian documents are accepted internationally.

"We have travelled freely in Britain, the United States, France and Switzerland," he said at a press conference here.

Transkeian passports had also been accepted in Italy.

"Our fellows go across to these countries and they have had their passports endorsed," he said.

Asked if this did not mean international acceptance of Transkei, Chief Matanzima replied: "If not de jure (officially), it is de facto (effectively)."

Chief Matanzima's statement reveals a major change of attitude towards Transkei by Western countries. At independence two years ago all the Western countries said emphatically that

ment would agree to reciprocal arrangements.

Although he had invited all members of the Organisation of African Unity to send delegates to the independence celebrations, none of them had responded although there were visitors from those countries.

Asked if he would name the visitors, Chief Matanzima replied: "I will not do that."

However, it is known some of the guests at yesterday's festivities came from Nigeria, Ghana, Britain, Austria and the United States. — PC

Transkeian passports would not be recognised and the Progressive Federal Party appealed to the South African Government to allow Transkeians the use of the Republic's passports.

For a country that does not have diplomatic relations with any other following world-wide ostracism of Transkei after independence in 1976, the acceptance of its passports internationally can only be regarded as a breakthrough.

Chief Matanzima said, however, that no new diplomatic ties had been established with other countries.

"We do not make such agreements — just friendships," he said.

Also, a number of countries wanted to sign labour agreements with Transkei and his govern-

NM 27/10/78 (103)

Matanzima asks OAU for troops

Mercury Correspondent

LONDON — Chief Kaiser Matanzima celebrated Transkei's second birthday yesterday by asking the OAU to send troops to his country.

The invitation came in a message released here at an anniversary Press conference.

In it Chief Matanzima said South Africa did not realise Transkei would use its independence to "expose the cruel injustice of apartheid and, as free and independent Africans, that we would carry on the liberation struggle from a position of strength."

He said in the statement: "We withdrew all South African defence and security advisers over a year ago, and we now invite the OAU to establish a military presence in Transkei by training our army and police."

Defensive

Mr. Scobie Loblack, spokesman for the "Republic of Transkei Office" in London said they were seeking "purely defensive" aid from the OAU.

This was needed because Transkei now stood for pan-Africanism and freedom and "given the desperate nature of South African politics, she might try to undermine the stability of Transkei."

He replied to openly-sceptical questions about the OAU having anything to do with Transkei — let alone help its defence — by predicting that they would win recognition as an independent country within 18 months.

Diplomats on Transkei passports were able to travel in independent Africa and meet secretly with OAU officials, he said, though he refused to reveal names.

He denied Chief Matanzima might want external aid to improve his image — and protect himself from unrest among his own people.

The chief was undeniably recognised as "the father of his people," he said.

He claimed Arab and British business ventures had shown interest in investing in Transkei "as an alternative to South Africa."

Mr. Loblack, a Black West Indian, said the Immorality Act had been repealed in Transkei and added South Africa had made an error of judgement by thinking it could control the country by dominating the economy.

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Talks with Sebe denied

UMTATA — Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, yesterday attacked the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, for his statements about meetings between them.

Asked specifically about a claim by Chief Sebe that they had held a number of meetings, Chief Matanzima said: "I think the Honourable Chief Minister of the Ciskei should with all due respect come out with the truth in the press."

"We have had no collaborations with that Minister whatsoever. We have had no talks."

"I have never discussed anything with Mr Sebe except when he told me that people were leaving my area to go to his. I just laughed at him. It was such a joke," he said.

Transkei would continue to allow refugees from the Ciskei.

"Those are our brothers. We will accept them all. They might join our army," Chief Matanzima said.

Asked if Transkei would consider amalgamating with the Ciskei, the Prime Minister replied: "Do you think that a cat can amalgamate with a mouse? There are only seven districts in the Ciskei which are equivalent to two of ours."

"What we can do is just take them."

"The ball is in the court of the Ciskei. As far as we are concerned, we will welcome them," he said.

He pointed out that the true Xhosa nation, the Gcalekas and Rarabes, lived in both Transkei and the Ciskei. The rest of the Transkeian people were from other groups.

"We are only called Xhosas because of the language," he said.

In fact, Transkei was a multinational country and the Ciskei was welcome to join it.

"We would like to live with these people on equal lines, not like in South Africa where blacks are told to go to the back door and not to use the front door," Chief Matanzima said. — PC

15 000 flock to celebrations

UMTATA — A crowd which swelled to over 15 000 people packed Independence Stadium yesterday for the second anniversary of Transkei's independence.

The highlight of the celebrations was a speech by the Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima. The crowd also saw precision marching by the First Transkei Battalion, enthusiastic tribal dancing and some outstanding singing by a number of choirs. — DDR



Transkei's Pres Botha Sigcau inspects First Transkei Battalion during the country's second independence day celebrations in Umtata yesterday.

Plan to provide homes

UMTATA — Foreign industrialists who had come to stay permanently in Transkei had placed the burden on the government of giving them full citizenship and looking after the emerging multiracial society, the Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said yesterday.

Addressing thousands of Transkeians at the Independence Stadium on the occasion of Transkei's second anniversary of independence, he said he was referring to people involved in the development of industrial areas in Umtata and Butterworth, and of farming and other projects in Transkei.

The rapid industrialisation of Transkei and the emergence of a powerful middle class had led to an acute shortage of housing, particularly in Butterworth and Umtata.

His government was aware of the desirability of bringing homeownership within the grasp of the average man and was devising a freehold title scheme.

Adequate housing was the only remedy against squatter camps and his government had taken a firm stand against the dumping of squatters from South Africa on Transkeian soil, Chief Matanzima said. — SAPA

Matanzima offers hand of friendship

UMTATA — Transkei was stretching out her hand of friendship to all peace-loving countries, the Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said here yesterday.

Addressing the nation on Transkei's second Independence anniversary, Chief Matanzima said he wanted to assure the international world that the course his country had taken was irreversible.

"Transkei strongly condemns the unjust ostracism imposed on her by the international world as this attitude clearly implies that while the free countries enjoy their freedom, they would love to see Transkei condemned to perpetual bondage."

"Time has now come for nations to rethink and reassess whether they made a wise decision by subjecting the new state to perpetual ostracism because they accuse her of policies for which she is not responsible and which she, in fact, rejects while they nestle and embrace the architects and perpetrators of the inhuman policies practised in this part of the continent."

"Hypocrisy and double standards must now be relegated to the limbo of oblivion. The international world must stop vesting the sins of another country on Transkei," Chief Matanzima said.

On the South African situation he said Transkeians did not intend to claim that which never belonged to them, but they would "move

earth and heaven to regain all they were robbed of by the powerful grabbers."

"South Africa has been our country until we liberated ourselves on the specific condition and un-

derstanding that all Transkei land would be restored to us.

"My main message to my nation today is that Transkei is your country and South Africa is also your country," he said.

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Police raided my palace claims Sabata

UMTATA — The palace of the King of the Tembus at Bumbane near here was raided by members of the Transkeian police on Monday.

Paramount Chief Sabata Dalinyebo said the police under Mr Sicwetsha raided his home at 11.30 pm. They said they were searching for one of his uncles, Chief Anderson Joyi, who had been banished to Qumbu from his kraal at Mputi.

"I confronted the police when they returned on Tuesday morning and asked them whether such behaviour would be tolerated at Chief Kaiser Matanzima's Great Place or Paramount Chief Botha Sigcau's Great Place.

"They did not reply.

"I want to tell the people of Transkei and South Africa that for years now, I have been the target of provocative Government actions.

"Since the early 60s my close associates have been subjected to arbitrary action by the Government to make me a lone voice in Transkei politics."

He wanted the world to know he had been persecuted for his political convictions since 1963 and had been ridiculed and humiliated even by junior chiefs who were Government supporters.

"When I was installed as paramount chief, I became King of the Tembus from Lady Frere to Elliotdale — seven districts. But because of my



CHIEF SABATA

uncompromising stand against apartheid, I have ended up with only three districts and all my faithful councillors have been in and out of prison.

"All along I have kept quiet but now I cannot take anymore," Chief Sabata said.

The Plan proposed early studies on migration and on ways to stimulate employment creation and announced the intention to evaluate the building programme funded under the ARDP. Greater allocations are proposed for physical and social infrastructure: "Augmenting social infrastructure (health, education, domestic water supplies) is the main way in which an immediate improvement in rural welfare can be effected". The past difficulties of ensuring both a supply of trained personnel to man these facilities and the gravitation of trained personnel to the towns and larger villages suggests otherwise. Constructing the buildings does pump funds into the countryside but efficient services that reach into the smaller villages and amongst the poorer groups will take some time; probably not within this or the next Plan period. A necessary pre-condition may be that the present top-sided economic power in the countryside be significantly reduced if services are not to be captured by the powerful.

The Plan emphasises the complexity of rural development and that it is the subject of several Ministries. It argues that more effective co-operation is required. In future there is to be stronger policing to see that departments adhere to set guidelines. Again, along with the call for greater precision there is in the Plan a push towards the acquisition and the use of superior knowledge at the top. No mention is made of organic processes, of local interests and knowledge, of innovation arising from lots of disparate field experience. There are bold statements.

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Matanzima invites OAU soldiers to the Transkei

CAPE TIMES 27/10/78 103

LONDON. — Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima yesterday invited the Organization of African Unity to establish a military presence in Transkei.

The invitation was in a message released at a press conference here to mark Transkei's second anniversary of independence. In it Chief Matanzima said South Africa did not realize that Transkei would use its independence to "expose the cruel injustice of apartheid and as free and independent Africans,

that we would carry the liberation struggle from a position of strength".

"We withdrew all South African defence and security advisers over a year ago and we now invite the OAU to establish a military presence in the Transkei by training our army and police."

Mr Scobie Loblack, spokesman for the Republic of the Transkei Office in London, said the territory was seeking "purely defensive" aid from the OAU.

Umtata invites OAU forces

27/10/78
103



Yesterday was the second anniversary of independence in Transkei. Tribal dancers entertain a crowd of 15,000 at Umtata's Independence Stadium with a foot-stomping display.

By BARRY STREEK

UMTATA — Chief Kaiser Matanzima yesterday "invited" the Organisation for African Unity to establish a military presence in Transkei.

He asked the OAU to train Transkei's army as well as guerilla forces.

He would not say what these military forces would be used for other than to protect his country from possible South African aggression, but he did say about the Ciskei: "what we can do is just take them".

At the same time, Chief Matanzima said his country would welcome aid from Communist countries — "we will take it, the money is the same" — and although Transkei was awaiting offers "we are in the market as it were".

The Prime Minister was answering questions at a press conference here after his country's second anniversary celebrations where in his speech to the nation, he said:

Matanzima may retire

UMTATA — The Prime Minister of the Transkei, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, hinted strongly yesterday that he was considering retiring from politics — but he refused to say when.

He said younger people would run the country in future. His brother, Chief George Matanzima and the Minister of Finance Mr. Letlaka, are possible contenders for the premiership. — PC.

the future. I might be dead."

Asked if it was a possibility that South Africa would ever attack Transkei, he replied: "How can that be stopped?"

"They went right into Angola and attacked everybody and killed thousands. Angola was not fighting against South Africa."

"South Africa may attack us. They are used to colonising and they might decide to recolonise us," Chief Matanzima said.

In London last night, a statement was issued by Chief Matanzima inviting the OAU to establish a military presence in Transkei.

In it Chief Matanzima said South Africa did not realise that Transkei would use its independence to "expose the cruel injustice of apartheid and, as free and independent Africans that we would carry the liberation struggle from a position of strength."

Matanzima speech, press conference pages 6,7.

"Friendship will be cultivated with the West, Middle East and Far Eastern countries which will be requested to train our army in conventional and guerilla warfare."

Asked why it was necessary to train for guerilla warfare, Chief Matanzima said: "We have to defend ourselves against guerilla warfare. We also have to be trained if we are going to do it. All countries need training militarily."

There were no agreements for other countries to train his country's army but they wanted them to come.

"We have nobody to train our men. South Africa refused and we must seek some countries to train our men."

Asked if he would allow Transkei to be used for guerillas fighting against South Africa, Chief Matanzima said: "I would not say that. Not at this juncture."

"I can't reply to that question. I can't reply for

X-films in Butterworth

28/10/78
103

EAST LONDON — The cinema industry is alive and well in Butterworth — thanks to X-rated films which are pulling in the crowds.

They are being shown at the 374-seat Gcuwa Cinema for an admission fee of R3.

Two recent big hits were Confessions of a Window Cleaner and Confessions of a Pop Singer, both of which are banned in South Africa.

"They did so well that

I'm going to bring them back again," said the owner-manager Mr Andre Evers.

Television badly hit the normal programmes at Gcuwa. Sometimes as few as ten people turned up.

"I had to do something," Mr Evers said. "These films have brought back the audiences. People are seeing movies they cannot see elsewhere."

Mr Evers shows the X-films at an early evening show. Films normally approved on South

African circuits are shown later in the evening. There are no racial restrictions at the cinema.

Mr Evers stressed the films were passed by Transkei authorities before they were shown.

He said he had been unable to advertise the films in the Daily Dispatch (the newspaper has to abide by government and newspaper industry regulations on this type of advertising) but he was able to contact people in South Africa.

"People come from East London, King William's Town and Komga, Mr Evers said.

Among films shown at the cinema or due soon are The Exorcist, The Young Seducers, The Mistress, Sweet and Sexy, and The Happy Hooker.

Arabian Nights is the next X-film due and Mr Evers said he hoped to screen Last Tango in Paris next year.

The films are shown by arrangement with cinema proprietors in Swaziland, Mr Evers said. — DDR.

put on the common area and interfering with the enjoyment and use of the common area of 111 must be removed.

to a lot of trouble and expense thus where enclosures have been opened up by the least possible means, rather than all, plants, and members of the board, will be methods of doing this, and we as made by plants should contact lives.

that if these enclosures, barriers and of 1978, they must take the lion, to have them opened up or relieved requests to open up enclosures or that the regulations and policies and that they will consider applications and western boundaries of private arts, and boundaries of any private erf.

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is straying round the estate and is so bad that it is a health solution to this problem, and in the g about it, gave ask for consideration keeping control of their dogs. The t remind all members of regulation rd for the keeping of animals. Thus t obtaining the permission of the ry to decide on a future policy to rs, we wish to have a complete details of the pets kept in each will complete the attached form and A), as soon as possible.

quite a few people have washing lines ersoby. All the houses have yards e. Moreover, it is quite possible oor balconies so that washing and or from other houses. hing in a place or at a level where

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the estate was beautifully illuminated. However, since then we have been disappointed that the situation has gradually deteriorated in some areas. The contractor gave us an excellent guarantee of his work for one year including replacement of the globes which failed during that time, but unfortunately we are having no success in getting him to honour his obligation. Sadly this means that parts of the estate are again very poorly lit. The globes are extremely expensive, and our budget does not allow us to replace the globes (which should last up to 2 years) every few weeks. We are doing our best against the contractor, but it is proving very difficult. We are also looking into the possibilities of getting a maintenance contract for the lights from another contractor.

8. PAINTING THE OUTSIDE OF THE HOUSES

This seems to be progressing very satisfactorily, weather permitting, with an average of 3 - 4 houses per month as an onward going project. If residents are dissatisfied with the work in any way when their houses are painted, please could they report this to Mr. D.S. Roberts (Tel. Office: 432086), as Mr. Roberts has kindly organized the work. The painting of the red chimneys is not included in the current contract, but this will begin as soon as the correct paint can be obtained. In the meantime it has unfortunately not proved practical to remove splashes of white paint from the chimneys and residents are asked to bear with this situation.

9. FIRE EMERGENCY SERVICE

Should the need arise, our nearest Fire Stations (who will come when called) are:-
Ottary Fire Station, Wetton Road (near Traffic Depot) - Tel. 731892
Hout Bay Fire Station - Tel. 706130/707156

10. FOREST GLADE BOOK CLUB

Are you interested in reading? Do you enjoy a cup of tea (or coffee) and an informal chat? If so, kindly contact any one of the persons listed below for further information:-
Jenny Herbert - Hse. No. 90 (Hamlet 1) Tel. 726498
Kay Bennett - Hse. No. 88 (Hamlet 1) Tel. 723027
Hazel Fox - Hse. No. 44 (Hamlet 4) Tel. 721718

11. AMENITIES NEARBY

Sports Club - (Membership necessary) - Constantia Sports Complex (near Alphen) - Tennis, Bowls etc.
Walking Permits - Tokai Forest (above Manor) - available from Mr. Bird, Forestry Dept., Tokai Road, or P.O. Box 88, Retreat. Tel. 721331
Library - (small, free, locally situated) - Lismore Avenue Library - off Tokai Road (larger but membership fee necessary) - Mendouridge - Tel. 7239900

12. IDEAS

Anyone who has any ideas about the improvement of the estate (must be cheap!), the solution of the problems we have discussed in this news letter, or the promotion of good neighbourliness is asked, may be glad, to contact the Directors with his scheme.

If you have managed to get through all this, you have definitely got staying-power. Many thanks for your attention.

Henry Steyn
CHAIRMAN

Transkei's tip-toe thrash ^{Star} ⁽¹⁰³⁾ ^{28/10/78}

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — For Transkeian diplomacy it came as rains after a thirsty drought. More than 800 Americans, Senegalese, Ivorians, Gabonese, Malawians, Gambians and even a timid Somalian showed up at a sumptuous Xhosa-style feast to celebrate Transkei's second independence birthday.

But it was all a very unofficial, almost cloak-and-dagger affair in the

huge ballroom of the National Press Club. The African guests, surreptitious to a man, discreetly let it be known that they were simply businessmen or personal friends of Transkei's Ambassador in Washington, Mr Ngqondi Masimini.

There was not a South African diplomat in sight — they had been snubbed following the break in diplomatic relations earlier this year and, as more

than one Transkeian remarked, they tend to have a paternalistic air at occasions like this anyway.

"Perhaps more encouraging than the presence of the Africans is the presence of so many black Americans," a beaming Mr Masimini declared. "Every black American organisation I know of officially condemns Transkei, yet more than half of the guests who accepted our

invitation are black Americans."

Last night's party — with two bars, a subdued discotheque playing rhythmic Xhosa music, two giant sides of prime Virginia beef and R1 500 worth of other goodies — was four times the size of the rather subdued 1976 independence party.

Most of the guests were academics and political enthusiasts, including offi-

cial contingents from both the Republican and Democratic Party national committees, each trying to discover what the other was doing at the function.

But there were also many businessmen and "friends" of the Masimini family with unfamiliar African accents or French of diplomatic quality and the cautious manner of embassy drawingrooms.

Black-white conflict warnings



CHIEF GEORGE MATANZIMA

LUSIKISIKI — Developments in Southern Africa during the latter half of the 1970s indicated increasing conflict between white minority regimes and the blacks in the sub-continent, the Transkeian Minister of Defence, Chief George Matanzima, said here at the weekend.

Conducting the official launching of the citizen force, Chief Matanzima said the intransigence of white minority governments in the sub-continent, had resulted in a bloody struggle initiated by blacks to regain what was theirs by God-given

right.

The last chapters of the unravelling of colonialism in the sub-continent were being written in blood because the whites did not believe in the tenets they themselves taught us when they came — Bible in hand — to Africa."

Black people in Southern Africa did not wish for a place in the sun any more. They wanted a place in the shade in the air-conditioned skyscrapers they had toiled to help to build.

Chief Matanzima said it was the whites who were arrogating to themselves a

place in Southern Africa.

It was astonishing to observe the extent of complicity of Western countries, particularly Britain, America, France and Germany, in the exploitation and complete disregard of blacks by white minority regimes in the sub-continent.

The "racist white minority regime" of South Africa had emerged as the economic and military giant in Africa because of the subtle assistance it received from Britain and France, Chief Matanzima said. Indeed, British

Saracens and Centurion tanks and French Mirage aircraft and naval craft were the backbone of the South African armed forces.

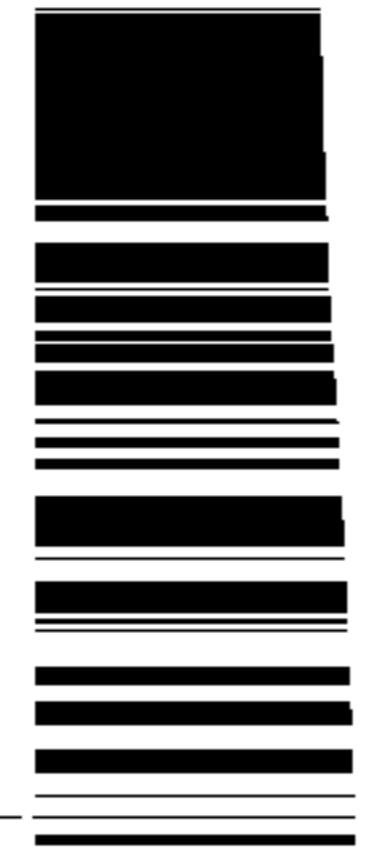
He said South Africa's military might had caused her to throw her weight around — interfering in Rhodesia and Angola.

He appealed to all those countries well known for their Christian or Muslim principles — Sweden, Holland, Denmark, Egypt and Nigeria — to help Transkei to protect itself from South Africa. He said military training centres would be es-

tablished throughout Transkei to train the citizen force reserve. Young men would be instilled with a spirit of pride and preparedness to pay the highest price for their dignity and right to live as free human beings in the land of their forefathers.

"We shall build our army to defend what is our heritage," he said.

Transkeians had a reputation for loyalty, peace and Christian traditions, but they had also fought many a war to defend what was their own, Chief Matanzima said. — DDR.



GETTING HIM NOWHERE

CHIEF KAISER Matanzima's main concerns in life seem to involve his uphill struggle to gain international recognition for Transkei, and his deep frustration with South Africa over his claims for more land. And because he appears to believe that prospects of recognition must improve as Transkei's relations with this country deteriorate, his land demands have become the anchor for a policy of threatening diatribe and denigration of anything South African.

The Transkei Prime Minister has already announced his willingness to have a Cuban embassy in Umtata, which drew no immediate response from Havana, and now he is appealing to the OAU to send troops to train his army as well as guerilla forces. But unless the Third World is going to perform a complete volte-face by recognising Transkei, we cannot see either of these initiatives bearing any fruit.

What we find incredible is that Chief Matanzima should have spent so many years dealing with the Nationalist establishment and not realised that threats, ultimatums and vilification will get him nowhere. All this is old hat to Pretoria, which as the most ostracised government in the world has learned to live with intimidation and abuse. What it wants is to be liked, and it is the nation that is prepared to show a little warmth

and affection that is most likely to get a positive response.

Moreover, it has never made sense to bite a hand that feeds you. And while South Africa is certainly not the only hand that is supporting the Transkei economy, its contribution is not insignificant. About one-third of the territory's total budget is received from Pretoria and at least one-quarter of its male population travels to this country to find employment. Transkei also benefits from South African skills, manufacturing facilities and investment.

Chief Matanzima has certainly strayed a long way from the path he walked at the time of independence, when he assured the then South African Prime Minister that Transkei could ill-afford to alienate the feelings of South Africa. "Rest assured, sir," he said, "that our political differences will be resolved around a conference table in a cool and peaceful atmosphere."

In the interest of all concerned we suggest that he returns to that philosophy. The South African Government might help, too, by not undertaking provocative exercises such as resettling squatters on land designated for Transkei. We are confident that Transkei will eventually win recognition — but not through its leader resorting to political gimmicks and devices which impress nobody.

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Chief George warns SA's black soldiers

31/10/78
102

LUSIKISIKI — Transkei's Minister of Defence, Chief George Matanzima, said at the weekend that South Africa's reason for recruiting blacks in its armed forces for deployment along the Namibian, Angolan and Zambian borders was to make the black soldiers aware of what would happen to them if, one day, they were to fight against South African whites.

"We appeal to all our black brothers in South Africa to be aware of this trick," he said to a thunderous ovation from thousands of Pondos.

He said before whites "froth around the mouth" he wished to remind them of some of their "fiendish deeds":

Sharpville, Nyanga, Paarl in the 1960s.

Rhodesia in 1974-75,

Angola in 1975,

Soweto in 1976,

Angola in 1977

Zambia in 1978

He said one was bound to ask what effective reaction had come from the West — Great Britain, America and France in particular? The giants of the Western world owed black people in Southern Africa an explanation for their lack of effective reaction.

Referring to Transkei's dispute with South Africa over East Griqualand.

Chief Matanzima said South Africa had claimed that it was no colonial power and did not seek one inch of the land which did not belong to her. "But what are the facts," asked the Transkeian Minister of Defence.

"South Africa has cynically raped the land of our forefathers, historical proof of our ownership of this land notwithstanding."

He said South Africa's justification for the war-like acts rested with the whims of a one-man commission which did not hear a single black Transkeian witness.

"What has happened to the celebrated South African reputation for justice," he asked. "Is this yet another demonstration of white might?"

He said when his government pointed out the blatant bias of the Steyn commission's findings they were dismissed as "rattling assegais" by the Nationalist administration in Natal. This was the first official indication of kragdadigheid by the white South African government towards the young Republic of Transkei.

Chief Matanzima said Transkeians have been made to fight in both world wars for ideals which were never regarded to be worthy of enjoyment by a black.

"No black Transkeian is better off for having been a soldier in any of the world wars. Show me just one white who is worse off for the same reason?" —
DDR



CHIEF KAISER . . . ganging up a fraud.

No to PFP plan

31/10/78
102

UMTATA — Transkei would never federate with South Africa as long as South Africa controlled seven eighths of the total area of land in the country, Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said here yesterday.

He was reacting to a Sunday newspaper report that he supported the PFP federation plan.

If Transkeian land was released by South Africa and given back to Transkei, then a federal form of government, which included South Africa, could be considered.

But the South African Government would have to include blacks on the basis of one man, one vote in its Cape Town Parliament.

"A South Africa of whites, Coloureds and Indians ganging against blacks is a fraud and will never be accepted by blacks who will oppose such a plan," he said. —
DDR.

NM 31/10/78 (103)

Transkei asks for 'protection'

UMTATA — Transkei appealed to all those countries well known for Christian or Muslim principles to help protect it from South Africa, the Minister of Defence, Chief George Matanzima, said at Lusikisiki at the weekend.

Speaking during the official opening of a training centre for the Citizen Force, Chief Matanzima said South Africa's military might had caused her to throw her weight around and interfere in Rhodesia and Angola.

He said developments in southern Africa during the latter half of the 'Seventies indicated increasing conflict between White minority regimes and Blacks on the sub-continent.

"The intransigence of White minority Governments on the sub-continent has resulted in a bloody struggle initiated by Blacks to regain what is theirs by God-given right.

"The last chapters of the unravelling of colonialism in the sub-continent are being written in blood because the Whites do not believe in the tenets they themselves taught us when they came — Bible in hand — to Africa," Chief Matanzima said.

It was astonishing to observe the extent of complicity of Western countries, particularly Britain, America, France and Germany, in the exploitation and complete disregard for Blacks by White minority regimes.

The "racist White minority regime of South Africa" had emerged as the economic

and military giant in Africa because of the subtle assistance it received from Britain and France.

"Indeed, British Saracens and Centurion tanks and French Mirage aircraft and naval craft were the backbone of the South African armed forces," he said.

Military training centres would be established throughout Transkei.

Meanwhile, the Prime Minister of Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said yesterday Transkei would never federate with the Republic of South Africa as long as South Africa controlled seven-eighths of the land.

Replying to a Sunday newspaper report that "Matanzima supports PFP convention," he said Transkei rejected the PFP's federation plan.

Transkei stood for a policy of one man, one vote in a South African parliament involving all races.

"But if all Transkeian land is released by the Republic of South Africa and given back to Transkei, then we can consider a federal form of government which includes South Africa. And also provided the South African Government has included Blacks on the basis of one man, one vote in its Cape Town Parliament.

"A South Africa of Whites, Coloureds and Indians ganging against Blacks is a fraud and will never be accepted by Blacks who will revolt against such a plan," Chief Matanzima said. — (Sapa.)



MR KOYANA . . . objective broadcast.

Austrian radio highlights Kei

31/10/78
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103

UMTATA — A 15-minute radio programme devoted exclusively to Transkei was broadcast last month in Austria by the Austrian Broadcasting and Television Corporation in Vienna.

The information was revealed in Umtata by Transkei's Minister of Justice, Mr Digby Koyana. The programme was one in a series called "the highlights of world policies." The programme was presented by Prof Manfred Schlapp, who is president of the Association of World Writers.

The programme took the form of a series of four

monologues, delivered by experts in their various subjects, under the headings "An historical background," "A geographical background," "An economic background" and "A political background."

According to Mr Koyana, the programme marked the first occasion upon which "objective broadcasts about Transkei" had been made overseas.

Prof Schlapp, who gave the political commentary, said that two years ago, Transkei was "released into independence."

He said that by breaking off diplomatic relations with South Africa, Transkei went into a "voluntary state of total isolation." It was an act of protest which no country honoured, he said.

But the "umbilical cord" between the two countries remained and without help from the outside world, Transkei was unable to entirely sever its links with South Africa.

Prof Schlapp described Transkei's Prime Minister Chief Kaiser Matanzima as a man "bold enough to show South Africa the teeth." — DDR.

76/77

Burger 1/11/78

DIE BURGER

HOOFKAPTEIN MATANZIMA:

76/77

Transkei se S.A. vete woordestryd

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103

Deur WILLIE KÜHN, Redakteur Buiteland van Die Volksblad

'N OORLOG van woorde — só het hoofkaptein Kaiser Matanzima, Transkeise premier, in 'n onderhoud in Umtata sy bittere vete met Suid-Afrika bestempel.

Die premier en lede van sy kabinet reageer nou hiperversigtig op vrae oor hul militante uitlatinge in April en Mei toe diplomatieke bande met Suid-Afrika verbreek en die nie-aanvalsverdrag eensydig beëindig is.

Toe is onder meer gesê Transkei is in 'n staat van passiewe oorlog met Suid-Afrika, die Kubane is welkom om na Transkei te kom en Transkei vereenselwig hom met die A.N.C. en die P.A.C. se doelstellinge.

Leliker dinge is gesê, wat moontlik genadig vir die regering van Transkei, nie betyds in die Suid-Afrikaanse pers berig is 'nie, onder meer dat elke vyf Transkeiers 'n blanke Suid-Afrikaner moet vermoor.

Revolusie

Hoofkaptein Matanzima het gesê hy wil nie kommentaar lewer op wat ander politici gesê het nie. Op die vraag oor die „staat van passiewe oorlog“, het hy gesê dit beteken 'n oorlog van woorde.

„Betrekkinge tussen Suid-Afrika en Transkei was nog nooit sodanig dat ons mekaar militêr konfronteer nie. Wanneer 'n mens egter gefrustreerd raak en alle hoop verloor om dit wat jy wil hê, vreedsaam te kry, kan jy tot revolusie oorgaan.

„Dit is wat in 1899 gebeur het toe die boere moeg geword het vir die Engelse en in opstand gekom het. Dit moet vir ons 'n les wees — ook die mynwerkersopstand van 1922.

„Die Afrikaners was verdruk, en 'n mens sidder by die gedagte dat hulle die verdrukters kan word.”

Bevryding

Hoofkaptein Matanzima het gesê hy was nog nooit 'n ondersteuner van die P.A.C. of die A.N.C. nie. „Hul stryd is dieselfde as ons s'n deurdat ons vir bevryding werk. Maar ons weë skei waar hulle gewelddadige metodes wil gebruik.

„Wat ons betref, is daar geen P.A.C. of A.N.C. in Transkei nie, en ons twyfel of hulle enige gevolge hier in Suid-Afrika het.”

Met verwysing na swart bewussynsbewegings soos B.P.C. en Saso, het die premier gesê hulle is militante wat Suid-Afrika wil beveg. „As hulle hul magte teen ons wil inspan, sal ons dit teenstaan. Ek is gekant teen alle buite-parlementêre metodes om mag te kry.”

Oor Transkei se aanspraak op Griekwaland-Oos (die rede vir die diplomatieke breuk met Suid-Afrika) het die premier gesê: „As Suid-Afrika ons 'n mate van hoop kan gee dat die historiese posisie gehandhaaf sal word — Griekwaland-Oos was nooit deel van Natal nie. Daar is

nou geen onderhandelinge met die Suid-Afrikaanse regering nie, maar ons hoop om te onderhandel.

„Al wat die betrekkinge tussen ons kan verbeter, is die teruggee van die grond waarop ons aanspraak maak.”

Kaptein George Matanzima, adjunk-premier en minister van verdediging en polisie, het gesê: „Ek dink nie die doel is om die Suid-Afrikaanse regering omver te werp nie. Dit is om aan almal menseregte op die grondslag van een mens, een stem te gee.

„In hierdie opsig vereenselwig ek my met die A.N.C. en die P.A.C., maar nie met hul militêre doelstellinge nie.”

Kaptein Matanzima meen dit sal onverstandig wees om Kubane in Transkei toe te laat.

Voorvalle

Toe die haatveldtog teen Suid-Afrika 'n halfjaar gelede op sy ergste was, was daar 'n paar onaangename voorvalle waarby gesekondeerde amptenare uit Suid-Afrika in Transkei betrokke was. 'n Paar is letterlik uit hul poste terug Suid-Afrika toe geskinder, en daar was ook ander private lastighede. Die oor-grote meerderheid swart Transkeise amptenare en politici het egter uit hul pad gegaan om die Suid-Afrikaners te laat verstaan dat hulle baie welkom is.

Die houding van die meeste Transkeiers is dat dit 'n politieke speletjie was en dat hulle normaalweg saam met die gesekondeerde amptenare moet voortgaan om die ekonomiese en ander probleme van die land op te los.

Dat selfs heelparty swart politici nie met die regering se optrede teen Suid-Afrika gelukkig was nie, blyk uit die opmerking van 'n opposisiewoordvoerder dat talle regeringslede in die parlement destyds tydens die debat oor die verbreking die opposisie persoonlik laat weet het om sy kritiek teen die Transkeise regering voort te sit.

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commentaries project. As we have already received our grant for '78/79 from CASA it is clear that we shall have to call on outside sources for help when, as is likely, the expenses connected with the above, recur this coming financial year.

Transkeise blankes is tevrede

Burger 3/11/78

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Deur WILLIE KÜHN, Redakteur Buiteland van Die Volksblad
BLANKES in Transkei is dit eens dat rasseverhoudinge tussen swartes en blankes baie ontspanne is en dat 'n gemaklike oorgang van 'n gesegregeerde tot 'n geïntegreerde gemeenskap bewerkstellig word.

Op die dorpe en langs die paaie kom 'n mens net vriendelikheid teë, wat inderdaad telkens die aanspraak bewys dat die Xhosa's 'n vredeliewende en hofflike volk is.

Blankes sê die misdaadsyfer bewys hoe goed dit gegaan het sedert onafhanklikheid twee jaar gelede. Daar was net twee moorde op blankes (nie een politiek gemotiveerd nie), en dit in 'n tyd waarin die regering in Umtata haat teen Suid-Afrika en die Afrikaner aangeblaas het.

„Daar is geen vyandigheid teenoor die blanke nie. Die verstandhouding tussen die onderskeie rasse is goed,” het 'n blanke wat al lank in Transkei woon, gesê.

Die premier, hoofkaptein Kaiser Matanzima, asook die adjunk-premier, kaptein George Matanzima, het in onderhoude groot tevredeheid oor die rassetoestand uitgespreek. Hoofkaptein Matanzima het gesê die beleid, van nie-rassigheid is so geslaag dat 'n mens sou kon dink dat daar lank aan gewerk is.

Samesyn

Die rasse meng maklik in werksituasies en by gesellighede. Tog sê baie blankes nog dat hulle in hul private lewe hoofsaaklik met blankes meng. Die ou wet dat mense van dieselfde kultuur en herkoms dikwels mekaar se samesyn verkies, word weer in Transkei bewys.

Woonbuurte is gemeng, maar dit beteken nog nie dat daar groot sosiale vermenging is nie. „Ek het 'n swart buurman, en ek is nie eens van sy bestaan bewus nie,” het 'n blanke gesê.

Gemengde liefde trek nog die aandag in Umtata. Wanneer 'n swartman met sy

blanke meisie op straat verskyn, draai die koppe. In die hotel, waar ek gebly het, was dit 'n groot gebeurtenis toe 'n blanke met sy swart vrou en gekleurde kind een middag daar kom eet het. Die swart kelnerinne het om die tafel saamgedrom, bewonderend met die swart vrou gesels en met die kind gespeel.

Burgerskap

Die meeste van Transkei se sowat tienduizend blankes is Suid-Afrikaners wat tydelik daar woon. Net 'n handvol blankes het Transkeise burgers geword. Die eerste was mnr. James Eayrs (64) en sy vrou, Hendrina, vroeg vanjaar. Mnr. Eayrs, lid van Mount Frere se dorpsraad, het gesê hy is steeds baie tevrede met sy besluit.

Hy is in Transkei gebore en het daar grootgeword, en voel dat dit sy plig is om die Xhosa's te help ophef. Sy ses kinders is almal Suid-Afrikaanse burgers, maar het hul ouers se besluit heeltemal aanvaar.

Afrikaans

„Die blanke se rol vorentoe in Transkei is goed, maar op voorwaarde dat hy nie probeer baas speel nie,” het mnr. Eayrs gesê.

'n Ander blanke ('n Suid-Afrikaanse burger) het gesê: „Baie min blankes sal Transkeise burgers word. 'n Mens kan nie verwag dat Suid-Afrika lojaal teenoor jou sal bly as jy 'n ander land se burgerskap aanvaar nie.

„Ek sal dit as ontrou teenoor Suid-Afrika bestempel as 'n mens so iets doen.

„Die Afrikaner het oor die jare 'n baie belangrike rol in Transkei gespeel. Ons het mense opgelei, maar die meeste van ons sal uiteindelik na Suid-Afrika terugkeer. Ek glo dat hoofkaptein Matanzima die Afrikaner nie sleg gesind is nie.”

'n Ander Afrikaner het gesê hy stel 'n meer permanente rol vir homself in Transkei in vooruitsig. Die Afrikaner het nog soveel take om in dié land uit te voer.

In Umtata word dit gou duidelik dat daar in die twee jaar van onafhanklikheid geen poging was om die spore van die ou bewind dood te vee nie. Baie straatnaamborde is nog in Afrikaans, en in openbare geboue is daar nog heelwat Afrikaans te sien.

Dit getuig beslis nie van haat teenoor die Afrikaner en sy kultuur nie — en toon ook dat Transkei nie die fout van ander vrygeworde Afrika-state begaan het deur te dink dat naamsveranderinge 'n land wesenlik sal verander nie.

Kultuur

Die Afrikaners in Umtata word toegelaat om hul kultuur ongestoord te beoefen. Ingevolge 'n ooreenkoms met die Suid-Afrikaanse regering is die Hoërskool Transkei in Umtata ook nog blank en Afrikaans, en niemand neem daaraan aanstoot nie.

Kaptein George Matanzima het die saak vir afsonderlike geriewe só verduidelik: „Dit is 'n veiligheidsklep sodat voornemende beleggers wat dalk nie ten gunste van integrasie is nie, nie afgeskrik sal word nie. Dit sal geleidelik uitgefasseer word.”

Hospitaalintegrasie word nou geleidelik ingevoer, maar hoofkaptein Matanzima meen dat dit nog geruime tyd sal duur voordat skoolsegregasie beëindig word. Die Afrikaanse skool word in elk geval as 'n private skool beskou, het hy gesê.

Die Engelstalige skool in Umtata het 'n paar leerlinge van ander rasse, onder meer ook swartes.

Die premier, hoofkaptein Matanzima, het oor die geleentheid gesê:

Gelukkig

„Ons wil nie onnodig vyande van ons bure maak nie. Ons wil sien dat almal gelukkig is totdat die blanke skole ook leerlinge van ander rasse nou om daarheen te kom.”

Een mens wat nie heeltemal met rasse-ontwikkelinge in die twee jaar van onafhanklikheid in Transkei gelukkig is nie, is mnr. Errol Spring, voormalige burgemeester van Umtata. Volgens hom gee Transkei voor 'n veelrasige gemeenskap te wees, maar sy ondervinding is dat dit nie so is nie.

Sedert oafhanklikwording, sê hy, het die toestand geleidelik versleg. Blankes en Kleurlinge het geen posisie nie, en al meer beperkinge word op hul bedrywighede en bewegings geplaas.

Voorbeelde hiervan, volgens mnr. Spring, is die onvermoë om sonder regeringsverlof werk te vind; om sonder verlof van die kabinet eiendom aan te skaf en om lisensies vir sakebedrywighede te kry. 'n Gemeenskap word geskep waarin een rasgroep teen 'n ander diskrimineer, het hy gesê.

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Minister gives arsonists a tough warning

ENGCOBO — A warning to would-be arsonists intent on destruction was given here by the Minister of Finance, Mr T. T. Letlaka.

He said at Nyanga Senior Secondary School prize-giving it was easier to destroy than to build.

It took thousands of rands of poor taxpayers' money to build a school as big and beautiful as Nyanga, but it took a cheap box of matches and a stupid disgruntled and lunatic student to burn and raze the huge structure to the ground.

Those who had no contribution to make to human progress found it easy to destroy the achievements of a nation.

His government had done a lot and the poor people of Transkei had sacrificed immensely to create the gigantic opportunity which they were now enjoying.

No one would be permitted to destroy the monument of Nyanga school.

"My advice to those who

have exhausted their thirst for knowledge is quietly to leave the institution to find some useful occupation elsewhere." Mr Letlaka said.

"This government has both the character and courage to meet hooliganism with firmness and resolution.

Students in a free Transkei must commit themselves fully to their studies. Unless they were intellectually, emotionally and physically equipped they could never discharge their duty to Africa.

Indulging in childish dreams was a luxury serious and dedicated people could ill-afford.

Mr Letlaka advised students to adopt a positive approach to work and co-operative endearness.

Negativism and stupid hostility to progress and guidance was a disease, which if it could not be cured by sweet medicine might require limb amputation. Such drastic cure might be un-

necessary if everybody was positive and reasonable.

Matanzima

to open school

BUTTERWORTH — The new R56 000 Teko Vocational School near here will be opened today by the Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

The school was donated by Consolidated Gold Fields Ltd and will be presented officially to Transkei by the deputy chairman of the company, Mr R. A. Plumbridge.

The donation is in line with the group's policy of improving, and providing assistance to improve, facilities for technical training for blacks in Southern Africa.

The training centre will provide technical training for 120 pupils a year in the fields of bricklaying, carpentry and plumbing.
— DDC

S. 1/
Rel 2/
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If it were possible to determine the present and future demands for specified categories of technicians (and we have no better tool available than the Manpower Surveys), one could relate it to the present supply of technicians in order to determine the training needs for the future. However, we have not got as far as determining shortages accurately, and some information about the present supply of technicians has already been presented. We will content ourselves with the information about the present supply of technicians. The training centre will provide technical training for 120 pupils a year in the fields of bricklaying, carpentry and plumbing. — DDC

E. The supply of technicians

In conclusion, how do we determine the demand for technicians if we are unwilling to trust the statistical sources as a source of data for valid and reliable cross-section of time-series comparisons. Short of interviewing every employer, one can consult newspapers and industry publications for ad hoc information. On the 17th March 1975, the Rand Daily Mail discussed the shortage of Post Office technicians and electricians. One could forecast a possible shortage of chemical technicians when projects such as SASOL 11, the ethylene cracker and new petroleum refinery are built. In short, impressions from general reading related to the South African and world economies can indicate possible present and future shortages of technicians.

16% by private industry. However, the share of the state in the employment of technicians may be distorted because state departments are presumably more conscientious than other organisations in completing questionnaires. To some extent it is also a result of their considering employees such as inspectors of weights and measures as technicians. 1/

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Welsh duo probe Kei education

16% by private employment of presumably mobile technicians. employees such

In conclusion, unwilling to take and reliable conclusions for advertisement Mail discussed One could forecast projects such as refinery are built to the South African future shortage

UMTATA — Two professors from Cardiff who will serve on a commission of inquiry aimed at developing an overall educational system for Transkei have spent a week here collecting data and documents.

Prof Andrew Taylor and Prof John Lewis arrived on Monday and met the Cabinet, senior officials of the Department of Education, members of the planning board and officials of the University of Transkei.

The professors said they were to familiarise themselves with relevant facts and problems and help with the terms of reference.

They leave today for Cardiff and will return in May next year to take part in a symposium on Transkei education organised by the University of Transkei.

They will be joined by five other professors from

Southern Africa, America and Germany.

"They were invited by my department because of their vast experience in educational matters," Mr Samuel Mvambo, assistant Secretary for Education, said.

"Prof Taylor and Prof Lewis were for the last 32 years involved in similar exercises in the African continent, middle east and far east."

The two professors said education was one of the key elements in a developing country. As members of the commission they would carry out detailed investigations, draft reports and make recommendations.

In the meantime, they will be working on documents provided by the department examining problems as they see them against their experiences in other countries. — DDR.

te in the departments are in completing questionnaires or considering technicians. ^{1/} technicians if we are of data for valid Short of inter-industry publications, the Rand Daily and electricians, technicians when petroleum re-leading related possible present and

E. The supply of technicians

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The influence of the polity on the economy must be taken into account. In a speech in the Assembly on 7 September 1970, the then Minister of Bantu Education and Development said that 'Bantu must be employed in the White areas in a controlled and systematic manner and must not be allowed to enter the top strata of labour in order to meet shortages, for this would lead to labour equality and to integration in residential areas, social matters, and political authority in Parliament'. ^{2/}

^{1/} S.S. Terblanche, *Tegnici in die R.S.A.*, (Human Sciences Research Council, Pretoria 1973).

^{2/} South African Institute of Race Relations, *Survey of Race Relations*, 1970, p. 100.

SEPTEMBER, 1978.

Dear Forest Glader,

Half a year has passed since our last A.G.M., and you may like to know what has been, and is, happening in the Association.

1. COMPOSITION OF THE BOARD

We have sadly had to accept the resignations of R.A. Provan, H.S. Rumbelow and G.C. Bunn from the Board.
Mrs. Mary Greenhalgh, who was co-opted to the Board immediately after the A.G.M., was elected as Chairman, J.O. Read as Vice-Chairman, and Mr. E.F. Monk was co-opted as a Director. The Board of Directors now comprises the following:-

- Mrs. Mary Greenhalgh (Chairman) - Hse No. 81 (Hamlet 2) Tel. 723719
- J.O. Read (Vice-Chairman) - Hse No. 58 (Hamlet 3) Tel. 724726
- A. Fook - Hse. No. 44 (Hamlet 4) Tel. 721718
- D.S. Roberts - Hse. No. 1 (non resident) Tel. (Office) 432086
- G.L.R. Burne - Hse. No. 30 (Hamlet 4) Tel. 729994
- E.F. Monk - Hse. No. 39 (Hamlet 4) Tel. 723946

They will be glad to help you if they can, so please feel free to contact them if you have problems about your house or the estate or matters you would like discussed at a Board Meeting.

2. FINANCES

Since the increases in the monthly levy, we have managed to meet our commitments and to use the funds coming from the extra levy of R5.00 per month per house raised for that purpose, for the gradual painting of the exterior walls of the houses. Thus so far this year the finances of the Association have been satisfactory, though constant control of expenditure has still to be exercised to maintain this. If anyone wishes to have further details about this, the books, budgets etc., are available at the Secretary's house - No. 44.

3. PROBLEMS WITH ENCLOSURES

The Directors have had their attention drawn to the fact that some members have been enclosing their own property and in a few cases, enclosing parts of the common area with private erf's, so appearing to stake a claim of ownership to it. If allowed to continue this enclosing will gradually undermine the whole open-plan concept of Forest Glade, and it also can cause illfeeling between neighbours.

These enclosures have been made in various ways - by walls, fences or hedges, or by less obvious, but just as effective carriers made from careful landscaping or grouping of plants. The Directors have been put into a very difficult and worrying position over this, and have felt obliged to conclude that it is in the interests of all members to retain the open-plan scheme for Forest Glade. It is not possible to consider the individual merits of the various cases without appearing invidious, and therefore, it seems in the best interests of the members generally, to insist that the regulations should be complied with.

Members are reminded that no walls, fences or other external erections are allowed on their property without the prior consent of the Board of Directors and the Divisional Council. The common area must be kept open for the use and enjoyment of all members. No full enclosures of any sort can be permitted, and all which have been made must be completely opened up. Barriers or obstructions

put on the common area and interfering with the enjoyment and use of the common area by all must be removed.

We quite realise that some people have gone to a lot of trouble and expense to plant on their own or the common area. Thus where enclosures have been made by planting, we hope that they can be opened up by the least possible disturbance and the judicious moving of certain, rather than all, plants. Mr. Roberts, the Architect for the estate, and member of the Board, will be glad to discuss and advise on the possible methods of doing this, and we would suggest that people who have enclosures made by plants should contact him before moving or removing plants themselves.

The Directors have most reluctantly decided that if these enclosures, barriers or obstructions have not been removed by the end of 1978, they must take the necessary steps, possibly through legal action, to have them opened up or removed. While some people have already received requests to open up enclosure and remove barriers, we wish to make it clear that the regulations and policies apply equally to all.

As a general rule, the Directors have decided that they will consider applications for fences, hedges, barriers and obstructions on a case-by-case basis.

Transkei sues UK publishers

LONDON — The Republic of Transkei is claiming high court damages against a London publishing house for alleged injurious falsehood and negligence in description of the former South African territory.

Transkei has issued a writ against Europa Publications over descriptions and status accorded to the country in two books entitled: "The Europa Year Book 1977: A World Survey," and "Africa South of the Sahara 1977-78."

Transkei contends in the writ that Europa claims a high reputation throughout the world for accuracy and authority of its contents. It says Transkei is an independent sovereign state established by valid act of the South African Parliament in exercise of full legislative powers conferred on it by the United Kingdom.

The Transkei Government has exercised effective control since October 26, 1976, and as such

should have been included in each of the two publications as a country on the same basis and terms as other countries mentioned in the books.

The Transkei Government complains that it should not have been included under the heading of "South Africa" in each of the publications. It alleges that Europa has represented it as being part of the Republic of South Africa which is "false and misleading."

The writ alleges that the defendants "unless recklessly indifferent" should have known that Transkei is an independent sovereign state and Transkei contends that the defendants were influenced in their reference to the country by the hostility of other bodies towards Transkei.

Transkei objects to a reference to "Transkei (Bantu Homeland) in the South-East of the Republic" and alleges that the defendants have been false and misleading. — DDC

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3/11/78

... the houses have yards especially to avoid this unattractive feature. Moreover, it is quite possible to put up lines at a very low level on 1st floor balconies so that washing hanging on them cannot be seen from the ground or from other houses. Please would people refrain from putting washing in a place or at a level where it can be seen by others.

7. EXTERIOR LIGHTS

For a glorious few weeks after the repair work ... the lights had been completed



● The famous Port St Johns "Gates", seen from the Umtata road. The White exodus from Port St Johns has been astonishing

Port St Johns a ghost town?

PORT St Johns, long a favourite holiday spot for Transvaal people, has come to a standstill since it was handed over to Transkei on that country's independence in 1976.

When I visited the beautiful village on the Pondoland coast recently, I was told of many local Blacks out of work now that their white employers left, of houses standing empty and deterioration, of business slowing down and of huge losses suffered by a hotelier.

EMPTY HOUSES, NO BUSINESS AND FEW PEOPLE

BY JEANLE MAY

"In the past year I have lost R47 000 and I'm desperate to get out," he said. The devastating April floods which washed away

the Pondoland bridge over the Umzimvubu River also did much damage to Port St Johns business interests as many customers lived across the river.

Paradoxically, managers of the town's three holiday resorts — two of which are still privately owned — and its third hotel say they have

heavy bookings for the Christmas holidays.

Many bookings were from Transvaal people who have been going to Port St Johns for years "and haven't been scared off by the floods," said Mr Mike Saunders, manager of a holiday complex at Ferry Point owned by the Transkei Development Corporation.

However, it was said at all resorts that out-of-season bookings were few and far between.

Since the municipality in the past depended on its holiday resorts for half its income, this is causing grave concern.



● "Skipper" John Hardman, Port St Johns hotelier, plans to pull out because his hotels stand empty most of the year.

A few Transkei citizens have bought houses there but several big modern houses and pretty cottages are standing empty, unkempt and dilapidated, their gardens overgrown with lush tropical vegetation.

The empty houses are owned by the Transkei Government and some — bought at highly inflated prices by the South African Bantu Trust — are let at ridiculously low rents to government and municipal workers or seconded White officials. But it is not government policy to let the houses to holidaymakers.

Development in the town has come to a standstill since independence. Three years ago, building plans to the value of almost R600 000 were passed. Last year there were none, said the mayor, Mr Garth Lloyd.

Another spokesman said there was concern that soon the municipality would be running at a loss because rate income had dropped substantially.

'Skipper' John Hardman, who owns two of Port St Johns three hotels, told me his hotels were running at a one per cent occupation rate and he was losing money fast — except for the bar trade.

the estate was beautifully illuminated. However, since then we have been disappointed that the situation has gradually deteriorated in some areas. The contractor gave us an excellent guarantee of his work for one year including replacement of the globes which failed during that time, but unfortunately we are having no success in getting him to honour his obligation. Sadly this means that parts of the estate are again very poorly lit. The globes are extremely expensive, and our budget does not allow us to replace the globes (which should last up to 2 years) every few weeks. We are doing our best against the contractor, but it is proving very difficult. We are also looking into the possibilities of getting a maintenance contract for the lights from another contractor.

8. PAINTING THE OUTSIDE OF THE HOUSES

This seems to be progressing very satisfactorily, weather permitting, with an average of 3 - 4 houses per month as an onward going project. If residents are dissatisfied with the work in any way when their houses are painted, please could they report this to Mr. D.S. Roberts (Tel. Office: 42086), as Mr. Roberts has kindly organized the work. The painting of the red chimneys is not included in the current contract, but this will begin as soon as the correct paint can be obtained. In the meantime it has unfortunately not proved practical to remove splashes of white paint from the chimneys and residents are asked to bear with this situation.

9. FIRE EMERGENCY SERVICE

Should the need arise, our nearest Fire Stations (who will come when called) are:-

Ottery Fire Station, Wetton Road (near Traffic Depot) - Tel. 721892
Hort Hay Fire Station - Tel. 706120/707156

10. FORGOTTEN MADE BOOK CLUB

Are you interested in reading? Do you enjoy a cup of tea (or coffee) and an informal chat? If so, kindly contact any one of the persons listed below for further information:-

Jenny Herbert - Hse. No. 90 (Hamlet 1) Tel. 726498
Kay Bennett - Hse. No. 88 (Hamlet 1) Tel. 720027
Hazel Fox - Hse. No. 44 (Hamlet 4) Tel. 721718

11. AMENITIES NEARBY

Sports Club - (Membership necessary) - Constantia Sports Complex (near Alphen) - Tennis, Bowls etc.
Walking Permits - Tokai Forest (above Manor) - available from Mr. Bird, Forestry Dept., Tokai Road, or P.O. Box 88, Retreat. Tel. 721331
Library - (small, free, locally situated) - Lismore Avenue Library - off Tokai Road. (larger, but membership fee necessary) - Meadowridge - Tel. 726900

12. IDEAS

Anyone who has any ideas about the improvement of the estate (must be cheap!), the solution of the problems we have discussed in this news letter, or the promotion of good neighbourliness is asked, may be asked, to contract the Directors with his scheme.

If you have managed to get through all this, you have definitely got staying-power. Many thanks for your attention.

Mary Greenhalgh
CHAIRMAN

Kei law seminar

UMTATA — Members of the Transkei Law Society, the Transkei Attorney's Association, and senior counsels attended a seminar of criminal law and procedure which was held at the city hall here yesterday.

The seminar, a triennial event, was attended by a number of senior officials from the Transkei Department of Justice, the Transkei Attorney-General's staff, senior magistrates and prosecutors throughout the country.

Prof P. M. Bekker of the Department of Criminal Law and Procedure at the University of South Africa, delivered lectures. — SAPA.

Umtata workers back on strike

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10/11/78

UMTATA — The strike at the university construction site here was resumed yesterday.

A new dispute between management and workers on the Murray and Stewart project arose when workers said their wages were too low.

They had gone back to work on Wednesday afternoon after statements had been made by a number of them at the Department of the Interior.

But after being addressed yesterday morning by an official of the department, Mr G. Rozani, the workers protested that their wages were inadequate.

Mr Rozani had gone to the site to inform the workers of Murray and Stewart's reply to the statements made the previous day by a number of their representatives.

Yesterday the Deputy Secretary for the Interior, Mr H. Finiza, said that in their response to the statements, Murray and Stewart had said there had been a misunder-

standing by workers on the calculation of their wages.

Workers had clocked off at 1 pm on October 25 and a deduction on the following Friday's wage had been made because of this. They had been paid for only five hours on Friday.

Mr Rozani told the workers their complaint about low wage levels was a new and separate issue and there were "proper channels" for their complaints. He suggested they return to work.

But by early afternoon, the site was deserted.

Mr Finiza said his department had requested help from the police in dealing with the matter. Although striking was illegal in Transkei, he did not believe action would be taken against the men because they had conducted themselves in a peaceful manner.

Transkei's Commissioner of Police, Brig E. Cwele, said police had played a minimal role in the dispute. — DDR.

put on the common area and interfering with the enjoyment and use of the common area of all must be removed.

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6. The Directors have received complaints that quite a few people have washing lines up on their balconies in the full view of passersby. All the houses have yards especially to avoid this unattractive feature. Moreover, it is quite possible to put up lines at a very low level on 1st floor balconies so that washing hanging on them cannot be seen from the ground or from other houses. Please would people refrain from putting washing in a place or at a level where it can be seen by others.

7. EXTERIOR LIGHTS

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Library - (small, free, locally situated) - Lismore Avenue Library - off Toi (larger, but membership fee necessary) - Vondouridge - Tel. 728900

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If you have managed to get through all this, you have definitely got staying power. Many thanks for your attention.

Tom Swain
CHAIRMAN

Transkei policemen face charge of murder

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UMTATA — Six Transkei policemen, including commissioned officers, appeared briefly before the Transkei Chief Justice, Mr. Justice G. A. Munnik, in the Supreme Court here yesterday charged with murder and assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

The charges arise from the death of a Government clerk, Mr. Mahle Noah, during investigation of an alleged theft of R40 000 pension money which disappeared from a safe at the Magistrate's offices in July last year.

The policemen are alleged to have assaulted Mr. Malibongwe Sikiti and Mr. Edward Ndawo, two clerks who were suspects with Mr. Noah.

The policemen are Lieutenant Z. I. Novuka, Captain S. Damoyi, Captain A. M. Nqunqa, Detective-Constable S. A. Mqoboli, Constable B. I. Phako and Detective-Constable N. G. Gwagwa.

At a preparatory examination in August charges against Capt. Damoyi were withdrawn; Capt. Nqunqa, Lieut. Novuka and Det.-Const. Mqoboli were committed for trial for culpable homicide.

The remaining two, Det.-Const. Gwagwa and Const. Phako, were committed for trial for assault.

The new Attorney General, Mr. G. B. Muller, who appeared for the State, indicted all six accused with murder and assault after recalling Capt. Damoyi to join the others in the dock.

The hearing was postponed until January 28 next year.

Capt. Damoyi was released on his own recognisances; bail of R500 for Lieut. Novuka and Capt. Nqunqa, and R250 each for the others, was extended. — (Sapa.)

SA blacks spurn bid to make them Transkei citizens

8/24
15/11/78
(15)

Own Correspondent
EAST LONDON — Only 57 blacks have applied for and been granted Transkeian citizenship, out of the estimated 1.25-million permanently resident in South Africa and considered Transkeians by Pretoria.

This news follows the expiry last month of a two-year period of grace given to South African "Transkeians" by Pretoria, during which the 1.25-million were expected to take out Transkeian documents. The period of grace was extended until October 1980.

PROPERTY

Most of the 57 who had applied for citizenship owned businesses or property in Transkei, said a senior spokesman in Transkei's Department of the Interior.

The spokesman said applications from blacks living in South Africa were

"very rare." His Government would not accept them as citizens unless they applied voluntarily.

In the past some applications from South African blacks for Transkeian travel documents have been turned down because they did not fulfill requirements, the spokesman added.

His Government had no record of the number of "Transkeian Xhosas" living in South Africa because they are considered South Africans, the spokesman said.

The South African Government has disclaimed all responsibility for "Transkeians" resident in South Africa, claiming

they are Transkei's problem.

In a Press interview last month, Prime Minister Kaizer Matanzima confirmed that Xhosa-speaking people living in South Africa were not eligible for Transkeian citizenship unless they were born in Transkei.

The South African Government in the Status of the Transkei Act says the Transkei citizenship Definition includes all Xhosa-speakers in South Africa who have language and family ties with Transkei.

The Act says that those who become citizens of Transkei will cease to be citizens of South Africa.

Transkei nurses break with SA

UMTATA — Transkei nurses have severed ties with the South African Nursing Association and formed their own body with headquarters here.

Mrs Amy Ntuli, first Transkeian to be appointed executive director of the Transkei Nursing Association, said with the passing and gazetting of the Transkei Nursing Act, which was passed this year by Parliament, ties with the South African body had to be severed, a new body formed and board members elected.

"The main objects of our association are to provide for efficient and adequate nursing and mid-wifery services for Transkei; raise the status,

maintain the integrity, and promote the interests of the nursing and mid-wifery profession; to consider, and subject to the provisions of the act, deal with any matter affecting registration, enrolment and the registration of pupil nurses."

She said the new association, which was non-racial, came into operation in September.

Nurses of all racial groups practising for gain, employed in government, missionary and private hospitals, private nursing homes, or in the employ of medical practitioners, were bound by law to register with the association.

"It will be illegal for nurses to practice or be

employed in health institutions without being registered," Mrs Ntuli said. "Even nurses who come from outside Transkei are affected."

She said at present the Transkei Medical Association did not have a nursing council and it would still maintain ties with the South African Nursing Council until it formed its own council.

"Matters concerning discipline for the breach of the nursing code of ethics are still in the hands of the South African Nursing Council."

Mrs D. H. Radloff, executive director of the SANA, addressed members of the Transkei body at the weekend. — DDR.

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One of the cornerstones of black consciousness was the removal of the psychological "oppression" of black people.

Black people, it was argued, had to re-establish their pride and destroy feelings of inferiority towards whites. It was primarily for this reason that whites were excluded from its organisations.

This thinking was illustrated in a recent book published by Valliant Publishers, a strongly pro-government book firm. In "The Bear at the Back Door", the late Steve Biko is quoted as saying: "My particular point against participation by whites has been the extent to which it dulls the natural growth of black leadership, because of the superiority - inferiority complex that exists throughout society."

It is almost natural for whites to want to participate in leadership roles and almost natural for some blacks to want to accept inputs from the articulate leftist whites who get involved in these movements.

And it has got no relevance to solutions which must relate to the actual problems that the black man faces in every-

day cases and I think can only spring from the minds of those who have got the necessary experience," Mr Biko said.

However much one may judge or criticise the tactics adopted by the black consciousness organisations, most of which were banned on October 19 last year, this psychological oppression was a basic element of its ideology.

It still features prominently in speeches by people like David Curry and Alan Hendrickse of the Labour Party, Chief Gatscha Buthelezi, black religious leaders and others. The South African Black Alliance (SABA) by its very name and composition underlines this thinking.

Indeed, the idea of destroying feelings of inferiority among black people is still very much alive in South Africa.

And, ironically, it seems to me this is one area where the independence of Transkei has had success.

Before this year's independence celebrations in Umtata, the last time I was in Transkei was about two months before independence in October 1976. During that time,

Attitudes change in independent Transkei

there have been a number of changes in the country.

But, without any doubt, the most striking change is the attitude of the people.

The servility which used to be there and which is still found in South Africa has disappeared.

Admittedly, I only went to the two largest towns of Transkei — Butterworth and Umtata — but if the change there is any indication of feelings throughout the territory then Transkei has gone a long way to removing the very psychological oppression the black consciousness experts argued for so articulately.

In 1976 whenever a white person went to a shop or a cafe, he or she was automatically served first. There was, like in South Africa today, priority treatment for white customers.

No longer in Transkei. I bought a cool drink in Butterworth and I had to



Political Correspondent BARRY STREEK reports

join the queue like everyone else. There was no preference because of the colour of my skin.

In Umtata, the situation was much the same. In 1976, I remember the quiet, peaceful and all-white ladies bar in the Royal Hotel. The only blacks there were waiters.

Some hotels were quietly admitting black people with quasi-official approval but they had suddenly started insisting on collars and ties in the pubs.

That has all changed. The very same hotel and this year packed with people, mostly black. When two of us, both white, walked in for a drink no one appeared to notice and we were served in turn. To all intents, at least as far as I could see, we were just two more customers who were treated like every other customer.

Then, there was the time we had a minor brush over some pictures at the K. D. Matanzima Airport with the head of the country's security police, Colonel Martin Ngebeba. He made it quite clear in his attitude towards us that he did not care a damn what colour we were or who we were. He

would treat us as he treated anyone else. (I should add that the problem was resolved and we got our pictures.)

At the independence celebrations the situation was repeated. Among the 15 000-odd people in the stadium, there was no special seating for whites unless they were specially invited guests. They had to take their place in the sun like everyone else. And they did.

In the offices and hotels, in the streets and at the border post, the new dignity and the marked decrease in feelings of inferiority to whites because they were whites was very marked.

Indeed, it reminded me so much of the difference in attitude among blacks in Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi and Swaziland compared to those in "white" South Africa. The ja-baas attitude is disappearing.

There is little doubt that black consciousness proponents will be very sceptical of my views — of anything positive coming out of the independence of Transkei — but the change is so marked and so obvious that it cannot be ignored.

The boxer, Izak Esiri, bravely asked a crowd which gathered outside a Bloemfontein hotel during the incident: "Are you Kaffirboeties (nigger-lovers)? I don't care what happens to them, they are Kaffirs."

He paid for his deeds. What it also reflected was a new attitude among the victims of such racist behaviour. Instead of biting his lip and suppressing his feelings, as has happened so often in the past, the Transkeian took it further and justice was done.

This incident underlined the change in attitude that is taking place in Transkei. It is a change which will come to the whole of South Africa. However strange it is that a cornerstone of black consciousness philosophy should have taken root in Transkei, it certainly has occurred there.

Citizenship farce

RDM 16/11/78 (103)

IT SHOULD HARDLY come as a surprise to anyone, including the Transkei's Department of the Interior, that only 57 blacks — out of an estimated 1.25-million permanently resident in South Africa and considered Transkeians by Pretoria — should have applied for and been granted Transkeian citizenship.

Nor is it surprising that most of the 57 applicants own businesses or property in Transkei. Indeed, that can be their only motivation.

The rest of that 1.25-million, far from applying for Transkeian citizenship, must be going to some pains to ensure they are never revealed to be Transkeian citizen

material. In the light of the huge unemployment problem that exists in that territory; in the light of the fact that there are hardly jobs for semi-skilled workers, let alone skilled ones.

And hanging over their heads all the while there is the Status of the Transkei Act which defines Transkei citizens as including all Xhosa-speakers in South Africa who have "language and family" ties with Transkei.

Under that kind of arbitrary threat, who wouldn't go to ground? Rather than be press-ganged into being citizens of a state the world does not recognise?

Missing man's father told of arrest

103

17/11/78

UMTATA — A Transkeian who disappeared two years ago is thought to have been arrested here.

Mr Sabelo Gqweta, who left a message at his Baziya home saying he was going to Port Elizabeth, is believed to have been arrested on November 5 with two other men near here on his way back home.

After his disappearance early in 1976, South African Security Police conducted a dawn snoop in Transkei, apparently in connection with the disappearance of young Transkeians for terrorist training overseas.

Unconfirmed reports linked the arrests of an editor, teachers, government clerks, insurance agents, university graduates and a trainee diplomat with the disappearance of young men for training in Tanzania

before independence.

It is believed some of them had valid travel documents.

Mr Cyril Gqweta, father of Mr Sabelo Gqweta, principal teacher at Baziya, said he had received a message that his son had been arrested.

"I received the news with shock mixed with joy. This is a matter of great concern and I would like to see my son, know where he is detained, what the charge is against him and when he will appear in court."

The head of the security police, Col Martin Ngceba said: "I know nothing about the arrest of Mr Sabelo Gqweta. This is news to me."

The chief of the criminal branch, Col L. S. Kawe, said: "I know nothing about Sabelo Gqweta and his name does not appear in my crime register." — DDR.

18/11/75
SA, Transkei
reach deal

103

PRETORIA — An exchange of notes between the governments of South Africa and Transkei, providing for an exchange of trade representatives was published in yesterday's issue of the Government Gazette.

The agreement was reached between the Foreign Minister, Mr. P. W. Botha, and the Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief K. D. Matanzima, at East London on September 29. — SAPA

Kaiser to

103 ★ SUNDAY TIMES, November 19, 1978 9

axe white

aides

BY NIC VAN OUDTSHOORN

MANY white officials of the Transkei Development Corporation, including top management members, are to be axed. They will be replaced by blacks and "experts" from other parts of Africa and abroad.

Some of the officials, who have been seconded to Transkei by South Africa, may be given notice this month, according to reliable sources in Umtata. Even the chairman and former managing director of the TDC, Mr Franko Maritz, is "reconsidering" his position.

The man behind the purge is Mr James Skinner, a British businessman who recently succeeded Mr Maritz as managing director.

In Umtata yesterday Mr Skinner refused to confirm or deny my information. He said: "I am employed by the Government of Transkei and they obviously want to advance Transkeians.

"Apart from that I really cannot go into detail about what the corporation's plans are for individuals."

I am told that Mr Skinner's plan — for which he has the full support of the Transkei Government — is to do away as far as possible with the country's dependence on South Africans for the running of the corporation.

One of his instructions from the Government, I am told, is to ensure that, when his contract expires after three years, white officials will have been phased out of the TDC as far as possible.

Approved

I am told that the Government has approved plans that if suitable Transkeians cannot be found to fill the jobs, then staff will be recruited from other parts of Africa and abroad rather than from South Africa.

The intention behind this is apparently to show the world that Transkei is not dependent on South Africa.

Mr Skinner's appointment as managing director in



MR FRANKO MARITZ
South Africans out

succession to Mr Maritz came as a shock to white TDC officials, who had expected one of their number to get the job.

The first top management heard about Mr Skinner's appointment was when they read about it in newspapers.

Mr Skinner was chairman of Landmark International Hotels in London before his appointment to Transkei, and between 1965 and 1969 he was acting general manager of the National Development Corporation of Tanzania.

Reliable sources said Mr

Skinner was recommended to the Prime Minister of Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, by the London-based adviser to Transkei, Mr Humphry Berkeley, a former Conservative MP, who was appointed earlier this year to advise Transkei on political matters.

Word of the impending axeings have spread through the white community in Transkei and many officials have already applied for jobs in South Africa.

Some said that although they had been seconded to Transkei by the South African Economic Development Corporation and had contracts, they could still be without jobs after six months' notice if there were no suitable positions for them in South Africa.

"Our contracts state that if after six months no position can be found for us in another homeland or other activity of the Economic Development Corporation, then the six months is taken as notice and we have to look for other jobs," a senior official said.

Bank of Transkei profits up 52 pc

UMTATA — The Bank of Transkei has increased its taxed profits by 52,5 per cent for the six months ended September 30 compared with the same period last year, according to the half-yearly figures released here.

In an interim statement, the board expresses satisfaction with the bank's performance. It feels confident that equally satisfactory results will be achieved during the remainder of the financial year.

The net operating profit after provision for taxation and transfers to contingency reserves is R77 867 for the six months compared with R51 070 last year. Earnings per share for the six months are 3,9c compared with 2,6c for the previous period.

The statement says that in view of the need to establish adequate reserves, no interim dividend will be considered at the end of the financial year.

Volkskas has a 50 per cent holding in the bank and the rest of the share capital is held by Transkeians. — SAPA.

useful things to do way in activity in require strict time the regular budget

The establishment of as an extra. It is since the intention the countryside the cost should be an a programme's combined justice. Such an beef prices or of a

Overall control would The Ministry would the economic and social or all districts, participative approach of planning.

they are to partake in any major per works and maintenance that through departmental budgets or whichever is the practice.

guarantee programme can be regarded % of the total cost of the programme methods, is to transfer funds into the support for the establishment for foreign aid donors because of the tion, local determination and social rwrite government's capacity to carry nues.

Ministry of Finance and Planning. undertake concurrent evaluation of by placing an economist in some government's financial and administrative place within local development

It may well be asked how an employment guarantee scheme would fit with the Incomes Policy of government. The aim of that policy is to prevent a widening of the present gap between urban and rural incomes. It is a legal mechanism which applies to those in permanent or full-time employment. The philosophy of an offer of guaranteed work is to provide employment to those who have no employment. Those to whom it provides employment do not fall in the legal category of employment affected by the Incomes Policy. Rather, an employment guarantee programme, by underwriting security and a modicum of income to those able to seek manual labour, would improve welfare in the countryside and reduce the pressure on urban jobs. In that way it would complement the Incomes Policy. It may even make the Policy effective for the first time since such an employment programme would tackle the more fundamental and structural problems behind the large disparities in incomes within the countryside and between the urban and rural areas that are beyond the compass of a legal provision.

the estate was beautifully illuminated. However, since then we have been disappointed that the situation has gradually deteriorated in some areas. The contractor gave us an excellent guarantee of his work for one year including replacement of the globes which failed during that time, but unfortunately we are having no success in getting him to honour his obligation. Sadly this means that parts of the estate are again very poorly lit. The globes are extremely expensive, and our budget does not allow us to replace the globes (which should last up to 2 years) every few weeks. We are doing our best against the contractor, but it is proving very difficult. We are also looking into the possibilities of getting a maintenance contract for the lights from another contractor.

8. PAINTING THE OUTSIDE OF THE HOUSES

This seems to be progressing very satisfactorily, weather permitting, with an average of 3 - 4 houses per month as an onward going project. If residents are dissatisfied with the work in any way when their houses are painted, please could they report this to Mr. D.S. Roberts (Tel. Office: 432086), as Mr. Roberts has kindly organized the work. The painting of the red chimneys is not included in the current contract, but this will begin as soon as the correct paint can be obtained. In the meantime it has unfortunately not proved practical to remove splashes of white paint from the chimneys and residents are asked to bear with this situation.

9. FIRE EMERGENCY SERVICE

Should the need arise, our nearest Fire Stations (who will come when called) are:-

- Ottery Fire Station, Wetton Road (near Traffic Depot) - Tel. 731892
- Heut Bay Fire Station - Tel. 706136/707156

10. FOREIGN GLASS BOOK CLUB

Are you interested in reading? Do you enjoy a cup of tea (or coffee) and an informal chat? If so, kindly contact any one of the persons listed below for further information:-

- Jenny Herbert - Hse. No. 90 (Hamlet 1) Tel. 726498
- Mary Bennett - Hse No. 88 (Hamlet 1) Tel. 720027
- Hazel Fox - Hse No. 44 (Hamlet 4) Tel. 721718

11. ACTIVITIES NEARBY

- Sports Club - (Membership necessary) - Constantia Sports Complex (near Alphen) - Tennis, Bowls etc.
- Walking Permits - Tokai Forest (above Manor) - available from Mr. Bird, Forestry Dept., Tokai Road, or P.O. Box 88, Retreat. Tel. 721331
- Library - (small, free, locally situated) - Lismore Avenue Library - off Tokai Road. (larger, but membership fee necessary) - Meadowridge - Tel. 728900

12. IDEAS

Anyone who has any ideas about the improvement of the estate (must be cheap!), the solution of the problems we have discussed in this news letter, or the promotion of good neighbourliness is asked, may be asked, to contract the Directors with his scheme.

If you have managed to get through all this, you have definitely got staying-power. Many thanks for your attention.

Harry Greenleaf
CHAIRMAN

Terrorists held in Transkei

JOHANNESBURG — Transkeian police had captured five Pan Africanist Congress terrorists, South Africa's Minister of Justice, Police and Prisons, Mr Kruger, said last night.

In a radio broadcast, he said a group of PAC terrorists armed with Makarov pistols, among other things, had entered South Africa recently.

Twenty-three had been captured, four had fled to Botswana and the South African Police were searching for another.

Five had reached Transkei, but the Transkeian police had caught them. — DDC

Kei PM
 Yes to
 casino
 plan

21/1/88
 103

UMTATA — A plan drawn by an American architect for Transkei's proposed new coastal hotel and casino complex has been approved by the Prime Minister, Chief Matanzima.

The plan, along with progress reports, was presented to the Prime Minister at a meeting here last Friday attended by TDC's managing director, Mr Jimmy Skinner, the chairman of Rennie's, Mr Charles Fiddian-Green, and two directors of Holiday Inns, Mr Winston Coetzer and Mr Roger Curry.

Mr Curry said yesterday the Prime Minister had agreed to the proposals for the new hotel "without reservation."

He said the next step in the programme would be a meeting with their partners, the TDC, in order to go through the plans and proposals in detail.

Then finance would be arranged.

It was planned tentatively to begin construction on the project early next year, and the first phase would be completed by the end of 1979 at the earliest. — DDR.

There is proper concern that he size so that animal take-off ca herd sizes of at least fifty ar there is considerable discussio operative or joint stock compar Livestock can join together to in Botswana is now thought to b concept to manage communal land provide a form and a forum from elaborations of that concept car would be towards commonly manage financed by local taxes on the s ment of stud-bulls, common facili In fact separate companies can k provision of services. This wo having to achieve community cons remain intact.

The mechanism whereby government taxes held by each household would extend local and national government interest into the management of community affairs. For instance, government can learn to use the tax to help establish optimum rental prices in terms of herd size, composition and off-take. It is important that livestock services should be sustained and extended to cover more of Botswana's livestock for the country has to retain access to land and its competitive edge over markets in Europe and elsewhere. The need to provide effective services suggests that the veterinary, breeding and other be subsidised. The tax on t as a separate charge for the n which assist livestock owners avoid the proposal contained i Botswana Meat Commission or o as small or big and to serve a proposals appear to be awkward There is proper concern that he size so that animal take-off ca herd sizes of at least fifty ar there is considerable discussio operative or joint stock compar Livestock can join together to in Botswana is now thought to b concept to manage communal land provide a form and a forum from elaborations of that concept car would be towards commonly manage financed by local taxes on the s ment of stud-bulls, common facili In fact separate companies can k provision of services. This wo having to achieve community cons remain intact.

21/11/78 (317) (103) (93)

Police disrupt meeting claim

MATATIELE — A Transkei doctor has complained that South African security police here disrupted a meeting of Transkei medical practitioners, searched the house where they met and took away the owner, a widow, for interrogation.

Matatiele is in East Griqualand.

Dr J. Mabaso, president of the Medical Scholarship Group, Transkei, said they were holding a quarterly meeting at the late Dr J. Njongwe's house.

Eight security policemen armed with sten guns came inside while others kept guard.

They said they were looking for a criminal, searched the house, and took Mrs Njongwe to the charge office where she was questioned for more than two hours.

Following inquiries by a local advocate, Mrs

Njongwe was taken home.

Dr Mabaso said they were stopped by the same police at a road block on their way home. Clothing and documents in the boot were searched.

The policemen asked for the minute book of the association and paged through all the documents they found.

White motorists were not stopped by the police.

Dr Mabaso said the policemen also took their names, addresses and car registration numbers.

They identified themselves as medical officers, but the police took no heed and harassed them.

The head of the Security Police in Matatiele, W/O H. F. Steyn, said: "I have no comment to make. Sorry, I can't give any information."

It is believed that Transkei doctors will take up the matter with their Government. — DDR.

The 1974 GDP rose from 305. The weather has provision of and the towns. to the large tar the National atic institutions o realise the in the recent with the chance particularly on the region.

37 million to 219 expanded the econo physical and social Mineral development disparities withi Development Plan and government cap discoveries of mtr Botswana's first o

to the country within the increasingly problematic political conditions of Botswana's open and democratic society has lent a special moral stature Selebe-Phikwe and coal at Morongule has changed Botswana's economic position. 1960s of valuable mineral resources, diamonds at Orapa, copper-nickel at participation in the South African economy. The discovery in the late with the common additional complication of heavy reliance on migrant Protectorates, Botswana was, and looked like remaining, a bread-basket case finance her own development. Like the other two Southern African ex-British At independence none could foresee the time when Botswana would be able to resource were carefully husbanded. wild life which promised the development of a tourist industry if that formal education; a large herd of cattle (1.2 million); and abundant a small relatively young population with few modern skills and with little a potential but difficult to exploit water resource in the Okavango delta; success story. Her resources were a vast semi-arid and arid tableland; became independent in 1966 she represented an unlikely case for an economic Botswana has completed a decade as an independent country. When Botswana

Introduction

Kei PAC

arrests denied

21/11/78
103

UMTATA — The chief of Security Police, Col M. Ngceba, said here yesterday he had no knowledge of the arrest of five Pan-Africanist Congress terrorists.

He was reacting to a statement by South Africa's Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger.

Mr Kruger said in a radio and TV broadcast that five PAC terrorists had evaded police capture in South Africa, but subsequently had been caught by Transkeian police.

He said Mr Kruger had no business to make comment about events that took place in another country.

It was a serious matter for him to speak on another's behalf, he said, and he was perturbed by the statement.

He said the point at issue was not the authenticity or otherwise of Mr Kruger's statements, but the fact that the Minister of a foreign country was taking it upon himself to make statements about Transkei's internal affairs. — DDR.

QUICK HINT

of employment growth, the proportion of the recent phase of economic growth of the completion of much of the construction it grew 27% and Government sector, mostly in educational growth of employment opportunities. The high capital:employment ratio of the ownership of cattle and the pre-correlation between the maldistribution hold annual income of P507 in cash 35% of the rural population, live poverty. The Survey discovered that Survey, that many in fact seek work outside the country. Today it is force underwrote the fluctuations in South Africa as migrants. In other words, one-quarter of the male labour the rains. In the past some 35 000 Botswana annually have sought work in Botswana's rural economy is fragile, governed as it is by the uncertainty of local conditions and the small size of the population, 725 000. The paper will argue that Botswana is moving towards an overly legalistic and a rather too mechanistic approach that is not in keeping with development in Botswana and to evaluate current approaches against those requirements. The purpose of this paper is to review the requirements for successful rural

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Current Problems

It is believed that Government will soon announce the setting up of a Commission on Local Government to report within the year. Extensive discussions currently being conducted at the District and Village level on the TGLP White Paper proposals and the work of the expected Commission on Local Government suggest that by early 1978 Botswana could have the legislative and the programmatic wherewithal to tackle the central economic and social problem of growing rural poverty.

22/11/78 DA (103)

6 Kei soldiers drown in dam

UMTATA — The Transkei Minister of Defence, Chief George Matanzima, yesterday announced the names of six members of the Transkei Defence Force who drowned during a training exercise last Friday.

In a statement released here, Chief Matanzima said the soldiers died while fording an earth-wall on horse back near the army's firing range about 22 km from here. Two horses also died in the accident.

Witnesses in the Ncise location where the deaths occurred said a mechanical shovel had to be used to break a section of the earth-wall to let out water from the dam. The soldiers and the horses were found stuck in the mud.

The soldiers were: Cpl D. N. Sitheto, 23, of Cofimvaba, Rfn R. F. Nohe, 18, also of Cofimvaba, Rfn H. G. Mbele, 23, of Umtata, Rfn S. L. Baleka, 25, of Herschel, Rfn P. T.

Mbuyeleni, 21, of Umzimkulu, and Rfn Z. M. Mbete, 28 of Lusikisiki.

Chief Matanzima said the next of kin had been informed and the dead would all be buried with full military honours.

The Transkei police were investigating and an inquest would be held soon. — SAPA.

Maize bag relief at St Johns

PORT ST JOHNS — A group of volunteer students have arrived here to distribute 1792 bags of mealies to victims whose crops were destroyed in the April floods.

The funds for the relief project were raised in the United States and Canada as well as in South Africa.

The project has been organised by the South African branch of World Vision International. A team of 20 students of all colours, led by Mr Brian Johnson, is distributing the mealies.

Yesterday, more than 100 Transkeians attended a service conducted by one of the students before receiving their bags of maize. — DDC

Chief ^{23/11/78}
Kaiser ¹⁰³
defends
job move

UMTATA — The placing of Transkeians in positions of trust and responsibility was not meant as a slap in the face for expatriates who were doing invaluable work in Transkei, the Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima said here yesterday.

Reacting to a report in a Sunday newspaper last weekend, Chief Matanzima said: "This is another thinly-veiled attempt to cast reflection on the Transkei administration as well as on the integrity of her executive organs."

Referring to a suggestion in the report that officials who had been seconded to Transkei could be given notice this month and that the man behind the purge was Mr James Skinner, Chief Matanzima said the report accorded "no sense of decency and judgment at all to the Transkei Government."

"Suffice it to say that Mr Skinner's appointment was based purely on merit and not on any considerations of citizenship, race or creed. Mr Skinner's previous experience in developing countries, particularly in Africa, made him an appropriate choice for the post of managing-director of the Transkei Development Corporation."

Chief Matanzima appealed to all white officials of the TDC and to seconded officers in the government departments to apply themselves to their work as they had done in the past, and not to take the "scare-story" seriously. — DDC.

29/11/78 103 DA

Transkei flood victims get aid

UMTATA — Flood victims in the Port St Johns area yesterday queued for aid in the form of bags of maize.

Help came from World Vision, an international organisation that helps churches around the world "to better visibly express the gospel of Jesus Christ."

Mr Brian Johnson, who heads the relief and development department of World Vision in Southern Africa, said R78 000 had been raised in many countries since the floods and this money was to be used in Transkei in a three to five-year programme.

A total of 50 000 kg of seed maize, and 134 000 kg of eating maize was to be issued to the people and nutritional clinics with associated facilities were to be established.

Five full-time project managers were to be appointed to monitor the assistance. It was expected, for instance, that recipients of the seed maize would return 10 per cent of their crop to establish an ever growing seed bank.

After the distribution ends on December 2, Mr Johnson will return once a month to ensure the people husband their newly acquired resources. — DDR.

Kei SB probe exam cheating

UMTATA — Transkei's Security Police have been called in to curtail cheating in examinations.

The Security Police are also making efforts to curb illegal trafficking of examination papers.

The Secretary for Education, Mr T. Mbambisa, said a number of methods had been employed to curtail the cheating.

Inspectors made unexpected calls at examination centres and any complaints from candidates were investigated.

He said invigilators had been instructed to open the packets of examination papers in the examination rooms in front of the candidates, rather than break the seals.

These packets were then returned to the

department. It would be relatively straight forward to determine whether the seals had been tampered with, Mr Mbambisa said.

If anyone wanted to open a packet of examination papers before the prescribed time, they would have to rip the packet open — at considerable risk, Mr Mbambisa said.

He had no suspicions about leakages from his own department. He believed the question papers came from the Ciskei and other places.

"Nothing has been proved . . . but we will soon know," he said.

His department had asked the Security Police to investigate any rumours in regard to malpractices.

— DDC

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN

Memorandum

8th August, 1978.

FROM Professor A.H.R.E. Paap,
Dean,
Faculty of Arts.

TO

Dear Colleague,

The sheet (Circular No. 19/78) attached to my circular re continuation and filling of vacant posts (dated 1st August) contains reproductions of underlinings and scribbles effected by hand in the original.

This is most unfortunate and I do apologise for it.

Yours sincerely,

A.H.R.E. PAAP.

Transkei report-back

EAST LONDON — The chiefs and headmen of West Tembuland will hold a seven-hour report-back meeting with Transkei citizens living in this area on Sunday.

The meeting, which starts at 10 am and ends at 5 pm, will be chaired by the urban representative for West Tembuland chiefs Mr J. J. Matotie MP, who said yesterday it was in the interests of all Transkeians to attend.

The meeting will be

held in the Duncan Village community centre.

Mr Matotie said there would be a report-back on parliamentary discussions, and subjects discussed would include stock theft and the recruitment of soldiers into the Transkeian Army.

The main speakers will be the regional acting paramount chief, Chief Ngangomhlaba* Matanzima MP, Chief Kaulele Mgtlwa MP and Chief O M. Mapassa MP. — DDR

Court tests Ncokazi letter

28/11/78
103

UMTATA — There was a trial within a trial when the leader of the opposition Democratic Party in Transkei, Mr Hector Ncokazi, appeared in the Supreme Court here yesterday.

Mr Ncokazi is charged on two counts under the Public Security Act and has pleaded not guilty.

The trial within the trial was to test the admissibility of a letter allegedly written by Mr Ncokazi to the head of the security police, Col Martin Ngceba.

The defence maintained Mr Ncokazi did not write the letter freely and voluntarily — he was a sick man and there was undue influence by a person in authority.

Col Ngceba told the court yesterday that on January 30 he instructed Capt Kawe to interview Mr Ncokazi. It was the first time he was interviewed and he was inform-

ed of the charges against him.

Col Ngceba said on February 2 he received a letter in which Mr Ncokazi asked that his case be expedited and requested an interview with him.

He visited Mr Ncokazi in detention and assured him his case would be expedited. He discussed with Mr Ncokazi matters raised in the letter and arrangements were made for him to consult a doctor about his illness.

Col Ngceba read the letter to the court.

In it, Mr Ncokazi said his case was clear. Police had a copy of a speech he had made at a legally organised meeting of a legally constituted political party. This was not a case of underground activities which would take the police about two months to investigate.

"To put it more succinctly, you had a prima-

facie case against me and I should have appeared in court within a fortnight after the receipt of that speech. But on the contrary, I have been kept in prison cells as a punitive measure for two months now."

The letter said Mr Ncokazi had kidney trouble. A specialist had recommended he stayed in bed until he organised physiotherapy, in which case he would be admitted in hospital.

He appealed to Col Ngceba to consider immediate commitment for trial. He would apply for bail or to be released for the sake of his health.

Under cross examination by Adv B. M. Kies for Mr Ncokazi, Col Ngceba said Mr Ncokazi had wanted to know why he was detained. He was not aware a specialist had said a bed and mattress should be given to Mr Ncokazi.

Mr Ncokazi told the court he declined to make a statement to Col Kawe. He wrote to Col Ngceba asking why he was detained.

Col Ngceba took him to the office of Col Kawe who said he would be charged.

Then he was put in solitary confinement.

Mr Ncokazi said he was taken to a specialist on three occasions. The specialist gave him tablets and ointment and recommended he be given a bed and mattress.

He was not given a bed and mattress and his condition deteriorated. He asked for a pencil and paper and wrote the letter.

He was admitted to hospital on March 13 and discharged on April 22. He appeared in court on April 27.

The case continues today. — DDR.

L.W. Na afloop van die skriftelike eksamen sal kandidate wat pynsgevallen is, opgeroep word vir 'n mondelinge eksamen. Studente moet na afloop van die eksamen die kennisgewingsbord dophou om te kyk of hulle hierdeur geraak word.

Take-Afrikaans: Een vraestel (3 uur) - Mr. M.M. Walters

Afrikaans I: Twee vraestelle (3 uur elk)

1ste vraestel - Afrikaans A

Grammatika - 50
Lees (traalboek) - 50

an (prosa)

ers (poësie)

erwe (drama)

mlk minstens EEN vraag (100)

saestelle in Afrikaans

ik, moet sy eie

Redurende die

Mr Beja said he did not tell Mr Ncokazi he would get a bed and mattress only if he admitted his offence and made a clean breast of things as Mr

At a trial within the trial, held to test the admissibility of the letter, a prison warden, Mr Kaiser Beja, was called by the State to give evidence.

The case arises out of a speech by Mr Ncokazi at a Democratic Party congress in Engcobo in December last year.

It had been submitted by counsel for the defence, Adv B. M. Kies, that the letter, written on February 28, while Mr Ncokazi was in custody, was inadmissible because it was composed under duress.

Mr Ncokazi is appearing on two counts of a charge under the Public Security Act.

UMTATA - A letter written by the leader of Transkei's opposition Democratic Party, Mr Hector Ncokazi, was accepted as evidence in the Supreme Court here yesterday.

Ncokazi had alleged in his evidence.

When Mr Kies suggested to Mr Beja that he had never been a taskmaster in his dealings with Mr Ncokazi but had been kindly towards him, Mr Beja said: "I do not remember tendering any friendliness or special attention to the accused."

Mr Justice Munnik said he was satisfied the letter was not written under duress and the accused had been in his sound and sober senses.

The fact that he had asked for writing materials indicated he had written the letter freely.

The chief of the security police, Col M. Ngceba was recalled to the witness box when the main trial resumed.

He said Mr Ncokazi had been kept in detention because there had been "other matters not connected with his speech" that had been under investigation.

The case has been postponed to February 27 next year. - DDR.

Court accepts Ncokazi letter as evidence

29/11/78 (103)

d. Merwe (prosa)

17de eense en

Mr. Gnyman (Afr. & Ndl. (Afr. poësie)

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In die eerste vraestel... In die 2de vraestel... Uit elk van Afd. C en D moet EEN vraag beantwoord word.

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Star 29/11/78
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Kei exam leak

Own Correspondent
UMTATA — Transkei police have arrested about 100 people in connection with the leakage of examination papers at several centres. But police are still looking for the mastermind behind the paper thefts.

The South African Police, who have so far arrested four men in Pretoria, in connection with exam paper thefts are still carrying on the hunt for other suspects, according to a spokesman for the Northern Transvaal CID.

But while Transkei police are still looking for the mastermind, the secretary for education, Mr T

Mbambisa, is holding to his view that the examination papers were brought in by people from the Ciskei and other places. He refuses to accept that the leakage was from his own department.

Police are working on the theory that the theft of the examination papers was done in order to sabotage the education system of Transkei.

● In Durban yesterday the Department of Indian Education withdrew an examination paper and set new questions in order to check whether there had been any leaks in exam questions in matriculation subjects this year.

AFRICA/DIE KLASSIEKE VERENIGING VAN SUID AFRIK.

BRANCH/WES-KAAPLANDSE TAK

and the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING which will be 1978 at 7.30 p.m. in Beattie Building (Room University of Cape Town. This business meeting a lecture by

Director of the Michaelis School of Fine Art, U

the antiquities of JERUSALEM (illustrated by slid

ined as an architect but moved to the Michaelis his lectures on the history of art, and became

Under his leadership the School has been

AGENDA for the AGM/SAKELYS vir die Algemene Jaarvergadering

1. Personalia
2. Minutes of the AGM held on 7th September 1977/Notule van die Jaarvergadering van 7 September.
3. Chairman's report/Verslag van die Voorsitter.
4. Matters arising from the Minutes and Chairman's Report/Sake wat van die Notule en Voorsitter se Verslag voortspuit.
5. Financial statement for the year ended 10th September 1978/Finansiële verslag vir die jaar geëindig 10 September.
6. Motion: The Western Cape Branch requests the chairman of the Classical Association to transmit to the biennial conference of the Association the proposal that the portion of the subscription remitted to the local branches for each registered member should be increased from 50 cents to R1.

Proposed: J.E. Atkinson; Seconded: Mr. J. Sang.

7. Election of office bearers and committee members for 1978-9/Verkiesing van ampsdraers en komiteelede vir 1978-9.

Huidige lede: Voorsitter/Chairman: John E. Atkinson
Sekretaris/Tesourier//Secretary/Treasurer: Mr. J. Sang
(Vice: Miss P. le Roux)

Sekretarisse vir die Skole/ Schools' Secretary: Miss B.
(not available for reelection)

Committee members: Dr. S. Bruwer, Mrs. M. Mezzabotta, Mr. Mr. P. Collins, Miss S. Armstrong, Dr. R. van Stekelenberg

Coopted members: Mej. D.J. Blokbergen, and student representatives from U.S., U.W.C. and U.C.T., namely Messrs. M. S. and C. Yon and Miss J. Frater.

8. Any other business/Algemeen.

J. Sang.
Department of Classics, U.C.T.
Phone: 698531 Extn. 213.

HOMELANDS - TRANSKEI - GENERAL

DECEMBER 1978

Table 22. Number of African technicians and number of firms in Durban

Africans employed if :		Technicians		Firms	
assuming full economic recovery.		recovery		recovery	
sample which would employ these technicians were they		economic		recovery	
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2) immediately available in 1981		economic		recovery	
3) immediately available in 1981		economic		recovery	
4) immediately available in 1981		economic		recovery	
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100) immediately available in 1981		economic		recovery	

Matanzima denies SA firms may pull out

UMTATA — Press reports that South African companies were considering withdrawing from Transkei have been dismissed by the country's Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

He also ignored a challenge by the MP for Germiston District, Mr Toni van Tonder, to say whether he shared the views of the new managing director of the Transkei Development Corporation, Mr Jimmy Skinner.

In an interview, Chief Matanzima bluntly told critics: "I control Transkei not Mr Skinner."

Regarding press reports that Mr Skinner was allegedly phasing out seconded white South African officials from the TDC, Chief Minister said: "I think that is an old story and I replied to that."

He added: "My government has never in any way decided to have nothing to do with the Republic of South Africa."

"If Mr Skinner has this view, then he is acting on his own policy."

"But as a man appointed by the government to be the managing director of the TDC he has to carry out government policy."

"I have to answer for

my own utterances and not for the utterances of a man who does not make policy."

Asked if there was any substance to the alleged threats of companies to withdraw from Transkei, the Prime Minister replied: "I have never heard anything to that effect. In any event, I think the investors will come to me. I control Transkei not Mr Skinner."

Meanwhile, it is understood here that Mr Skinner never objected to the visit to Transkei by South African MPs and both the TDC and the Transkei Government have made it clear that they were welcome to visit the country.

However, the TDC felt that within the constraints of its own budget it could not afford to pay the costs of a 30-man delegation for a three-day visit to Transkei.

This had been made clear to the TDC's former public relations consultant, Mr Hans Lombard, but there may have been some confusion during this period as his services were also terminated at the time. For this reason, the TDC decision may not have been communicated to the MPs timely. — PC.

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Electrical Eng	5
Mechanical Eng	9
Mechanical Eng	30
Mechanical Dra	9
Structural Dra	2
Building	3
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OR NATIONAL	
NATIONAL CER	
TOTAL DIPLOMAS	162
Sugar Technolog	3
Food Technolog	6
Microbiology	1
Chemical Techno	3
Chemical Plant	7
Analytical Chem	5
Chemical Techn	26
Mechanical Dra	15
Structural Dra	6
Construction	2
Engineering	4
Refrigeration	18
Production Eng	3
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TV and Electr	8
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ARM 1/12/78
**Last race
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 in Transkei**

Own Correspondent

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UMTATA. — The Transkei Government has given notice that it is to remove the last vestiges of formal apartheid in the country — whites-only schools and sections of hospitals. It has informed the South African Government it wants to end the agreement providing for these separate facilities. Transkei's Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said: "We cannot have apartheid in our country when our policy is one of nonracialism." Originally the agreement providing for segregated facilities in education and medical services was to run for three years, but it allowed either side to give six months notice to terminate it. Since independence in October 1976, the Cape Provincial Administration has continued running schools for white children in Umtata and Butterworth under the agreement. But the children of the Transkei's Minister of Finance, Mr Tsepo Letlaka, have attended one of them, Umtata High School, ever since he returned from exile.

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theredge's summary of future coal consumption

e discrepancy between the two sets of figures o with South-West Africa. It seems that the the simple aggregate of diamond production whereas the Statistical News Release figure ial diamond production and (ii) diamond pro- hts reflecting relative values per carat 0). Given the greater per carat value of 5X carats in mining production will be more X carats in alluvial production.

Journal, August 1977 P.25.

Chief Kaiser denies Kei short of cash

11/27/80
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UMTATA — The Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, has strongly denied that his country is running short of cash.

He admitted in an interview that Transkei was short of capital for development projects and that it had a budgetted deficit of R96 million for the current financial year.

But, the Prime Minister stressed, Transkei was not short of capital for running costs, such as salaries, and for the implementation of normal departmental programmes.

Chief Matanzima was reacting to an article in a national monthly magazine which claimed Transkei was going bankrupt.

"Our estimates in our government are governed by the future programmes of the various departments and these programmes naturally run into excess of what is expected in our revenues.

"The fact that we are in deficit of R96 million does not mean to say that money is short for necessary expenditures such as salaries and so on.

"It is for the

jects such as the building of dams that there is a shortage of capital," he said.

These projects included the construction of dams in the Herschel district, the Ncora district and the Umzimvubu River; hydroelectric projects such as in Umtata; the building of bridges; the tarring of roads; agricultural projects such as dry farming and the provision of tractors; and the building of new hospitals.

"But the existing programmes are not suffering at all and I cannot understand how they can say it is because we have broken off diplomatic relations with South Africa.

"In terms of the agreement, our grant goes on and it goes on in spite of the break in relations.

"For running costs and the natural development of departments there is no shortage," the Prime Minister said.

The article referred to about R900 000 which had been lost when Dr Richard Blom had left the country but that was what he owed

on a contract for work he had not completed on the Tsojana Dam in the Tsomo district. The dam had been completed but Dr Blom's company had not constructed all the necessary canals.

"That had nothing to do with diplomatic ties.

"We need money for capital accounts. Every country has a deficit account, even South Africa. It goes out to borrow money from the United States and the International Monetary Fund.

"The fact that we are not recognised is irrelevant to us because we will get assistance from friendly countries as we are getting from Taiwan and Austria," Chief Matanzima said.

Transkei was getting technical assistance from Taiwan and Austria.

"We are getting assistance from German companies and the Swiss.

"Many countries are going to come in because Transkei's independence is now a fact and it cannot be reversed," he said. — PC.

Last apartheid in Kei to go

11/12/78
103
182

UMTATA — The Transkeian Government has given notice to remove the last vestiges of apartheid in the country — the end of whites-only schools and hospital facilities.

It has informed the South African Government that it wants to end the agreement providing for separate schools and separate hospital sections.

This was confirmed by Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, in an interview.

"We cannot have apartheid in our country when our policy is one of non-racialism," he said.

Originally, the agreement providing for segregated facilities in education and medical services was scheduled to run for three years, but it required either side to give six months to terminate it.

CONFERENCE ON

WORKSHOP 4

The Supply of Doctors and Medical Services

A crisis in the supply of medical services available in some areas and depend on the extent to which types of service, or to what in the educational system would alterations in the pay structure instead of remaining in private medical services with a give reaching the community at all auxiliaries and nurse clinics and the cost reductions this of diseases. In the case of low cost can be envisaged. the Tanzanian system (use of doctors). Part time community role publishing, supervising

- T.D. Wilson, Baragwanath
- Peter Cooper, final
- Ct., St. Peter
- Adrian Giek, Langer
- neurology
- Penny Cunningham -
- Jill Murray - medic
- interested in
- Prof. Brock, Johann
- Prof. S. Saunders, 1
- Ian Webber - medic
- Vincent
- Ronald Ingle, former
- Dr. Stoughton - Rhod
- John Frankish

Butterworth High School, and Hoërskool Transkei.

However, the children of the Minister of Finance, Mr Tsepo Lelaka, have attended Umtata High School ever since their father returned from exile.

Recently more black children have been admitted to these schools. This was confirmed by Chief Matanzima.

The decision to end school and hospital apartheid appears to have been sparked off by the refusal of the superintendent of the all-white section of the Sir Henry Elliot Hospital in Umtata to admit a two-month old black baby to the section when the black section was full.

The superintendent, Dr J. H. Hofmeyr, was deported from Transkei in August this year after the refusal.

Chief Matanzima said there was already one superintendent for all sections in both the Umtata hospitals.

The original agreement provided for separate superintendents.

At present both superintendents were black "but we don't mind if there are white superintendents in charge. We will appoint

Transkei had given notice to end the agreement because "we find no reason for this segregation in our country".

The decision to end the agreement was taken by the Transkeian Cabinet.

Since independence in October 1976, the Cape Provincial Administration has continued running schools for white children in Umtata and Butterworth under the agreement. These include Umtata High School,

(103)
2/12/78

Umtata school takeovers OK say expatriates

4. Employment

4.1 In this category platinum

UMTATA — Expatriates living in Umtata are not unduly concerned at the prospect of local schools being taken over by the Transkei Department of Education.

three-year agreement. He described the news as "kites that are flown from time to time by newspapers."

The Secretary for Education, Mr T. Mbambisa, said he would be in a position to comment on the matter at a later stage.

None of the expatriates approached yesterday were prepared to be quoted by name. However, one man said he asked his 12-year-old daughter her opinion as to whether she would be very happy to stay on at her school (Hoërskool Transkei) if it changed from the Cape Education Department. The father says his only concern was that his daughter be allowed to continue her studies in the Afrikaans medium.

Many parents approached said their only concern was for the maintenance of educational standards. A mother said she was concerned that "a Transkeian matric" might not be recognised as a university entrance qualification in South Africa.

Another man said that everyone knew the change over had to come sooner or later, and for that reason he was quite prepared for it. — DDC

Professors do not like — nor favour — close industrial relations, however

Earlier in the week, the Prime Minister Chief K. D. Matanzima confirmed the termination of the three year agreement with South Africa by Transkei on the provision of segregated facilities in education and medical services.

Neither headmaster of the two schools in Umtata operating under the auspices of the Cape Education Department, Umtata High School and Hoërskool Transkei, had any comment to make in regard to the news of the impending change.

The Secretary for Health, Dr C. Bikitsha, said he knew nothing of the termination of the

4.2. What is the regard to the third the total the period than the

of the total labour-force in cent) and in terms of absolute a peak in 1974 of 86 892).

4.3 A rough break-down of the possible (See Graph 4 on p.24a).

4.3.1 In the period from 1946 to 1957 employment grew with no interruption (except for 1955) from 3 575 to 19 630 — a remarkable 16,8 per cent per annum growth rate. Moreover the growth seems to have been fairly steady — except for a very considerable jump between 1951 and 1952 (from 7 882 to 13 494 workers) which suggests the opening of a new mine.

4.3.2 There is then an extremely sharp downward break in 1958 (employment fell from 19 630 to 9 675 in a year, but was back to 16 044 by 1960 — which suggests cyclical influences). In fact the years 1958 to 1964 (inclusive) show considerable fluctuations and no growth — at least in the sense that only in 1965 was the 1957 level of employment improved upon.

ent years this employment on cs provided by (p. 3 for details). Whether back in time continued to be so historical survey not necessary.

of mines must In 1976 it was 10,9 per cent of (per cent). Over a more spectacular

increased share cent to 10,9 per to 71 999, with

Employment phases seems

Chief Sigcau — warm, with a wry humour

UMTATA — Paramount Chief Jongilizwe Manzolwandle Botha Sigcau became Transkei's first State President in October 1976.

He was the ruling Transkei National Independence Party's unanimous choice as candidate for the Presidency and his appointment was announced a week before Transkei's independence day, October 26 1976, by the Transkeian Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

Announcing his party's choice, Chief Matanzima said Chief Sigcau was a dignified, respected and a national minded Christian gentleman.

Pres Sigcau was born on March 13, 1912 at Qaukeni in Eastern Pondoland, and was educated at the Methodist Mission of Palmerton before taking his Junior Certificate at Lovedale institution, which he attended with Chief Matanzima.

He returned home in 1935 to become headman at Ntlenzi. After the death of his brother, Mandloke in 1938, Botha Sigcau took his brother's place as Paramount Chief and became a member of the Transkeian Territories General Council — the Bunga as it was known then.

From 1959 to 1960 he became head of the Transkeian Territorial Authority and was a member of the recess committee which drew up the

constitution for self-government of Transkei.

The vote of the chief and his supporters was the crucial one in the tightly contested race for the Chief Minister's post in December 1963 between Chief Kaiser Matanzima and opposition leader, Paramount Chief Victor Poto, the leader of the Western Pondos.

Chief Matanzima won by five votes and from that time Chief Sigcau was a close ally of Chief Matanzima.

During the Pondo uprising in 1960, Chief Sigcau escaped death and fled from his Qaukeni home to Kokstad.

His daughter, Miss Stella Sigcau, became the first woman cabinet minister in Transkei when she took control of the Department of Interior.

Two of his sons became members of the Transkeian Legislative Assembly during the 1973 general election.

One of Chief Sigcau's sons, Chief Mpondombini, who married a Swazi Princess in 1975, is presently studying for a bachelor's degree at an American University.

Another son, Chief Ntsikayezwe, was recently installed as Chief in Flagstaff.

As a public figure the quiet 66-year-old Pres Sigcau kept a low profile. In private, he was a warm person with a wry sense of humour. — DDR.

Guzana mourns first citizen

UMTATA — The leader of the New Democratic Party, Mr Knowledge Guzana, paid tribute to the late State President of Transkei, Paramount Chief Botha Sigcau, yesterday.

Mr Guzana said Chief Sigcau had brought dignity to the presidency.

"His demeanour commanded notice from all and sundry."

He said he had known Chief Sigcau personally as a fellow student at the Lovedale Institution in the early 1930s.

"Even then, he cut a figure above the ordinary."

"I mourn his death as a friend and I grieve with fellow Transkeians."

The paramount chief of the Gcalekas, Chief Xolilizwe Sigcau, said: "The news of the death of the President came as a shock to the nation. We have lost a man with foresight, a political and traditional leader."

The Chief Minister of QwaQwa, Chief T. K. Mopeli, said: "We sympathise with the Transkei Government in the loss of its first president. We also sympathise with his family."

The KwaZulu Interior Minister, Dr F. Mdhlalosi, also expressed condolence to the government and Chief Sigcau's family. — DDR-SAPA

14	-----	Manpower Surveys
	-----	Table 16. Total shortage of technicians -
14	-----	Manpower Surveys
	-----	Table 15. Total number of technicians -
13	-----	Department of Information
	-----	Table 14. Total number of technicians - 1970 Census figure as presented by the

Senator hits at US policy on Transkei

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2/12/78
20

35	-----	Table 30. Fac fro
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23	-----	Table 19. Manufacturing establishments (over 300 employees only) in Durban region by manufacturing division
17	-----	Table 18. Numbers of engineering technicians employed by qualification, 1972
15	-----	Table 17. Engineering technicians by type - Manpower Surveys
14	-----	Table 16. Total shortage of technicians - Manpower Surveys
14	-----	Table 15. Total number of technicians - Manpower Surveys
13	-----	Table 14. Total number of technicians - 1970 Census figure as presented by the Department of Information

WASHINGTON — Sen Robert Dole, Pres Ford's vice-presidential pick in 1976 and a strong Republican contender for the White House in 1980, has criticised the State Department for its handling of Transkei.

He has complained to Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, Mr Dick Moose, for failing to respond to Transkeian requests to allow ministers of the Umtata Government to visit Washington.

Transkei's representative here, Mr Leslie Masimini, requested permission for two ministers, Mr Digby Koyana and Mr Tsepo Letlaka, to attend celebrations marking the opening of the Transkeian information office here in June, 1977.

He received no reply for a year and approached Mr Dole for help.

The conservative Kansas senator wrote to Mr Moose demanding an explanation for the delay.

The Assistant Secretary replied this week that it was not the State Department's practice to reply to letters from Governments we do not recognise.

Mr Moose said: "Because of our policy, we do not recognise Transkeian passports. We

have, however, granted waivers to non-officials who have not been active in promoting Transkeian independence."

Ironically, Mr Masimini possesses a Transkeian passport, although he has "resident alien" status in America.

Mr Dole feels the administration is not being even-handed. One of his aides said: "They allowed the leaders of Rhodesia in here. Why not Transkei?"

The senator is now weighing up his next move.

Transkei has another presidential candidate for an ally — Congressman Philip Crane. It was he who led opposition to a resolution by liberal representative Stephen Solarz condemning Transkeian dependence.

Nunu back in jail

2/12/78
103

UMTATA — A former condemned prisoner whose conviction and death sentence were set aside by the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein last month was returned to jail for another six months at the magistrate's court here yesterday for escaping from custody.

Mr Badanile Nunu, 31, was sentenced to hang with another man, Mr Mzwandile Yenana, 25, by a Transkei judge, Mr Justice Rose-Innes, and assessors, for the murder of a professor of Afrikaans at the Transkei University, Prof H. Truter, last year.

The two men broke out of the security section of the Umtata Prison in the early hours of July 24 this year but were re-arrested.

Mr Nunu's appeal against his conviction and death sentence was turned down by Mr Justice Rose-Innes before the escape.

The charges of escaping were prepared after he won his appeal. — SAPA.

for livestock units was for the coming year. The carrying capacity decided upon would then be converted into units per share as controlled by each household. Soon thereafter, perhaps one week later, a public auction would be arranged by the management of the company. The auction could be overseen by a district magistrate. At the auction the annual rental on the excess shares controlled by households with insufficient stock to utilize fully their grazing right would be put up for sale. Legislation should prohibit the sale of the shares for a period of five to ten years until members have had a chance to realise that they control an asset that commands a price rather than a non-marketable right. In this way it would avoid the early cheap purchase by those who understand better from those who did still did not. Provision for the inheritance of shares would be necessary.

The annual auction of excess grazing rights would establish a price for the right to graze. A separation would occur between the value of the asset controlled equally by the individuals as members of the community and the value added to cattle ownership by grazing during the period of that year. The conversion of the charges of escaping were prepared after he won his appeal. — SAPA.

asset and the introduction of should meet the two conditions Development strove to achieve and equity in terms of income of commercial livestock ranch form in which the interests of the dynamic element enters the value of the grazing rights e current weather, market conditions established would be a vital, affecting individual decision In para 11.5 of the Report o point which I believe their free enterprise system based capital must involve deepened Botswana becomes more strat It is difficult to ensure sc strict government control of

WHITE OFFICIAL AXED BY THE TRANSKEI CORP

MR J P MARITZ, a top white official of the Transkei Development Corporation, was axed this week.

Mr Maritz, 53, was suspended from his position as head of the corporation's garage and holiday resorts divisions pending his transfer back to South Africa, which Transkei has already requested.

The "portfolios" he held are among the most senior in the TDC.

Mr Maritz, who is the brother of the chairman and former managing director of the TDC, Mr Franko Maritz, was not in Umtata yesterday and could not be contacted for comment.

His axing is regarded as the first move by the new British managing director of the TDC, Mr Jimmy Skinner, to eliminate as many top South Africans as possible in the running of the corporation.

Two weeks ago the Sunday Times revealed Mr Skinner's plan, for which he has the full backing of the Transkei government.

One of his instructions from the government, it is learnt, was to ensure that when his contract expires in three years, white officials will have been phased out of the TDC as far as possible.

I understand that more top officials may either be

BY NICVAN OUDTSHOORN

103
312578

axed soon or quit the Transkei as doubts about their future increase.

Mr Franko Maritz told me yesterday that although he was chairman of the corporation he had not been consulted at all by Mr Skinner about his brother's suspension, or about other important staff and policy decisions.

"In fact, I can tell you now that soon after Mr Skinner was appointed he told me to my face that it was an embarrassment to him as managing director to have an Afrikaner as his chairman," Mr Maritz said.

"He also said that it was an embarrassment to have South Africans as directors of the corporation."

The directors of the TDC are Mr Bill Beck, a former chairman of Mobil and a leading member of the Urban Foundation, Mr Marius de Waal, senior general manager of the Industrial Development Corporation, and Professor L. Graven of the University of Fort Hare.

Mr Maritz refused to discuss his own future apart from saying that he would be seeing the Transkei Prime Minister soon.

However, he told me two weeks ago that he was "reconsidering" his position.

Mr Franko Maritz said he had also been "grossly insulted" by Mr Skinner over an arrangement he had made for a group of South African MPs to visit Transkei earlier this month.

The group, representing economic study groups from all parties in Parliament, were invited to Transkei by Mr Maritz last year. Because of the elections the tour was postponed to this month.

But about a week before the tour was due to have begun, and without Mr Maritz being consulted as chairman of the TDC, the MPs were informed by a senior official that it had been cancelled.

Reliable sources in the corporation told me yesterday that Mr Skinner had given instructions for the tour to be cancelled because "he did not want South African MPs in Transkei".

Mr Tonie van Tonder, MP for Germiston district and leader of the group, said he also understood that the tour had been cancelled on instructions of Mr Skinner.

"I would like to ask the Prime Minister of Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, whether he shares Mr Skinner's views."



MR VAN TONDER
Tour leader

only 25%. Clearly there is a great need to create employment side if rural poverty is not to spread into the towns and if present reliance on migrant work in South Africa is not to remain a hindrance to economic and social stability.

The apparent slight decline in off-land. The demonstration of some building programmes, as in the ARDP, with the tribal Land Boards is no regular or standby drought relief.

As a result, rural households whose income equals that of the decision to rely on Botswana's through periods of drought. unlikely that technical and market infra-structure will enable the poor majority to improve

the report continues: Transkeian whites with whom Die Burger talked

heard in Transkei had nothing officially about the move and had only read about it in the Daily Dispatch.

It also said the Administrator of the Cape, Dr L. Munnik, had heard nothing officially, and had instituted an investigation after he was made aware of the report. He was not prepared to say anything else.

Shortly before independence, it claimed, Chief Matanzima wanted nothing to do with the newspaper and had even wanted to ban it.

The newspaper also said Transkeian whites were speculating whether the political adviser of Transkei, Mr Humphrey Berkeley, was behind the decision.

Transkei decision puzzles whites

CAPE TOWN — Whites in Transkei were "dismayed" at the decision of the country's government to scrap all apartheid in schools and hospitals, according to the official mouthpiece of the National Party in the Cape, Die Burger.

In a front page report on Saturday, Die Burger also said the announcement of the decision by Transkei's Prime Minister in the Daily Dispatch was "a drastic change of direction in relation to this newspaper" (the Daily Dispatch).

Other than Dr Munnik, no other person was quoted by name in the report which relied extensively on the Daily Dispatch's report on Chief Matanzima's announcement on Thursday. — PC

The Daily Dispatch's report by its Political Correspondent, Barry Streek, was based on an exclusive interview with the Transkei Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

Die Burger said Mr Berkeley's role in the decision was questioned because of his importance in Transkei's decision to break off diplomatic relations with South Africa.

The report continues: Transkeian whites with whom Die Burger talked

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and yet be low enough to make labour-intensive a the consultants have recommended a wage rate is almost certainly too high for the purpose. compounded by the use of the labour intensive factor to bid for work required by other departments only the first flush of the unit's life, to

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No ban says varsity

5/12/73
103

UMTATA — No restriction on academic books existed in Transkei, the Registrar of the university here, Mr J. de M. Malan, said yesterday.

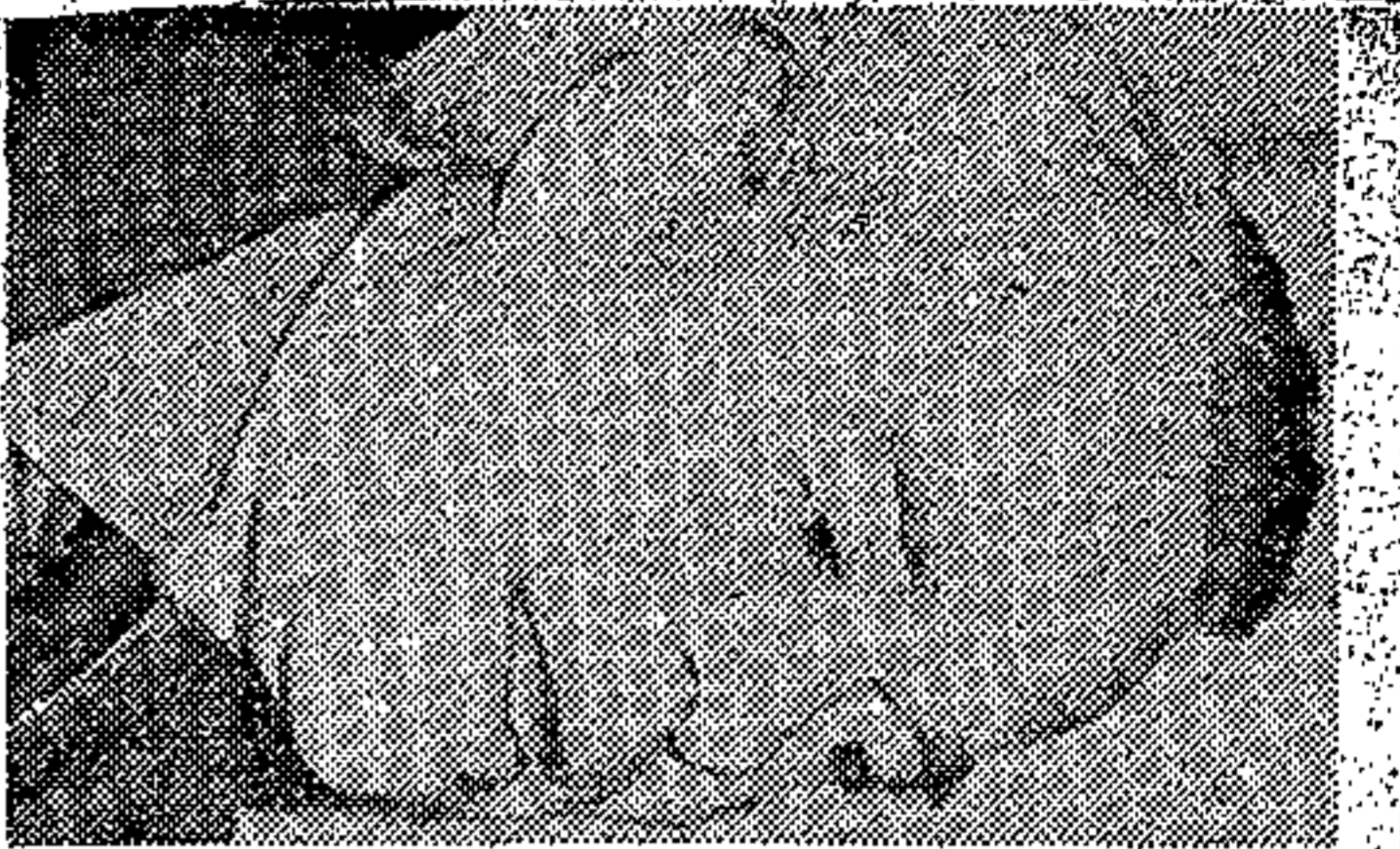
He was commenting on a Sunday newspaper report that English language universities in South Africa were fighting a behind-the-scenes battle against the censors wanting to introduce a permit system to control banned literature used for academic studies.

Mr Malan said no problems had been experienced yet in obtaining any books staff members required.

He said academics were allowed access to any books banned in Transkei and lecturers could also apply to have the banning orders lifted on particular books.

A spokesman for the Department of the Interior said no books of an academic nature had been banned since independence. He said no problems with academic books had been encountered, and the work of the committee which reviewed publications in Transkei was concerned primarily with pornography. — DDR.

No crackdown on SA Whites says Skinner



MIR SKINNER . . . 90 per cent from SA.

UMLATA — The managing director of the Transkei Development Corporation, Mr. Jimmy Skinner, has denied saying he wanted to get rid of South Africans working for the corporation solely because they were South African citizens.

"I must state quite categorically I have made no such statement nor is it my intention to do anything of the sort," he said.

He said no TDC employee, whatever his nationality, needed to have any worries about his job, provided he was honest, competent and loyal to Transkei. Mr. Skinner said the

TDC incurred heavy losses in the financial year ending March 31, 1978.

"When I took over as managing director in October, I found these losses were continuing. After consulting with the senior management officials of the corporation, who incidentally are all South Africans, we agreed certain employees should be relieved of their duties before we embarked on

the reorganisation of the corporation.

"Since 440 (over 90 per cent) of the corporation's 446 white employees are South African citizens, it is only to be expected some South Africans would be included. "However, it happens by pure chance that the first employee to be relieved of his duties was the only other British subject in TDC apart from

myself."

Mr Skinner denied press reports that he prevented a group of South African MPs from visiting Transkei.

"As the Prime Minister has already pointed out, I have no power to control when it comes to Transkei however, tell the Ministry of Commerce I thought it unreasonable to expect the TDC to meet the cost

of such visits."

He would be happy to meet the MPs should they visit Transkei. He would explain to them he was engaged in implementing Government policy, not making it, and his objective was to make the TDC a profitable and efficient contributor to the future prosperity of Transkei.

Meanwhile, it was announced yesterday two new TDC appointments had been made.

Mr Neil Arnold, the corporation's PRO, has become acting manager, hotel division, and Mr. Don McKay acting manager, garage division. Mr. Arnold remains the corporation's PRO. — DDR.

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Transkei fishing company

UMTATA — A company has been formed in Transkei by Mr Ben Liwane to fish commercially along the Transkei coast.

The company, Liwane Holding Company (Pty) Ltd, will start the fishing operation next week with three small boats. Mr Liwane said here yesterday his company would fish with lines and nets within 19 km of the coastline.

He also intended marketing crayfish and perlemoen.

The company will be based in Port Grosvenor. The company's manager — who will provide the fishing expertise from Mozambique and he is employing eight people from Cape Town who were also experienced fishermen.

Mr Liwane, a diver, said he had explored the coastal waters and considered the crayfish he had seen far superior to Durban or Cape Town crayfish. — DDC.

SALDRU/SAN

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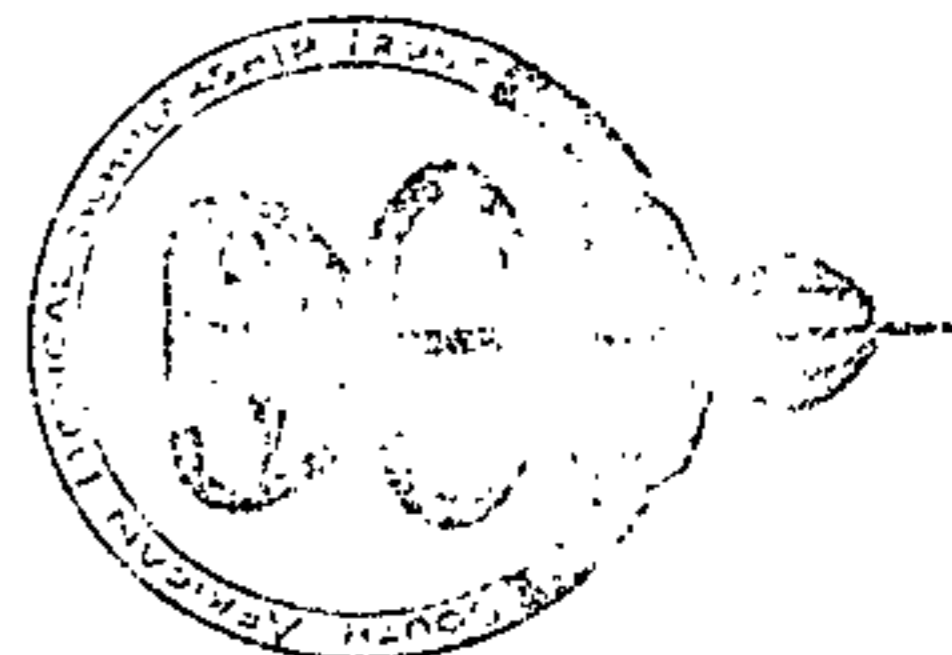
SEPTEMBER

INFANT MORTALITY IN THE Ciskei
AND TRANSKEI -- 1937

by

DR F.W. FOX

Paper No. 53



Transkei can't ditch white ward agreement

AD 103
6/11/78

EAST LONDON — The agreement between the South African and Transkeian governments to operate whites-only hospital wards in Transkei does not have a provision to terminate it.

This has been revealed in a detailed examination of the agreement signed by the two governments at independence in October 1976.

However, the agreement for whites-only schools in the country does have a provision for termination. It may be "terminated by either party upon giving notice of not less than six months to the other party."

The hospital agreement, which transfers all hospitals to the Transkeian Government but allows the South African Government to operate the segregated sections as "private hospitals" is unusual in its

non-provision of a terminating clause.

As far as could be ascertained yesterday, only one other agreement — the one dealing with electricity supply — does not have a clause providing for termination and amendment. All the others allow for termination by agreement, six of 12 months' notice.

It is likely therefore that the lack of a termination clause is an oversight and can be terminated.

It is inconceivable that both governments thought the agreement would run forever without amendment — or else they would have stated so.

So while the Transkeian Government's decision to end segregation in schools will take effect immediately the six months' notice period is up, the plan to desegregate hospitals belonging to Transkei may be subject

to some diplomatic bargaining.

There would be little point in the South African Government trying to argue that the hospitals agreement cannot be terminated because the Transkeian Government has legal sovereignty in the country and it could legally end it unilaterally if it had to.

In terms of the schools agreement, the buildings and all other immovable property that used to belong to the Cape Provincial Administration were transferred to the Transkeian Government which in turn let them back to the administration for a nominal rental of R1 a year.

The "private" whites-only hospitals were also rented from the Transkeian Government for R1 a year.

Once the agreements expire, therefore, all the immovable property involved will fall under the Transkeian Government. — DDR.

progressive farmers improve rather than concentrating on improving the agriculture of the very poor. Some junior extension officers explained their emphasis on the richer farmers (e.g. those with full- and half-economic units) by saying that it is impossible for the poor to improve their agriculture, they have too little land and too few resources. Thus they concentrate on the possible, helping the bigger farmers, who, they say, are usually the

49

also report that in some areas villages are set up as fronts to ensure receipt of government assistance although the basis of production remains firmly private."

Not only do patron figures solicit resources for projects in their villages which they will be directly involved in, but on a wider level the richer classes in a district try to ensure that government resources will be directed to their area: "Regional struggle for resources, is as intense in areas of peasant as of estate development. Roads, social services and

all facilities are financed from the taxation from society as a whole; their subsequent has to occur on a geographically specific

there is a class of people which is very efficient in forging links with the central Whenever officials from Umhata visit the use the Prime Minister, President, Ministers, departmental officials, a tremendous show is put on for them. Almost all the people in the upper are involved in the organisation of, and contribute to entertainment of the visitors. (The magistrate's he could not possibly come up to scratch alone use of its limited resources). After all important s (e.g. the Independence Celebrations) there are ts that the visitors said they had never been so received in any other area.

of the top level focus on Umhlaba is because of exceptional number of co-operatives in the area. Senior extension officer attributes this to the at whereas in other districts the extension is "push" the projects, in Umhlaba "members of community" approach the extension officers to help start a project.

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8/12/78

Transkei editor freed

the interests of the tax payers, at the same time sounding a warning to those concerned.

"I published the letter in good faith."

He said he had pointed out that the Minister of Transport, Mr A. N. Jonas, had said in the National Assembly this year that Transkeians should report any misuse of government cars.

"He even went further to say that we should take down the registration number of the vehicle and note the time and place."

Mr Mrwetyana said Transkei needed press freedom. — DDR

They were released from detention after their appearance.

"I hope the government will now reconsider the banning of my newspaper," Mr Mrwetyana said.

"After interrogation, I was told by Col Martin Ngceba, head of the security police, that I had done nothing subversive."

Mr Mrwetyana said he had been detained because of a letter he had published. The letter had complained about misuse of government vehicles.

"I told them that I wanted to alert the government and it was in

UMTATA — The proprietor and editor of the banned Isaziso newspaper, Mr Vuyani Mrwetyana, and the Magistrate of Tsomo, Mr Abner Mayosi Majeke, were released from detention yesterday.

Mr Mrwetyana was detained on August 18 and his newspaper was banned on August 26. Mr Majeke was detained on August 8.

While in detention, they were charged with smuggling a document while in custody. They appeared in the magistrate's court yesterday and were granted bail of R50 each. The hearing was postponed to January 5.

was a period of rapid class differentiation. "The success of a large stratum of peasants is not only compatible with, but it is a predictable feature of, good farmers

... necessary relationship to the (lack of) ...

the underdevelopment of the society as a whole". 25 This process of differentiation was accelerated by specific government legislation and also by the restrictions which, while they applied to all blacks, tended to affect the poorest most quickly.

Discussing the class of successful farmers that emerged, Bundy writes, "The Glen Grey Act contributed to the definition of that class; to the overlapping of the categories of bureaucrat and well-to-do peasant, to the enjoyment by the headman and their favourites of the choice land, to the circulation of funds and skills at the upper strata and to the heightened pressure on the young and landless to sell their labour." 26

Differentiation continued: "In 1936, Councillor Ntletia from Idutywa in the Transkei told the Burga that 'the people who are landless in the surveyed districts are equal to those who have land. If not more ...' 27

"In one location 3 out of 1000 stock owners held 70% of the sheep and 50% of the cattle. Some of the councillors had as many as 3000 sheep and most had 200 sheep and 50 cattle." (This was in 1953) 28

Edward Brett outlines the process of class formation in East Africa: the pattern he describes is equally applicable to the South African reserves. "The indigenous bourgeoisie emerged initially on a regional basis, within each area this group was recruited from the rich peasant families which had been able to afford secondary education; this generation was then able to move into positions in the bureaucracy, the co-operative movement and petty trade... It then became the leadership

The consequences of the decision taken by the Transkei Government to terminate their agreements with the South African Government in regard to schools and medical services appears to have implications of varying importance.

Last week, Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima confirmed that six months' office was to be given to the South Africans in regard to the agreement.

But, as one local resident said when asked for his views on the impending changeover: "We all knew it was something that sooner or later had to come anyway."

At present the three schools in Transkei affected by the change are run by the Cape Department of Education. Since Transkei's Department of Education is at present having in Cape Department of Education a number of abuses, to provide a fairly lengthy interim measure before their own syllabuses are introduced, the changeover need not disturb courses of study already embarked upon.

Transkei schools set for change

103

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With the Cape syllabuses in operation, Afrikaans will remain a required subject, and, in theory at least, a medium of instruction. As it is, it will take Transkei a long while to phase out Afrikaans in the schools because many of their teachers are in the initial stages of courses that are offered by the Department of Education and Training, Pretoria.

Since the teachers must have Afrikaans as one of their subjects, and as these teachers can only practise their Afrikaans teaching in the classroom situation, it will be no straightforward matter to do away with Afrikaans.

It seems unlikely, therefore, that any child presently at the high schools involved will be able to go through to matric without being affected by the changeover.

A commission of enquiry into syllabuses is to begin its work early next year, and one of its objectives will be to investigate the needs of the Transkeian child, irrespective of colour.

Colin Bower: Umtata

tives will be to investigate the needs of the Transkeian child, irrespective of colour.

If there is a need for

Afrikaans medium instruction, then it is likely that the commission — which will consist of a number of overseas

academics — will take cognisance of that need. The impending changeover in education may affect the Afrikaans medium school here. Hoërskool Transkei, insofar as it would become potentially multi-racial, but the school's continued existence is beyond doubt.



Blacks and whites mix in school . . . no problem in Transkei.

As far as the composition of pupils in the schools is concerned, it is worth noting that the are already 82 non-Southern Africans at Umtata High School, about 20 of who are black (a number these are Taiwanese).

Parents approached Umtata in connection with the impending takeover of the school, and their salaries seemed less concerned with the skin colour of the pupils at the schools than with the maintenance of educational standards.

In education, there are other areas of South African involvement Transkei which would have to remain in operation between the two countries here would seem to be in Transkei Umtata fall come, for in its unlikely that Transkei Provincial Administration would wish any friction in develop between the countries in educational matters.

There are other related spheres in which Transkei enjoys South African support. Books supplied to the municipal library in favour, and in view of the stance, from the Cape it is unlikely that Transkei Provincial Administration would wish any friction in develop between the countries in educational matters. These arrangements offer Transkei tangible rewards, and are for the deaf and blind, a goodwill. So long as the Ikhwazi Lokusa Scholastic and good will reward for cerebral palsy main so closely bound, it children are subsidised seems unlikely that any radical change will take place.

RDM 9/12/78

Crossroads II is desolate

(103)

TAI UMTATA. — Another settlement camp has been named Crossroads — this time on the border of Transkei.

Chief Kaiser Matanzima, Prime Minister of Transkei, said Crossroads was the name people gave the cancelled Bridge Farm Settlement Camp, because roads were all that remained on the site.

Bridge Farm was the place where the Department of Plural Relations intended building a resettlement camp for people living at Crossroads, Cape Town.

The Bridge Farm settlement was abruptly cancelled, however, when Chief Matanzima met Mr Pik Botha, South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, to protest against the building of the camp near Queenstown.

All that is left on the site near Queenstown are crossing roads and latrine pits.

The settlement camp is situated on a farm scheduled for incorporation into Transkei. — Sapa.

Manganese	13 000	13 000
Coal	156 000	271 500
Asbestos	115 700	119 600
SUB-TOTAL	438 200	571 600
Others	30 500	33 000
Gold	100 000	100 000
Diamonds	31 000	31 000
Platinum	264 000	264 000
TOTAL	863 900	999 600

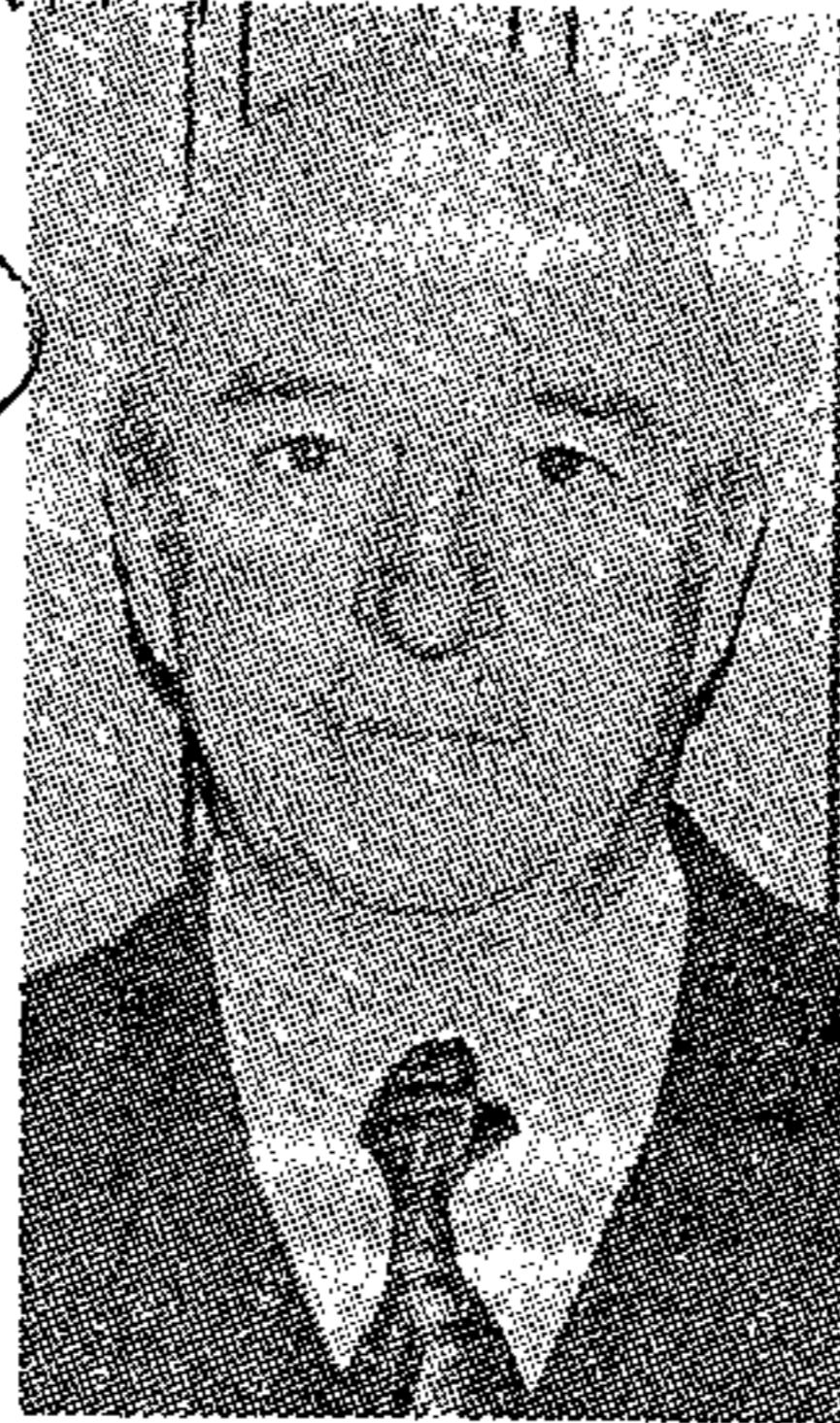
These two projections are in fact very similar - apart from the projections of coal employment (of the 135 900 difference between them coal is responsible for 115 500). The reason for the two divergent coal employment projections is the alternative assumptions allowed for about the rate of growth of domestic demand for coal - either 5 per cent or 8 per cent. The slight difference in projected rates of productivity growth is not relevant - since it actually offsets to some extent the employment effects of the alternative growth rates of demand and output. We have suggested earlier that it is relatively easy to make out a case for the lower end of Plewman's coal output projection range - but we have not made out a case against the upper end of the range. We shall retain it as a possibility therefore.

We shall concentrate on Projection 1 (for the reason just given). In terms of Plewman's statistics it represents an increase of around 220 000 jobs on 640 000 in 30 years (since 1970) - or employment growth at about 1 per cent per annum for the 30 years. From 1977 it represents the creation of approximately 193 000 jobs. (I am assuming that 1977 will see an average 700 000 workers in service, which converts to something like 671 200 at work - and the Plewman projections are of people at work).

Matanzima pledge on schools

DD, 9/12/78

103



DR MUNNIK

CAPE TOWN — The South African Government has been informed by the Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, that his government does not intend taking over white schools "in the near future."

This was disclosed yesterday by the Administrator of the Cape, Dr L. Munnik.

Dr Munnik said the schools were not apartheid schools and that applications by black pupils to enrol were considered on merit.

The statement was issued after Chief Matanzima announced the Transkeian Cabinet had decided to end the agreements with the South African Government which provided for whites-only schools and sections of hospitals in the country.

Dr Munnik said: "Arising from a recent inter-

view Chief Matanzima had with the Daily Dispatch in which he is alleged to have said his government had decided to take over the schools, the Cape Provincial Administration requested the South African Department of Foreign Affairs to investigate.

"The Department of Foreign Affairs was informed by the Prime Minister of Transkei his government did not intend negotiating with the South African Government in the near future on the take-over of the schools."

The Administrator and his executive committee intend negotiating with the Transkeian Government next year — bearing in mind the educational services in Transkei — on the future of the schools.

"It must be clear that these schools are not apartheid schools," Dr Munnik said. "On the

recommendation of the Department of the Prime Minister of Transkei, black pupils, among them the children of a Cabinet Minister, have already been admitted to some of the schools.

"All applications for admission to these schools are considered on merit and with due allowance for factors such as the availability of school facilities.

"The school committees are elected by the parents of pupils and, in the present set-up, there is nothing to prevent a black parent from serving as an elected committee member," Dr Munnik said. — DDR.

also constitutes a serious
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a member of an industry
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potential usefulness of these

committees.

Industrial Council Meetings

The members of an industry committee would, in terms of the new Bill, participate in the negotiation of wages and working conditions of African workers leading to an agreement. However, they enjoy no voting rights. Industrial councils must notify the Central Bantu Labour Board and the relevant Regional Committee timeously of any meetings which could affect African interests and the Board must designate one or more members of the industry committee to attend such meeting.

Agreements and Orders

Where no industrial council is registered, an industry committee is to be empowered, in collaboration with the Regional Bantu Labour Committee concerned, to enter into an agreement on the minimum wages and working conditions of their African workers with a group or association of employers.

Kaiser Matanzima to seek presidency

C.F. 14/12/78

(103)



Chief Kaiser Matanzima

UMTATA. — Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, yesterday announced his intention to withdraw from active politics and make himself available as a candidate for the state presidency.

Chief Matanzima said his resignation from the premiership would take effect from the date of the election of the president which would be announced soon.

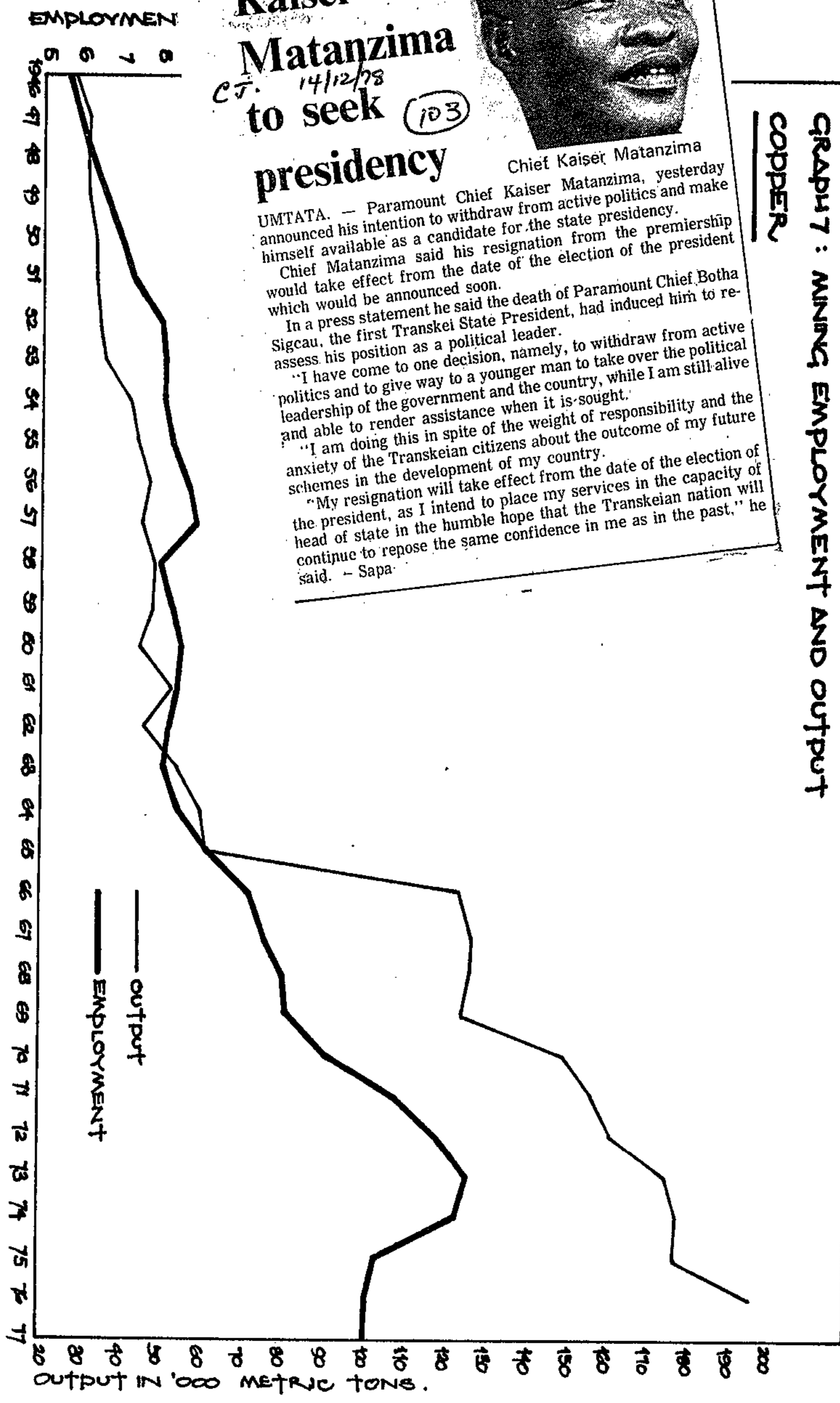
In a press statement he said the death of Paramount Chief Botha Sigcau, the first Transkei State President, had induced him to reassess his position as a political leader.

"I have come to one decision, namely, to withdraw from active politics and to give way to a younger man to take over the political leadership of the government and the country, while I am still alive and able to render assistance when it is sought."

"I am doing this in spite of the weight of responsibility and the anxiety of the Transkeian citizens about the outcome of my future schemes in the development of my country."

"My resignation will take effect from the date of the election of the president, as I intend to place my services in the capacity of head of state in the humble hope that the Transkeian nation will continue to repose the same confidence in me as in the past," he said. — Sapa.

GRAPH 7 : MINING EMPLOYMENT AND OUTPUT
COPPER



Transkei touch in Far East

(103)

During our long journey from Jan Smuts Airport to the Far East we were refreshed by stops at Seychelles, Colombo, in Sri Lanka (Ceylon) and Hong Kong. By the time we reached our destination my colleague, Minister Madikizela, was saying that it is "The Very Far East," and I concurred.

That part of the world is considerably different from our own, and from Europe. The warmth and friendliness and visibly "I-love-and-respect-you" outlook of the people is a gift denied to most of Europe's people, and certainly not given to our people in equal measures.

No matter how short your visit, aspects of Thai customary law and customs, beliefs and traditions cannot fail to capture your interest. It was exciting to watch the Thai people celebrate Loy Krathong, an annual festival said to be akin to the Hindu Deepavali Festival.

This Buddhist Festival involves people from all walks of life throughout Thailand turning up in full force, in the evening, swarming the banks of rivers, park lakes and swimming pools to float their krathongs — miniature boats in the shape of lotus blossoms traditionally made of banana leaves.

When one puts one's miniboat in the river to flow away, one declares one's wish which he/she would like fulfilled during the coming year.

As part of the celebrations, music is provided by different groups in the larger centres, and crackers zoom into the sky, mixing the religious performance with earthly activities.

Like the Muslims, the Buddhists are polygamists, the difference being that the Buddhists place no limit to the number of wives one can marry. (The Muslims are limited to a maximum of four wives — and one is forced by law to spread his time equally among them.) The marriage of Supat

Thirasuphappakulwong, a 35-year-old, to his fifth wife (Somboon Paeront) coincided with our presence in Thailand. His first wife organised the wedding party, while the other three wives acted as bridesmaids.

The host was Supat's 70-year-old father, who said it was good for his son to have as many wives as possible so he could have several heirs.

Although Thai law offers no security to any except the first wife, all the children assume the father's surname and are thus legitimate.

Supat, a fine looking young man dressed in an elegant suit, on his fifth wedding day, was photographed with all five wives, and declared he would not hesitate to marry again if he came across someone he really liked. Supat was said to be educated and well-known in Thai literature.

It was interesting to observe the traditional Thai method of greeting called the "wai". It is executed by bringing the palms of both hands together and raising them to the level of one's face, the finger-tips about eye level and the head bent slightly forward. This means that hand-shaking is not traditionally known there. Reflections on South East Asia cannot be complete without a reference to the all-powerful ASEAN: the Association of South East Asian Nations. The members are Thailand, Singapore, Indonesia, Malaysia, and the Philippines. These developing countries cooperate in matters of political, social and economic.

The ASEAN five alone account for 242 million people, of which Indonesia carries 130 million, Thailand 12 million, Malaysia 12 million, and Singapore

The million and 54 million.

Apart from agricultural resources in the countries, there are many job opportunities. In Thailand alone there are at present 60 000 factories, of which 7 254 were established during 1978. But that is far from enough, and poverty is still well to be found in the country. A World Bank Review reveals that nine million Thais are living in "absolute poverty."

The Asean Member-states do not share the same religious beliefs. While Thailand is Buddhist, the Philippines is a predominantly Christian Catholic country.

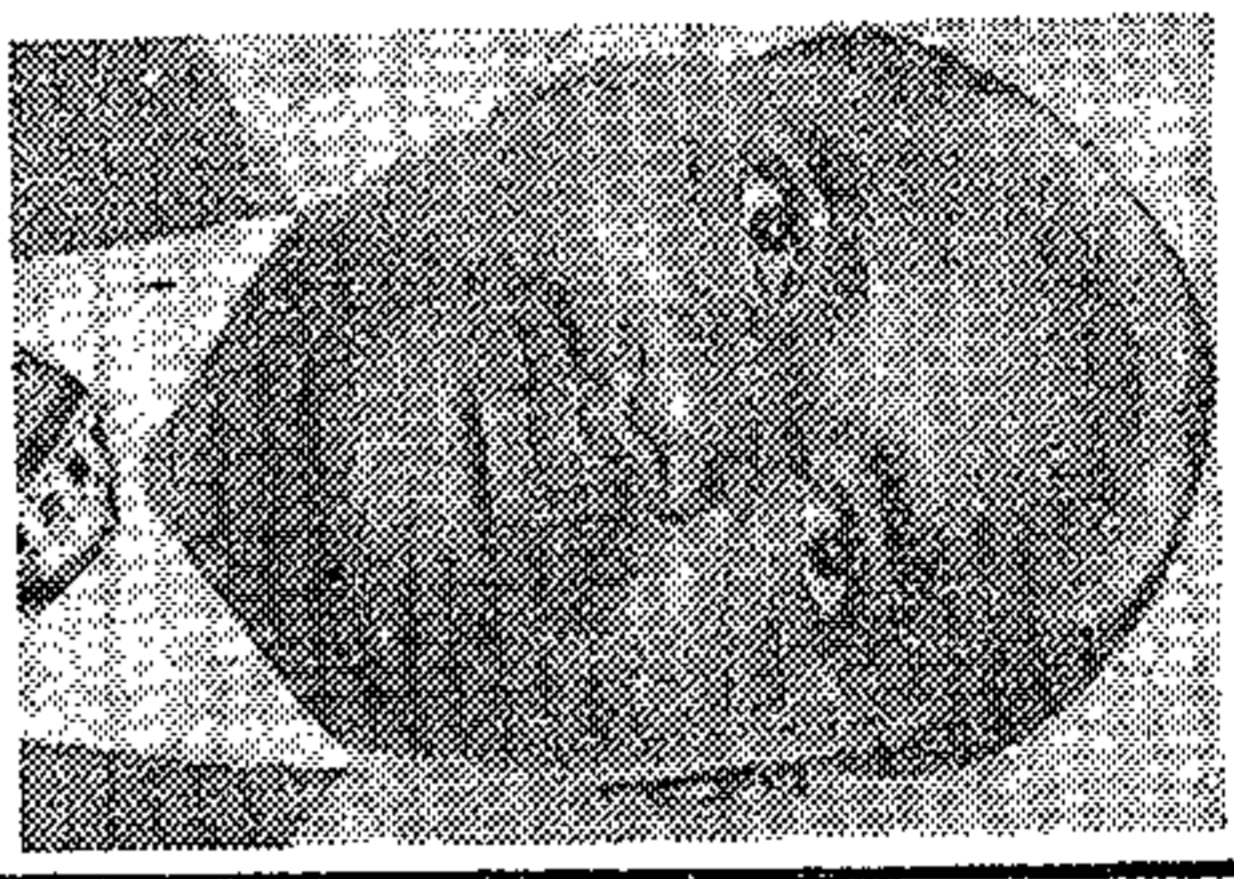
Thus while it is easy to get a divorce in Thailand — it can be done without recourse to court processes — in the Philippines the law prohibits divorce in terms of Catholic doctrine.

It is only now that a Bill for legalising divorce is being piloted in the Interim National Assembly. But the proponents of the Bill face a great deal of opposition. The Archbishop of Manila, whose name is Jaime Cardinal Sin, is reported to be saying that the legalising of divorce will jeopardise the welfare of children, endanger the stability of the family, erode the fabric of Filipino society, and propagate the cult of selfishness.

Debate is very heated, and this side of this "house" relies on the argument that the law as it stands causes estranged couples to try to deport themselves in public as normal husband and wife although they have long ceased to be so. There should be more honesty in marital relationships they say. What do the women of Transkei say about this one?

It is an interesting experience to travel from South East Asia to North

MR KOYANA, DIGBY (right) former Transkei Minister of Foreign Affairs and now Minister of Justice, recently visited the Far East. In this article he gives his impressions of the tour and also reflects on some aspects of life there in contrast to Transkei.



East Asia. One of many possible routes is to fly from Thailand's international airport in Bangkok to Osaka airport in Japan, with brief stops at Hong Kong and Taipei. This could be a whole day's flight in a delightful A-300 Thepsstri Airbus.

When you look at the map in that air bus you find that Transkei is very much featured with two of its towns, Umtata and Port St Johns featured while Lesotho and Swaziland have only their capitals showing.

The North East Asean countries are Korea, the Republic of China (i.e. Taiwan, formerly known as Formosa) and Japan. These are far more developed industrially and agriculturally than the South East Asean countries.

Not so long ago some Koreans brought to Transkei samples of the blankets and similar goods made in Korea — something really out of this world.

Close as they are to Communist China and Russia, these countries (like their friends in South East Asia) oppose communism with all the strength at their disposal. They find this easy to do

quarter of the way to the Tsitsa River and up the hill back, with Mbotho, Mrs Mbotho, Tshangisa, May, Xaba, etc participating. And so on and so forth all over the country.

It strikes me that my grandmother, Matobe, was a person of about as small build as the Chinese and she used to say a lot about this longevity thing — and she only packed up at the age of 85.

Her eldest son is of equally small build and at age 75 he is still stretching his legs in sprightly movements in various walks of life. I'm not for the first time curious to know what it is that ever brought my Grandma into line with the Chinese longevity story.

In 1841, (at about the same time as British annexation of Transkei) Hong Kong became a British colony.

Though no bigger than Ngamakwe district in size, with half of it being uninhabitable mountain and hill, this peninsula now carries a population of four and a half to five million. The result is that the place is crowded — really crowded. Every part of it is on a month-end Saturday morning.

Hong Kong has no resources whatsoever and even water is bought from China whose border is half-an-hour's drive away. All that she has is people and they work so hard that a good standard of living is maintained. Raw materials are imported, and textiles exported. There is little or no unemployment.

A rare find that Hong Kong presents to the visitor is a one and a quarter mile long bridge under the sea, providing a road connection between In Quimbu it would be a

Kowlung and Hong Kong itself. As you travel along the "under-sea" bridge you are as you would be along any tunnel, but the sea water keeps you anxious somewhat.

For the rest, an efficient ferry service carries the huge crowds over the mile-and-a-quarter stretch of sea between the two areas.

Macao is a Portuguese colony which is one hour's drive from Hong Kong by jet foil boat. When you arrive at Macao you are readily reminded of Lourenco Marques, as it then was, before the Frelimo take-over.

Macao is about six square miles large but carries a population of 230 000 (contrast Umtata municipal area which with almost the same land area, carries 30 000 people only).

The place is daily crowded with hundreds of thousands of tourists who are attracted by the gambling facilities. This tourism enables the little place to generate an enormous amount of income which keeps the inhabitants of Macao hale and hearty.

Wherever we went, we had enough opportunity to preach the gospel of Transkei: to present the unanswered case of Transkei's recognition.

Of course, we had all the ammunition we needed, the various pamphlets of the departments of Information and Tourism, and the independent reviews by Barclays Bank and the Daily Dispatch which are all very convincing supplements to whatever one says by word of mouth.

It can be happily said that the task of creating a favourable climate for the establishment of our relations between our people and the people of Asia was accomplished.

DA 15/12/78 (103)
Koyana out of running

UMTATA — Transkei's Minister of Justice, Mr Digby Koyana, tipped as a possible candidate for the premiership when Chief K. D. Matanzima steps down, indicated here yesterday he would not be available for nomination.

Mr Koyana said: "I consider it a great honour that I could even be thought of, let alone mentioned by anybody as a

possible candidate for the office of Prime Minister.

"However, it is out of the question."

Mr Koyana confirmed he was deeply involved in academic study at the moment. He is doing a master's thesis in law.

He said he would be happy to lend his support to Chief George Matanzima. — DDR.

cient present producers. We need to
 s assumption (and its detailed
 r productivity and the rate at which
 ng 1980-2000.

OUTPUT PER WORKER, 1980 and 2000, AND PROJECTED
RATE OF CHANGE OF OUTPUT PER WORKER (PER CENT PER ANNUM)

	Plewman Projection I			Plewman Projection II		
	Output/worker 1980	Output/worker 2000	Rate of change % p.a.	Output/worker 1980	Output/worker 2000	Rate of change % p.a.
Copper	10,6	10,6	0	10,5	10,5	0
Iron	1 711,5	2 225,0	1,3	1 741,1	2 051,9 *	0,8*
Chrome	385,5	588,3	2,1	386,3	609,2	2,3
Manganese	676,1	1 353,8	3,5	692,5	1 409,6	3,6
Coal	1 143,7	1 666,2	1,9	1 285,4	2 022,9	2,3
Asbestos	13,5	13,5	0	13,5	13,5	0
Gold			0			0
Diamonds			0			0
Platinum			0			0

* There appears to be some computational error in Plewman's underlying projections of employment.

It may be worth noting that these projected rates of productivity growth (where they are positive) are slower than those projected for the 1970-80 decade.

TABLE 42: PROJECTED RATES OF CHANGE OF OUTPUT PER WORKER, 1970-80
AND 1980-2000 (PER CENT PER ANNUM)

	Plewman Projection I		Plewman Projection II	
	1970 - 80	1980 - 2000	1970 - 80	1980 - 2000
Iron Ore	2,0	1,3	2,2	0,8*
Chrome	3,7	2,1	3,7	2,3
Manganese	6,3	3,5	6,5	3,6
Coal	4,3	1,9	5,4	2,3

* See note to Table 41.

EDITORIAL OPINION**Chief Kaiser's future**

A leader of people has a trust beyond measure, an awesome responsibility, and a wonderful opportunity afforded to few.

Within his brief span he can do so much good, or so much evil: a George Washington or an Amin.

Some have it easy (Prince Rainier of Monaco) and some have it difficult (Churchill in 1940) and some are at the mercy of history, with limited options.

Chief Kaiser Matanzima, Prime Minister of Transkei, undertook the leadership of his country in difficult circumstances, to say the least, and endured at least a decade of criticism that he was a mere government stooge — criticism that diminished as he showed increasing independence of the Pretoria line.

He led the country to independence and did it peacefully without the bloodshed and violent inter-race relations in countries to the north; not a mean achievement in the turbulent 1970s.

Obviously the great disappointment has been lack of recognition by the outside world, which must be particularly bitter in that Transkei was for long under colonial rule and only by mere accident was it not another Swaziland or Lesotho, to be set free by the British.

Over two years and more Chief Kaiser has borne the heavy responsibility of guiding the new nation; he has seen it, in a way, into more peaceful waters.

There is obviously so much still to be done and the way ahead may not be clear but he has proved his capability, charisma and leadership, and proved to his people that they can shoulder the task of nation-building.

Now he is to become State President (he says he is to run as a candidate but there is really no other choice) and is to hand over the executive reins of power to another man. To be certain the style of Presidency itself will change.

For while Chief Kaiser will be free of the crushing day-to-day decision-making, he is still young and active enough to impress his character upon the office, and it will undoubtedly turn out to be a more virile presidency with the emphasis, perhaps, upon bridge-building.

More than anything else Transkei need friends to help to develop the country. Chief Kaiser as President could turn his talents outwards and hopefully would make achievements. Recognition will not come by charisma alone but it can make the difficult task easier.

5.

Rede waarom werker elke werk verlaat het:

1.

2

3.

4.

5.

DD 19/12/78

TDC man: I was not axed

(103)

UMTATA — A project manager at the Transkei Development Corporation denies rumours he has been sacked and claims he has resigned.

Mr J. H. Nelson, dairy project manager, said: "I informed the corporation of my intention to resign in November and this came into effect from December. I will be terminating my services on January 15 next year."

Mr Nelson came to Transkei in 1976 at the invitation of Mr Franko Maritz, then managing director of the corporation.

"I feel that during the 2½ years I have been here, I have done my work that I had come here for — to put Transkei on the milk market."

He said he was leaving Transkei because of lack of university facilities for his child who wants to become a dentist. If there were no such problems, he would remain.

Mr Nelson said the dairy was closed by health authorities in 1976 and he made it possible that it be reopened and modernised to become a milk factory. It has seven outlets directly and indirectly under the control of the TDC.

He admitted the project was run at a loss. "You cannot run an expanding project at a profit, because you got to use money to expand. It cost us R15 000 to modernise

the dairy to become a factory."

He said what the factory needed was support from Transkeians. "We planned to sell about 40 000 litres a day, then it will make a profit, but we have not reached that figure. The potential is there."

In 1976, they sold 5 000 litres and the sales increased to 15 000 a day. "At the moment we sell 10 000 litres a day because we lost part of the market."

Mr Nelson said he was not informed about the appointment of a new manager. He was under the impression a black would take over.

"I was not only surprised but rather disappointed to note that it was not handed over to a Transkeian, he said. "All my staff have been trained without the help from outside. I therefore consider that I have completed the job I came here to do, but the head office made its own decision about the takeover of the dairy."

He said he was having a well-earned rest and has placed himself at their disposal should they require his advice.

Mr D. J. Swanepoel is the new manager since the beginning of the month.

Mr Nelson did not know where he would settle in South Africa.

"It will depend on which university my son will attend," Mr Nelson said.

— DDR.

Transkei Wild Coast—haven for holidays

By Colin Bower: Umtata

Have you ever considered a holiday on the Wild Coast? Perhaps you have, but never knew enough about the place to risk a venture that far afield.

An advance guard of journalists have already covered the terrain. They toured the Wild Coast at the invitation of the Transkei Development Corporation. They reacted to their experience as one, and their verdict was unanimous: "How could such treasures have remained secret for so long?"

Such was the enthusiasm the Wild Coast engendered, that their professional commitment to honesty and objectivity at times appeared in danger of weakening. "No ways do I want to tell the world about this," one hardened hut was heard to mutter, "I want to keep it for myself."

But the truth must be told: The Wild Coast, all 245 km of it, offers outstanding opportunities for holidaymaking. And if it

weren't for the beauty of it, then the first gloriously refreshing feature that would have to be mentioned, would be the cost — or, perhaps, the smallness of it.

Prices are so low they're old fashioned. You can stay in Roger Moore's Port St Johns pad for under R3,00 a day. And the same price goes for Lee Marvin's luxurious cottage ("Marvin's Mansion"). Both places are three minutes walk from the beach.

You can pay R9,00 a day full board at some thatched hotel where the bougainvillea twists round the verandah trellises, and the horde are oysters taken from the sea that morning. Or you can camp, all five of you with your car and your tent, for R2,00 a day.

We started our tour at Port St Johns. A primary consideration — Port St Johns is 100 km from Umtata. The drive takes you through the Mlengana Valley, and through

scenery that is not only typically Transkeian, but possibly also the grandest to be seen on any of the roads down to the Wild Coast. One feature struck a Rhodesian visitor: "This terrain is so variable. You never know what you're going to see from the brow of the next hill".

The valleys deepen, the vegetation thickens to indigenous forest; then a great chasm of a valley — the Mlengana, meaning hanging — and later the coastal scenery, wild bananas and guavas, florid petals, the sparkling Umgazi river, the stately and wide Umzimvubu.

At Port St Johns you finally arrive. On the north side of the river, Ferry Point and Agate Terrace. This is where the stars lived when Shout at the Devil was made. Cottages overlook the river mouth and the coast. They're fully furnished, some luxuriously so, with carpets, double beds, stone fireplaces, and large verandahs. All you do, is bring food and liquid

refreshment. You have the shoreline at your feet, and a row boat waiting to take you to the south side, to Port St Johns itself.

Port St Johns — faded elegance, spaciousness, trimmed lawns, jacarandas, and the unquestionable certainty that tea and cucumber

sandwiches are to be taken at four.

Two hotels (Harry Tonga, barman at the Cape Hermes, serves a mean Rusty Nail), and then another holiday resort further down the coast, at Second Beach. You can hire bungalows ("We even supply the

soap and the loo roll — it's the little things that count"), park a caravan or pitch a tent. Second Beach is ideal for families and children. There is a tram-poline, an adventure playground, and a hall for dancing. You can walk to the beach in less than a minute. And on Saturday

evenings the manager, Martin Raubach, will throw a braai and braai for his guests.

There is a golf course at Port St Johns, and an airstrip.

If staying at Port St Johns, you can also take the opportunity to visit Marwa Falls, near Lusikisiki, some 45 km away. It's beautiful.

Near Port St Johns is Umgazi Mouth. To reach it, drive back along the Umtata road for 18 km, and then take a left at the signpost. More lovely terrain, and we see a flight of Crested Cranes, birds revered in Transkei, because it is thought they are the reincarnation of Xhosa princesses.

The road ends at "Umgazi Bungalows," 18 km from the turn off. You sleep in thatched rondavels, and in the mornings the liquid calling of myriads of swiffls will wake you.

There is a pleasant bar, a pleasant dining room, and the food is of the best to be enjoyed at Wild Coast hotels. Your view is over the river, and a five minute walk will bring you to the breakers.

Take your tennis gear, because there is also a tennis court.



Birds and fish in plenty

beach.

The hotel consists of a couple of lounges, a bar, the dining room, and a cool verandah. Accommodation is in bungalows. Bring your own liquor.

Bring your own liquor also to the last two resorts we visited, Trenneys and Seagulls. The two resorts are on the coast together 61 km from Butterworth. The dirt road is excellent. Trenneys offers "more" than just an unspoilt coastline. There is an immaculate bowling green, an 11 hole golf course, and a tennis court. Attached to the bottle bar is a snooker room with a full size table. From the hotel you walk down paths through thick greenery to the sea.

The Wild Coast offers outstanding material either for the ornithologist, or for the dedicated amateur.

Both will enjoy seeing the magnificently plumaged

ed crested crane, the goliath heron, or the fish eagle. Also the many birds of prey, and on the estuaries, the various species of kingfisher. Activity among Cape Gannet over the sea is a sure indication of shoals of fish, and that is where the fisherman comes in. The Wild Coast offers something for everyone.

For the fisherman, game fishing from mid-July to early November, and bottom fishing all the year round.

I was there for just a week. My feelings on departure could be expressed in one word — "hangovers" — thank you for having me, don't be tired to see me again.

Coffee Bay, a little further down the coast, is perhaps a better known resort, and offers two hotels, a bowling green, a golf course, and a tennis court. The rooms at the Ocean View, where we stayed, are austere, but clean. However, the lounge is good to relax in, with a cosy bar adjoining, and a dining room with high standards of food.

There are many privately owned holiday shacks at Coffee Bay (they call them camps), and a lively social scene characterises the place.

From Coffee Bay you have access to a number of quite isolated beaches and you can take walks down the coast over the hills that bear greenery to the edge of the beaches.

You also have access to the "Hole in the Wall," where you can see a unique rock formation — an edifice in the mouth of an estuary, with a gaping orifice through which the sea surges and roars.

Much further down the coast is Mazeppa Bay. Mazeppa is just about equidistant from Umtata and East London (117 km). The dirt road to the coast, which leaves the national road just north of Butterworth, is excellent, and a little over 60 km. Accommodation at Mazeppa is in thatched rondavels, there is a comfortable lounge, a games room for children, a half-sized snooker table, and a dining room with an intimate atmosphere provided by a low thatched ceiling and grass lampshades. There is no liquor licence, but a "bottle bar" is available, with ice and glasses supplied, and the manager Karel Ochse will keep your beer or your mixers in the fridge with pleasure.

Standard treatment when we were there was ocean fresh oysters by the trayload and curried mussels in the bar before supper was served.

Mazeppa offers outstanding fishing, with an offshore island (reached via a swaying footbridge), that gives shelter from both the south easterly and the north westerly winds.

Different in character altogether, is Wavecrest, an adventurous 23 km walk down the coast from Mazeppa, or a 40 km inland drive. Wavecrest Hotel is on the mouth of the Nxaxo Estuary. It is quite isolated, the hotel being the resort, in toto. Pleasant lawns lead down to the river and a row boat will ferry you across to the

Star 19/12/78

'No mercy on Broeders operating in Transkei'

103

UMTATA — The Transkei Minister of Justice and Police, Mr Koyana, says any members of the Broederbond found to be operating secret cells in Transkei will have to face charges.

"We will have no mercy on them," he said.

In an interview Mr Koyana, who is also Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister, said the Broederbond was a secret organisation which would never be allowed to operate in Transkei.

He was commenting on reports that some South African whites working in Transkei were Broederbonders.

RECRUITED

The people are named in a book, "The Super Afrikaner" written by Sunday newspapermen Ivor Wilkins and Hans Strydom.

The book reveals the names of 15 whites in Transkei who were allegedly recruited for the Broederbond since self-government began in 1963. Those named include seconded government officials (past and present), doctors, teachers, school principals, government advisers and bank officials.

Topping the list of alleged Broeders in Transkei is Mr E L Brown, a former BOSS agent and member of the Security Police in Transkei before independence, and until recently, security adviser to the Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

LEAVING

However, a spokesman for the Prime Minister's office confirmed Mr Brown had been relieved of his position and would be leaving for South Africa soon.

Other alleged Broeders named are: Mr J S Cruywagen, Volkskas Accountant; Mr J H T Mills, secretary in the Department of the Prime Minister, who was involved in drafting of the Transkei constitution; Dr J H Hofmeyr of Umtata, who was recently deported from Transkei after refusing to admit a black child to a whites-only Umtata hospital in defiance of repeated requests from the Minister of Health and the Prime Minister.

PRINCIPAL

Also named as alleged Broeders are: Mr J Taljaard, former principal of Jongilizwe School for sons of chiefs and headmen, in Tsolo, who was forced to leave Transkei after a shooting incident during a student riot at the school this year; Mr T J van Dyk, former head of St Johns College and now a lecturer at the Transkei University; and Mr A L van Wyk, deputy head of an Umtata high school.

"The Broederbond is a secret organisation and as such falls within the category of an undesirable organisation. Secret organisations are against the law and will never be allowed in Transkei," Mr Koyana said.

DD: 21/12/78 (103)

Kei not hostile to PAC — minister

UMTATA — The Minister of Finance, Mr T. T. Letlaka, said here yesterday "without equivocation, there is no hostility in Transkei against the Pan Africanist Congress of South Africa."

Reacting to press reports of co-operation between security branches of the Transkei and the South African

Police, he said there would be no hostility "towards any of the South African liberation movements."

It was reported this week that three members of the Department of National Security arrived in Transkei in October, interrogated members of the PAC apprehended in Transkei, and returned to South Africa with the PAC suspects. — DDR.

Matanzima's security adviser is recalled

DD
22/12/78
103

UMTATA — The security adviser to the Transkeian Prime Minister, Mr L. S. Brown, has been recalled by the South African Government.

Mr Brown's name recently appeared on a list of members of the Afrikaner Broederbond organisation, published by a Sunday newspaper.

Paying tribute to Mr Brown at a farewell function here, the Minister of Justice, Mr Digby Koyana, said: "Throughout his period of service in Transkei, Mr Brown has displayed untold loyalty

to the Transkei cause."

He said Mr Brown had always walked in the shadow of the Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

Mr Brown arrived in Transkei in 1960 during the Eastern Pondoland disturbances as a criminal investigating officer. He was promoted in 1965 to the rank of lieutenant and in 1968 became captain.

In 1970, Mr Brown was transferred to the then Bureau of State Security of which he became the regional representative in 1972.

At the attainment of independence, Mr Brown was appointed security adviser to the Prime Minister at the request of Chief Matanzima.

Mr Koyana said that owing to Mr Brown's influence Boss surrendered to Transkei all equipment and manpower it had before independence.

"In a quiet and unobtrusive manner, Mr Brown has thrown his heart and soul into the constitutional development of Transkei," he added. — DDR.

ers, grootte van

- (e) Riolering
- (f) Verwarming
- (g) Watervoorsiening
- (h) Hoeveel mense, behalwe werker self, woon in die huis?

14. Werkers se vorige werk

Plek (plaas, dorp, Tydperk Soort werk Weeklikse loon
distrik)

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

Rede waarom werker elke werk verlaat het:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

TABLE 24: LABOUR REQUIREMENTS OF THE MINERALS INDUSTRY

(Assuming no change in technology or average grade)

DAILY DISPATCH, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1978 — 9

Matanzima: Ciskeians are welcome

(103)

QUEENSTOWN — The people of Ciskei would be welcome in Transkei and would not be denied refuge if things were hard for them in their homeland, the Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief K. D. Matanzima, said.

Speaking at his brother's 60th birthday party on his farm near Bolotwa, the Prime Minister said South Africa needed to take the example of Transkei where all people were welcome to stay together irrespective of race.

"South Africa is the only country that practises apartheid and for this she will be ostracised unless she takes an example from Transkei", Chief Kaiser said, while welcoming the 4 000 guests at the party, many of whom were whites.

He thanked the guests for the love they had shown his brother and family by their many gifts and those who had come by chartered plane from Durban.

Chief George Matanzima was obviously moved by the presence of so many people who had come to wish him and the family well.

"However, I must make it clear that this is not a political rally and I am not here to canvass the premiership of Transkei.

"The work I have done for Transkei and its people will decide that", he said.

The party was attended by some cabinet ministers, members of the Transkei National Assembly and chiefs. At the end of the day, there was feasting and dancing. — DDR

t ₂	2000	
	Tot ₁	Tot ₂
800	122 100	128 000
300	33 800	42 000
700	26 600	28 800
300	51 300	55 500
00	366 600	774 500
00	115 700	119 600
00	716 000	1 148 000
00	40 500	41 800
00	100 000	100 000
00	31 000	31 000
00	264 000	264 000
00	1 151 500	1 584 800
	1,9%	1,9%

TABLE 25: L

(A. Kaiser said, while welcoming the 4 000 guests at the party, many of whom were whites. RY technology)

Copper	11 541	41 900	42 800	122 000	128 000
Iron	6 002	10 400	11 200	20 000	27 000
Chromium	4 895	6 200	6 400	11 500	12 000
Manganese	8 045	9 200	9 300	13 000	13 500
Coal	72 555	84 000	95 500	156 000	271 500
Asbestos	19 817	39 600	40 200	115 700	119 600
		191 300	205 400	438 200	571 600
Others	22 534	26 500	27 300	30 500	33 000
Gold	413 272		413 000		100 000
Diamonds	21 005		30 500		31 000
Platinum	61 167		99 700		264 000
Total	640 833	761 000	775 900	863 800	999 600
Growth rate		1,73%	1,93%	(0,89%)	1,49%

Table 24)

AD 30/12/78
Transkei
priests
held? 103
274

12. Total employment in all mines

12.1 Total employment seems to fall easily into 2 major periods, not so surprising given that gold mining employment, which that over our period it has constituted between 60 and 70 per cent of the total.

12.1.1 Between 1946 and 1961 there is a long expansion in the mining sector employment (with dips in 1947-48 and 1953). 150 000 jobs were added to the (roughly) 500 000 in existence in 1946. This represents 15 years of employment expansion at a rate of 2 per cent per annum.

12.1.2 In the years 1962 to 1976 (and 1977) employment continues but at a slower rate and subject to apparent fluctuations. If one simply takes the employment statistics at face value and fits a constant growth rate to the data between 1961 and 1976 the rate at which jobs are created in

of this 30-year period turns out to be one-tenth of what it was between 1946 and 1961 viz. 0,2 per cent per annum. If (as we have argued above in the case of gold) one allows for some supply-side constraints in 1974 to 1976 - and if one takes the first 10 months' employment figures for 1977 as establishing the probability of an annual average of about 700 000 workers in employment this year,²⁹ then the growth rate rises to about 0,6 per cent per annum - still quite distinctly below that for 1946-61.

12.2 The underlying reasons for the different employment growth records in the two periods are fairly clear.

12.2.1 In the period to 1961 employment in gold mining was expanding - adding about 95 000 jobs to the total. This impulse was imparted to the overall total. Similar expansion of output and employment in coal, asbestos, quarries and salt and manganese ore (to take the obvious candidates) reinforced the growth tendency. It appears that technical progress was not yet of the sort (or at the rate) to damp down employment growth markedly - in the face of rapid output growth.

UMTATA — Two Catholic priests and two former members of the Pan Africanist Congress are believed to have been detained under the security laws.

Fr F. Makoro of Mount Fletcher Mission and Fr C. Moleko of Farview Mission outside Mount Fletcher were allegedly taken away by members of the Security Police and have not been seen since Wednesday.

The secretary of the Umtata diocese, Fr Cox, said he received a telephone message from sisters at Mount Fletcher that the priests had been taken away by the security police.

The two former PAC members are Mr Mack Maboza and Mr Synod Madlebe.

The acting chief of the security police, Maj L. N. Tyelela, said he was not aware of the detention of the priests and Mr Maboza, but confirmed the detention of Mr Madlebe. — DDR