

HOMELANDS — TRANSKEI — GENERAL

1982

JAN. — DEC.

(103)  
Bakeries,  
*Weekend Post*  
chicken  
2/1/82  
batteries  
for T'kei

TANDA MILLING, the Transkeian subsidiary of the Kempton Park-based millers H Lewis and Company — part of the Tongaat group of companies — has diversified into bakeries and chicken production in the Transkei, in partnership with Transkeian businessmen.

It has invested R300 000 in three bakeries and R80 000 in a chicken unit.

This is in addition to the millions this company, which is one of the pioneer industries in Transkei, has already invested in its milling venture, in collaboration with the Transkei Development Corporation.

Mr H Poswa, a Butterworth businessman, has become a partner in two of the bakeries, at Tsolo and Nqamakwe, and a Centane businessman, Mr Nelson Mfana, has become a partner in the company's new bakery at Centane.

A Butterworth hotelier, Mr H Mayekiso, has become Tanda's partner in the chicken-production unit which has been sited on his farm, Tokai, near Butterworth.

According to Mr Mayekisa, his and Tanda's new venture will make Butterworth completely self-sufficient as far as fresh eggs are concerned.

Mr Mayekiso plans to open a roiler abattoir at Butterworth to market dressed chickens for which, he says, there is a big market in Transkei.

# DPP: why is Transkei not recognised?

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Daily Dispatch Jan. 1982

ENGCOBO — The annual conference of the Transkei opposition Democratic Progressive Party has resolved to call on the Transkei Government to show cause why it was constantly denied international recognition and why it was impossible for it to persuade the outside world to give it a place in international conferences.

The two-day conference called on the Transkei Government to give assurance to Transkeians everywhere that if the worldwide clamour for freedom of blacks from apartheid bondage in South Africa became successful, Transkeians would fall within the ambit of that freedom.

The government was told to note "with serious cognisance" the way Transkeians were treated by whites in South Africa, "the only country which pretended to recognise Transkei".

Another resolution called for free and fair elections and a guarantee that Transkeians enjoy their rights to elect representatives of their choice to the national assembly without fear of threats, detentions and other forms of victimisation.

The conference called for separate ballot rooms in all elections and for different doors for different parties in order to expedite the voting system, "give clarity to the voters" and avoid "any suspicion of fraudulent measures being employed during the process."

The conference called on all concerned to try a new approach in matters concerning the "fast deteriorating" relations between Transkei and Ciskei as the political leaders of those territories had "failed to solve the issues".

Mr A. S. Xobololo, the

newly appointed deputy-leader who tabled the resolution, said the matter should be tackled "in a brotherly national spirit, as such matters used to be treated by the ancestors of those territories."

Mr Xobololo called for the scrapping of the Transkei state of emergency promulgated under the Transkei Public Security Act in 1980 because there were now "no more unrests or similar incidents".

The conference called upon the Transkei Government to release all those detained under the proclamation, bring back home all those banished and deported, and call for the release of all Transkeian political prisoners in South Africa.

Mr Sizakele Caledon Mda, who represents the Bizana constituency in the Transkei National Assembly, was unanimously re-elected leader of the party. — SAPA.

~~211~~ 103 Evening \*\*  
Post 2/1/82

## Smallholder loses home and land to make way for casino

Weekend Post Reporter

THE first big loser at a new casino on the Wild Coast is a smallholder, Mr Romani Dlamini.

He used to live on the site and was moved off to make way for the complex without being given the R100 compensation handed out to similar tenants.

Before the roulette wheel started to spin, he lost his home and the vegetable patch which kept him alive.

Mr Dlamini, 67, and others were told to leave their homes when the Transkei Government leased their land to the Holiday Inns for the new casino.

Their homes were directly behind where the main building of the casino and hotel now stands.

Mr Dlamini said most of his neighbours were given R100 compensation by the Transkei Government but when he and at least two others had not been paid, he was told by an official that the money had "run out".

Now Mr Dlamini and his two wives live in a "humble abode" near the complex and in sight of the luxury cars and wealthy guests.

While fortunes are lost and won at the call of a number or the turn of a handle, Mr Dlamini struggles to scrape a living by selling chickens.

He said life used to be easier at his previous home where he grew vegetables on the communal land. To supplement his family's diet he is again trying to grow crops.

It was reported that a spokesman for the Holiday Inns said they had no liability to compensate homeland citizens who had lost their homes.

Money for *ex gratia* payments of R100 each had been given to the Transkei Receiver of Revenue, who handed it on to the Bizana District Commissioner for redistribution.

A Bizana District Commissioner's office spokesman said the matter would be investigated.

— Sapa

herman Nel, completed a 2 000-kilometre journey down the Orange.

# Transkeians urged to work harder

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UMTATA — The economic boycott against Transkei by the outside world should be an impetus to hard work within the country, President Kaiser Matanzima of Transkei said in his New Year message.

The perennial rivers flowing seaward should provide enough hydro-electric and irrigation schemes to create job opportunities for Transkeians, he said.

Inviting the free world to establish industries in Transkei, he said Transkei had the necessary infrastructure for such develop-

ment in 1982.

In his message, the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said Transkei's sovereignty should be linked to economic independence with regard to self-sufficiency in the production of basic food requirements.

"Transkeians should make a solemn pledge to free themselves from hunger, malnutrition and from want, and should these ideas be realised, the whole world will see and recognise the meaning of true independence," the

Prime Minister said.

The President implored his countrymen to study the events of the past "in order to prognosticate about the future".

"The blacks have been oppressed for more than 400 years and in spite of it all, they have stretched their hands of friendship and prayed for peace and understanding amongst the peoples of the world," he said.

"The events of the last few weeks in December should be a lesson and make us look around for the

defence of our country as I believe we have friends in Africa and elsewhere to come to our aid.

"I also refer in particular to the deportation of Transkeians living in the Western Cape and their cal- lous arrests on the national roads leading to South Africa. This has greatly affected the economy of our country as these arrested people are breadwinners and left families with no food to maintain them.

"Our struggle should not be an isolated one but should be co-ordinated with

that of other oppressed people in Africa as a whole," the President said.

President Matanzima also made a passing remark about South Africa's granting of independence to Ciskei last month which he and his Government opposed.

"The division of the Xhosa nation into two independent states and the activities of the South African army in Transkei are matters which should receive the attention of my people and their Government," he said.

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**Transkei  
wants US  
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harbour**

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The perennial rivers flowing seaward should provide hydro-electric and irrigation schemes sufficient to create job opportunities for Transkeians, he said.

Inviting the free world to come and establish industries in Transkei, he said Transkei had the necessary infrastructure for such development in 1982.

The President said Transkei should struggle for self-sufficiency and less dependence on South Africa, and called for project aid from 'the big powers' to carry out the schemes because constitutional freedom was ineffective without economic freedom.

'We have friends and sympathisers such as Austrians, who have geared themselves to render economic assistance to us and we look forward to American presence on our 480 km of coast for purposes of building a military harbour,' he said.

Transkei had been advertised to the outside world by its peacefulness and friendliness to visitors, because of its high standard of civilisation, and it was hoped the Foreign Affairs Department and the country's representatives abroad would continue to advertise it.

Turning to American scholarships promised to South African students to study in America, Chief Matanzima said: 'It is assumed that the word South African includes Transkei.'

In his message, the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said: 'Transkeians should make a solemn pledge to free themselves from hunger, malnutrition and want.'

# Transkeians

## urged to

## identify with

## black kinsmen

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Monday

4/1/82

UMTATA—The Transkei State President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, has called upon Transkeians everywhere to identify themselves with their kinsmen — the blacks of southern Africa — in the struggle for existence as a nation.

In a countrywide radio broadcast of his New Year's message, Chief Matanzima implored his people to study the events of the past and compare them with the present 'in order to prognosticate about the future.'

'The blacks have been oppressed for more than 400 years and in spite of it all they have stretched their hands of friendship and prayed for peace and understanding among the peoples of the world,' he said.

Chief Matanzima said the passing season was of special significance because of the important and 'startling

events' in the world community during the 12 months of 1981, some of which affected the Xhosa-speaking people of Transkei adversely and would make an impact on their lives.

'The events of the last few weeks in December should be a lesson and make us look around for the defence of our country as I believe we have friends in Africa and elsewhere to come to our aid.'

### Deportations

'I also refer in particular to the deportation of Transkeians living in the western Cape and their callous arrests on the national roads leading to South Africa. This has greatly affected the economy of our country as these arrested people are breadwinners and left families with no food to maintain them.'

'Our struggle should not

be an isolated one but should be co-ordinated with that of other oppressed people in Africa as a whole,' the President said.

Chief Matanzima also made a passing remark about South Africa's granting of independence to Ciskei last month to which he and his Government are known to have been directly opposed.

'The division of the Xhosa nation into two independent States and the activities of the Republic of South Africa's Army in Transkei are matters which should receive the attention of my people and their Government,' he said.

While these matters, he said, indicated whither southern Africa was moving, the future appeared dim and foggy and required men of vision to prophesy about the events of the coming year. — (Sapa)

# Matanzima: identify with kinsmen in SA

UMTATA — The Transkei President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, has called on Transkeians to identify themselves with their kinsmen — the blacks of Southern Africa — in the struggle for existence as a nation.

In a country-wide radio broadcast of his New Year message, Paramount Chief Matanzima implored his people to study the events of the past and compare them with the present in order to gauge the future.

"The blacks have been oppressed for more than 400 years and in spite of it all they have stretched their hands of friendship and prayed for peace and understanding among the peoples of the world," he said.

Paramount Chief Matanzima said the passing year was of special significance because of the important and "startling events" in the world, which affected the Xhosa-speaking people of Trans-

kei adversely and would make an impact on their lives.

"The events of the last few weeks in December should be a lesson and make us look around for the defence of our country as I believe we have friends in Africa and elsewhere to come to our aid.

"I also refer in particular to the deportation of Transkeians living in the Western Cape and their callous arrests on the national roads leading to South Africa.

"This has greatly affected the economy of our country as these arrested people are bread winners and they left families with no food to maintain themselves.

"Our struggle should not be an isolated one but should be co-ordinated with that of other oppressed people in Africa as a whole," the President said.

On the economic front,

President Matanzima stressed the boycott against Transkei by the outside world should be in impetus to hard work within the country.

Inviting the free world to come and establish industries in Transkei, he said the country had the necessary infrastructure for development in 1982.

The president said Transkei should struggle for self-sufficiency and less dependence on South Africa. He called for project-aid from "the big powers" to carry out the schemes, saying constitutional freedom was ineffective without economic freedom.

"We have friends and sympathisers, such as Austrians, who have geared themselves to render economic assistance to us and we look forward to American presence of our 480 km coast for purposes of building a military harbour," he said.

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tanzima also made a passing remark about South Africa's granting of independence to Ciskei last month of which he and his government are known to have been directly opposed.

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"Transkeians should make a solemn pledge to free themselves from hunger, malnutrition and from want. Should these ideas be realised, the whole world will see and recognise the meaning of true independence," the Prime Minister said. — SAPA.

# T'kei towns'

## R22m growth

(103) 9/1/82 ~~12~~ Weekend Post

THE Transkei Township Control Committee, which was appointed following an agreement between the governments of Transkei and South Africa prior to independence, for the development of certain areas in Transkei, has so far spent nearly R22 million developing four major townships.

The four towns are Mso-bomvu near Butterworth and Ngangelizwe, Norwood and Ncambedlana near Umata.

The Transkei Development Corporation (TDC) was given the responsibility of administering the funds and seeing that the work is carried out.

The committee members are representatives from the Transkeian and South African governments, including the Department of

Co-operation and Development, and TDC officials.

For the development of these townships the committee undertook, among other things, to:

⊙ Build houses, hostels, schools, public buildings and other community requirements.

⊙ Provide streets and storm water drainage.

⊙ Provide water reticulation network and connect this to existing sewerage.

⊙ Provide where practicable the main electricity supply and also erect street lighting and the internal electrical network where required.

According to Mr Chris Bossert, secretary of the control committee, progress at first was slow.

A policy of using local labour was followed as opposed to importing labour and, as skilled artisans were few, it was necessary to make use of projects such as training schools and a large number of Transkeians have since successfully completed training in various skills.

A great deal of the work in the four townships has been completed while several projects will be completed in the near future.

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Post Reporter

EAST LONDON — The former Transkeian Chief of Protocol, Mr Liston Ntshongwana, has been in detention in that country since New Year's Eve.

This is claimed by his wife, Mrs Nomafa Ntshongwana.

Mrs Ntshongwana, who teaches in Mdantsane, near here, said at the weekend that the Transkei Police had confirmed her hus-

# Senior Transkeian official detained

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band's detention.

She said she did not know the reason for his detention and had been told by the police that they were still investigating the case.

The detention was also confirmed by an Umtata attorney, Mr Thandi

Dazana, who said Mr Ntshongwana had been picked up by the police in Umtata.

Transkei's Commissioner of Police, Major-General Martin Ngceba, was not available for comment today. — Sapa

Ex-chief

of <sup>ARGUS</sup> 11/1/82  
103.1 ~~103.1~~  
protocol

held

**Argus Bureau**

**EAST LONDON. —** A former chief of protocol in Transkei, Mr Liston Ntshongwana, was being held under Transkei security legislation, Major General Martin Ngeeba, chief of Transkei security, confirmed today.

Mr Ntshongwana's case was being investigated and he would appear in court once these had been completed, General Ngeeba said.

Mrs Ntshongwana, a teacher in Mdantsane in Ciskei, said her husband was detained on New Year's Eve in Umtata.

Mr Ntshongwana is a close friend of Mr Humphrey Berkeley, a former foreign diplomatic representative for Transkei, who is seeking an out-of-court settlement with the Transkei government for alleged attempted murder.

Mr Berkeley claims that during 1979 he was assaulted by Transkei security policemen before being driven across the border and dumped on South African soil. He is seeking settlement in excess of R20 000.

Mr Ntshongwana was employed by the Transkei government before his detention. In 1974 he captained the Leopards rugby team that toured E. Africa and was once a senior official of the department of foreign affairs.

12/1/82 D. Dispatch  
**Transkei police confirm  
Ntshongwana detained** 103

UMTATA — The Commissioner of Police, Major-General Martin Ngceba, said yesterday the former Chief of Protocol, Mr Liston Ntshongwana, was being detained under Transkei's public security Act.

The section under which he is held allows for detention for up to 14 days except on the authority of the Minister of Justice who may authorise additional periods.

No person other than the Minister of Justice or an officer in the employ of the state can have access to the detainee or be entitled to any official information relating to the detainee.

General Ngceba said his men were still investigating possible charges against Mr Ntshongwana and could not say when he

would be charged. He was being held incommunicado.

After graduating from the University of Fort Hare, Mr Ntshongwana joined the Transkei Government. During that period he attained numerous Border rugby caps. In 1974 he reached his pinnacle when he led the Leopards on their rugby tour of Italy. In 1978 he

made history, albeit unintentionally, by becoming the shortest-lived diplomat. A few days after he was appointed consul-general in Johannesburg, Transkei broke off ties with South Africa and Mr Ntshongwana was recalled.

At the time of his arrest, Mr Ntshongwana was assistant secretary in the Department of Education.

Kaiser (103)

stays on *stay 12/1/82*

Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON — President  
Tran-ker's President  
Kaiser Matanzima an-  
nounced yesterday that  
he would not retire in  
February but would  
complete his term in  
office.

In October last year  
President Matanzima  
announced he would  
retire in February to  
make way for younger  
people. He became Pre-  
sident in 1979.

President Matanzima  
was urged by followers  
to remain in office. "I  
will refuse any further  
requests to stand for  
the difficult post of  
Head of State," he said  
yesterday.

UMTATA — The State President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, will not step down from office in February.

He announced this officially yesterday following his statement last October that he would relinquish the post.

After his October announcement, the President was urged by his followers to remain in office, especially by those in Western Transkei. He said at the time he would consider their request.

Speaking at an official welcome at the Presidential Palace yesterday when he moved back into residence after the Christmas holidays, Paramount Chief Matanzima said:

# Matanzima to stay on as President

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12/1/82

D. Aspatch

"During last year I announced my intention to retire in February, 1982. I received requests from all over — especially from my area of Western Transkei — to reconsider. But they made the mistake of asking me to hold the post till death.

"I can now announce that after consultation with my wife and family, I have decided to complete

my term of office if the Almighty God will sustain me and give me the strength.

"I will, however, refuse any further requests to stand for the difficult post of head of state."

Earlier the President said he had never had such a tremendous welcome back in residence.

DDH

# Detainee didn't complain — major

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D. Dispatch 13/1/82

UMTATA — A high ranking prison official told an inquest court here yesterday that a political detainee who died in solitary confinement was a "quiet" man.

Major M. Mbakaza, then acting head of the Wellington Prison near here, said his duties at the time Mr Simfundile Matalasi died included asking prisoners what their complaints were. Mr Matalasi had had no complaints.

Cross-examined by Mr P. Ntoyi, for the state, Major Mbakaza said Mr Matalasi was determined to die. He claimed Mr Matalasi had hanged himself from a low height where he could have stood up if he had decided against committing suicide.

Major Mbakaza told the inquest magistrate, Mr D. Andrews that he was certain Mr Matalasi committed suicide because there

could have been no-one in his cell at the time.

Mr Matalasi died after 112 days in detention on December 23, 1980.

Mr A. G. Green, for the family, said Major Mbakaza only produced a warrant for Mr Matalasi's detention signed by the Commissioner of Police whereas the Act under which Mr Matalasi was detained provides that the warrant be signed by the Minister of Police.

He argued that Mr Matalasi's detention was, therefore, unlawful.

At an earlier hearing Mr Andrews ruled no one was to blame for Mr Matalasi's death.

However, Transkei's Attorney General, Mr George Muller, QC, ordered that the case be re-opened.

The hearing was postponed to February 12. — DDR.

# Court rejects bid to restrain police

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D. Dispatch 13/1/82

UMTATA — A civil action brought by a Transkei detainee's daughter against the Minister of Police and the Commissioner of Police has been dismissed with costs by Mr Justice A. P. van Coller in the Supreme Court here.

A former detainee, Miss Doris Nomajipethe Kati, sought an interdict restraining the police from assaulting and interrogating her father, Mr James Kati, in any manner other than prescribed by law and from transferring him to South Africa.

As a result of the urgent application, a rule nisi was granted on November 4 last year and called on the respondents to show cause why they should not be interdicted or restrained.

In her affidavit Miss Kati alleged that she had been able to communicate with her father who had told her he had been taken to East London where he had been tortured.

She said the interrogation she and her father had been subjected to was aimed at obtaining admissions that they had been harbouring terrorists in their home.

In his replying affidavit, the commissioner of police, Major-General Martin Ngceba, emphatically denied any assaults.

He said as a result of the gunning down of two policemen in Butterworth by suspected terrorists, he had sent a team there to investigate. The shooting followed closely on a bombing in East London and as a result of information received, he had reason to believe that there was a connection between the two.

Maj-Gen Ngceba admitted Mr Kati had been taken to East London and said it was common practice for the Transkeian police force to co-operate with their South African counterparts.

He said after the investigation, Mr Kati had been returned to Transkei and that he would not be removed again unless he had to face criminal charges in South Africa.

He also said in his affidavit that Mr Kati would be charged soon under the Public Security Act.

In his judgment, Mr Justice Van Coller said it was not necessary to canvass the evidence on assaults allegedly committed by the Transkeian police.

There was a clear conflict of fact on the papers.

Mr Justice Van Coller said there was no direct evidence about when exactly the detainee had been in the hands of the SAP. But evidence showed that it must have been during the period September 1 to 4, 1981. There was no evidence that the detainee had since that date again been in contact with the SAP. Any injury that might have been committed by then had not continued after September 4.

"In these circumstances

the applicant can only succeed if she can prove the existence of a reasonable apprehension that the respondent will again allow assaults by the SAP."

The judge said while it was true that there was no guarantee that the detainee would not again be taken to South Africa, the applicant's reply did not really cast doubt on Maj-Gen Ngceba's statements on the matter.

With regard to reasonable apprehension of injury, the judge said that on the facts, it was not reasonable that the respondents would allow other persons to assault the detainee.

"This part of the rule nisi cannot therefore be confirmed. The fact that these facts only came to the applicant's notice after the opposing affidavits had been filed might possibly have had an effect on the costs. No special order as to costs had been made during argument and the applicant has persisted in her application.

"I do not therefore deem it necessary to determine whether or no the applicant has proved on a balance of probabilities that the detainee was assaulted by the SAP." —  
DDR.

# Govt to be quizzed on land compensation

Political Reporter

**MATATIELE**—The Government will be questioned in Parliament on why former Ongeluks Nek farmers cannot be paid out at face value on Government stock they received as compensation for their land consolidated into Transkei.

Mr Ralph Hardingham, MP for Mooi River, received unanimous approval from a group of 20 farmers at

a special meeting yesterday to quiz Minister of Finance Owen Horwood and Minister of Co-operation and Development Dr Piet Koornhof over immediate payment.

Farmers told the meeting they had been forced to accept compensation for their land in the form of 40 percent in cash and 60 percent in Government stock.

Those who still held the stock — re-

deemable in 2001 — would lose up to 30 percent of the original value if they cashed the script now. The Land Bank refused to accept the stock as collateral for loans to buy other farms, in spite of assurances by Mr Horwood.

Mr L Forrester, vice-chairman of the defunct Ongeluks Nek Farmers' Association, said since December 1980 the Government had paid com-

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Maurice  
15/1/82  
pensation in cash only. He felt it was only fair the government should give members of the defunct association the opportunity of cashing their stock at face value.

The meeting elected a three-member delegation to meet Cabinet Ministers in Cape Town should this prove necessary. They are Mr Forrester, Mr C Kirk, chairman of the defunct association, and Mr J De Bruin.



# PE man says he was duped into taking Transkeian citizenship

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E. Post 18/11/82

Crime Reporter

MR THOZAMILE MDLATU has battled for six years to replace a stolen reference book containing his driver's licence.

He claims that, as a result, he has been "duped" into taking out Transkeian citizenship.

But although he was issued with — and unsuspectingly accepted — Transkeian travel papers in 1977, it is the lack of a licence which is of most concern to him. He is a heavy-duty truck driver.

Mr Mdlatu says that since his reference book was stolen from his car in 1975, he has made regular visits to Africa House in Port Elizabeth to try to get a replacement.

"They told me to have photographs taken and return and fill in forms. This I did," he said.

The forms were sent to Pretoria and he was told to return in three weeks for his new reference book. He did so — again and again at about three-weekly intervals for the rest of 1975, for the whole of 1976 and into 1977. It was never sent.

Mr Mdlatu has a permanent job as a truck driver. He has no proof that he is eligible to drive heavy vehicles and employers have been obliged to take him on trust or not at all.

"I was unemployed for a

long time because I could not produce an original driver's licence," he said.

In February, 1977, Africa House issued him with a Transkeian travel document which describes him as a Transkeian citizen. He was unaware of the implication — that he had thereby accepted Transkeian citizenship.

At the same time his newly acquired document did not restore his driver's licence to him.

Included in his document are the names of his three younger children, who are thus Transkeians. But his two elder children, both now in their 20s, hold South African reference books.

In June, 1979, he was issued with a temporary identification certificate with the words "Driver's Licence" stamped on it. There was also a handwritten reference to a telegram from Pretoria which confirmed that Mr Mdlatu held a Code 11 driver's licence.

Mr Mdlatu said he "gave up" visiting Africa House in 1979. He had been going there on and off since getting his Transkeian travel papers. He believed he was still entitled to a South African reference book.

When it was pointed out to him that the travel document described him as a Transkeian citizen, Mr Mdlatu said he did not

regard himself as such. He had lived in Port Elizabeth for more than 30 years and had no links with Transkei.

The Commissioner for Co-operation and Development in the Eastern Cape, Mr F J Fourie, said that if Mr Mdlatu held a Transkeian travel document, then he was a Transkeian citizen.

He pointed out that Mr Mdlatu could not apply for South African citizenship because he was born in Transkei. People born in the homelands were citizens of the homeland in which they were born.

"Mr Mdlatu cannot claim South African citizenship," said Mr Fourie.

But if his children were born in South Africa, they could claim South African citizenship.

He still qualified to live and work in Port Elizabeth as a permanent resident under Section 10 (1) A.

Mr Fourie said that Mr Mdlatu could not be issued with a reference book to replace the stolen one. He would have to apply for the Transkeian Book of Life.

His South African driver's licence would be recognised and included in his Transkeian Book of Life or else he could obtain a licence in Transkei.

Mr Fourie said he would personally attend to Mr Mdlatu if he called on him at Africa House.

# Ntshongwana released

D. Dispatch 20/1/82 103

UMTATA --- Transkei's former chief of protocol, Mr Liston Ntshongwana, was released at noon yesterday after 19 days in detention.

"I'm just glad to be back with my family," said an excited but tired former Leopards rugby captain who toured Italy in 1974.

Mr Ntshongwana, who

refused to discuss his detention at this stage, said he had not been told of any charges to be laid against him.

"I know of none," he said and quipped: "I'm just glad to be out but miss the life of a recluse."

He referred all other inquiries to the security police, but the Chief of

Security, Major-General Martin Ngceba, was not available.

Earlier an excited Mrs Nomafa Ntshongwana said she had motored from Mdantsane where she teaches after receiving a phone call from her husband.

Mr Ntshongwana was detained on December 31 last year. — DDR.

# Transkei visitors warned of cholera

Mercury Reporter

FROM next week travellers passing through the Transkei will be given instructions at the country's borders on precautions to take against cholera.

This was disclosed yesterday by Dr Hector Livingstone, director of Medical Services in the Transkei.

He said no confirmed cases of cholera in the region had been reported to him yet but the country's medical services were geared for such an eventuality.

Dr Livingstone said his main concern, apart from the spread of the disease by travellers, was that many Transkeians were still drawing polluted water from the Umzimkulu River.

He said the Transkei Government was stockpiling galvanised water tanks containing chlorinated water for delivery to the most vulnerable areas. He pointed out that his department intended to begin this programme in advance of a possible cholera outbreak.

Dr Livingstone said health education pro-

grammes were being broadcast over Transkei Radio and teams of health workers were on the alert.

Cholera has spread as far south in Natal as Port Shepstone and yesterday there was one confirmed and a suspected case in the fever ward of the Port Shepstone Provincial Hospital.

Meanwhile, the State Health Department has provided an ambulance to help the hard-pressed Sivananda Clinic at Amaoti near Inanda to ferry cholera patients to the newly-established Ntuzama Clinic nearby.

A spokesman for the department said yesterday that the Amaoti Clinic was totally unsuitable for handling cholera patients who would in future be treated at Ntuzama where proper facilities were available.

There have been four confirmed deaths from cholera in the Durban area this week. Two died at the Kwa Mashu Polyclinic, another in the Clairwood Hospital and the fourth, a black man from Amanzimtoti, died at home after being taken ill suddenly.

## Total

Meanwhile, Sapa reports that another 507 new cases of cholera had been reported in South Africa since last week, the Department of Health and Welfare said in Pretoria yesterday.

This brought the total number of cases to 3 337.

In a statement bridging the period between its announcement last week and yesterday, the department said that 274 of the new cases had originated from Natal, the majority from Stanger and nine from Scottburgh.

Most of the remainder were from KwaZulu (the area north of Empangeni) as well as Lebowa.

No new cases had been reported from Bophuthatswana. Neither Transkei nor the Cape Province had reported any cases.

Since August 1981 the death roll had risen to 46, including two deaths — both in Natal — in the previous week.

'The majority of patients can recover quickly within two to three days while receiving treatment outside hospital,' the department said. — (Sapa)

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D. A. Hatch N.M

21/1/82

D. Dispatch 22/1/82 (103)

# Clerk not guilty of assaulting policewoman

UMTATA — A Department of Interior clerk was found not guilty on a charge of assault in the magistrate's court here yesterday.

Mr Nangamso Mdemka, 36, appeared before Mr C. E. Schutte charged with assaulting a security policewoman with intent to cause grievous bodily harm. He pleaded not guilty.

Constable Zukiswa Adonis told the court that on December 11 last year she and another security policewoman, Sgt Neziwa Gabada, went to a cafe here.

On leaving the cafe, they were called by a man but they ignored him. The man then chased and caught up with them.

Const Adonis claimed that Mr Mdemka, the man chasing them, asked why they did not respond to his call. He then hit her with a

stone above the left ear. She fell and Mr Mdemka started chasing Sgt Gabada.

Sgt Gabada said they had later reported the incident to the police. Const Adonis had given the police a detailed description of Mr Mdemka.

In his evidence Mr Mdemka said he was in his house on that day. His girlfriend arrived and she spent the night with him.

Mr Mdemka said when he was arrested he was taken to the security police offices where he met Sgt Gabada and Const Adonis.

Sgt Gabada pointed out Mr Mdemka at a parade a few days later.

In his judgment, Mr Schutte said the defence counsel, Mr Kwezi Noda, did not deny that Const Adonis had been assaulted but his client had denied he had

assaulted the woman.

Mr Schutte said he was not satisfied with the policewoman's evidence. As policewomen they were conversant with the way evidence had to be given in court.

They were well educated and one expected good evidence from them which could be corroborated — if they were speaking the truth.

"Unfortunately the court cannot say anything about these two witnesses."

Mr Schutte said Mr Mdemka and his girlfriend, Ms Nombuyiselo Tsaka, on the other hand, gave nearly the same evidence.

It was possible they had discussed the case before but not the questions that were asked by the court. Their replies were the same. — DDR.

UMTATA — From next week travellers passing through the Transkei will be given instructions at the country's borders on precautions to take against cholera.

This was disclosed yesterday by Dr Hector Livingstone, Director of Medical Services in the Transkei. He said no confirmed cases of cholera in the region had been reported to him yet but the

country's medical services were geared for such eventuality.

Dr Livingstone said his main concern, apart from the spread of the disease by travellers, was the fact

that many Transkeians were still drawing polluted water from the Umzimkulu River.

He said the Transkei Government was stockpiling

galvanised water tanks containing chlorinated water for delivery to the most vulnerable areas. His department intended to begin this programme in advance of a possible

*Dr. Livingstone 23/1/82 (103)*

# Transkei geared up to combat cholera

cholera outbreak.

Dr Livingstone said health education programmes were being broadcast over Transkei Radio and teams of health workers were on the alert.

Cholera has spread as far south in Natal as Port Shepstone and yesterday there was one confirmed and a suspected case in the fever ward of the Port Shepstone Provincial Hospital. — DDC.

# US officers sought for Transkei says Masimini

103 O. Dispatch  
From

25/1/82

**JOHN MATISONN**

WASHINGTON — Transkei has been trying to recruit retired black American army officers to train its defence force, Transkei's American representative said on American television.

Mr Ngqondi Masimini, who is based in Washington, said there was almost no country in Africa which Transkei had not asked to supply army officers to train Transkeians.

"I've been busy for the last three years trying to recruit retired black American officers to go and train our people," he said, when asked why a white former officer in the Rhodesian Selous Scouts was head of the country's armed forces.

"The blacks in South Africa don't know how to handle a gun. Now that we are independent, we have to have our own security forces. I have personally

been involved with trying to recruit black Americans to teach our people how to handle guns, how to defend themselves."

Mr Masimini said Nigeria and most other African countries had friendly relations with Transkei, although none had recognised the former homeland. Recognition had not followed because Transkei could not raise the required two-thirds majority to rescind a resolution of the Organisation of African Unity barring diplomatic recognition.

Mr Masimini denied that black Americans recruited by Transkei would be fighting the banned African National Congress, arguing that all countries — including Swaziland, which is smaller than Transkei — had armies. The ANC was banned in Transkei simply because it had sent "hit squads" to assassinate Transkei's leaders.

103 ROOM 26/1/82

# US Army men shy away from Transkei

By JOHN MATSON

WASHINGTON. — Transkei has failed to persuade any black Americans to come to the former homeland to train the army because retired US Army officers fear losing their military pensions.

Mr Ngqondi Masimini, Transkei's American representative, told an American television audience that he had tried in vain to recruit black Americans to train Transkei's fledgling army.

He said retired black officers did not feel able to put

their services at the disposal of the army of a foreign government.

Mr Masimini said he tried to get Black American professionals to work in Transkei, but only a "trickle" had responded positively.

They usually went to work at the University of Transkei. Although whites would also be accepted, he concentrated on recruiting blacks so that Transkei's children could see more black doctors, scientists, teachers and other

professionals.

"The emphasis is on changing the thinking of the children," he said. "We want to establish a proper psychological perception by children that blacks can do these things."

# Strong reaction to 'freeze' advice on border business

Argus 26/1/82

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CAPTAINS of commerce and political leaders have reacted strongly against a Provincial Administration circular sent to local authorities throughout Natal advising them to freeze the setting-up of new businesses within five kilometres of national states' borders.

The circular says that no further business rights should be granted by any authority unless it could reasonably be assumed that the aim of the business concerned was to serve its immediate neighbourhood within South Africa.

The introduction says the guidelines set out were formulated by the Cabinet in October 1980

and all future applications should be judged accordingly.

In Cape Town, Mr Hernus Kriel, Cape MEC in charge of local government, said a similar circular was sent out in this province last March by way of a recommendation to local authorities bordering Transkei and Ciskei.

'But the effect on the Cape is practically negligible,' Mr Kriel added. 'It does not affect towns or cities and its only effect would be on small farm shops.'

In the Cape 'border' areas are comparatively short, while in Natal the 'homelands' of Kwazulu is

spread over islands throughout the province.

The Acting-provincial Secretary in Natal, Mr W R Bezuidenhout, said the Government's concern arose from the fact that trading undertakings within South African borders enjoyed considerable competitive advantages because of greater skill and better equipment.

However, the reaction of the general managers of the chambers of commerce in Maritzburg and Durban was that the guidelines were virtually unenforceable.

'The first paragraph talks about it being existing policy to discourage trading within five kilometres of boundaries, but this circular goes on to be

far more specific, and this is a matter of concern,' said Durban's Mr Ken Hobson.

'Firstly it is not clear whether this refers only to the independent states, such as the Transkei, or whether it applies to all national states including Kwazulu.

'If it applies to Kwazulu, bearing in mind the fragmented nature of it, with bits very close to Durban, one would have to start drawing corridors around all those little fragments.'

This could involve as much as 12 500 sq km of Natal, if the present boundaries of Kwazulu were affected.



1982

# Transkei fails to lure retired US officers

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WASHINGTON — Transkei has failed to persuade any black Americans to help train the army because retired military officers fear losing their army pensions.

Mr Ngqondi Masimini, Transkei's American representative, told an American television audience that he had tried to recruit black Americans to train Transkei's fledgling army. But he said the retired officers he had approached had declined because they feared they would lose their American army pension if they put their services at the disposal of the army of a foreign government.

Mr Masimini said he

tried to get black American professionals to work in Transkei, but only a "trickle of academics" had responded positively — they usually went to work at the University of Transkei.

Although whites would also be accepted, he concentrated on recruiting blacks so that Transkei's children could see more black doctors, scientists, teachers and other professionals.

"The emphasis is on changing the thinking of the children," he said. "We want to establish a proper psychological perception by children that blacks can do these things." — DDC.

(103)  
R04  
27/1/82

# It's news to 'Kei official

UMTATA. — The Deputy Minister of the Transkei Defence Force, Mr David Tezapi, says reports of his government's attempted recruitment of retired United States soldiers is "news" to him.

Mr Tezapi was approached for comment after a newspaper quoted Transkei's representative in Washington, Mr Leslie Masimini, as saying Transkei had failed to persuade black Americans to help train its army because the retired US officers feared losing their pension benefits.

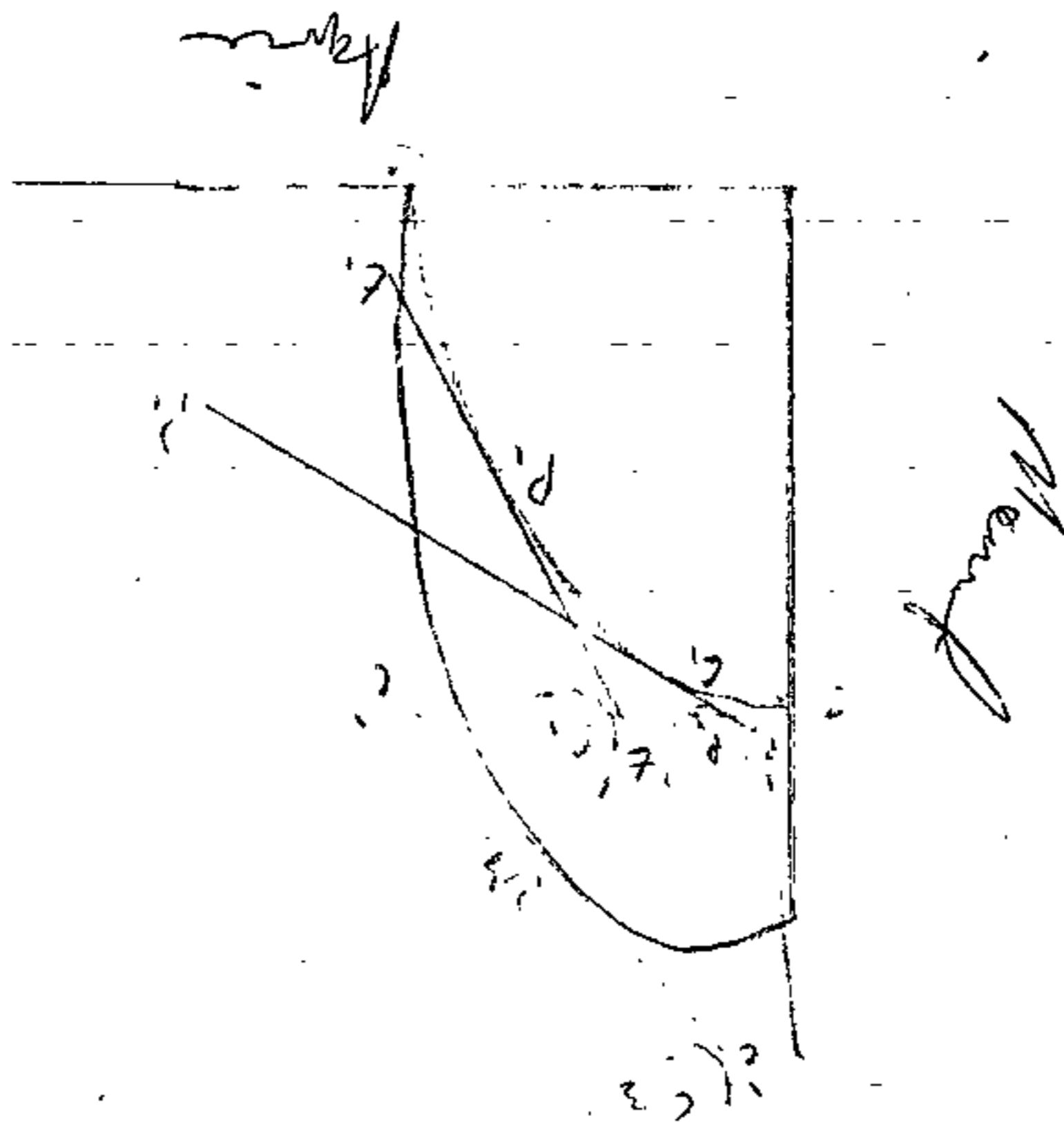
Mr Tezapi would not comment, and referred the inquiry to the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, who is on leave until next week and could not be reached for comment. — Sapa.

*Enterprises from Labour Training*

*Challenges in the Import Market - Info*

*Business Self.*

*Commiss of Sale  
Commiss of Line*



MOUNT AYLIFF — A migrant worker has died from cholera in the district here — six days after returning from Durban.

Mr Tuwa Mdledle, 26, died at Mount Ayliff Hospital four days after being admitted.

This was confirmed here last night by the Deputy Secretary of Health, Dr R. F. Ingle.

He said it had been confirmed that the cholera had been contracted outside Transkei and added every precaution was being taken in the Ntonti Administrative area where the Durban dock-worker died.

Mr Mdledle, who was married with one small child, was ferried by a Durban taxi driver to his Dledlo village home after he became ill at work. He arrived in the densely populated rural area with its primitive conditions on January 22.

Now nearly 100 people have been put on preventative treatment in Dledlo and an urgent call has gone out to the taxi driver to contact medical authorities.

Dr Ingle said: "It was lucky that the patient had used private transport and was not in an advanced stage of illness at the time. But it would be better if the taxi driver could be treated."

He confirmed that the medical authorities had been informed in Durban.

Dealing with the precautions taken in the Ntonti administrative area which is 50 km from Mount Ayliff and which, together with this town on the main road from Durban, covers a population of more than 20 000, Dr Ingle said:

"We have moved teams into the area and all the water supplies have been treated with chlorinated solutions. We will move water supplies into the area if necessary."

"We have also seen to the sanitation aspect and besides soliciting the aid of the schools, we are helping the chiefs and tribal authorities will help in

# Ex-Durban Transkeian dies of cholera

29/1/82

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O. Ruypatch

educating the people about the dangers and precautions.

Dr Ingle told of contingency plans they had drawn up which could be put into action in an emergency and of a special committee set up for the purpose which included several departments such as education and agriculture.

He said people in the area were generally aware of the death, the first cholera case in Transkei and which came 16 months after the first case was diagnosed in the Shongwe Hospital in the homeland of Kangwane.

Earlier the Minister of Health, Dr Charles Bikitsha, said from his Butterworth home that he had not been informed of the cholera incident as he had been away at meetings. He referred all inquiries to Dr Ingle.

"We have concrete plans for such an emergency and I am sure they must have been put into operation," said Dr Bikitsha who was adamant the patient must have contracted cholera outside Transkei.

"There is no endemic cholera in Transkei," he said.

The Acting Medical Superintendent at Mount Ayliff Hospital, Dr J. E. Naidas, refused to discuss the case or reveal any information except to say all people coming into the area were being checked.

Pressed for precautions taken after Mr Mdledle's

case had been confirmed and other precautions in the area, Dr Naidas referred all inquiries to the Department of Health.

The Director of Medical Services in Transkei, Dr Hector Livingstone, said last week that travellers passing through the country were given instructions at the border posts on precautions to take against cholera.

He said the government was stockpiling galvanised water tanks containing chlorinated water for delivery to most vulnerable areas.

Health education programmes were being broadcast through the media and health workers were on the alert.

Sapa reports cholera has broken out in the Pongola vicinity in the South eastern Transvaal near the Natal border, and six cholera patients have been admitted to the Itshele-Juba Hospital.

Between ten and 15 people were being admitted every day and a tent would have to be put up soon to accommodate patients.

A senior health official in KwaZulu said all the rivers in the area were contaminated and that water for domestic use would have to be transported there.

In Lusaka, the death toll in a cholera outbreak in northern Luapula Province has risen to 39, Health Minister, Mr Ben Kakoma said yesterday. — DDR.



Supervising operations at the race track near Umtata yesterday were Mrs Stella Noble, Mrs Marlene Dreyer, Mr Billy Noble and Mr Wycliffe Nyingwa.

# Getting Transkei on race track

103 D. Dispatch 29/1/82

UMTATA — An ambitious scheme to put horse racing on the map in Transkei is underway.

The drive is being spearheaded by an eight-man working committee and yesterday there was feverish activity at the make-shift track at Mount Pleasant farm to get it ready for a race meeting tomorrow.

At the site three committee members and horseowners: Mrs Marlene Dreyer, Mr Billy Noble and Mr Wycliffe Nyingwa super-

vised as a grader levelled the 2 000 m track on land leased from the Department of Agriculture.

The treasurer, Mrs Dreyer, who has had a passion for horses from childhood, said the Umtata Gymkhana and Racing Club — once affiliated to the Jockey Club of South Africa — became dormant after independence.

"There has been several attempts to revive the club but now we have made definite moves — thanks to the grant of this land,"

says Mrs Dreyer who has visions of Transkei one day becoming a major racing centre.

"We have the major racehorse breeders around us and we are in the middle of two racing centres, Port Elizabeth and Durban, so I do not see why we cannot also become a racing centre," said Mrs Dreyer.

"With a little enthusiasm and lots of money the potential is definitely there."

But Mrs Dreyer admits

they have far to go before that vision can be realised and this was brought sharply into focus as she viewed the barren land whose only evidence of the world of punters and jockeys was the make-shift track being cut by the grader.

"We have no facilities here. Firstly we will have to put up facilities for a paying public as entry is free at the moment and as we get more sophisticated, there will have to be stables and all the rest that goes with a modern track," Mrs Dreyer said.

She explained the club's finances came from the R20 subscription fees a year from each member — which numbers about 30 — and the entry fee from horseowners at race meetings.

"At the moment there is no financial gain for the horse owners who are merely operating out of a

genuine love for the animals.

"I can tell you they are really fine animals bought in South Africa and well cared for.

"They just merely look after their horses and race them when we have a meeting. The club takes 10 per cent of the entry fee and the owner of the winner takes the rest which does not really amount to much.

"To keep a horse is quite expensive. It costs about R80 a month to feed. So this will show you how this scheme, is borne out of love for the animals and not finance at this stage," Mrs Dreyer said.

Members of the committee are: Mr Maxwell Mpahlwa (pres), Mr Theo Mcinga (vice-pres), Mr John Dunstan (secretary), Marlene Dreyer (treasurer), Billy Noble, Wycliffe Nyingwa, Gordon Ball and Tubby Shelver. — DDR.

D. Disparen (103) 26/1/82

# Madikizela charges provisionally dropped

ENGCÓBO — Mr Prince Madikizela and 10 other people had charges under the Transkei Public Security Act against them provisionally withdrawn when they appeared in the magistrate's court here yesterday.

They were arrested by security police while preparing to hold a meeting in the district in November last year.

They were not asked to plead and no evidence was led. The prosecutor, Mr D. V. Kali, told the magistrate, Mr D. Hooper, that he could not allow the group to plead because it appeared there was a defect on the part of the state regarding the formulation of the charge.

Mr Kali applied for the case to be withdrawn pending a final decision by the Attorney-General whether to prosecute or to withdraw the charges totally.

According to the draft charge sheet the group allegedly conducted an unauthorised or illegal gathering in contravention of the Transkei emergency regulations between October and November last year.

The other accused were: Miss Nozolile Gigi, Mrs Novelisi Gigi, Mr Mike Gigi, Mr Mpendulwa Gigi, Mr Tambolenyoka Gigi, Mr Sicelo Gigi, Mr Nyingwevu Mcholwa, Mr Mlungiseleli Tabata, Mr Ntomontomo Gigi and Mrs Nominithi Gigi. — SAPA.

# Bid to check cholera spread

D. Dispatch  
30/1/82

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**UMTATA —** About 20 000 people in the Mount Ayliff area in Transkei are receiving emergency preventative treatment against cholera.

## 8pc coal hike from Monday

**JOHANNESBURG —** The price of coal goes up on Monday. Consumers will pay eight per cent more — and they have been warned to stockpile.

Mr Paul McNaughton, marketing director of a coal dealer firm, said yesterday that distributors' overhead costs had risen by 5 per cent but this would not be fully passed on to the consumer, he said. The railway tariff had also increased.

A further blow would probably be delivered in April, when the price was expected to go up a further five per cent.

Mr McNaughton con-

This follows the death from cholera of a migrant worker, Mr Tuwa Mdledle, shortly after his return to Transkei from Durban.

Transkei's deputy secretary for health, Dr R. F. Ingle, yesterday outlined plans to halt the spread of the disease.

Transkei health officials will work in line with the State Health Department in Durban, handing out pamphlets on the need to use fresh water and practise sanitation in all areas.

Dr Ingle said clinics in the outlying areas had facilities to deal with an outbreak of cholera to relieve the hospitals of any influx of patients.

"Now that the first case of cholera has been discovered it's evident the disease has hit the country," he said.

Dr J. E. Naidas, a spokesman for Mount Ayliff Hospital, said all people coming into the area were being checked thoroughly for symptoms of the disease.

The director of Transkei Medical Services, Dr H. Livingstone, said the government was stockpiling galvanised water tankers containing chlorinated

water for delivery to possibly vulnerable areas.

Visitors to Transkei are not required to be vaccinated against the disease, but Dr Ingle said health check points would be set up to warn and advise people of the dangers of cholera.

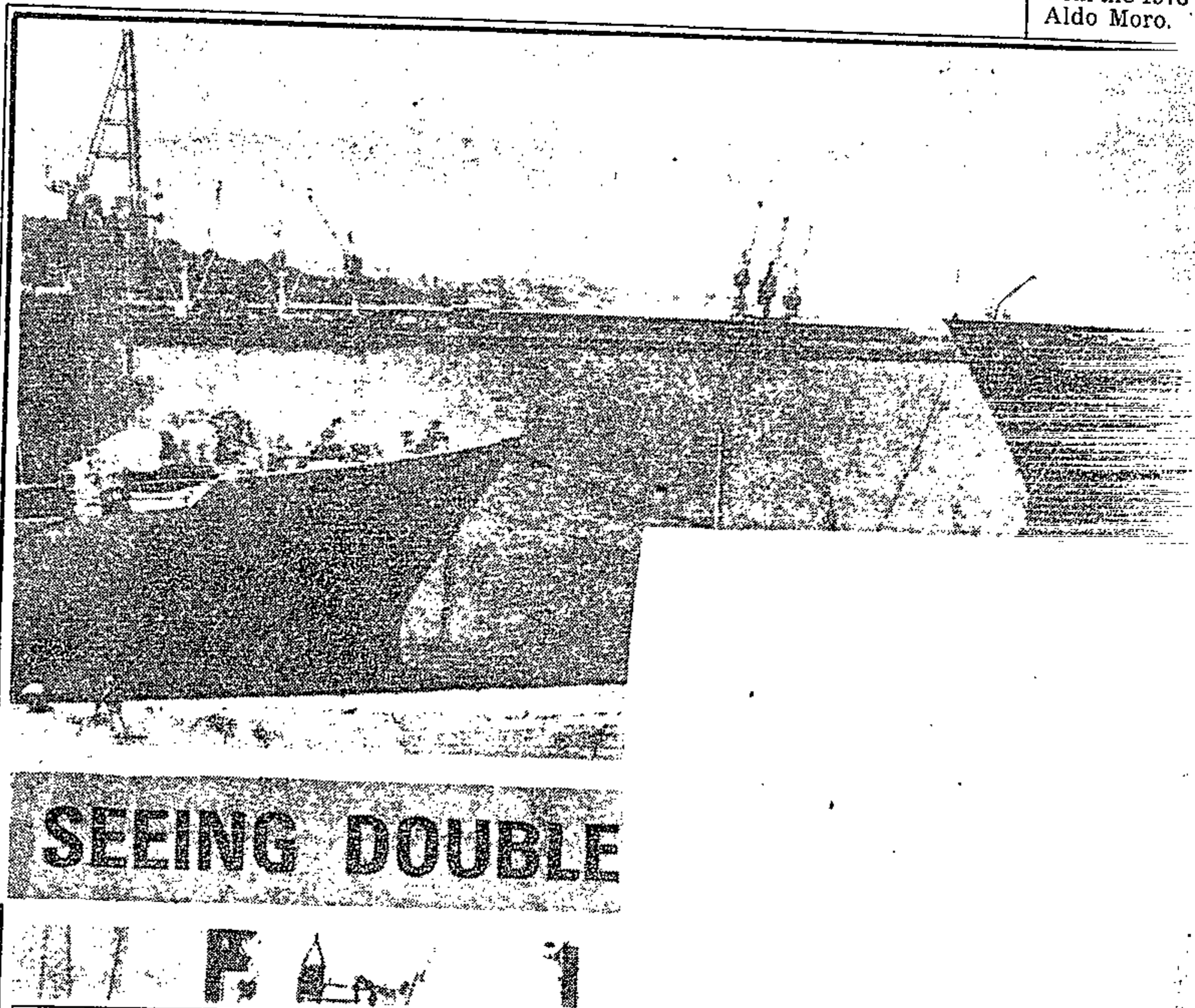
In Ciskei, health authorities are implementing a comprehensive programme to cope with a possible outbreak of cholera.

Commenting on the cholera death in Transkei, a Ciskeian Health Department spokesman said yesterday: "We are watching the situation there very closely."

No cholera cases have been reported in Ciskei, but the health department has intensified an ongoing, country-wide campaign to educate Ciskeians about cholera symptoms and preventative measures.

The spokesman said his department had consulted with South African authorities and the East-London municipality to discuss a plan of action in the event of an outbreak of the disease.

"Because cholera knows no international boundaries, we are all working together," he said.



SEEING DOUBLE

VICENZA — yesterday Thursday's napped U: General Jai arresting 2 pected ma left-wing Re Police sa tinuing swoc gades hideo led to severa rich haul of out plans to Personnel, police and j. Among the in Thurs- morning rain Padua was Antonia Sav by police in with the 1978 Aldo Moro.

Ciskeian health inspectors regularly submit hospital sewerage specimens to pathologists for cholera tests.

Some 80 beds are kept vacant in the Cecilia Makiwane Hospital in Mdantsane to handle cholera cases. "and next week we will be looking at the possibility of localised venues where cholera victims could be treated," the spokesman said.

In East London, all possible preparations to deal with a cholera outbreak have been made, the city's Medical Officer of Health, Dr J. R. van Heerden, said last night.

"We have had meetings to plan where we will put cholera patients, what hospital beds we will use, what intravenous fluid we will need, what antibiotics we will need and that sort of thing.

"We have also been briefed by people from the State Health Department, who went to Natal to see the situation there.

"We have also increased the monitoring of the sewers in the city.

"If there is any cholera outbreak here, we will be ready to handle it," he said.

In Natal, KwaZulu and Lebowa, 597 more cholera cases were reported this week, bringing the number of cholera patients since the beginning of the summer to 3 941.

No one died of cholera in these areas over the past week. The death-toll so far is 46. — DDC-DDR.

30/1/82

# Transkei steels itself for cholera onslaught

Mercury 30/1/82

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Mercury Reporter

TRANSKEI hospitals are preparing for the onslaught of cholera after the disease hit the country yesterday, killing a migrant worker at the Ntonti Location shortly after his return from Durban last week.

The Deputy-Secretary for Health, Dr R. F. Ingle, confirmed yesterday that Mr Tuwa Mdledle, 26, had died of cholera on admission to the Mount Ayliff Hospital.

Dr Ingle said Mr Mdledle had contracted the disease outside the Transkei border after he had hired a taxi to fetch him from Durban.

He said Mr Mdledle arrived in the Ntonti Location on January 22, and the taxi driver had been summoned to meet health authorities for medical treatment.

Meanwhile, about 20 000 people in Mount Ayliff and nearby areas are receiving emergency preventive treatment against cholera.

Health authorities in Durban have been informed of the matter and contingency plans have been drawn up for emergency action.

Visitors to Transkei are not required to be inoculated against the disease, but Dr Ingle said health check points would be set up to warn and advise people of the dangers of cholera.

Transkei health officials will work in line with the State Health Department in Durban.

Dr Ingle said clinics in the outlying areas had facilities to deal with an outbreak of cholera to relieve the 30 Transkei hospitals of the expected influx of patients.



# SOLDIERING ON AGAINST RED TAPE

S. Tumber 3/11/82  
TRIBUNE REPORTER

AN OLD soldier, badly injured in the leg in the last war, takes his four-year battle against red tape to Cape Town this week to get R149 000 he claims he is owed by the South African and Transkeian governments.

What amounts to almost his last-ditch stand is designed to coincide with the new session of Parliament.

Major Arnold Brinton, 65, who has spent the past few years in Zimbabwe but has just left there to settle in Durban, wants compensation from the two governments who, he claims, independently gave him the go-ahead for agro-industrial projects in Namibia and Transkei.

He is an agricultural engineer.

Major Brinton's armoury is a formidable wad of meticulously kept documents and correspondence collected over the years. These are backed by various political and legal opinions he has received that his claims are well-founded.

The South African-born major, who began his war career as an artillery instructor with the South African forces but was seconded to the Royal Artillery, became involved in the planning of a sugar planting project in the Tsumeb area of Namibia between 1975 and 1977.

At the time this came



Man with a R149 000 mission, Major Arnold Brinton

under the Ministry of Water Affairs.

But, Major Brinton, told the Tribune this week, the plan turned sour.

"There was a cover-up to protect officials. There was lack of efficiency, of liaison, and gross negligence."

Meanwhile, he sank a lot of his own cash into the project.

"The Government gave me the green light to go ahead with the whole thing but there were official irregu-

larities all along the line."

The outcome is that Major Brinton is seeking a settlement of R84 000 from the Government — for his professional advice, consultancy fees and other work.

He tried to get an out-of-court settlement and even approached ministers, MPs and wrote a letter to the Prime Minister.

He will present a letter to Fanie Botha, Minister of Manpower Utilisation and Leader of the House.

Major Brinton's other task in Cape Town will be to renew his bid to get R65 000 from the Transkei Government after being involved with them — with the backing of an Australian concern — to start a major orange-growing scheme.

This scheme also fell through, he said, and in 1979 lawyers said he had a substantial claim against Transkei.

Major Brinton said he was realistic and would temper the amount of his claims to the success of his negotiations — but he still has a R100 000 twinkle in his eyes.

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# Former Transkei army boss on fraud charge

**THE former commander of the Transkei Defence Force, Brigadier Rodney Keswa, former chief of staff, Colonel H M Lugongolo, and the third in command, Colonel Ezekiel Fumba, have been committed for trial in the Supreme Court on charges of fraud.**

The three, who are facing charges for allegedly defrauding the Transkei Government of more than R31 000, were released on R1 000 bail each for Brigadier Keswa and Colonel Lugongolo, and R500 for Colonel Fumba.

They were detained by Security Police in May

last year and kept in custody until November when they were first released on bail.

Brigadier Keswa, who was transferred from the Prison's Department to the army before being arrested, is still unemployed and his position in the army is now being held by the former

leader of the crack Rhodesian Selous Scouts, Major-General Ron Daly.

Colonel Lugongolo, who was recruited from the teaching profession, has now gone back to teaching, while Colonel Fumba, formerly of Prisons, is now occupying a top position in the Pris-

ons Department.

At an earlier appearance two months ago, the first two men appeared together in one trial and later appeared with Colonel Fumba.

All three former soldiers were committed together by Mr C E Schutte to face charges in the Supreme Court on May 3.

N. Disputas 4/2/81

# Unitra offers new part-time honours degree

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UMTATA — A new Bachelor of Administration, (honours) degree is being offered on a part-time basis by the University of Transkei (Unitra).

The honours degree in development planning is being offered by the Faculty of Economic Sciences in conjunction with the Institute for Management and Development Studies.

According to Mr S. D. Majokweni of the registrar's office, the course is designed to meet the needs of the public sector. It is open to students from a wide range of backgrounds who are employed or who seek careers in the public sector.

It aims to meet the interdisciplinary needs of development planning as well as the implementation of development projects.

It had been decided that in addition to the planned full-time programme, the course will be offered on a two-year part-time basis from this year.

Admittance to the course, both part and full-time, is limited to a maximum of 12 students holding any bachelors degree. Preference will be given to full-time students.

Students wishing to enrol should contact Mr C. Tapscott or Prof W. Thomas of the Institute of Development Studies. — DDR.

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# UNIVERSITY St Johns poll issue settled

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D. Ndlovu  
4/2/82

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UMTATA — Polling in the Port St John’s election, which was interdicted by the Supreme Court last year, will take place on March 4.

The seat will be contested by two Transkei National Independence Party (TNIP) Candidates.

The interdict before the general election last year followed an urgent application by Chief Mussolini Ndabeni to the Supreme Court to declare the election of Chief Jackson Ndamase as an ex-officio member of the legislative assembly null and void. He claimed that he had been elected by a college of chiefs as an ex-officio member.

Chief Ndabeni asked that, should the court not agree, he should then be given the chance to contest the seat as an elected

member. This would mean setting aside the nominations of the two candidates, Mr V. P. Vapi and Mr J. M. Mgqibi.

The Chief Justice of Transkei, Mr Justice Hefer, ordered by consent that Chief Ndamase’s election was invalid. He ordered that Mr Vapi and Mr Mgqibi’s nominations be set aside and that fresh nomination proceedings be conducted.

The Judge also ordered that the speaker of the national assembly convene a meeting of chiefs holding office in the Umzimvubu district and that they determine by secret ballot who they wanted as an ex-officio member. The chiefs met early last month and chose Chief Ndamase as the ex-

officio member. The nominations of Mr Vapi and Mgqibi were declared later.

TNIP chairman, Chief D. D. P. Ndamase, said it was the last time that two candidates from the party would fight for a single seat.

“Our constitution provides for the elimination to be done by the party. While we were still deciding last year, there was a suggestion for the party to stay out and let the members fight it out themselves.

“We bowed to that suggestion which has led to this unusual situation but in future we will stick to the constitution and such a situation will not arise again.” Chief Ndamase said. — DDR.

External

(3)

Exami-  
ners’  
Initials

## NOTE CAREFULLY

1. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
2. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.
4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

## WARNING

1. No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.
2. Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

**Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University**

10/2/83  
D. Dispatch

103

# Cholera case in St Johns

UMTATA — A cholera case has been confirmed in the Port St Johns area and three suspects are being treated in hospital.

This was confirmed last night by the Deputy Secretary of Health, Dr R. F. Ingle, who said a further 200 people in the Gomolo Administrative Area were being put on preventative treatment.

A woman from this area has been treated and discharged. Laboratory tests confirmed the case.

"We have three suspects from the same area. They are mild cases and are doing well," Dr Ingle said.

He said all the necessary precautions had been taken.— DDR

103 ~~207~~ Star 13/2/82

# Kei initiative on squatters

**Own Correspondent**  
EAST LONDON — The Transkei Government is to arrange a meeting between a South Afri-

can and Transkeian delegation to discuss the deportation of squatters from South Africa, Transkei Minister of

Foreign Affairs Mr M Lujabe said yesterday. The Transkei Embassy had been instructed to arrange such talks

after the deportation of 58 squatters from the Nyanga sand dune site to Transkei this week.

The wrangle over squatters returning to the Cape only to be deported to Transkei again could continue indefinitely, the Minister said.

"It is no use that we tell our people that they are not permitted to live in South Africa illegally. We have an unemployment crisis and people go to South Africa to find work.

"Unfortunately the stomach knows no regulations," he said.

(103) D. Dispatch 16/2/82

# Land concession in Transkei welcomed

UMTATA — Industrialists have welcomed the Transkeian Government's decision to allow them to own land and buildings in the country but some say they will have to study the implications of the concession before giving detailed comment.

The managing director of the Transkei Development Corporation, (TDC) Mr Sonny Tarr, confirmed last week that the Transkei Government had given the go-ahead for the concession.

Since independence in 1976, land ownership was restricted to Transkeians and industrialists wanting to operate in the country had to lease land and buildings from the TDC.

The managing director of a sawmill firm Mr H. G. White, of Border Mills

Transkei, said: "It's definitely a good thing but of course for my firm which is based in Lusikisi, we will have to wait and see if we benefit because the concession is only for defined areas."

The managing director of Butterworth Metal Industries, Mr G. E. Brown, said from East London: "I've not really studied it but on the face of it, I think it will encourage more industrialists to come to Transkei."

Crisburd managing director, Mr R. Christie, whose Butterworth-based factory manufactures building material, said: "We've been leasing our premises for four years and all we can say up to now is that we have industry there."

"With the new deal there we will actually be able to say we own some-

thing. But of course we will have to study all the implications like for instance what happens when you want to sell. Will you get your investment return?"

The Port Elizabeth-based operation director of Transkei Bottling Company, Mr J. P. Harty, said: "I've not heard of the new concession and I don't know how it will affect existing agreements."

"It's too early to tell. We don't know for instance what the position will be with place-bound industry — this means industry in relation to its market."

"But on the face of it I feel it is an added attraction which will definitely make Transkei more competitive."

Mr P. de Bruyn of Tramtex, a textile firm in Butterworth, said

from East London: "It's a great step forward and something on which we have been making representations to the government for two years."

"I mean if you can buy your land now you will have a different company in 50 years' time. It will definitely put Transkei in line with other growth points."

Mr H. H. Beier, managing director of the Butterworth Footwear Company, O.T.H. Beier, said from his Pinetown office: "This will be a distinct advantage for industrialists."

"It will no longer just be a case of having machinery and assets in the place."

"It will definitely be an added attraction and will give greater security to industrialists." — DDR.

JUST

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Seven cholera cases proved

UMTATA — Seven suspected cholera cases in the Isilimela Hospital in the Port St Johns area have been confirmed.

The Director of Medical Services in Transkei, Dr Hector Livingstone, said yesterday tests had proved positive on the seven people admitted from the Gomolo administrative area last week.

He also confirmed that several suspected cases were being checked in the Ngqeleni area.

"These cases show symptoms of severe diarrhoea which is common in Transkei this time of the year but we are taking no chances", Dr Livingstone said.

He said the cases at Isilimela — where a confirmed case was treated and discharged last week — were not serious.

"We have our teams there and water and chlorination is still being sent into the area. Springs are also being treated and teams of nurses are giving health education lectures.

"The people are responding well and the schools and institutions have been a great help."

Asked what precautions were being taken regarding people coming into the country in view of the fact that the only cholera death in Transkei resulted from the victim having picked up the disease outside the country, Dr Livingstone said: "We have teams of nurses meeting people who are coming in and warning them about the dangers.

"A carrier can actually move about for four weeks before showing any symptoms. Such a person coming into the country may merely deposit the germ."

"But we are trying our best and if the rainy season ends soon, our battle will be won and we should not have any problems again until towards the end of the year." — DDR



Full truth

CAPE TOWN — The Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, promised last night that the public would learn the full truth about the death in detention of Dr Neil Aggett.

Referring to allegations by Mrs Helen Suzman in Parliament

yesterday (picture) would pour most compelling urgent information being amongst pathologists state and

"All the will define

Aggett raises

THE ASSEMBLY — Allegations of detained trade unionist, Dr Neil Aggett, maltreated before his death in detention, provoked a Parliamentary storm yesterday.

The claim by Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) led to angry exchanges, ministerial rebuttals and counter-allegations that her evidence was both fabricated and designed to harm South Africa abroad.

The Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, flatly denied that Dr Aggett had been assaulted before he was found hanged in his cell on February 5.

There were also strong government protests, subsequently backed up by the Speaker, that she had flouted the sub-judice rule by making allegations about Dr Aggett's treatment before the pending inquest.

Mrs Suzman raised the issue during yesterday's special parliamentary debate on the Rabie Commission's report on security legislation and preventive detention.

The Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, announced at the outset of the debate that the government accepted



MRS SUZMAN

new Department of Law and Order.

Mr Botha also accepted the commission's major recommendations on revising security legislation, including the provisions on detention without trial and the new definitions of sabotage, subversion and terrorism.

led for the Section 5-ism Act, Dr Aggett was brought to disgrace.

"Whatever the findings of the inquiry and whatever the findings of the Commission of Enquiry Act killed her, she said.

Mr Le Grange protested that man had flouted sub-judice rule, and the allegation from the Parliament.

The Speaker said that Mrs Suzman had contravened the sub-judice rule, both Mr Le Grange and the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, answered her.

Mr Le Grange criticised the Mrs Suzman's allegation, charging her to "bring her own light" and "looked at the facts."

Mrs Suzman then



*Dispatch*  
Ciskei ~~103~~

minister  
sued ~~103~~

EAST LONDON —  
Lawyers acting on instructions from a former Transkei Legislative Assembly chairman, Mr Thembekile Tshunungwa, have issued summons demanding R20 000 from the Ciskei Minister of Justice for the alleged wrongful arrest and detention of Mr Tshunungwa.

Mr Tshunungwa was arrested by Ciskei Central Intelligence Service men in February last year.

Mr Tshunungwa is claiming the amount for alleged damages involved in the detention. He also claims interest on the amount plus costs of the suit. — DDR

103

103

# Transkei told: don't rely on SA revenue

103

D. Dispatch  
19/2/82

UMTATA — Transkei will have to look for other sources of revenue for its budget because of the gloomy economic situation in South Africa, the head of the Institute for Management and Development Studies at the University of Transkei, Prof Wolfgang Thomas, said here.

Addressing a seminar on the financing of Transkei's budget, Prof Thomas gave a detailed outline of the country's internal sources of revenue, its income channelled through South Africa and the government spending as outlined in the budget last year.

He warned: "There's a gloomy economic picture painted in South Africa by the mini budget and Transkei should look to other sources and not depend too heavily on South Africa."

Prof Thomas based his talk on the table in last year's budget which showed that of the gross R430.8 million income,

income from internal sources amounted to only R80 million while the amount channelled through South Africa totalled R320.4 million.

The rest was made up from the starting balance, basically what was brought forward from the previous year.

The breakdown of finance through South Africa is: compensation for rand circulation, R3.5 million; share in customs and excise, R131.0 million; and budget assistance from South Africa R110 million.

"This budget balanced but its figures also show the country's financial dilemma," Prof Thomas said.

"All eyes will be on the Pretoria budget but I don't think we should rely on it too much because we may be down on Pretoria's priority list as there may be more pressing needs at home."

Prof Thomas said the most striking fact about Transkei's sources of in-

come was the low share of only 18.6 per cent, or R80 million, which it contributed to the total income.

"Of this R80 million, taxation makes up R46.6 million, or 58.3 per cent, which is only 10.8 per cent of the gross income. That channelled through South Africa amounts to 75 per cent of the gross income."

Prof Thomas outlined some measures to boost internal sources of revenue and said the need for Transkeians to catch up with South African standards of living was urgent.

"The increase in recurrent expenditure from the 1980-81 to 1981-82 budget year is only 17.7 per cent.

Transkei, in fact, experiences even higher inflation rates than the South African average, but assuming an inflation rate of only 15 to 16 per cent and a population growth rate of 2.5 per cent, public expenditure remained constant in real terms and may have declined slightly.

east is a railway line  
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19/2/82 D. Dispatch  
**Another Transkei cholera death**

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lie arable

UMTATA — Cholera has claimed its second victim in Transkei and the number of confirmed cases have almost trebled.

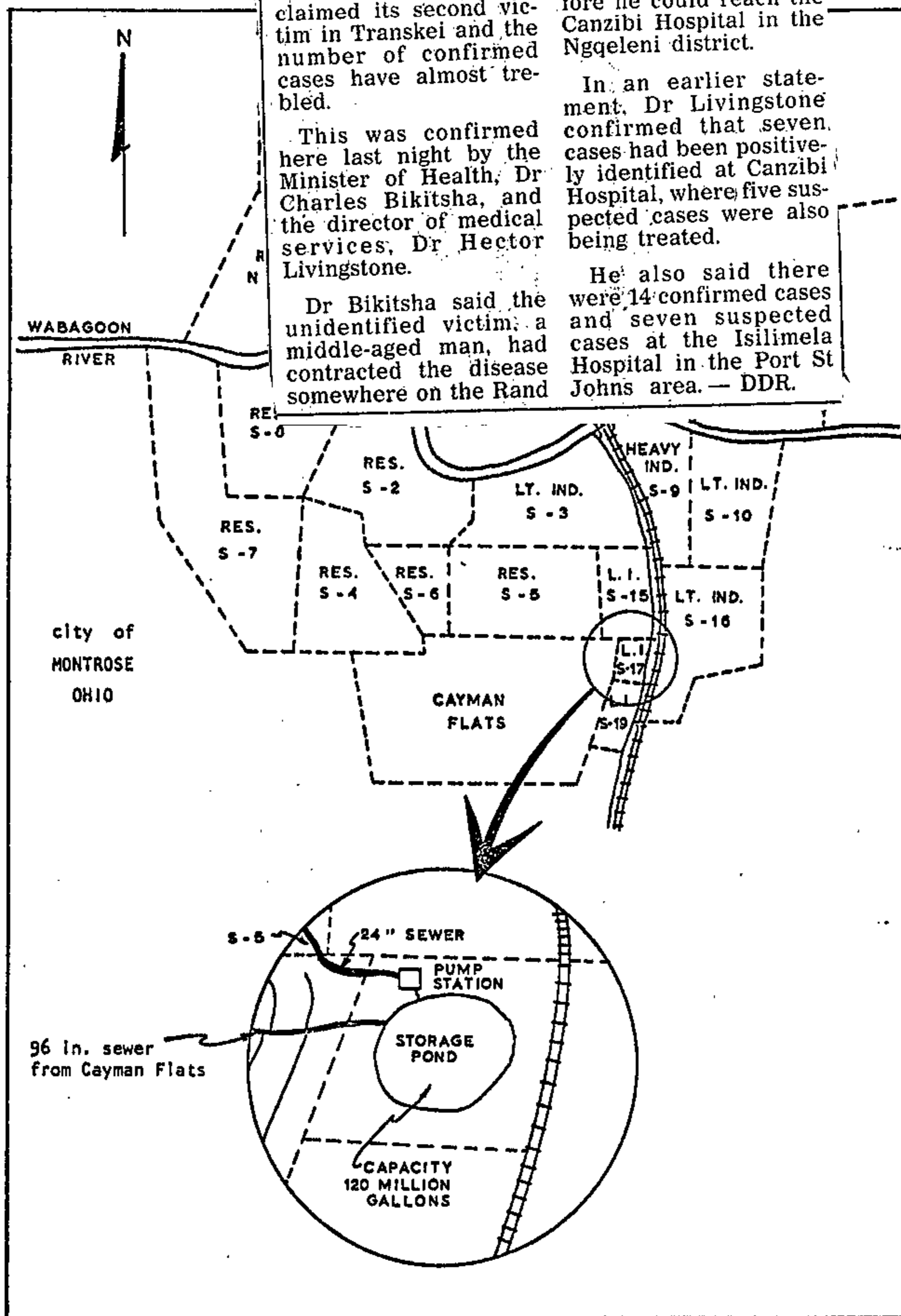
and died at Tekwini before he could reach the Canzibi Hospital in the Ngqeleni district.

This was confirmed here last night by the Minister of Health, Dr Charles Bikitsha, and the director of medical services, Dr Hector Livingstone.

In an earlier statement, Dr Livingstone confirmed that seven cases had been positively identified at Canzibi Hospital, where five suspected cases were also being treated.

Dr Bikitsha said the unidentified victim, a middle-aged man, had contracted the disease somewhere on the Rand

He also said there were 14 confirmed cases and seven suspected cases at the Isilimela Hospital in the Port St Johns area. — DDR.



Map of City of Montrose, Ohio plus detail of Zone S-17

You calculate the maximum stormwater run-off for the land in its present condition. (Stormwater is rainwater that must be drained from the land quickly to prevent flooding of low-lying areas and basements. Maximum stormwater run-off is the largest amount of water likely to occur; it is calculated on past records of maximum precipitation accumulated from the heaviest rainstorms.) Using the Rational Formula, you calculate that a 21 foot diameter culvert would be required to handle the heaviest peaks.

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# The strange case of illicit diamonds, Swapo and the Prime Minister's guard



George Matanzima . . . agreement signed in his presence court told

# The Transkei connection

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### Tribune Reporter

A BIZARRE case implicating the Prime Minister of Transkei, Mr George Matanzima, and involving his alleged bodyguard, Swapo agents and two illicit diamond deals worth R60 000 unfolded in the East London Regional Court this week.

Before the court were 50-year-old Warrant Officer Jackson Tasana of the Transkei Police — described by a police witness as the bodyguard of a high official; — and diamond dealer Mrs Lexie Ceza.

Both appeared on two charges of dealing in uncut diamonds and

rest themselves and Mrs Ceza.

Before they returned to East London W/O van Dyk pretended to Mrs Ceza they had arranged bail and agreed the money for the diamonds would be paid later because "the police had taken the money".

W/O van Dyk said he later made contact with Mrs Ceza and Mr Tasana in East London on May 1.

According to W/O van Dyk Mr Tasana said the people at Noor-doewer "were under the impression that we had robbed them of their diamonds and they had been to

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have pleaded not guilty.

Mr Matanzima was not named in evidence as witnesses described their search for a "diamond smuggler's mecca". But they referred throughout to a highly placed Transkei Government official.

However, Mr Matanzima's alleged involvement was brought to the attention of the court when a police witness referred to an exhibit. This was an agreement allegedly drawn up in the presence of Mr Matanzima and allegedly found in Mr Tasana's possession after his arrest.

It states that Mr Tasana would represent Mr Matanzima's interests in two diamond deals.

Warrant Officer Frans van Dyk, a member of the Gold and Diamond Squad in Rustenburg, told the court he came to East London on March 20, 1981, to investigate the sale of diamonds, made contact with a friend named "Dick" and later with Mrs Ceza, who offered uncut diamonds for sale.

He said she told him the diamonds were from Namibia and she could introduce him to people who would sell him as many as he wanted to buy in the territory.

Colonel H. A. Kruger joined W/O van Dyk in East London and Mrs Ceza set up a deal in Viljoensdrift, Namibia. "She told me we were lucky because many people with diamonds would come from various areas of South West Africa. We would also get some diamonds from Swapo."

They left for Noordoewer. Colonel Kruger arrived later carrying R75 000 in a suitcase for the deals. The three then booked into this resort on the Orange River.

Colonel Kruger went on to Karasburg and W/O van Dyk was given strict instructions by Mrs Ceza not to leave the rondavel while she brought in parcels of diamonds which he was allowed to inspect overnight.

Dick (Dick Whittington — according to the agreement referred to in court) was with him at Noordoewer. The policeman said he felt they were running into trouble because the diamond agents were now pressing for payment and Colonel Kruger was not there with the money.

"She (Mrs Ceza) said I must realise we were dealing with Swapo people who were dangerous and could cut my throat if there was further delay."

At one stage they were confronted by an armed man called John who warned him there would be trouble and Warrant Officer van Dyk said that at that stage he noticed many people moving about near their hut.

W/O van Dyk and Dick then went to Colonel Kruger, agreed they could not possibly arrest all these people and made arrangements for local police to ar-

highly placed officials in Transkei about the matter."

He, Mr Tasana, had been sent to collect the money owing on the diamonds.

Questioned about the highly placed Transkei official, Mr Tasana allegedly told W/O van Dyk: "The man knows it (their presence in East London). He is involved in the same business with us. He is now waiting for us because we are getting to Durban and he is worried because we should have long returned to Transkei."

He said Mr Tasana then took out a document — an agreement he said had been made in East London in the presence of the official. Mr Tasana also said he was the official's bodyguard.

Colonel Kruger, who was also at the meeting, then paid out altogether R58 000 for the diamonds and R2 000 for Mr Tasana's travel expenses.

Mrs Ceza and Mr Tasana were arrested when the meeting broke up.

Colonel Kruger confirmed in evidence all points made by W/O van Dyk connecting him with the deals.

As basis for the defence of Mrs Ceza and W/O Tasana, advocate Mr D. J. de Villiers said Mrs Ceza was a director of Caesaron, a company registered with the Transkei registrar of companies and involved in import and export and dealing in diamonds and jewellery manufacture.

He said:

● Mrs Ceza admitted that she had met Dick and Frank at Kei Bridge but said she had sold them 16 cut diamonds for R23 000. The deal had been done at Kei Bridge and payment made in East London. She had been paid R10 000 cash and given a red Rover car as security for the R13 000 balance.

● The diamonds and certificates had been handed over to the men at Kei Bridge. The two men had asked if Mrs Ceza could introduce them to diamond dealers in South West Africa. She admitted knowing an Ovambo — John — at Noordoewer.

● She had travelled with the two men to Noordoewer where they met John. He had sold them diamonds for R45 000. She had bought cut diamonds from him in Transkei previously and was under the impression the men were buying cut diamonds.

● W/O Tasana had nothing to do with the deal and had only come to East London to help Mrs Ceza take the money.

● W/O Tsana had agreed to accompany her because he accented it was a lawful transaction as he knew Mrs Ceza was an authorised dealer in diamonds.

Mrs Ceza is out on R3 000 bail and W/O Tasana on R2 000 bail.

The case is proceeding.

21/2/82

D. Dispatch 22/2/82

# 40 arrested in anti-crime swoop

EAST LONDON — Police arrested about 40 people in a crime prevention swoop on Duncan Village and Parkside yesterday morning.

Most of those arrested were Transkeians for allegedly living in Duncan Village illegally.

The raids, led by Major Chris Human and Captain Dave de Villiers, started at 3 am yesterday.

Major W. W. Brown, the police liaison officer in the Border, said that illegal liquor and stolen property had also been

recovered by police in the pre-dawn raids.

Major Brown said five of the people who had been arrested and detained had been arrested on charges of possessing stolen property.

He also said that about

R1 500 worth of illegal liquor had been confiscated and a number of illegal liquor dealers arrested.

Most of those detained, he said, were arrested on charges of entering Duncan Village illegally from Transkei. — DDR.

300  
300

Premiums Treated as an Asset

(1) Premiums Treated as Business Expense	
300	01, Jan 1: Insurance Expense Bank being payment of premium
300	Dec 31: Income Statement Insurance Expense being closing entry
Years 02 and 03 - same as 01	
300	04, Jan 1: Insurance Expense Bank
24 000	Jan 2: Debtor (Insurance Company) Income from Life Policy being accrual of proceeds receivable
24 000	Jan 2: Income from Life Policy Income Statement being closing entry
300	Jan 2: Income Statement Insurance Expense being closing entry
24 000	Jan 31: Bank Debtor (Insurance Company) being receipt of proceeds

SOLUTION TO: GL5

covered?

Are you covered?

103

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# Proud Transkei directors

Prosperity Insurance Company Limited was formed in August 1951 to provide insurance for people living in Transkei.

Among its founder members was the late Professor D. D. T. Jabavu and the present chairman Mr S. S. Guzana. Prosperity was the first black company to be granted a licence as a financial institution in Southern Africa.

Flashback to the night Hendersons Agency went up in fire.

Prosperity has pioneered insurance for blacks and is, in step with the present rapid expansion of the economy, with a range of policies to meet the requirements of all sectors of the black community.

The head office was registered in East London but then moved to Umtata. An increased volume of new business is being written every year and financial growth has been shown each financial year for

the past decade. In 1973 the company acquired its own offices in Sutherland Street. With managerial assistance from the Corporation for Economic Development, Prosperity has operated throughout South Africa until the Independence of Transkei in 1976: the corporation is still involved in day to day expertise management.

Prosperity Insurance Company Limited is part shareholder of New Era Life Insurance Company Limited in Johannes-

burg which the company assisted in forming recently.

The growth of Prosperity over the past years has been a record in itself and gives evidence of the ever increasing support of the Transkei community which is proud of its own company.

The board of directors are blacks and are proud to have been associated with the development of Transkei over the past thirty years.

Premiums Treated as Business Expense	
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	Insurance Expense
	being closing entry
Years 02 and 03 - same as 01	
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	being accrual of proceeds receivable
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SOLUTION TO: GL5

103  
22/2/82  
Prisoner not guilty of assault

UMTATA — A long term prisoner charged with assaulting two warders has been found not guilty in the magistrate's court here.

Gambalaza Ludziya, a prisoner at Wellington prison, appeared before Mr C. E. Schutte on an allegation that he assaulted the warders on January 21 in the court cells here. He pleaded not guilty.

Warder Mzwiwonke Xobongo said he had escorted Mr Ludziya to court. Mr Ludziya's case was finalised before lunch. He claimed that when he went to get other prisoners from the

cells to attend their trials. Mr Ludziya also came out of the cells.

He claimed Mr Ludziya assaulted him and a colleague, Tamsaŋqa Galada.

In his defence Mr Ludziya said he had made a request in the court that he should be allowed to go to the charge office where he had left his belongings. A prosecutor had told him that he should ask the warders to take him there before escorting him back to the prison.

Mr Ludziya said when he told the warders this they assaulted him. —  
DDR.



*Daily Dispatch*  
**Banned church  
in talks** (103) Feb. 1982 *ff*

SOLUTION TO: GL5

(1) Premiums Treated

01, Jan 1: Insu

UMTATA — The banned Methodist Church of South Africa has been involved in talks here with the United Methodist Church of Southern Africa (UMCSA).

Church of South Africa. Dr Gqubule said: "You talk of rejoining. I personally would be very glad if that were so."

The president of the Methodist Church of South Africa, Dr Simon Gqubule, confirmed yesterday that preliminary talks had taken place.

"As far as we are concerned the doors are wide open for that."

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He was responding to inquiries about talks with the UMCSA, which was formed here in 1978 after the Methodist Church of South Africa was declared an undesirable organisation.

Dr Gqubule said one of the objects of the talks was to eradicate an undesirable situation that had arisen with the two churches working side by side in South Africa — and in some instances in competition with each other.

Dec 31: Inco

"There have been some talks with their leadership on future relations between us but these were only preliminary talks," Dr Gqubule said.

"The UMCSA is not banned in South Africa as we are in Transkei and they work here freely next to us — sometimes in competition, which is not a healthy situation," Dr Gqubule said.

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Years 02 and 03

04, Jan 1: Insu

Asked if the talks were aimed at the UMCSA rejoining the Methodist

The president of the UMCSA, the Rev C. Zwi- ni, could not be contacted at Mgundisweni yesterday. — DDR.

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Jan 31:

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(2) Premiums Treated as an Asset

01, Jan 1: Life Policy

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Dec 31:

Income Statement  
Life Policy  
(Surrender value of policy is zero -  
therefore no amount can be capitalised)

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This gave them 1764 points plus another 100 points for the heaviest catch of the day.

Second was the Transvaal Game Fishing Association with a catch of 87,2 kilograms, giving them 1744 points.

Third came Eastern Province with a catch of 82,2 kilograms, giving them 1644 points.

### ISPY NEWS

KEEP the Evening Post informed so that we can keep you informed.

Let us know of any accidents, fires, interesting events or news, good and bad, in your area.

A building society celebrated its 100th anniversary on Saturday, and to mark the occasion a function was held in Port Elizabeth attended by women in period dress. Gracing a Model-T Ford are (from the left) Mrs IRMA CASTELYN, Mrs BERNICE HALL and Mrs PAT HOLFORD.



## Transkeian PM implicated in court case over diamond deals

By KEITH ROSS

22/7/47

EAST LONDON — Evidence implicating the Prime Minister of Transkei in two illicit diamond deals involving R60 000 was given in the East London Regional Court.

In court was Warrant Officer Jackson Tasana, allegedly a bodyguard of Mr George Matanzima.

He appeared with a diamond dealer, Mrs Lexie Ceza, on two charges of dealing in uncut stones.

In early evidence no mention was made of Mr Matanzima's name, but constant reference was made to "a highly placed Transkeian official".

The link with Mr Matanzima came when attention was drawn to an exhibit — an agreement allegedly signed in Mr Matanzima's presence.

The agreement, found in Warrant Officer Tasana's possession, authorised him to represent Mr Matanzima's interests in two diamond deals.

A member of the Gold and Diamond Squad in Rustenburg, Warrant Officer Frans van Dyk, said in evidence that he came to East London in March last year and eventually made contact with Mrs Ceza, who offered him diamonds for sale.

She told him the diamonds were from South West Africa and she could also get stones from Swapo.

Warrant Officer Van Dyk said he accompanied Mrs Ceza to Noordoewer, a resort on the Orange River, where he was given parcels of diamonds to inspect.

He arranged for the local police to arrest him and Mrs

as among the most exploited in the country. Mr Botha said the Government also had a responsibility to these workers and had decided to ask the Manpower Commission to investigate urgently the establishment of minimum

stability if it did not also look after the interests of this large group of workers," said Mr Botha.

He appealed to all interested parties to co-operate with the investigations.

Dr Alex Boraine, chief

vehicle to streamline a policy which will lead to a more contented and productive labour force. It was absolutely essential, however, that the investigation be conducted in close co-operation with organised agriculture.

## Ceza and later release them "on bail"

Back in East London he made contact with Mrs Ceza and Warrant Officer Tasana.

Warrant Officer Tasana said the people in Noordoewer felt they had been "robbed" of their money and had gone to see a highly placed official in Transkei about the matter. He said he had been sent to collect the money owing on the diamonds, according to Warrant Officer Van Dyk.

Warrant Officer Tasana allegedly said the highly placed official was "in the same business with us".

He and Mrs Ceza were then arrested.

In her defence, Mrs Ceza claimed she believed the deals had involved cut diamonds.

Proceeding.

## Foveros heads the weights for Inns

JOHANNESBURG — British-bred Foveros has been given top weight of 58kg for the R250 000 Holiday Inns to be run over 2 000 metres at Turfontein racecourse on May 1.

The weights announced today are:

Foveros 58; Furious 54.5; Port Pegasus 53; Brave Persian 52; Night Ruler 52; Tammany hall 52; The Toff 52; Captive Prince 51.5; Lakin 51.5; Smuggler's Den 51; Calvados 50.5; Cracker Lily 50.5; Waikato 50; Belligerence 49.5.

Equilateral 49.5; Simile 49.5; St Tropez 49; Zamiran 49; Cape Corn 48.5; Secret Service 48.5; Supreme Charger 48.5; Windjammer 48.5; Queen's Bench 48.

Have A Fling 48; Poetic 48; Danish Courage 48; Zarnit 48; Grand National 48; Breyani 48; Camperdown 48; Chinatown 48.

All the above horses are in order of merit.

The balance of 20 are at minimum weight in alphabetical order.

Born To Rule 48; Distant Echoes 48; Dolly Jones 48; English Statesman 48; Escapist 48; Frisky 48; Goulburn 48; Kingly 48; Light Fantastic 48; Livagen 48; Niks or Nothing 48; Purple Pride 48; Quartz 48; Shooting Season 48; Sun Fury 48; Sun Prince 48; Supreme 48; Treasurer 48; Welsh Epic 48; Welsh Harp 48. — Sapa

## Bomb kills 10 people in Teheran

LONDON — A bomb exploded in a Teheran square today and a spokesman for Iran's Revolutionary Guards said 10 people were killed, Teheran Radio reported.

The broadcast, monitored by the British Broadcasting Corporation, said the blast caused extensive damage to vehicles and buildings in the area.

The Guards' spokesman was quoted as saying the bomb was planted in rubbish at the roadside.

Five of the dead were municipal roadsweepers and the rest were passers-by. In addition 10 people were injured, some seriously, the radio said.

## R500,000 on used Golfs

We mean business. If you're thinking of trading in your car come to **EMBASSY**. We'll be paying over R500,000 on used Golfs and other makes over the next 3 months.

**CASH IN.** Trade your existing car today. We've got a great deal waiting.



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**Third cholera death**

*D. Dipatch 23/2/82*

UMTATA — Cholera has claimed a third life in Transkei and the killer disease has spread to new areas as the battle to contain it continues.

Ms Unomasihlalisane Siyomo, 25, died in the Wilo administrative area of Mqanduli. The area is about 35 km from here and has a population of about 15 000. Health teams have been sent to the area.

The Deputy Secretary of Health, Dr R. F. Ingle, confirmed the death.

He also revealed that there were two suspect cases in new areas — Flagstaff and Butterworth. — DDR.

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# Umtata advice: cut costs to <sup>(103)</sup> help consumer

*D. Dispatch 23/2/82*

From **MATTHEW MOONIEYA**

UMTATA — Firms have been urged to streamline work procedures to bring about internal cost saving measures, so that the price burden on consumers can be eased.

That was the message from the managing director of Lipton, Mr G. Varnals, when he addressed the Transkei Chamber of Commerce annual dinner here.

Lipton belongs to a group of companies under the Unilever umbrella.

Mr Varnals told businessmen the increase in GST could be turned into a plus factor and that the name of the game in business was to be competitive.

"All of us are looking to 1982 and wondering what sort of year it will be. From the economic standpoint money will no doubt remain tight and fiscal policy will contribute towards a general state of financial stringency.

"Sales tax in South Africa has just been increased to five per cent and as businessmen, you may feel some apprehension."

There were similar feelings when GST was first introduced but it did not impair consumer spending.

"What I am about to

say may sound paradoxical, but this apparent impediment to consumer spending can be turned into a benefit.

"This gives us cause to pause and reflect on what we need to do now to improve our own internal efficiencies. We can do this by streamlining work procedures and bringing about other internal cost saving measures, so that the price the consumer has to pay will be absorbed.

"Perhaps in some fortunate instances, cost savings might be passed on to the consumer."

He said his company had been able to achieve some success and had been able to stay competitive despite steeply rising costs.

"This is the name of the game. Be competitive. This is what business is all about," Mr Varnals said, and gave some advice on how to stay competitive and gain an edge over a competitor in an identical situation.

He gave the following:

Maximise internal cost efficiency, particularly among areas such as stock levels, stock turn and transport; and

Pass these savings on to the consumer in the form of reduced prices or at least prices which do not rise.

"This can mean oper-

ating on a lower profit margin on each item. Such a formula holds that the difference will be more than made up for by the greater number of articles that will be sold as a result of the lower consumer price.

"This is the basic economic law of supply and demand — the lower the price, the higher the demand.

"Put in marketing terms: What you forego on the margin you will more than make up in volume. This is the basis of the great expansion in retailing in all fields from the late 40s: total profit equals margin times volume."

He said GST might be unpopular but it had to be recognised that present financial problems were the result of adverse conditions abroad over which local government had no control.

"The clever businessman uses these occasions to re-examine his own internal cost structures to see whether he is operating efficiently, and whether, unlike his competitor, he cannot make his price more attractive and so gain additional customers."

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club while serving as president of the club's

outstanding sportsman, Cambridge crematorium. — DDR.

MR BRENT

# No room for Unitra students

23/2/82

D. Dispatch

103

UMTATA — There is a shortage of accommodation for more than 600 first year students at the University of Transkei (Unitra).

The director of student guidance, Professor Nico Cloete, said yesterday that, in an attempt to place some students, the orientation committee had approached other institutions for accommodation.

The technical college

was suffering from a shortage itself and was unable to help. The hospital was approached about an empty ward but it was already being made into a residence for medical interns, he said.

The Methodist Lay Centre in Ncambedlana managed to accommodate 60 students who pay R60 rent a month. The Umtata Hoërskool, which was believed to have a close to empty

hostel, refused.

The headmaster of the school, Mr H. Groenewald, said he had never been approached "officially" by the university but said even if he was approached he would have to refuse because of Cape Provincial Administration education policy.

"No Cape Province school can allow grown-ups to stay-in with children, except for teachers providing su-

pervision. If they asked me I would have to say no."

Half of the original hostel was being changed into a gym hall, he said, and of the 40 beds available only 14 were filled.

The university's registrar, Mr S. D. Majokweni, said this year there were only 90 vacancies in the residences, which held about 500 people — half men and half women. — DDC.

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(1) Premiums Treated as Business Expense

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Years 02 and 03 - same as 01

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 Income from Life Policy being accrual of proceeds receivable 24 000

Jan 2: Income from Life Policy 24 000  
 Income Statement being closing entry 24 000

Jan 2: Jan 2: 300  
 Ir chlorinated water was being supplied to affected areas and people were also given tablets to chlorinate their own water supplies.

Be Dr Bikitsha said the authorities had anticipated an outbreak of the disease long before the first cases had been identified and precautions had been taken.

Li Suspected cases were examined, Dr Bikitsha said. The Transkei Government has launched an inter-departmental campaign to try to contain the cholera outbreak there.

Ir EAST LONDON. — The Transkei Government has launched an inter-departmental campaign to try to contain the cholera outbreak there. Check points were being manned throughout the territory and people were being informed of the dangers of the disease and precautions to take.

Argus 24/2/87  
**Transkei fights to contain cholera**

Argus Correspondent

Continued/.....

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201 24/2/82 103

# Keeping 'healing water' healthy

By ADA STUIJT

THE "healing water" which a Transkei faith healer sells to thousands of pilgrims in Mount Frere is now chlorinated to prevent the spread of cholera.

The faith healer, known as Ma Radebele, sells spring water from her house to busloads of pilgrims from all over South Africa. The Deputy Secretary for Health in Transkei, Dr Ronald Ingle, said: "All the water which is carried to and from the spring from where she operates is chlorinated."

"This situation is watched very closely because it is obviously a dan-

gerous practice with cholera in the area," he said.

Health authorities started chlorinating the water after cholera spread to Port St John's and the Mount Ayliff area, where three deaths have been recorded so far and 48 suspected cases have been treated.

Dr Ingle said: "Of those 48 cases, 28 were confirmed cholera cases, 12 were negative and eight are still under investigation."

"The Transkei authorities had ample time to prepare for the cholera epi-

demic, because it marched steadily southwards from Natal.

"The first recorded death was in January, when a labourer carried it from Zhluland and died at Mount Ayliff hospital," he said.

In the battle to contain the epidemic, Transkei health authorities have introduced roadblocks.

"Health check-points on main national roads, to see where travellers have come from, have been set up. People are checked on whether they are well. They are instructed about cholera and how to combat it," he said.

# OUT IT S J N U T O O R I T I

## Healing water to be treated

LYATA — As Transkei's number of cholera cases continued to rise yesterday a new precautionary measure emerged in the country — chlorination of the water brought by thousands of pilgrims to the renowned faith healer at Cancele. This was confirmed last night by the Deputy Secretary of Health, Dr R. F. Ingle, who said: "All the water being taken to the area and the local sources there are chlorinated."

Cancele rose to fame last year when people started flocking to faith healer Maradebe, reputed to have super healing powers through the salt she sprinkled on water the pilgrims brought to her.

Bus loads of people

EAST LONDON — An 80-year old farmer drove off two intruders after being beaten unconscious three times, the regional court was told yesterday.

The farmer, Mr Herbert John Daniel, said the men had run screaming from the farmhouse in the Mount Coke area.

He was giving evidence against Mr Tshaka Mathumbu and Mr Sigadwa Sifama. They are also alleged to have robbed an elderly Kidds Beach farming couple, to have sjambokked the wife and to have knock-ed out a Greenfields butcher.

They pleaded not guilty before Mr S. van Zyl to one count of house-breaking with intent to rob, two counts of robbery and one count of attempted murder.

Mr Daniel said he had been farming near the Mount Coke Road for the past 50 years. On November 19 last year there had been a knock at his door and a person had said he had come to fetch bread left behind by one of his labourers.

### By BENITO PHILLIPS Court reporter

As he opened the door Mr Sifama rammed the barrel of a revolver into his mouth and then struck him with the gun, Mr Daniel said.

Mr Mathumbu grabbed him and pushed him against a table causing a lamp to fall.

The room was plunged into darkness

Mr Daniel moved his shoes and went to the diningroom where the two men were sitting.

As he attempted to hit them with the gun's butt it struck the door frame.

"I have never heard any human being scream the way they did that night. One of them screamed that the dead thing had come alive," Mr Daniel said.

Both men fled. Mr Daniel said he had a broken jaw and a broken collarbone.

Mrs Nora Gibson, 73, of Springvale Farm, Kidds Beach, said she and her husband, Mr Thomas Gibson, 79, were alone in the house on November 8.

She was locking the house when two men grabbed her.

She was manhandled, sjambokked and her hands were tied. Her husband's hands were

also tied.

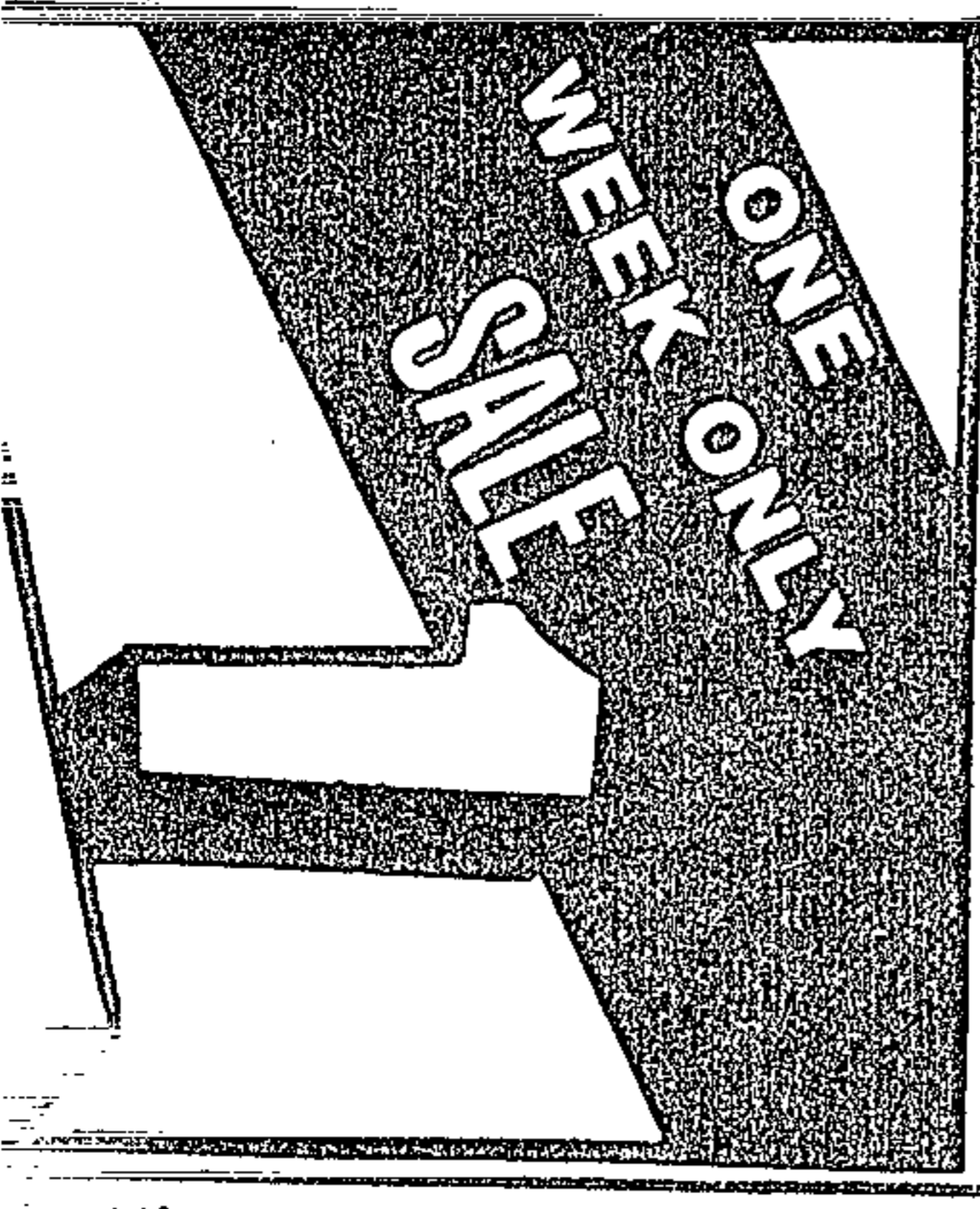
The men ransacked the house taking R400 in cash, her wrist watch, a radio and other goods.

The manager of the Greenfields Butchery, Mr Gert Cloete, said he was opening his business on November 26, 1981 at 6 am when he saw



Yachtsman John Roche gestures to Daily Dispatch photographer, Gary Horlor, yesterday. Another picture, page 11.

## Yachtsman surfaces I



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Solution

*D. Dispatch 24/2/82*  
**Teacher shortage denied**

103

(2)

Premi

Year

UMTATA — The Deputy Minister of Education, Mr S. P. Kakudi, said teaching posts advertised in the Daily Dispatch yesterday were merely new posts created annually by the government.

newspaper reflected a shortage of teachers in the country.

The creation of new posts did not reflect the under-staffing of the department, Mr Kakudi stressed.

He rejected suggestions that a two-page advertisement in the

Concerned parents contacted the Daily Dispatch yesterday after seeing the advertise-

ment. Their biggest worry was whether their children would find places at the schools in Transkei.

The advertisement included almost all circuits in Transkei, from Butterworth to Willowvale. Most posts advertised were for mathematics and general science teachers. — DDR.

03, Jan 1:	Life Policy	300	
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	being receipt of proceeds		

Note 1:

At the end of year 03, the life policy would be reflected on the partnership balance sheet as a non-current asset at its surrender value of R240.

Note 2:

The death of a partner automatically dissolves the partnership as legal and accounting entities. For this reason a partnership income statement would have to be drawn up for the period up to the date of death of the partner so as to ascertain the correct balance on his capital account. The proceeds from the life policy would be shown as income in this income statement and NOT credited direct to the partners' capital accounts.

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# Road toll gets go ahead

## Political Reporter

THE Provincial Council is investigating the setting up of a tollgate at Port Edward after receiving the go-ahead from the Minister of Internal Affairs.

Mr Dering Stainbank, MEC in charge of roads, told the Natal Provincial Council yesterday that the road between Ramsgate and Port Edward would cost R11 million.

The Government could not help pay for the road and the Province did not have the money.

'When you think that during a recent peak period there were 10 000 cars going into the casino at R5 a car before visitors spent thousands of rands they had in their pockets, then they can pay something towards our road.'

Mr Stainbank said it had to be accepted that in times of financial stringency money earmarked for the building of roads would be transferred to the education and health votes.

'What do we do when health services break down? Do we let people die or do we take money from the roads vote?'

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28/2/82

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Dec 31: Income Statement

04, Jan 1: Insurance Expense

Jan 2: Debtor (Insurance Company)

Jan 2: Income from Life Policy

Jan 2: Income Statement

Jan 31: Income Statement

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01, Jan 1: Insurance Expense

Dec 31: Income Statement

**Government's talk over casino road toll**

Political Reporter

THE Minister of Internal Affairs was in contact with his Transkeian counterpart on the possibility of a road toll at the casino near Port Edward, Mr Dering Stainbank, MEC in charge of roads, said yesterday.

The proposed toll aimed at visitors to the casino was the only one under consideration in Natal.

Mr Stainbank said the Province was keen to receive a percentage of the income from entry fees of R5 a car paid by visitors to the casino. The fees could amount to thousands of rands a day.

'We are not seeking to exact tolls from the people of Transkei who cross into Natal at Port Edward. We would like casino visitors, the people who forced us to

push ahead with this R11-million road, to help pay for the road.'

He said residents of Transkei could be issued with a disc for a small fee so that they would not have to pay a toll each time they crossed the border.

The Transkei Government levied a R1 fee on people entering the territory and issued a visitor's disc valid for one year.

But finer details of the scheme would be worked out only when Transkei had given the go-ahead for the scheme.

The rest of South Africa would watch the Port Edward toll with interest, Mr Stainbank said.

The financial director of the Transkei Holiday Inn, Mr Ron Coe, said yesterday he regarded the toll as 'absolutely unjust'.

D. Pospatch (103)  
25/2/82  
No change in Transkei GST

UMTATA — The one per cent General Sales Tax increase to be introduced in South Africa next Monday will not be applicable in Transkei, a spokesman for the Department of Finance said here yesterday.

The spokesman said when GST was introduced in Transkei an estimated revenue of some R14-million was anticipated. However, so far this estimate has not been attained, he said.

"The GST will therefore not be increased as investigations into the cause of the non-attainment of the estimated figure are continuing.

Another reason given was that the government was trying to curb the outflow of money from the country and the best

way to achieve this was to lower GST — an attraction to any consumer.

Many people would cross the border of Transkei to go and buy from the relatively cheaper South Africa, if GST was raised, he said.

The spokesman said because the GST increase was not applicable in Transkei, the price of petrol would remain the same, even after April when South African motorists would be paying more for their fuel.

Asked how long it would take the department to investigate the cause of "non-attainment" of the estimated income from GST, he said: "This will certainly take some time — but not in the foreseeable future." — DDR.

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JANUARY 26, 1982

**Official: casino road toll not final**

*D. Dispatch 24/2/82* **103**

UMTATA — Nothing has been finalised as regards the possible road toll near Port Edward for traffic from Natal travelling to the Wild Coast casino.

He was asked to comment on a statement by the Natal MEC in charge of roads, Mr Dering Stainbank, that talks were taking place about the possibility of the toll to help Natal pay for the R11 million road leading to the casino.

each car R5 but this would not affect Transkei people entering Natal. They could be issued with discs for a small fee so that they would not have to pay a toll every time they crossed the border into Natal at Port Edward, Mr Stainbank had said.

A spokesman for the office of the Minister of Interior, Mr H. Mlonyeni, confirmed yesterday that discussions with South Africa were taking place but that nothing had been finalised.

Mr Stainbank had said it was felt that people going to the casino should help pay for the road which had had to be built. It would cost

The owners of the casino, Holiday Inns, are objecting to the toll, which will be the first in South Africa. — DDR.

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Years 02 and 03 - same as 01

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Bank Insurance Expense 01, Jan 1: 300 being payment of premium

(1) Premiums Treated as Business Expense

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300	Dec 31: Income Statement	Insurance Expense	being closing entry
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24 000	Jan 2: Debtor (Insurance Company)	Income from Life Policy	being closing entry
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300	Jan 2: Income Statement	Insurance Expense	being closing entry
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*D. Siphith*

# Cholera cases increase

26/2/82 *(103)*

UMTATA — Transkei's cholera toll has risen to 40 confirmed cases and there are nine suspects.

This was confirmed yesterday by the Deputy Secretary for Health, Dr R. F. Ingle.

There are 18 confirmed cases in the Isilimela Hospital in the Port St Johns area and one suspect. There are 16 confirmed cases at the Canzibi Hospital at Ngqeleni with five suspects.

There are four confirmed cases at the St Elizabeth Hospital in Lusikisiki with three suspects. — DDR.

Continued/.....

# Cholera — penalty of white

Dr Charles Bikitsha gets a certain amount of quiet satisfaction when he hears about white fears of epidemics like cholera spreading from black areas.

"I cannot help feeling that the sins of neglect and sheer downright stupidity policy is what whites are reaping today with this cholera business.

"And to think now they are shifting the blame to blacks. I mean when you have neglected people for so long, when you take people and dump them in resettlement camps with rudimentary sanitation, don't you create fertile soil for the eruption of such epidemics?"

"Cholera is a water-borne disease. A thirsty man will drink any water and in these resettlement camps the people drink water with the animals. What else do you expect?"

"The main question we must ask about cholera today is: Would it have spread if blacks had the same facilities as whites?"

"I say no. And this was amply proved in the north-eastern Transvaal where it all started before it spread to Zululand and down to Natal and Transkei. That north-eastern area in Transvaal had the infrastructure to nip it in the bud. This is what we do not have here which shows you the magnitude of our task."

But the bitterness spawned by past deeds is compounded when medical-man-turned-politician, who has just been made a chief recently, talks about apartheid in medicine today.

"The South African

bureaucracy has three grades of hospitals: white, coloured and black. Have you ever heard of anything as stupid as that? And then the patient-nurse ratio differs even in these three grades."

Talk, however, on the medical upliftment for the people in his land mellows the minister as he proudly speaks of the sterling job his department is doing in containing the epidemic which has already claimed three Transkeian lives and lurks as a potential killer in the numerous rivers, streams and springs throughout the country.

"I see this thing as a blessing in disguise. Now suddenly the focus is on rural development and our first priorities are properly borne water and sanitation.

"I have told my department these must be our priorities — not the glamorous priorities set by the western world, the World Health Organisation and the UN with the year of this and the year of that. We must identify our own needs and see to them first."

Dr Bikitsha questions also whether other glamorous westernised medical concepts which are expensive and out of the reach of the people, are really necessary and feels there is a wealth of information to be had from the Third World whose prevention and care are rooted in the bundus or rural areas.



**Transkei's Minister of Health, Dr Charles Bikitsha — whites today are reaping the sins of neglect and sheer downright stupid policy (toward black housing and health).**

The best post-graduate schools in the world that will help us — not only the glamorous expensive western medical system is wrong. All men desire to own their land and when a man owns those villages where children being reared in those villages who emerge with fantastic physiques. How, you ask, grew up — and see a

wealth of information that will help us — not only the glamorous expensive western medical system is wrong. All men desire to own their land and when a man owns those villages where children being reared in those villages who emerge with fantastic physiques. How, you ask, grew up — and see a

## neglect of blacks

in such rudimentary conditions?"

"As a medical student I learnt that straight after a birth you wash the child and wrap it up and that its weight is supposed to come down. There is no such thing. In Birmingham I learnt later you can wrap the baby straight into a swathing layette and his weight goes up and there's nothing wrong with that."

Dr Bikitsha says he has long seen merit in simple medical concepts which are not costly and that he would gladly give half his budget to the Department of Agriculture to provide the people with a good meal a day.

"Nutrition and housing are the next priorities of my department and here again we must not go willy nilly for western so-called civilised concepts, but rather concepts which suit our land."

"I do feel Transkei can be self-sufficient in food, but that our land tenure system is wrong. All men desire to own their land and when a man owns those villages where children being reared in those villages who emerge with fantastic physiques. How, you ask, grew up — and see a

**Transkei's Minister of Health, Dr Charles Bikitsha, gets bitter when he discusses cholera in his country because he says it is born out of the past years of white neglect of the blacks' basic medical needs. But the 66-year-old medical practitioner who spent 30 years in Britain before returning to his native country, feels the killer epidemic may yet be a blessing in disguise. Here he is interviewed by MATHU MOONIEYA, Daily Dispatch man in Umhata.**

"I think our country should encourage this, help them along with mechanisation and things like that, and we will be able to feed ourselves."

Dr Bikitsha has strong feelings also about development in Transkei and in the Third World in general.

"Development in the Third World is largely geared to the needs of the western world. Argentine produces the most beautiful steaks — but not for their own plates because the Argentinians themselves cannot afford it.

"Transkei is becoming industrialised, but we still import food. We

interesting views on the housing shortage experienced in most countries today.

"When Adam and Eve were kicked out of the Garden they became squatters and built their own shelter. A shelter to suit their own needs. So you see squatting must be an old thing.

"But they bulldoze them in Cape Town. Is that not a silly thing to do?"

"In the UK and in Jamaica you get land on which you can afford to build. If they say you build an A-schedule house there, you build that A-schedule house. If you cannot afford that, you look at an area that suits your pocket.

"But housing is different in the western world and I say here at home we must look at a system that suits our needs. I saw the finest of houses in Malawi with raffia mats for walls that were rolled up in the day. It suited their purpose.

"Here I see our huts as perfect places to live in — they are cool in summer and warm in winter. What I would like to see done is improvements to ventilation. Windows are not sufficient — there has to be a chimney incorporated somehow or other.

"I think our different departments should get together and design a hut that will incorporate these requirements and we will solve some of our problems. People can live according to their means."

Will this not lower health standards?"

"Why will it? Are you saying the entire rural population of Transkei is unhealthy?"

Dr Bikitsha has some

UMTATA — Border fences could not be considered before the final land consolidation was complete, Transkei's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Mtuzeli Lujabe, said yesterday.

He was commenting on a statement by the South African Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, who told Parliament about a border commission between South Africa and Transkei which was under discussion.

Mr Kotze said such a commission had been established between South Africa and Venda and that negotiations were under way between the other national states.

Mr Kotze said negotiations with Transkei were taking place through diplomatic channels for the appointment of joint border committees.

Mr Lujabe said there had been no firm negotiations over border fences, no negotiations about committees and no surveys for fences.

"A committee was established in Transkei to work with the Van der Walt Commission on consolidation and two

*D. Dispatch*  
**Consolidate before fences says Lujabe** 103  
*4/3/82*

meetings were held.

"We put our recommendations to them but we have not had any reaction since. There are certain farms earmarked for transfer to Transkei in the Gwatyu area and the 'white corridor' bordering on Cathcart. These farms have been bought but not handed over to us officially.

"There is also the question of land in East Griqualand which has to be settled and, until all this is done, we feel border fences cannot be considered."

Mr Lujabe said it was felt that if border fences were erected on a temporary basis, it would be an uneconomic exercise.

Asked about Transkei's attitude to border fences, Mr Lujabe said

they could be used to identify borders between states which could be a ticklish question.

"But South Africa has not really defined the purpose of these fences. We are made to understand that it is largely to protect stock belonging to South African farmers from being stolen by people in adjoining states and also to prevent cattle from straying.

"But no matter what the purpose of it all is, they cannot be considered until the land question has been solved," Mr Lujabe said, reiterating that there had been no negotiations on this issue.

"If there were any surveys done, they were done without our knowledge," he said. — DDR.

UOST



53 <sup>103</sup> confirmed  
D. Pishatch 4/3/82  
Transkei cases

UMTATA — There have been another three confirmed cholera cases in Transkei in the last five days, bringing the total number of confirmed cases to 53.

This was confirmed by the Deputy Secretary of Health, Dr R. F. Ingle, who also revealed that there were three new suspected cases.

Two of the confirmed cases are in the St Elizabeth hospital in Lusikisiki and the other at Zitulele hospital in Mqanduli.

Two suspected cases were at the Holy Cross hospital in Flagstaff and

the other at Umzimkulu.

The worst affected areas where the majority of cases came from — Port St Johns and Ngqeleni — had no new cases.

Dr Ingle said this was a credit to the combat measures of the field workers and hospitals.

He said the helicopter based at Port St Johns to take teams into the inaccessible areas and Ngqeleni and Lusikisiki had been withdrawn but all the other measures to stem the spread were still in operation. —  
DDR.

# Transkei will oppose removal of nationals

103

271

D. Dispatch  
4/3/82

UMTATA — Transkei would object in the strongest possible manner if its nationals in Duncan Village were forced to live in a third state.

This was said here yesterday by Transkei's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Mtutuzeli Lujabe, as he outlined his government stand on the black area in East London scheduled to be disestablished and its more than 40 000 residents moved to Mdantsane in Ciskei.

The area has come sharply under focus as the East London city council, backed by commerce and industry, try to petition the government to halt the removal which has been on the cards for the past 20 years.

On Tuesday the Ciskei Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Ray Mali, said his government had washed its hands of the issue and hit at the city council for its belated attempts to save Duncan Village.

Mr Mali also said the matter of Transkeians living in Duncan Village was their own indaba and if they did not want to live in Ciskei, they should take up the matter with the South African Government. He



MR LUJABE

pointed out that there were many Transkeians living quite happily in Mdantsane.

Mr Lujabe said: "People working in another state on contract cannot be compelled to stay in a third state.

"In this case our nationals are the responsibility of South Africa in the same way South Africans would have been our responsibility were they working here."

Mr Lujabe said Transkei could not interfere in the internal decision of South Africa if it decided to disestablish a place "but we have to look after the interests of our nationals."

"We object most strongly to our nationals being forced to live in another state either by compulsion or implication and we will take the strongest possible action

if this was to happen."

Asked what Transkei's demands were where Transkei nationals were involved in a South African decision to disestablish an area, Mr Lujabe said: "All we demand is that they be given alternate suitable accommodation.

"If our nationals feel they want to go and live in Mdantsane, then well and good. As long as they are happy and are not being forced to move, we have no objection."

Mr Lujabe said Duncan Village was not the only area where Transkei nationals were involved in such a situation.

"We have an area near Bophuthatswana where there is a similar situation and our nationals are supposed to go and live in Bophuthatswana. There is also a place near Durban where our nationals have to live in KwaZulu.

"We are working on all these matters and watching the situation. I must point out that with the recent raids in Duncan Village, we expressed our extreme displeasure to the South African Government through diplomatic channels." — DDR.

Editorial opinion, page 12.

(104) As a mining engineer pointed out: 'As a mining proposition, the Rand is known all over the world as a low grade proposition, and you would not be able to work it unless you did have very cheap labour.' (105) And as an economist concluded: 'What made the Rand possible was the fact that the Kaffir worker would be employed for not over £50 per year . . . It is indisputable that the mines were saved by the services of a non-competing group of black workers.' (106) The profitability of the mining companies depended on the minimisation of the wages of the ultra-exploitable 90 per cent of their labour force to an average of 2s. per shift (in comparison with the average of 20s. per shift of the politically free 10 per cent of the labour force). Higher wages for 90 per cent of the labour force would have been quite incompatible with profitability.

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Transkei would largely on importing food and the effect can be seen clearly in the transport hikes in two basic things: cattle and maize."

Prof Thomas said it would also put a damper on Transkei's industrial efforts.

"Transkei relies heavily on importing raw material and machinery and in exporting the finished product. In other words, its industrial drive is transport sensitive, so this will indeed be a damper."

He said the budget would also perhaps have some effect on Transkei's tourist industry. - DDR.

In the preceding sections, we looked at all the ways in which the mining companies came to maximise the supply and minimise the cost of non-white labour. As was evident, some of these, such as the recruiting monopoly, the system of debt inducement, and the importation of labour, did not constitute measures of racial discrimination. It was not the case that every instrument of profit maximisation operated by the companies was a measure of racial discrimination. What was the case was that the profitability of the companies was critically dependent on the system of racial discrimination constituted by the exploitation of colour bars, which secured and maintained the ultra-exploitable (subjection to a system of forced labour) and ultra-exploitation (appropriation of profit from the labour of ultra-exploitable workers) of non-white workers.

Our concern here has been to elucidate the specific nature of the involvement of the mining companies in racial discrimination. This involvement was seen and explained as a means of securing the driving class interest of the companies: the accumulation of profit. This involvement in

racial discrimination for the purpose of profit accumulation took the specific form of measures of racial discrimination serving to secure and maintain the ultra-exploitable and ultra-exploitation of non-white workers - referred to as exploitation colour bars. The exploitable colour bars were the profit-maximising part of what were referred to as the class colour bars - racially discriminatory class instruments serving to secure class interests - of the property-owning class (the other part being the property colour bars, serving to secure and maintain the separation of non-whites from ownership of property in the means of production), adapted and extended by specific groups of property owners, like the mining companies, to meet their own specific profit accumulation requirements. And, because of the specific conditions of the gold mining industry, the profitability of the mining companies was critically dependent on the exploitation colour bars.

That's the opinion of Professor Wolfgang Thomas, of the Institute of Management and Development Studies at the University of Transkei.

"The crux of the matter is that our costs will be higher because of our distances and this whole budget will affect every aspect of the lives of the man in the street in Transkei," he said.

Prof Thomas said the more than 300 000 migrant workers would have increased travel expenses although in some cases the employers paid.

"Transkei depends largely on importing food and the effect can be seen clearly in the transport hikes in two basic things: cattle and maize."

Prof Thomas said it would also put a damper on Transkei's industrial efforts.

"Transkei relies heavily on importing raw material and machinery and in exporting the finished product. In other words, its industrial drive is transport sensitive, so this will indeed be a damper."

He said the budget would also perhaps have some effect on Transkei's tourist industry. - DDR.

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# Transkei will be hit hard says 103

prof D. Dispatch 5/3/82

UMTATA — Transkei's distance from the centres of employment and economic activity in South Africa will cause it to be hit harder by the austere railway budget than other areas.

That's the opinion of Professor Wolfgang Thomas, of the Institute of Management and Development Studies at the University of Transkei.

"The crux of the matter is that our costs will be higher because of our distances and this whole budget will affect every aspect of the lives of the man in the street in Transkei," he said.

Prof Thomas said the more than 300 000 migrant workers would have increased travel expenses although in some cases the employers paid.

"Transkei depends largely on importing food and the effect can be seen clearly in the transport hikes in two basic things: cattle and maize."

Prof Thomas said it would also put a damper on Transkei's industrial efforts.

"Transkei relies heavily on importing raw material and machinery and in exporting the finished product. In other words, its industrial drive is transport sensitive, so this will indeed be a damper."

He said the budget would also perhaps have some effect on Transkei's tourist industry. - DDR.

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the same analysis to elucidate the involvement in racial discrimination the other group which operated the system - the white workers.

## 1. THE CLASS POSITION OF THE WHITE WORKERS

The first questions in an examination of the white workers must be, why speak of a group of white workers? What is the analytical meaning, for this study, of the term 'white workers'? Of course an answer to the first question could simply be found in the observed fact that one of the groups operating the system of racial discrimination which this study is concerned to explain was a group of white workers, which merits particular attention for that reason. But there is a more important and more fundamental answer to these questions, which concerns the South African social formation and the respective political positions of white and non-white workers, and which needs

103 (12) (11A)  
Accused

# lawyer <sup>Star</sup> vanishes <sub>6/3/82</sub>

The Star's Africa  
News Service

GABORONE—Mr Jama Mbeki, a Selebi Phikwe lawyer and son of the jailed ANC leader. Govan Mbeki failed to appear in the Gaborone magistrate's court yesterday on charges "relating to unlawful possession of firearms."

Last month Mbeki was convicted in absentia of stealing R20 000 given him by clients to pay for farms and of failing to keep proper books of account.

The court reserved sentence after being told that he had absconded and could not be found.

South African refugees have said they believe he is in the Transkei.

Top players?

8/3/82  
Investors  
can own  
property  
in Transkei

103  
109  
E. Post  
JOHANNESBURG — The Transkei Development Corporation has announced that investors are to be allowed to own property in Transkeian industrial areas.

The managing director of the corporation, Mr Sonny Tarr, announced in Johannesburg that the leasehold system is being abolished and that an agreement is to be signed with the South African Government offering new and more favourable concessions to industrialists.

The system had elicited considerable interest overseas, he said.

President Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana has announced that shares in his country's industries are to be made available soon.

Speaking at Thaba Nchu, he said businessmen would be notified of this as soon as possible. — Sapa

Daily Dispatch 8/3/62

# Qaba: friendship through sport

(103)

UMTATA — Transkei was prepared to ward off politics in sport, the Minister of Education, Mr S. Qaba, said here yesterday when he awarded prizes to the winners in the Transkei open squash tournament.

But Mr Qaba also warned that politics permeated all walks of life.

"A politician is now addressing you but he says he will not allow politics to interfere with sport.

"We need to understand clearly the fine issues involved in these matters. What we mean

is that politics must give sport a chance to operate, just as the church and schools are allowed to go on with as little interference as possible.

"What we mean is that sport must act as a catalyst in bringing the peoples of the world together as friends. If all sportsmen and fans, if all Christians and their leaders, if all teachers and their students were to become friends throughout the world, who would still remain enemies?

"In this connection the government regards sports and our sports section as 'ambassadors plenipotentiary'.

"We are prepared to ward off politics in sport to allow the people of Transkei free opportunities of contacting sportsmen of other countries and of giving the country the enjoyment to which it is also entitled," Mr Qaba said.

Addressing the visiting players from South Africa, Mr Qaba said: "Please be at home in this land and share with us this moment of joy."

Earlier Ian Holding of Transvaal convincingly trounced Reggie Holmes of Northern Transvaal in the final.

Third place went to Ralph Westerhoff and fourth to Murray Winkler.

Richard Robinson of Natal who is currently rated No 17 in South Africa, won the B Section. — DDC.

Report and results, page 16

(103) 204 9/3/82

## Nurses face accusations

UMTATA. — The Transkei Nursing Council disciplinary committee met in Umtata yesterday to consider 21 cases involving drunkenness, theft of medical stores, forgery, assault, negligence and the use of abusive language.

The registrar of the Nursing Council, Mrs Z N Gqulu, said the committee would also hear cases of child theft and stock theft by nursing staff. — Sapa.

103 D. Dispatch 10/3/82

# Accused: I sold 16 cut diamonds

EAST LONDON — No true Transkeian would sign a document falsely implicating the Transkei Government, a regional court magistrate was told here yesterday.

The statement was made when Mrs Lexie Ceza, 40, of Delville Road, Umtata, was being cross-examined during a trial in which she and Warrant Officer Jackson Tasana, 50, of Cobham Court, Umtata, are appearing on two charges of dealing in uncut diamonds. Both pleaded not guilty to both counts.

Mrs Ceza was disputing the validity of a document naming the Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, in one of the two deals allegedly involved in the trial.

Of the document, alleged to have been prepared by a man called "Dick Whittington" and alleged to have been signed by her and Mr Tasana who, it was said, represented Chief George Matanzima, she said: "What is on that document is all lies, all nonsense. No Transkeian would sign what is on that document."

"It is an insult to our government."

Mrs Ceza said the Prime Minister's name was only mentioned by Mr Tasana when he said he was Chief Warrant Officer working for the Transkei Prime Minister.

It is alleged that Mrs Ceza sold 45 uncut diamonds to Warrant Officer F. Van Dyk, of the Diamond and Gold Squad in Rustenburg, and a man called "Dick Whittington" in East London on March 22, 1981 for R23 000.

It is also alleged she was paid R10 000 the following day and given a luxury car to drive home following an arrangement that she introduce

the two men to other dealers in South West Africa.

The second charge relates to 66 uncut diamonds allegedly bought in another transaction involving an Ovambo man called "John" in Noordoewer in South West Africa.

In evidence Mrs Ceza said she was a director of Caesaron, a Transkei company she allegedly was registered and authorised to deal in jewellery and diamonds.

She had arranged to meet "Dick" and "Frank" (a man she came to know later as W/O van Dyk) at the Kei Bridge. She had sold them 16 cut diamonds for R23 000. The transaction was carried out on the Transkei end of the Kei Bridge but an arrangement was made that payment be made in East London.

She said she was paid R10 000 the following day and given the luxury car as security for the balance of R13 000. She said payment was made by "Uncle John" later identified as Lt Col. Kruger, head of the Diamond and Gold Squad in Kimberley.

She confirmed they went to Noordoewer in South West Africa but denied she had been involved in transactions between "John" and the two men — "Dick" and "Frank" — who went there with her.

After she had spent a night in prison they returned to East London.

She said that on their way back she was told she would be paid when they arrived in East London but on arrival she

was told she would get two payments — the R13 000 balance on the Kei Bridge transaction and R45 000 for "John" later.

On her return to Umtata she received several telephone calls from "John" who threatened her life if payment was not made by the men she had introduced to him in South West Africa.

At the same time she also received regular telephone calls from "Dick" who assured her she would get the money.

She said "Dick" then arranged with her to come to East London some time in April. When she came down some of her passengers were people who were to meet the Transkei Prime Minister on his return from the Rand Easter Show.

While in a hotel room she heard someone shout "Oom Tas, Oom Tas" outside and because she knew the name was commonly used to refer to Warrant Officer Tasana, she opened her door and saw him.

She then called him into her room and told him about the money she was to receive.

"I wanted him to be present when I received the money. I said I was a woman and R58 000 would be too much money for me to carry alone," Mrs Ceza said.

She said "Dick" returned to say he could not pay as "Frank" had not arrived with the money.

Mrs Ceza said "Dick" then offered to write out a guarantee of payment which he wrote out. He

when they decided to return to Umtata. They were called back at Kei Bridge and told money was available.

After they had been paid they were arrested.

Cross-examined about her company she said she did not have a licence or shop but sold jewellery and diamonds from a small suitcase.

She said there was no law against dealing in uncut diamonds in Transkei before 1982 but she had dealt only in cut diamonds.

She bought them in bulk and sold them in the quality she bought. She was not interested in buyers who wanted one or two diamonds at a time. "John" was her boyfriend and she had seen an opportunity to visit him when "Dick" and "Frank" had asked her to introduce them to dealers in Noordoewer.

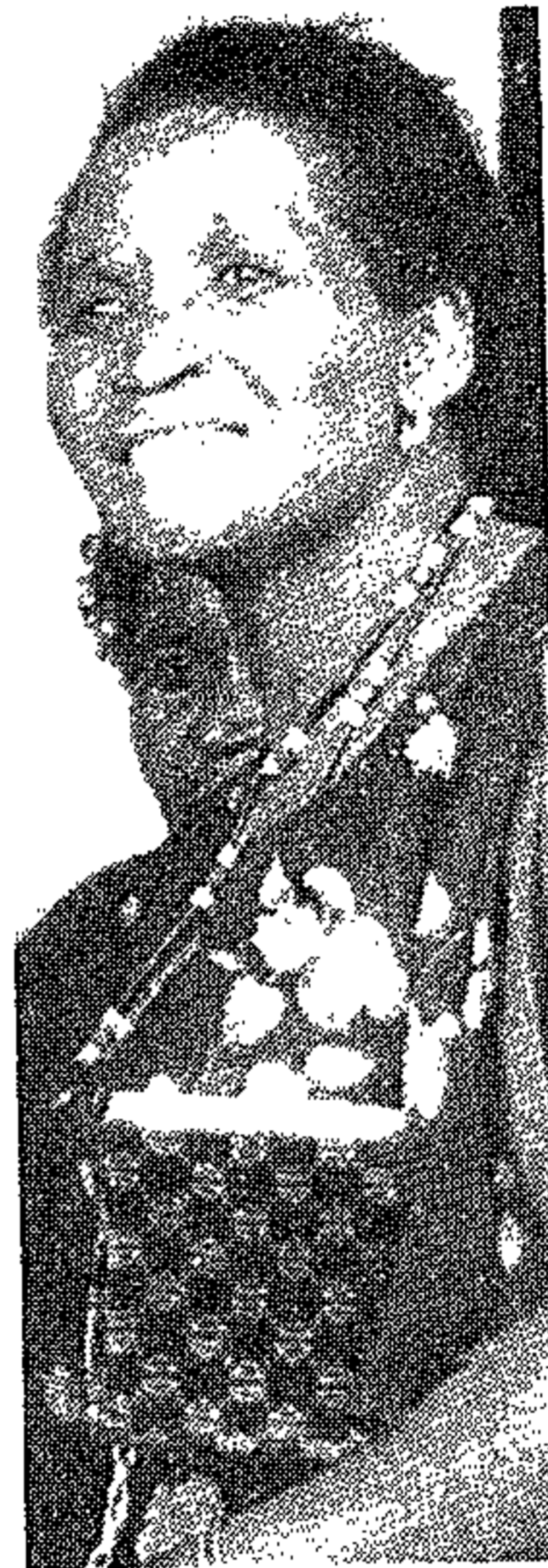
Mrs Ceza said no diamonds were found on her when she was arrested. At Noordoewer the men had taken diamonds to the police and later turned around to say they were hers.

Asked about making out a receipt after the transaction in which she received R10 000 in East London, she said: "We Xhosas do not bother about receipts when we deal with people we have come to trust".

When asked why she did not act otherwise since the men she dealt with then were white, she said: "These men were black in their minds. They did not ask for a receipt."

Two policemen who arrested the two in East London gave evidence of the arrest and what was found on them at the time.

The hearing continues today. Mrs Ceza is out on R3 000 bail and Mr Tasana on R2 000 bail. — DDR



MRS. LEXIE CEZA

asked her to sign and Mr Tasana to witness. She said "Dick" had said he was happy to have a man of law in Mr Tasana because she could easily cheat them and not pay the money back to "the Ovambo man".

She said "Dick" said he wanted to have the guarantee typed and then asked them to sign on a blank piece of paper on which something else naming the Transkei Prime Minister and government had been written afterwards instead of the typed guarantee they had agreed on.

She said that on the day of their arrest they had waited for payment from 9 am to after 3 pm



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EAST LONDON — A regional court magistrate here, Mr S. van Zyl, was asked to find that a South African court had no jurisdiction over trials involving illicit diamond deals transacted in South West Africa if those tried were charged under the Precious Stones Act (Act No. 73) of 1964.

The submission was made in argument by Advocate D. J. de Villiers in a trial in which two Transkeians, Mrs Lexie Ceza, 40, of Delville Road, and a bodyguard of the Transkei Prime Minister, warrant Officer Jackson Tasana, 50, of Cobham Court, Madeira Street, both of Umtata, appeared on two charges of dealing in uncut diamonds.

Both have pleaded not guilty to both charges and when argument commenced yesterday, the prosecutor, Mr I. J. Kitching, did not press for a conviction against Mr Tasana on one charge.

On the first count it is alleged Mrs Ceza sold 45 uncut diamonds to Warrant Officer F. P. van Dyk, of the Gold and Diamond Squad, Rustenburg, and Lt Col. H. A. Kruger, head of the same squad in Kimberley.

The state further alleges that WO Van Dyk, posing as a diamond dealer named "Frank" and a police informer called "Dick" met Mrs Ceza at the Kei Bridge and saw the diamonds but that the transaction was done in East London where she was paid R10 000 of the R23 000 she asked for.

The second count alleges that Mrs Ceza and Mr Tasana sold 66 uncut diamonds to the same police officers between March 20 and May 1, 1981. In her defence Mrs Ceza has said the transaction in which she was involved dealt with 16 cut diamonds for which she produced certificates. These were sold on Transkei soil at Kei Bridge and payment was made in East London.

She said she had been paid R10 000 and given a luxury car as security for the balance of R13 000. She denied involvement in the sale which took place at Noordoewer. She had merely introduced the men to her Ovambo friend named "John" and had only been involved in collecting the money because of threats made by John when payment did not come forth.

Mr Tasana said he was asked by Mrs Ceza to help witness an agreement between herself and "Dick" in an East London hotel.

He said he had also accompanied Mrs Ceza to East London when she came to receive payment for the deals.

Calling for the acquittal of both on both counts, Advocate De Villiers said the two had not pleaded that the court had no jurisdiction at the beginning but

(103) D. Dipatcher  
**Diamonds:  
judgment  
next week**

from the evidence it had been shown this was the case.

He said the Precious Stones Act, unlike many South African statutes which applied in South West Africa, did not have the normal addendum which stated the Act would apply in South West Africa and Caprivi.

He also argued that since the first transaction took place in Transkei and payment was made in East London, the court should find that it had no jurisdiction over that either. On the question of whether the transactions were carried out in Transkei and South West Africa and no tin East London as alleged by the state, Mr De Villiers said the transactions were completed when agreement was reached on payment.

Payment as such was not an element of the contract. He quoted a trial in which an agreement was made in Lesotho and payment made in Johannesburg and stated that it was found a South African court had no jurisdiction on the matter.

Mr De Villiers said the state relied on one witness, a police official masquerading as a trap — W/O Van Dyk — whose evidence had to be treated with caution because of an inclination on the part of traps to favour prosecution.

Regarding the claim by the state that the first transaction was done in East London and not at the Transkei end of the Kei Bridge as claimed by the defence, one had to ask why Mrs Ceza had asked the two men to go to Kei Bridge in the first instance when she knew she was going to East London.

"WO Van Dyk knows police have handed over R10 000 from state money to Mrs Ceza. Should she be cleared the money is lost and it would look silly if he and Col. Kruger went back and said: We've bungled the trap and R10 000 is lost".

"On that aspect his evidence should be treated with the greatest circumspection," Mr De Villiers said.

He said Mrs Ceza could only be guilty of selling on the several alternatives listed on charges but such selling was done in Transkei and South West Africa. Mr Kitching said the Precious Stones Act applied in South West Africa.

"Although there may be an ordinance to regulate matters there, South West Africa is still ruled by this country. The police, the courts are all run from South Africa," Mr Kitching said.

Earlier he asked for a conviction against Mrs Ceza on both charges and a conviction on the second charge against Mr Tasana.

He argued that the first transaction was carried out in East London and not in Transkei.

He said that although Mrs Ceza was adamant the deal was done in Transkei because she did not want to be involved in any deal in South Africa she was not afraid of going to South West Africa and later came to East London to collect the money for both deals.

He added that when she made her bail application in East London on May 4, 1981 she had referred to 45 diamonds although she insisted later there were 16 cut diamonds involved.

Mr Kitching questioned the validity of the certificates produced in court to back up the claim that the diamonds sold were cut. He said the certificates presented in court were not photostats and could not even be copies of original certificates.

He also referred to statements made before the deals were made, asking people to be free and relax. He said this was proof that those involved knew they were involved in illicit deals. He said that all transactions in Noordoewer were carried out through Mrs Ceza who was an agent to be paid commission.

Regarding Mr Tasana's involvement Mr Kitching said that although he was in a high position in Transkei Police as the Prime Minister's bodyguard, he seemed not to know many things he was asked about.

"Under cross examination he said that most of the time he did not know what was happening. He said in court he did not know anything about diamonds because every time the people involved referred to the money as payment for merchandise, but in his basis for defence it was stated he had suspected nothing wrong because he knew Mrs Ceza to be a licensed diamond dealer," Mr Kitching submit-

ted. Mr Kitching also referred to an alleged agreement produced in court, naming the Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, saying the claim that both Mrs Ceza and Mr Tasana had signed another document and appended signatures to a blank sheet of paper was hard to accept from people of their standing.

In his evidence Mr Tasana said he was a warrant officer in the Transkei Police force and a bodyguard of Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima.

On a day in April, 1981, he returned with Chief Matanzima from the Rand Easter Show. They had put up at an hotel in East London where he met Mrs Ceza who asked him to witness an agreement between herself and "Dick".

"She said Dick Whittington owed her money and that I should witness," he said. He said Dick offered to write a guarantee letter in which he stated he owed Mrs Ceza R13 000 for merchandise and an Ovambo man named John, R45 000.

Mr Tasana said the paper on which the agreement was written was half the size of a foolscap sheet.

Later Dick had asked them to sign their names at the bottom of a blank foolscap sheet on which he said he was going to type the agreement for Frank.

"I signed because he said he wanted to type on the sheet and did not want to disturb my sleep by asking me to sign again," Mr Tasana said.

He said the document produced in court naming the Transkei Prime Minister and bearing his and Mrs Ceza's signatures was not the one he had signed.

"This is just intended to cause ill-feeling and trouble for the Transkei Government," he said.

He said he had produced his identification card to Col. Kruger on May 1 because he had nothing to hide. He denied he knew the money paid was for diamonds.

He had written out a receipt for Mrs Ceza who had been asked by Col. Kruger to make out one for R45 000 to be paid to John because Mrs Ceza had asked him to do so.

He said he had had 32 years experience in the police, 26 of which had been spent in the South African Police force

"I worked in the Drug and Diamond Squad in Port Elizabeth. How could I now turn to diamond dealing?" he asked.

The hearing was postponed to March 19 when judgment will be given.

Mrs Ceza and Mr Tasana were allowed out on R3 000 and R2 000 bail respectively. — DDR

# Transkeians to get travel documents

TRANSKEIANS at home and in urban areas will no longer have to carry reference books — instead they will use travel documents.

Mr. L.V. Ntsumane, the Transkei Consul General, told **THE SOWETAN** that since October 1976, no reference books have been issued for Transkeians, both in the homeland and in urban areas. He said the reference books have been substituted by travel documents.

These travel documents are for travel be-

tween Transkei and South Africa. They are also recognised by countries like Swaziland, Lesotho, Botswana, Venda, Ciskei and Bophuthatswana.

He explained that these books are obtainable from the Consulate of the Transkei in Tembisa, but due to the heavy demand, the office is sometimes out of stock. In such cases people are advised when they will be available.

Mr Ntsumane urges Transkeians who have lost their old reference

books not to panic when issued with travel documents. He maintains their influx rights are not affected. Transkeians will also have to carry a Book of Life, which has just been introduced.

This book, he said, is not meant for travelling but for identification and personal particulars, like drivers licences, firearm licences, marriage certificates and the like.

This book can, in exceptional circumstances, be used in travelling between Transkei and the Republic of South Africa.

Mr Ntsumane was reacting to a rumour that Transkeians who lose

their reference books will also lose their rights of citizenship in urban areas. The rumour went on to say that all those people who had lost their reference books would no longer qualify for such citizenship but will work under a migratory labour scheme.

There are also Transkei international passports, which, he said, are meant for travel to all countries, subject to any visa or other entry regulations of the countries to be visited. He said this passport is recognised by most countries in Europe and some African states.

Many people however doubt whether this is true.

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# Matanzima warns South Africa on 'harassment'

(103) 13/3/82 Mercury Correspondent *Mercury*

**EAST LONDON**—President Matanzima of the Transkei has launched a strongly-worded attack on 'South African harassment' of Transkeians travelling between the two countries.

Warning that Transkei would have 'no truck' with South Africa if the harassment continued, President Matanzima said he took 'a serious view' of their actions.

President Matanzima was speaking after witnessing an incident near Queenstown where buses taking Transkeians to Cape Town were stopped by South African police.

According to the President, armed police had taken several people off the buses because they were not in possession of travel documents.

Immediately after the incident, President Matanzima sent a telegram to his brother George, Transkei's Prime Minister, who was attending talks with South African officials in Cape Town.

'I told him to cancel his talks with the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and to return to Transkei,' the President said from Qamata last night.

Yesterday Chief George Matanzima said he had not received the telegram, but told the Mercury's correspondent he would raise the issue in talks.

DEC...  
**Mgqibi wins Umzimvubu** *O. Dispatch 13/3/82* (103)

UMTATA — Challenger Jerry Mgqibi has swooped to a resounding victory with a more than 5 000-vote majority in the Umzimvubu election for a seat in the National Assembly.

The result of the election in which the sitting MP, Mr V. P. Vapi, was

ousted was announced yesterday.

Both men are from the ruling Transkei National Independence Party and Mr Vapi had the backing of the Paramount Chief of Western Pondoland, Paramount Chief Tutor Ndamase. —  
DDR.

# Matanzima attacks

# SAA Ministers

**EAST LONDON —** The State President of Transkei, President Kaiser Matanzima, has launched a strongly-worded attack on "South African harassment" of Transkeians travelling between the two countries.

Warning that Transkei would have "no truck" with South Africa if the harassment continued, President Matanzima said he took "a serious view" of its actions.

President Matanzima was speaking after witnessing an incident near Queenstown in which buses taking Transkeians to Cape Town were stopped by the South African Police.

According to the President, armed policemen took several people off the buses because they were not in possession of travel documents.

Immediately after the incident President Matanzima sent a telegram to his brother, Chief George Matanzima, Prime Minister of Transkei, who was attending talks with South African officials in Cape Town.

"I told him to cancel his talks with the South African Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, and return to Transkei," President Matanzima said from Qamata last night.

Yesterday Chief George Matanzima said he had not received the telegram, but told the Daily Dispatch's political correspondent he would raise the issue during talks in the afternoon.

In an interview last night, President Matanzima branded the South African action as "a demonstration by South African officials that they do not care for the Prime Minister of Transkei."

Recalling the incident near Queenstown, President Matanzima said he had seen seven buses — which are licensed to carry passengers from Cape Town to Transkei — pulled over at the side of the road near Imvani.

"I noticed all the passengers had been ordered to get out by the police. When I made inquiries I was told the police wanted passports from the passengers," he said.

"Some passengers had been pushed into a police truck. An inspec-

103  
D. Botha  
13/13/82

tor on these buses. Mr Mpotlle Matanzima — a close relative of mine — had been handcuffed and pulled into a police van."

President Matanzima said he had seen "police dogs and police fully armed with guns."

"I drew this to the attention of the police and said this was illegal, and that there was no law that people could not travel to Cape Town and show their documents there."

The President said similar incidents had occurred previously when he and his brother had been in Cape Town, and showed "that the South African officials do not care for me".

"How many whites go to Transkei and are never called upon to produce their passports?" he asked.

"The whole exercise by the South African officials is a result of South Africa's obnoxious apartheid policy. If they continue with this policy and the harassment of my people and the blacks in Southern Africa we shall have no truck with South Africa," he said.

As long as South Africa maintained its "vicious behaviour" there would never be peace, President Matanzima added.

The Daily Dispatch's political correspondent reports that when approached at lunch time yesterday Chief George Matanzima said he had not received the telegram from his brother and knew nothing about it.

He had been scheduled to meet the South African Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, in the morning but the meeting had been cancelled because Mr Botha had had to attend an urgent meeting elsewhere.

Chief George said he would raise the issue with the South African Foreign Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, in talks in the afternoon.

Shortly after the talks ended the South African Director General of Foreign Affairs, Mr Brand Fourie, said the matter had been raised by the South African delegation with Chief George while "urgent inquiries" were being made through the South African Police.

"The replies received from these inquiries do not reflect the claims made in President Matanzima's telegram," Mr Fourie said.

"There was a road-block to check travel documents as is done from time to time. Some 2204 people were checked of whom 77 were held back because they did not have valid documents. The rest were allowed to continue their journey."

Mr Fourie said there was no violence at the scene and "only one policeman had a dog which never got anywhere near the travellers."

One man was temporarily apprehended, Mr Fourie said, when he refused to leave his bus and claimed he was a bus inspector.

"He was arrested because he refused to leave the bus and was handcuffed until he had been taken to the police van."

Mr Fourie said the man had been offered a passage back to Transkei on a passing bus and had left the road block scene.

"While arrangements were being made to send the other 76 back to Transkei on a railway bus the man arrived back. He and the others were later returned to Transkei on a special bus which had been arranged." — DDR

## Dozen police vehicles seen at roadside

QUEENSTOWN — A Queenstown journalist, Mr Roosevelt Fani, said last night: "I was travelling to Qamata from Queenstown when, at the Imvani intersection, I noticed more than 200 people standing on the right-hand side of the road next to buses."

"On the left-hand side of the main road were about a dozen police trucks, vans and cars."

"I saw policemen questioning the people and asking for documents. Many people had papers in their hands."

"The car in which I was travelling was not stopped. Apparently most of the vehicles stopped by the police were those travelling from Transkei to South Africa." — DDR

Exciting Bargains

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operation would result in containing another." Prof Ntsanwisi said. — DDC.

*P. Koornhof* ~~113~~ ~~107~~ ~~266~~  
**500 regain citizenship** **103**

*13/3/82*

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CAPE TOWN — More than 500 Transkeians regained their South African citizenship over the last two years, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said yesterday.

Replying to a question tabled in Parliament by Mr Ray Swart (PFP, Beera), Dr Koornhof said no applications for regaining South African citizenship had been refused.

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They regained their South African citizenship in terms of the Black States Citizenship Amendment Act of 1981.

Altogether 514 Transkeians, 145 citizens of Bophuthatswana and seven from Venda regained their citizenship between January 1980 and December 1981, the minister said. — PC.

# MATANZIMA

NOT <sup>(103)</sup>

*S. Tribune*  
INVOLVED

IN IDB 14/3/82

DEAL -

EVIDENCE

Tribune  
Correspondent

TRANSKEI Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima had not been involved in a diamond deal involving two Transkeians who are to appear before an East London regional court for judgment in an illicit diamond dealing case this Friday, the magistrate was told.

The statement was made by Mrs Lexie Ceza, 40, and Chief Matanzima's bodyguard, Warrant Officer Jackson Tasana, 50, both of Umtata, when they gave evidence in the trial in which they appeared on two charges of dealing in illicit diamonds sold for R68 000.

Both have pleaded not guilty.

# **Industrialists** (103) **can buy land** **in the Transkei**

*S. T. Tarr  
5/11/77*

## **Property Reporter**

**I**N a move to attract more industries the Transkei Government has announced that industrialists may now buy and own land in the industrial areas of the independent state.

Previous policy allowed industrialists only leasehold ownership.

Sonny Tarr, managing director of the Transkei Development Corporation made the announcement on behalf of Prime Minister Chief George Matanzima and said it

was an important step in the right direction.

He said it would add greater impetus to the attraction of more industries to the Transkei than in the past, particularly as Transkei was being included in a highest priority development region.

"This means industrialists investing in Transkei can now look forward to capital growth appreciation on their investments.

"It also means that the Corporation can dispose of industrial buildings and recycle the money for further development."

Tarr said buildings constructed in 1975 have virtually doubled in value.

"Funds from the money market can now be used for development as industrialists can borrow money against the value of the land to purchase property and buildings. This will give industrialists total security of tenure."

It would also relieve the Corporation and the Transkei Government from the burden of financing industrial development.



# Mgqibi: I was slandered

D. Dispatch 15/3/82 (103)

UMTATA — The victorious Umzimvubu candidate, Mr Jerry Mgqibi, thanked voters last night for his landslide win — and revealed for the first time the mudslinging and slander he had allegedly suffered at the hands of some of his opposition.

"One headman went as far as to label me a murderer, rapist and

tsotsi," said the 40-year-old teacher turned politician who ousted the sitting MP, Mr Philip Vapi, by more than 5 000 votes.

"But my resounding win is a tribute to Transkeians' political awareness, in that they are able to discern between fact and below-the-belt vote-catching.

"And for Transkeians having attained this, we must thank the skilful leadership of our State President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, and the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima," Mr Mgqibi said.

Mr Mgqibi said he had started campaigning in 1979 to try to prevent Mr Vapi from going back to Parliament for his third term.

"And I did it against great odds," he added.

At the start of the election, which was halted by a court order last year, the Paramount Chief of Western Pondo-

land, Paramount Chief Tutor Ndamase, said Pondos should vote for Mr Vapi — a move which caused concern in the Mgqibi camp.

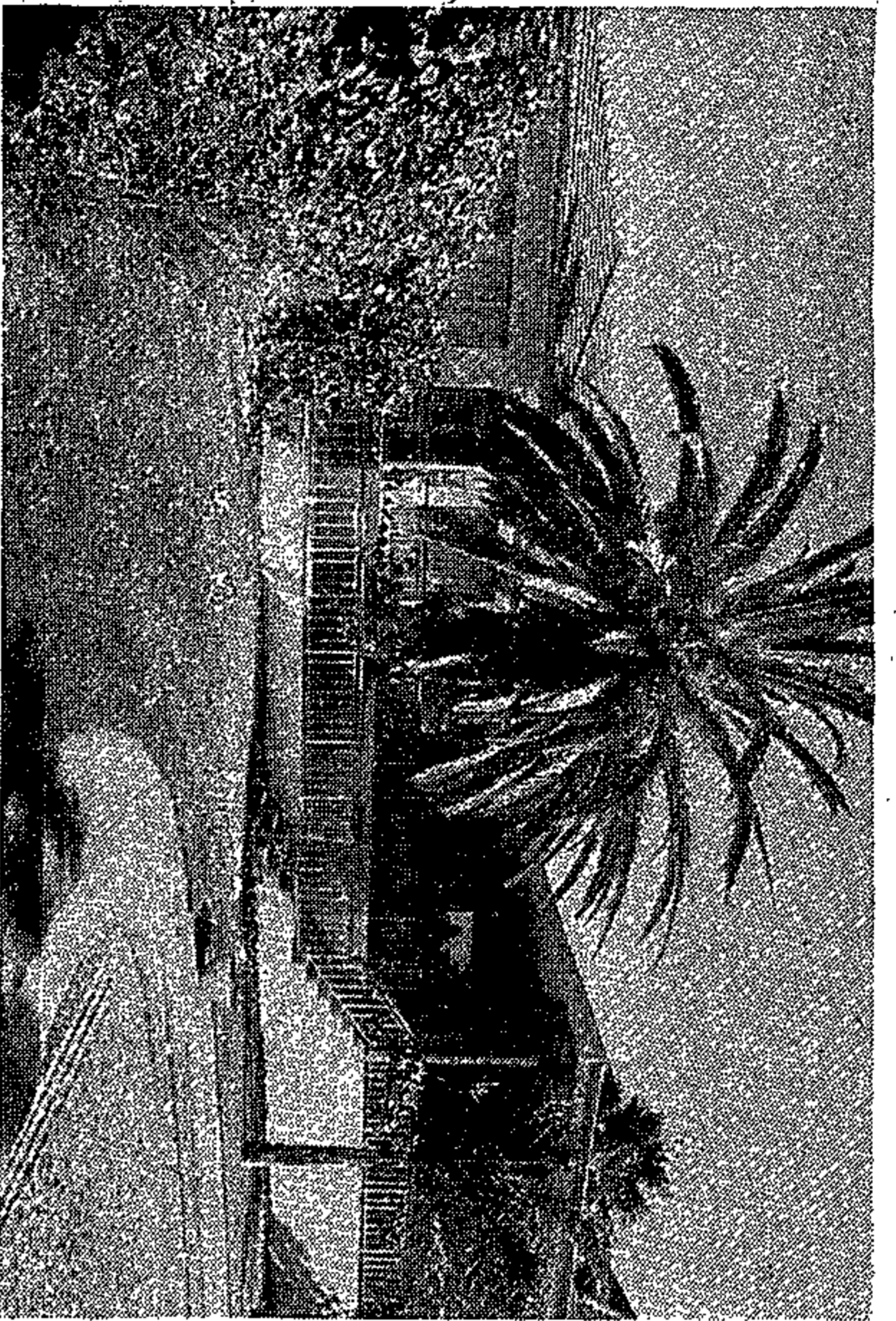
"I even suffered an affront from a headman who questioned my tribal descendency. Voters were told the Mgqibis were not of Pondo origin but were Bomvana descendants," Mr Mgqibi said.

"But through all this, Pondos asked me to remain silent and told me they would retaliate at the polls on March 4. This they proved to me

through the election result. And I will repay them by doing my best in Parliament to highlight their requests.

"Let us all work together to make Transkei a better place and let us forget the past," he said.

Asked what his priorities were for the area, Mr Mgqibi said: "The land in our area is very fertile and the area lends itself to tourism. This aspect, I feel, must be exploited to help our people have full stomachs. I look hard at this." — DDR.



Negotiations to buy Mr Marius Garb's house in Roslin Road, Stirling, for occupation by the Transkei's consul, are at an advanced stage.



Hove Mansions in Brighton Street, Quigney, sold to accommodate Transkei consul staff.

# Transkei buys <sup>16/3/82</sup> EL flats

EAST LONDON — The Transkei Government has bought a block of flats in Brighton Street in the Quigney here to accommodate its consular staff.

Although no official confirmation was available from the government yesterday, Mrs V. Gaye, a relative of the owner of the block, Hove Mansions, said Mr E. S. Young, a former East Londoner living in Johannesburg, had sold the flats and everything had been "signed and sealed."

She said tenants had been given notice to va-

cate by the end of April.

She believed this meant the consular staff would move in at the beginning of May.

Although Mrs Gaye would not say for how much the flats were sold, it is believed they went for R146 000.

It was also learnt negotiations were at an advanced stage for the sale of a house belonging to Mr Marius Garb in Roslin Road, Stirling.

Mr Garb, who is believed to have negotiated a price of R123 000, was not available for

comment yesterday. He and his wife are on holiday overseas.

The house in Stirling will accommodate the Transkei consul here, Mr Duma Barnabas.

When Mr Barnabas was asked for comment on the deals, he referred all inquiries to the Department of Foreign Affairs in Umtata.

The department's secretary, Mr M. B. Potelwa, declined comment and referred inquiries to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Mthuzuzeli Lujabe, who said there were

some loose ends to be tied up in the department about the consular offices in East London.

Until those had been tied up it would be premature to comment on any transactions about property in the area, he said.

A spokesman for the estate agents believed to have organised the deals said it was unethical for him to comment on sales of property.

He said the seller and purchaser had the right to make information available on such matters. — DDR

103 D. Rajput

# Letlaka: SA costing us <sup>(103)</sup> recognition

*D. Dispatch 16/3/82*

QUEENSTOWN — Transkei felt South Africa did not recognise her sovereignty which in turn had led to Transkei's non-recognition by the international world, Transkei Minister of Justice and Prisons, Mr Tsepo Letlaka, said at the weekend.

He was addressing hundreds of delegates at the Transkei National Independence Party (TNIP) Western Tembuland regional congress held at Cacádu.

Mr Letlaka said the non-recognition of Transkei by South Africa had been shown in the mistreatment of Transkeians by South African white officials.

Relations between Transkei and South Africa would be peaceful only if the laffds belonging to Transkei were handed over to her by South Africa.

Treatment of Transkeians by South African officials was also criticised at Qamata when Chief Bhekizulu Matanzima told the Cofimvaba constituency during a regional conference on Saturday that Transkeians had been harassed by South African Police.

On Friday Transkei President Matanzima had warned South Africa that if the harassment of Transkeians continued, Transkei would have no truck with South Africa.

He said: "I want to tell you people that our government should take immediate steps to attend to this crucial issue. South Africa does not respect our people and this must come to a stop."

President Matanzima was speaking during an interview at Qamata after witnessing an incident near Queenstown in which buses taking Transkeians to Cape Town were stopped by the South African Police at Imvani.

President Matanzima said armed policemen took several people off the buses because they were not in possession of travel documents. Immediately after the incident President Matanzima sent a telegram to his brother Chief George Matanzima, Prime Minister of Transkei, who was to attend talks with South Africa's Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, in Cape Town.

DDR.

76.5 + 43 = 119.5

60%

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**UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN  
EXAMINATION ANSWER BOOK**

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered); leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

All answer books must be numbered

**Kei makes  
land offer  
to industry**

*Industrial week 103*  
*16/3/82*

IN AN EFFORT to attract more industries, the Transkei Government has announced that firms may now purchase and own land in the industrial areas.

This is a major shift from Transkei Government policy which previously only permitted leasehold ownership.

"It is an important step in the right direction and this change, together with the imminent announcement by the South African Government of the proposed new and more attractive concessions for industrialists moving to the national states, will certainly add greater impetus towards attracting more industries to Transkei," says Sonny Tarr, MD of the Transkei

Development Corporation, making the announcement on behalf of Prime Minister Chief George Matanzima.

Transkei is being included in the highest priority development region of the nine regions announced by Prime Minister Piet Botha.

Tarr says this means that industrialists investing in Transkei can now look forward to capital growth appreciation on their investments. It also means that the Corporation can dispose of industrial buildings and re-cycle the money for further development.

Companies can borrow money against the value of the land to purchase property and buildings. It will give industrialists total security of tenure, Tarr adds.

*Question 1?*

*ANNOUNCEMENT*

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7(b)		
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Examiners' Initials		

- of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
- Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
- Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.
- Do not write in the left hand margin.

**WARNING**

- No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.
- Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
- No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
- All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

**Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University**

# rikes ahead?

and yesterday Mr in addition eed that a RJ ng fee was to be d on telegrams.

Mr Smit for resorting to measures which they said were inflationary.

1982/83 budget, was read a second yesterday, led tion spokesmen to a strong attack on

Mr Alf Widman, chief opposition spokesman on posts, described as "shocking" the R1 telegram handling charge. — DDC.

Details, page 3.



ammunition captured in the security force raid.

its top manage- t — and Mr Mugabe" said.

I think we can accept t stuff will come into gola for Swapo."

We know Swapo will again and will get sh supplies," he said. c also know Swapo l need bases and we l find and destroy m."

General Lloyd said ac-

tions like Operation Super could result in Angola proving to be "the Soviet Union's Viet Nam in Africa".

Angolan authorities remained silent yesterday about the raid.

The Angolan national news agency, Angop, contacted in Luanda from Lisbon, said it had received no word of the South African action. — SAPA-AP.

# Transkei offers friendship to Ciskei

103  
D. Dispatch  
17/3/82

UMTATA — Transkei extended the hand of friendship to Ciskei yesterday.

The gesture was made by the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, during an address to delegates attending the 13th annual conference of the ruling Transkei National Independence Party.

At the same time, Chief George launched a stinging attack on South Africa for its attitude towards Transkei since independence.

Although the offer of friendship to Ciskei was preceded by veiled criticism of that country's decision to opt for independence, Chief George said: "We should not dwell on matters that divide us, but should reach our arms across the Kei and embrace each other and bridge the waters that would divide us to our peril".

He said: "The independence of Transkei is

not in opposition to, but is a spearhead in the liberation process and the laying of the foundations for a future free South Africa.

"South Africa, on the contrary, saw fit to divide Transkei and Ciskei, two people bound by common ties of history, language and traditions.

"It is regrettable that lack of vision and pre-occupation with self-interest and short-term advantages appear to have blinded our brothers in the leadership to the cynicism and tragedy of South Africa's political ruse".

But Chief George said the two states should not dwell on matters that divided them.

"Continued indulgence in the rhetoric of hatred and bettermanship provides good sport and entertainment for the authors of that temporary alienation," he said.

"We in Transkei extend the hand of friendship to our brothers in Ciskei, that we may march together in unity and love as a family and embrace the rest of our black brothers in Southern Africa in the fight for freedom.

This is the first direct offer of friendship between the two states since Transkei's objection to Ciskei's independence, the arrest of Ciskeians in Transkei over travel documents and Ciskei's harrangue of President Kaiser Matanzima from a funeral in Alice.

In his hard-hitting speech, Chief George slammed South Africa, claiming that:

It had never been South Africa's intention to establish independent, economically viable states and it was for this reason that no infrastructure for development had been built in Transkei. — DDC.

See also page 2.

# Koornhof in squatter talks

CAPE TOWN -- Squatters who have been fasting in St George's Cathedral for over a week must leave the premises before the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, is prepared to allow their representatives to be present at a second meeting between him and clergymen.

This was the outcome

of what was described as a "frank and lengthy" meeting held yesterday between the minister and several church leaders, including the Catholic Archbishop of Cape Town, Cardinal Owen McCann, and the Anglican Dean of Cape Town, Dean Edward King.

A joint statement said Dr Koornhof had agreed to meet church leaders

again and would be willing to include representatives of the squatters on condition that those fasting vacate the cathedral.

In the cathedral, the squatters, looking weary and weak, spent yesterday praying, reading and sleeping. They are still on hunger strike, but are taking vitamins and glucose water. — DDC

CAPE TOWN — The Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, has squashed speculation that there is to be an early election.

# Botha denies early general election

Rumours and speculation about a snap election have been rife since the Treurnicht rebels broke away from the National Party and this week Mr Louis Stofberg, general secretary of the HNP, claimed he even knew the date.

However, Mr Botha made it quite clear in a brief interview yesterday that there would be no sudden election or even an early one.

Reacting to inquiries about the claims by Mr Stofberg that the election was to be on May 26,

Mr Botha said: "These thoughts can only exist in the imaginations of people who have no work to do.

"The government has a five year mandate from the electorate and it intends to carry it through." — PS.

England told

PRICE

# Chief George: SA is mocking Transkei

103  
D. Dispatch  
17/3/82

UMTATA — The independence which South Africa had granted Transkei was no more than windowdressing for the benefit of her Western collaborators, the Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, said here

yesterday.

In a hard-hitting speech, he attacked South Africa for "her determination to demonstrate to us and the world how she means to treat us as her homeland third-class citizens and mock the independence she granted as no more than windowdressing for the benefit of her Western collaborators."

Collaborators, Chief George added, were finding it "increasingly difficult" to defend her policies.

Addressing the ruling Transkei National Independence Party annual congress in the city hall here, Chief George highlighted the squatter issue and quoted extensively from a Daily Dispatch report describing how visiting Americans were moved to tears by the authorities' "blitz-

krieg" on Nyanga.

"This spells out succinctly South Africa's outrageous contempt for human dignity and its officials' callousness in dealing with black people.

"It also shows the government's willingness to put aside agreements with black states when it suits her," Chief George said.

He said the South African Government had unilaterally suspended the provision which permitted Transkeians to travel to Cape Town and remain there for up to 14 days.

"To add insult to injury, the launching of that blitzkrieg was timed to coincide with the Transkeian President's official visit to Cape Town.

"It is impossible to

miss the intended implication that His Excellency had connived at the hounding and deportation of her subjects, which many Transkeians deported from Cape Town are beginning to believe."

The Prime Minister took a side-swipe at the regional development plan for Border, Ciskei and Transkei and labelled it an economic device to keep his country as a perpetually underdeveloped backwater and an economic and political satellite of South Africa.

He said it had never been South Africa's intention to establish independent economically viable states and it was for this reason that no infrastructure for development had been built in Transkei. — DDR.

18/3/82  
D. Dipateh

# Xaba accepts Transkei gesture

ZWELITSHA — Ciskei had nothing against Transkei and friendliness between the two black states was a priority, the Ciskeian Vice-President, the Rev W. M. Xaba said yesterday.

He was reacting to reconciliatory overtures towards Ciskei made by Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, on Tuesday.

105

"We accept Transkei's offers of friendship with pleasure," Mr Xaba said yesterday. "It will benefit everyone if we can establish good relations. I hate quarrelling."

Chief George said earlier this week that Ciskei and Transkei should not "dwell on matters that divide us, but should reach our arms across the Kei, embrace each other and bridge the waters that would divide us to our peril."

"We in Transkei extend the hand of friendship to our brothers in Ciskei."

Relations between the two states have been strained since Transkei refused to recognise Ciskei's independence. — DDR.

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# Transkei secures military expertise

103

E. Post  
18/3/82

UMTATA — Transkei had secured the services of a number of military experts because of the changing political climate in Southern Africa, the Transkei President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said in Umtata yesterday.

Officially opening this year's session of Parliament, he said from the security point of view, this had brought increased pressure to bear upon the security forces of Transkei. The task of the military advisers was to restructure and train the Transkei Defence Force so that it had the capability to neutralise any internal unrest or external aggression. "The ultimate aim is to produce a small, balanced, highly trained army tailored to meet the security requirements dictated by the current political climate," he said.

The President said the slogan nowadays was "arms before bread" while millions were starving and that meant an increasing worldwide commitment to military expansion at the expense of social development.

"In this regard South Africa, as the bastion of Christian Western civilisation, should provide leadership and direction to the African continent. While there are divisions based on skin col-

our and there is no unequivocal commitment to the principle of upholding fundamental human rights, South Africa will provide little, if any leadership, to the rest of Africa," he said.

South Africa is the rightful home of the black people, "the real aborigines of the land". Whatever pretexts were "invented to make them second-class citizens would never change God's own creation".

The social, political and economic life of the people of South Africa must affect Transkeians.

Turning to development, he said it would be fallacious to argue that Transkei's economic dependence on the Republic was a one-sided affair, since Transkeian migrant workers made up about 25% of the miners in South Africa.

Transkei was negotiating with South Africa for the acquisition of farms in the districts of Maclear, Indwe and Mount Currie.

These farms would be sub-divided into economic, manageable units and would be made available to selected farmers

The Transkei Government was committed to a free enterprise system and attempts were being made to attract private foreign investment. — Sapa

WARNING

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EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered); leave columns (2) and (3) blank.



Transkei  
103 Murray  
now using  
8/3/82  
military  
advisers

UMTATA—Transkei had secured the services of a number of military experts because of the changing political climate in southern Africa, the Transkei President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said in Umtata yesterday.

Officially opening this year's session of Parliament, he said the task of the military advisers was to restructure and train the Transkei Defence Force so that it had the capability to neutralise any internal unrest or external aggression.

The ultimate aim is to produce a small, balanced, highly trained army tailored to meet the security requirements dictated by the current political climate, he said.

### Starving

The President said the slogan nowadays was 'arms before bread' while millions were starving, and that meant an increasing worldwide commitment to military expansion at the expense of social development, most markedly in Third World countries.

In this regard South Africa, as the bastion of Christian Western civilisation, should provide leadership and direction to the African continent. While there were divisions based on skin colour and there was no unequivocal commitment to the principle of upholding fundamental human rights, South Africa would provide little, if any leadership to the rest of Africa, he said.

South Africa was the rightful home of the black people, 'the real aborigines of the land'. Whatever pretexts were invented to make them second-class citizens would 'never change God's own creation'. — (Sapa)

103 W. Dispatch 18/3/97  
**President: SA can lead**

UMTATA — South Africa was urged yesterday to provide leadership in Africa but warned that it could not do so while apartheid existed and human rights were not upheld.

The message came from the President of Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, when he opened the second session of the second National Assembly here yesterday.

The President said his country was moving into the second phase of its statehood — the economic initiative of upgrad-

ing the quality of independence — which would mean closer cooperation with South Africa.

“It would be fallacious to argue that Transkei’s economic dependence on South Africa is a one-sided affair since Transkeian migrant workers make up approximately 25 per cent of the critical mining workforce in South Africa, he said.

Referring to the massive arms buildup in the world, especially in the Third World, he said:

“South Africa, as the bastion of Christian

Western civilisation, should provide leadership and direction to the African continent.

“While there are divisions based on skin colour and there is no unequivocal commitment to the principle of upholding fundamental human rights, South Africa will provide little, if any leadership, to the rest of Africa.”

The President said negotiations were in progress with South Africa for the take over of farms in the Maclear, Indwe and Mount Currie districts. — DDR.

## Sebe holds carrot

103

19/2/47 own Correspondent Stan

EAST LONDON — Ciskei could offer industrialists the best concession in South Africa and the world, President Lennox Sebe has told a Press conference in Paris.

The territory had completed negotiations for vastly improved and even more attractive concessions and incentives for industrialists, said the President who is on a tour of France, Italy and New York.

The concessions include:

- Interest rebates of 75 percent on market-related rates for 10 years on loans and leased buildings.
- A 60 percent deduction on building society rates for housing loans for managerial staff.
- A 60 percent rail rebate.
- A cash allowance of up to 95 percent on ruling wage level payable for seven years.
- A subsidy of 125 percent of costs for approved training schemes.
- Cash grants for industrialists moving their factories to Ciskei.
- A 10 percent price preference on Government tenders.

D. Dispatch 103  
19/3/82

# Writing sample illegal, court told

ZWELITSHA — One of the accused in a Ciskei terrorism trial, Mr Luyanda Mayekiso, had been removed from prison and taken to King William's Town to give a handwriting sample without his counsel having been consulted, the Ciskei Supreme Court here was told yesterday.

Advocate D. Delahunt was objecting to the calling of a police handwriting expert in the trial of Mr W. Mabone William Duna, 31, Mr Dumisani Bizette Maninjwa, 31, Mr Jeffrey Bayi Keye, 52, and Mr Luyanda Patric Mayekiso, 23, all of Mdantsane.

They have pleaded not guilty before the Ciskei Chief Justice, Mr Justice De Wet and two assessors, Mr B. Pohl and Mr F. Nel, to participating in terrorist activities, being members of the banned African National Congress (ANC), and possessing banned literature.

Mr Delahunt said the defence counsel had approached the Attorney General, Mr W. F. Jurgens, about the handwriting sample and he conceded that the police action had been wrong and agreed that the document had been obtained illegally.

Mr Jurgens said the police had made an error of judgment and had thought they were entitled to ask the accused for his handwriting specimen. They had

not attempted to force evidence out of Mr Mayekiso.

Mr Jurgens said the expert would lead evidence on the handwriting of Mr Maninjwa and not Mr Mayekiso.

Mr Delahunt objected and said the defence was not certain that the sample of Mr Maninjwa's handwriting had not been obtained in a similar manner. He asked that the matter be delayed so that he could consult with authorities on the matter. The police expert was told to stand down until the matter had been dealt with at a later stage.

Mr Delahunt and Mr M. T. K. Moerane, for the defence, sought an assurance that no member of the security police would do anything to the accused.

Mr Justice De Wet ruled that any police dealing with the accused must be through the counsel.

Yesterday morning, Mr E. D. de Vries, a lecturer in political science at the Rand Afrikaans University, gave an analysis of the banned documents allegedly dug out of the backyard of two houses in Mdantsane last year.

Mr De Vries said most of the publications had been written by the ANC and the South African Communist Party. They were pro-communist documents and advocated the use of violence as a means to topple the

present political system in South Africa. Some sought to spread the ideas of Marxism-Leninism as widely as possible. He said copies issued by Umkhonto Wesizwe, the military wing of the ANC, were an elementary guide to the manufacture of explosives. They were meant for underground distribution and this was indicated by the fact that the covers were fake.

Some of the pro-communist documents had a scientific element and he would recommend them for serious studies at postgraduate level, Mr De Vries said.

Other pro-communist publications were of a more propagandist character in the sense that Chinese Marxism and Trotsky's ideas were attacked from a Soviet Union perspective. They were presented from a pro-Moscow perspective.

On the constitution of the South African Allied Workers Union, Mr De Vries said that, with some small exceptions, it corresponded exactly with the constitution of the South African Congress of Trade Unions, which, though not banned, had allied itself with revolutionary elements.

Mr De Vries will be cross-examined by the defence counsel on Monday when the case resumes. — DDR

EAST LONDON — A Transkei jeweller and diamond dealer, Mrs Lexie Ceza, 40, of Delville Road, Umtata, was fined R8 000 (or two years) when she was convicted in the regional court here yesterday on one of two charges of dealing in uncut diamonds.

A further two years' imprisonment was suspended for three years on condition she is not convicted of illicit diamond dealing again and that she repays R10 000, money paid to her from state funds.

The money is to be paid by Monday, the magistrate, Mr S. van Zyl, ruled.

A bodyguard of the Transkei Prime Minister, Warrant Officer Jackson Tasana, 50, who appeared with Mrs Ceza on the two charges, was found not guilty and was discharged.

The charges were that during March 1981 the two sold 45 uncut diamonds to Warrant Officer F.P. van Dyk and Lieutenant Colonel H. A. Kruger, of the Rustenburg and Kimberley gold and diamond squads, at or near East London, and that between March 20 and May 1, 1981, they sold 66 uncut diamonds to the same men.

In clearing both on the second charge which involved the sale of diamonds at Noordoeuw, South West Africa, Mr

# R8 000 fine for illicit diamond deal

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Van Zyl found that a South African court did not have jurisdiction over offences committed in South West Africa under the Precious Stones Act of 1964.

He said that he could not amend the charge sheet as it would be prejudicial to Mrs Ceza and W/O Tasana.

On the first charge, involving 45 uncut diamonds, Mr Van Zyl found that the transaction was done at East London and not at Kei Bridge as was claimed.

He cleared W/O Tasana, who he said was an unsatisfactory witness.

He said it was significant that Mrs Ceza, who claimed she had sold 16 cut diamonds, had referred to 45 diamonds when she had made her bail application and that she had said she was licensed to sell uncut diamonds in Transkei.

"It is clear that part of her evidence was fabricated from the time she made her bail application to the day she gave evidence in court," Mr Van Zyl said.

He said W/O Van Dyk had been a satisfactory witness whose evidence had been corroborated

by Lt Col Kruger.

On certificates handed in to the court on behalf of Mr Ceza — to back up her claim that the diamonds were cut and bought from "John, an Ovambo who runs around the country peddling diamonds" — Mr Van Zyl said the copies in court were original prints and could not have been copies as claimed by Mrs Ceza.

He dismissed as improbable a claim by Mrs Ceza that a policeman, in a trap, had given her a luxury car as security for R13 000 outstanding in a deal she did with the men.

On a document produced in court, which Mrs Ceza and W/O Tasana claimed to have been blank when they signed their names, Mr Van Zyl said: "I can't believe they were so naive as to agree to sign blank paper."

He discounted the involvement of a "high ranking Transkei Government official" — named as the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, on a document produced in court — saying the mention of his name had been cooked up by Mrs Ceza.

Mr Van Zyl said Mrs Ceza realised she was not being paid for the transaction and decided to use the name of the official. He said the presence of W/O Tasana was also intended to make their story believable.

In mitigation, Advocate D. J. de Villiers said Mrs Ceza was a first offender and had not gone out to get diamonds but was drawn "over a long period, very cunningly, by police into their snare to trap her into dealing in rough and uncut diamonds".

When told that Mrs Ceza made R250 to R300 from her business and that her husband earned R300 a month as a local authority superintendent in Transkei, Mr Van Zyl said: "I have evidence under oath that they are people of considerable means. She deposited large sums into banks — R105 000 was mentioned by W/O Tasana."

Mr Van Zyl ruled that Mrs Ceza could not be allowed to leave South Africa without paying both the fine and the R10 000 as she could not be forced to pay the money if she went to Transkei.

DDR

# Complaint over night at police station

20/3/82

J. Dispatch 251  
330 103

UMTATA — Transkeians whose travel documents were not in order were kept in the Queenstown police station the whole night on Thursday before they were returned to Transkei.

This was revealed by a leader of the Western Cape delegation that attended the 18th annual congress of the ruling Transkei National Independence Party held here.

Mr G. Ntuli of Langa, Cape Town, said when they returned to Cape Town on Thursday they had found a roadblock manned by South African police and police attached to the Bantu Affairs Commissioner near Queenstown.

The police checked their travel documents, and those whose documents were not in order

were put onto waiting government lorries and driven to the Queenstown police station.

Mr Ntuli said they were stopped at about 2.30 pm. He said he was one of the people taken to the police station because the document he had with him had expired.

He said 46 adults and 23 children were put onto the lorries and at the police station they were told they were not being arrested but they would have to wait until they were returned to Transkei the next morning.

"We were not put into

the cells but left in the cemented yard. Only two children were given blankets and the rest were left to fend for themselves. We slept on the cement."

Mr Ntuli, 45, said: "What humiliates us, especially the blacks in the urban areas, is the fact that the South African Government — including their policemen — do not seem to recognise Transkei's independence."

Mr Ntuli said had it been white South Africans who had been treated the way they were, there would have been a national outcry. — DDR.

# Kei gem dealer guilty of IDB — PM's guard not guilty

TRANSKEI diamond dealer Lexie Ceza was found guilty of illicit diamond dealing and a bodyguard of Transkei's Prime Minister not guilty in the East London Regional Court this week.

Mr S. Van Zyl found Ceza, 40, of Umtata, guilty of selling 45 uncut diamonds for R23 000.

Ceza was fined R8 000 (or two years imprisonment) and on a second count was given another two years imprisonment suspended for three years on condition that she did not deal in uncut diamonds and paid back the R10 000 she received as part payment for the diamonds.

Ceza is being held in custody until she can raise the money to pay the fine and the R10 000.

The Prime Minister's body guard, Warrant Officer J. Tasana, was also charged with dealing in uncut diamonds, but the State did not press for a conviction against him on the first charge, as it was common cause that he was not present during the deal.

On the first count it was alleged that Ceza sold 45 uncut diamonds for R23 000 to Warrant Officer F.P. van Dyk and Lt Col H.A. Kruger, both of the Gold and Diamond Squad, in Rustenburg.

She received R10 000 and a luxury car as security for the balance.

On the second count it was alleged that Ceza sold 66 uncut diamonds for R45 000 in Namibia to the same policemen.

Referring to an exhibit which had implicated Chief George Matanzima in the diamond deals, Mr van Zyl said he was positive that the highranking official who had been referred to did not know anything about the deals.

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S. Tribune  
2/3/82

# Matanzima opens door for African military aid

D. Dispatch

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23/3/82

UMTATA — Free countries in black Africa have been invited to have a military presence in Transkei.

The offer is contained in a wide-ranging interview with the country's President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, which appears in the latest edition of a Nigeria-based magazine, African Interpreter.

Asked whether the South African Government would allow Transkei to let any African state establish a military presence in the country, the President replied: "Transkei is not under the South African Government. She is a free and sovereign state and Transkei can do everything on its land and water."

Paramount Chief Matanzima also answered questions about investment in Transkei by European coun-

tries and black Africa's reluctance to invest in the five-year-old independent state.

"As far as Africa is concerned, we are very eager to have our brothers come and invest. We are informed that they have all the oil that the world would like. If they could have refineries in our country, that would boost their trade in Southern Africa.

"Fortunately we have a long coast on our border where we have about 200 miles in the water belonging to Transkei so that all the ships can come and trade with us, if only we had a country that would come and build the harbours on our coast."

Asked if he was saying that because the African nations were not prepared to come, those that were now benefiting economically in Transkei were the European

countries which were trading in Transkei, Paramount Chief Matanzima said:

"That is correct. South Africa is trading with Africa in spite of the fact that Africa is opposed to South Africa. We haven't got apartheid in Transkei. But our own brothers will not trade with us.

"In Butterworth all the industries belong to the European countries, Italy, Germany, France and England. In fact America is also represented. But there is not a single African country that has come to assist their own brothers by means of investment."

Elaborating on plans for a port, Paramount Chief Matanzima said: "We feel that any country should come to our aid in building a seaport. This is so important, not only for the economic reasons, but also for the defence of our

country.

"We have invited all those who are sympathetic to us to come forward and invest on our coast. As a matter of fact we would like them to have a military presence on our coast. We would be happy if the free Africa would come and show a military presence on our coast.

"Why? Because we feel that it is of interest to Africa that Africa should be guarded. We belong to Africa. Africa belongs to us and therefore their interests are identical to our interests. We shall be happy if any country would come and assist us in building a harbour on our coast and also an airport for the landing of their planes."

Paramount Chief Matanzima also dealt with his country's non-recognition in the world, accused South Africa of retarding recognition

and said Botswana and Swaziland would be happy with such recognition.

Asked how he saw the attitude of the South African Government towards efforts being made by Transkei for recognition, the President said:

"I don't think they are of any assistance to Transkei. I suspect that South Africa is retarding any progress towards international recognition."

In the interview the President also listed the achievements of his country during its five years of independence and among them were the removal of the last vestige of judicial power which rested in South Africa with the creation of Transkei's own appeal court, the ditching of Bantu education and the industrial development which has created work for 15 000 people in Butterworth. — DDR.



# President hits at ANC, PAC

Bophuthatswana.

"It was on that occasion that both the South African movements, the ANC and PAC, were in conflict with these leaders. There were wide-ranging discussions with them involving Mr Makiwane, Mr Oliver Tambo and myself and other ANC leaders. Transkei was one of the questions discussed. Naturally there were various views on this question. Some believed Transkei should not accept independence and should remain with other black South Africans in the struggle for liberation. Others felt that if there was an area in South Africa that could be liberated, this opportunity should not be lost. It was believed that Transkei, being a liberated area in Southern Africa, would work jointly with other African states to press for the liberation of all Southern Africa.

"I supported the latter view. That was the reason I came back here to Transkei."

Mr Letlaka argued that independence was rooted in Transkeian history. He attacked the world for double standards in not recognising that. — DDR

UMTATA — The banned African National Congress (ANC) comes under attack in a 10-page survey on Transkei published in the magazine, African Interpreter.

The banned movement and the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) are criticised in interviews with Transkei's President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, and his Minister of Justice, Mr Tsepo Letlaka.

The President said, however, that he would like the ANC's banned leader, Mr Nelson Mandela, released from Robben Island.

President Matanzima said he had negotiated in 1976, as soon as Transkei became independent, with the Republic of South Africa and the Prime Minister of the country at the time, Mr B. J. Vorster.

"He put it to me that if this gentleman could be released and go to the free Transkei, he would do so, but they refused to come to Transkei, they wanted to go back to Johannesburg although they were Transkeians.

"Mr Vorster said: 'I am sorry, I would not accept them in Johannesburg.' But we wanted

them to come here. We still want them to come back. That is the position."

Asked if he was ready for a sort of dialogue with the PAC and ANC leaders, Paramount Chief Matanzima said:

"We don't recognise them. That is the thing. Who are they leading? That is the question, if you ask who are these people leading, they have no followers. What we would like them to do is to come and stand for election, then they would be the leaders of the people."

In a reply to an earlier ANC challenge for Transkei to release all the movement's members from its jails before recognition could be considered, Paramount Chief Matanzima said: "There are no ANC members in Transkei jails. Only terrorists are in jail."

Mr Letlaka, asked if he

thought there was a need for dialogue with the ANC and PAC, said: "I wish to be specific as far as this question is concerned. The ANC and PAC are liberation movements whose purpose is to free the people of Southern Africa. Transkei is also interested in the freedom of the people of Southern Africa. For the reason I have already mentioned I can therefore say there is a natural common interest between the two forces. Therefore I believe it is only political finesse for the ANC and PAC to seek a political dialogue with Transkei. I think that dialogue would be in the interests of Africa."

Asked whether, as Minister of Justice, he would recommend the physical existence of the ANC and PAC in Transkei, Mr Letlaka said: "That is really a matter

of governmental policy that can be discussed in the course of the dialogue we have referred to. I do not want to pre-empt the option of the Transkeian Government by rushing into statements of that nature."

Earlier in the interview Mr Letlaka, a former political exile, explained why he had decided to return to the land of his birth.

He said he had belonged to the ANC youth movement and joined the PAC and had gone into exile, travelling extensively in Africa before settling in Britain. He was there when Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima asked him to return to Transkei.

"While I was living in England and working there, the Chief Minister of Transkei, Paramount Chief K. D. Matanzima, visited Britain together with the Chief Ministers of KwaZulu and

# Transkei call for talks

D. Dispatch 23/3/82

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**UMTATA** — The Minister of Local Government and Land Tenure, Chief George Ndabankulu, has called on South Africa to convene tripartite talks to amalgamate Transkei and Ciskei.

And he appealed to Ciskeians to resume amalgamation discussions "with us and not be deceived by the divide-and-rule policy of neo-colonialists".

The call came in his reply to the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Sizakele Mda's, no-confidence speech and included a lambasting for South Africa for:

- Dividing the Xhosa national unit;
- Breach of faith on the land issue; and
- Its treatment of Transkeians in South Africa.

Chief Ndabankulu, who normally acts as Prime Minister when Chief George Matanzima is away, called for Transkeians to cease immediately and for the historical land as well as the other areas to be given to Transkei.

Outlining the Ciskei issue, Chief Ndabankulu quoted the Promotion of Self-government Act and said only one national Xhosa unit had been mentioned.

No provision had been

made at the time for Ciskei as a separate entity and when Transkei was granted self-government, Ciskei was not constitutionally ready to join it as a self-governing country.

He referred to a 1974 resolution in the Assembly requesting independence for Transkei and said the motion included, inter alia, "the possibility of opening negotiations with the Ciskei Government on the amalgamation of the two units in terms of the Promotion of Bantu Self Government Act of 1959".

Chief Ndabankulu reiterated the country's land claims and sketched the history of the claims.

He concluded by demanding the restoration of Transkei of the districts of Elliot, Indwe, Maclear, Matatiele and Mount Currie which he said belonged to the country historically.

Earlier he outlined how land had been "calously raped and annexed from Transkei, and said it had been made clear that opting for independence did not mean acceptance of existing boundaries.

"The Government of South Africa also made it clear that the question of additional land would be negotiable.

"We had hoped that the Van der Walt Com-

mission, on which Transkei had been represented at the suggestion of South Africa, would make positive and favourable recommendations declaring East Griqualand and Harding were part of Transkei. But alas, this was not to be."

Chief Ndabankulu said South Africa had undertaken to buy certain farms in Mt Currie, Elliot, Maclear, Indwe and Queenstown. This had been done but they had not been officially handed over to Transkei.

"Instead most of them which have been vacated have either been left vacant to depreciate and even be looted by their previous owners

and other vandals, or have been leased by South Africa without reference to Transkei.

"Members should note that this is land which was already agreed upon before independence and is separate from our historical claims to Elliot, Maclear, Indwe, Matatiele and Kokstad."

On the treatment of Transkeians in South Africa, Chief Ndabankulu sketched the policy which had forced Transkeians to squat. He also referred to the removal of the people from Duncan Village to Ciskei and asked:

"Is this an example of their much vaunted policy of good neighbourli-

ness? No Sir, this is naked baasskap and shows clearly in what light South Africa regards our independence.

Transkeian movements across the South African border were the subject of solemn agreements signed between the two Governments but had been broken by South Africa.

"If this is the type of sovereignty and independence South Africa meant to grant us in 1976, then our people reject it in toto and claim for themselves the same sovereign status that is enjoyed by the independent states of the world," Chief Ndabankulu said.

— DDR.

More reports, page 2.

## Govt moves to revise call-up

CAPE TOWN — The first step towards radically revising South Africa's



## Columbia flies with bees and beans

From RICHARD WALKER NEW YORK — The fears of a repeat of last November's troubled, abbreviated flight. The

### Plague victims rise to eight

PORT ELIZABETH — tests received last night showed that another child patient at Empit-wene Hospital in New Brighton was interred

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*Daily Dispatch 23/3/82*

# Mda: fear behind maize move

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UMTATA — The development of Richards Bay as a maize port in preference to East London was the result of white fears of the Border city being incorporated into Ciskei.

This was said here yesterday by the leader of the opposition, Mr Sizakele Mda, in his no-confidence speech in the National Assembly.

His assertion drew backing from the government benches.

The Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr David Tezapi, told Mr Mda by

way of an interjection: "You are dead right. First it was wool. Now it is maize."

Mr Mda rejected the South African Government's Border-Ciskei-Transkei regional development plan as "another underhand method by the ruling National Party to be boss over blacks."

During his lengthy speech, in which he also attacked South Africa, Mr Mda criticised the government for: not taking Transkeians into their confidence about

agreements with South Africa; not screening people who purportedly come to the country to help Transkei; monopolistic tendencies in granting ownership of properties and licences to party supporters as bonuses; and not seeing to the bad state of the roads.

Mr Mda praised the present head of the army, Major-General Ron Reid-Daly and urged him to act in the interests of Transkei "irrespective of South African feelings."

# Vika: Transkei put to ridicule

UMTATA — The Minister of Works and Energy, the Reverend G. Vika, asked in the National Assembly yesterday that if South Africa did not recognise Transkei's sovereignty, who would?

Backing the speech by Chief George Ndabankulu in which he lashed South Africa, Mr Vika asked:

"If South Africa will repeatedly subject Transkei to ridicule and humiliation, what less can be expected of the United Nations and the Organisation of African Unity?"

He said that, according to the SABC, Transkei was part of some region of South Africa while Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland were not.

"The SABC is not different in tactics from its government."

He accused the South African army and police of making incursions into Transkeian territory.

Mr Vika accused the South African Government of adopting an ostrich-like stance when blacks were ordered out of the Western Cape and dumped in Transkei.

"An official of the Bantu Administration Board or the Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner is competent enough to scratch his head, sort out blacks born and bred in Cape Town and order bus loads to be deposited at some railway station in Transkei. All done on the pretext that the people are squatters."

This was done soon after the State President of Transkei had returned from Cape Town.

Mr Vika said South Africa had decreed unilaterally that any black anywhere in South Africa who spoke Xhosa should be deemed a Transkeian.

"And if he should challenge that contention, then he must be labelled

Ciskeian so that at the end of the whole political gimmick, Dr Piet Koornhof may be able to tell the world that there is no majority group in South Africa.

"In winding up let it be candidly stated that time is one commodity South Africa does not have. The sooner they learn to pick their friends, the happier this region of Africa will be in the days that lie ahead.

"For how long will P. W. Botha bend to the dictates of officials of Bantu Administration Board, officers of the SAP, of the Connie Mulders, of the Jaap Marais and of the Treurnichts?"

"Will South Africa forget so soon how often their government speakers were abused to silence in the days of the last general election, how the South African flag and the Republic celebrations were insulted by blacks and whites in South Africa?" Mr Vika asked. — DDR.

# Transkei call for Ciskei merger talks

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*D. Disputes 23/3/82*

**UMTATA.** — The Minister of Local Government and Land Tenure, Chief George Ndabankulu, has called on South Africa to convene tripartite talks to amalgamate Transkei and Ciskei.

And he appealed to Ciskeians to resume amalgamation discussions "with us and not be deceived by the divide-and-rule policy of neo-colonialists".

The call came in his reply to the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Sizakele Mda's noon confidence speech and included a lambasting for South Africa for:

- Dividing the Xhosa national unit;
- Breach of faith on the land issue; and
- Its treatment of Transkeians in South Africa.

Chief Ndabankulu, who normally acts as Prime Minister when Chief George Matanzima is away, called for the harassment of Transkeians to cease immediately and for the historical land as well as the other areas to be given to Transkei.

Outlining the Ciskei issue, Chief Ndabankulu quoted the Promotion of Self-government Act and said only one national Xhosa unit had been mentioned.

No provision had been made at the time for Ciskei as a separate entity and when Transkei was granted self-government, Ciskei was not constitutionally ready to join it as a self-governing country.

He concluded by demanding the restoration to Transkei of the districts of Elliot, Indwe, Maclear, Matatiele and Mount Currie which he said belonged to the country historically.

He referred to a 1974 resolution in the Assembly requesting independence for Transkei and said the motion included, inter alia, "the possibility of opening negotiations with the Ciskei Government on the amalgamation of the two units in terms of the Promotion of Bantu Self Government Act of 1959".

Chief Ndabankulu reiterated the country's land claims and sketched the history of the claims.

Earlier he outlined how land had been "calously raped and annexed from Transkei" and said it had been made clear that opting for independence did not mean acceptance of existing boundaries.

"The Government of South Africa also made it clear that the question of additional land would be negotiable.

"We had hoped that the Van der Walt Commission, on which Transkei had been represented at the suggestion of South Africa, would make positive and favourable recommendations declaring East Griqualand and Harding were part of Transkei. But alas, this was not to be."

Chief Ndabankulu said South Africa had undertaken to buy certain farms in Mt Currie, Elliot, Maclear, Indwe and Queenstown. They had been done but they had not been officially handed over to Transkei.

"Instead most of them which have been vacated have either been left vacant to depreciate and even be looted by their previous owners

"Members should note that this is land which was already agreed upon before independence and is separate from our historical claims to Elliot, Maclear, Indwe, Matatiele and Kokstad."

Transkeian movements across the South African border were the subject of solemn agreements signed between the two Governments but had been broken by South Africa.

"If this is the type of sovereignty and independence South Africa meant to grant us in 1976, then our people reject it in toto and claim for themselves the same sovereign status that is enjoyed by the independent states of the world," Chief Ndabankulu said.

— DDR.

More reports, page 2.

**Plague victims rise to eight**

PORT ELIZABETH — The number of confirmed bubonic plague victims rose to eight when results of blood tests received last night showed that another child patient at Empilwenne Hospital in New Brighton was infected.

**Columbia flies with bees and beans**

From RICHARD WALKER NEW YORK — The fears of a repeat of last November's troubled, abbreviated flight. The



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CAPE TOWN — The first step towards radically revising South Africa's

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CHIEF NI

103 O. Dispatch  
23/3/82  
**Matanzima invites  
military presence**

UMTATA — Transkei's President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, has invited free countries in black Africa to establish a military presence in Transkei, according to a Nigerian magazine.

The magazine, African Interpreter, has published a 10-page survey on Transkei. It quotes President Matanzima as saying Transkei belongs to Africa and, in view of their common interests, Transkei would welcome assistance in

establishing a harbour and an airport.

In the interview, President Matanzima also criticised the African National Congress (ANC) and the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) as not leading anybody. He also said he had negotiated in 1976 with the South African Prime Minister Mr B. J. Vorster, for the jailed ANC leader, Mr Nelson Mandela, to be freed to live in Transkei. — DDR

Interview, page 9.



# T'kei Minister seeks friendship talks with Sebe

UMTATA — The Transkeian Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Miss Stella Sigcau, yesterday volunteered to go to Ciskei with other MPs to follow up the gesture of friendship extended by Transkei to Ciskei recently.

She was supporting an amendment to a motion of no-confidence in the Transkeian Government which, in turn, expressed a vote of no-confidence in the South African Government.

Calling for immediate action, she said Members of Parliament were capable of laying a foundation of negotiations with Ciskei and volunteered that "I am personally not afraid of going to Sebe together with others who wish to do so".

Miss Sigcau referred to the occasion of the Transkeian Independence in October 26, 1976, when Transkei's first and only allies, South Africans, were present to witness the historic day and to transfer power to Transkeians.

"Our interpretation of that freedom did not change as it was the emancipation of the black man, especially in the South African context, from the chains of oppression. It was those chains that we were

breaking.

"We said Transkei would totally remove even the least sign of discrimination and we went all out to do so in that we catered for the education of the children of those whites who remained behind to help us," she said.

But South Africa continued to discriminate against Transkeians and offered the lowest type of education to their children and, because of their black colour, their children were refused entry to white universities.

"They talk of a constellation, and before this constellation could be explained to the people, Dr Koornof changes it to a confederation as being the best they can do for us," she said.

"At no time should Transkei lose sight of the fact that South Africa's policy was that of self-preservation. A white man had to eat and be contented.

She urged the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Lujabe, to tell South Africa that Transkei was tired of what she described as "a nose-rubbing session", recalling a time when white officials were sent to Transkei to negotiate a solution to the squatter problem last year.

"These whites must not relegate us to that old position of being a native problem which is now turning round to be a squatter problem," the Minister said.

Transkei's Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Mr Cromwell Diko, proposed in the National Assembly that representatives of the South African Government be seated in the House to hear Transkeian grievances.

Mr Diko said "the Afrikaners" should be invited to sit across the floor in the Transkeian National Assembly so that issues between South Africa and Transkei could be discussed with them face to face.

Earlier Mr Diko had suggested inviting Cuban President Fidel Castro to help "the oppressed blacks against the whites".

"The Afrikaners" never intended to give Transkei true independence and Transkeians had to be prepared for "armed struggle", he said. Transkei had to let them know that "the time to play fools" with the Umtata Government was over.

"The only thing they must now do is to give us money," the Deputy Minister told the House.

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103

# KwaZulu gets lion's share

Mercury 25/3/82  
Parliamentary Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—KwaZulu is to get nearly half of the total of R683.2 million to be given in assistance to non-independent homelands this year.

The KwaZulu Government is to get as much as the other six homelands combined in aid from the South African taxpayer.

The KwaZulu total in the 1982-83 Budget is R342.7 million, made up of R15 million in technical and administrative assistance, R217.3 million in financial aid and a statutory grant of R109.5 million.

The next highest amount goes to the Lebowa Government, which is to get R165.8

million. Lesser assistance from the South African Government is to be given to Gazankulu (R76.5 million), Kangwane (R36.9 million), QwaQwa (R25.3 million), Kwandebele (R23.8 million) and now independent Ciskei (R100 000).

These payments fall under the budget for the Department of Co-operation and Development

Sizeable payments to the governments of independent homelands are included in the Foreign Affairs budget.

Separate payments are shown for Ciskei (R75 million) and Venda (R45 million) in terms of their independence agreements.

In addition, there is a total of R433.9 million under the heading 'Development aid and co-

operation' to unspecified countries which will include independent homelands.

There is an amount of R322.5 million for budgetary aid to Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei and a further R29 million for 'secondment of technical and administrative personnel'.

D. Dispatch  
**Ciskei**  
25/3/82  
**rejects**  
**merger**  
**talks** (103)

ZWELITSHA — Ciskei has discounted amalgamation talks with Transkei.

This follows a call by Transkei's Minister of Local Government and Land Tenure, Chief George Ndabankulu, for South Africa to convene tripartite talks to amalgamate Transkei and Ciskei.

Ciskei's Vice-President, the Rev W. M. Xaba, said Ciskei would not participate in merger talks. "Why should we? We will talk about friendship only."

"Chief Ndabankulu speaks of South Africa bringing Transkei and Ciskei together. Does he not recognise Transkei's sovereignty? Why must he call on another state to initiate talks?"

"South Africa would not be interested in amalgamation talks anyway. South Africa knows the individual histories of Ciskei and Transkei — that is why they gave us separate independence."

Asked whether he agreed with the principle of one Xhosa nation, Mr Xaba said: "We are not one Xhosa group."

"Transkei comprises a group of Xhosa-speaking tribes, some of whom speak but cannot write Xhosa. We are 'suiwer' Xhosas."

Mr Xaba said he doubted whether even Transkei's recent friendly overtures were sincere.

"It appears they are not. First Premier George Matanzima extends a hand of friendship. Now this idea of amalgamation."

"Four months ago Transkei would not recognise our independence. This sudden change of attitude makes me question Transkei's sincerity." — DPA

UMTATA — Attacks continued to mount against South Africa when the no-confidence debate was resumed in the national assembly here yesterday.

A former cabinet minister, Mr A. Jonas, told how excited Transkei was about the concept of the Land Bank which they thought would rescue the country.

"But little did we know how we were being bluffed," he said.

He lashed out over the squatter issue and said there was no such thing as a squatter problem.

How can a man squat in his own fatherland," he asked and declared that the people being accused of squatting had been recruited by South Africa, where they were rendering a service to the industrialists.

"Whites do not want permanent blacks in South Africa. They fear their standards would be debased because they regard us as dirty. Even a white man will be dirty if he has no water to wash in."

# MPs <sup>103</sup> carry on attacks against SA

He did not realise how bad the situation was in South Africa until he listened to the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, telling whites that attacks could come from any direction at any time.

"And to think the easiest way to solve their problem is to share power," Mr Jonas said.

Mr C. Komsana, (MP, Engcobo) said the emancipation of slaves in South Africa was merely something on paper.

He suggested that Transkei forget about the West, which was working hand in hand with South Africa, and turn to the East.

Mr R. M. Matutu, MP for Butterworth, said it

was no use calling on whites to talk as they would never come to a "kaffir House of Parliament."

Chief E. V. Ndamase told of the hardships people had with pass laws in South Africa and how he was detained for

15 days in Johannesburg.

"I saw a man kicked and molested for not producing a pass and the policeman telling the man that no God would listen to a "bobbejaan."

"I then realised there was no place for a black in South Africa," Chief Ndamase said.

Mr P. Pakamile, MP for Elliotdale, said a car he was in was stopped by soldiers in a roadblock at Bloemfontein and he was humiliated.

"These actions show how antagonistic they are to us and how our people are ill-treated in South Africa," he said.

## Matutu queries school admissions

UMTATA — White schools in Transkei still under the Cape Education Department were queried in the National Assembly here yesterday.

Mr R. M. Matutu, of Butterworth, said black children could not gain easy admission to these

schools.

"You are referred to the department before your child can be admitted," he said. "I think we should include these white schools in our town education department. I don't know what our government is afraid of." — DDR.

# Hostile SA actions alleged

UMTATA — South Africa was busy destabilising several countries in Africa, the editor-in-chief of the African Interpreter's European bureau, Dr David Ogunsade, claimed here.

Delivering a talk at the University of Transkei, he alleged South African aggressions in Angola, Mozambique, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Lesotho and other African countries.

He claimed that, through these disruptions, South Africa aimed to: delay and possibly prevent Namibian independence; hinder the destruction of apartheid; prevent the ultimate loss of the white man's last battle; and fight communism and be a reliable ally to the West.

Dr Ogunsade made the following allegations against South Africa:

- Angola: there had been several invasions which South Africa described as "hot pursuit of terrorists. With the blessing of Washington, South Africa continued to harbour and arm dissidents grouped around Dr Jonas Savimbi, the Unita leader.

- Zaire: the council of military resistance had been set up by Pretoria and Washington in southern Zaire and was made up of white mercenaries ready for action anywhere in Southern Africa.

- Zambia: South Africa agents had been caught laying mines and carrying out acts of aggression; coups had been planned in conjunction with Zambian dissidents.

- Mozambique: South Africa was training members of the so-called resistance movement fighting President Samora Machel. Naked aggression was justified by the fact that Mozambique was a communist state.

- Lesotho: This country's new stance showed Pretoria had no permanent friends. South Africa had aided Leabua Jonathan's ruling Basutholand National Party, but was now aiding the military wing of Ntsu Mokhele's Basutholand Congress Party.

# Transkei urged to identify with Africa

UMTATA — A claim has been made here that South Africa will remain Transkei's friend only as long as she does what Pretoria wants her to do.

The claim was made by the West German-based editor in chief of the European bureau of the African Interpreter, Dr David Ogunsade.

In a talk at the University of Transkei, on South Africa's alleged role in destabilising countries in Africa, Dr Ogunsade urged Transkei to move away from Pretoria because he said, her future lay with African countries which had made a grave mistake in not recognising the historically independent territory.

"I do not believe in South Africa's Bantustan policies but after my own investigations I have come to realise Transkei has a historical right to be recognised as an independent state," Dr Ogunsade said

He rejected the idea, however, of Africa recognising Ciskei, Venda and Bophuthatswana.

He said those states were created to cause confusion and that Transkei should distance itself from them.

Dr Ogunsade said Transkei's ability to wrest part of the land of their forefathers from the white "settlers" was a highly commendable effort and the present Transkei leadership deserved support from Africa.

"Transkei is more important to Africa than Lesotho, Swaziland and Botswana because of its strategic position," Dr Ogunsade said and recalled that the foreign policy of most Organisation of African Unity countries was based on Dr Kwame Nkrumah's declaration that no African state would be truly free until the last inch of the continent's soil was

liberated from "colonialist and racist settlers".

Dr Ogunsade urged that dialogue be opened between Transkei and the African National Congress.

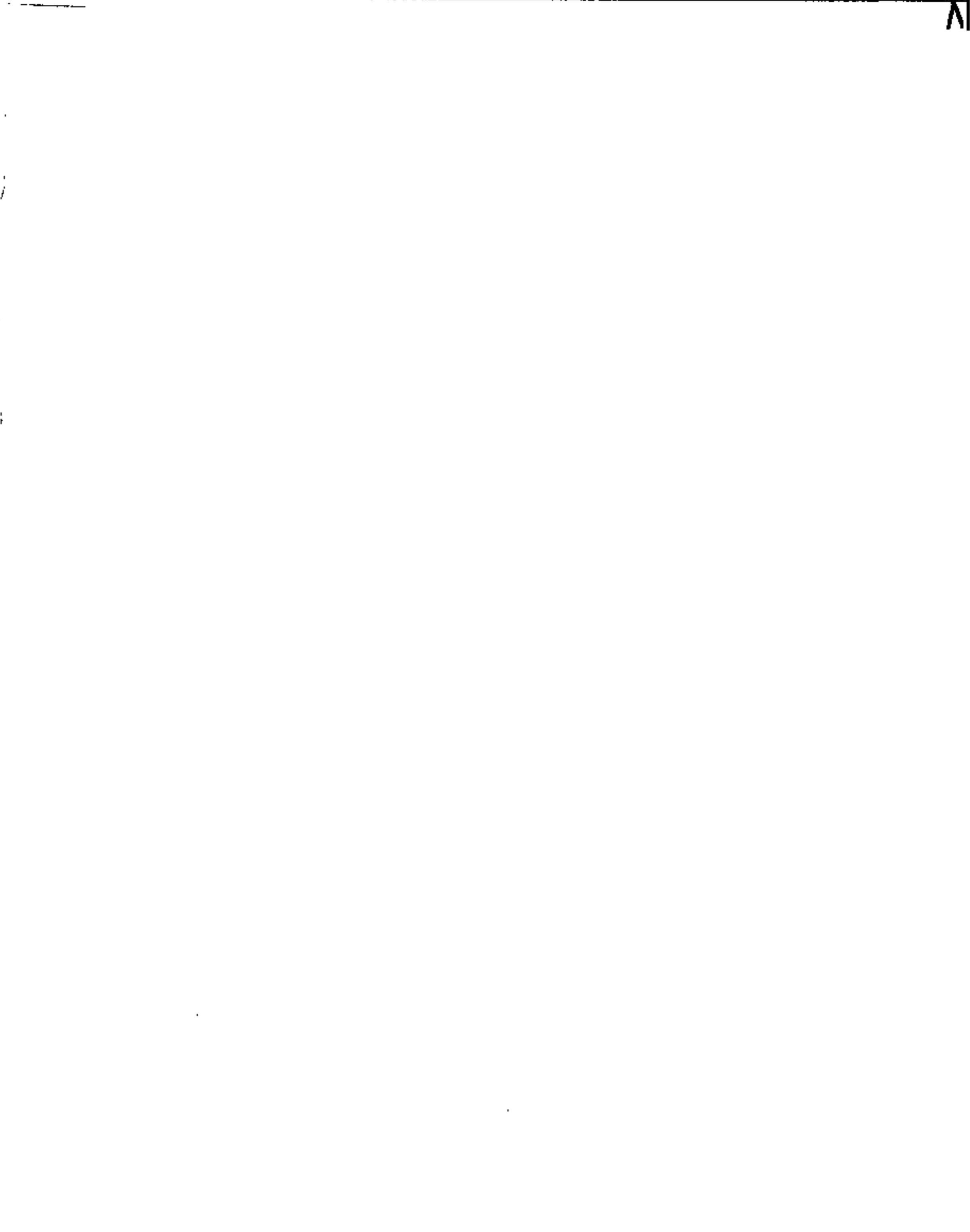
"If you speak to Oliver Tambo you will see they have the same aims as Transkei — the liberation of the black man — but the methodology differs.

"I think those differences can be settled."

He said it was difficult to sell Transkei abroad because people associated too much with Pretoria and said Transkei leaders should go all out to correct this image.

"Transkeians should identify with Africa. Your leaders should speak out against Pretoria.

In that way, he said, the world would see Transkei as different from the hated white regime. — DDR.



# Give examples, Transkei told

Post Reporter

103

E. Post 26/3/82

EAST LONDON — The Minister for Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, has challenged Transkei to give details of alleged violations of the state's boundaries by the South African Police.

Mr Le Grange was replying to an allegation made in the Transkei Parliament this week by the Minister of Works and Energy, the Rev Gladwin Vika, who claimed that South African police entered Transkei with impunity and at will.

He claimed the police did so without

regard for the sovereign status of Transkei.

In a statement to the Evening Post, Mr Le Grange asked Mr Vika to give specific and detailed instances to back his allegations. If these were given he would have them investigated.

He added: "As far as I am concerned, however, all members of the South African police travelling through Transkei officially, or as tourists, accord full respect to the sovereignty of that country while passing through it."

(103) D. Paripatch 26/3/82

# SA blamed for stalling growth

UMTATA — South Africa wanted to keep Transkei in subjugation by keeping the country economically dependent on Pretoria, Mr P. Ntloko, MP for Umtata, said in the National Assembly yesterday.

He said in the no-confidence debate: "South Africa does not want Transkei to slip through its fingers. It knows a change of poli-

tical ideologies will jeopardise its security."

Mr Ntloko said the economic aspect had been outlined in the Tomlinson Report which stated that if the bantustans produced enough maize, the white farmers would suffer.

"South Africa wants to make sure there are no new ideologies in Transkei that is why they are stalling on develop-

ment."

He said South Africa attached its apartheid stigma to Transkei to drive a wedge between it and the other black states.

Mr M. Dukunda, MP for Umtata, said Transkei was not sufficiently armed for confrontation but if the country could meet other countries in fishing competitions, they could also meet on

arms.

"South Africa must know there must be a day of reckoning. We can't be subservient forever."

Chief D. Gwadiso, of Ngqeleni, said whites tried all the tricks to avoid the question of equality.

"They talk about power sharing with the Indians and coloureds while they leave out the Afri-

cans who are the real owners of the land.

"When will South Africa realise they are playing with fire. The black man's patience is running out."

He said Transkei had contributed to South Africa's wealth.

"A lot of our people died in their mines. But only white families are compensated in such tragedies." — DDR.





**UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN  
EXAMINATION ANSWER BOOK**

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered); leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

46% ✓

(103) D. Dispatch  
27/3/87  
**Mayors reject  
Transkei claim**

EAST LONDON — Transkeian threats to economically throttle seven South African towns on its borders to force them to be incorporated were dismissed by the mayors of the towns yesterday.

"Some chicken ... some neck," was the reaction of Port Shepstone's mayor, Mr J. W. Wragge, echoing the famous wartime quote of Sir Winston Churchill.

"They are looking at shadows," Mr Wragge said.

"The government would have to buy us out, and I don't think they have the money for that. We are talking about an area where there is a lot of industrial development and I don't think it will take place," he said.

On Thursday Transkei's deputy Minister of Health, Mr G. Nota, said in the National Assembly that Transkei should develop towns near the seven South African towns so that Transkeians would not cross the borders to do their shopping.

"We can turn these white towns into ghost towns so that they will be forced to hand them over to us," he said.

Mr Nota was calling for the incorporation of Port Shepstone, Queenstown, Kokstad, Matatiele, Harding, Maclear and Elliot.

The mayor of Queenstown, Dr J. I. Koopowitz, said the boundaries had been fixed by the South African Parliament and would not be changed.

"Queenstown would like to co-operate with Transkei and Ciskei wherever we can and we look forward to continued co-operation between these states and ourselves."

Elliot's mayor, Mr R. Thompson, said such threats were not the way to demand more land, and he took strong exception to them.

"Sanctions have never succeeded in the past and Mr Nota should know that.

"Has Mr Nota made a study of the tonnage of goods delivered from the Elliot station to the northern parts of Transkei? Does he also want this stopped?"

The Mayor of Matatiele, Mr Andrew Rawlins, said he was not alarmed by Mr Nota's call.

**2 face  
murder  
charge**

EAST LONDON — The Attorney General of the Eastern Cape has decided to prosecute a Queenstown man and a local man on a murder charge involving an alleged incident near a bus stop in Oxford Street on December 1, 1981.

Mr Gert Cornelius van der Merwe, 20, of Room 107, Dupel Erasmus Hostel, Belgravia Crescent, and Mr Jan Adriaan Marais, 20, of Stanley Street, Queenstown, were told of the decision when they appeared before Mr A. Nell in the magistrate's court here yesterday.

Their appearance is a sequel to the death of Mr Lesley Arthur Hughes, 58, of no fixed abode, opposite a bus stop near McJannet House hostel.

Mr Van der Merwe pleaded guilty at a previous hearing before Mr N. R. Oosthuysen but a plea of not guilty was entered after he said he did not know what happened because of his intoxicated state at the time of the incident.

He said as a basis for his defence that, while...

**Help black  
sport plea**

JOHANNESBURG — Mr Abe Williams, chairman of the South African Rugby Federation, and assistant manager of the Springbok team to New Zealand last year, has made an urgent appeal to the government to subsidise sport on all levels among blacks.

Mr Williams, told the Old Johannians Sports Club of some of the difficulties facing black administrators who fight for sport's integration in South Africa.

"Few people realise the problems a man like myself has among his own community for the sake of sport.

"I won't go into the gory details — I'll just talk of the swearing I've had to endure, the amount of times I've been called 'Uncle Tom' because of my association with the Springboks last year."

He received an ovation when he said: "If we can play sport together, fight together and die together, why can't we live together?"

He advised South Africans not to complain when the country was criticised.

good note of the criticism and learn from it," he said.

Mr Williams stressed that social change would be impossible without government assistance for sport.

Meanwhile David Robie reports from Auckland that officials of the North Shore Rugby Club have confirmed they protested to the New Zealand Rugby Union about the controversial visit to South Africa by five national councillors.

The club protested in a letter following strong criticism of the visit by several delegates at the Auckland Rugby Union's management committee meeting this week. Auckland chairman Ron Don defended the councillors.

The North Shore letter said the visit would cause many New Zealanders to "think rugby people are selfish" and would trigger further opposition to the game of rugby.

Many clubs were worried about the slackening interest in rugby — heightened by the growing popularity of soccer — at schoolboy and adult level. — DDC-SAPA.

1. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
2. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book (s) are used.

1. No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.
2. Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

**Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University**



(103) 2004 27/3/88

# Kei MPs quit after order on poll result

UMTATA. — The Transkei Supreme Court has declared null and void the results of the Elliotdale constituency poll during last year's general election in Transkei.

The order became effective from Wednesday, after a civil action by Chief Mqamsholo Vulindawo, of the Bomvana tribe.

Chief Vulindawo said in his affidavits that he had been nominated to contest one of the seats in which two MPs were standing and that certain people, including an appointed polling officer, Mr Blyth Mtandabuzo, influ-

enced voters in favour of his two rivals.

He also alleged that at least six polling stations closed voting at 11am, apparently because ballot papers were finished.

This was far earlier than the prescribed closing time. He also reported interference with voting in other stations, including the Elliotdale village.

After the verdict, two MPs, Mr Vuyisile Dokolwana and Mr Popo Pakamile, forfeited their seats in the Transkei National Assembly, pending a by-election in Elliotdale. — Sapa.

# Ciskei: full <sup>103</sup> claim <sup>27/3/82</sup> not met <sup>D. Dispatch</sup>

ZWELITSHA — The South African Government had not honoured Ciskei's full claim of R21,2 million which had been agreed upon to meet the full cost of additional services which would emanate from the assumption of independence.

An amount of R20m was set aside instead. This statement was made by the minister of Finance and Economic Development, Chief MEP Malefane, during the second reading of the additional appropriation bill in the National Assembly yesterday.

Chief Malefane said an amount of R21,2 million was determined and fixed as the amount Ciskei would need.

"After South Africa had undertaken to honour Ciskei's claim, the Republic of South Africa reduced the amount agreed upon to R18,2 million and Ciskei protested against this unilateral act by demanding that the Republic of South Africa should honour her promises," he said.

However, the Independence Committee accomplished sterling work in compelling the Republic of South Africa through diplomatic negotiations to relent to the extent that an amount of R20 million had been set aside.

Negotiations had not been closed and the provision of the R1 million shortfall would be pursued, he said.

Three other Bills — the Taxation Bill, the Taxation Amendment Bill and the Companies Bill — were passed yesterday.

(103) D. Dispatch 27/3/87  
**Postal charges up**

UMTATA — The Trans-kei Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Miss Stella Sigcau, yesterday announced increases in postal, telecommunications and service charges.

The postage for ordinary letters will go up from five to eight cents.

Mail with mass of up to 100g will be increased from 10c to 12c for surface mail and 12c to 15c for airmail.

The unit costs of telephone calls will be increased by 1c to 6c but the minimum rate for calls from public telephones will double from 5c to 10c. — DDR.

# Letlaka: black unity is Transkei's goal

UMTATA — The Leader of the Opposition, Mr S. C. Mda, appeared to have "totally misconstrued" the stand taken by the Transkei Prime Minister in stretching the hand of friendship to Ciskei, the Minister of Justice, Mr T. T. Letlaka, said in the Assembly here yesterday.

Rounding up the no confidence debate which has dominated business in the Assembly since Monday, Mr Letlaka said Ciskeians were "brothers and sisters" of Transkeians.

"We are the same people bound and cemented by the common bonds of tradition, blood and history.

"The crude antics of the colonial oppressors, although they may temporarily upset us, cannot and will not deflect us from our unalterable goal which is the unity of all blacks in Africa."

Mr Letlaka said if the majority of people in Africa remained exploited and oppressed,

whether by candid or subtle means, there could never be political freedom or economic development for all in Africa.

"It is the government's strong belief that the whole nonsense, the entire farce of a quarrel between Transkei and Ciskei, should be brought to a vigorous halt," he said.

Mr Letlaka urged Transkei politicians to work hard for peace, unity and progress among blacks.

Mr Letlaka said that then Transkei became independent, legal arrangements were made with Pretoria which stipulated that a certain amount of money would be given to Transkei every year.

When the contract expired three years later, South Africa introduced a new arrangement known as "project aid."

"Our experience is that project aid is used by South Africa to stem the tide of economic development in

Transkei. When Transkei decides on which projects she would like aid, South Africa starts to prevaricate, claiming it has to re-evaluate the project and decide if they are in the interests of Transkei."

Mr Letlaka said Transkeians were discriminated against in every field of life and were not treated as a sovereign people like the Germans, Americans and others.

He said South African's attitude to Transkei workers was "shocking". Transkeians were not given equal pay.

In what the Prime Minister described as a "manly stand" the Leader of the Opposition, Mr S. C. Mda, withdrew his motion of no confidence in the government.

Mr Mda said, after a two-hour speech by the Minister of Justice, that he aligned himself with government MPs who strongly condemned the South African Government. — DDR.

# Homeland tractor imports cause rumpus

By KEN SLADE

MORE than 450 Austrian tractors were recently imported, duty free, into BophuthaTswana and Transkei — and the South African Tractor Manufacturers' Association (Satma) is hopping mad about the deals.

The chairman of Satma, Mr Bill Pascoe, said that his association had only recently heard of the tractor imports to the homelands. "According to our information, the BophuthaTswana Government has imported about 300 Puch tractors, and the Transkei Government more than 150 of the same make from Austria," said Mr Pascoe.

"Although local tractor manufacturers are upset at not obtaining the orders from the homelands, we are even more upset because we believe that overseas manufacturers are just in the independent states to make quick killings and do not really care about lengthy service contracts."

Mr Pascoe said his association had complained to the South African Government about the tractor imports, but was told that nothing could be done about the situation because the Government could not dictate to homeland governments.

## Burden

"But I can tell you that South African tractor manufacturers will have to carry the burden once the imported models start giving trouble," he said.

Mr Pascoe explained that the average annual market for new tractors in South Africa, including the homelands, was 14 000 units.

"The homeland markets play a small but important role in that figure."

He said that a few years ago there were about 21 tractor manufacturers in South Africa.

"But the Government then introduced certain costly restrictions, including the Atlantis engine project, which forced many overseas manufacturers to withdraw from the South African market.

"There are now 11 or 12 major tractor companies represented in this country, and it cost them about R8-million each to change their assembly plants to meet new conditions."

## Service

Mr Pascoe said one of the ground rules of the remaining manufacturers was that they had to provide a complete service, including maintenance and spares.

"We now hear that overseas tractors have been off-loaded into the homelands. Nothing has been said about who is going to service those units or who will supply the parts.

"My association does not see any overseas company beginning a massive service infrastructure in a country just because they have sold a few units."

Mr Pascoe said he was certain that the present overseas deals would be "one time" contracts.

"Once the tractors are ready to be traded-in, they will again look to South African manufacturers for new tractors," he said.

# T'kei Opposition member slams SA

103

E. Post 29/3/82

UMTATA — In a surprise move, the Leader of the Transkei Opposition, Mr Caledon Mda, withdrew his motion of no confidence in the Transkei Government and aligned himself with Government MPs who debated an amendment attacking the South African Government.

The Government side in the National Assembly had ignored Mr Mda's no confidence motion and instead attacked South Africa for "failing to recognise the independence of Transkei".

Mr Mda said the debate on South Africa had been "on a high note" and he had decided to withdraw his motion.

The Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said it was courageous for Mr Mda to sacrifice his motion but he had done so in the interests of the Transkei nation.

The Government amendment to Mr Mda's motion laid the blame for Transkei's woes and international non-recognition on the South African attitude towards Transkei's sovereignty. — Sapa

# Smith's men busy in Kei

103  
S.P.W.  
30/3/82

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Former Rhodesian whites are playing key roles in training Transkei's police force and establishing Umtata's municipal police — in addition to producing a streamlined defence force.

Prime Minister George Matanzima declined to comment on their overall role, possibly because of a "hostile" article published in a magazine about the recruiting of former Rhodesian military and police personnel.

But his brother, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, President of Transkei, said at last week's opening of Parliament that the changing political climate in southern Africa had brought increased pressure to bear on the country's security forces.

He said Transkei had secured the services of a number of military experts whose task was to restructure the services of a number of military experts whose task was to restructure the defence force so that it could neutralise internal unrest or external aggression.

Heading the army is Major-General Ron Reid-Daly who led the renowned Selous Scouts during the Rhodesian bush war. A number of other former Rhodesians are among the "military experts" mentioned by the President.

Prime Minister George Matanzima confirmed that there were also a number of former Rhodesians training the police, but he said he did not know the precise number.

# PE's traffic cops recruitment foiled

103  
S.M.B.  
E. Post  
31/3/82

By SHELAGH BLACKMAN  
Municipal Reporter

**THE Port Elizabeth Traffic Department has vacancies for 15 traffic officers, but cannot recruit coloureds to fill them as the training centre in Cape Town has been booked by Transkei until September.**

In an interview today, Port Elizabeth's Chief Traffic Officer, Mr Andy Augustyn, said that he had been notified by the Provincial Administration that the training centre in Ottery was booked until then.

Port Elizabeth's Traffic Department does not recruit on a racial basis — but the training of officers in Cape Town is conducted on strict apartheid lines.

A spokesman for the Cape Town Traffic Department explained that there were only two schools for the specialised training of traffic officers for the whole of the Cape Province.

One was for whites in Green Point and was run by the Cape Town Municipality. The other, in Ottery, was for blacks and was run by the Divisional Council.

An official at Ottery said that the centre offered three courses each lasting 3½ months. The first was for coloureds, the second for Africans and

the third for coloureds.

It was necessary to limit intakes of trainee traffic officers as the maximum number that could be accommodated for each course was 25.

The chairman of Port Elizabeth's Works and Traffic Committee, Mr Bill Hayward, said that the training had not kept pace with the increased need for traffic officers.

He appreciated the co-operation between the Transkei traffic officials and the provincial authorities and the need for uniformity in traffic regulations, but something should have been done to prevent the present situation.

Even before Transkei's independence, their traffic officers had been trained in Cape Town.

"Transkei having booked out the centre is a puerile excuse. There has been an increase in vehicles and towns have grown necessitating an increase in traffic officers," he said.

"The centre in Cape Town has just not kept pace with the development."

Another training centre should be established in Port Elizabeth to serve the Eastern Cape.

One possibility in this regard was Emthonjeni, a multi-racial training centre for drivers in industry and commerce. He saw no reason why traffic officers could not also be trained there.

Mr Hayward, who is a member of the centre's board of governors, said it was being enlarged at a cost of R1,7 million and should be complete by the end of the year.

"There are lecture rooms and other facilities available and there is no reason why the centre cannot be used for training traffic officers," he said.

He said the Works and Traffic Committee had requested that municipal officials should take up this matter with the provincial authorities.



# Elliotdale poll set aside by court order

103 G. Post  
31/3/82

UMTATA — An order by the Transkei Supreme Court has declared the results of last year's Transkei elections for the Elliotdale constituency null and void.

The order became effective today, after a civil action was brought by Chief Mqamsholo Vulindawo of the Bomvana tribe.

Chief Vulindawo said in his affidavits he had been nominated to contest one of the seats in which two MP's were standing and that certain people, including an appointed polling officer, Mr Blyth Mtandabuzo, influenced voters in favour of his two rivals.

He also alleged that at least six polling stations closed off voting at 11am, apparently because ballot papers were finished.

This was far earlier than the prescribed closing time. He also reported interference with voting in other stations, including the Elliotdale village.

After the verdict, two MP's, Mr Vuyisile Dokolwana and Mr Popo Pakamile, forfeited their seats in the Transkei National Assembly, pending a by-election in Elliotdale. — Sapa

1/4/82 D. Aspetch (103)

# Transkei-Lesotho relations debated

UMTATA — Transkei's security and its relationship with neighbouring Lesotho came under discussion in the National Assembly here yesterday during two motions.

The Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, assured the House that even though Maseru did not recognise Umtata, the police forces of both countries were co-operating.

But the MP for Mount Fletcher, Mr S. D. Siphambo, said: "There might have been dialogue but there is infiltration."

He referred to the shooting to death of two Transkei policemen at Butterworth and an attempt on the life of Transkei's Commissioner of Police, Maj-Gen

Martin Ngceba.

Earlier Mr Siphambo moved a motion urging the Department of Foreign Affairs to consult the Lesotho Government to stop their people from letting their cattle graze illegally on Transkei's side of the border.

Chief George urged him to rethink the motion, reminding him that Transkei did not have access to the Lesotho Government because of non-recognition.

"There is dialogue between the police forces and this matter should be reported to my police," said Chief George, who is also Minister of Police.

"How do you expect us to consult with someone who does not recognise us?" he asked. Mr

Siphambo. "The police recognise each other, and if you go and report to my police, something will be done."

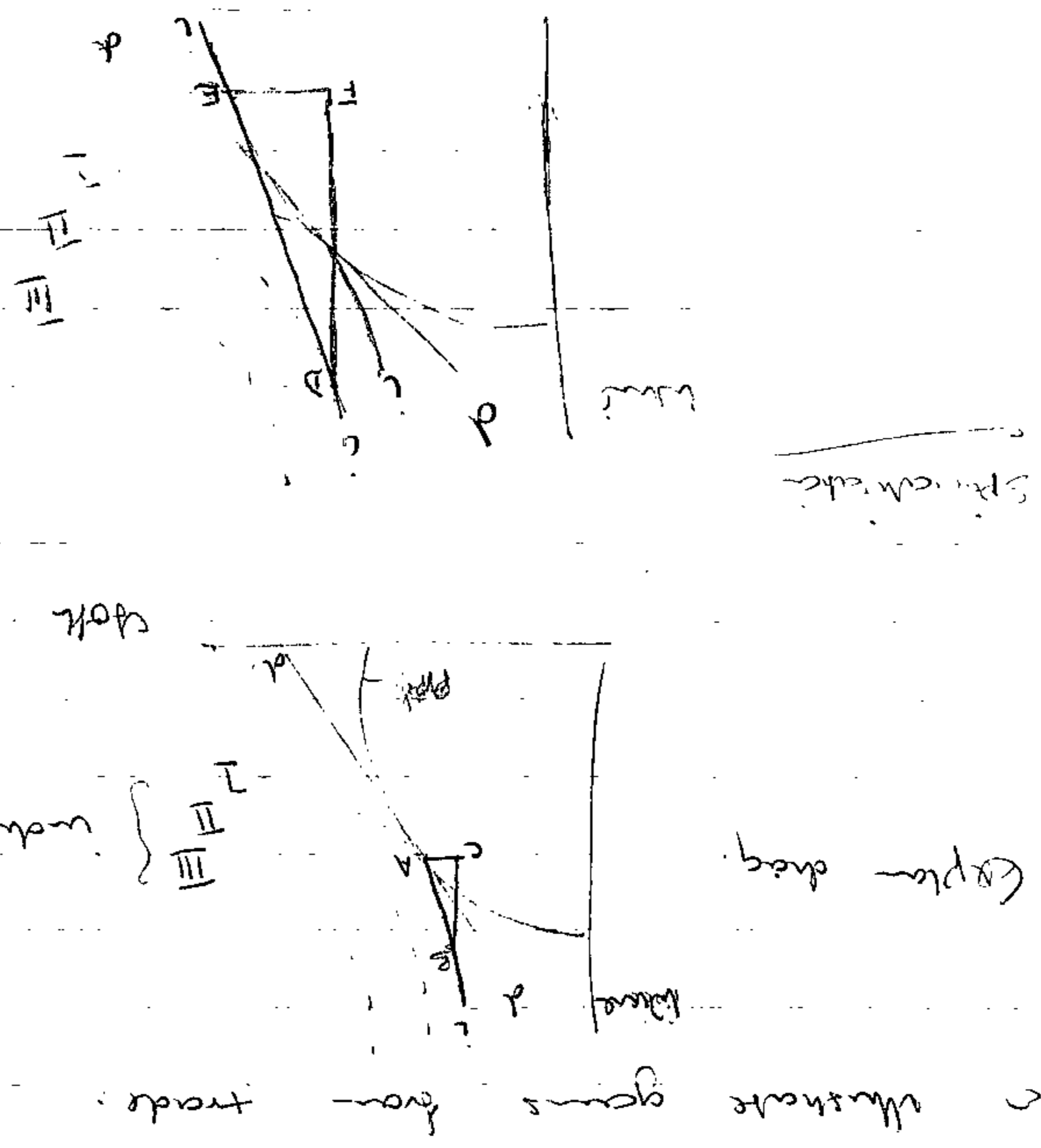
Chief George said it also had to be proved that the people of Lesotho purposely let their cattle graze on Transkei land. — DDR.

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*D. Propatch 2/4/82* *103*

# TDC director welcomes new industrial concessions

UMTATA — The managing director of the Transkei Development Corporation (TDC), Mr Sonny Tarr, yesterday welcomed the industrial concessions for Transkei and said the country was among high priority regions and no better concessions had been offered anywhere else in Southern Africa.

Mr Tarr was speaking from Johannesburg where he is attending the Rand Easter Show with the Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Mr Mtutuzeli Lujabe.

Mr Lujabe said he endorsed Mr Tarr's statement and had nothing further to add.

Mr Tarr said it was extremely pleasing that

agreement had been reached between the two governments on the incentives. The agreement had followed 18 months of negotiations and meetings between the representatives of both governments.

"The Transkei Government has set its strategy for the development of the country and top priority is being given to the creation of job opportunities and training of our Transkeian people.

"It is therefore very pleasing to note that the incentives being offered are geared for the establishment of labour intensive industry with a concession being offered of 95 per cent of the total wage bill of the indus-

trialist limited to an amount of R110 a month a worker.

"This concession is in the form of a tax free cash grant. The training concession is 125 per cent of the cost of training and will also be paid as a tax-free cash grant.

"Another major improvement is that the electricity subsidy is now based on the cost of electricity in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging area, and not East London.

"The interest subsidy is also extremely attractive in that the concession being offered is 80 per cent of the market related interest rate which will be set from time to time by responsible officials from both

governments.

"This means that should the market related interest rate increase by, say, one per cent, the rate applicable to the industrialist will only increase by two per cent.

"An added advantage of this concession is that the industrialist will be able to attract funds from the private sector and therefore release the burden on state funds.

"The same concession applies to the rental to be paid by industrialists.

"Another improvement is on the concession being offered on railway rates which are now 60 per cent as opposed to the previous 50 per cent. — DDR

# Transkei's strategy for development outlined

UMTATA — The Transkei Government had established a strategy to exploit the full development potential of the country, the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said here yesterday.

In a statement released by his office late last night, he said the strategy included as a priority, the development of the country's agricultural sector and further industrial development.

He said negotiations had taken place with South Africa's representatives during the past 18 months. Following recommendations made by representatives of both governments, a decision had been reached on the level of incentives to be offered to existing and potential industrialists in Transkei.

"I am certain that the incentives being offered will attract a large number of new investors to my country and will also enable the present industrialists to expand their operations."

Chief George said the creation of job opportunities in Transkei had always been his government's highest priority, as was training of the people.

He was pleased that the incentives offered gave priority to these two objectives.

The Prime Minister said the wage concession offered was calculated at 95 per cent of the total wage bill of any industry, limited to R110 per month per worker. This concession was in the form of a tax-free cash payment.

The training costs rebate of 125 per cent in respect of approved training schemes and centres would also be a non-taxable cash allowance.

He said the interest subsidy, in particular, was an extremely generous one in that it offered 80 per cent of the market-related interest rate, which would be determined by mutual agreement between the two

governments.

This meant that, should the market-related interest rate be established at, say 18 per cent, industrialists, would pay only 3.6 per cent interest on loans, as well as building rentals.

"There are numerous other incentives available to potential industrialists. For example, a subsidy on the cost of electricity and also a transport rebate of 60 per cent. But I have

merely highlighted the main concessions now being offered.

"The three growth points in Transkei — Butterworth, Umtata and Ezibeleni — already have the necessary infrastructure of industrial development and it is my firm conviction that the concessions now being offered by my government will attract even more industries to my country.

"There are no higher concessions being offered anywhere in Southern Africa as Transkei has been established as a priority region for industrial development," Chief George said.

The Transkei Government had taken a further positive step forward in attracting industrialists by making land ownership, in clearly demarcated industrial areas, available to them.

This meant industrialists would be able to enjoy capital growth as the value of their buildings escalated, Chief George said.

The Transkei Development Corporation, the industrial development arm of the government, was now able to sell industrialists the buildings they (the industrialists) presently occupied, thus making more money available for further development. — DDR.

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# TRANSKEI ROAD TRANSPORT CORPORATION

## FARES INCREASE AND WEEKLY

*D. Dispatch* **TICKETS** 2/4/82

Further to the Minister of Transport, Chief Ndamase's, statement as reported in the "Daily Dispatch" on Tuesday 2nd February, 1982, bus fares will be increased as from 19th April, 1982.

Chief Ndamase clearly stated that fares had not been increased for a long time in spite of large increases in the price of diesel fuel, oil, tyres and spares.

The Government has agreed to the introduction of a weekly ticket which will benefit workers living within 40 Kilometres of Umtata and Butterworth.

The Weekly Ticket will be valid only from Monday to Friday and will be cheaper than buying a ticket on the bus every day.

Weekly tickets may be bought from the following places at the times stated:

<b>UMTATA</b>	CITY RANK	FRIDAYS	12h00—20h00
		SATURDAYS	07h00—15h00
		SUNDAYS	10h00—16h00
		MONDAYS	07h00—12h00
<b>BUTTERWORTH</b>	CITY RANK	FRIDAYS	14h00—18h00
		SATURDAYS	08h00—14h00
		MONDAYS	06h00—09h00
		DEPOT	SUNDAYS

### SUBSIDIZED WEEKLY TICKETS

#### SUBSIDIZED TICKETS TO AND FROM UMTATA

- ZONE 1 — R1,30: Umtata local Border/Mdeni, Mbendweni, Ncambedlana, Norwood, UTDC, Hillmond, Prison, Police camp, hospital, Holiday Inn, Amendu, Ikwezi, Jersey farm, Umleadlela, Santa, Corana, Ngolo; Ngangelizwe.
- ZONE 2 — R3,20: Sibangweni, Ndamungela.
- ZONE 3 — R5,25: Mhlakulo, Lurasini Mdeni.
- ZONE 4 — R8,50: Tsolo Mdeni.
- ZONE 5 — R3,25: Zitatele, Sosele Mdeni.
- ZONE 6 — R6,35: Misty Mount, Libode Rank.
- ZONE 7 — R3,10: Orange Grove Rank, Tyumbu, Qokolweni Mdeni.
- ZONE 8 — R5,65: Jixini Mdeni.
- ZONE 9 — R6,55: Mqanduli Rank via Ijekela, Qokolweni.
- ZONE 10 — R3,10: Qweqwe, Maqhinebeni Mdeni.
- ZONE 11 — R4,55: Viedgesville Mdeni, Xugxwala Mdeni.
- ZONE 12 — R7,10: Mpeko, Cimela Rank.
- ZONE 13 — R2,55: Efata, Gicira, Black Spring Mdeni.
- ZONE 14 — R4,55: Ncibe, Ross Mission, Tabase Rank.
- ZONE 15 — R7,65: Kambi Forest, Kambi Rank.
- ZONE 16 — R8,50: Esikhobeni, Baziya Store Rand.
- ZONE 17 — R3,10: Link Estate, Ntshabeni Rank.
- ZONE 18 — R3,25: Ncambele, Gxididi, Qolombane Ndeni.
- ZONE 19 — R8,00: Mjika Rank.

#### SUBSIDIZED TICKETS TO AND FROM GCUWA

- ZONE 1 — R1,25: Msobomvu, Mcubakazi, Cuba, Mission School, Mission Gate, Dr Bala, Monakali, Mzantsi, Tabotshana, Zagwityi, Cegcuwana, Sikiti, Fennel, Maliza, Zikisa.
- ZONE 2 — R2,80: Ibika, Zazulwana, Bethel, Fortini, Halls Junction, Halls Shop, Mpahleni, Seven, Sokapase.
- ZONE 3 — R2,20: Mkiva, Ndabakazi, Ceru Dip, Bawa Falls, Bongela, Pamla, Booi, Vutula.
- ZONE 4 — R3,45: Shedini, Tanga.
- ZONE 5 — R4,35: Mqambeli, Kabuseli, Mazomba, Mtintsilana, Ceru Bawa, Nombembe Gate, Bawa turn-off, Cunningham turn-off, First Gate, Cunningham.
- ZONE 6 — R6,45: Mpukane, Pupuma, Nqamakwe, Chiefs Kraal, Drift Station, Nogaga, Sotashe, Blythswood.
- ZONE 7 — R5,20: Bazez, Gwayi, Nkondwana, Tutura, Zondeka, Mendu, Teko Springs, Malangeri, Koket, Nconkoyi, Debe, Wisela, Hlangana, Pali, Makwezi, Nkamba, Nonyembezi, Plantation, Huku, Qombolo turn-off.
- ZONE 8 — R6,50: Centane.
- ZONE 9 — R8,70: Pero Shop, Zanokhanyo, Qombolo Shop.

# Booi explains why tractors imported

103

UMTATA — The South African Tractor Manufacturers' Association (Satma) has been challenged to show it can offer better services — including training of black mechanics — than Austrian firms if it hopes to corner Transkei's market.

This was the response by the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Mr E. Z. Booi, to Satma's criticism of Transkei having bought 150 tractors from Austria.

The Satma chairman, Mr Bill Pascoe, had said they were angered because "overseas manufacturers were in independent states to make quick killings and did not care about lengthy service contracts."

Mr Pascoe said they had complained to the South African Government but had been told the governments of independent states could not be dictated to.

"But I can tell you Satma will have to carry the burden once the imported models start giving trouble," Mr Pascoe said.

Mr Pascoe said one of the ground rules for manufacturers was maintenance and spares and questioned who was going to do this service in Transkei and Bophuthatswana which had bought tractors from Austria.

Mr Booi said: "An intensive study of the Austrian products had been undertaken and it was found beyond reasonable doubt that the Steyr tractors were of extraordinary utility to the agricultural potential of Transkei. They are fulfilling the country's needs."

He said during the past couple of years

Transkei had ordered 950 tractors and implements from the South African manufacturers.

"These were bought with the hope they will render assistance in maintenance and servicing the tractors. But such assistance was never attained. Why? Nobody knows."

Mr Booi said the Austrian manufacturers were accepted for the following reasons:

- Transkei is a developing country and it is embarked on various projects. An example is the maize belt areas projects. To accomplish full production in these areas, tractors have got to be used to their full capacity. Maintenance and repairs are done by Austrian appointed qualified mechanics who also train our black mechanics — something which is not done in South Africa because of the Industrial Conciliation Act.

- "Austrian manufacturers, unlike other countries, like South Africa in particular, are not only interested in business propagation with the Transkeian Government but are mainly interested in the development of Transkei."

- "Enough spare parts for every tractor to last two years are always provided. The servicing is done free by Austrian mechanics and checked regularly to keep production to its full capacity."

- "Austria conducts tractor training sessions for Transkei drivers."

Mr Booi said: "Unless South African manufacturers can overwhelm these wonderful Austrian services, Transkei will stick to importing tractors." — DDR.

*D. Dispatch 3/4/82* *103*

# A matter of fact

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EAST LONDON — A typographical error occurred in a report published yesterday quoting the managing director of the Transkei Development Corporation (TDC), Mr Sonny Tarr.

In a reference to an interest subsidy being offered as one of the new decentralisation concessions, Mr Tarr was

quoted as saying this meant that, should the market related interest rate increase by one per cent, the rate applicable to the industrialist would increase by only two per cent

What Mr Tarr in fact said was that, in such a case, the rate to the industrialist would increase by only 0.2 per cent. — DDR

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*S. Post*  
**Three new  
Transkei** *6/4/82 103*  
**Ministers**

UMTATA — The Prime Minister of Transkei, Mr George Matanzima, yesterday announced the appointment of three more Cabinet Ministers, two of them non-members of the National Assembly.

The new Ministers are Mr H H T Bubu, who lost his seat last year in Lusikisiki, Mr Ramsay Madikizela, who lost in Ngqeleni, and Mr A T Jonas who regained his seat in Tsomo but was dropped from the Cabinet for health reasons.

This brings the number of Transkei Cabinet Ministers to 14. — Sapa



# dig out black spots from white corridor

to prevent the South African government from going ahead with them

This is because the land on which people are resettled is usually land which has been bought for incorporation into Ciskei but has not been ceded yet — "trust land". By the time Ciskei gets the land, it inherits along with it the people in the resettlement camps.

But with, for instance, the use of Regulation 252 against residents of Mgwali, Ciskei had been accused of expediting the removals. A Rhodes University academic Mrs Nancy Charton, says "I can't understand the South African government for wishing to destroy these settled communities, but I can understand President Lennox Sebe even less for acquiescing in the despoliation of his people."

Mrs Charton says she is not opposed to removals as such, but she is opposed to the destruction of "actively functioning communities, sticking them instead on a bare hillside with a few toilets."

She says there are three things which are totally inexplicable in the attitude of the South African government towards the removals.

"Firstly, that a government which calls itself Christian is moving into well-established Christian settlements and destroying those communities.

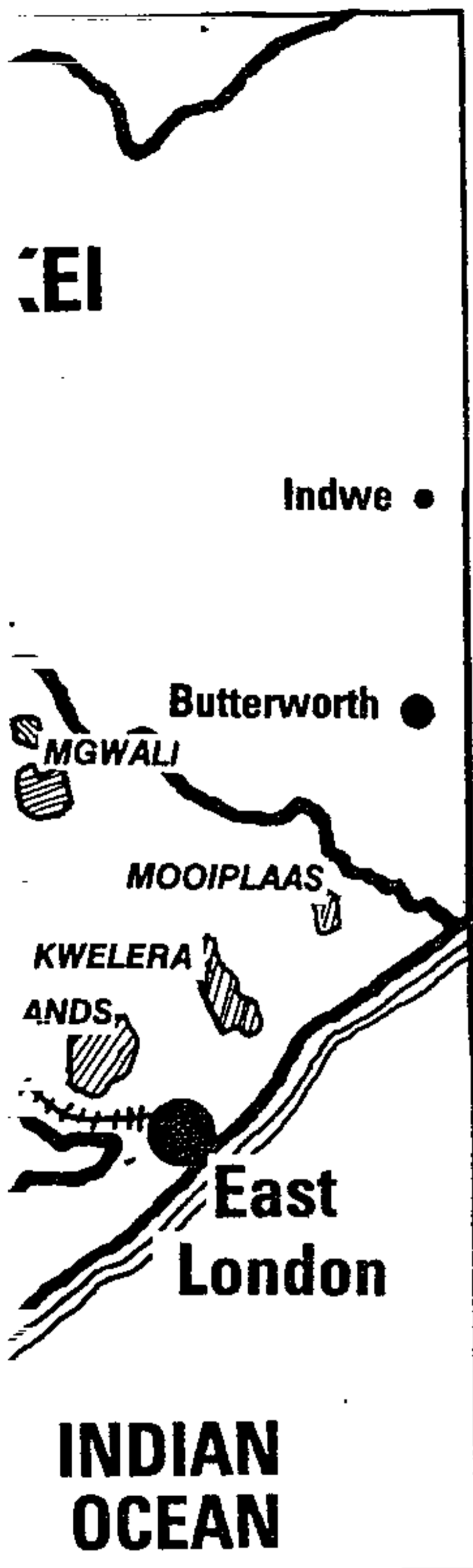
"Secondly, that a government dedicated to the preservation and resurrection of the cultural history of people is destroying an important part of Xhosa history.

"Thirdly, that a government dedicated to the free enterprise system and encouraging it in the homelands is destroying what wealth other people have managed to generate, in this case a group of fairly affluent peasants.

"It doesn't make sense."

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D. Dispatch 7/4/82



creases in income as a result of the move," says Mr Roux

"Similarly it will be simple madness to move the people at Mgwali who are at least partially self-sufficient in food production to some barren stretch of Ciskei."

In Mgwali itself opposition to the move is muted. Six men were detained under the Ciskei emergency proclamation R252 in August last year while trying to form a committee to oppose the move.

Mr Roux says many might accept the move because of the fear that the richest pickings at Frankfort would go to those who most actively support the move. Meanwhile, a planning committee composed of residents has been set up to facilitate the move, but no one knows yet when they are going or under exactly what conditions.

Further up the corridor is Goshen, 12 kilometres from Cathcart, a small mission station founded in 1858. The 1970 census figures put the population of Goshen at 645 but a more recent estimate puts the number at 1 000.

Economically, Goshen is relatively affluent. Its fields are watered by the perennial Waqu River. A dairy sells cream to the Cathcart co-operative and market gardeners peddle their produce in the town.

According to the Department of Co-operation and Development, the people of Goshen are destined to be relocated at Whit-



By Daily Dispatch staff reporter, PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK.

and Sada came into being

During the seventies, mass removals of African families from white farms took place resulting in settlements such as Glenmore and Kammaskraal. According to Mr Roux it was many of these people who, instead of moving into resettlement camps, found refuge in the black spots, thus leading to a minor population explosion in the settlements.

Also affected by the large influx of landless people were the black spots at the base of the corridor close to East London — Newlands, a historic Anglican mission station, and Kwelera and Mooiplaas, home of members of the imiDushane tribe who fall under Chief D. M. Jongilanga, Ciskei's Minister of Roads and Works.

The proximity of these settlements to East London means they have, by and large, developed into dormitory townships dependent on work in the city for their livelihood. According to the government, these people are due for resettlement in the Chalumna-Kidd's Beach area.

The Ciskei Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Ray Mali, when approached for his government's view on the pending removals, said he could not comment at this stage. Ciskei's public stance has always been that it is opposed to removals but is powerless

tlesea North along with those from Lesseyton near Queenstown. But residents say they have been told they are to move to a place near Waterdown Dam and, like the people of Mgwali, they do not know when or under what conditions.

Lesseyton is a Wesleyan mission station with a population of about 4 000, more densely packed than Goshen because of a more marked influx of "squatters".

These landless people are, as Mr Roux points out, victims of an earlier wave of resettlement. In fact there have been several distinct periods of resettlement into Ciskei since the sixties, the tail-end of which is the clearing of the black spots.

The sixties was the decade of large-scale urban removals from places such as the Western Cape and from Duncan Village in East London. During that decade, the large Ciskeian towns of Mdantsane, Dimbaza

the white corridor.

Furthermore, as Rhodes University economist Andre Roux points out, not all the farmers will be compensated with land. It has been practice to compensate those farmers with less than 17 hectares with cash. "Lacking other investment outlets, that cash is soon spent," says Mr Roux.

A case in point is the resettlement of the people from the black spots in the Humansdorp area to Elukhanyeni in Ciskei. "These people suffered enormous de-

A sentence of death has been pronounced on eight black settlements scattered in the Border corridor between Transkei and Ciskei.

These settlements or "black spots" have a total population estimated at between 40 000 and 60 000 people, maybe more. They are pockets of black-owned land engulfed by the farms and towns of the "white corridor".

The government refers to them as "badly situated" and because of that they are due to be relocated somewhere in Ciskei as part of the process of consolidation.

In 1972, when the Ciskei homeland was proclaimed, it consisted of 19 scattered pieces of land. Through the addition of adjoining land and the excision of land difficult to incorporate, Ciskei is being moulded into a single territorial unit.

Thus, for the sake of rationalising Ciskei's boundaries, the communities of Lesseyton, Mgwali, Goshen, Wartburg, Alsatia, Kwelera, Mooiplaas and Newlands are to be uprooted and moved to a more ideologically suitable location.

Little has been documented about these settlements but it is known that they are all long-established with origins that stretch back into the 19th century. Several — such as Mgwali, Wartburg and Goshen — date back to the 1857-58 period of the Xhosa cattle-killing disaster.

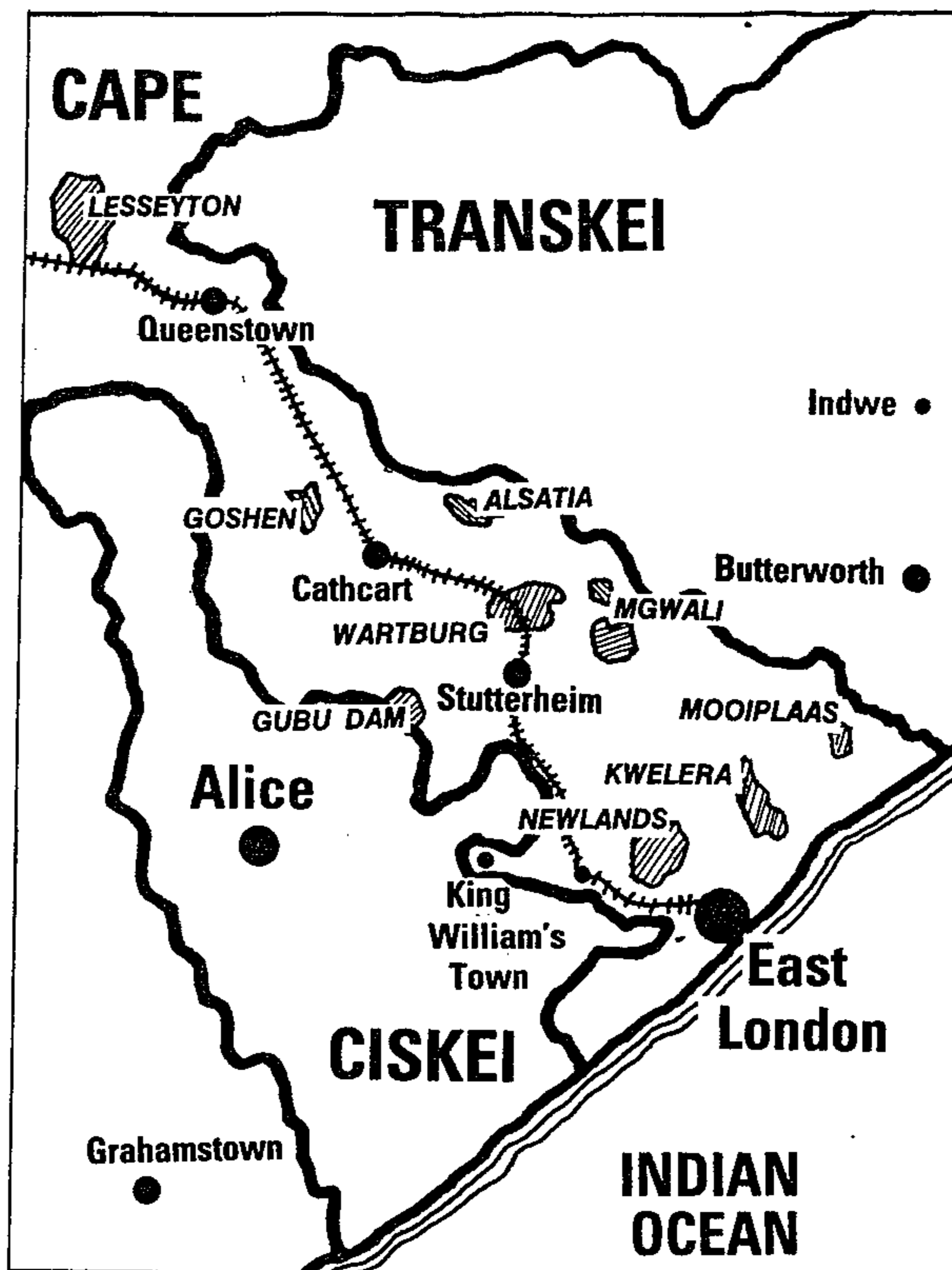
Mgwali is the best known of the mission farms. It was founded in 1857 by the Reverend Tiyo Soga, the first black Presbyterian minister in South Africa, and was for many years a leading educational centre. The first black boarding school for girls in South Africa, for example, was established there.

Well-watered by the Mgwali River, the settlement is highly fertile and visitors say they are impressed by the good order of the place and the relative affluence of its inhabitants.

At the 1970 census count the population of

# Rubbing out b

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The black spots (shaded areas) in the white corridor.

Mgwali was given as 3 672 but estimates put it around 5 000 now, an increase due largely to the influx of landless people forced off white farms during the past decade.

This development means the Mgwali community is divided between those with land rights and those termed "squatters" who would have relatively less to lose if they were moved to a resettlement camp in Ciskei.

Ever since the early seventies the people of

Mgwali have lived under the threat of removal. According to the Department of Co-operation and Development they are to be moved to the Frankfort-Braunschweig area along with the residents of two other mission farms, nearby Wartburg and Alsatia near Cathcart.

Already 3 000 sites are being prepared near Frankfort for these people. However, Frankfort, unlike Mgwali, has no river and three boreholes have been sunk without success.

Furthermore, as Rhodes University economist Andre Roux points out, not all the farmers will be compensated with land. It has been practice to compensate those farmers with less than 17 hectares with cash. "Lacking other investment outlets, that cash is soon spent," says Mr Roux.

A case in point is the resettlement of the people from the black spots in the Humansdorp area to Elukhanyeni in Ciskei. "These people suffered enormous de-

creases in income as a result of the move," says Mr Roux.

"Similarly it is a simple madness to expect the people at least self-sufficient production to a ten stretch of Ciskei."

In Mgwali opposition to the move is estimated. Six men maintained under the emergency provision R252 in a year while trying to form a committee to the move.

Mr Roux says he might accept it because of the fact that the richest people in the area, Frankfort won't support the move while, a planning committee composed of residents has been set up to facilitate the move. "No one knows exactly what will happen."

Further up the corridor is Goshen, 30 kilometres from Cathcart, a small mission founded in 1857. The 1970 census put the population of Goshen at 645 but a recent estimate number at 1 000.

Economically, Goshen is relatively affluent. Its fields are watered by perennial Waqu river. Dairy sells cream and market gardeners peddle their produce in the town.

According to the Department of Co-operation and Development, the people of Goshen are due to be relocated.

# Bugging the big buses

13/4/82  
TRANSKEI  
103  
Industrial  
Waste

**THE TRANSKEI Road Transport company in Butterworth/Transkei as recently as 1980, was forced to take drastic steps to save their fleet of 72 buses despite spiralling costs and limited finance restricting their efforts for improvement.**

Fleet managers faced with the loss of productivity and cost resulting from careless and abusive handling, unnecessary repairs, lost man and vehicle hours and accidents. They sought out a new approach to combat these problems and maximize the efficiency of their fleet.

Coupled with this, was the fact that the buses were subjected to grueling road conditions as 90% of the roads over which they operated, were gravel.

## Control

The introduction of VDO one-day speed and engine RPM Tachographs allowed immediate analysis and simultaneous recordings were required to enable comparisons to be made

between engine RPM and relative road speeds.

By correct analysis of the tachograph charts, which documented the daily movements of the vehicle, the managers were able to control the use of each vehicle. A report given by technical manager of Transkei Road Transport, Gavin Schwartz, showed that in September and October 1980, the operating cost of the fleet was 32,9c per kilometer.

In December that same year, the VDO one-day speed and engine RPM Tachographs were introduced and by November 1981, the costs had declined to a 19c per kilometer. The major savings over one year were: tyres — approximately 10%, fuel — approximately 12% and spares — 8%.

## Accidents

The accident rate was reduced to 1,5 per month and in October 1981, no accidents were reported. The vehicles were subjected to speed restrictions of 60 km/h on gravel and 80 km/hr on tar. Engine speed restrictions were also implemented. The result was, over a period of one year there was no engine overhauls and no gearbox or differential overhauls.

Green <sup>(103)</sup>  
*Industrial*  
revolution  
*Week*  
growing in  
*13/4/82*  
Transkei

TRANSKEI is on the threshold of a 'green revolution' which will provide the springboard to industrialisation says the Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, M Lujabe.

#### Rand Show

Speaking to a gathering of dignitaries at the official opening of the Transkei pavilion at the Rand Show last week, he said that the government's role would be restricted to providing opportunities for viable agriculture and as in other lesser developed countries, some capital and technology.

He called on the Republic for assistance in 'cash and kind'.

"Your capital, preferential sale price on agricultural inputs, management skills and development are highly needed in the Transkei."

#### Industry

The Minister also referred to industrial opportunities, saying that high incentives were being provided for establishing industrial enterprises in the area.

This has created a more favourable climate for investment as it compensates for many of the conceivable diseconomies in the Transkei situation.

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# Accept Transkei offer urges Card

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EAST LONDON — A city councillor and former mayor, Mr Donald Card, has offered his assistance in possible talks on closer relationships between Ciskei and Transkei.

Urging Ciskeian acceptance of Transkei's recent calls for unity Mr Card stressed, however, that "closer relationships" did not mean an amalgamation of the two territories.

Mr Card, who heads the council's industrial portfolio, was reacting to a reassurance by Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, that his government was not being "selfish" when it offered the hand of friendship to Ciskei.

"Many of us in this part of the country have been striving for peaceful, stable and happy co-existence between all people, and the gesture from Transkei should be accepted," Mr Card said in a statement.

"The reason for acceptance should be on the basis of what it means for the man in the street. What he wants is employment so he can feed his family.

"When this is reached a stable work-force would exist and fears of unrest be eliminated."

Mr Card felt there was "too much pride" involved when it came to negotiations between Ciskei and Transkei. The

main stumbling block was who should take the first step

"It is here that I have offered to be of assistance without any publicity being given to the action taken," he said.

"We realise Ciskei is a newly-formed state and it may take time before they find their feet. Only then is it possible that the yoke will pinch and bring about other thoughts — but then it may be too late.

"I beg the President of Ciskei (Chief Lennox Sebe) to put out the hand of friendship and accept the challenge, in the interest of his people and all of us in this area." — DDR

Daily Dispatch

# Dialogue over removals suggested

UMTATA — The removal of Transkeians living in Duncan Village to Mdantsane in the Ciskei may lead to talks between the two sister states.

A labour commission interim report tabled in the National Assembly yesterday called for a moratorium on the removal of Transkeians from South African cities to other independent states and for top-level talks between the governments.

A section of the wide-ranging report by the three-man commission appointed last year recommended that contact be made with the authorities of black state townships where Transkeians are living.

Mdantsane, the satellite Ciskei township about 12 km from East London, is the scheduled home of hundreds of Transkeians living in Duncan Village.

The recommendation on contact with black state authorities said: "This is an opportune moment for such steps to ensure some measure of mutual accord in future negotiations."

"We attach great significance to this diplomatic exercise."

Under the heading of suggestions for immediate consideration, the commission recommends that "some basic principle be established as a guide to

By MATTHEW MOONEYA

the procedures to be followed in such cases involving the removal of people of one state by another to a third state.

"This will give due consideration to inter state complications. Therefore, the Department of Foreign Affairs is urged to take steps to arrange top-level negotiations."

Earlier, the report said: "There is sufficient good will now to initiate neighbourly negotiations immediately. To cash in on the present tide of inter-state co-operation, the commission suggests

that a moratorium be agreed upon as an immediate step."

The report also deals with the removal of Transkeians from other towns to places in Kwazulu and Bophuthatswana.

Under the heading Duncan Village, East London, to Mdantsane, the reports states:

"Representations were made to the Transkei Labour Commission by Transkei residents in Duncan Village that they were being threatened with wholesale removal to Mdantsane in Ciskei and that some had already been moved, voluntarily and involuntarily."

"These are predominantly Transkeians who qualify for permanent residence in the prescribed area under the existing law or those who are legally registered to work and to remain in East London."

# T'kei <sup>(103)</sup> call to <sup>(103)</sup> unite <sup>z. post</sup> states <sup>76/4/82</sup>

UMTATA — Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, yesterday renewed his country's call for amalgamation with Ciskei.

In a statement released in Umtata, Chief Matanzima said when Transkei offered friendship terms to Ciskei and appealed for the amalgamation of the two states, she did not do so for selfish reasons.

The people of both territories saw amalgamation as the logical and sensible thing to do and they were inspired by a philosophy that went beyond the creed of ethnicity, he said.

"It is regrettable that at a time when we should focus on the ultimate objective of a united non-racial South Africa based on majority rule, Ciskei leaders should accredit the balkanisation of South Africa and wish to retain their separate status." — Sapa

103 O - Dispatch 17/4/82

# Umtata pupils have drink problem

UMTATA — Startling research has revealed an alarmingly high rate of drinking among high school pupils here.

A paper delivered by an Umtata-based clinical psychologist at the biennial conference of the Transkei and Ciskei Research Society here at the weekend highlighted the problem and called for action.

Miss Popana Msengi, of the Umtata General Hospital, based her paper on her preliminary findings into research into drinking habits of senior secondary school pupils in the Umtata district.

Eight schools were surveyed and 1 500 boys and girls interviewed.

Some of her findings were:

- Some students had started drinking in Std 7 and the most critical period of their drinking experience was between the ages of 15 and 19.
- There was a marked shift from drinking tradi-

tional Xhosa beer. Forty per cent drank wine while the rest took brandy and whisky.

- The majority belonged to the Methodist, Anglican and Catholic churches.
- When not drinking, none had other hobbies or did household chores but preferred discos, parties and cinemas.

## By MATTHEW MOONIEYA

- Non-drinking pupils were ridiculed and regarded as stupid, old-fashioned sell-outs, sissies or goody-goodies.

Miss Msengi found that Zingisa High School for boys had the highest number of drinkers with St John's College, Ngangelizwe High and Dalindyebo High taking the next three places.

Asked where they got the money to buy liquor, the majority (61 per cent) said they used pocket

money received from their parents.

Others said it was money received from friends, stolen or, in the case of girls, from boyfriends.

What Miss Msengi also found surprising was that the students were not drinking out of childish mischief, as was often the case in the past, because they claimed liquor provided a cure for frustration, loneliness and worry.

Others said they drank to please friends or to get courage to face their tasks or problems. Others, mostly girls, said they merely wanted to be naughty.

Miss Msengi said she had been prompted to do the survey because of concern over the high rate of drinking among civil servants and university students in Transkei.

She felt the findings posed a challenge to those in authority since drinking generally affected scholastic performance.

A top-level decision had to be made on ways and means of fighting alcoholism to save the nation, she said. — DDR.



rafts will take place at Stephens.

# Unauthorized T'kei spending topped R3m

(103) S. Post 20/4/82

UMTATA — More than R3 million spent in Transkei's 1980-81 financial year was unauthorised, the auditor-general's report tabled in the National Assembly in Umtata revealed yesterday.

The Minister of Finance, Mr Sidney Quaba, said this was because of underestimation of expenditure and the unforeseen escalation of prices.

The votes affected were Agriculture and Forestry — R1 697 873; Defence — R93 105; Foreign Affairs and Information — R14 122; Health — R989 796; Police — R316 966; Posts and Telecommunications — R2 386; Public Service Commission — R894; Works and Energy — R803.

An amount of R3 617 159 was used to purchase school books. This was done without tender board permission.

The Department of Finance paid R316 000 to the Transkei Airways Corporation and the amount was charged to its expense account but it was not provided for in the estimates approved by Parliament, according to the report.

The Departments of the Prime Minister and Transport did not get Treasury approval to spend R7 696 — the cost of transporting school children in Government vehicles — which was charged to the Prime Minister's vote.

A summary of Transkei's revenue fund showed a credit balance of R10 177 195 in April 1980 and a surplus of R39 508 872 at the end of that financial year (1980/81) — a total surplus of R49 686 068.

The report showed that Transkei's debts during the 1980-81 financial year jumped by R33,75 million, bringing the total debt at March 1981 to more than R161 million.

Loans raised during the year totalled R48 651 616 and the Treasury paid debts totalling R14,9 million. — Sapa

**Surprise Alarm**  
**in loaf leads to**

Interviewed today. Prof

Pienaar said: "Dr Treurnicht is a man who thinks in certain principles, and this is important in today's pragmatic world."

The moderator of the NG Kerk in the Eastern Cape, Dominee T Du Plessis Moolman, opened last night's meeting with a Bible reading and prayer. He said today that he was not a member of the CP.

"I was officiating at the occasion, as I have done for other parties," Ds Moolman said.

● See Page 3

## Weather

FORECAST until 6pm tomorrow

**COASTAL BELT FROM PLETTENBERG BAY TO PORT ALFRED:** Fine and mild, becoming partly cloudy from the west later tomorrow. Wind moderate westerly to south-westerly.

**PORT ALFRED TO PORT EDWARD:** Fine and mild, but warm in the north. Wind moderate westerly to south-westerly.

**CAPE MIDLANDS AND TRANSKEI:** Fine and mild, but cold in the early morning

**THE WORLD**

	Min C	Max C	Weather
Amsterdam	11	17	sunny
Athens	15	23	clear
Berlin	2	10	cloudy
Brussels	3	15	clear
Buenos Aires	15	20	cloudy
Chicago	1	17	rain
Copenhagen	4	11	clear
Dublin	4	13	clear
Frankfurt	3	14	clear
Geneva	2	17	sunny
Helsinki	-1	6	clear
Hong Kong	19	23	cloudy
Jerusalem	10	21	cloudy
Lisbon	9	17	rain
London	4	15	clear
Los Angeles	11	24	clear
Madrid	9	10	cloudy
Miami	24	28	clear
Montreal	3	4	cloudy
Moscow	1	7	clear
New Delhi	19	30	clear
New York	11	19	clear
Paris	6	16	sunny
Rio de Janeiro	17	28	clear
Rome	6	19	clear
San Francisco	11	20	clear
Stockholm	4	9	cloudy

## Early shares

JOHANNESBURG — Gold shares opened sharply lower with the bullion price, heavyweights losing up to 200c, as in President Brand at 3 400c, dealers said.

Other sectors eased in sympathy with Anglos in mining financials shedding 10c at 1 170c and De Beers in diamonds 3c at 515c, but trading was slow in the first half hour.

Rand Mines group gold producers were untraded after quarterlies.

Industrials, however, were basically steady. — Sapa

Entry is for you wish, but hand-drawn for the numbers. Entries the numbers. Handwritten The date Entries Post, 19 also be nearest Elizabeth and at Greenacres. East London Terminus entries will be Entries can be and Despatch until 11am on



Jack

Evening

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103 (103) Industrial Week 20/4/82

# More bait from the Transkei

SEVERAL Transkei industrialists want to expand their existing industries following SA government's massive decentralisation incentives to create economic growth in national states, writes Hugh Poulter.

Sonny Tarr, MD of the Transkei Development Corporation says he is certain the Corporation will now be able to create more job opportunities and speed up training programmes.

"We are pleased that the Transkei is in the highest priority development region. Added to this is the extra bonus that industrialists may now purchase land and own buildings in indus-

trial areas," says Tarr.

"The Transkei government has established a clear strategy for the development of the country with priority given to agriculture and industrial development," says Tarr.

He summarised the advantages of some of the new incentives: Wages will be in the form of a tax-free cash grant of 95% of the total wage bill limited to R110 per month per worker.

The training grant is 125% of the cost of training also paid as a tax-free cash grant.

Railage rebates have been increased to 60% compared to 50% previously.

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*103*  
*D. Dispatch*  
**Cholera**  
*20/4/82*  
**death in**  
**Umtata** *103*

UMTATA — Cholera has claimed a life in Transkei's capital — the fourth such death in the country.

The Deputy Secretary of Health, Dr R. F. Ingle, confirmed yesterday that a blind woman, Ms Miriam Rosho, 70, of Ngangelizwe township near here had died of cholera at the Umtata Hospital.

Ms Rosho lived in one of the densely populated sections of the township.

The municipality's chief health inspector, Mr Victor Mtshizana, said his department had swung into action. Toilets, houses and yards were sprayed with disinfectants. The whole area was being kept under observation. — DDR.

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*2) enquiries - manufacturing*  
*3) Dea. local*  
*4) ... rep ...*  
*5) Periods of cases - 2004*  
*6) ...*

*T*

Xaba: (103)  
22/4/82.  
no union  
with (115)  
D. Disputes  
Transkei

ZWELITSHA — Amalgamation with Transkei has been rejected vehemently by Ciskei's Vice-President, the Rev W. M. Xaba.

Mr Xaba said yesterday that Ciskei would never amalgamate.

Reacting to an offer by a former mayor of East London, Mr Donald Card, to assist in possible talks on closer relations between Ciskei and Transkei, Mr Xaba said: "Mr Card was born in Transkei.

"He must go home and not become involved in affairs that are far from him. He is an expoliceman and through him many of our people went to Robben Island. Has he changed now?"

Mr Xaba said the removal of Transkeians living in Duncan Village to Mdantsane in Ciskei would not lead to talks.

"I see no reason for talks. The majority of Transkeians who were moved to Mdantsane are living there very happily." — DDR.

103

# Chief Buthelezi denies *Mercury* citizenship was forced *23/4/82*

African Affairs  
Correspondent

ULUNDI—The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Gatsha Buthelezi, has denied that the KwaZulu Government had compelled Transkeians working in Durban and its surrounding areas to take Zulu citizenship.

Replying to such an allegation made in the Transkei National Assembly this week by the member for Umzimkulu, Mr W T Nomvalo, the Chief Minister said thousands of squatters living in the squatter areas around Durban were seeking 'po-

litical refuge' from starvation in Transkei

"They are black people and therefore our brothers and sisters and we share whatever facilities are available to us with them. Is that a sin?" he asked

The Chief Minister said thousands of Transkeians were in KwaZulu schools and hospitals and were also employees of the KwaZulu Government. The KwaZulu authorities did not discriminate against them.

Chief Buthelezi denied that Transkeians living in KwaZulu had been forced to join Inkatha, as claimed by Mr Nomvalo.

Membership of the organisation was voluntary, he maintained, and not even civil servants were forced to join.

# Corridor will stay white

Botha

assures

CAPE TOWN — The Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, has stressed that the Border corridor between Ciskei and Transkei will remain white-owned.

He has also committed the government to buying out the eight black spots in the corridor.

And the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koorhof, said yesterday that black residential areas in the Eastern Cape would receive priority action by the government.

The Prime Minister said in a letter to the MP for Queenstown, Mr Thys Louw, that the Commission for Co-operation had decided in 1972 that the black spots and the badly situated black areas in the corridor

would not be included in Ciskei and they would have to be made white. This matter had been discussed with the Ciskei Government before independence and none of the black spots had been included within its borders.

The fact that the black spots and badly situated areas were not incorporated within the boundaries of the Ciskei was "a clear indication of the government's assurance and undertaking to make these black areas white," Mr Botha said.

The Department of Co-operation and Development was at present busy planning compensatory ground and resettlement areas for the residents of Alsatia, Warburg and Mgwali.

As long as no further stumbling blocks develop and as soon as all the housing facilities, services and infrastruc-

## Black spots to go, big money to be spent

From BARRY STREEK

ture have been provided, a start will be made with the physical resettlement," Mr Botha said.

In his letter, the Prime Minister said there were eight black spots and badly situated areas in the region.

They were Goshen with 1 200 people, Mgwali with 4 700 people, Warburg with 3 400 people, Mompotiats with

12 600, Kwelera with 4 900 people, Newlands with 6 900 people, Leseyton with 4 500 people and Alsatia with 200 people.

This means that, according to official estimates, 36 400 people will have to be moved.

Speaking during the debate on his vote in Parliament, Dr Koorhof said the black residential areas in the Eastern Cape would receive priority attention by the government in the future.

"I can't make any commitments but there will be announcements soon. "We will give the Eastern Cape everything we have got to give it the necessary viability," Dr Koorhof said.

His announcement was welcomed by the Progressive Federal Party MP for Albany, Mr Errol Moorcroft, who told the minister everyone in the area would welcome his intention to do something about conditions there.

Explaining his reason for approaching the Prime Minister for a clarification of government policy, Mr Louw said constituents had told him leaders in Transkei and Ciskei had made public speeches claiming more land.

"These claims are widely publicised in the press and no one seems to contradict them. "It leaves the impression that some day in the future the corridor might turn grey or black. "Personally I see a fantastic future, economically and industrially for this area, especially in view of the announced decentralisation plans of the government. "I think there is great potential in co-operation projects to the benefit of both the black and white communities. "Investors, however, especially those from outside the area, who are not well acquainted with local circumstances, have expressed concern as to whether the boundaries would not eventually be shifted. Naturally this would jeopardise the inflow of the capital required," Mr Louw said.

speaking during the debate on his vote in Parliament, Dr Koorhof said the black residential areas in the Eastern Cape would receive priority attention by the government in the future.

# Border corridor to stay white

CAPC 11/11 23/4/82 (103)

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY  
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"We will give the Eastern Cape everything we have got to give it the necessary viability," Dr Koornhof said.

His announcement was immediately welcomed by the Progressive Federal Party MP for Albany, Mr Errol Moorcroft.

D. Dispatch 24/4/82 103  
**R2m factories**

UMTATA — A Republic of China firm is to start assembling electronic components in two factories here at the end of next month.

An 11-man delegation signed the contract to establish the factories with the Transkei Development Corporation (TCD) on Thursday after long research into the viability of the market in Transkei.

According to the leader of the delegation, Mr David T. H. Yang, it will

be the first time that Formosa Signal Industrial Corporation, whose head offices are in Taipei, establishes a factory in Africa. He said the components would initially be for local consumption and, later, would be exported to other African countries.

Mr Nic van Rensburg, of the TCD, said the R2-million venture would create about 270 jobs for Transkeians who would also receive training in a sophisticated field. —  
DDR.

The Federation was formed in 1980 when the Durban and Empangeni branches of Black Allied Workers Union broke away.

Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Telephone \_\_\_\_\_  
Officials: Mr. M. Oliphant  
Area of Operation: Natal  
Founded: 1980  
Registration: No  
Recognition: \_\_\_\_\_  
Sasko - Eshowe Bakery

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF WORKERS



The MAN bus presently undergoing extensively built-in re

1977 103 S. Tins  
25/4/80

# Dorbus factory expansion will double output

AN EXPANSION programme being undertaken at Dorbus' factory in Butterworth, Transkei, will more than double bus body output from this plant when it is completed.

Dorbus, part of the Bus and Vehicle Body Division of Dordyl Automotive Products, together with the Transkei Development Corporation, will spend R1-million on extensions to the Butterworth facility, increasing production capacity from the present 14 buses a month, to 35 bodies.

This expansion programme will affect all of Dorbus' facilities, and will include additional equipment for and the streamlining of production lines, pre-treatment facilities, two additional spray booths, extensions to the fibre glass shop, larger stores, an enlarged administrative block and staff facilities.

The present staff compli-

ment of 180 will be increased to 300 as will the company's in-house training facilities.

Dorbus produces mainly country type bus bodies and among its main customers are the Corporation for Economic Development, the Transkei Development Corporation, and Busaf's retail sales organisation, Buscraft.

Production of Busaf's "B" type country bus body has already commenced at Dorbus. Its body repair and refurbishing services are also in great demand.

With only 10 white staff members, Dorbus is actively training the local populace, and Transkeians hold supervisory and many middle-management positions within the company.

The present expansion programme is scheduled for completion in June this year, while full production is expected to be attained in 18 months.

103

D. Dispatch 28/4/82

# Protect Minister slams poor demand pay inequality

UMTATA — The low-income group should be protected in Transkei as they were in South Africa, Umtata MP, Mr Mike Mazwana, said yesterday during a motion on equal pay.

He cited the following ways in which low-income groups were protected in South Africa:

● Whites were protected by government acts of law, even against competition from other races, especially blacks.

● The wage boards, which gave wage determinations and used labour inspectors to ensure that these were carried out.

● The press was a watchdog to any injustice shown these people: the Sunday Times and the Daily Dispatch never failed to dig into any ill-treatment of these people.

● South Africa had social workers who did their work well for their white brethren.

"We are hoping our new Department of Social Welfare, Sport and Cultural Activities will copy the SA standards," Mr Mazwana said.

"Things cannot be allowed to go on like this lest there are eruptions as happened in the history of the Industrial Revolution, church reformations and the Renaissance."

Mr Mazwana said Transkei should have its own watchdogs. — DDR.

UMTATA — The days of white exploitation in Transkei were over Mr Tamsanqa Komsana, MP for Engcobo, said when he introduced his motion on pay in the National Assembly yesterday.

Mr Komsana proposed that the government consider the advisability of persuading the members of the private sector to pay their workers equal pay for equal work and that employees do not regard the minimum scale as the maximum laid down by the wage determination board.

But he also warned of exploitation of blacks by blacks.

Mr Komsana referred to pay discrimination in Engcobo where he said a black manager earned R800 a month and a white earned much more for the same job.

"Why is it that people who perform the same job are not paid the same?" he asked and said the House should demonstrate against such inequalities.

He was grateful for the Prime Minister's idea of exploiting the country's agricultural potential as only whites benefited from industry.

Mr Komsana also said the practice of calling whites "boss" should be ditched and that the white should be called by his rightful name.

Backing the motion, Mr R. Matutu of Butterworth, called for a commission of inquiry into the low wages and asked that a report be tabled at the next sitting of the National Assembly.

He also called for a permanent inspectorate of labour to be established at Butterworth "to combat the chicanery."

Mr Matutu told of an office in Butterworth which was guilty of fraud by having two wage registers — one where the pay was R48 a month and the other where the pay was R60 a month.

"The inspectors are shown the R60 book. I reported the matter which was investigated and proved to be true but no legal action has been taken."

They run away from Zimbabwe to come and ill-treat our people here. They have been influenced by the SA whites to undermine our intelligence," Mr Matutu said.

He named firms such as Tramates and Tanda Milling where people were not being treated fairly.

Mr V. Mantshule lashed the Wage Board and the Transkei Development Corporation.

He said the Wage Board had been established to look after the interests of the workers but they were not doing their job efficiently.

"We are not happy with this dereliction of duty by people in government employ who do not carry out their duties."

Mr Mantshule said the primary aim of the TDC was to improve the lot of Transkeians but it would appear that they did not encourage high salaries.

He said at a restaurant in Umtata, a lunch cost not less than R2 but the

employees were paid less than R60 a month.

I lay the blame on the TDC who have influenced employers to pay low wages," he said and implored the minister to see that the culprits were reprimanded.

Chief N. Sigcau, of Lusikisiki, urged a review of wages so that people could meet the escalating costs.

He also accused some firms of victimising workers who liaised for the work force and said this had happened at Magwa Tea Corporation where liaison committee members were fired for speaking up.

He called for the department to be provided with more inspectors and better transport so that they could carry out their work efficiently.

"We cannot accuse South Africa of paying low wages and not providing proper accommodation when we don't either," he said, and referred to the Wild Coast casino and said people working there had to live in the hinterland and suffer high travelling costs.

The Minister of Interior, Chief D. D. P. Ndamase, said he did not want to say much at the moment as he had just taken over the department and had been told of some of the problems like transport.

But he was pleased that he had been informed of the situation at Butterworth and the department was prepared to look into the grievances and to have an in-depth investigation. — DDR.

	Year
Membership	

*D. Dispatch 103*  
**Kei River  
 hotel plan?**

UMTATA — The Trans-kei State President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, hinted at the establishment of a hotel complex at the Kei River Mouth when he opened the casino and hotel at Mzamba on the Wild Coast yesterday.

President Matanzima said it had been suggested that a third hotel be established at Kei Mouth in the south to provide similar amenities for the western Transkei and Eastern Cape.

Registration: Yes

Founded:

Area of Operation: Kimberley

Officials: Secretary: A. Adams

8301

Kimberley

Address: 11 Carl Street

Telephone:

Year	Membership			Total
	African	Asian and Coloured	White	
1970	..	..	..	..
1971	..	..	..	..
1972	..	..	..	..
1973	..	272	..	272
1974	..	..	..	..
1975	..	280	..	280
1976	..	280	..	280
1977	..	280	..	280
1978	..	280	..	280
1979	..	350	..	350
1980	..	350	..	350

27/4/82

# Ban on SACC unresolved

D. Disputch

(103)

1970 - Affiliate:  
1981 - Cape Town

UMTATA — The difficulties caused by the ban on the South African Council of Churches (SACC) remained unresolved, the chairman of Transkei Council of Churches (TCC), the Rev S. Ngcobo, said in his annual report here yesterday.

Earlier in his report, Mr Ngcobo said there was an erroneous belief that the TCC was banned and because of this people shied away from support of the Transkei council

"The council may be stigmatised for a political pressure group whose concern is to create chaos and disquiet. Such an allegation can only come from men and women of shallow and superficial minds, people who refuse to accept the injunctions and challenges of the gospel.

"The council is Christian through and through and it is motivated and actuated by the imperatives and demands of the gospel. In its work and witness, the council seeks to express obedience to Christ who demands to be absolutely obeyed.

"Approaches to have the ban lifted have not yielded the desired results," he said.

Questioned from the floor about the approaches, Mr Ngcobo said endless approaches had been made to ministers and detailed memoranda submitted.

"Our last resolve was to see the Prime Minister. A meeting was arranged but when we arrived at the Prime Minister's office, we were told he had gone to a meeting with the State President.

"We've done everything to have the ban lifted and the matter is now in the hands of the heads of the churches to have a go at it.

"I don't know how far they've got," he said.

"When Peter said we must obey God rather than man, he was not just being stubborn, he was clearly indicating that obedience to Christ is absolute, there is no question of choosing between man and God." — DDR.

port

(011) 838 5861

Industrial Council  
Registration: Y  
Founded:  
Area of Operation:  
Officials: Secret  
2001  
JOHANN  
88 And  
206 Tr: Address:

Year	Membership		
	African	Asian and Coloured	White
1980			222
1979			222
1978			320
1977		320	320
1976		369	369
1975		405	405
1974		324	423
1973		451	451
1972			300
1971			300
1970			..
	Total		

TRANSPORT WORKERS UNION (COLOURED AND ASIAN)



# Matanzima: our aim is 3 meals a day

103

D. Dispatch  
27/4/82

1980

UMTATA — Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, yesterday slammed Ciskei's policy of "one meal a day" and likened it to the policy of the oppressors.

Chief Matanzima was speaking in the National Assembly during the debate of a motion tabled by Paramount chief Tutor Ndamase. The motion praised the Prime Minister for his efforts to promote agricultural de-

velopment in the country.

Chief Matanzima said it was a pity that "our brothers" in the Ciskei had been fed with a policy which echoed the policy of the oppressors. That policy had been praised by some people in SA and was even echoed in on television recently.

"Dr Sebe's policy is 'one meal a day.' This has always been the policy of the white peo-

ple in South Africa and this is the reason for unequal pay for equal work in that country," Chief Matanzima said.

He asked why black people should opt for one meal a day when all civilised people have three meals each day.

The agricultural development in Transkei would provide its citizens with three meals a day and that was the government's goal. — DDR.

Registration: Yes

Founded:

Area of Operation: Johannesburg

Officials: Secretary: S.F. van der Berg

Address: P.O. Box 31555 Braamfontein 2017

Telephone: (011) 724 8415

Year	African	Asian	Coloured	White	Total
1980				5 800	5 800
1979				5 751	5 751
1978				5 856	5 856
1977				5 703	5 703
1976				5 770	5 770
1975				5 939	5 939
1974				6 408	6 408
1973				6 019	6 019
1972				..	..
1971				..	..
1970				..	..

# Xaba's criticism questioned

D. Dispatch 78/4/82

EAST LONDON — A former mayor of East London, Mr Donald Card, reacted strongly yesterday to criticism levelled against him by the Vice-President of Ciskei, the Rev W. M. Xaba.

blacks to Robben Island  
Yesterday Mr Card said he found it difficult to understand why he should get the insults when the problem at issue was between Ciskei and Transkei.

Mr Card asked where Mr Xaba stood.  
"He claims to have been one of the founder members of the ANC, which, according to my information, was formed in 1912, a little before Mr Xaba's time."

getting together because they were one ethnic group, but they were being kept apart by leadership disagreements

Earlier, when Mr Card had offered to act as mediator in order to bring about closer ties between Ciskei and Transkei, Mr Xaba said that Mr Card, who was born in Transkei, should go back home and not become involved in affairs that were far removed from him.

On Mr Xaba's claim that he had sent people to Robben Island, Mr Card said: "Surely it is clear that I stand for peace and harmony for all the people of South Africa so that our children can appreciate this wonderful country of ours."

Mr Card said he was saying this because Mr Xaba often referred to him as "ntanga yam" (Xhosa for "my equal in age").

"I notice that Mr Xaba has gone to Italy to establish ways and means of co-operation between Africa, Caribbean and Pacific countries.

Mr Xaba had also said that Mr Card, a former member of the security police, had sent many

He said he rejected violence as a means of solving differences and was prepared to fight against it as he had done in the past.

"If Mr Xaba accepted the Freedom Charter at that time, how could he accept independence on the basis of apartheid?" Mr Card added.

"What a laugh! He can't even co-operate with his very own people here," Mr Card said

He added that Mr Xaba should have saved the money for the trip and attended the opening of the Ciskei National Assembly instead, so as to discuss local co-operation. —DDR

## Matotie defends a friend



MR MATOTIE

EAST LONDON — A former Transkei MP, Mr J. Matotie, of Duncan Village, never forgets an old friend.

And he believes memories die harder if the friend did something he considered to have saved his life.

He recalled yesterday how his home was petrol-bombed in 1962 and how shots were fired at him a few months later.

The man who saved him by bringing the culprits to book was a former Mayor of East London, Mr Donald Card,

who was then a member of the security police.

When the Ciskei Vice-President, the Rev. W. M. Xaba, attacked Mr Card for his former police role, Mr Matotie wrote a letter to the Editor of the Daily Dispatch in defence of Mr Card.

The memory of what Mr Card did for him still hangs in Mr Matotie's lounge in the form of framed press cuttings.

"My only sin was that I was deputy ambassador here for Chief Kaiser Matanzima and ANC elements saw fit to make

attempts on my life," Mr Matotie said. "Mr Card traced the culprits and they were convicted after they had made confessions before the trial."

Asked about Mr Matotie's comments, Mr Card laughed and said: "Surprisingly, we used to have many fights when I was chairman of the advisory board.

"Mr Matotie used to come to the meetings with newspaper cuttings and present them as facts, leading to much argument," Mr Card said. —DDR

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Membership				Year
Total	White	Asian and Coloured	African	
137				1970
137				1971
137				1972
137				1973
214		214		1974

# SA is major contributor to Transkei R48,6-m loans

29/4/82 (103) *stau*

UMTATA — A total of R48 651 000 in loans was raised by the Transkei Government during the financial year 1980/81, according to the statement of loans tabled in the National Assembly in Umtata.

The statement, introduced by the Minister of Finance, Mr Sidney Qaba, said the loans were raised from a foreign bank, public market and the Public

Debt Commissioners of South Africa for repayment between 1983 and 2000 at interest rates ranging from 7,5 to 12,75 percent a year.

A little more than R11 million was raised from the public market for financing capital projects like the giant Neora irrigation scheme in Cofimvaba, upgrading of certain national roads, improvement of urban water supply and financing of the transport division of the Transkei Development Corporation.

### SA ASSISTANCE

A total of R37 million — R25 million from the South African Public Debt commissioners and R12 million from the foreign bank — was used in providing Transkei with development aid with development aid for high priority projects and items of expenditure related to

Transkei's capital programme.

The remaining R151 216 came from the foreign bank for the financing of the construction of the Umtata hydro-electric scheme. — Sapa.

Telephone: (031) 32 4850

Registration: Yes  
 Founded: 1912  
 Area of Operation: Durban area  
 Officials: Secretary: G.K. Ver  
 4001  
 Durban  
 West Street  
 Address: 405 Cennewa House

Year	Membership			
	African	Asian	Coloured	White
1980				71
1979				146
1978				146
1977				146
1976				202
1975				264
1974				264
1973				300
1972				..
1971				..
1970				..
Total				



(103) D-Dispatch 1/5/82

# Transkei Premier's son killed

UMTATA — A son of Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, was killed in a crash here early yesterday morning.

Mr Loyiso Matanzima, 22, was killed near the Umtata Hospital when his car overturned several times after hitting some trees and coming to rest on the side of the road.

He was alone in the car at the time.

Mr Matanzima, third born of the Prime Minister's four sons, enrolled

at the University of Transkei this year for a BA degree after having worked as a car salesman.

No funeral arrangements have been made yet and yesterday the whole family left Umtata for the Prime Minister's home at Mtshanyane.

The National Assembly adjourned early yesterday after the Minister of Welfare, Sport and Cultural Affairs, Mr H. Mlonyeni, informed the House of the tragedy. — DDR.

Workers Union of

Prior to 1981 was I South Africa.

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Membership: 1981 - 2 300

Registration: Has applied for registration

Founded: 1981

Area of Operation: National

Officials: E. Mashinini

Telephone:

Address: P.O. Box 7135  
Johannesburg  
2000

HOTEL, LIQUOR AND CATERING TRADE WORKERS UNION

WINNIE: Wife of Nelson Mandela.

# Deported man wants to return

By SAM MABE

103

*South Africa*  
*4/5/82*  
A MAN who was deported to Transkei while living with the banned Mrs Winnie Mandela in Brandfort has applied for a court order restraining the Government from regarding him as a prohibited person in South Africa.

In papers served on the Interior Minister and the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Mr Matthews

Malefane seeks the nullification of the deportation order served on him in January this year, on the grounds that he is a South African citizen and has no ties with Transkei.

The deportation order prohibits Mr Malefane from entering and remaining in the Republic of South Africa.

Mr Malefane states that in 1980 he was detained for two weeks and released without

being charged. On his release, he was placed in the custody of Mrs Mandela, wife of the imprisoned ANC leader, Mr Nelson Mandela.

He also states that in February last year, Mrs Mandela was charged with breaking her banning orders by receiving a visitor in her house at 802 New Location, Brandfort.

At the end of the trial held in Bloemfontein, Mrs Mandela was found

not guilty and discharged after the magistrate found that Mr Malefane was not a visitor in Mrs Mandela's house, but was in fact living in the house as another member of the family.

On January 19 this year, he was arrested and taken to Bloemfontein where he was served with a deportation order which gave him six days to leave the Republic of South Africa.

The following day he was escorted by two policemen who handed him over to Transkei Government officials.

Mr Malefane is represented by Ismail Ayob and Associates.

However, Mr C... told him he would... duce him to the... and he was later... duced to a Brig... Hamman and a B... dier Knoetze.

Colonel Hoare... the coup plan was... cussed at length, as... the weaponry wh... would be required.

Later he was... moned to Pretc... where he was info... by an army officer... the Cabinet had give... approval and "we... now discuss the deta... The Colonel said... made out a list of... he required and... for the delivery to... made as soon as... ble.

Brigadier Ham... agreed and on Oct... he received a telep... call from someone... said he had a co... ment ready for him

## Telefunken TV Quiz

Read TV Topics tomorrow and win a Telefunken colour TV.

In a joint statement is-  
Commission Report.

Commission Report.  
postum on the Buthezi  
May 25 at a public sym-  
form for the first time on  
appear on the same plat-  
Gatsha Buthezi, will  
Stabbert and Chief  
and Inkatha, Dr Van Zyl  
gressive Federal Party  
THE leaders of the Pro-

### Symposium

NEWS  
briefs

strike yesterday in sup-  
port of wage demands.  
Management was not  
available for comment.  
In the meantime,  
about 1 700 workers at  
Hagge Rand's Jupiter  
plant, near Johannes-  
burg, reported for work  
yesterday after last  
week's negotiations be-  
tween the Fosatu-affili-  
ated, Metal and Allied  
Workers' Union  
(Mawu) and manage-  
ment.

ment has refused to  
meet Mawu representa-  
tives and indications are  
that the union will ask  
the community to boy-  
cott the company's  
products.  
About 500 workers  
employed by Power  
Steel in the East Rand  
went on strike after 60  
of them were re-  
trenched.  
At National Bolt, in  
Boksburg, more than  
700 workers went on  
strike after a colleague  
was dismissed. Manage-



Tutu's letter.  
The SACC has not yet  
fixed a date for hearings  
of the Schreiner Com-  
mission to begin. The  
Rev Peter Storey said  
difficulties had been ex-  
perienced in obtaining  
the services of an audi-  
tor to sit on the commis-  
sion and a date has not  
been decided upon.  
Asked if the hearings

tion to the Elff  
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tion and a date has not  
tor to sit on the commis-  
the services of an audi-  
perenced in obtaining  
difficulties had been ex-  
W Schreiner SC,  
not indicate how  
his was expected  
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Rev Peter Storey said  
mission to begin. The  
of the Schreiner Com-  
fixed a date for hearings  
The SACC has not yet  
Tutu's letter.  
as for the com-  
a top counsel,

VILL  
SACC

*South Africa*  
*4/5/82*

short-time to accommo-  
date them.  
In Parow about 500  
workers employed at  
Van Riebeeck Dairies  
went on strike yesterday  
over wage demands.  
The workers are de-  
manding R300 a month.  
At the moment, the  
starting wage is R175 a  
month.  
At Scaw in Germis-  
ton, about 3 000 work-  
ers who were dismissed  
after demanding a rise

in support of  
state of labour  
HOKO  
the rest of the  
be reinstated.  
the retrenched  
latest demand  
said that the  
most of the  
Union, rep-  
manding R300 a month.  
The workers are de-  
ment today over the  
cussions with manage-  
Scaw, is to hold dis-  
resenting the workers at  
Mawu, the union rep-  
been told to re-apply for  
of 10c an hour, have  
their jobs.

# Strike for higher wages

# MP: white towns could be strangled

UMTATA — White towns on the borders of Transkei could easily be strangled if the neighbouring Transkei towns were developed, the MP for Umzimkulu, Mr T. W. Nomvalo, said yesterday.

He was speaking on a motion by the MP for Bizana, Mrs Winnie Mabude, asking the government to open industrial growth points at Bizana, Umzimkulu, Mount Ayliff, Maluti and Ezibeleni to stop the flow of Transkei money to SA.

"If these border towns can be developed fully the strangulation of towns and places which we know are in our country but said to be in South Africa by the oppressive South African Government would be very easy.

"For instance, we cannot at the moment influence the people of Maluti not to buy in Matatiele, the people of Bizana not to go to Port Shepstone, Harding and Kokstad,

the people at Mount Ayliff not to go to Kokstad, the people of Umzimkulu not to shop in Ixopo and Kokstad, nor the people of Ezibeleni not to go to Queenstown since those border towns are not developed."

He urged Transkeians who took over businesses and the charge of municipalities not to let standards drop and attacked what he called the shameful habit of non-Transkeians who did not qualify to run businesses in these border towns, using Transkeians as fronts.

Replying to the motion, the Minister of Commerce, Trade and Industry, Mr Ramsey Madikizela, said it

would not be easy for towns within Transkei's borders to strangle white towns siphoning off the country money.

Mr Madikizela said: "Even if I wanted to oppose this motion, I could not."

His department the government and the Transkei Development Corporation (TDC) were aware of all the problems of these towns but they could not do anything because of lack of finance.

"We have tried our best to recruit investment to these areas but they do not have the infrastructure and we do not have the money to build the infrastructure.

"Investors look for buildings, houses, and

how they will get their raw material to the factories. These towns do not have an adequate water supply or a power supply which go with the demands of industry." — DDR

## Lack of training slammed

UMTATA — The Transkei Development Corporation (TDC) came under fire in the National Assembly yesterday after being accused of failing to train and promote Transkeians.

Leading the attack was Chief D. G. Gwadiso, of Ngqeleni, who said the TDC could not be proud of the fact that it could not point to one black, after so many years, who could run a factory.

"It is disgusting that we do not have an academically qualified Transkeian who could fill a post in the property division of the TDC which had to be filled by a white Rhodesian."

He said the Holiday Inns opened five years ago in Umtata, and did not even have a junior black manager.

"When the Corporation undertook to develop Transkei, we never expected oppression in disguise. We heard eloquent speeches when these projects were opened. We have heard empty promises.

"When these firms were established we were hoping Transkeians would be able to run some of these factories alone some day without the white man.

"We appreciate we need some experts in some fields — but not everywhere. We accept that when have no civil engineers but let us be given the opportunity.

He said the TDC furniture factory, Vulindela, had been established 10 years ago but there was no black in any administrative post. — DDR.

## Snow lashes Scotland

LONDON — Snow, sleet and gales lashed Scot-

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1 500 half the tion at of Fort were terday i police in the singing and re- ectures. otesting ntion of ts on

ried in vans to minun- h was room. ich re- ed out- e for a o start y the ral of Major-

General Char "disappear" scene.

Before le campus, stu General Seb they would under the Assemblies could pay R5l of guilt fines

Later the r university, P A. Lamprech statement inc university wo- pared to len- the money t fine.

Professor said: "While r ing the actio students, the is assisting in that student- some lectures ral of minimum in of the acade

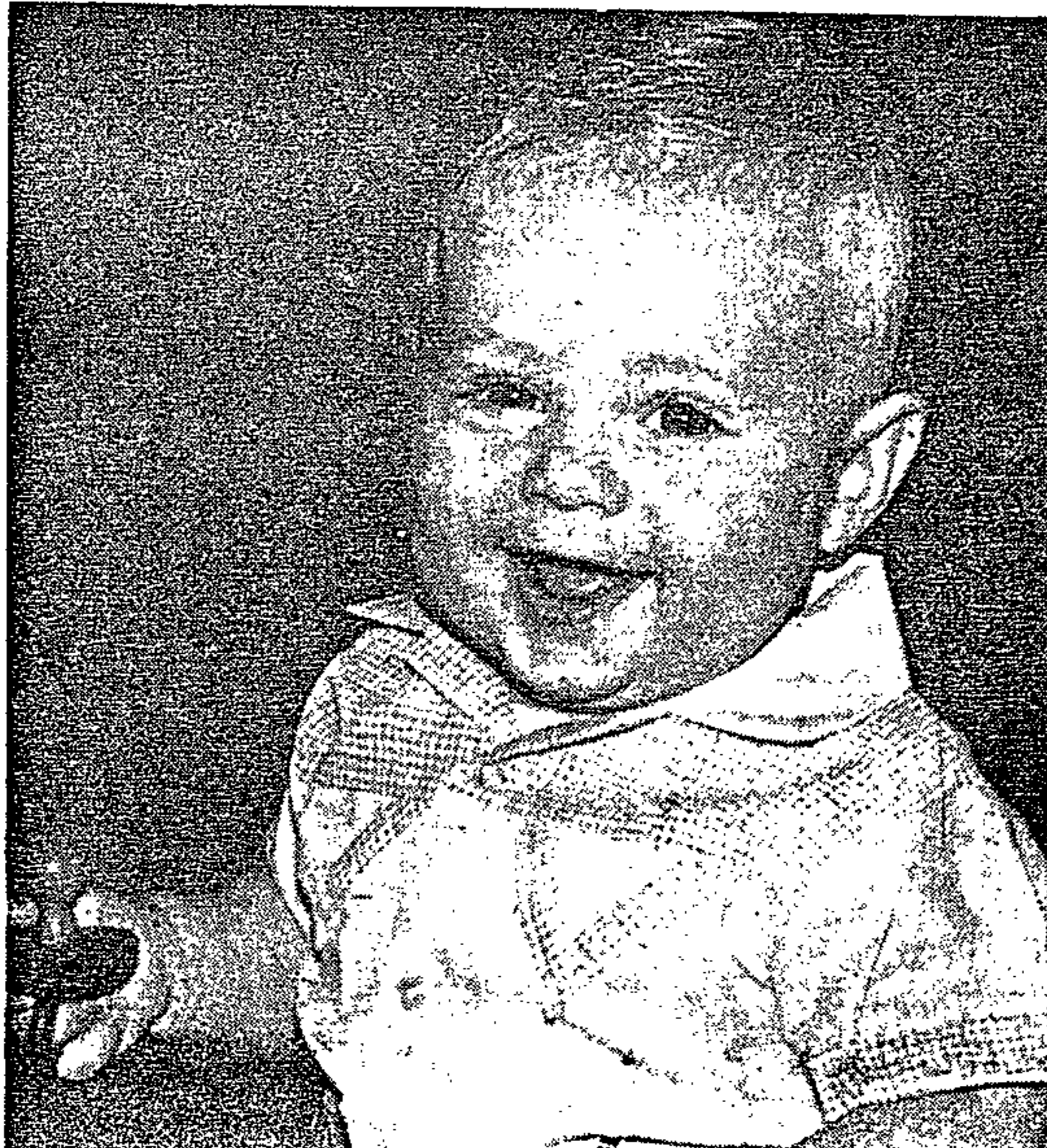
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# FANTASTIC PRIZES

TO BE WON IN THE

# 1982

# DAILY DISPATCH



\*\*\*\*\*



SA aid to  
(03) *Star*  
Transkei  
1982  
is R201-m

UMTATA — The Transkei Government has budgeted for a record R545 million for the financial year 1982/83 — an increase of R154,2 million over last year's estimated expenditure of R390,8 million.

The estimates of expenditure tabled by the Minister of Finance, Mr Sydney Qaba, during the first reading of the Appropriation Bill yesterday showed a total of R451,6 million for recurrent expenditure and R93,4 million for capital services in project aid.

Mr Qaba said he would deliver his budget speech this afternoon.

The schedule of sources of revenue showed that R232 million will come from Transkei's own sources while South Africa will give the country budgetary assistance of R201 million an increase over last year's assistance of R110 million. —

# Sebe's campus action lashed

6/5/82 (103) [initials]

with

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UMTATA — Transkei's Prime Minister criticised the Ciskei's Commander-General of State Security, Major-General Charles Sebe, yesterday for his role in the events at Fort Hare University.

Chief George Matanzima said it was "obnoxious" that General Sebe should emerge as the spokesman on offences committed within the precincts of the university.

He also challenged Ciskei's jurisdiction over Fort Hare and said it belonged to the Xhosa nation.

Chief George said: "It is the prerogative of the university to take appropriate disciplinary steps against students who infringe university regulations."

"If the report that he (General Sebe) has ordered pressmen off the campus and lecturers "to go back to their lecture rooms" is true, then the university has surrendered its autonomy.

"In telling students that they would be charged under the Riotous Assemblies Act and could pay R50 admission of guilt fines, General Sebe has played both the role of police officer and presiding officer, a gross violation of civilised norms of justice."

Chief George accused Ciskei police of a "brutal display of power" in conveying students in army trucks over a distance of 50 km from Alice to Zwelitsha when there was a court in Alice.

"General Sebe should remember that children should be treated with a measure of affection and not like hardened criminals, because, if for no other reason, they have the same colour as he has."

"He will derive little benefit, in the long term, from destroying the academic career of miserable African children."

Challenging Ciskei's jurisdiction over Fort

Hare, Chief George said: "We would like to remind the so-called Ciskeian Government that they have no locus standi in judicio as far as Fort Hare University is concerned since that university does not belong to Ciskei but to the Xhosa nation, the majority of whom are in Transkei."

"If South Africa continues to connive at the high-handedness of the so-called government of Ciskei, they will rue the day they ever gave independence to that country," Chief George said.

In Alice, a student delegation continued to shuttle back and forth between students and the office of the rector, Professor A. J. Lamprecht, after eight hours of intermittent talks to end the boycott of lecturers.

The negotiations followed defiance of the rector's order to students to return to lectures by 9 am yesterday. — DDR-DDC.

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1980/81  
Report  
Fosatu Annual

Year	Membership			
	African	Asian and Coloured	White	Total
1980				
1979				
1978				
1977		30	347	377
1976		21	201	222
1975		26	305	331
1974		28	294	322
1973		98	320	418
1972				
1971				
1970				

JEWELLERS AND GOLDSMITHS UNION

(103) 0-2-1982

# Record R595 m Transkei budget

UMTATA — Transkei's Minister of Finance, Mr S. Qaba, delivered a "bumper" R595 million budget yesterday.

The record budget, up by R116 million or 27 per cent, brought welcome news to teachers, civil servants and pensioners, and a promise of a boost in capital projects, with all the economic benefitting ripple effects that go with this.

No taxes are to be raised, except that GST will rise to five per cent soon, but this is being viewed as a minor hardship.

Economists point out that for a family earning R300 a month, of which 70 per cent is expenditure, the GST rise will mean a mere R2 a month extra expense.

The minister announced that teacher and civil servant salaries would go up "at an average increase which will ensure parity with surrounding states".

"Final details are still being worked out and these will be announced shortly," Mr Qaba said of the planned pay increases, which will be retrospective from April 1.

Pensions for the old and disabled would go up from August, he said, according to the following scale: R98 bi-monthly, with bonuses of R18 at six-monthly intervals — in May and November.

Despite the austere pruning of the South African budget, Transkei's budget has been boosted considerably with a massive injection of budgetary assistance (R201 million); project aid (R44,3 million); the country's share of the customs union (R98 million); and rand circulation (R5,2 million).

Revenue from internal sources is also up R36 million, according to Mr Qaba.

"1981/82 was distinguished by a phenomenal increase in revenue collected from our own internal sources. The improvement amounted to some R36 million" DDR.

# Transkei may act to curb shopping in SA

103  
D. Dispatcher  
8/5/82

UMTATA — Transkei may clamp down on people crossing the borders to shop in South Africa.

This emerged during the second reading of the Appropriation Bill in the National Assembly, when concern was expressed about the flow of cash out of the country.

Last year the Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Mr Mtuzeli Lujabe, estimated the outflow at more than R300 million.

During debate yesterday, the Deputy Minister of Health, Mr G. Nota, asked why the projected R131 million share of excise and custom duty for Transkei was only R98 million.

He said people should be made to declare goods at the border posts and asked for checkpoints to be considered.

The Deputy Minister of Education, Mr S. P. Kakudi, had also expressed concern and suggested people were buying goods in South Africa because of exorbitant prices in places like Umtata.

"Umtata prices are very high and you pay

through your nose," Mr Kakudi said.

Earlier Mr Nota expressed concern that not all taxes due to the government were reaching the state coffers.

He said general sales tax owed to the state was being undermined by the existence of un-

licensed traders and because some traders paid a set amount every month.

He said economists had a formula to assess the minimum income of a viable business and in this way a minimum could be set for a trader.

— DDR.

# Who hit the jackpot?

Someone made a quick R500 000 out of Holiday Inns (HI) and the Transkei Development Corporation (TDC) in exchange for gambling rights in Transkei. Who was it? "That," to paraphrase Kipling, "no one knows and (maybe) no one ever will."

HI chief executive Nigel Matthews says he doesn't know. The money was certainly paid, but HI "dealt with a crowd of lawyers."

Matthews stresses he was not in his present position at the time of the deal. Nonetheless, documents on file at the Transkei Companies Office show he was the first HI man to go onto the board of the company that changed hands with the gambling rights.

The story is an intriguing one and raises worrying questions about the problems involved in doing business in territories that were formerly part of SA and are still integrated into the SA economy. One conclusion that can be drawn is that HI was not at fault. It found itself in the position of having to purchase the rights if it wanted to proceed with major development plans.

There are two slightly differing versions of what happened. According to some sources, HI agreed to build the Umtata Holiday Inn and to rush construction so as to have it ready in time for Transkei independence in 1976. As a *quid pro quo*, it was to receive gambling rights in the territory.

Matthews says that is not the way it was. Construction of the Umtata Inn was certainly rushed to meet the independence deadline but there was no agreement on a *quid pro quo*. "What there was," says Matthews, "was some sort of understanding that we would be first in the queue for gambling rights."

In the event, he agrees, HI found it was not quite first in the queue "because this other company had a claim to rights."

### Wild Coast Inn

The other company was the Mzamba Development Company. To gain the rights, HI and the TDC bought the company for about R500 000 (Matthews agrees the figure seems right) with HI taking 46% and the TDC 54%. Mzamba then became the property holding company for the Wild Coast Holiday Inn.

The whole sequence of events is puzzling. To begin with, public money was involved through the TDC, not just Transkei funds but SA taxpayers' money through Pretoria's hefty subsidies to Transkei and support of the TDC.

Transkei then would seem to have granted rights to Mzamba which had to be bought back (through purchase of the com-

pany) in part with public funds.

Then there was the understanding that HI would be "first in the queue" for gambling rights. There could have been no prior agreement with Mzamba because the company did not exist at the time. It was only incorporated on April 19 1978.



HI's Matthews ... 'we weren't first in the queue'

There is also mystery surrounding the original ownership of Mzamba. HI could not have been very keen to deal with a company whose principals were unknown, although circumstances may have made that necessary.

However, Matthews brands as "scurrilous" suggestion that the owners of Mzamba may not have been too far removed from positions of power in Transkei. He has no objections to "entrepreneurial enterprise," he says.

Nor has anyone else with sense. If it was simply a case of someone seeing an opportunity and grabbing it with both hands there can be no objections — providing it was not someone who was in a position to influence official decisions so as ensure himself a risk-free profit.

Clearly the Transkei government had the rights in its gift and chose to grant them to a company whose shareholders consequently benefited to the extent of R500 000, seem-

ingly without having taken any risk or undertaken capital expenditure.

The granting of rights to Mzamba and their subsequent sale to HI and the TDC leaves a bad taste.

A balance between the departments be struck by raising

On the other hand if engaged in teaching at the whole community is be raised. Of course, similar institutions, its students with the don't yet exist, nor

When the University was never departed; it clai the word, and it propo anywhere". These ambd remain rooted in the standards which would of a University educat of an intellectually that it has cut itself providing student and

If the Planning and De raise standards, it sh already available to U.C.T. will be in a better po

a School. introduce Schools, wh

man of the Academic St Research Unit. (This a project for fund-rai recognized by the Uni need for improving the introduction of an off Students themselves (iv) The level of prof

of the present entry requirements that ren these students may sh the present time this an effect on the leve first products of

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will perform under changed conditions because they cannot take into account the human factor. By themselves the figures provide a very narrow base on which to raise higher entry standards.



Other

Diamond Cutters Union of South Africa  
Jewellers and Goldsmiths Union  
Optical Workers Union  
S.A. Association of Dental Mechanicians  
S.A. Diamond Workers Union

ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER

Cape Town Gas Workers Union  
Escom (Cape Western Undertaking) Salaried Staff Association  
Escom Salaried Staff Association  
Escom Workers Association  
General Workers Union  
Johannesburg Municipal Water Work Mechanics Union

CONSTRUCTION

Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers  
Amalgamated Engineering Union of South Africa  
Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers  
Black Allied Workers Union  
Blankebouwerkersvakkbond  
Building, Construction and Allied Workers Union  
Building Workers Union  
Electrical and Allied Trades Union of South Africa  
Electrical and Allied Workers Union of South Africa  
Engineering and Allied Workers Union  
Engineering Industrial Workers Union of South Africa  
General Workers Union  
Metal and Allied Workers Union  
National Union of Engineering, Industrial and Allied Workers  
Port Elizabeth Operative, Plumbers Employees Association  
S.A. Operative Masons' Society  
S.A. Woodworkers  
Steel, Engineering and Allied Workers Union  
S.A. Electrical Workers Association

WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE AND CATERING AND ACCOMMODATION SERVICES

Wholesale & Retail Trade

Black Allied Workers Union  
Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers Union  
Concession Stores and Allied Trades Assistants Union  
Domestic Workers and Salesladies Association  
Kimberley Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks Association  
National Union of Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers  
National Union of Distributive Workers  
Pretoriase Vakkbond vir die Kleinhandel Vleisbedryf  
Transvaal Retail Meat Trade Employees Union

Catering and Accommodation

Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers Union  
East London Liquor & Catering Trades Employees Union

Transkei defence  
problem defined (103)  
E. Post 15/5/83  
UMTATA - Sagging  
morale in the Transkeian  
Defence Force has forced  
the authorities to look out-  
side its borders for military  
experts, the Deputy Min-  
ister of Defence, Mr David  
Tezapi, said here.  
Mr Tezapi said when a  
Transkeian national was  
made commander of the  
force morale sagged and  
the standard of discipline  
and general knowledge of  
military matters dropped.

*D. Dispatch*  
**Frere silent  
 on allegation**  
*26/5/82*

EAST LONDON — The medical superintendent at Frere Hospital, here, Dr Rob Newbery, had no comment to make yesterday about a statement by the Transkei Minister of Health that Transkei patients sent to the hospital were transferred to Cecilia Makiwane Hospital in Ciskei.

In his policy speech in the Transkei National Assembly on Monday, Dr Charles Bikitsha had said South Africa had breached an agreement with Transkei on Transkeians sent to hospitals in South Africa.

"Transkeians hospitalised in South Africa must not be transferred to or referred to hospitals in a third state," he said.

Dr Newbery said he found it difficult to comment on the matter because as one who had just taken over as medical superintendent at Frere Hospital, he was not aware of the practice.

He promised to investigate and make a statement later.

On another statement by Dr Bikitsha that the Transkei Nursing Council had been ejected from the ambit of the South African Nursing Council's examinations board, an official of the South African Nursing Council, Mr J. Germishuys, also promised to investigate and comment when he had all the facts.

He said he had only joined the council in March and had not been

involved in the deliberations between the two councils.

Talking in general terms, he said it had to be understood Transkei was an independent state and had to handle her own affairs.

An official of the Transkei Nursing Council, Mrs N. Gqulu, said she had been involved in deliberations with the South African Nursing Council but would rather not comment on the matter as it appeared in the minister's policy speech.

"I would have to get clearance from the minister to comment on it and I know he is aware of all the facts concerning this matter," she said.

Dr Bikitsha yesterday confirmed several meetings had been held on the matter and when the Transkei Nursing Council's request that they be allowed to continue with examinations under the South African Nursing Council was turned down, an appeal was made to the Department of Health (South African) but the Transkei officials were told the South African Nursing Council was an autonomous body and could not be influenced by the Department to change its decision.

Dr Bikitsha said he was concerned the decision which had led to Transkei having its own nursing examinations might lead to non-recognition of nurses with Transkei qualifications. — DDR

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ERVICES

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Commercial, Ca  
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 National Union  
 National Union  
 Kimberley Shop  
 Domestic Worker  
 Concession Stor  
 Commercial, Cat  
 Black Allied Wc  
 Wholesale & Ret  
 WHOLESALE & RET  
 S.A. Electrical  
 Steel, Engineer  
 S.A. Woodworker  
 S.A. Operative  
 Port Elizabeth  
 National Union  
 Metal and Allied  
 General Workers  
 Engineering Ind  
 Engineering and  
 Electrical and  
 Electrical and  
 Building Workers  
 Building, Const  
 Blankenbouverkers  
 Black Allied Wor  
 Amalgamated Unio  
 Amalgamated Engi  
 Amalgamated Soci  
 CONSTRUCTION  
 Johannesburg Mun  
 General Workers  
 Escom Workers As  
 Escom Salaried  
 Escom (Cape West  
 Cape Town Gas Wo

ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER

Diamond Cutters Union of South Africa  
 Jewellers and Goldsmiths Union  
 Optical Workers Union  
 S.A. Association of Dental Mechanicians  
 S.A. Diamond Workers Union

Other

# Letlaka: civilisation rests on justice

UMTATA — A sound administration of justice was the cornerstone on which democratic governments and civilised societies rested. Transkei's Minister of Justice, Mr T. T. Letlaka, said here yesterday.

Delivering his policy speech in the National Assembly, he said the manner and standard applied in the administration of justice was the barometer by which a country's standard of development and civilisation was measured by modern international communities.

He said his department could only achieve that objective if it had trained and experienced personnel in the courts to ensure that law, as a disciplining mechanism of society, was properly applied to satisfy society's sense of justice between man and man.

Mr Letlaka said it was essential that every officer of the court be thoroughly conversant with his portion of work so as to maintain the high judicial standards to which Transkeians had grown accustomed.

"Unfortunately, my department has been experiencing an unprecedented spate of resignations from legally qualified men either leaving for more lucrative fields in the private sector or better paying positions in some of

South Africa's homeland governments."

He said that although last year's revision of salary scales for civil servants appeared to have arrested the flow, mass resignations had created considerable problems in the functioning of the courts.

Most of those who had resigned were senior officials from the magisterial ranks and only a few suitably qualified and experienced officials had been left to fill the vacancies.

The department had to promote junior magistrates and legal assistants with no judicial experience and in some cases persons with only a few courses to their credit, to senior and responsible positions for which they had not been and still were not properly equipped.

He said the majority of legal assistants promoted to magisterial rank had been moved from the rank of prosecutor and had invariably been replaced by officers with no legal qualifications at all such as clerks of the court and interpreters.

"This move did not only result in a lowering of standards in criminal prosecutions but also in positions of clerks of the court and court interpreters being filled by persons who, in certain instances, had never witnessed a court trial before."

Mr Letlaka said.

He warned that unless the legal profession was given full recognition in the salary structure of the government, the present staff difficulties would continue, to the detriment of the entire nation.

Legally qualified and experienced personnel were being employed on a contract basis from neighbouring states. This move was geared towards alleviating shortages caused by mass resignations, he said.

Periodic conferences were held for magistrates, at which the legal problems of young magistrates were discussed and suitable suggestions made. That action was aimed at preventing the administration of justice from deteriorating to a further chaotic level.

Mr Letlaka said his department also sought to improve the efficiency of all officers through in-service training and proposed to hold regular intensive training courses for prosecutors, which would be conducted by members of the office of the Attorney-General.

The minister told the assembly that similar training courses had been proposed for clerks of the court and interpreters, the majority of whom appeared to lack the necessary experience for the positions.

## Office divided in two

UMTATA — Due to an unexpected increase of work, the office of the registrar-general had to be divided into two independent branches of the Deeds Office and the Office for Companies, Patents and Designs, the Minister of Justice, Mr T. T. Letlaka said yesterday.

He said the offices were established in order to ensure real property and certain rights by means of public registrations. It was the duty of the registrar in each case to ensure the correctness, validity and the legality of the

deed and related documents.

The branches were, however, still suffering from shortage of qualified staff. Revenue collected by the Deeds Office amounted to R321 421 for stamp duty, R27 430 for transfer duty and R1 750 for office fees.

Mr Letlaka said records of the office of the Registrar of Companies, Trade Marks, Patents and Design were composed of those records which were registered in SA but renewed in Transkei after independence and those which have been registered in Transkei since

ence for the positions.

He thanked the Commissioner of Police for seconding some of his men to the Department of Justice. The seconded men were experienced in prosecution and had helped cut down the growing backlog of outstanding criminal cases.

Mr Letlaka said he had been inundated with a flood of complaints from attorneys both in and outside Transkei about complete lack of cooperation on the part of the majority of messengers of the court.

In some offices visited by members of his department, Mr Letlaka said it was found that no proper records were kept and where records were found, they were not up to date. Correspondence sent to those offices was not attended to timeously.

"As a court judgment in a civil case is meaningless unless it is enforced through the Messenger of the Court, these people play a vital role in our judicial system."

"However, for those who are not prepared to meet the public and the department's expectations in the discharge of their duties, I will be left with no alternative but to terminate their contracts with the department." — DDR

## Tribute paid to Judge Munnik

UMTATA — The Minister of Justice, Mr T. T. Letlaka, paid tribute yesterday to the former Chief Justice of Transkei, Judge Munnik, who was recalled by South Africa last year.

Mr Letlaka said Mr Chief Justice Munnik, presently judge president of the Cape provincial division, was the first judge to be appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of an independent Transkei.

"We are very grateful to the South Africa authorities for making the services of this efficient lawyer available to Transkei. Chief Justice Munnik has been succeeded by Mr Justice Hefer, from the Natal provincial division. We extend a warm welcome to him."

He said the Supreme Court premises which presently accommodate the Attorney-General and his staff and the master of the Supreme Court, had completely outgrown themselves and plans were afoot to find another suitable site.

In addition to erection of a new Supreme Court, it was hoped that a new public building to replace the existing magistrates' offices in Idutywa, Tsomo and Ngamakwe would be built soon. The offices in these towns were "old, dilapidated and overcrowded." Mr Letlaka said. — DDR

## MP backs permits for foreigners

UMTATA — Whites coming to Transkei from Zimbabwe were fleeing not only from unemployment in that country, but also from black rule, the MP for Umtata, Mr N. M. Mazwana said yesterday.

He made the observation when the House was debating the Minister of Interior's policy speech in the National Assembly.

He said he aligned himself with what the minister, Mr D. D. P. Ndumase, had said in his speech, that his department would continue to grant visas and work permits to foreigners who could make a contribution to the economic development of Transkei.

Mr Ndumase added that the Department would not allow that concession to be exploited by those who were merely fleeing from pressures of unemployment in their countries of origin.

Mr Mazwana told the Assembly that whites fleeing from Zimbabwe were fleeing from unemployment and Mr Mugabe's rule.

A member asked Mr Mazwana if the Transkei Government was not a black one.

Mr Mazwana replied that whites from Zimbabwe took that country's independence as genuine while taking Transkei's as "a dummy independence and taking Transkeians as victims of exploitation by the South African Government." —

He also urged that the minimum wage for women in factories and firms as laid down by the Wage Determination Board should be raised to R100 a month.

That would allow women three meals a day — the government's goal which had been spelt out by the Prime Minister during the present session.

Mr M. R. Matutu, MP for Gcuwa, said it was with joy that members learnt that more than R262 000 had been paid out as compensation to injured workmen during the 1981/2 financial year.

Mr Matutu said he knew of many people who had not been paid though they had been injured on duty. Firms had promised to retain their services but if retrenchments took place, the injured people were the first victims, he said.

He also asked the government to add a provision in the Labour Act which would protect the rights of a worker and also protect him from exploitation by the employer and unfair dismissal.

Mr Matutu said there were firms and factories which did not adhere to the rates laid down by the Wage Determination Board and asked the Department of Interior to

parment of Interior to keep a close watch on all those firms engaged in these malpractices.

Mr M. T. Mndal, MP for Ngamakwe, said it was true that unemployment in Transkei was rife. There were daily queues of people seeking employment and, as a result, the situation exploited the employers and turned it into a reservoir of cheap labour.

"I wish to express appreciation of the Department's attitude in distinguishing between work that can be done by Transkeians and that which requires skill of foreigners."

"In this connection I want to ask the department to watch closely, concerns like the Transkei Development Corporation because such concerns take Transkei as a place where poor whites from outside come and pretend to have expertise and then get better positions in preference to our people."

He said he agreed that there were some whites at TDC who were skilled but could not agree that all other whites did work that no Transkeian national could handle. — DDR

A question posed by Mr H. H. Zibi, MP for Mount Fletcher, asked the Minister of Education why there were so few suitably qualified incumbents of Sotho descent appointed to the inspectorate and why there were none at all in the planning section as well as in the secretariat of the department. The question was left unanswered because the Minister, Mr S. Gaba, was not in the House.

## New penal code

UMTATA — The Minister of Justice, Mr T. T. Letlaka, yesterday gave notice in the National Assembly that he will be introducing a new penal code for Transkei.

He will also introduce a bill which will provide for the creation of a regional authorities court with jurisdiction equal to that of a magistrate's court.

## Court decentralised

UMTATA — The work of the regional court had increased rapidly during the past few years necessitating the appointments of two additional magistrates.

Mr T. T. Letlaka said it was decided to decentralise the activities of the regional court by dividing Transkei into three divisions.

These are: The southern division with a

The central division has two magistrates and deals with cases emanating from the central districts. The division is based in Umtata.

The last division operates from Mount Frere and caters for the northern portion of the county. — DDR

## No funds for jail

UMTATA — The Minister of Prisons, Mr T. T. Letlaka, said a prison could not be built at Centane, south-east of Butterworth, because there were no funds to undertake the project.

He was replying to a question by Mr V. S. Noxuba, MP for Centane, who wanted to find out if the prisons department contemplated building a prison in the district in the future.

Mr R. T. Calade, MP for Gqumu, asked Mr Letlaka whether his department was aware that prisons in the areas of Gqumu, Tolo and Mount Avyiff had been closed and asked what the department's intentions were as regards erecting new ones?

Mr Letlaka said the prison in Mount Avyiff was in operation and

later date. — DDR

27/5/82  
**A matter of fact**

(103)  
D. Dispatch

UMTATA — The Minister of Finance, Mr S. Qaba, was inadvertently referred to as the Minister of Education in a story in yesterday's Daily Dispatch.

Mr Qaba is a former Minister of Education and it was the present Minister of Education.

Mr H. H. Bubu, who was not in the House to answer a question by Mr H. H. Zibi, MP for Mount Fletcher, regarding Sothos in the inspectorate.

Mr Qaba was in the House when the question was posed. — DDR

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Media Workers Associati  
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S.A. Boilermakers, Iron  
S.A. Electrical Workers  
S.A. Society of Journal  
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National Union of Furniture & Allied Workers of S.A.  
Paper, Wood and Allied Workers Union  
South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWU)

Wood & Wood Products, including Furniture

African Garment Workers Union (Natal)  
African Leather Workers Union (Transvaal)  
African Trunk & Box Workers Union  
Black Allied Workers Union  
Garment Workers Industrial Union (Natal)  
Garment Workers Union of South Africa  
Garment Workers Union (Western Province)  
General Workers Union  
General Workers Union of South Africa  
National Union of Clothing Workers  
National Union of Leather Workers  
National Union of Textile Workers  
South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWU)  
S.A. Canvas & Ropeworkers Union  
S.A. Canvas & Ropeworkers Union (Cape)  
Tailoring Workers, Dressmaking & Furriers Industrial Union  
Tanning, Footwear and Allied Workers Union  
Textile Workers Industrial Union  
Textile Workers Union (Transvaal)  
Transvaal Leather and Allied Trades Industrial Union  
Trunk & Box Workers Industrial Union

Textiles, Clothing, Leather and Footwear

African Tobacco Workers Union  
National Union of Cigarette & Tobacco Workers  
Rustenburg Tabakwerkersvereniging

Tobacco

Sweet Workers Industrial Union (Natal)  
Sweet Workers Union  
Sugar Industry Employees Union  
South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWU)  
S.A. Boilermakers, Iron & Steelworkers, Shipbuilders and Welders  
S.A. Electrical Workers Association  
Western Province Sweet Workers Union  
Witwatersrand Baking & Confectionery Industrial Union  
Witwatersrand Brewing Employees Union

103

# TDC furniture factory expands

From Matthew Moonieya  
 UMTATA — A 15-month expansion and modernisation programme costing about R350 000 is underway at the Transkei Development Corporation's Vulindela furniture factory here.

The programme will put it on a par with Southern Africa's most advanced furniture factories.

Managing the factory and supervising the face lift is Mr Don Minett, a recent arrival from Britain where he was once director and general manager of Britain's largest knock-down kitchen and bedroom furniture manufacturing enterprise.

When he left Britain, he was general manager of a reproduction furniture manufacturer.

"The additions to the factory itself will increase our floor space to 10 000 sq metres," Mr Minett said. "This will allow us to move our

steel furniture manufacturing into its own self-contained section."

The entire factory, employing five whites and 250 Transkeians, is being reorganised along the lines of Europe's more sophisticated furniture factories.

One result of the expansions and alterations will be to quadruple the factory's production potential.

The steel furniture section, producing mainly school furniture, will also be expanded.

Mr Minett said this section during the next six months would use a staggering half a million metres of steel tubing and about 10 tons of nuts and bolts.

"We expect to produce about 30 000 double benches and seats, about 25 000 chairs and another 25 000 desks suited for Std 5 to 10."

Included in the modernisation programme is nearly R1 million worth

of advanced machinery, most of it German and Italian.

"Where possible we bought in South Africa," M. Minett said.

The anticipated doubling of the factory's power demand has meant installing a large transformer on site, with new cables.

## Rates of Exchange

JOHANNESBURG — Currency  
 Sel TT Buy AM buy SM Buy  
 US 9254 9314 9415 95  
 Sterling 195.5915 192.774 191.039 189.535  
 Can 1.1395 1.1575 1.1705 1.181  
 Belg 40.45 41.15 41.65 42.05  
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 Swiss 1.817 1.8415 1.853 1.8625  
 French 5.5775 5.6525 5.712 5.763  
 Italian 1188. 1204. 1222. 1237.  
 Dutch 2.3915 2.4225 2.442 2.458  
 Deutsch 2.1515 2.18 2.2 2.217  
 Swede 5.3625 5.435 5.497 5.55  
 Norw 5.52 5.5935 5.6575 5.712  
 Danish 7.264 7.3585 7.434 7.4985  
 Austrian 14.85 15.25 15.45 15.6  
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 Japanese 221.9 224.95 226.05 226.95  
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 Indian 8.3995 8.684 8.7805 8.8615  
 Kenya 9.537 9.779 9.83  
 Pak 10.3385 10.5515 10.6465 10.729  
 Botswana 9701 9774 9794  
 Maur 9.6395 9.761 9.858 9.941  
 Seych 5.737 5.814 5.86 5.899  
 Greek 57.95 59.15 60.5 61.7  
 Sing 1.9285 1.956 1.97 1.9815  
 Irish 161.876 159.437 157.619 156.248  
 — S.A.P.A

## Top 5

JOHANNESBURG — The volume of shares traded on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange yesterday was 2 057 170 valued at R7 482 063, compared with 1 630 101 valued at R4 939 524 on Wednesday. The number of securities active was 263 (264). The five most active stocks were: Select, Trust Bank, Picbel, Trumcor, Retco. — S.A.P.A.

# No fees charged partbond interest

BY TOM LOUW  
 Business Editor

EAST LONDON — Banking institutions operating in the participation bond market do not levy any charge on the investor. They are categorical about it: the rate you are quoted, they say, is the net return you receive.

The point arose in East London on the news of upward movement in partbond rates. "Ah," said one man, "but what about all the charges that are levied before the investor gets paid out?"

There's a straightforward answer: no charges are payable by the investor. The four main operators in the market in East

London — Syfr Barclays, Nedbank and Standard Bank confirm the point without hesitation.

Of course, income derived from participation bonds is taxable in the ordinary way. It does not qualify for the tax concessions allowed on so other investments.

Meanwhile, Syfr raising of its partbond rate to 18 per cent brought a response from the market. Johannesburg reports says Standard Bank will raise its rates to 17.5 per cent to investors and 18.5 to borrowers. Nedbank also announced a rate of 17.5 per cent. Barclays goes to 17.5 per cent in July.

# Dramatic oil cut as demand

LONDON — Demand for oil fell more rapidly last year than world use of energy as a whole, with coal, gas and nuclear power eroding oil's share of a recession-hit energy market, says a British Petroleum report.

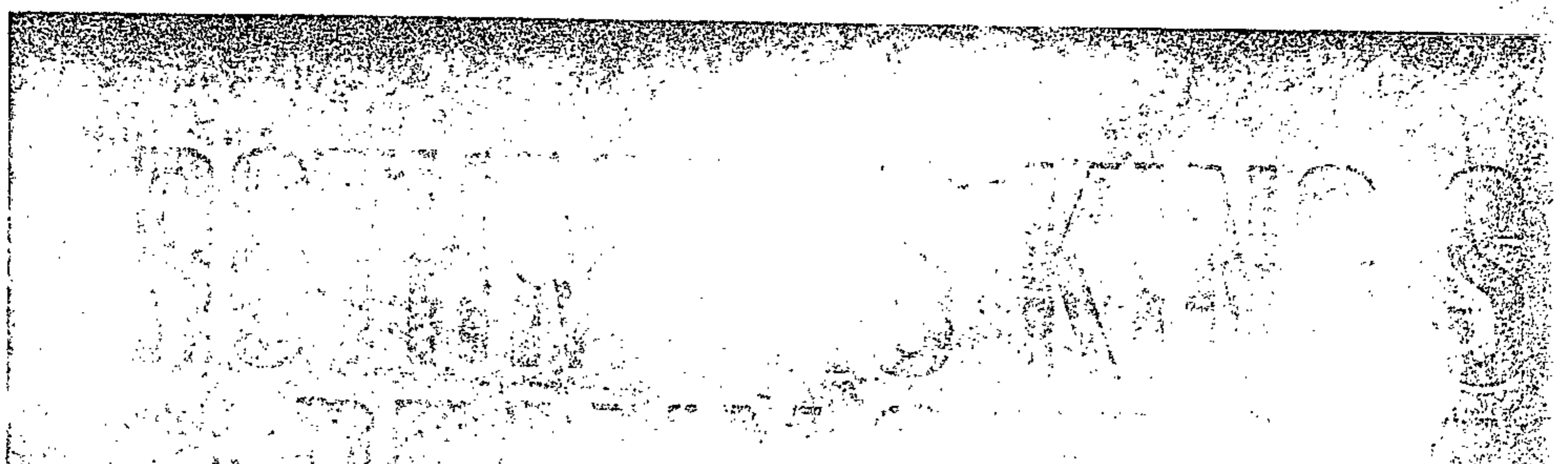
The BP Statistical Review of World Energy, an authoritative document whose annual release is eagerly awaited in the oil industry, found that world primary energy demand fell in 1981 by less than one per cent. But oil use fell 3.3 per cent, after a four per

cent decline in 1980. The Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries bore the brunt of the fall in oil use in 1981 its total output by what BP called a dramatic 15.7 per cent.

Oil use fell markedly in the industrialised countries. Western Europe down 7.4 per cent, the United States 6.4 per cent, Japan 5.6 per cent.

But the Soviet Union where production seemed to be peaking, registered a two per cent increase in oil consumption. A

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**Rhodesian influx  
 causes concern**  
 28/5/82

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THE Transkei was being made a dumping ground for "Rhodesian rejects" who had made life unbearable for blacks in their country for many years, the leader of the opposition, Mr Caledon Mda, said in Umtata yesterday.

Speaking during the debate on the interior vote Mr Mda said whites from Rhodesia, because of their colour, had been given senior positions over Transkeians.

"Why are these Rhodesians flocking to Transkei? Has the Department of Interior the final say in giving expatriates authority to remain here or is it pressure from sister departments who claim to be needing the services of these people?" Mr Mda asked.

Several speakers from the Government side also queried the influx of the whites "fleeing from Zimbabwe."

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22.7

Vocational Guidance for Graduates

The Commission has come to the conclusion that guidance in the form of general lectures or talks is insufficient and that it should be supplemented by specific guidance given by the teaching staff in academic departments, and that this could best be done in tutorials or discussion groups. The Commission has discussed the advantages of tutorials or small discussion groups in another part of this chapter.

22.6

Guidance in Connection with Methods of Study

Apart from the fact that, in its recommendation on the financing of universities, the Commission has made special provision for a dean of students or for student counselling in general, there is no objection to any university's continuing its established students' health or psychological counselling service financed from its own funds. Any university is free to finance this type of service from its own funds.



MISS SIGCAU

## Minister: technical staff poached

UMTATA — Transkei's Department of Posts and Telecommunications was facing a slow but continuous staff crisis through poaching the minister, Miss Stella Sigcau, said yesterday.

"We are losing our trained technical staff to the neighbouring states and the private sector.

"This drawback is not altogether new in Transkei — works and energy, education and justice suffered the same losses.

"However, if we are not careful, Transkei may become the training ground for our neighbouring states."

Miss Sigcau said training was lengthy and costly and government interests had to be protected.

There was still a lack of engineering and technical staff and Transkei would have to rely on South Africa for some time for experts on secondment.

"I wish to point out that South Africa has not been able to supply us with a qualified engineer as they also lack personnel.

Staff malfunctions were a daily event and remedial measures were taken.

"Staff members are generally patriotic, cooperative and very concerned about the responsibilities of their respective offices," Mrs Sigcau said. — DDR.

# Irregularities in municipal accounts

UMTATA — Transkei's Auditor General has reported serious irregularities in municipal accounts throughout the country.

In his report, Mr J Mangubela listed irregular-

ities which included livestock buying, misappropriation, under banking and dishonoured cheques.

His report cited irregularities in 11 of 26 municipalities audited

— Lady Frere, Mount Fletcher, Umzimkulu, Cala, Butterworth, Colimvaba, Flagstaff, Ngqeleni, Tabankulu, Tsolo and Tsomo.

The report listed cash shortages in the Lady

Frere account totalling more than R2,000, as well as dishonoured cheques. More than R1,300 was disallowed in Mount Fletcher, and R469 was not banked and written off.

The report also cited more than R12,000 disallowed in Umzimkulu and a cash shortage of R410 in Cala.

In Butterworth, more than R376,000 was disallowed and R814 was

misappropriated in Tso-

mo. Livestock was bought by the Lady Frere and Ngqeleni municipalities but could not be traced during an audit inspection, the report said.

(103) D. Dishatch 28/5/82

# Minister: trunk lines a problem

UMTATA — Inadequate telephone trunk lines was a major problem for her department, the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Miss Stella Sigcau, said in her policy speech yesterday.

"Transkei cannot exist in isolation but must strive to maintain a communication co-existence with the international communities as well as within the country itself."

"Without the means of communication the country cannot be expected to develop fast enough nor the people be taught to bridge the communication gap in free quicker expression," she said.

The minister said as early as 1977, a research proposal for the wide-ranging expansion of the telecommunication system was set in motion by experts from the department and from South Africa. The programme was ratified in 1979 but funds were limited and the implementation could not get off the ground.

Negotiations to fund certain capital projects were carried out in earnest with South Africa. Financial aid was granted on conditions such as the availability of expertise to implement the plans, monitoring the stages of development and strict financial control.

She detailed projects in the pipeline and set for completion by 1984 which have been passed by the National Planning Committee as forming part of the five year national development plan as follows:

- A new automatic telephone exchange at Butterworth, including a building;
- An extension to the automatic exchange at Umtata;
- A micro-wave system between Umtata and East London including buildings and civil works;
- Re-configuration of trunk line networks in Transkei; and
- General minor works including subscriber cable distribution, test equipment, stand-by

diesel power plants and tools and camp equipment for additional gangs.

Miss Sigcau also announced that in line with the country's orientation toward rural development, her department's policy was to decentralise as much as possible.

"Postal agencies at All Saints, Engcobo and Ntanza have been upgraded to fully fledged post offices during the last nine months. It is contemplated to establish a further four such "satellite" offices throughout the country

during the current financial year."

She also pledged her dept would strive to provide telephone and postal services commensurate with expectations of the people.

She urged people to patronise the newly erected post offices as well as advising their correspondents in the industrialised areas to address letters direct to the particular post office.

Miss Sigcau listed tremendous strides in the building programme and said alterations had

already been accomplished at Bityi, Sterkspruit and Mqanduli. St Cuthberts office in Tsolo was nearing completion while Msobomvu in Butterworth was well advanced. — DDR.

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SITUATION are that it is possible to system so as to reduce the effect of a the time at present available for research.

a semester and in respect of each course, all added with a programme of the topics to be the course of the semester, as a guideline for in preparation for lectures.

Comment.  
The Committee recommended approval of this Recommendation.

Recommendation 24.

That the C.U.P. should consult the Human Sciences Research Council with the object of carrying out, in a co-ordinated manner, a broad research programme in connection with methods of examining undergraduates at universities.

Comment.

The Committee recommended approval of this Recommendation.

Recommendation 25.

That, for every final examination, use should be made of external examiners outside the university and that external examiners inside or outside the university should also be used for other examinations.

Comment.

The Committee considered that in the Recommendation the word "final" meant examination in the final year of study and on that understanding the Committee recommended approval.

Recommendation 26.

That the universities should develop post-graduate training in order to meet the growing demand for persons with advanced university qualifications.



# Transkei feeling

# terrorist pressure

UMTATA. — Transkei was feeling the pressure of terrorist groups who operated under the auspices of the African National Congress, the Transkeian Deputy Minister of Defence and Police, Mr David Tezapi, said in Umtata yesterday.

Delivering his policy speech on the police vote in the national assembly, he said that during the latter half of last year, two Transkei security officers were brutally murdered by terrorists and caches of Russian weapons and explosives were recovered by the security police.

Transkeians had been involved in this plot, he said.

Mr Tezapi said investigations were now complete in a matter which was complex and involved. Arrests had been made and the accused had already appeared in court.

The Minister told the assembly that Transkeians were still being influenced to leave the country illegally with promises of scholarships, only to find themselves herded to refugee camps where their subjects were not history and mathematics but communism, sabotage and other forms of guerrilla warfare.

"Subversive literature still makes sporadic appearances throughout Transkei, indicating the presence of ANC organisers in the country," he said. — Sapa.

The fire-engines also have unique underbody water-spray nozzles for self-protection.

## Weather

THE Weather Bureau's forecast for TRANSVAAL — Fine and warm but morning over the Highveld with cloudy in the morning over the Elog patches over the escarpment FREE STATE, NORTH CAPE —

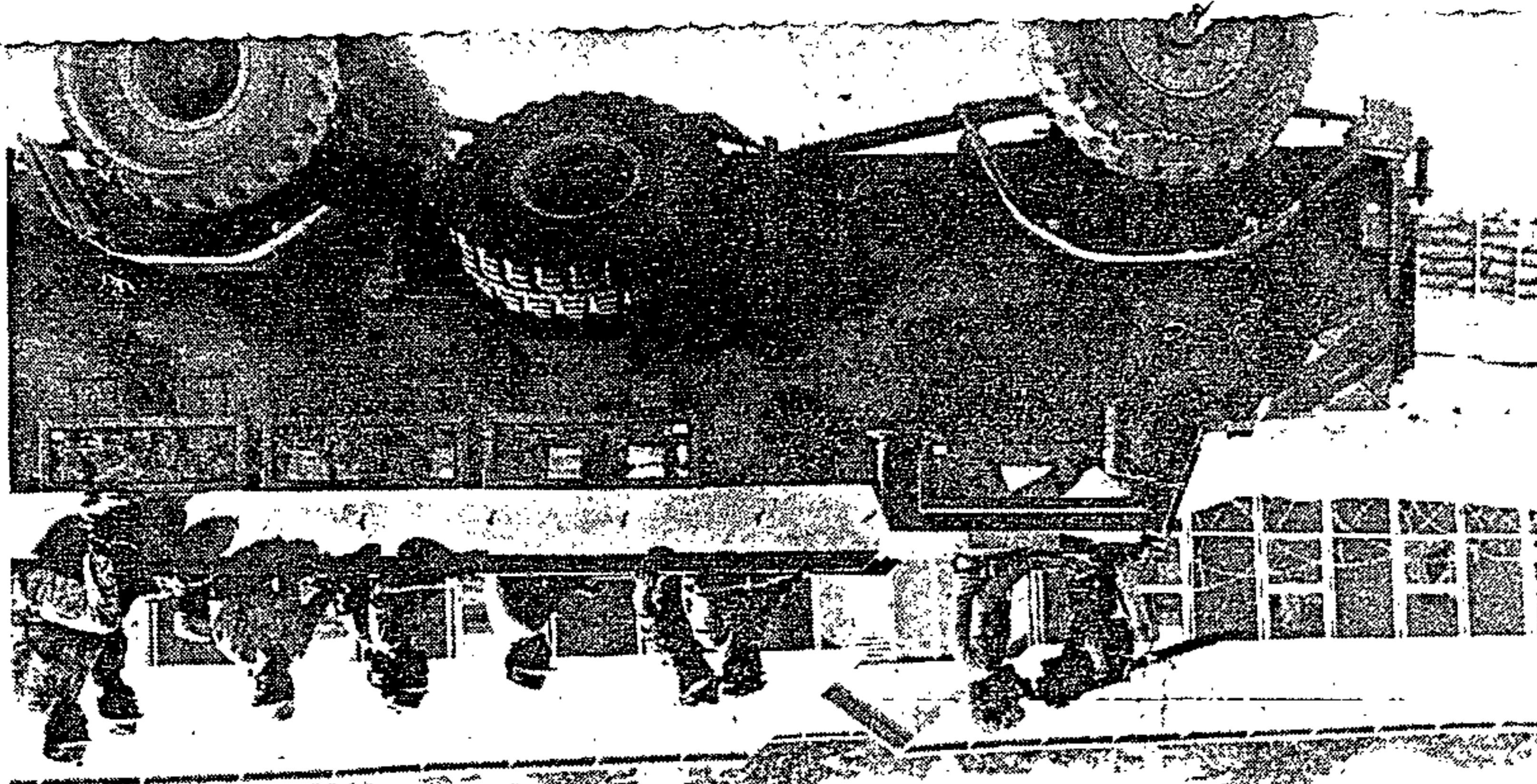
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local chiefs and civic leaders from Swapo re-taliation.

"We are making good progress. We are going all out to make contact with the people," he said.

Referring to recent allegations of atrocities committed by the security forces, Cmt Kleynhans admitted that there had been some incidents.

"We do have rotten apples. We do get atrocities, but offenders are shown no mercy," he said. "The people must not have to choose between some attacks on security forces where they felt Mine-laying and sabotage, although they cost Swapo civilian support, could not be stopped because Swapo had to provide evidence of success against the security forces. While Swapo had shown offensive spirit in some attacks on security forces where they felt

Cmt Kleynhans said there were two types of terrorist, those that moved about politicking people and intimidating them where necessary, and specialist groups whose job was to sabotage mainly soft civilian targets to boost Swapo's strong-man image.

He said the Kavango government outlined its needs and the security forces provided assistance in the form of teachers, medical personnel, agricultural instructors and other qualified personnel.

"Civic action, through an election in prospect, Swapo would go all out to activate the Kavango area by establishing a go," Major Henrique said.

While there has been some Swapo infiltration into Kavango, and some intimidation in the east of the territory, there were far fewer incidents than in Owambo, Cmt Van Rooyen said.

He expected that, with "Civic action, through an election in prospect, Swapo would go all out to activate the Kavango area by establishing a go," Major Henrique said.

He said the Kavango government outlined its needs and the security forces provided assistance in the form of teachers, medical personnel, agricultural instructors and other qualified personnel.

"Civic action, through an election in prospect, Swapo would go all out to activate the Kavango area by establishing a go," Major Henrique said.

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# 103 2/5/82 Tembu chief's son shot dead

UMTATA — A son of the paramount chief of the Tembus died here yesterday in a shooting incident involving Transkei police.

He was Lance-Corporal Nxeko Mtirara, a member of the Transkei Defence Force and son of Paramount Chief Bambilanga Mtirara. He was also a professional boxer in the lightweight division.

The shooting took place in Ikhwezi township yesterday evening and the area was cordoned off by police.

Paramount Chief Mtirara arrived at the scene soon afterwards. His son's body was lying metres from his car. A

side window of the car was shattered, apparently by a bullet.

Bystanders said three men, believed to have accompanied Lance-Corporal Mtirara, were taken away by police.

Later Lance-Corporal Mtirara's car and another with a Durban registration were driven to the police station.

The incident was confirmed by the Commander of the Transkei Defence Force, Major-General Ron Reid-Daly, but he could give no further details.

Neither the head of the CID, Col Stan Funani, nor the Commissioner of Police, Maj-Gen Martin Ngceba, was available for comment

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# Ciskei urges <sup>103</sup> Transkei <sup>103</sup> to discuss grievances

D. Dispatch 1/6/82

EAST LONDON — A call to Transkei's leaders to consult Ciskei on any grievances between the states has been made here by Ciskei's Commander-General of State Security, Major-General Charles Sebe.

At the same time, he rejected criticism by Transkeian Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, of his role during recent unrest at Fort Hare University.

"But I don't want to air my views against the

Matanzima brothers on paper." General Sebe said. "They are my black brothers and my cousins and Ciskei and her politicians have nothing against them.

"They continue to spell out their grievances against us, a most unfortunate state of affairs because they level them through the media instead of getting to the people concerned and ironing them out once and for all.

"I base these remarks

on security matters — I hope they are not political because I am not a politician."

General Sebe described as nonsense claims by Chief George that Ciskeian police were guilty of a brutal display of power in their handling of Fort Hare students during the recent unrest.

He also denied "in the strongest terms" that Ciskei had violated civilised norms of justice by telling students they

would be charged under the Riotous Assemblies Act and could pay R50 admission of guilt fines.

"Justice is maintained at all costs in Ciskei," the general said.

Reacting to Chief George's claims that Fort Hare belonged to the Xhosa nation and hence to Transkei as well, he said: "Render unto Caesar that which is Caesar's."

He would not elaborate. — DDR

103  
**Policeman in court**

UMTATA — A security policeman made a brief appearance in the magistrate's court here yesterday in connection with the shooting of a member of the Transkei Defence Force on Sunday.

Constable Nimrod Sindisizwe Siphambo, 32, appeared before Mr T. A. Moll. He was not asked to plead and was granted bail of R200, which he paid.

The case was postponed to June 25.

His appearance was a sequel to the death in Ikhwezi township of Lance-Corporal Nxeko Mtirara, second eldest son of Paramount Chief Bambilanga Mtirara of the Tembus.

1/6/82 (103) RDH

## Chief's son killed

UMTATA. — A son of the Paramount Chief of the Tembus was killed in a shooting incident in Umtata yesterday evening.

He was Lance-Corporal Nxeko Mtirara, a member of the Transkei Defence Force and son of Paramount Chief Bambilanga Mtirara, who arrived at the scene of the shooting soon afterwards.

Bystanders said three men were taken away by police.

The incident was confirmed by the Commanding Officer of the Transkei army, Major-General Ron Reid-Daly, but he could give no further details. — Sapa.

103 ~~2/1/82~~ D. Dispatch  
**Prisoners' families  
given assurance** 2/1/82

**LAST LONDON** — If a prisoner is moved from one prison to another, the prisoner's family would be informed "as soon as possible," a prison service spokesman said from Pretoria yesterday.

He was commenting on speculation among the families of political prisoners interred on Robben Island that the prisoners were being moved off the island to other prisons.

Our Umtata Bureau reports that the Transkei Council of Churches yesterday provided a list of prisoners who were

being transferred and that some prisoners' families in Transkei were confused over the whereabouts of the prisoners.

The prison service spokesman said it was not the policy of the service to comment on details regarding the incarceration and treatment or circumstances of individual prisoners.

"It is standard practice to inform the family members of prisoners who are transferred as soon as possible after they have been transferred," the spokesman said. — DDR

2 JUNE 1982

964

from the Republic; if so, what is the amount involved;

- (4) whether any representations have been made in regard to these debts if so, (a) what representations, (b) by whom were they made and (c) with what result?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

- (1) Yes. Debts of several local authorities totalling R1 054 941,34 in respect of loans granted from the Local Loans Fund before the date of independence.
- (2) Yes. The total debts outstanding as on 18 May 1982 amounts to R832 037,20 and are being redeemed in accordance with the loan agreements.
- (3) No.
- (4) Yes.
- (a) That the outstanding loan debt be written off.
- (b) (i) A private individual; and
- (ii) The Department of Local Government and Land Tenure of the Transkei forwarded a memorandum, submitted to that Department by the Secretary of the Transkei Municipal Association, to the Republic's Department of Foreign Affairs and Information for consideration by the South African authorities concerned.
- (c) The representations are being considered.

2/6/82  
Public Debt Commissioners  
103 Hansard Q. Col. 963-964  
682. Mr. D. J. N. MALCOMESS asked  
the Minister of Finance:

- (1) Whether any debts were owing by local authorities located in Transkei to the public Debt Commissioners at the date of that country's independence; if so, what debts;
- (2) whether any such debts are still owing; if so, what are they;
- (3) whether any of these debts have been written off or paid by any project aid

# Keswa's aides: charges dropped

103  
D. D. D.  
2/1/82

UMTATA — Charges against two aides to the former head of the Transkeian Defence Force, Brigadier Eleazor Rodney Goba Keswa, have been withdrawn.

After a brief hearing yesterday on charges of theft, criminal breach of trust and conspiracy to defraud, the case against Brig Keswa was postponed until tomorrow.

Charges against his former aides, Colonel M. Lugongolo and Colonel E. Fumba, have been withdrawn. Col Lugongolo is listed as a witness in the indictment.

Brig Keswa is being charged in his capacity as head of the defence force and its chief accounting officer under four counts.

The first two counts involve alleged theft of an official car. According to the indictment, Brig Keswa went to Durban and East London with the car in 1980 "to fraudulently convert it to his own use."

The next count of criminal breach of trust, alternatively conspiracy to defraud, involves payment for work done on defence force vehicles to a mechanic, Mr Alfredo Ligas. It is alleged that irregular payments were made to Mr Ligas.

The last count deals with alleged arrangements by Brig Keswa for a friend of his, Nomonde Patience Dandala, to occupy a house set aside for occupation by army personnel, even though she was not employed by the army. — DDR.

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# Butterworth bomb sent for analysis

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UMTATA — The live bomb found in a shed in Butterworth has been sent for analysis.

This was confirmed by the Commissioner of Police, Major-General Martin Ngceba.

Asked about the origin of the bomb and possible power if it had exploded, General Ngceba said:

cannot say at this stage until I receive a report on the analysis.

The bomb was found in a shed on the corner of Grubb and Blvin Streets and was defused by Transkei police.

Police are still investigating and no arrests have been made. — DDR.

Membership: 1

Recognition:

Registration:

Founded: 1977

Area of Operation: Transvaal, Natal, Eastern Cape

Officials: Secretary: D. Sibabi

Address: 1 Central Court  
125 Gale Street  
Durban  
4001  
Telephone: (031) 69215

Fosatu Annual Report Nov. 1980/81

Year	Membership		
	African	Asian and Coloured	White
1980			8 400
1979			..
1978			..
1977	7 000		7 000
1976	6 700		6 700
1975	3 900		3 900
1974	3 900		3 900
1973			
1972			
1971			
1970			
			Total

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# Transkei owes R830 000 103 says Horwood

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**THE ASSEMBLY** — Local authorities in Transkei still owed the South African public debt commissioners R832 037, the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, said yesterday.

None of these debts had been written off since independence nor had they been paid off by project aid from South Africa.

However, Mr Horwood said "a private individual" had made representations that the outstanding loan debt be written off.

Replying to a question tabled in Parliament by Mr John Malcomess (PFP, Port Elizabeth Central), the minister said the Transkeian Department of Local Government and Land Tenure had forwarded a memorandum to the South African Government.

This memorandum had been submitted to the Transkei Government by the secretary of the Transkei Municipal Association and this, in turn, had been forwarded for consideration by the South African authorities concerned.

Mr Horwood said these representations

were being considered.

At independence, the local authorities in Transkei owed the South African public debt commissioners R1 054 941 for loans granted from the local loans fund before independence.

Earlier this year, the secretary-treasurer of the Transkei Municipal Association, Mr Larry Goss, revealed that this memorandum had been submitted to the South African Government in 1980.

In February 1981 the South African ambassador in Umtata had written to say that the matter was being dealt with in terms of normal procedures applicable to project aid.

Mr Goss said the lack of response since then had been "unbelievable and alarming".

His association then wrote another letter to the secretary for Local Government and Land Tenure in July last year for transmission to the South African ambassador. No communication had been received since then.

Mr Horwood's reply yesterday indicated that no decision on the request had been taken yet. — PC.

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# Court told of shopping trips in official car

UMTATA — A woman who admitted to being a lover of the former commander of the Transkeian Defence Force told the Supreme Court here yesterday how she went on shopping trips to Durban and East London in his official car and how he arranged a house for her which was scheduled to be occupied by a seconded official.

Mrs Nomonde Dandala was giving evidence before Mr Justice Hefer in the trial of Brigadier Eleazor Rodney Goba Keswa.

He is charged with two counts of theft, alternatively criminal breach of trust, criminal breach of trust, alternatively conspiracy to defraud, and conspiracy to defraud.

The first two counts involve the alleged theft of an official car with which Brig Keswa went to East London and Durban in 1980 "to convert it fraudulently to his own use"

The third count relates to alleged irregular payments to a mechanic, Mr A. Ligas, for work done on army vehicles.

The fourth deals with alleged arrangements made by Brig Keswa for Mrs Dandala to occupy a house in Nduli Crescent here, which had been set aside for occupation by army personnel, even though Mrs Dandala was not employed by the army.

Brig Keswa pleaded not guilty to all the charges yesterday.

Mrs Dandala, who works for the Public Service Commission here, was questioned by Transkei's Attorney-General, Mr George Muller, who is leading the prosecution.

She told how they went in July to Durban to do shopping.

She also told of another trip to East London in Brig Keswa's official car when his driver, Corporal Aaron Nombula, accompanied them. They only stayed for the day and returned after shopping.

Cross-examined by Advocate A. J. du P. Buys, for the defence, Mrs Dandala agreed that Brig Keswa might have had other reasons for going to Durban.

She also agreed that

quarters of the house and that the brigadier had told her the rent for the house would be deducted off Sgt Tsoanyane's salary and that she would have to reimburse him.

She paid the sergeant R25 the first month and R20 for the successive months.

Mrs Dandala said Brig Keswa told her at the end of May the house was required by the Department of Local Government and Land Tenure.

Brig Keswa was detained later and she also spent a week in detention.

In July Sgt Tsoanyane told her to vacate the house.

Earlier the investigating officer, Mr K. Mackay, handed in the log book of the brigadier's official car in which he said the Durban trip had not been booked out while the East London trip was.

He also told of a government circular emanating from the Prime Minister's office in 1978 that no official could travel outside the country in official cars unless approved by the minister of his department. The minister had to consult the Prime Minister and Treasury approval had to be granted.

Sgt Tsoanyane told how he had been called to Brig Keswa's office and told there was a house provided for a seconded official which he had to look after. The sergeant had been living at the home of Colonel R. M. Lugongolo.

Sgt Tsoanyane said he had been given the keys to the house by Brig Keswa who told him he would have to pay 10 per cent of his salary in rent.

He told Brig Keswa it was too much for him and the brigadier promised to try to get him someone to share the house with him.

He was later approached by Mrs Dandala who had moved in with her two children.

In reply to a question from Mr Buys, Sgt Tsoanyane said he was perfectly happy to live in the servants' quarters as long as Mrs Dandala reimbursed him.

Sergeant Mvambo, who was warned as an accomplice, told how he

4/6/82

on the trip to East London, she had intended going on her own and had been offered a lift by Brig Keswa.

Replying to questions by Mr Muller about the house in Nduli Crescent, Mrs Dandala told how she was dissatisfied with her house in Delville Road and had asked Brig Keswa to help her find other accommodation.

Brig Keswa had told her he was going to negotiate with a person she could share a house with.

She said Sergeant Simon Tsoanyane was staying in the servants'

had refused to sign invoices from Mr Ligas when he worked in the first battalion vehicle workshop.

He had refused to sign it because the invoice numbers were not current and had been used before.

He said Mr Ligas took them away and later he received a call from Col Lungongolo who instructed him to sign the invoices. The order numbers had been scatched out and the words "by order" inserted. He then signed the invoices.

The hearing continues. — DDR.

# Boosting library services

UMTATA — The Library Association of Transkei — out to further library services in the country — kicks off its activities in the Umtata municipal library hall next Thursday with an interesting talk.

Mrs A. J. Totemeyer, of Department of Library Science at the University of Transkei and Miss V. N. Malotana will speak on what children like to read.

Chief librarian at Umtata and director of the association, Mr S. A. Brink, said the association had plans to stimulate interest by parents and teachers through

book discussion groups. The association also planned a symposium during their annual meeting on July 22 on library services. Guest speaker will be Prof. B. Fouche, of the University of SA Department of library sciences.

The association also planned to raise funds for in-service training, introduce a general course for librarianship and print a news letter.

They also want to promote co-operation between librarians.

It may all sound ambitious, but at least we do have definite goals, Mr Brink said.—DDR

lders Society

## UNIONS OPERATING IN 1981 GROUPED ACCORDING TO INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

Unions have been classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities. The full extent of the operation of the following general workers unions has not been established:

- National Federation of Workers
- Orange-Vaal General Workers Union
- General and Allied Workers Union

### AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING

Black Allied Workers Union

Farmworkers Union

Food and Canning Workers Union

National Certified Fishing Officers Association

Orange-Vaal General Workers Union

Trawler and Line Fishermen's Union

### MINING AND QUARRYING

Amalgamated Engineering Union of S.A.

Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers

Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers of S.A.

Black Allied Workers Union

Black Mineworkers Union

Federated Mining Explosives and Chemical Employees Union

Iron Moulders Society of S.A.

Mine Coloured Staff Association of South Africa

Mine Surface Officials Association of South Africa

Mine Workers Union

S.A. Boilermakers, Iron and Steel Workers Union

S.A. Electrical Workers Union

S.A. Engine Drivers Union

S.A. Technical Officers Union

Underground Officials Union

### MANUFACTURING

Food & Beverages

African Food and

Amalgamated Engine

Bakery Employees

Black Allied Workers

Boland Inmakwerke

Brewery Employees

Cadbury In-Company

East London Meat

Food and Canning

Food, Beverage & A

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Operative Bakers,

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# Focus on Transkei

## Nations gather in Transkei

(103)  
D. M. M. M. M.  
4/6/82

UMTATA — Just how cosmopolitan is Transkei's community since independence?

That's what the Women's Association of Umtata intends to find out tomorrow night with gala evening of traditional dress, dance and dishes in the Norwood Community centre.

Organiser Bessie Mado-da says the plan is a fund raising effort for the Presbyterian Church — but at the same time will

probe the interesting aspect of Transkei's cosmopolitan community which has grown considerably since independence.

There are several people from Eastern and Western countries as well as from Africa working in Transkei.

"We've gone around inviting all the women — and their men — from the different countries of the world. We've

asked them to prepare their traditional dishes, wear their traditional gear and bring their traditional music.

"We feel the women feel isolated and lonely in a strange land and we want to make them feel more at home in Transkei. It will also be a tremendous experience for people to reach out to each other across cultural and traditional barriers and learn to know more about one

another."

She said they had so far invited Israelis, Sri Lankans, Indians, Chinese, Greeks, Polish, Afrikaners and others from Africa.

"But in case we did not get to all because they are so scattered throughout Transkei, we wish to make it clear they are welcome."

Entrance fee for the international night out is R10.—DDR



New heads of the Transkei Municipal Association (from left): secretary, Mr L. Goss; president, Mr G. Nyamakazi; and the vice-president, Mr Nicholson Mnukwana.



Advocate Mr Joe Renene (left) chats to the deputy secretary of Foreign Affairs, Mr Siphon Mdledle, at a TDC function.



Re-elected president of the TCC, the Rev Sam Ngcobo, with the Rev W. P. van Vuuren, of the Apostolic Faith Mission, at the annual meeting of the Transkei Council of Churches.

& Welders

# Frere replies to allegation

5/6/82  
D. D. Smith  
103

EAST LONDON — It was not normal practice to transfer Traskei patients referred to Frere Hospital to Cecilia Makiwane Hospital, Mdantsane, the medical superintendent at Frere Hospital, Dr R. M. Newbery, said yesterday.

Dr Newbery was reacting to a statement made in the Transkei National Assembly by the Minister of Health, Dr Charles Bikitsha, that South Africa was not keeping to agreements made at independence by transferring patients referred to Frere Hospital to Ciskei hospitals.

In a statement yesterday Dr Newbery said: "The only explanation I can think of for Dr Bikitsha's statement about transferring Transkei patients to Ciskei hospitals is that our radiotherapy department, which covers the whole Trans-

kei, Ciskei and Border area, has about 40 beds at Cecilia Makiwane.

"These are used as holding beds — that is patients from afar are sent there, rather than being sent home, while awaiting results of various investigations prior to having X-ray, cobalt bomb or other treatment for various types of malignancy," Dr Newbery said.

Explaining some of the instances where this could have occurred, he said in some cases patients arrived late on Fridays and could not go through the whole process of investigation on the same day.

When this happened and all available beds at Frere Hospital were occupied, such patients were sent to Cecilia Makiwane for the weekend. — DDR

Union

African Garment Workers Union (Natal)  
African Leather Workers Union (Transvaal)  
African Trunk & Box Workers Union  
Black Allied Workers Union  
Garment Workers Industrial Union (Natal)  
Garment Workers Union of South Africa  
Garment Workers Union (Western Province)  
General Workers Union

Textiles, Clothing, Leather and Footwear

African Tobacco Workers Union  
National Union of Cigarette & Tobacco Workers  
Rustenburg Tabakwerkersvereniging

Tobacco

Sweet Workers Industrial Union (Natal)  
Sweet Workers Union  
Sugar Industry Employees Union  
South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWU)  
S.A. Boilermakers, Iron & Steelworkers, Shipbuilders and Welders  
S.A. Electrical Workers Association  
Western Province Sweet Workers Union  
Witwatersrand Baking & Confectionery Industrial Union  
Witwatersrand Brewing Employees Union

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General Workers

# Fingo land swop will benefit Transkei

103  
 From 5/6/82 D. Dispatch  
**BARRY STREEK**

CAPE TOWN — Land due for incorporation into Transkei will be used as compensation for Fingo people who have been resettled in Ciskei.

The Fingo-speaking people originally lived in the Tsitsikama area in the Humansdorp district and have been resettled at Elukhanyweni near Keiskammahoek.

In the report of the select committee on Co-operation and Development, which was tabled in Parliament yesterday, it was revealed that the compensatory land for the resettlement of these people in terms of the Development Trust and Land Act of 1936 will be in the Queenstown district.

A memorandum submitted as a draft to the select committee by Mr Nic Olivier (PFP, nominated), but rejected by 10 votes to three, disclosed that this land was adjacent to Transkei.

Mr Olivier said this land "seems destined to be included in Transkei".

As the Fingos had been settled at Elukhanyweni in Ciskei Mr Olivier asked whether this was in the letter and spirit of the law.

"The answer given was that in terms of the act the compensatory land had to be in the same province as the excised land, and since Transkei and Ciskei were in the Cape Province, this requirement had been met."

Mr Olivier asked the select committee to state that "it is indefensible to give compensatory land for people in Ciskei to a separate and different independent homeland, namely Transkei".

An explanatory memorandum to the committee said the situation had been aggravated by the fact that other land, which still had to be incorporated into Ciskei, had not yet been purchased.

Mr Olivier said: "Here there appears to be an acceptance that the land is owing to the Ciskei rather than to Transkei".

Although the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koorhof, had said originally that compensatory land was "not necessary", Mr Olivier said this would appear not to be in conformity of the Development Trust and Land Act.

The MP for Albany, Mr Errol Moorcroft, said yesterday that to overcome this difficulty the government had looked around for some area to be regarded as compensatory land.

It had chosen land in the Bolotwa district of Queenstown, including Bridge Farm which was once scheduled to be the resettlement area of New Crossroads until the Transkei President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, had objected.

Mr Moorcroft said it was "most distressing" that the compensatory land was being given to Transkei and not to Ciskei where the people had been resettled.

He believed the handling of the people from the Tsitsikama area was "the worst blot on its record".

The land allocated as "compensatory" for the resettlement of the Fingo people in Tsitsikama has been scheduled for incorporation into Transkei for some time.

But the resettled Fingo people will not benefit from the deal.

Debate, page 14.

Amalgamated Engineering  
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 S.A. Electrical Worker  
 S.A. Society of Journa  
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Tanning, Footwear and

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Western Province Swee

S.A. Electrical Work

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South African Allied

Sugar Industry Employ

Sweet Workers Union

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# Compensatory land for Fingos

*Mercy 5/6/81*

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1974  
Other

**Parliamentary Correspondent**  
**CAPE TOWN**—Land due for incorporation into Transkei is to be used as compensation for Fingo people who have been resettled in Ciskei.  
 The Fingo-speaking people originally lived in the Tsitsikama area of the Eastern Cape and have been resettled at Elukhanyweni near Keiskammahoek.  
 In the report of the Select Committee on co-operation and development, which was tabled yesterday, it was revealed that the compensatory land for the resettlement of these people in terms of the Development Trust and Land Act of 1936 is to be in the Queenstown

district.  
 A memorandum, submitted as a draft to the Select Committee by Mr Nic Olivier (PFP) but rejected by ten votes to three, disclosed that this land is adjacent to Transkei.  
 Mr Olivier said this land 'seems destined to be included in Transkei'.  
 As the Fingos had been settled at Elukhanyweni in Ciskei, Mr Olivier asked whether this was in the letter and spirit of the law.

been purchased.  
 Mr Olivier said: 'Here there appears to be an acceptance that the land is owing to the Ciskei rather than to Transkei.'  
 Although the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, had said originally that compensatory land was 'not necessary', Mr Olivier said this would appear not to be in conformity of the Development Trust and Land Act.

The MP for Albany, Mr Errol Moorcroft, said yesterday that to overcome this difficulty the government had looked around for some area to be regarded as compensatory land.

It had chosen land in the Bolotwa district of Queenstown, including Bridge Farm which was once scheduled to be the resettlement area of a new Crossroads until Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima had objected.  
 'Given the nature of the whole Fingo episode, this would seem to be the final indignity which these people have had to suffer, and the departments attitude is difficult to comprehend,' Mr Moorcroft said.

### Indefensible

The answer given was that in terms of the act the compensatory land had to be in the same province as the excised land, and since Transkei and Ciskei were in the same province, namely the Cape, this requirement had been met.

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An explanatory memorandum to the committee said the situation had been aggravated by the fact that other land which still had to be incorporated into Ciskei had not yet

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377	347
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Fosatu Annual Report 1980/81

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# Keswa's advocate questions sergeant

UMTATA — The entire day's proceedings in the trial of the former head of the Transkei defence force was taken up yesterday in cross-examination by the defence about departmental procedures to be followed for the repair of army vehicles.

Sgt Sibebe Mvambo, who has been warned as an accomplice, was cross-examined about his work at the first battalion vehicle workshop when the trial of Brigadier Eleazor Rodney Goba Keswa continued in the Supreme Court yesterday.

He has pleaded not guilty to four counts before the Chief Justice of Transkei, Mr Justice

Hefer. The counts are: Two of theft, alternatively criminal breach of trust, criminal breach of trust, alternatively conspiracy to defraud, and conspiracy to defraud.

On Thursday, Sgt Mvambo said he had refused to sign invoices submitted by a mechanic, Mr A. Ligas, because the invoices were not current. He said he had been instructed to sign the invoices by the Chief of Staff, Col R. Lugongolo.

Yesterday Sgt Mvambo said he had queried Mr Ligas' work and had taken up the matter with Col Lugongolo.

Sgt Mvambo said he was not happy with Mr Ligas' attitude and be-

came suspicious of the high cost of the repairs.

Defence advocate A. Du P. Buys questioned Sgt Mvambo at length on how he had based his assessment that the charges were high and whether he was aware of the fact that Mr Ligas had not been paid for two previous months and that the amount quoted was for work done on 31 vehicles.

Sgt Mvambo said he was not aware and Mr Buys suggested he had not worked out details in order to make a comparison or prices. Sgt Mvambo agreed that the basis for his impression was a false premise.

Chemical & Chemical Products, Coal, Rubber & Plastic Products

Black Allied Workers Union

Cape Explosives Industrial Workers Union

Chemical and Allied Workers Union

Chemical Workers Industrial Union

Chemical Workers Union

Durban Rubber Industrial Union

Engineering and Allied Workers Union

Engineering Industrial Workers Union of S.A.

Federated Mining, Explosives and Chemical Employees Union

Industrial Salariat Staff Association

General Workers Union

Metal and Allied Workers Union

National Union of Engineering, Industrial & Allied Workers

National Union of Motor Assembly & Rubber Workers of South Africa

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South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWU)

Steel, Engineering and Allied Workers Union

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Weskapse Plofstof & Chemiese Operateursvakbond

Non-Metallic Mineral Products

Building, Construction and Allied Workers Union

Glass & Allied Workers Union

Glass Workers Union

National Cement Employees Union

National Union of Brick and Allied Workers

Transport & General Workers Union

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# Ciskei, Fort Hare fish farming plan

**PEDDIE** — Ciskei in conjunction with the University of Fort Hare will develop a small fish farming venture at Kalikeni this year. President Lennox Sebe announced at the weekend.

He was speaking at the prize-giving function at the Tyefu scheme. Chief Sebe said the venture would show that a few simple ponds and small vegetable gardens could change the whole lifestyle of a family just as the Tyefu irrigation scheme had changed the lifestyle of the district.

The project would involve fish, fowls, vegetables and pigs — all inter-related and mutually

supporting.

Large schemes like the Tyefu irrigation scheme had an important role to play in creating job opportunities, of industrialising agriculture and spearheading development.

But in the wake of such schemes must come a mass of small self-help projects which could spread throughout the land wherever there was suitable soil and a small amount of water, he said.

“A small ‘fertility trench’ only a metre wide and several metres long can supply a family with vegetables throughout the year and give them those valuable health-giving vitamins

and proteins lacking in a diet based upon cereals.

“This does not need a multi-million rands scheme. If you are sitting back waiting for such a scheme to come and help you then you will probably die of starvation before it arrives. You must begin now, even in a very small way, to grow some of your own food supplies.” Chief Sebe said.

Food production did not need to begin in a field. Food production in Ciskei should begin in the garden and every garden, be it in rural areas or urban areas, must produce food. Why expect someone else to grow your food when you have the land and water

available to grow your own, he asked.

People should not only take pride in having a neat garden around the home but also in being able to feed the family and friends on food grown in the garden.

He said commercial farms had been developed for the benefit of the nation. Those privileged to farm there must realise that they were responsible to the nation for ensuring that they produced an abundance of food.

The food plot-holders were a credit to the nation and their efforts had shown where development should take place. — DDR.



PRESIDENT SEBE

## Over 1 000 employed as casuals at Tyefu

**PEDDIE** — More than 1 000 people were employed daily at the height of the cropping season in the Tyefu irrigation scheme in addition to the regular workforce of more than 200 people.

This was said by Ciskei President Lennox Sebe at the prize-giving ceremony at the Tyefu irrigation scheme at the weekend.

From simple beginnings in December 1976 the scheme had grown to one which provided the district with basic requirements for a full and fruitful life of food, water, and employment, he said.

Through job creation, more than R250 000 a year had been injected into the district in the form of wages.

Looking at the people one saw they had a goal

and a purpose in life. The apathy and resistance to change which prevailed only a short time ago had been swept aside.

President Sebe said it had been seen at Tyefu that when natural resources of soil and waters and people were joined successfully, good could be produced in abundance.

Food was a man's source of energy and without energy there was no life, no movement, no advancement and no progress.

“Today we are celebrating the development of the fourth stage of the Tyefu irrigation scheme which increases the area irrigated to a total of nearly 500 ha, he said.

“Site four or Glenmore is an extremely good area of irrigable land which is being de-

veloped as a large scale crop-producing unit but it will also include food plots,” he said.

The whole of the Tyefu location was being planned and when these plans were finalised, it was envisaged that there would be an increased demand for food plots.

Because of this an area had been set aside at Glenmore which would be developed for at least 200 food plots.

President Sebe said the scheme was one of the largest vegetable producers in the region and was the major supplier of baby carrots to the freezing factory near Port Elizabeth.

This year vegetables would be produced for freezing on over 240 ha which would amount to more than 3 600 tons. — DDR.

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8/6/82  
D. Dispatch  
Bill to  
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UMTATA — A bill to protect chieftainships in existence in 1963 from being voted out of the National Assembly was read for the first time yesterday by the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima.

Two months ago Chief George told the Assembly that in 1963 there were 65 chiefs. Additional chieftainships had been created and there were now 132 chiefs in Transkei.

According to the bill, all districts other than Cacadu, Centane, Engcobo, Gcuwa, Herschel, Nqamakwe, Tsomo and Umzimvubu will be represented by chieftainships who represented the districts in the Assembly on December 11, 1963.

The three chieftainships in Engcobo which existed in 1963 will represent the district.

Herschel will be represented by three chieftainships which represented that district on March 30, 1976 together with three further chieftainships which represented the district on March 10, 1977.

The representations from the districts of Centane, Gcuwa, Nqamakwe, Tsomo and Umzimvubu shall be determined at a meeting of chiefs holding office in the respective districts.

The meetings will be convened by the Speaker of the Assembly or a person designated by the State President. The determination of a representative will be done through a secret ballot.

— DDR.

# Transkei <sup>8/6/82 (103)</sup> extends state of emergency <sup>D. Dispatch</sup>

UMTATA — The state of emergency, first declared in Transkei on June 5 1980, has been extended for another year.

The proclamation, which was signed by the State President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima and the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, in terms of the Public Security Act of 1977, extends the curbs on the movements and activities of "affected" people.

The proclamation defines affected persons as scholars or students and persons employed by any institution whom a member of the police may declare to be an affected person.

The proclamation, published in the latest Government Gazette, prohibits affected persons from being in public places and leaving their homes or hostels or other places where they reside unless they are attending classes. On Sundays they may attend church services and funerals.

Chief George Matanzima said the proclamation had been extended

because all was not well in Transkeian schools. He referred to the policy speech delivered two weeks ago during the Dept of Police vote.

Mr D. Tezapi, Deputy Minister of Police who delivered the speech on behalf of the Prime Minister, told the Assembly that the military wing of the outlawed African National Congress, Umkhonto Wesizwe, was geared to increase its onslaught on the country.

He said numerous ANC pamphlets had been found in certain schools like Blythswood, Lamplough, Buntingville, St John's College and Moshoeshoe High School.

Mr Tezapi told the Assembly that young Transkeians were being influenced to leave the country illegally with promises of scholarships, only to find themselves herded into refugee camps where they were taught communism, sabotage and other forms of guerilla warfare which enabled them to return to attempt to overthrow the existing order. — DDR.



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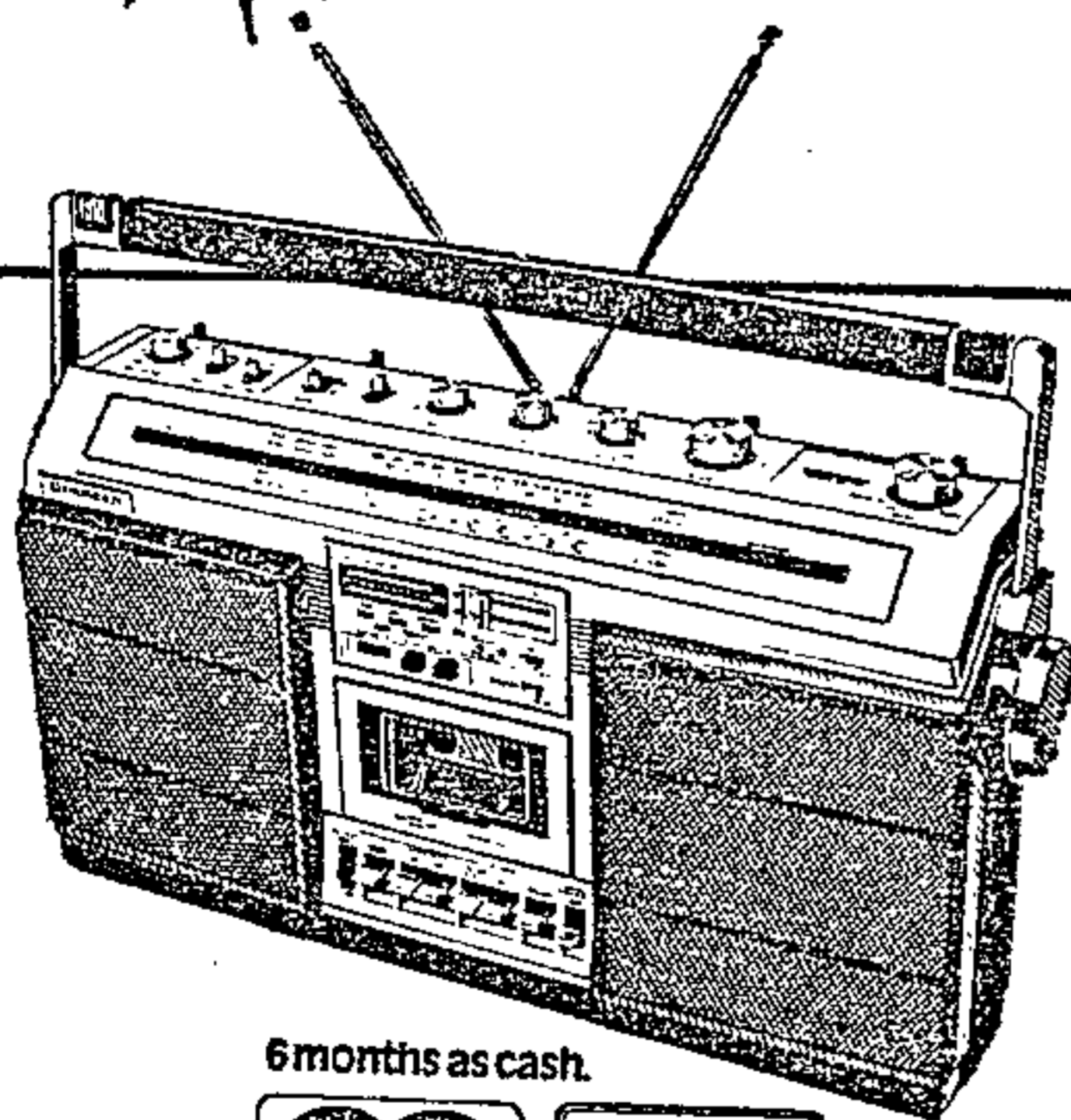


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**SALES**

## Matanzima

renews <sup>103</sup> star emergency <sup>8/6/82</sup>

UMTATA — Transkei's State President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, has declared a state of emergency in the country for the third year in succession.

The proclamation was also signed by the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima.

It reimposes drastic curbs on the movement of "affected persons" defined as scholars, students or any person in the employ of educational institution. Offenders face fines of up to R1 000, or maximum imprisonment of five years, or 10 strokes.

A state of emergency was first declared in June 1980 in the wake of student unrest in Transkei.—Sapa.

## Explosion attempt thwarted

East Rand Bureau

Police are holding a Germiston man in connection with the attempted dynamiting of his former wife's home.

Police said a man arrived at the Primrose house of a 37-year-old woman and threatened to blow it up. The police were called and found the explosive next to the fence in the garden.

A stolen motorcycle and two stolen guns were seized by the police.

A man is to appear in the Germiston Magistrate's Court today in connection with allegations of attempted malicious damage to property and theft.

## Heart attack kills judge

Own Correspondent

Mr Justice Austin Arnoldus Schreiber died in Pretoria after a heart attack on Sunday night.

Mr Justice Schreiber, who was 56, was appointed to the Transvaal Supreme Court on November 1 1980. An LLB graduate from Stellenbosch, he was admitted to the Pretoria Bar in 1957 after working in

(103) D. Dispatch  
9/6/82

# Court told of secret mission

UMTATA — Transkei had undertaken a cloak and dagger mission overseas in 1978 to recruit people to train its army and for equipment, the Supreme Court here heard yesterday.

The former Chief of Staff of the defence force, Colonel R. Lugongolo, said this during the trial of the former commander of the Transkeian Defence Force, Brigadier Eleazor Keswa.

Brig Keswa is charged on two counts of theft, alternatively criminal breach of trust, criminal conspiracy to defraud, and one count of conspiracy to defraud.

He has pleaded not guilty.

The first two counts involve alleged theft of an official vehicle with which Brig Keswa allegedly went to Durban and East London.

The third count relates to alleged irregular payments to a mechanic employed by the defence force, Mr A. Ligas.

The fourth deals with alleged arrangements made by Brig Keswa for Mrs Nomonde Dandala to occupy a house in Nduli Crescent here which had been set aside for occupation by army personnel.

Cross-examined yesterday by defence advocate, Mr A. du P. Buys, Col Lugongolo,

who was warned as an accomplice, admitted that both he and Brig Keswa had been overseas to recruit personnel.

Asked about Brig Keswa's alleged trip to Durban last year, Col Lugongolo said it had not come as a surprise that Brig Keswa should have made the trip to meet a contact. It had been done on several occasions and Brig Keswa had not discussed the trip with him, he said.

However he did not know about an alleged trip to East London.

Questioned on the house in Nduli Crescent, Col Lugongolo said he did not know of arrangements for Mrs Dandala to move in.

On the hiring of Mr Ligas, Col Lugongolo said Brig Keswa told him Mr Ligas should be employed part-time.

# Education blems

birthday, he said, although principals could admit those who turned seven in September or October.

"This rather late start is being found increasingly unsatisfactory. First, current Soviet psychology favours the view that some 80% of the development of mental abilities has taken place by the age of eight

"Therefore, most of the responsibility for the cultivation of the young intellect lies with the family and the preschool institutions. But the former tends to be unreliable and the latter inadequate."

Although nurseries and kindergartens were being expanded in Russia, in 1979 only one-third of children under seven could be accommodated, he said.

During the 1970s, increasing numbers of six-year-olds were enrolled to prepare for "zero" classes at primary schools and planners had set a goal of lowering the universal school starting age to six, he said. — Sapa-AP

# Member of TDF gives evidence

UMTATA — Contract members of the Transkei Defence Force, recruited from the Rhodesian Selous Scouts, were never appointed formally or made to take an oath of allegiance until after the former TDF Commander, Brigadier E R G Keswa, had been arrested.

A warrant officer on contract to the Transkei Army, Mr Peter McNeilgy, gave evidence yesterday in the trial here of Brig Keswa, who is charged with four counts of theft, criminal breach of trust and fraud

Mr McNeilgy said he was recruited by Colonel Ron Reid-Daly and came to Umtata in February last year to work with the TDF.

He said he had not filled in any forms, reported for duty to anyone or taken an oath of allegiance until after Col Reid-Daly became TDF commander.

The trial continues today. — Sapa

# Adoption of SA laws causing T'kei problems

UMTATA — The Transkei Financial Institute Office has had some problems because of the adoption of South African legislation, according to a report of the Registrar of Insurance tabled in the National Assembly.

The report, covering the period from the takeover of the administration of institutions in 1979 to last December, said after Transkeian independence arrangements were made with the South African registrar of insurance companies to supervise the activities of the companies in Transkei until a Transkei registrar could do the work.

The report quoted the case of Prosperity Insurance Company, which originated in Transkei and which became foreign in South Africa when Transkei became independent.

The company had to transfer its South African portfolio to a newly-formed South African company and the transaction had to be confirmed by the Supreme Courts of both countries at high legal costs.

The report said the imminent fragmentation of the insurance industry was of great concern because it meant an insurer wanting to continue business in South Africa would have to form five or six companies as various homelands became independent.

"This would create an extremely difficult position for insurers as well as policy holders," the report said.

It added that unscrupulous representatives of insurance companies who underwrote business by selfish and unfair means were reported to Transkei police. — Sapa

# Warning on misuse of diet products

WASHINGTON — The US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has said liquid protein diet products are potentially dangerous and proposed a label warning that their misuse could be fatal.

The FDA said 17 deaths were associated with the use of protein products in low calorie diets.

The proposed label would read:

"Warning: Very low calorie protein diets (below 400 calories per day) may cause serious illness or death. Do not use for weight reduction without medical supervision. Not for use by infants, children, pregnant or nursing women."

Protein products providing 400 or more calories might state: "Notice — use only as directed in the diet plan described herewith. Do not use as the sole or primary source of calories for weight reduction." — Sapa-Reuter

# Shot mother, child in hospital

CAPE TOWN — A young mother and her one-year-old daughter were fighting for their lives in hospital after the woman's estranged husband shot them and killed himself in her parents' home in Ruiterswag yesterday.

Outside the modest house in Herschel Street, Mrs Oelofse's brother, Mr Arthur van Heerden, described the events leading up to the shooting.

"My sister was in the process of divorcing Mr Daniel Oelofse, a fireman with the Stellenbosch municipality," said Mr Van Heerden.

"She decided to leave him — for the third time — and I went to fetch her last week."

Yesterday, Mr Oelofse arrived at the Van Heerden home, saying he was bringing money to his wife.

"He brought a revolver with him — I don't know where he got it," said Mr

# EP Cat Show this Saturday

LOTS of people will be feeling like a cat on hot bricks in the Feather Market Hall on Saturday. The reason is that the Eastern Province Cat Club's Pamper Cat Show is being held from 9am to 5pm. The public will be allowed in after 12.

Mrs M L Masters, joint show manager with Mr R Krause, tells me 180 cats from all over South Africa have entered. The breeds include long-haired Persians, chinchillas, colourpoints, short hairs, fine hairs, Burmese, Abyssinians, foreign spotted tabbies, Burmese and domestic classes — business cats, veterans and children's pets.

The three main trophies are for the best cat, best neutered and best kitten on show. There will also be trophies for the different classes. The judges are Mr J Westenburg, of Port Elizabeth, Mrs E Sealy and Mrs D Sleigh, of Cape Town, and Mrs L B Emery, of Johannesburg.

Admission is 75c for adults and 30c for children.

WELL, if all those cats go wild after the judges' decisions, you may need some first aid. This is where the Red Cross comes in. The first course runs from 10am to noon on Monday in Red Cross House in Parliament Street. The second is from 7 to 9pm on Wednesday, June 16, in the Clarendon Park Primary School hall in Seventh Avenue, Walmer.

A home nursing course begins on Thursday, June 17, from 10am to noon in Red Cross House. The fee is R10 a course. To enrol contact Mrs Dalene Bucknall ☎ 26745.

THE Collegiate High School for Girls PTA is holding a fun roller skating disco in the Feather Market Hall from 2 to 5.30pm on Saturday, June 19. Competitions involve three groups four to eight years, nine to 13 and 14 to 18 years. Three prizes will be awarded in each group. It will cost adults R1 and pupils 50c to watch. Entry to



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building a new squash court. The whole caboodle is sponsored by Kahns.

A TALK on "Modern inner city transportation" will be given by Mr Derek Lees, general manager of Busaf, at the weekly lunch of Rotary Club of PE in the Edward Hotel at 12.30 for 1pm tomorrow.

Mr Lees grew up in PE and his whole career has been involved with the bus building company. He was general manager of its operations in Gazankulu in the Northern Transvaal for 10 years, returning to PE six months ago.

The Diabetic Association will hold a meeting at eight o'clock tonight in the nurses lecture hall of the PE Provincial Hospital. The speaker will be a dermatologist.

THE monthly meeting of the Wards 5 and 6 Civic Association will be held in the North End Library at 7.45pm tomorrow.

AN exhibition by the Association of Potters, Eastern Cape, will be held in the UPE Library building from August 3 to 13. Inquiries: ☎ 731324 (evenings).

Something happening in your area? If it interests you, it will interest others. Just phone



Soweto  
10/16/82

# No oath for Selous Scouts in Transkei Army

103

CONTRACT members of the Transkei Defence Force, recruited from the crack Rhodesian Selous Scouts, were never appointed formally or made to take an oath of allegiance until after the former defence force commander, Brigadier E R G Keswa, had been arrested, a court heard yesterday.

A warrant officer on contract to the Transkei Army, Mr Peter McNeilgy, was giving evidence in the trial of Brig Keswa, who is charged with four counts of theft, criminal breach of trust and fraud.

## RECRUITED

Mr McNeilgy said he was recruited by Colonel Ron Reid-Daly. He came to Umtata in February last year to begin work with the Transkei Defence Force. Colonel Reid-Daly was not an officer at the time.

He said he had not filled in any forms, reported for duty to anybody or taken an oath of allegiance to Transkei until after Colonel Reid-Daly became the new TDF commander.

## COMMAND

Mr McNeilgy said Colonel Reid-Daly gave the impression he would not like to take over the defence force but would rather be second in command.

He said when he arrived at the Transkei battalion he was involved in a combined training exercise operation with the Transkei Police. He was also in charge of training a security group of Transkei soldiers.

The trial continues today. — Own Correspondent

UMTATA — The bill passed by the National Assembly giving the regional authority courts the same jurisdiction as the magistrate's courts was not intended to persecute educated people, the Minister of Justice said yesterday.

Speaking during the second reading debate on the Regional Authority Courts Bill, Mr T. Letlaka said "in the eyes of the law all our people are equal, whether educated or not."

He was answering remarks made by some

# Letlaka: <sup>103</sup> all are equal in law

*D. Dispatch 10/6/82*

members that the bill did not allow for people to have legal representation in the courts.

Educated people who usually wanted to be defended by lawyers would find that their wishes could not be accommodated by the bill, the members said.

Mr Letlaka said the

courts would function on the basis of the practices and customs of a region and it was for that reason it was felt lawyers must be excluded.

The procedure would be that the complainant would be questioned as extensively as the defendant.

Mr M. Mbutuma, for Engcobo, asked Mr Letlaka if the press was to be allowed to cover cases tried by these courts. He said he was asking the question as the bill stated that attorneys or lawyers could not attend the hearing in their legal capacities.

Mr Letlaka said he had no control over the press but the regional authority courts were as open as the magistrate's courts. It would be "funny" if the press was barred from the hearing by the chiefs.

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# Officers questioned about mechanic

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UMTATA — Two former senior Transkei Army officers were questioned in the Supreme Court here yesterday about a contract with a mechanic, Mr A. Ligas, and alleged irregular payments made to him.

Former Chief of Staff, Colonel Richard Lugongolo, and Lieutenant-Colonel Ezekiel Fumba, of No 1 Transkei Battalion base, were giving evidence in the fourth day of the trial of the former commander of the Transkei Defence Force, Brigadier Eleazor Keswa.

Brig Keswa has pleaded not guilty to four counts: two of theft, alternatively criminal breach of trust; criminal breach of trust, alternatively conspiracy to defraud; and conspiracy to defraud.

The first two involved alleged theft of an official vehicle with which Brig Keswa allegedly went to Durban and East London "to convert it fraudulently to his own use."

The third count involves payments to Mr Ligas and the last to a house set aside for army personnel which was occupied by a woman who admitted to being a lover of Brig Keswa, Mrs Nomonde Dandala.

Col Lugongolo spent almost the entire day in the witness box yesterday and during cross-examination, Chief Justice Hefer ruled that some matters ferred to could not be published because they related to army matters.

Col Lugongolo was questioned at length on: the nature of his job; whose duty it was to see to execution of decisions taken in the commanding officer's office; and his role in organising the Ligas contract and his subsequent arranging of a meeting with Brig Keswa about a complaint received from officers about Mr Ligas' allegedly high pay.

Col Lugongolo emphasised that he merely took orders from Brig Keswa and although he was meant to carry out certain tasks, this did not occur in practice. After decentralisation, Brig Keswa dealt directly with staff officers in the branches, he said.

On the question of a letter about the Ligas contract, Col Lugongolo admitted that he had drafted it and signed it and that Brig Keswa had made some alterations.

He had not had anything further to do with the contract he said, because after it was signed, Brig Keswa interfered with his job by taking Mr Ligas to be inducted at the camp.

Asked why Mr Ligas had had to be inducted when he had been working there a long time, Col Lugongolo said he expected Brig Keswa was to inform the relevant officers of the terms of the contract.

Accused by defence advocate, Mr A. du P. Buys, of having failed in his duty to make the contract available to the relevant officers, Col Lugongolo said the Ligas matter had been taken out of his hands when Brig Keswa took Mr Ligas to the camp himself.

He had expected Brig Keswa to follow the matter to its logical conclusion. Asked if he expected the commander of the defence force to do administrative work, Col Lugongolo said Brig Keswa had interfered and should have completed the job.

Mr Buys said Brig Keswa would tell the court he had not taken Mr Ligas to the base.

Where else could he have taken him to, asked Col Lugongolo.

He could merely have taken him to his car or to the bar for a drink, replied Mr Buys.

He could not drink during working hours,

Col Lugongolo said.

On the matter of the contract, Col Lugongolo said, he was aware that Mr Ligas charged only R10 an hour, compared with R30 an hour charged by garages and that the defence force "had been taken for a ride" by some garages, which had resulted in possible legal action against one.

He also conceded that the defence vehicles had been in a bad state of repair and that Mr Ligas had done a good job in putting them back on the road.

In reply to questions about a meeting he had arranged for officers with Brig Keswa after they had complained about alleged high payments to Mr Ligas, Col Lugongolo said he had not gone to the meeting and had been told later that the matter had not been resolved.

There had been no time for subsequent meetings after complaints that the matter had not been resolved because of a commission of inquiry into the army.

Asked why he had not gone to the meeting seeing as he was in charge of the army on occasions when Brig Keswa was away, Col Lugongolo said he had not gone because the matter had been dealt with by Brig Keswa and that most things were happening without his knowledge.

Later Mr Buys showed Col Lugongolo a file of minutes of staff officers' meetings which he had attended. Col Lugongolo agreed he had attended them and that staff matters had been discussed.

The court also heard that the matter of alleged irregularities in invoices for jobs was raised. Col Lugongolo had taken the invoices to Brig Keswa and told him of the alleged irregularities. Brig Keswa had asked why there should be irregularities when there was control and a contract. Col Lugongolo had said that due to in-

experience, the contract had not been implemented.

Brig Keswa had then told him he would have a big job explaining to the Auditor General. Brig Keswa had later called in the police and Mr Ligas was suspended.

Col Fumba told the court Sgt Sibebe Mvambo had complained to him about Mr Ligas' fees and that Sgt Mvambo had said he did not know what to do about it. It was Sgt Mvambo's job to certify the invoices.

He told Sgt Mvambo he would report the matter to headquarters, which would have to decide what to do. He then reported the matter to Col Lugongolo.

Asked by Mr Buys why he had reported it to Col Lugongolo, Col Fumba said that as Chief of Staff, Col Lugongolo was in charge of administration.

Col Fumba told of a meeting he had attended with Brig Keswa and other officers, at which the Ligas matter had been put to Brig Keswa. Brig Keswa had said the matter should be investigated, the invoices checked and a decision taken later on what to do about Mr Ligas.

The case continues today. — DDR.

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# SA urged to retain control of Fort Hare

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UMTATA — The handing over of the University of Fort Hare to Ciskei was criticised in the National Assembly here yesterday.

In a motion calling for the South African Government to be "respectfully requested to retain the university as an independent university under the direct control of South Africa's Department of National Education, Mr T. E. Tshunungwa, MP for Cacadu, said the ownership of the university land and buildings should continue to be vested in the South African Government.

He referred to the 1976 calendar of the university on the matter of a Xhosa dictionary project.

"The University of Fort Hare undertook to pay the salary of the project director and the Transkei Government offered to contribute up to R10 000 a year for the salaries of three assistant editors.

"This is no longer sufficient to cover their salaries. The Fort Hare council has undertaken to finance one of the three posts.

"The Ciskei Government contributes R4 500

annually," Mr Tshunungwa said.

For that and many other reasons the Transkei people based their claim for the university not to be handed over to the Ciskei.

He said Africa was studded with leading figures who had been students at the university.

"Our own State President and Prime Minister deserve mention as illustrious products of Fort Hare.

"The South African Government should realise that Fort Hare has the same sentimental value to its old students as the Universities of Stellenbosch, Rhodes and Cape Town have for their former students.

"It is unfortunate the university saw fit to award an honorary degree of doctor of laws on the then Chief Minister of Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe at the 1979 graduation ceremony.

"It is significant he never set foot at a university as a student.

"To put it mildly, he is of lean academic qualifications," Mr Tshunungwa said.

The Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzi-

ma, interjected and said the President of Ciskei had failed his matric.

Mr Tshunungwa said according to the document read at his inauguration, Chief Sebe was described as being educated at the Breidbach Primary School followed by secondary training at the Lovedale Training College from 1949 to 1950. At the end of that year he received the coveted dux ludorum medal, the yardstick of integrity of Lovedale students.

The Prime Minister interjected again and told the House he received that award in 1940.

According to Mr Tshunungwa, Chief Sebe commenced teaching in 1951 as an assistant teacher at Rabula School, near Keiskammahoe, and was later appointed principal of Burnhill Primary School.

He accepted a bursary to Flagstaff for a special teacher's course in 1958. He obtained a first class pass and was retained as a lecturer.

In 1961 he was promoted to assistant inspector in the Border area.

"I put it to this House that Chief Sebe cannot

understand the significance of a university as an independent centre of research and learning.

"The Ciskei Government should remember that it previously dealt a death blow to the cause of African education when it abolished or connived to abolish the famous centres of learning at Lovedale and Healdtown."

"The influence of the Government of Ciskei over the university will be to the detriment of that university. Should Ciskei wish to have a university of its own, it should have nothing to do with Fort Hare.

"This university should be placed above the political wrangle which has arisen as a result of the division of the Xhosa national unit." — DDR.

## Fishing vessel crew saved

JOHANNESBURG — The fishing vessel Bloubok sank eight miles south of Toscanini in 14 fathoms of water early yesterday, Walvis Bay radio reported.

### NOTE CAREFULLY

1. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
2. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.
4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

### WARNING

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**Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University**

11/6/82 (103)  
**Loan**  
*for*  
*J. Bismarck*  
**Transkei**

JOHANNESBURG — The Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) of South Africa has announced that a line of credit agreement worth more than R10 million has been signed with the government of Transkei.

Mr Bismarck S. Olivier, senior manager of the IDC said that the finance was earmarked for the improvement of Transkei's telecommunications services.

The money is to be used to supply and install an automatic telephone exchange at Butterworth, for extension for the Umtata telephone exchange, for a microwave system from Umtata to East London and for the reconfiguration of the Transkei frontline system. —  
DDR

# Court told of suspicion over invoices

11/6/82  
Q. Dispatch  
103

UMTATA — The Chief Justice of the Transkei Supreme Court, Mr Justice Hefer, ruled yesterday that a statement made by the former commander of the Transkei Defence Force, Brig Eleazor Rodney Goba Keswa, could not be published.

He made the ruling on the application by the Attorney-General, Mr George B. Muller, SC, who submitted the statement as an exhibit.

Mr Muller, who is leading the prosecution in the trial, led evidence from a member of the Transkei Police force, Colonel R. Mankahla of the CID, who took the statement from Brig Keswa at the start of his detention. The statement is in Brig Keswa's own hand-writing.

Yesterday defence counsel, Advocate A. du P. Buys, questioned Col Mankahla about Brig Keswa's detention.

He asked Col Mankahla whether he was aware that during his detention at a police cell in Tsolo, Brig Keswa spent 24 hours in his cell and was not allowed to exercise, that he had no washing facilities and blankets and that he was allowed 15c for each meal.

Col Mankahla said he was not aware of this.

He was giving evidence in the trial in which Brig Keswa is being charged on four counts: two counts of theft, alternatively criminal breach of trust; criminal breach of trust, alternatively conspiracy to defraud; and conspiracy to defraud.

The first two counts involve the alleged theft of an official car with which Brig Keswa allegedly went to East London and Durban in 1980 "to convert it to his own use."

The third count relates to alleged irregular payments to a mechanic, Mr A. Ligas, while the fourth relates to arrangements allegedly made by Brig Keswa for Mrs Nomonde Dandala to occupy a house that had been set aside for use by army personnel, even though she was not employed by the army. Mrs Dandala has admitted in court to being his lover.

Yesterday Lieutenant M. Nundu, an assistant to the financial officer at No 1 Battalion, Major C. Dumalisile, spent the entire day in the witness box. He has been warned as an accomplice.

Lt Nundu said he had been responsible for checking invoices submitted by Mr Ligas and that he had not been happy with the invoices because no rates had been specified. He had discussed the matter with Major Dumalisile who took them to Colonel R. Lugongolo, the former chief of staff, who took them to Brig Keswa.

Col Lugongolo had explained to Brig Keswa that the men were not happy with the invoices as they did not know how Mr Ligas made up his rates.

Brig Keswa had said Mr Ligas had been working overtime and they should not complain. Brig Keswa had also told them no vehicles should be sent to commercial garages.

Lt Nundu said they had complained five times to Brig Keswa about the invoices and the Brigadier had become angry.

Lt Nundu was questioned at length by Mr Buys about his experience with the invoices and about what had

made him suspicious that the charges were high. Mr Buys asked him if he had seen a commercial garage invoice and whether they had stipulated their rates and time on the invoice.

Lt Nundu said he had seen invoices but had not taken notice of these details.

Mr Buys asked him why he had had reason to become suspicious of Mr Ligas' charges when he had not scrutinised commercial garage invoices and had not had a basis for comparison.

Later Lt Nundu said he did not know how invoices were made out by commercial garages.

Asked by the judge whether he was accustomed to knowing how amounts were made up, Lt Nundu produced a defence force invoice from a Port Elizabeth firm to illustrate his point.

The invoice was for 1 000 plastic foam pillows at R3,50 each.

Lt Nundu was then questioned on why he had the invoice in his pocket and he said that because of the nature of his work, he had known he would be asked about invoices. He had thought he would bring one to illustrate his point and had not thought there was any wrong in keeping a defence force invoice in his pocket.

Questioned again on what he had found wrong with the Ligas invoices, Lt Nundu said he had not been happy with the fact that the order numbers had been scratched out and the words "by order" inserted.

Asked why he had taken such interest only in Mr Ligas' invoices, he said he had not suspected other invoices of being fraudulent.

Mr Buys asked why, if he had thought Mr Ligas' invoices were fraudulent, he had not checked them against those of a commercial garage. Lt Nundu said he had been concerned only with the Ligas invoice. He had seen commercial garages invoices but had not examined them.

Mr Buys put it to him that with his knowledge of invoices, there had been nothing to make him suspicious.

Lt Nundu told the court how he and Major Dumalisile had persisted in sending Mr Ligas' statements to Col Lugongolo and telling him of their dissatisfaction.

He was asked by Judge Hefer whether it was normal in the army to go back with complaints after being told by the commander that there was no complaint. Lt Nundu said that if he was not satisfied, he would have to go back.

Asked by the judge whether that was the way the army was run, Lt Nundu said he saw it had been run that way.

Lt Nundu told the court of another meeting with Brig Keswa at which Major Dumalisile had told the brigadier he was not prepared to process the invoices.

Brig Keswa had replied that he did not see the reason for their complaints. He had said Mr Ligas had been doing a good job and had been working overtime. He could see that people in the workshop were jealous of Mr Ligas because they were not as highly qualified as he was.

Brig Keswa had then ordered that the invoices be processed and that Mr Ligas be paid, Lt Nundu said.

The trial continues today. — DDR.

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# Keswa bail terms relaxed by judge

103

D. Raspath  
12/6/82

UMTATA — The trial of the former commander of the defence force, Brigadier Eleazor Rodney Keswa, was adjourned yesterday until September 13.

The adjournment followed evidence given by Lieutenant M. Nundu, an assistant to the financial officer at No 1 Transkei Battalion Base, Major C. Dumalisile.

Before the adjournment, the Attorney-General, Mr George Muller, QC, who is leading the prosecution, told Chief Justice Hefer that the defence had asked for partial relaxation of the terms of bail.

Judge Hefer ruled that Brig Keswa's R1 000 stands and that the relaxation of the bail order be granted. Brig Keswa's travel documents must be returned to him, except his passport. Brig Keswa need only report to the police every fortnight and not weekly as before.

Brig Keswa is being charged on four counts: Two of theft, alternatively criminal breach of trust, criminal breach of trust alternatively conspiracy to defraud, and conspiracy to defraud.

The first two counts involve alleged theft of an official vehicle which Brig Keswa used to go to Durban and East London; the third involves alleged irregular payments to a defence force mechanic, Mr A. Ligas; and the fourth count deals with alleged arrangements made by Brig Keswa for Mrs

Nomonde Dandala to live in a house set aside for army personnel.

Lt Nundu was questioned at length about the system of invoices and order forms for the repair of army vehicles and why he had become suspicious about the costs reflected on Mr Ligas' invoices.

Other factors which made his suspicious were that there were no details of the costs outlined in the invoices and also that order numbers were deleted.

After lengthy cross examination about the invoices and order forms for the jobs, defence advocate A. du P. Buys, SC, explained that the order numbers were discontinued after March and the words "by order" inserted.

The insertion was merely an instruction for the job to be done.

Lt Nundu, however, insisted that he did not think it was correct and that was why he and Maj Dumalisile persisted in complaining to the former chief of staff, Col R. Lugongolo, about the invoices.

Advocate Buys later accused Lt Nundu of having thought out the matter well with others with the express purpose of trying to get Brig Keswa into trouble.

Lt Nundu told the court of the meetings he and Maj Dumalisile had with Brig Keswa.

The third meeting was held in April and was attended by Col Lugon-

golo. At the meeting Brig Keswa was told they were still unhappy with the invoices and that they did not know what to do about it. Lt Nundu said Brig Keswa had said he was sick and tired of the matter and did not know what to do about it.

The fourth meeting was in June and Col Lugongolo had said he was afraid to attend and he merely took them to the brigadier's office. They then told Brig Keswa they were still not happy about the invoices and the brigadier had replied that he could see that it was not the invoice alone, but that there was something else behind it.

The fifth meeting was in August just before the commission of inquiry into the army. Lt Nundu said at that meeting they were armed with the Ligas' contract and invoices.

He said Brig Keswa had replied that the reason they were confused about the invoices was because Mr Ligas had worked overtime and could not stick to the rate in the contract.

Maj Dumalisile had wanted to know why the work that was done and the period taken was not reflected on the invoices.

Brig Keswa had replied that because Mr Ligas had worked overtime, he could not stick to the rate.

Lt Nundu said they then left in despair and

an opportunity arose for them to raise the matter with the commission of inquiry. They had done so through the intelligence service.

Asked what intelligence had to do with the matter, he said intelligence had kept on asking them for the invoices and that they were doing an investigation before the commission.

Lt Nundu was asked by Mr Buys if he was aware of the process of redress of wrong in the army.

Mr Buys told him that as a military man he should know that if he was not happy with an order from a superior officer, he could go to a higher authority.

He could have gone to the Chief of Staff to arrange a meeting with the Deputy Minister of Defence where he could air his complaints.

Lt Nundu said he did not think on those lines and said he was afraid because he knew it was an offence to go to the minister.

He gave the example of one of the defence force men who had written to the President about a complaint. He was later tried and convicted by a magistrate. — DDR.

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ZWELITSHA — Four members of the Ciskei Executive Council hit out strongly yesterday at a motion introduced in the Transkei Assembly calling on the South African Government not to hand over the University of Fort Hare to Ciskei.

Mr T. E. Tshunungwa, MP for Cacadu, moved that Fort Hare be retained as an independent university under the control of the South African Department of National Education.

President Lennox Sebe said it was not correct that the Ciskei Government paid R4 000 towards the Xhosa dictionary project undertaken at Fort Hare. Ciskei had paid that amount at the beginning but had since raised it to R8 000.

President Sebe said before Alice was handed over to Ciskei, Fort Hare was a municipal ward that was represented on the Alice Town Council by someone from Fort Hare. He asked how it was that when Alice was given to Ciskei one of its wards should not be given to Ciskei.

He said Fort Hare had been given to the missionaries by Chief Tyali of Victoria East.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Ray Mali, said the Transkei Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, was behaving

# Sebe: Fort Hare part of Ciskei

ing like a man standing on a surfboard. He went up and down in his thinking through the control of the waves under him.

"Chief George's feet are not firmly entrenched on Transkeian soil. His heart urges him to seek political asylum in Ciskei," he said.

Mr Mali said President Sebe had received his doctorate from Fort Hare for service to his people and the world community.

"The only conclusion that I can highlight from Chief George's remarks is that he has reached the ceiling in his political career. He must step down and retire gracefully."

The Minister of Public Works, Chief D. M. Jongilanga, said it had never occurred to him that a Libyan student studying in Egypt could later claim that the University of Egypt was a university of Libya.

Mr Tshunungwa was saying that just because the President of Transkei had studied at Fort Hare, he should claim it. That was ridiculous.

"I have been admiring them lately but it seems now they have gone down to the level of the Bunga (Transkei Territorial Authority) that used to ask for rat poison instead of requesting the government to embark on rural development," he said.

"Chief George Matanzima's statements are downright boyish and puerile. They are not like remarks coming from a man of his

status." Chief Jongilanga said Mr Tshunungwa's statements on the closure of Healdtown and Lovedale institutions were based on ignorance. Before the institutions were closed reference to their closure was made in the then Ciskei Legislative Assembly and in newspapers.

He asked why Mr Tshunungwa did not make remarks then.

"We closed Lovedale and Healdtown because they became liquor canteens and places of low morals after the Afrikaners took them over from the missionaries," Chief Jongilanga said.

"Low morals are not condoned in Ciskei."

The second reason for the closure was that the buildings were dilapidated and students showed they wanted institutions like the modern Lennox Sebe Teachers' College and the Cape Teachers' College in Fort Beaufort.

"That is the type of school our kids accept these days. That is why those two schools were closed."

Chief Jongilanga said it was a pity a country like Transkei which had once demanded Ciskei, then Whittlesea, and now demanded Fort

Hare, could not frame a foreign policy to attract industrialists.

The basic principle in foreign affairs was to live in peaceful co-existence with one's neighbour and build bridges.

It was not insults that would make Transkei and Ciskei amalgamate but diplomacy.

Although the Ciskei government had not commented it was surprised by Chief George's remarks condoning the stoning of Ciskei ministerial cars by Fort Hare students.

"To my knowledge no government has ever condoned that type of violence."

The Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Chief J. T. Mabandla, said the Transkei MP's motion was petty and childish with no motivation.

"I say to my brothers in Transkei that one day Fort Hare will come under Ciskei," he said.

"Our brothers in Transkei must stop being petty. If they want friendship, as once Chief George said he was extending a hand of friendship, he should do it diplomatically and must be sincere." — DDR.

## NOTE CAREFULLY

1. Enter at the top of of the block on the question you are an
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12/6/82  
103 D. Respatch

# Matanzima thanks SA for cash aid

UMTATA — South Africa received a pat on the back when the Transkei Parliament ended its session yesterday.

The Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, told the National Assembly: "I must thank South Africa for its financial assistance that has been rendered unstintingly towards balancing the country's budget.

"Although the government is laying foundations for the attainment

of self-sufficiency in food production, the road towards economic independence is still a long and arduous one.

"The frequent discussions between officials of the governments of South Africa and Transkei on such matters as project aid must be seen in this context.

"I wish the Prime Minister of South Africa well in his endeavours to achieve racial reconciliation in South Africa," he said. — DDR.

15/482 O. Dispatch

# Butterworth town clerk banished

103

UMTATA — The town clerk of Butterworth, Mr C. P. Vanda, has been banished to Tyinirha in the Nqamakwe district.

This was confirmed here yesterday by the head of the security police who signed the banishment order, Major-General Martin Ngceba.

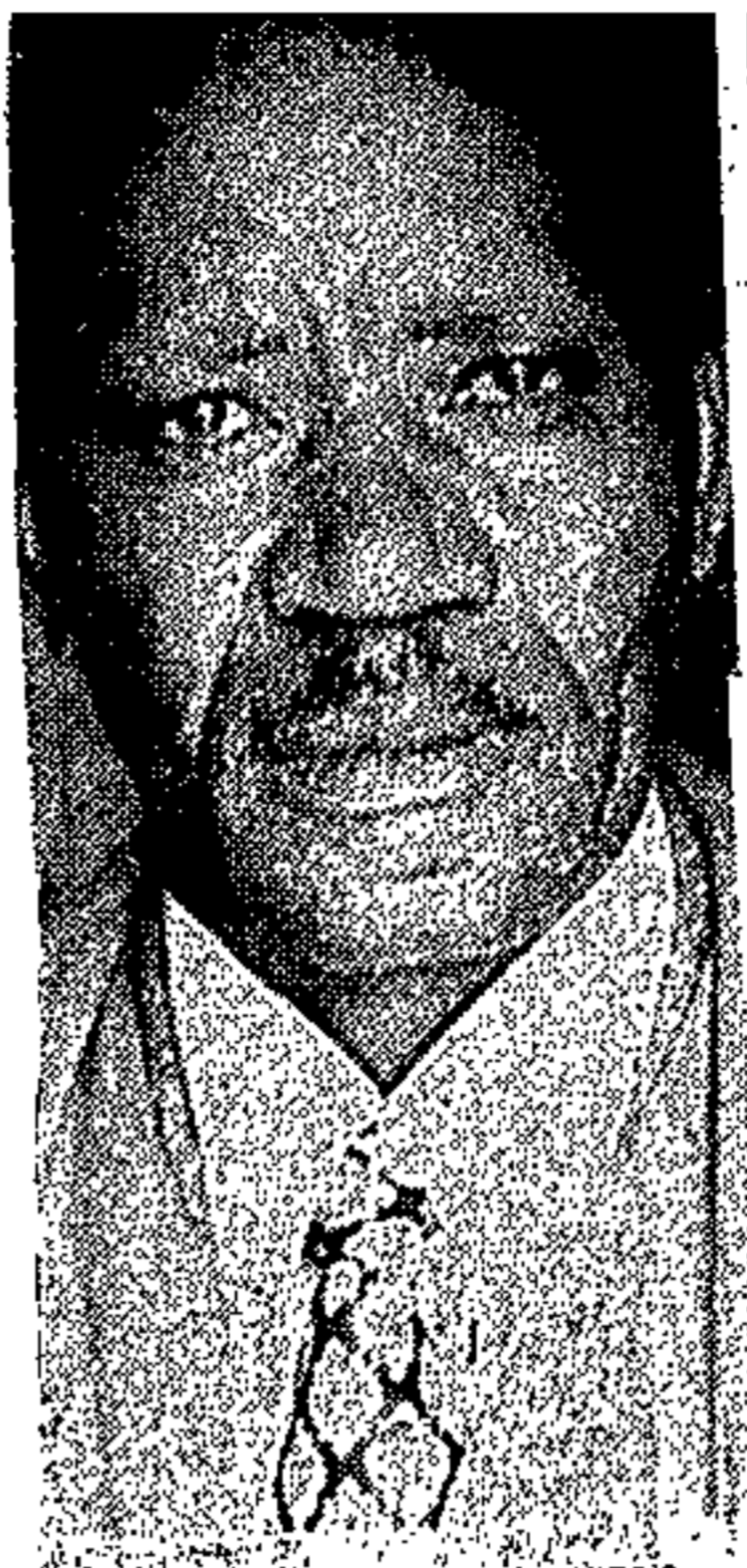
Mr Vanda could not be contacted yesterday but his wife, Nolitha, a nursing sister at the Butterworth Hospital, said here husband was at the family home in Tyinirha.

She said she had last seen him on Friday and she hoped to visit him again this weekend.

"I don't know anything about the banishment order. My husband came to me at work with some men from Umtata, Nqamakwe and Butterworth and told me had been ordered to go and live at our home in Tyinirha," she said.

Mr Vanda, a former principal of the Butterworth High School, joined the municipal service in Butterworth as an assistant town clerk in 1980 and became town clerk in 1981.

After obtaining a BA degree from Fort Hare University, Mr Vanda did a teacher's diploma course



MR TSHUNUNGWA

## Transkei, SA hold economic talks

(103) D. Richter 15/6/82

UMTATA — Top-level discussions on economic planning were held between Transkei and South Africa here yesterday.

But Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, who led the Transkei delegation, said there was nothing new in the talks which had been going on for some time.

The Transkei delegation held talks with economic adviser to the South African Government, Dr Simon Brand, and the Republic's chief economic planner in the Department of Foreign Affairs, Mr G. Richter. Their delegation also included another economic adviser, Dr J. Dreyer.

They held in-depth discussion on economic planning in Transkei with special reference to South Africa's involve-

ment in the planning as well as funding from South Africa.

Mr Richter will return next Monday to report progress on all the projects currently in the pipeline for South Africa aid.

The visit yesterday, was the start of top-level meetings between the two countries.

On Wednesday, June 23, South Africa's Minister of Commerce Industries and Tourism, Dr Dawie de Villiers, will also visit Transkei for talks with his Transkeian counterpart, Mr Ramsey Madikizela.

On August 12, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr P. Koornhof, will hold talks with his counterpart, Mr Mtutuzeli Lujabe.

Dr Koornhof will pay a courtesy call on Chief George Matanzima. — DDR.

# Tapa: issue is bid to divert attention

103

17/6/82

D. Dispatch

EAST LONDON — Transkei has been accused of focusing attention on Ciskei's control of the University of Fort Hare "to divert attention from internal problems facing the Transkei Government".

Ciskei's Minister of Education, Mr A. M. Tapa, made this accusation in response to Transkeian calls for South Africa to "retain the university" during debate in the Transkei National Assembly last week.

"The debate was ostensibly to protest against the handover of Fort Hare to Ciskei, but in reality was intended to be an attack on the

## Owen Vanqa reports from the Ciskei National Assembly

President of Ciskei," Mr Tapa said in a statement.

"(This was) in the vain hope of diverting the attention of the people of Transkei from the internal problems facing their government."

It was surprising to see Transkei spending so much time on "this futile debate", Mr Tapa said, but Chief Lennox Sebe of Ciskei had treated the matter "with the contempt it deserves".

However, Mr Tapa said he was disturbed at the "unjustifiable onslaught" on President Sebe's dignity.

"He may never have gone to Fort Hare but his leadership qualities blossomed at Lovedale where he was headboy, rugby captain, leader of the missionary companies and the brotherhood of honour," Mr Tapa said.

"It was at the end of

his schooling career that the Rev W. Kilgour prophesied that when the time came L. L. Sebe would take his place as a leader of the people. His past is clean and it is probably for that reason that the Ciskei nation has reposed its confidence in him."

Mr Tapa assured "these would-be leaders" that "their childlike exercise will not stop the disaffection of the Transkeians with the Matanzima regime".

He added: "It is not necessary to go into the pros and cons of Transkei's claims to Fort Hare. The fact of the matter is that Fort Hare is in Ciskei." — DDR

## Fort Hare: Tezapi reacts to criticism

UMTATA — The statement by four Ciskeian ministers about a motion for South Africa to retain control of Fort Hare University was based on such shallow premises that the matter could not be allowed to rest at that level, the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr David Tezapi, said here yesterday.

He was reacting to criticism by members of the Ciskei Executive Council who criticised a motion by the MP for Cacadu, Mr T. Tshunungwa, who called on the South African Government not to hand over Fort Hare

to Ciskei.

President Lennox Sebe had said Alice had been given to Ciskei and that Fort Hare was a municipal ward of Alice.

Others criticised Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, and called Mr Tshunungwa's motion childish.

Mr Tezapi said: "These gentlemen will not be treated individually since their level of thinking justifies their being regarded as one person for the purposes of reply.

"The Transkeian request was precise and was correctly reported and sought to petition the South African Government to retain Fort Hare as an independent university under the direct control of the South African Department of National Education. Ownership of the university land and buildings should continue to lie with the South African Government."

This university had for a long time been receiving financial aid from Transkei for its upkeep and if the partnership was now being dissolved, Transkei was morally bound to demand its share.

At no time was it suggested that Fort Hare should become part of Transkei, let alone Ciskei, with its academic non-starters.

The Ciskei Government should furnish convincing and serious justification for the closure of Healdtown and Lovedale.

The question of low

morals and dilapidated buildings cannot be accepted as a reason for these old institutions.

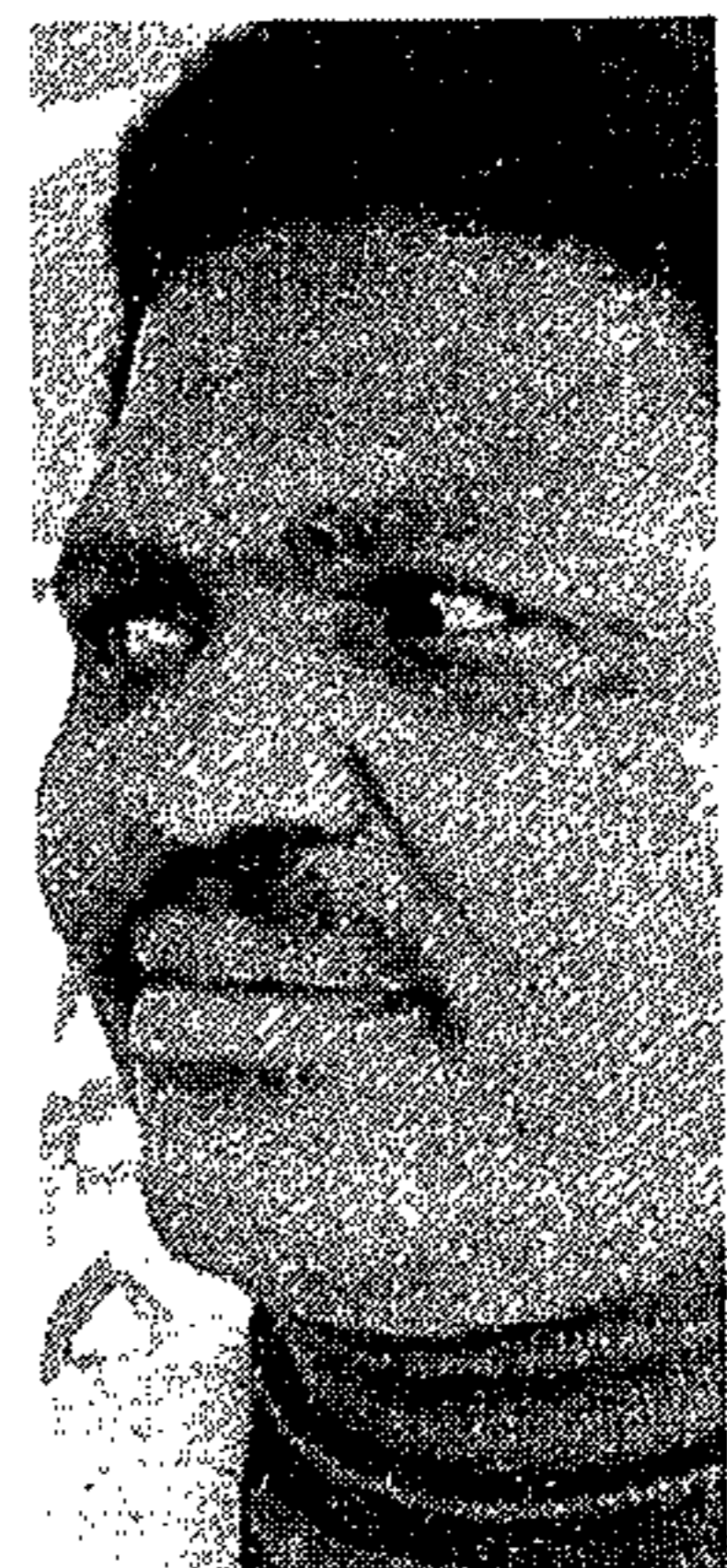
"For the further education of these honourable gentlemen, old buildings could be renovated and declared a national monument.

"Ciskei would have gained some credit if she had taken this line of thought in respect of Healdtown and Lovedale.

"Transkei has always refrained from commenting on matters that should be dealt with by the due process of the law. The previous standpoint is, however, still repeated that it was not in keeping with civilised legal practices that the Commander General of Ciskei State security should simultaneously be a policeman and presiding officer.

"Transkei is not to blame for the academic disparity that exists between the leadership of Transkei and Ciskei.

"The latest call by a member of the East London Council, Mr Donald Card, that President Sebe should resign in the interests of the whole area has brought into clear perspective the dilemma facing the leadership of Ciskei," Mr Tezapi said. — DDR



MR TEZAPI

103  
E. Post  
16/6/82

# Kei, SA meet to discuss projects

JOHANNESBURG — A high-ranking South African delegation visited Transkei this week for talks with a Transkei Government delegation, the SABC reported today.

The South African delegation consisted of Dr Simon Brand and Mr Jan Breyer — both chief economic advisers to the Prime Minister — and Mr G Richter, the chief economic planner. The delegation was accompanied by the SA Ambassador to Transkei, Dr Bodenstein.

The Transkei delegation was led by the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima.

The delegations held in-depth discussions on economic planning in Transkei with special reference to South Africa's involvement in such planning.

As a follow-up to these discussions, Mr G Richter and Dr Bodenstein are to meet the Transkei delegation on June 21 and report progress on the projects currently in the pipeline for aid from South Africa.

On June 23 the South African Minister of Commerce, Industries and Tourism, Dr Dawie de Villiers, and the Director-General of the department, Dr P A du Plessis, are to visit Transkei. — Sapa

22/6/82 (103)  
**Umtata talks  
on planning** *D. DePate*

UMTATA — Top-level discussions on economic planning resumed between South Africa and Transkei here yesterday following talks held a week ago between the two countries.

At the first meeting the Transkei delegation held talks with the economic adviser to the South African Government, Dr Simon Brand, and the Republic's chief economic planner in the

Department of Foreign Affairs, Mr G. Richter.

It was believed that at yesterday's talks, Mr Richter reported progress on all the projects currently in the pipeline for South African aid to Transkei.

The Prime Minister's office said the talks would last until late in the night and a press statement would be issued only today, if at all. — DDR.

SALDRU SUBJECT HEADINGS

Revised Edition

103 D Disfranch 23/6/82

# Race friction in Transkei denied



General Reid-Daly

UMTATA — Former Zimbabweans now living in Transkei have adapted smoothly to the lifestyle of the country.  
In a Daily Dispatch survey conducted here yesterday, the majority of former Zimbabweans said they were happy and had never been involved in racially inspired disputes.

"We get very angry when we hear such reports that there are some ex-Rhodesians behaving that way in South Africa.  
"If it is true that that is going on, then those who are doing it are in the minority," the commander of Transkei's Defence Force, Major-General Ron Reid-Daly said.

He stressed he did not say that because he was in Transkei. He had also said it in Johannesburg, he added.

Reports at the weekend said Mr Harry Pitman, Progressive Federal Party MP for Pinetown, had called for steps against ex-Rhodesians who stirred racial hostility in South Africa.

A Natal advocate was quoted as saying there were two Parliamentary acts which prohibited the incitement of racial hostility and that action could be taken against people who insulted other races.

Another former Zimbabwean, Mr K. Humphreys, now managing director of the Transkei Agriculture Corporation, said if ex-Rhodesians were as arrogant as reported, there was no need for them to come to South Africa.

He conceded that there were a few hardliners in South Africa, but quickly added that all those who had come to Transkei were responsible and law abiding citizens.

He added that those who had settled down were an asset to the country.

Mr Humphreys pointed out that the hardliners, whom he termed "aggressive" were those from the urban areas in Zimbabwe whereas the farmers had worked among blacks in rural areas for most of their lives.

There had been no problems in adapting to the new way of life in Transkei among the black population.

According to him, all former Zimbabweans who had settled in Transkei were proving to be good Transkeians.

Popular soccer referee Rob McKillop warned the hardliners not to create "Mini Rhodesia" in South Africa and stressed the hardliners should grow up and stop dreaming about the past.

"These people should thank and appreciate the hospitality of the peoples of South Africa.

"The former Zimbabweans in South Africa should grow up and always remember that those days when blacks were treated as underdogs are past. Blacks must be accepted as equals," Mr McKillop said.

The chef of an Umtata hotel, Mr Ducan Mackei, who has worked for several major hotels in Harare, described Transkei as a wonderful place to live in.

He looked forward to applying for the country's citizenship.

The managing director of Transkei National Building Society, Mr Douglas Cunningham, said there had been no trouble since he arrived 2½ years ago.

The Secretary for Justice in Transkei, Mr J. D. Zeka, said action could be taken against any person inciting racial hostility under the Public Security Act. — DDR.

until July 15. ... postponed

<sup>RD.4</sup>  
<sup>23/6/87</sup>  
**Dawie off to Transkei** (103)

PRETORIA — Minister of Industries, Trade and Tourism, Dr Dawie de Villiers, begins an official two-day visit to the Transkei today, a Foreign Affairs spokesman said yesterday.

He will pay courtesy calls on the Transkei head of state, President Kaiser Matanzima, and his brother, the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima.

He will be accompanied by the Director General of Industries, Trade and Tourism, Dr P A du Plessis. — Sapa.



23/6/87 D. R. ... 103

# Lujabe: no knowledge of offer for Herschel

UMTATA — The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Mtutuzeli Lujabe, said yesterday he did not know of any offer to buy the Sotho-speaking Herschel area from Transkei for QwaQwa.

He was commenting on a report in yesterday's Daily Dispatch which quoted the Commissioner-General to QwaQwa, Mr J. S. Pansegrouw, as saying that an offer had been made to buy Herschel from Transkei for QwaQwa and that another plan had been considered to get Maluti, another Sotho-speaking area in Transkei, in exchange for Griqualand

East. "The idea of selling Herschel or swapping Maluti has never come up to my knowledge," Mr Lujabe said.

"All that I know is that our historical claim to Griqualand East still stands as well as our other land claims. I know of nothing about this new matter."

Mr Lujabe would not be drawn on whether Transkei would be amenable to any land swaps or trade-offs.

Asked whether Transkei would entertain any approach about Herschel since it was inha-

bited by Sotho-speaking people and situated on the south east border of Lesotho, Mr Lujabe replied: "As I said, this matter has never come up and if it does come up, we will cross that bridge when we come to it."

"Transkei has made its propositions to the Vander Walt Commission on where the borders should be drawn. These can only be settled once the land issue is settled."

"On the question of borders, if you look at the situation between us and Natal, you will see that the natural boundary should be the

Umzimkulu River. Harding and Port Shepstone should also be included in Transkei.

"History spells it out. Harding belonged to Faku. All our other land claims are based on historical grounds."

Asked to comment on the row raging over land being given to Swaziland, Mr Lujabe said it was difficult to comment without knowing the full background.

"It does appear that there has not been sufficient negotiation between the parties. If what KwaZulu alleges is true, they got a raw deal." — DDR.



MR LUJABE

OK (B)

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered); leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

(1)	Internal	External
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**WARNING**

No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.

Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.

No part of an answer book is to be torn out.

All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

- Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.
- Do not write in the left hand margin.

**Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University**

# Transkei bus depot expanded

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THE Transkei Blue Line Bus Service today opened its recently expanded depot in Brackenfell as part of its programme to meet the growing demand for transportation between the Western Cape and Transkei, according to the company's administration manager, Mr J F Noble.

Mr Noble said the service had been in operation since 1975 when there were only two buses on the Western Cape-Transkei route.

"Now we have 46 buses running on the service and we transport about 100 000 people a year, with the heaviest demand around Christmas and Easter when we carry about R650 000.

**R650 000**

Mr Noble said the expanded depot had cost about R650 000 to date.

The Director General of Transport, Mr A B Eksteen, delivered the opening address at the ceremony which was attended by local and Transkeian dignitaries, including the Transkeian Consul-General.

# Plough for prosperity is

103  
Mercury 25/6/87  
Transkei's

## new call



Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima — started charting a different course.

But the big question now is: can it work? Can the call reverse the trends rooted in the

Salvation in the soil. That was the dominant theme that emerged from the second session of the Transkeian National Assembly as the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, expounded the government's policy.

It was a theme reminiscent of the one in the history and development of Afrikanerdom and came, ironically, amid emotional rhetoric levelled at South Africa — a lambasting that took prime time in the nearly three-month long sitting that saw few fundamental legislative changes.

The opening speeches were directed largely at Pretoria, which was blamed for Umtata's friendless international situation and as a cardinal cause of most of the country's ills.

It culminated in the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Sizakele Mda, dropping his motion of no confidence in the Transkeian Government and substituting South Africa for Transkei

But for all the ingredients that went into making an interesting session, spiced by the verbal war with Ciskei, it was "plough for prosper-

ity" that dominated the stage.

It was a theme emphasising the harsh realities of a country where 95 per cent of the population live in varying degrees of poverty and starvation in the rural areas; a country whose economic base of agriculture has remained static for the past 30 years and is in fact declining; a country whose flirtation with industry has not reaped the projected rewards; and a country whose peculiar international position makes it highly dependent on Pretoria.

It was against this background that the Prime Minister started charting a different course from the one bent on international recognition and the luring of industry.

The long and arduous path now leads again to the soil, with the call backed unanimously by the legislature, and with the crucial backing also of all the paramount chiefs.

history that made Transkei contribute to South Africa's capitalistic development while at the same time denuding its own land and fashioning a dependence mentality among its rural people waiting for the pay packets from the mines?

Has the country the agricultural potential for a three-meal-a-day policy?

The answers may be in a 300-page report by a team of consultants commissioned by the Transkei Government in 1980. A summary of its conclusions states:

"Transkei is a small country of considerable

success here will be the most difficult to achieve, yet all other forms of development will be placed at risk if agriculture does not advance.

By **MATTHEW MOONIEYA**, Daily Dispatch Umtata bureau.

diversity both in the distribution of resources and in the welfare of its people.

"Its potential for development is limited and lies mainly in agriculture, hydro-power and tourism.

"But agriculture, on which the economy is based, faces grave problems and formidable constraints. The pitfalls are so numerous that

"To this end the main recommendations are to increase agricultural productivity, to embark on a programme of rural development and the creation of small, rural service centres, to decentralise decision-making and to approach planning systematically, to achieve equality in the geographic distribution of essential services, and finally, but of particular importance, to motivate the people of

Transkei to get more involved in planning their own future." The report summed up the potential and limitations of the 4 379 000 ha of land that make up the country which, it says, has a highly diversified agricultural potential with 46 per cent of the land suitable for intensive agriculture and 38 per cent for semi-intensive. Sombre notes are population and livestock stresses on the land together with other inhibiting factors such as the land tenure system and land use. "National self-sufficiency in food production is clearly a long way off, if at all within reach. "Whatever development plans are implemented, the situation will change very little in the next 20 years," the report said. Given these harsh realities, it will take extreme dedication, based on the science of agriculture, for the 90 per cent of the non-migrant population involved in working the land to achieve the parliamentary goal of feeding the nation.

# Call for removal of Chief Moshoeshoe

*(Handwritten)* 103 Mercury 29/6/82  
African Affairs Reporter

TRANSKEIANS living in Durban have appealed to their Government to remove from office Chief Jeremiah Moshoeshoe, the Durban-based Transkei Consul-General, because they claim he is not interested in them.

At a meeting in the Lamontville community hall at the weekend more than 800 Transkeian citizens said their problems were caused by a breakdown in communication with Chief Moshoeshoe, and asked Mrs W N Mabude, an MP for Bizana in the Transkei, who attended the meeting, to convey their feelings to the Transkei Government.

Chief Moshoeshoe was not at the meeting, although he was invited. He was represented by Mr M A Piliso, Transkei Consul in Durban.

Mrs Mabude told the Mercury after the meeting that she would report the feelings of the people at the meeting to the Transkei Cabinet.

## Problems

A memorandum read to her said: Transkeians in Durban cannot tell the Transkeian Government

what to do with Chief Moshoeshoe, but would like Mr H Mdingi to take his place.

Speakers criticised Chief Moshoeshoe for failing to attend to their problems and to attend meetings.

Many of them had problems paying their taxes because there was no Transkei tax office locally.

## Bribes

But, to prove their loyalty to the Transkei Government, they had sent money to their wives to pay the taxes, they said.

They alleged that their wives had to bribe Transkei clerks before they were attended to.

To be served quickly the clerks demanded a sum of R5, they said.

Mrs Mabude was also claimed that some urban Transkeians had had to pay more than R200 to bribe the clerks to qualify for houses.

Yesterday Mr Piliso said he regarded the decision taken at the meeting as not being representative of all Transkeians in Natal but declined to comment further. Chief Moshoeshoe was not available for comment.



MRS W N Mabude, Transkeian MP for Bizana, and Mr H Mdingi, Transkei information attache in Durban, after a protest meeting attended by 800 disgruntled Transkeians at Lamontville at the weekend.

tics, Mr De v...  
— Sapa.

# 'Kei police detain priest

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A HIGH-RANKING official of the Transkei Council of Churches was detained by Transkei Security Police on Monday.

Head of Security Major General Martin Ngceba, yesterday confirmed the detention of Mr Ezra Sigwela. Gen Ngceba said he did not know yet what section Mr Sigwela was being held under.

The president of the council, the Reverend Sam Ngcobo, said Mr Sigwela was taken from his office at about 8.30 am yesterday

D. Dispatch  
1/7/82

(103)

# Minister outlines new teachers' programme

UMTATA — Transkei's teacher training programme was geared to put the country on a par with other countries, the Minister of Education, Mr H. H. Bubu, said yesterday.

Opening the Transkei Teachers' Association's 15th annual congress being held at the Ndumase State High School at Buntingville near here, he outlined the massive problems facing his department and his department's commitment to solving them.

"This is an important conference because you are meeting here at a critical moment in the history of education in Transkei. The country is not only conducting its own Standard 10 ex-

UMTATA — In-service training was a key topic for educationists throughout the world, Professor, R. Tunmer, dean of the faculty of education at Rhodes University, said here yesterday.

At the annual congress of the Transkei Teachers' Association, which adopted in-service training as its theme, he said: "One common explanation for this is the 20th century explosion of knowledge — the rate at which new information is being acquired in well-established subjects and being assembled to create entirely new subjects. No one questions this development, but many fear it. Man could lose himself in these mounds of new facts and

aminations for both internal and external candidates. It is not only conducting its own PTC and JSTC examinations under the auspices of the University of Transkei. It has at the same time abolished its one-year-old babies (ie PTC and JSTC) and embarked on a three-year post matric teachers' course.

"This implies that from now on our nine colleges will produce only teachers with three-years training at a college taken after matriculation.

Mr Bubu said there was a backlog of people outside this category who had not had three years' professional training, even though

they might have acquired matric.

"Now that the pensioning age has been extended to 65, this human species will remain with us for not less than 45 years. What has to be done with these noble ladies and gentleman?"

Mr Bubu said in-service training, the theme of the conference, was compatible with the thinking of his department and he would like to engage in a rapid expansion of educational facilities.

He was gratified that the association would create pockets throughout Transkei where teachers would be assisted to acquire their Senior Certificate certificates as quickly as possible. — DDR.

## In-service training vital, congress told

interpretations of facts.

"This knowledge explosion must force teachers back to their books. Without retraining, their pupils will be deprived."

But Prof Tunmer rejected the belief that the knowledge explosion was the main justification for setting up in-service courses.

"To concentrate only on new information could be disastrous. We would be cramming more and more information into our pupils' heads without increasing understanding.

Memorisation without insight, for many years a dangerous characteristic of school teaching throughout Southern Africa, would become even more common."

"In Southern Africa we have a long way to go. The De Lange report has recently criticised our artificial syllabi and their excessive length, our heavy reliance on single textbooks characterised by abstractions, difficult language, the reluctance of teachers to experiment, and the failure to adapt material to local conditions." — DDR.

# Matanzima backs land deal

Mercury Reporter

THE Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, has issued a statement supporting the Government's proposed handover of Ingwavuma and KaNgwane to Swaziland.

Chief Matanzima said in a radio broadcast last night that he regarded the move as a 'praiseworthy step' on the part of the Government and added that he had watched the attempts at consolidation of KwaZulu with 'great interest and appreciation'.

He commended the Government for its Ingwavuma proposals — 'especially in the face of such severe criticism' from certain sections of the population.

A member of the Inkatha Youth Brigade's executive, Mr M J Bhengu, slammed Chief Matanzima's statement and said it showed the 'carelessness and ineptitude' of the Transkei leader.

'It is clear that Chief Matanzima knows nothing about KwaZulu politics and what he has said will discredit the Transkeian Government internationally.'

'He is a black man of South Africa and his move to support the opposite ideology shows that he is a supporter of apartheid in the extreme.'

'What will Matanzima say or do if we Zulus claim the Transkei land?' he asked.

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# Transkei plans for 'Xhosaland'

JOHANNESBURG. — Transkei might petition Pretoria for the creation of a "greater Xhosaland". Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said yesterday that a "greater Xhosaland" would be along the lines of the "greater Swaziland" which would emerge after transfer of Kangwane and Ingwavuma to Swaziland.

Asked whether his approval of the transfer was motivated by Transkei's commitment to the creation of a single Xhosa State out of Transkei and Ciskei, Chief Matanzima said: "Yes, exactly."

Transkei, he added, saw the pending deal as a precedent which augured well for the creation of a

"greater Xhosaland" and might make representations to Pretoria toward that end.

Two Transkei districts, Herschel and Maluti, adjoin Lesotho and are partly populated by Basotho. Both have spawned secessionist movements favouring incorporation into either Lesotho or South Africa's Sotho "homeland" of Qwaqwa.

Chief Matanzima said he did not fear that the transfer of land to Swaziland might create a precedent for cession of these areas to Lesotho.

"The Sotho form only a tiny minority in these areas. The Hlubi, the Fingos and the Thembu easily outnumber the Sotho."



By PATRICK LAURENCE  
Southern Africa Editor

(103) RDM 6/7/82  
**Transkei happy at precedent**

TRANSKEI might make representations to Pretoria for the creation of a "Greater Xhosaland" along the lines of the "Greater Swaziland" which will emerge after the transfer of KaNgwane and Ingwavuma to Swaziland, Transkei's Premier, Chief George Matanzima, said yesterday.

Chief Matanzima was elaborating on his description of the pending cession of these areas to Swaziland as a "praiseworthy step" and his commendation of Pretoria for pressing ahead with the deal in the face of "severe criticism."

Asked whether his approv-

al of the transfer was motivated by Transkei's commitment to the creation of a single Xhosa state out of Transkei and Ciskei, Chief Matanzima said: "Yes, exactly."

Transkei, he added, saw the pending deal as a precedent which augured well for the creation of a Greater Xhosaland and might make representations to Pretoria toward that end.

Last year Transkei protested against the granting of "independence" to Ciskei on the grounds that the creation of "two separate Xhosa states" was contrary to the

policy of separate development and an artificial division of the "House of Xhosa".

Transkei, which backed two court attempts to thwart Ciskei's independence, has given notice that it will boycott Pretoria's proposed Constellation of States if Ciskei is a member.

The Rev W Xaba, Vice-President of Ciskei, said: "As far as I am concerned, KaNgwane and Ingwavuma belong to South Africa and if South Africa and Swaziland want to talk about their future, I see no reason why they should not."

But, he added, there could be no question of Transkei negotiating with South Africa for the creation of a Greater Xhosaland since it involved another independent state, Ciskei.

On Transkei's opposition to Ciskei as a separate state, Mr Xaba said: "When Dr Verwoerd announced self-determination for Transkei in January 1962, there was jubilation in Transkei, which decided to go it alone... Transkei cannot first go it alone and then demand amalgamation with Ciskei when Ciskei opts for independence."

# PM: after Ingwavuma a Greater Xhosaland?

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EAST LONDON — South African moves to transfer Ingwavuma and KaNgwane to Swaziland thereby creating a "Greater Swaziland" have prompted Transkei to think in terms of a "Greater Xhosaland".

The Prime Minister of Transkei Chief George Matanzima told a Johannesburg newspaper yesterday he saw the pending Ingwavuma deal as a precedent which augured well for the creation of a Greater Xhosaland and Transkei might make representations to Pretoria toward that end.

Last week, Chief George came out in support of moves by South Africa to cede the two areas to Swaziland saying this was a "praiseworthy step".

Yesterday, he agreed his approval of the proposed transfer was motivated by Transkei's commitment to the creation of a single Xhosa state out of Transkei and Ciskei.

Last year Transkei protested against the granting of independence to Ciskei on the grounds that the crea-

tion of "two separate Xhosa states" was contrary to the policy of separate development and an artificial division of the "House of Xhosa."

Transkei, which backed two court attempts to thwart Ciskei's independence, has given notice that it will boycott Pretoria's proposed Constellation of States if Ciskei is a member.

Commenting on the proposed Ingwavuma deal yesterday, the Rev W. Xaba, Vice-President of Ciskei, told the Johannesburg newspaper: "As far as I am concerned, KaNgwane and Ingwavuma belong to South Africa and if South Africa and Swaziland want to talk about their future I see no reason why they should not."

But, he added, there could be no question of Transkei negotiating with South Africa for the creation of a Greater Xhosaland since it involved another independent state, Ciskei.

If there were to be negotiations for a single Xhosa state, they would have to be between Transkei and Ciskei, he said. — DDR.

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# Qaba: tax collection in SA improving

UMTATA — Tax collection from Transkeians working in South Africa cities was being improved, the Minister of Finance, Mr S. Qaba, said yesterday.

He was reacting to complaints from Transkeians living in Durban who said they had difficulty in paying their taxes because there was no Transkei tax officer and the local Department of Co-operation offices refused to accept Transkei taxes.

The workers said that to prove their loyalty to Transkei, they sent money to their wives to

pay the taxes. They complained that their wives had to bribe Transkei clerks before they were served or attended to. To be served quickly, the clerks demanded R5 and many of their wives eventually used the money for other purposes, they said.

Mr Qaba said he was not aware of the bribery allegations but the government took every precaution to stamp out such malpractices.

He said tax tours were being organised to assist people in South Africa and avoid them having to incur additional ex-

penses by coming to Transkei to pay their taxes.

The tours had to be undertaken in conjunction with South Africa.

"It is important for us to inform South Africa to eliminate a situation where unauthorised persons can collect the taxes.

"We are free to a large extent in going to South African cities but there are areas such as the mines where negotiations are still continuing," Mr Qaba said.

— DDR.

# Transkei replies to allegations

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UMTATA — Transkei was older than apartheid and recognition of the country could never be construed as recognition for apartheid, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Mtutuzeli Lujabe, said here.

He was responding to a claim that recognition by the world of Transkei's independence would be recognition of apartheid and that Transkei was not a non-racial state because whites were barred from owning land.

Mr L. L. F. Wood, of East London, made these allegations in a letter to the editor of the Daily Dispatch published in this newspaper on June 23.

Mr Lujabe said: "I don't know whether it is worth replying to Mr Wood, but perhaps the record should be put straight.

"Transkei is not the product of apartheid. If Mr Wood knew the his-

tory of the country he would know Transkei existed as an identifiable entity just as Lesotho and Botswana also did."

Mr Lujabe said Mr Wood's case against recognition of Transkei was merely an attempt at mud-slinging by a person with a prejudiced view against the country.

"This Mr Wood alleges he was born and bred in Transkei and he poses a question as to whether he would be allowed to buy property. When he poses the question he does not disclose what his citizenship is. It is extremely relevant to whether he would be allowed to.

"Mr Wood, who chooses to remark unfairly about Transkei, does not disclose in what capacity he lived in Transkei. From what I know of the Wood family, they have been traders. Traders would not have liked to leave Transkei

as long as they thought they stood a chance of accumulating more wealth.

"Whites who have chosen to stay in Transkei are enjoying privileges and have shown that by applying for citizenship. I am not aware that Mr Wood applied for citizenship or was refused.

"What I am aware of is that traders have been paid by the South African Adjustment Committee for their properties and businesses. They were paid attractive prices, even for goodwill. They were paid far more than the properties were worth.

"If Mr Wood was such a trader, he can hardly hope to have his cake and eat it."

The secretary for the Department of Local Government and Land Tenure, Mr L. Mbabama, said some whites did own properties in Transkei. — DDR.

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**No comment on detention claim**

UMTATA — The Head of the Security Police, Major-General Martin Ngceba, has refused to comment on a statement from the Transkei Council of Churches expressing concern about the

detention of their field worker, Mr Ezra Sigwela.

Mr Sigwela, field worker for the Council Division of Special Church Concerns, was detained on June 28.

The TCC expressed concern for Mr Sigwela's wife who gave birth to twins two months ago and criticised detention without trial, urging people to pray for Mr Sigwela. — DDR

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# Detained field workers released

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EAST LONDON — Two Border Council of Churches' field workers detained in Ciskei in May and June were released last week, it was learnt yesterday.

Mr Mzwandile Msoki, of Zone Nine, Mdantsane, was detained when police stopped the funeral service of Mr Stanford Hlekani in Mdantsane on May 30 and Mr Alfred Metele, of Zone Four, Mdantsane, was detained in Zwelitsha on June 2.

Also released with them was Mr Sipho Hina, of New Brighton Port Elizabeth. Mr Hina was detained with Mr Msoki on May 30.

Several letters calling for the release of the two men and said to have been sent to the Ciskei President, Chief Lennox Sebe, have been received by the Editor of the Daily Dispatch.

The letters, sent mainly from France, the United Kingdom and

Switzerland, were also sent to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr P. G. Koornhof.

President Sebe was not available to comment on the letters yesterday.

But the director general to the Presidency, Mr C. T. de Vries, who said he had not seen the letters, explained he had seen similar letters in Pretoria in the past.

"The wording is usually the same on most of them and Amnesty International is usually behind this type of propaganda," he said.

He referred inquiries to the President's private secretary, Mr B. Ngangamsha, who was not available yesterday.

Mr Msoki, Mr Metele and Mr Hina were all released without being charged. Mr Msoki said yesterday. — DDR

# General Sebe runs Ciskei — Tezapi

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UMTATA — The Ciskei Government has been accused here of handing over its powers and those of the country's traditional leaders to Ciskei's head of security services, Major-General Charles Sebe.

Transkei's Deputy Minister of Defence and Police, Mr David Tezapi, said in a statement that prior to Ciskei's independence, Chief L. L. Sebe had made a very significant pronouncement to the effect that Ciskei's independence would differ from that acquired by Transkei.

"At the time of the pronouncement, its significance was not clear because it was judged on the normal standards and concept of independence, but now after all the events that have taken place since December 4, 1981, the significance of Mr Sebe's pronouncement has become most evident.

"The said events were first heralded by the failure of the hoisting of the Ciskeian flag. The ceremony of the hoisting of the flag should have marked the actual climax of the celebration festivities and its failure lent some sense to Mr Sebe's prognostication.

"But if this difference escaped the observer's notice, other differences manifested themselves in the few months that have followed December 4."

Mr Tezapi's statement went on to say that when President Sebe announced his cabinet, he had omitted to announce that the overall powers in that country would be vested in his brother, Major-



MR TEZAPI

General Charles Sebe from whom the government would take instructions.

"We must concede that even in this respect, the independence of Ciskei has demonstrated another difference from Transkei and has thrown more light on what Mr Sebe must have meant by his prognostication, for nowhere in the world has a government official ever been vested with powers to run the country.

"The truth of it is that Mr L. L. Sebe and his cabinet have abdicated their powers to Charles Sebe, who is the chief of security in Ciskei.

"The incident which took place on the day of the graduation at the University of Fort Hare lends proof of the lack of power and prestige of Mr L. L. Sebe and his cabinet. They were openly rejected and dismissed by the students from the campus.

"Was this type of difference also contemplated by Mr L. L. Sebe in his earlier pronouncement?"

"We have also witnessed cases of people being removed from areas where they have been settled for many generations and when they protested they were arrested by Charles Sebe and his henchmen.

"When these unfortunate people seek to know the reasons and terms of their removal, both the South African and Ciskeian authorities disclaim responsibility for the removals.

"This, indeed, is yet another difference in Ciskei's style of independence. But such differences are no credit to Ciskei and one wonders how Mr Sebe could have boasted of them as he did since they achieve nothing else than to make a complete mockery of his so-called independence."

The statement added that the success of the rulers of any country was judged by the peace,

calm and feeling of security among the country's citizens.

That state of affairs could not be said to be applicable in Ciskei in the wake of the indiscriminate arrests obtained at present in Mdantsane under the iron hand of the President's brother, the statement said.

"Perhaps the most absurd difference which has been demonstrated by Mr L. L. Sebe's independence is the snub to Ciskei's traditional leaders whose powers have been reduced to absolute insignificance.

"The Ciskeian nation is now in a position similar to that of a rudderless ship which drifts in a vast ocean without direction.

"Of all the blunders committed by Mr Sebe, this is the worst and he would be well advised to change his course.

"Where is Paramount Chief Sandile, the leader of the Rarabe nation?" the statement asked in conclusion. — DDR.

EAST LONDON — An attack on Ciskei's government by Transkei's Deputy Minister of Defence and Police, Mr David Tezapi, has drawn a sharp response from Ciskei's Department of Foreign affairs.

Mr Tezapi, in a statement last week, accused Ciskei's President, Chief Lennox Sebe, and his cabinet of abdicating their powers to Major General Charles Sebe, Commander General of State Security in Ciskei.

Mr Tezapi also claimed that there were indiscriminate arrests of people in Mdantsane, that Fort Hare students had openly rejected Chief Sebe and his cabinet and that Ciskei's traditional leaders' powers had been reduced to insignificance.

Referring to a Daily Dispatch report on Mr Tezapi's attack, the Ciskei statement said:

"When reading through this article the impression is gained that someone is fanning misunderstanding and antagonism between the two states, i. e. Ciskei and Transkei. For how else can one explain the

# Ciskei hits back at Transkei critic

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fact that this article appears on the same page of the Daily Dispatch with another article entitled 'Decision on land by month end says Sebe.'

"In case the readers of the Daily Dispatch are carried away by a subtle misrepresentation of facts, some points must be clearly understood. Major General X. C. Sebe was not commenting on the land consolidation as a general but in his capacity as a member of the Implementation Committee.

"We do not know how other countries negotiated their independence but it seems it was the duty of leaders alone. Ciskei had a negotiating committee comprising five men who were not politicians. Major General X. C. Sebe was among these men. After independence that committee was transformed into an implementation com-

mittee which is still negotiating today with the Republic of South Africa's Department of Foreign Affairs and Information regarding Ciskei land consolidation. The first phase of the Ciskei land consolidation worked out by this committee will take place on December 31, 1982, while the second phase will be implemented on December 31, 1985. But that will not mean the end of negotiations for land.

"Ciskei has claimed the land from the Indian Ocean to Stormberg, and Kei River to the Fish River.

"As far as arrests are concerned, it is surprising that a deputy defence minister of another state should speak in that manner. We know a man by the friends he keeps. It is really a pity that a responsible deputy minister of defence should

show such sympathy towards subversive movements when the sons of his own country were brutally murdered by terrorists without firing a single shot.

"There was never a public word of sympathy for the victims of this atrocity nor repudiation of this dastardly act by the said deputy minister of defence. It is indeed a great pity that there are still people who stir our people against one another in order that there should never be friendship between the two states.

"Concerning the Fort Hare graduation incident, the Transkei Deputy Minister of Defence alleges that the Ciskei Government has been rejected by the students of Fort Hare University. His informers forgot to tell him that no Ciskei students were involved in that incident. Transkei, Transvaal and Natal students were involved.

"The honourable minister pretends to be worried about the traditional leaders of Ciskei. Probably he does not know that the majority of the cabinet members in Ciskei are chiefs. Even Nolzwe Sandile has her place in the National Assembly and her salary is equivalent to that of a man with a degree in the teaching profession. All our chiefs and traditional leaders are paid as MPs and not one gets less than R500 per month, while in the honourable minister's country, of the Xhosa chiefs this side of the Bashe River and who belong to Ciskei not a single one is, in fact, a cabinet minister, and one wonders how much they are paid a month.

"As if his concern for chiefs is genuine the honourable deputy minister asks where Paramount Chief Sandile is. We would also like to know from him where Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo and his family are? As a Thembu the honourable deputy Minister for Defence should have concerned himself with that question in the first place". — DDR.



13/7/82  
103  
D. Dispatch

# S Sothos call for break with Transkei

CAPE TOWN — Leaders of the South Sotho community in the Western Cape said yesterday their people backed the excision of the sotho-speaking area of Transkei.

They want the Herschel and Maliti areas of Transkei, which adjoin Lesotho, to have the freedom to opt for self-government or incorporation into either Lesotho or the Sotho homeland, Qwaqwa.

Mr Silas Khati and Mr Matthew Cabadiya said yesterday they were on a committee which represented the 2 000 to 4 000 south Sothos in the Western Cape. They approached a Cape Town newspaper following a suggestion by the Transkei Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, of a "greater Xhosaland" to unite Transkei and Ciskei into a single Xhosa state.

Chief Matanzima based his suggestion on plans to cede to Swaziland areas of South Africa to which it laid historical claim. He was quoted in press reports as saying he did not think the transfer of land to Swaziland would create a precedent for cession of the Herschel and Maluti areas to Lesotho.

Mr Khati and Mr Cabadiya welcomed Chief Matanzima's reference to the issue, but said the Sotho claim to the Herschel and Maluti areas

was as justly based in history as any claim Swaziland made to parts of South Africa. It had been stated repeatedly in negotiations between Qwaqwa, the South African Government and, before their withdrawal from talks, the Transkei Government.

"We want to be on our own and to have our own land, our own language and our own culture," Mr Cabadiya said.

The two spokesmen believed the South Sotho community in the Western Cape were solidly behind the efforts to take the Sotho areas out of Transkei and wanted to retain their South African citizenship until the issue was settled. — DDC.

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# Kakudi dismisses excision call from Sothos

14/7/82

103

P. S. S. S.

from Sothos

UMTATA — The call for the excision of Sotho-speaking areas from Transkei came from people who were brain-washed with ethnic division, the Deputy Minister of Education, Mr S.P. Kakudi, said yesterday.

Mr Kakudi, MP for Herschel, was responding to a call from two men in the Western Cape claiming to lead 2 000 South Sotho people there.

Mr Silas Khathi and Mr Matthew Cabadiya said they were on a committee representing 2 000 to 4 000 people in the Western Cape who wanted Herschel and

Maluti to have the freedom to opt for self-government or incorporation into either Lesotho or the Sotho homeland, QwaQwa.

They said the Sotho claim to Herschel and Maluti areas was as justly based on history as any claim Swaziland made to parts of South Africa and was made following Transkei Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima's call, for a greater Xhosaaland through Ciskei-Transkei unification.

Mr Kakudi said yesterday: "The fact that Herschel and Maluti have some Sotho-speaking people does not give them sole claim over the land constituting these areas and above other tribal groups resident in these areas."

"The claim by Mr Khathi and Mr Cabadiya that the South Sotho community in the Western Cape backs the excision does not hold water. "There remains a great doubt whether these two gentlemen

could furnish facts and figures to support their claim besides the figure of 2 000 people alleged to be resident in the Western Cape.

"Transkei as a sovereign country has completely shifted away from ethnicity propagated by South Africa."

Mr Kakudi said the fact that Mr Khathi and Mr Cabadiya "want to be on their own and have their own land, their own language and their own culture gives a picture of two confused, self-imposed leaders who are seemingly ignorant of what has been obtained in Transkei."

"For their information and education: in Lesotho there are people of Xhosa extraction; in QwaQwa there are people of Nguni origin; and in Kwazulu there are Sotho-speaking people, to mention a few.

"Could each of these groups claim excision and incorporation of the areas they occupy into the various countries to which they have tribal affiliations?"

Mr Kakudi said the

2 000 to 4 000 figure quoted was questionable, particularly when the sound and spelling of surnames involved in the leadership was taken into account.

"This gives an indication of the involvement of people of a dialect other than Sotho," he said.

Mr Kakudi said Transkei's constitution accommodated people of various language groups and cultures and each was free to maintain his culture and language without interference.

"But all are united under one constitution.

"There are of course several chiefs in the area. I represent the Moshoesh tribal authority as an ex-officio member and there are 17 000 taxpayers in my area. I have had no representation from them on excision."

Asked whether she would raise the matter when she holds reported back meetings scheduled for late next month, Chieftainess Moshoesh said: "Why should I? I consider it a lot of nonsense but if the

people raise it I will give them my view and listen to theirs."

She said she had been busy in her constituency with other matters and that was why she had not reported back on the Parliamentary session.

Asked whether it was not an old issue that had come up before, she said: "It may be an old issue but since I became chieftainess in 1979, it has not come up."

The MP for Mount Fletcher and deputy chairman of the Transkei National Assembly, Chief Harold Zibi, said it was a complicated matter and he would not like to comment over the telephone.

"There are several tribes in the Maluti region which comprises Herschel, Matatielie and Mount Fletcher. The majority are Nguni-speaking and the Sothos themselves are not united on this matter. I pre-

fer not to comment further," Chief Zibi said.

The new call comes against the background of years of speculation on land deals concerning the area.

In 1979 the Commissioner for the Sothos, Mr J. Pansegrouw, said QwaQwa had offered to buy Herschel and later Maluti but Transkei had turned down the offer. He repeated the statement earlier this year.

It was reported at the time that because it was the smallest homeland and obviously poor, it could only make such an offer if South Africa backed the offer financially.

The Transkei Government, however, has rejected any land swaps and insisted that its land claims were based on restoration of land which belonged historically to the country.

At independence in 1976, it was reported there were 90 500 South Sotho in Transkei as against 89 500 in QwaQwa. — DDR.



MR KAKUDI

# PM rules out land swop

103  
D. Dispatch  
15/7/82

UMTATA — The Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, yesterday ruled out the possibility of exchanging Sotho-speaking areas of Transkei for parts of East Griqualand.

He was responding to a call from two men in the Western Cape who claimed to lead South Sotho people there.

Mr Silas Khati and Mr Matthew Cabadiya said they were on a committee representing 2 000 to 4 000 people in the Western Cape who wanted Herschel and Maluti to have the freedom to opt for self-government or to be incorporated into either Lesotho or the Qwaqwa homeland.

Chief Matanzima said the Deputy Minister of Education, Mr S. P. Kakudi had dealt sufficiently with the matter and he did not wish to

react to claims by "political upstarts".

"I do want to emphasise, however, that these two men don't sound like South Sothos. My information is that one's father is not a South Sotho. His mother is.

"In any event the majority of the people there are Xhosa-speaking".

The Prime Minister said the whole of the Quthing district in Lesotho was Xhosa-speaking.

"Would these people now be justified in saying they wanted to be incorporated into Transkei or Ciskei?"

Chief Matanzima said it was significant that the Commissioner General for Qwaqwa, Mr J. Pansegrouw, had said that Qwaqwa had wanted to buy Herschel and Maluti.

"Since when does a country buy its own land from another country?" he asked.

Asked about the premise of the claim being made on historical grounds, Chief Matanzima replied: "That is a false premise".

Questioned about possible land swops involving Transkei acquiring parts of East Griqualand in exchange for Herschel and Maluti being excised from Transkei, he said land swops were out of the question.

"We have always said there would be no land swops," he said.

The Prime Minister reiterated earlier statements that Transkei's land claims, based on historical grounds, had been given to the Vander Walt commission of inquiry.

-701

# Claim by Cape Sotho rejected

ARGUS 15/7/82 103

**Argus Bureau**  
**EAST LONDON.** — Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, yesterday ruled out any possibility of the Sotho-speaking areas of Maluti and Herschel, in Transkei, being excised from the territory.

He was commenting on a call by two Sotho men in the Western Cape that the people of Herschel and Maluti be either allowed to opt for self-government or incorporation into either Lesotho or the Sotho homeland Qwaqwa.

Mr Silas Khati and Mr Matthew Cabadiya, who claim to represent the

2 000 to 4 000 Sotho-speaking people in the Western Cape, said they believed the Western Cape community were in favour of the Sotho areas being excised from Transkei.

## XHOSALAND

Their move follows a suggestion by Chief Matanzima that a "Greater Xhosaland," incorporating Ciskei and Transkei, be established. Chief Matanzima made his suggestion after the South African Government announced its intention to cede Ingwavuma and Kangwane to Swaziland.

Asked to comment on Mr Khati's and Mr Cabadiya's call, Chief Matanzima said: "I am a Prime Minister and can't always be dealing with these political upstarts."

It was a "historical fact" that Herschel and Maluti were part of Transkei, he said, adding that the Sotho-speaking community was in the minority in the area.

Mr Khati and Mr Cabadiya said the Sotho claim to Herschel and Maluti was as justly based on history as any claim Swaziland made to parts of South Africa.

The MP for Matatiele, Chieftainess Mary Moshesh, whose constituency falls in the Maluti area, described the call as "utter nonsense."

She had not heard "anything like that" from the people she represented, Chieftainess Moshesh said.

(27) 103  
D. Dispatch  
16/7/82

# Mgwali man now held in Transkei

EAST LONDON — Mr Wilson Fanti, the Mgwali man detained by South African security police at his home early this month was now detained in Transkei, the head of security police in Transkei, Major-General Martin Ngceba, confirmed yesterday

He said that when the South African Police realised matters investigated during Mr Fanti's detention related to Transkei, they handed him over.

"He was not necessarily deported to Transkei but merely handed over," General Ngceba said.

But yesterday relatives of Mr Fanti at Mgwali still did not know his whereabouts.

The head of the security police here, Col. A. P. van der Merwe, was not available for comment yesterday. He was reported to be away until next week. — DDR

unprecedented strike it has precipitated.

# Prefab offices gutted

103  
D. Disputa  
16/7/82

UMTATA — A fire, lasting 45 minutes, threatened Parliament building here last night.

The prefabs used as additional offices by the Department of Revenue were completely gutted.

At the time of going to press, the cause of fire could not be established.

Nobody was injured and it took the fire brigade almost 45 minutes to put out the fire. — DDR.

## Shultz confirmed

WASHINGTON — Mr George Shultz, a soft-spoken former professor who turned to big business, was confirmed by the Senate yesterday as the 60th US Secretary of State. — SAPA-AP.

Earlier report, P10.

While the union involved in a massive walkout yesterday at Volkswagen, Ford, and General Motors plants was apparently unable to end what it called a "spontaneous" strike — the first to hit the three simultaneously — managements and labour experts said the confrontation imperilled an already flagging sector of the motor industry.

Heads of Ford and Volkswagen warned that if they acceded to the workers' demand for a R3.50 an hour minimum wage, Eastern Cape products would be priced out of the national motor market.

Officials of the National Automobile and Allied Workers' Union (Naawu) said they would try to persuade workers to lower their demand, which has so far been refused at two Industrial Council hearings.

But they stressed that the 15 000 workers they claim as members at the three companies walked out of their own accord when they heard yester-

day of a deadlock at Wednesday's council hearing.

No end to the strike is likely until Monday, when the talks resume, and Volkswagen has closed its Uitenhage plant "until further notice."

In a day of drama yesterday, these points emerged:

- Ford (in Port Elizabeth) and Volkswagen warned that the industry would collapse if it had to meet the R3.50 an hour minimum wage demand. It would cost their two companies alone an extra R50 million a year.

- Naawu members were determined to stick to their demand, the general secretary, Mr Les Kettledas, said.

- The workers' demand would push up the price of cars produced locally by up to R600, managements claimed. A chain reaction in the components industry would push this up to R1 000.

- At Ford, most workers at the Cortina and engine plants are members of the unregistered Motor and Component Workers' Union of South Africa and the plants remained in operation. But Ford's other plants closed, and today the Cortina and engine plants will follow suit due to loss in production from "strategic areas" affected by the strike.

It is estimated that the shut-down at Ford is costing the company R2,4 million a day.

Mr Peter Searle, managing director of Volkswagen, said of the workers' demand: "This would terminate our ability to compete with other manufacturers and we would be out of business."

Mr Searle, whose VW plant has been plagued by work stoppages during the past three months, said that in 1980 the minimum rate for hourly paid workers was R1,00.

It was now R2,00 an hour and employers had offered workers a 7,5 per cent wage increase and an effective 1,5 per cent increase in fringe benefits.

The 7,5 per cent wage offer would take the minimum rate to R2,15 an hour.

"In other words, the minimum rate has doubled in two years. But productivity has not improved," Mr Searle said.

Asked to comment in the wage demand, Mr Fred Ferreira, industrial relations manager at



South Afr aircraft yo

## winter clearance Sale

Cool and Casual SUMMER SHIRTS  
Were R9,99 ..... Now **R6,99**

SAFARI SUITS 100% Polyester  
Were R37,95 ..... Now **R18,99**

TENNIS SHORTS  
Were R12,95 ..... Now **R6,49**

CORDED TROUSERS  
Were R24,99 ..... Now **R16,99**

BOWLING TROUSERS  
Were R21,99 ..... Now **R14,99**

Special Offer on V-NECK PULLOVERS  
100% Orlon\*  
Now ..... Only **R11,99**

ZIPPER CARDIGANS In all sizes  
Were R22,99 ..... Now **R17,99**

Choose from our wide  
selection of famous name suits

2 PIECE BROWN PIN STRIPE  
55% Polyester/45% New Wool  
Was R115,00 ..... Now **R90,00**

3 PIECE NAVY PIN STRIPE  
55% Polyester/45% New Wool  
Was R129,99 ..... Now **R104,00**

**3 PIECE PLAIN BROWN**  
Was R160,00  
Now **R128,00**

**3 PIECE BEIGE**  
55% Polyester/  
45% New Wool  
Was R115,00

Suits



Dive to p

TEA

# The cup runneth over

FM 16/7/82

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Local tea growers are itching to increase production while tea packers are fighting for more stringent government restrictions on the expansion of plantations.

To the packers, further growth of tea production is anathema because under a government-sanctioned agreement they are obliged to buy the entire local crop at nearly double the cost of comparable imports. Last year they paid an average of R3,50/kg for local teas as against R1,85 for imported teas.

Local tea estates were originally established with backing from the Industrial Development Corporation to achieve a measure of self-sufficiency in this commodity and to create jobs in depressed black areas.

The total volume of tea consumed in SA is around 21 500 t/year, of which a third, 6 800 t, is produced locally. The Magwa Tea Corporation near Lusikisiki in the Transkei is one of the region's biggest producers with an annual crop of 2 000 t.

Last year at a meeting of the Tea Committee, a body of producers, packers and a representative of the price controller, strict limits were placed on Magwa's expansion.

Magwa will be allowed to expand its production to 3 350 t by the 1985-86 season — after which it was suggested that expansion should be held down to a rate proportionate to the growth in local consumption. Similar restrictions have been placed on other growers in northern Natal, Venda, and eastern Transvaal.

Chris Dodson, an alternate director of Magwa's management company, Transkei Tea Management, says the price subsidy is imperative to the viability of the industry. He says establishment costs run at R4 000/ha, after which growers have to wait four to five years before they get a crop and 12-15 years before they are in full production. "To establish a local tea industry on R1,85/kg would be a non starter," he says.

By contrast, says Dodson, most initial plantings in other producer countries were carried out more than 50 years ago. Since tea bushes have to be infrequently replaced, producers in countries such as Sri

Lanka and India have a great advantage.

He also contends that local growers could be more competitive if they paid "sub-human" wages which apply in most other producer countries; the average daily wage paid to workers on local tea estates is R3 — five times higher than in Malawi.

There have been occasions when imported tea has landed in SA at a higher price than the cost of locally produced tea. But Dodson sees little relief coming from this quarter — given the current depressed state of world prices.

"In order to survive in a highly competitive market, growers have increased yields so there is now more tea around, not less. Many plantations are also now reaching maturity. In spite of the disparity between local and imported tea prices, Dodson maintains that it is vitally important for Magwa to expand.

Current growth of the SA tea market is around 3% a year. If Magwa's future

growth were to be restricted to this figure, he suggests its viability could be on the line. Any setbacks for Magwa could be disastrous for the regional economy. At peak production the four estates employ a total of 5 500 workers — many of them women who have been traditionally left out of the labour market. In addition, the tea estates are the *raison d'être* for Lusikisiki's commercial activity and a major earner of foreign exchange for Transkei.

Last year Magwa turned in a profit of R400 000 on a turnover of over R5m and a total capital investment of R15m.

Says chairman Archie Nkonyeni: "We are very proud of Magwa. As far as we know it is one of the most viable of all the Transkei corporations."

Dodson believes Magwa could develop a long-term export market — in spite of present cost disadvantages.

What he has in mind is a scheme which will, in effect, reduce labour costs. Magwa will supply independent growers with the cuttings and technical know-how and buy back any leaf they produce. "By doing this we hope to produce leaf at lower costs than current costs. Once we have filled up local sales quotas, we may be able to export."

A major spinoff from the small grower scheme is that it will provide work for entire family units and expansion can be tightly controlled. Growers also stand to benefit as tea is essentially a high value crop. At current average prices of R3,50/kg, growers stand to collect as much as R7 000/ha — which compares favourably with R1 000/ha for well managed cane or maize.

The present agreement with packers will prevent development of the small grower scheme. But pilot projects now being started in the Transkei will test the practicality of the idea. More important, says Dodson, is the jobs the scheme will create and the stability it will bring to the region.

He says: "Transkei has invested vast sums of money in industrial concerns where the cost per job is around R20 000. Agricultural development creates permanent and seasonal jobs at only a fraction of the cost."



SA tea worker . . . wealthy by world standards?

READY 16/7/80  
103

# Transkei land swop 'out of the question'

UMTATA. — Transkei's land claims, based on historical grounds, still stood and any land swops involving Transkei getting East Griqualand in exchange for Sotho-speaking areas in the Transkei were out of the question, the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said yesterday.

Chief Matanzima said two men in the Western Cape

claiming to represent South Sotho people there and in Transkei were "political upstarts".

Mr Silas Khati and Mr Matthew Cabadiya have said they represent between 2 000 and 4 000 South Sothos in the Western Cape who wanted Herschel and Maluti to be incorporated into either Lesotho or the Qwaqwa homeland. — Sapa.



# Magistrate chooses <sup>S. Times</sup> Transkei as <sup>18/7/82</sup> 'my country'



MR D HOUSTON-BROWN  
Given up British passport

By PETER MALHERBE

A MAGISTRATE has ditched his British passport to take up citizenship of the Republic of Transkei ... because he wants to settle there permanently.

Mr David Houston-Brown, of Umtata, said this week: "I love this country and am quite happy to spend the rest of my life here."

He said Transkei was beautiful and peaceful and there was "no apparent racial and political tension".

He is believed to be one of a relatively small number of whites to have taken citizenship of the independent homeland state, but he has no doubts about his decision.

"I will be able to visit fewer countries on a Transkeian passport, but that doesn't worry me."

He said he could not understand why Transkei was not internationally recognised.

Mr Houston-Brown, who has lived on three continents, hopes to retire at Port St Johns on the Wild Coast at the age of 70 ... in five years' time.

## Beautiful

"It is a most attractive historical village with all the necessary amenities," he said. "The coast is beautiful."

He said he knew of two other whites who had become citizens of Transkei.

One is an accountant and the other a trader.

"But it is very difficult to tell how many people have taken this step," he said.

One of the main benefits of Transkeian citizenship is that it enables the person to buy property in the country.

"Yes, that's true," said Mr Houston-Brown. "But that is certainly not my main reason for becoming a citizen."

"I now regard Transkei as my country."

He has given up his British passport completely and is not claiming dual-citizenship.

He will continue his work as a magistrate in Umtata until retirement.

(103) (MA) D. Dispute  
**Herschel group banned**

20/7/82  
UMTATA — A political organisation known as Home Socialist Congress Struggle, also known as Sekeole or Inguqu, has been declared unlawful in Transkei.

not give any reasons for the banning.

The commissioner and head of the security police, Major-General Martin Ngceba, said the organisation operated from Herschel. He could not say how old it was nor the size of its membership. — DDR.

# Transkei — Third World on doorstep

EVERY year thousands of travellers pass through Mount Frere on the road between East London and Durban.

On the surrounding hills are clusters of round mudhuts and peasant folk with their livestock, a picture of rural life. But for most city people, the lives of people in the homelands is a mystery, several worlds removed from fast cars and suburban swimming pools.

This week I ventured off the beaten track into the villages in search of mineworkers dismissed and sent home after the recent strikes on the Reef. Driving on roads more suitable for horseback travel and visiting settlements where we were told a white

face had not been seen since Transkei's independence in 1976, we managed to locate a few.

But in the process we also found a world of poverty and backwardness that would shock most white South Africans. The Third World is not only in Uganda and Bangla Desh: It is right here on our doorstep.

An Institute of Race Relations publication, Betterment: The Myth of Homeland Agriculture, by Joanne Yawitch, found that "the people of the reserves are for the most part members of the working class who are dependent on wage labour for their survival. They are South Africans, despite the attempts of the South African and homeland governments to convince them of the con-

trary". As one hops from village to village on the overcrowded hills of Transkei, one finds mostly women, children and old men. The younger men — those who are not waiting for jobs — are "amajoini" (migrant workers) whose working lives are spent away from home on the mines and in the factories and municipalities of the big cities.

They are people who, in the words of the Afro-rock group Juluka, are "cast between two worlds". Regarded as foreigners in the cities, they are never at home long enough to share their lives with their wives and children. With the exception of shopkeepers, teachers and headmen, whose

**Cape Times Labour Reporter Phillip van Niekerk looks at "a world of poverty and backwardness that would shock most white South Africans".**

bakkies ply the dirt roads between the villages, there is little sign of affluence or of a 20th Century lifestyle. Mud bricks lie baking in the sun outside the huts, a three-legged pot of "gnush" cooks on coals of cow dung and half-naked children with bloated tummies peer at one while holding on to their mother's legs. People are suspicious of strangers and as an "umlungu" (white man) I was automatically assumed to be a

Diko, one of the workers retrenched by West Rand Consolidated Mines in June, was found dead on the side of a railway line near Newcastle. A curt note from the South African Transport Services informed his family that only 15c was found on the body. The death certificate read: "Cause of death being investigated."

Mr Diko did not know why his son was returning from the mines before his contract was up, and will probably never know how he died. In Mount Frere itself, jobless men gather at the recruitment offices or drink their worries away at the Frontier Hotel. Down the road, a shop sells goods to take to nearby Cancele, the home of a prophetic renounced for her holy water which is believed

to heal the sick. People travel from all over the country to visit her at weekends. Homeland independence has seemingly made little difference to the everyday lot of Transkei's peasants. Those who were prepared to venture an opinion on a subject which can land one in jail felt that, if anything, since the disappearance of white control, things have got worse.

According to Joanne Yawitch, the situation of these people has its roots in the most basic social and economic structures of the society, and any long-term solution must aim at changing those structures. The fact that most whites are not really aware of life in the rural areas will not help it go away.

1. No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.
2. Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

### WARNING

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# Sothos accuse Transkei of terror

**TRANSKEI'S** Commissioner of Police and head of security Major-general Martin Ngceba, has denied that Sotho-speaking people who fled Transkei for QwaQwa were harassed, intimidated and discriminated against by Transkei authorities.

Some 615 Sotho-speaking people have left the Herschel area in Transkei and settled in QwaQwa during the past three years.

The refugees told a Sunday newspaper they were harassed, threatened with jail, had their houses taken away, their furniture confiscated and were discriminated against when seeking employment by the Transkei authorities.

The 'refugees' are living under canvas and in garages and the QwaQwa Government has appealed for assistance.

Today General Ngceba denied that the 'refugees' had been ill-treated or discriminated against in Transkei.

"There is no apartheid among the nations in Transkei and/or ill-treatment."

The 'refugees' had left Herschel when the area was excised from Ciskei and incorporated into Transkei.

Mr David Iseki, a 'refugee', said the Sothos had had no problems until Transkei "began practising big apartheid" and it was now "big trouble" to be known to be Sotho.

Mr Iseki — a former bus company owner — said he had three buses and furniture worth R950 taken from him.

Gen Ngceba denied that Mr Iseki had been harassed and that his buses had been taken away.

Mr Iseki had left Herschel in 1981 and had left his wife and children behind. His wife had sold two of his buses in Aliwal North and his furniture at an unknown place, Gen Ngceba said.

Gen Ngceba also refuted the claims of Mr Mokhotho Seleso (71), who said he had left Transkei because of the threat of jail.

"I had cattle which they wanted to buy at their price. I said I had nothing to sell but if you say no, they put you right in jail," Mr Seleso said.

Gen Ngceba said Mr Seleso had left Transkei in 1981 and settled with his daughter. "His son and his cattle are still in Herschel. He was never harassed or forced to sell his cattle."

28/7/82  
TV SABC  
will back  
D. Dispatch  
Transkei

DURBAN — The SABC would not stand in the way of Transkei if it made an application for a television station as happened in Bophuthatswana.

Mr Eric van der Merwe, PRO for the SABC, said the corporation only played a small part in deciding on television applications, and only because the International Telecommunications Union based in Switzerland did not recognise Transkei and Bophuthatswana as independent countries.

"The union refuses to grant a frequency allocation on this account and so the applications must be made through the SABC."

He said that the corporation had not so far refused any application. Rather it welcomed the competition that other channels would bring.

"Transkei is free to apply if it so chooses," he said, pointing out that a channel situated there would only affect the southern part of Natal, and not the Reef area where SABC will be broadcasting three channels.

Mr Theo Matinga, managing director of Transkei Broadcasting Corporation, was not available for comment. — DDC.

# Transkei firm in luxury car business

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Stan  
29/7/82

After landing an order worth several million rands for sophisticated exhaust systems for a luxury German car, K Braun Woodworking Machinery of Butterworth, Transkei, had to expand its exhaust manufacturing plant by 2 000 sq m, involving outlay of R1.4 million.

The expansion programme is being carried out in conjunction with the Transkei Development Corporation. Sixty new jobs will be created.

The company is associated with Maschinenfabrik Bernhard Braun of West Germany. It was one of the first overseas industries to be established in Transkei in 1975 by the former Xhosa Development Corporation.

## SPECIALISTS

The company, which specialises in the manufacture of framesaws, saw-milling equipment and fully mechanised saw-mill installations, started making exhaust systems in 1978 after adding a R700 000 exhaust manufacturing plant to its existing factory. The company is supplying exhaust systems for the entire

range of Mercedes-Benz and BMW cars.

Mr Karl Braun, chairman of the company, who spends six months of the year in Butterworth and the rest of the year at his factory near Stuttgart, never came to Transkei with the idea of manufacturing exhaust systems. However, his successful involvement in the manufacture of exhaust systems again illustrates the endless opportunities available to enterprising entrepreneurs.

All his business life he specialised in the manufacture of saw-milling equipment. It was at a business function in 1976 in East London where he met some executive officials of Mercedes-Benz, who mentioned that they had difficulties in obtaining locally-made exhaust systems of the same quality standards as Germany's. The next day Karl Braun made a quick assessment of the market and decided to make exhaust systems.

## BIG FUTURE

"We are happy in Transkei. There is a big future for businessmen. We have been expanding our factory every year since 1975 and look to the future with great confidence," said Mr Braun.

The 1982 Regional Authority Courts Act was passed during the last sitting of the Transkei Parliament. Now questions have been raised about its application.

The questions revolve around the legal training of the presiding officers, of no legal representation at tribal court hearings and also the possibility of an unfair trial. There is the question too of how this will affect the Supreme Court because the Regional Authority Court will have applied rules of procedure different from its own.

The history of legal procedure in Africa discloses similar fears and concerns elsewhere when the system turns a full circle from customary law to Westernised concepts and finally back to customary law with the coming of independence. However, some academics feel there is no cause for concern.

Transkei has adopted the course of making an amalgam of the Western and African patterns in the interests of a changing society which is in search of new solutions.

The vice-dean of law at the University of Transkei and author of the book, Customary Law in a Changing Society, Prof Digby Koyana, says he has no quarrel with the path Transkei has chosen to follow and talks of the Malawian system:

"Where a nation has been colonised, cooked and boiled in the dominant institutions of the dominant power for upwards of a century, the tendency is for some to reject the indigenous institutions as inferior and not worthy of retention.

"This tendency is greatly discouraged by Dr Brun-Otto Bryde, a leading expert on African customary law and who is based at the Institute of International Affairs in Hamburg, West Germany. He says indigenous institutions for the settlement of dis-

putes are not necessarily inferior to the courts of official law. The opposite may well be true in view of the capacity of the indigenous institutions not just to decide disputes but actually to solve them and contribute to social cohesion.

"On the over-emphasised need for modernisation of customary law or substitution thereof by western law, Dr Bryde says that what tends to be overlooked is that Western family law is itself insufficiently modernised, and linked to outdated models of social organisation. Western family life is not a modern alternative but rather a different form of traditional law. It is the field of law most in need of reform in Western countries."

Prof Koyana sketches a background in Africa and relates it to Transkei and Ciskei — which has left the door open for a similar policy following intervention by President Lennox Sebe on a motion during their last parliamentary sitting in Ciskei.

Professor Koyana says: "When a power from outside assumes dominance over an indigenous population, decisions have to be made regarding systems of social control. This gives rise to the question of whether the indigenous systems are to be completely suppressed, or supported, or rejected in part and supported in part.

"In the field of criminal law, the indigenous systems in many African countries, of which Transkei is one, lost out completely.

"The African courts were to impose no penal sanctions of any significance. In Zimbabwe from 1891, chiefs who violated this prohibition



Vice-dean of law, University of Transkei, Professor Digby Koyana — Western family law is itself insufficiently modernised.

and were caught became liable to charges of extortion. However, there were exceptions like Nigeria and Botswana where the customary judicial authorities were allowed to prescribe the ultimate penalty for serious offences.

He said after independence African leaders had a choice between adhering to the colonial patterns or discarding them in favour of customary law. They also had a choice of an amalgam, which Transkei had adopted.

"In Ghana the judicial system was unified. All

most important criminal offences including murder, and to pass any sentence, including death."

In an article entitled "Tradition and Traditional Courts in Malawi," the Dean of the School of Law at the University of Malawi states: "This is clear evidence of the traditional law approach and national consciousness is probably the greatest single factor which can explain the trend."

Professor Koyana says: "It is significant that the national traditional appeal courts hear appeals from the traditional appeal courts and the three regional traditional courts (one for each region) and from it there is no appeal to any other court."

"native" courts were abolished and at all levels, the courts apply the general law customary law and Islamic law. But the courts will apply customary law only when the parties affected can show the propriety of applying it instead of western law. This obviously relegates customary law to an inferior position.

"By contrast, Malawi retained the colonial times "native" courts and renamed them local courts in 1962. Malawi also created the regional traditional courts and the national traditional appeal courts in 1969 with power to try the

# new mix of legal systems

*D. B. B. B.*  
29/7/82

With the passing of the Regional Authority Courts Act, tribal authorities in Transkei have the same powers as magistrates. Mathew Moonieya of the Daily Dispatch Umhata bureau, reports on the misgivings this has aroused in some quarters and the support given the move by Professor Digby Koyana, vice-dean of law at the University of Transkei, in his book, Customary Law in a Changing Society.

He argues that it is against this background the Act passed in Transkei should be considered. Such a legislative innovation is certain to have problems of implementation and adjustment.

"Going back to Malawi we find that each of the regional courts has the following composition: three chiefs, one trained chairman, a qualified lawyer — making a bench of five. Sometimes the qualified lawyer is a

"It may be said that the inclusion of trained lawyers in the judiciary detracts from the traditional nature of the courts. But the fact remains the chiefs will constitute the majority of the court. The law applicable in criminal cases is wholly written law. It is largely the received law which has been codified in the form of the penal code. The cases have to go up to the Supreme Court for appeal or review and the presence of the trained lawyer can only be an asset.

"In Malawi he is the one who writes the judgment of the court and reads it out. Transkei has the added advantage that several chiefs are highly legally trained men and this could reduce the expense of resorting to independent lawyers."

Professor Koyana adds: "Bearing in mind that the powers now conferred on Transkeian chiefs are far less than those conferred on their Malawian counterparts, the Transkei Act can be described as only a

resident senior magistrate in his region, sometimes a barrister trained in England, and lately a lawyer trained at the University of Malawi.

"Now that the Act has been passed in Transkei I believe it is possible for us to consider the advisability of following the Malawi example even if only to some extent. Most of the envisaged problems of implementation and adjustment would then fall away."



Malawi's President Banda — "we are Malawians... we have our own system, the Malawian, the African legal and judicial system."

slight departure from the English law traditions to which Transkei became subjected.

"If the opportunity is granted Transkeian lawyers, like their Malawian counterparts, should participate and ensure that the best results are achieved for the good of the man-in-the-street.

"In this way an amalgam of the Western and African patterns can be achieved and the interests of our changing society can best be served."

Professor Koyana points to the difficulties encountered in Malawi when the bill was mooted.

"President Hastings Banda said the purpose of the legislation was to eliminate the possibility, which was allowed by British justice, that criminals could escape conviction by hiding behind technicalities.

"Temperers ran high and some senior white officials threatened to resign. President Banda said: 'We may have reservations... I want to be fair to them. They have their own idea of justice. They are steeped in British ways of doing justice. British legal tradition, legal institutions. But here we are Malawians, we are not part of the Anglo-Saxon judicial and legal systems. We have our own system, the Malawian, the African legal and judicial system...'"

In his book, Professor Koyana takes a similar view and contends that English law is often based on experiences in England and is foreign to the average Transkeian.

"I also said that some salient features of customary law of procedure and evidence should replace the corresponding rules in the magistrates' courts. This contention has been supported by academics who have reviewed my book and I have no quarrel with the new Transkei Act."

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# Venture in Transkei creates 60 new jobs

**BUTTERWORTH** — After landing an order worth several million rands for sophisticated exhaust systems for a luxury German passenger car assembled in Southern Africa, K. Braun Woodworking Machinery of Butterworth, had to expand its exhaust-manufacturing plant by 2 000 sq m, involving a capital outlay of R1.4 m.

The expansion programme is being carried out in conjunction with the Transkei Development Corporation. Sixty new job opportunities will be created.

The company is associated with Maschinentabrik Bernhard Braun of West Germany. It was one of the first overseas industries to be established in Transkei in 1975 by the former Xhosa Development Corporation.

The company, which specialises in the manufacture of frame saws, saw milling equipment and fully mechanised saw mill installations, started manufacturing exhaust systems in 1978 after adding a R700 000 exhaust manufacturing plant to its existing factory.

Today the company is supplying exhaust systems for the entire range of Mercedes Benz and BMW cars.

Mr Karl Braun, chairman of the company, who spends six months of the year in Butterworth and the rest of the year at his factory near Stuttgart, West Germany, said he never came to Transkei with the idea of manufacturing exhaust systems.

However, his successful involvement in the manufacture of exhaust systems again illustrates the endless opportunities available to enterprising entrepreneurs, he said.

All his business life he specialised in the manufacture of saw milling equipment. It was at a business function in 1976 in East London where he met some executive officials of Mercedes Benz, who mentioned they had difficulties in obtaining locally-made exhaust systems of the same quality standards as Germany's.

The next day Mr Braun made a quick assessment of the market and decided to manufacture exhaust systems.

"We had no back-

ground or knowledge about exhaust systems, but in November 1976 my managing director in Butterworth, Willi Gaus, signed a contract with Mercedes Benz to supply them with exhaust systems by October 1977.

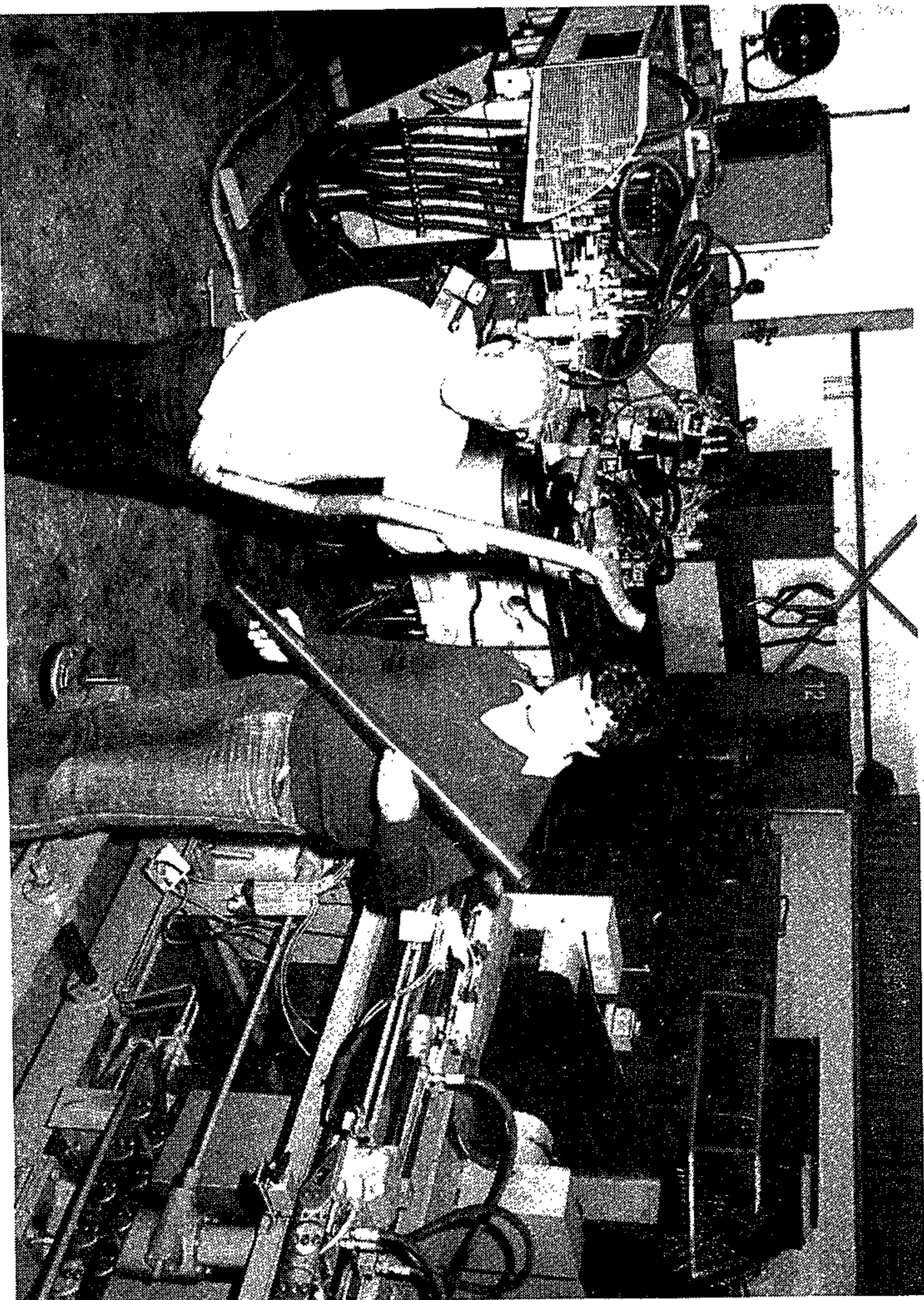
"Without a hitch we honoured our agreement and delivered the first consignment on the dot and the quality was the same as that made in Germany," says Mr Braun.

In 11 months, the company manufactured all the tooling equipment required for the manufacturing process and designed and built the factory needed.

Mr Braun first came to Butterworth to set up a service workshop to service tree saw milling equipment he sold to the then XDC. He set up a service workshop in November 1973 to look after the equipment and employed a staff of eight and after completion of the current expansion programme, more than 200 Transkeians will be employed.

He subsequently decided to set up a plant to manufacture complete saw milling equipment. In June 1975 this factory came on stream. Since then he has supplied some 50 saw mills throughout Southern Africa with a complete range of saw milling equipment completely manufactured in Butterworth, or either assembled from parts shipped out from the parent company in Germany.

"We are happy in Transkei. There is a big future for businessmen. We have been expanding our factory every year since 1975 and look to the future with great confidence," said Mr Braun. — DDC



Mr Karl Braun, chairman of the company (left) and Mr Willi Gaus, managing director, next to the automatic computer controlled pipe bending machine imported at a cost of R190 000.



*D. Dispatch*  
**Ngceba moved  
from police** *29/7/82* *(103)*

UMTATA — Transkei's Commissioner of Police and head of security, Major-General Martin Ngceba, has been relieved of his posts.

This was confirmed here yesterday by the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, who is also Minister of Police.

A new post of Director-General of Civil Defence is being created for General Ngceba while his former deputy, Major-General J. Mantule, succeeds him as commissioner and Brigadier L. S. Kawe succeeds him as security chief.

Asked for the reasons for the move, Chief George said: "I need General Ngceba in that post."

He did not elaborate and could not say exactly what General Ngceba's new post entailed.

"The details of the post are still being worked out," Chief George said.

A jovial General Ngceba said last night that he was relieved to have the

onerous tasks removed from his shoulders and wished his two successors well.

"I am very, very happy," he said and laughed when asked about his new post.

"The letter of appointment I received today says my duties and role are still being worked out.

"I am happy with the situation and I regard any new post as a challenge."

General Ngceba said he had enjoyed his stint as commissioner and head of security and had worked well with the two men who were succeeding him.

General Mantule and Brigadier Kawe were promoted from brigadier and colonel respectively.

General Mantule, 56, has seen service in several places in South Africa during his 34 years in the force, as has Brig Kawe, 50, who has had 28 years' service. — DDR.



At a wholesale concern in Umtata which was bought from the TDC are the financial director, Mr Chris Sipunzi, and the managing director, Mr Allan Silinga.

103  
*O. Dispatch 30/7/82*  
**Group buys TDC firm**

UMTATA — A group of businessmen in Transkei have bought one of the largest and most profitable wholesale operations in Umtata from the Transkei Development Corporation (TDC) for approximately R2,2 million.

The money was made available by the TDC as a loan.

"Our biggest challenge will be to prove that an exclusively black management team can run an operation of this size skillfully, generating satisfactory profits on behalf of the black shareholders who are involved," says Mr Allan Silinga, managing director of Mandla KaMoya Enterprises.

Previously registered as Tembalethu Wholesalers, the business was the largest of a group of ten chain stores scattered all over Transkei and managed by the TDC.

Mr Silinga said experience was the name of the game and he and fellow executives would soon visit Johannesburg where they would obtain more know-how from experts in the wholesale trade before operational policy was formalised.

Mandla KaMoya Enterprises currently has 300 local traders on its books spread in a radius of 60 km around Umtata. The company deals in a wide range of merchan-

dise, ranging from clothing and foodstuffs to hardware and hi-fi equipment.

Training will be provided by the TDC, which has seconded key personnel to assist during the takeover.

The board of directors is made up of Mr Silinga as managing director; Mr Chris Sipunzi, financial director; Mr Monde Mbabama, sales director; and the Reverend Wellington Gaba, who will also be serving as a director.

Financial director Mr Chris Sipunzi, a B. Comm graduate and accountant, said 190 people were employed. — DDC.

2011  
3/8/82

# Six Transkei men charged with terrorism

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UMTATA. — A former Robben Island prisoner and executive member of the Transkei Opposition Democratic Progressive Party, Mr James Kati, made a brief appearance with five other men before the Transkei Chief Justice, Mr Justice J J Hefer, in the Supreme Court on charges of terrorism.

Mr Kati, 56, Mr Mveleli Saliwa, 21, Mr Mzwandile Mbethe, 24, Mr Mkangeli Manford Matomela, 23, Mr Alfred Fikile Marwanqana, 24, and Mr Peter Bawoshe King, 56, faced three charges of terrorist activities in contravention of the Transkei Public Security Act.

They were not asked to plead and no evidence was led. Mr Marwanqana had charges against him withdrawn and the others were remanded until August 18.

Mr Saliwa and Mr Mbethe, who were former executive members of the now defunct Transkei youth wing of the Democratic Progressive Party, were arrested with other accused men in August

last year and Mr Kati was detained shortly afterwards.

They also face three alternative charges under Section 27 of the Security Act which prohibits any association with an unlawful organisation.

The first count of the main charge covers terrorist activities between November 1979 and September 1981, the second incitement of others to undergo terrorist training and the third possession of explosives, firearms and ammunition.

The indictment gives a list of 49 conspirators, some of whom are expected to be called as state witnesses, including a daughter of Mr Kati, Miss Doris Kati.

The Attorney-General of Transkei, Mr George Muller, SC, told the court that he had agreed with the leading defence advocate, Mr A Wilson, to have the case postponed to a later date. — Sapa.

**Can you help trace**  
Crime Reporter

UMTATA — Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, has threatened to walk out of Mr P. W. Botha's planned five-nation summit in November if Ciskei attends.

"I am not saying I will not go to the summit. I will attend but if a Ciskei leader attends, I will have to leave."

"I will not sit at the same table with a Ciskei leader," the Prime Minister said.

Explaining his stand, Chief George said: "We have said we don't see why Ciskei should have been granted independence. We oppose that independence and cannot attend a summit with them."

When he announced the summit at the National Party's congress in Bloemfontein, Mr Botha said progress had been made in giving substance to the concept of a constellation of states and that it had been decided to hold a

# PM summit: Matanzima no to Ciskei

*103* *103* *103*  
*D. Dispatch* *3/8/82*

meeting of the heads of government of the five participating states - South Africa, Venda, Bophuthatswana, Transkei and Ciskei.

Chief George yesterday expressed some doubt about the idea of a confederation of states - a phrase used in some reports from the congress as opposed to a constellation of states.

"The difficulty in commenting is that they don't seem to know what they want."

"I know of a constellation of states. A con-

stellation refers to a group of stars with none of the stars superior to any other in the group. That's what I understand about a constellation.

"I also know of a federation but when you put a con in front of it, that's something else with an entirely different meaning." Chief George said he had always backed economic co-operation.

"Economic co-operation has always existed between us. All that is needed now is for it to be strengthened. And this can be done." — DDR

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Transkeian  
denies  
ANC charge

RDY 9/8/82

103

UMTATA — A 73-year-old Transkei man, charged under the country's security laws with being a member of a banned organisation, said in court he had told the police he had been a member of the African National Congress before it was banned but had subsequently left the organisation.

Mr Charlton Ntuli is also charged with trying to recruit people for the Pogo organisation — the military wing of the Pan-Africanist Congress — and with being in possession of banned literature.

An additional charge alleges he operated a "dead letter box" for use in sending and receiving secret messages to and from Lesotho.

Mr Ntuli has pleaded not guilty to all the charges. He denied having given ANC pamphlets, books and cassettes to a relative for safe-keeping.

Mr Ntuli said he had told the police he belonged and subscribed to the aims of the ANC before it was banned. He had ceased to be a member of the organisation.

He denied having confessed to the police that he was still an active member of the ANC.

The case was adjourned to August 11. Bail of R400 was extended. — Sapa.

# Five accused of aiding ANC

THE FIVE accused in the Transkei terrorism trial here, who are accused of participation in terrorist activities, were described as members and or active supporters of the African National Congress in the indictment.

The charge sheet, which also shows 49 conspirators, said Mr James Kati, (56), Mr Mveleli Saliwa, (21), Mr Mzwandile Mbethe, (24), Mr Mkangeli Matomela, (23), and Mr Petec Bawose King, (56), had intended to endanger the maintenance of law and order in Transkei.

The accused are alleged to have conveyed to, and received messages, subversive literature and money from ANC representatives in South Africa and

Lesotho. *Sowetan*  
They are also alleged to have harboured, assisted and transported into and out of Lesotho over the Tele River bridge, people they had reason to believe were terrorists.

In the second count they are alleged to have incited and encouraged conspirators listed to undergo training which could be used to endanger the maintenance of law and order.

One count, which excludes Mr Saliwa, deals with the wrongful possession of explosives, ammunition and firearms. The alternative counts refer to the accused becoming office-bearers or members of the ANC or Umkonto We Sizwe.



MR. TEZAPI

(103) 10-10-82  
D. Despatch 4/8/82

# SA control of varsity advised

UMTATA — Fort Hare University would be well placed in the hands of the South African Government, Transkei's Deputy Minister of Defence and Police, Mr David Tezapi, said yesterday.

He was commenting on debate about the future of the university following a memorandum from a lecturer, Mr Theo Jordan, that the university should function independently from the Ciskei Government.

The memorandum was backed by Mr Jonathan Jackson, of the university's Department of Land Surveying, who has been suspended for criticising the action of uni-

versity authorities during student unrest last week.

Mr Tezapi said: "Transkei has spent large sums of money on this revered institution and it would be naive of anybody to tell us to keep out of the matter."

"Our proposition on the future of the university is not being advanced to hurt or spite Ciskei in any way but in the interests of the people within and outside the Ciskei."

Mr Tezapi said the stand taken by Mr Jordan and Mr Jackson showed moral courage and a deep understanding of a complex issue. — DDR

**Last**  
4/8/82  
**ANC**  
Sowetan  
**survivor**

~~103~~  
103  
~~103~~

A 73-YEAR-OLD Transkei man, charged under the country's security laws as being a member of a banned organisation, said in court he had told the police he was the only surviving former member of the African National Congress in his village.

Mr Charlton Ntuli is also charged with trying to recruit people for the Poqo organisation, the military wing of the Pan Africanist Congress, and with being found in possession of banned literature.

An additional charge alleges he operated a "dead-letter box" for use in sending and receiving secret messages to and from Lesotho.

Mr Ntuli pleaded not guilty to all the charges. He denied having given ANC pamphlets, books and cassettes to a relative for safekeeping. One of the cassettes was said to contain a speech by Mr Oliver Tambo, president of the ANC.



Last week the Vice-Dean of Law at the University of Transkei (Unitra), Prof Digby Koyana, came out in support of the Act which gives regional authority courts the same powers as magistrates' courts.

Today senior law lecturer at Unitra, Mr A. Beck, takes an opposing view and asks whether the Act, which gives tribal chiefs the same powers as magistrates, will result in true and non-selective justice.

The most important aspect in any legal system, says Mr Beck, is the question of justice and the new Regional Authority Courts Act just passed must be looked at against that background.

Will the ordinary man in the street be satisfied, once his case has been tried, that justice has been done?

This notion has been criticised, on the grounds that there is a difference between 'Western justice' and justice as understood by tribesmen. It is true that there may be some technical differences, but ultimately it seems that both forms of justice will be understood in a similar way.

To illustrate this it is necessary to see how traditionally people have attempted to make sure that justice is achieved.

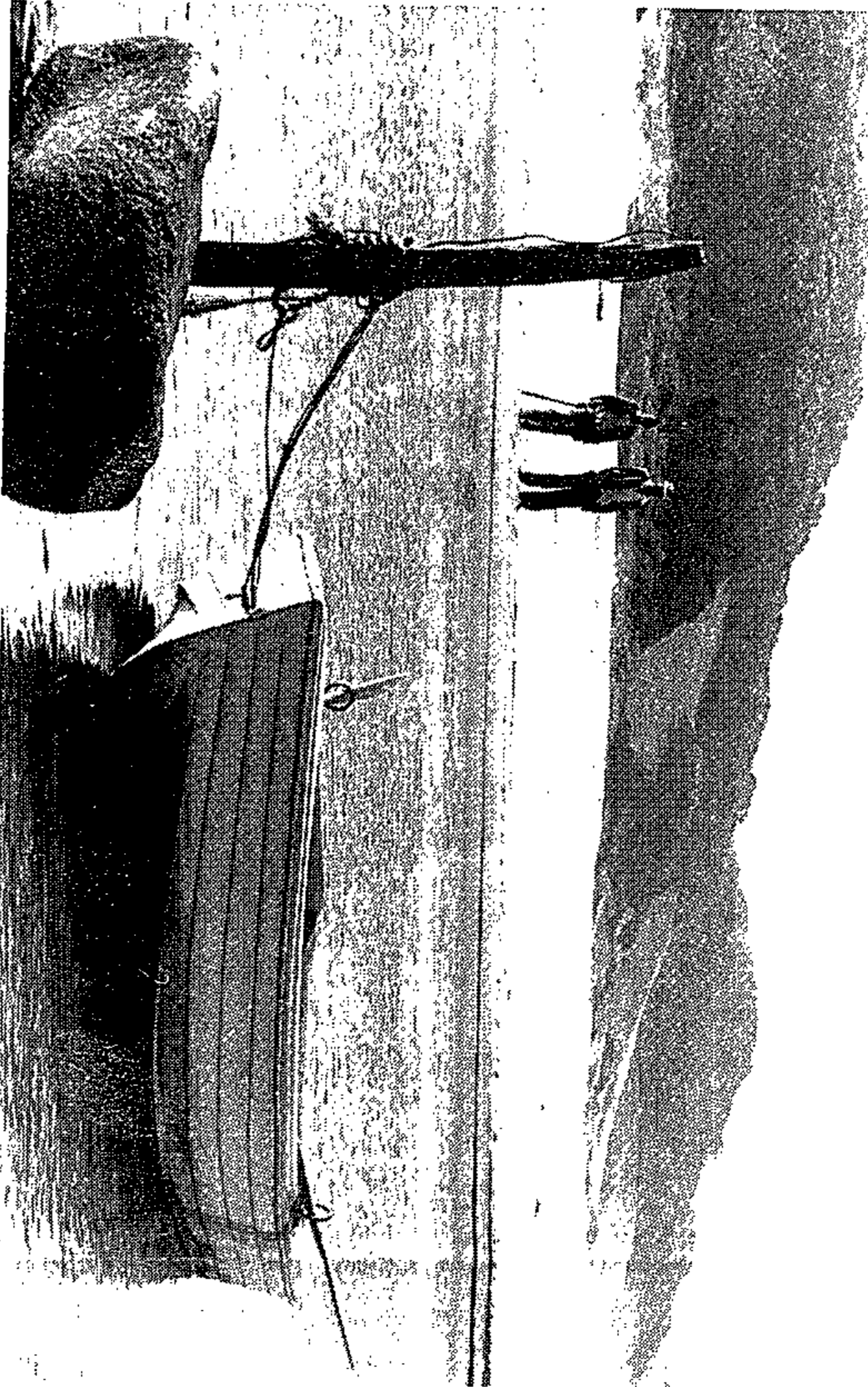
#### Separation of powers:

In Europe since the 19th century, the belief has prevailed that to ensure impartiality and fairness, the executive, legislature and judiciary should be separated. In particular, the independence of the judiciary has been considered to be one of the most important aspects.

In Transkei this tradition has been upheld by the appointment of judges on the basis of merit and impartiality,

# One law for Jim and one for Joe?

103 De la Water  
5/8/82



Tranquill Transkei — two systems of justice.

with the provision that they cannot be removed without the sanction of Parliament.

#### Open courts:

The public are entitled to access to court hearings to satisfy themselves that justice is in fact done. Matters to be heard are published for information and important judgments are reported and can be criticised.

#### Representation:

Every member of the public is entitled to a legal representative — either an attorney or an advocate, depending on which court is involved. This means that a person skilled and knowledgeable in the field of law

can guide the court and ensure that his client is not subject to injustice in any way.

#### Training:

Judges are men of the highest legal rank in that they must not only have an LLB degree, but are appointed also from the ranks of senior counsel and must, therefore, have had considerable experience in legal practice. The trend nowadays is for magistrates to be legally qualified and they, too, have a wealth of practical experience.

#### Equal application:

In order to be fair, each citizen is treated on an equal footing with no discrimination. No person receives special

treatment because of his status or position and the law is applied in the same way every time insofar as this is possible.

#### When these requirements are examined it can be seen that there is very little difference in the notions of justice — every person wants to ensure that he has an impartial and unbiased judge to hear his case.

If he is a spirited member of the community he will want to see that justice is done to others. For a long time attorneys have been familiar figures on the local scene and their function is understood by the community. It seems unlikely that any person would willingly refuse

the choice to be represented where he is not familiar with the law.

In primitive societies, what the head of tribe says must be regarded as unquestionable law. Where there is a recognised law, however, most people would prefer the judge (or magistrate) to be fully acquainted with the law and it would be an unusual person who wanted one law to be applied to him while a different — more favourable — law applied to his neighbour.

It is against this background that the new act must be viewed. Prof Digby Koyana says that many of the chiefs are highly trained legal men, but be that as

it may, that is not the same thing as having a judge who is constantly involved in the practice and application of the law, whatever the law may be.

In addition chiefs are members of the legislature, are involved in the executive branch of government and now, taking their place as judges, the so-called three great powers are no longer separated.

Can a judge be said to be impartial in applying a law which he made himself?

It is doubtful whether regional authority court hearings will be publicised or whether they will receive adequate press coverage and thus be kept in the public eye.

This is partly because access to the courts is so difficult. Legal representation is not permitted in the regional authority courts and this is something of a disadvantage.

The customary law which is applied in these courts is not simply a question of a few local customs known to everyone in the district. It is a vast body of law which has received much interpretation in the courts and familiarity with them is required for an accurate decision. The representation of people by attorneys could only be an asset in bringing the court's attention to

By **MATTHEW MOONIEYA**, Daily Dispatch Umtata bureau.

the law and making sure no aspect is overlooked

One of the greatest matters of concern, however, is the fact that by elevating the status of the regional authority court, this entrenches the system of one law for Jim and another for Joe, reminiscent of the Middle Ages when the law to be applied depended on one's nationality.

In South Africa there is a discrimination similar to this on the basis of

race, but in non-racial Transkei there is no need to resort to such tactics. If the legal system is ever to develop properly, it must be a unified legal system. The motive behind the new Act is understandable if it is "Transkeian law for Transkeians", but then there should be only one Transkeian law.

Every nation feels pride in its institutions and in its law, but that does not mean that Germans have only German law and stamp out the Roman basis. The law of any country develops over a long period and is the result of many diverse influences. Americans do not deny that their law has an English basis.

In Transkei there are local customs, as well as Roman, English, Roman-Dutch and South African elements. This does not mean the law cannot have an exclusively Transkeian flavour and be designed to cope with local needs.

There should, therefore, be one law, applicable to everybody, allowing for different customs from place to place, applied in one system of courts, with easy access, and well-trained and impartial officers.

It is true that it may take some time for a totally unified system to develop. But the first step is to unify the court structure where the law is applied.

At present there is not a single legal system, but indeed a mixture; and entrenching of this situation is not the best way to develop a true Transkeian law or to ensure that each man receives justice.



Transkei's Minister of Justice, Mr T. T. Letlaka.



East Cape fire brigade officials at a function in Umtata from left: Mr L. Hickman (Grahamstown), Mr A. Grant-Smith (East London), Mr C. Bessenger (King William's Town) and Mr K. Pine (Queenstown).

## Overseas tour for Umtata fire chief

103  
D. B. / L. / L. / L.  
10/8/82

UMTATA — Umtata's fire chief, Mr L. M. Ntabeni, is scheduled to go on an extensive overseas visit next month.

This has been confirmed by the Mayor, Mr Z. Luwaca, and Mr Ntabeni.

Mr Ntabeni, 44, will join a group of 30 fire chiefs from all over South Africa on the visit to Belgium, France, Holland, UK, US and Brazil.

Mr Ntabeni said yesterday: "The South Africa Fire Services Institute, of which I am a member, invited applications for the tour and I was lucky to be chosen as one of the two East Cape representatives.

"The month-long tour is designed for us to visit training centres for firemen to learn about the most up-to-date methods and new equipment.

"I hope to derive as much as possible from the tour which has been a dream for me ever since I started my career on the Rand in 1971. I hope to be able to pump back into Transkei what-

ever I learn."

The mayor praised the fire institute for including Mr Ntabeni in their delegation.

"Although we are thrilled that he is being afforded the opportunity to further his knowledge and experience, we cannot afford the whole cost of the excursion.

"Besides the fact of not having provided for it on the annual estimates, there are legal implications and precedents to consider in the question of sending senior officials overseas at the full expense of the municipality.

"While I was able to make a contribution from the mayor's fund and Mr Ntabeni himself scraped together as much money as he could afford, the whole project would have been impossible without assistance from other sources.

"I would therefore like to express the sincere gratitude and thanks of the city council and Mr Ntabeni to those organisations who have undertaken to make

donations towards this tour. These are the Transkei Development Corporation, Anglo American and Murray and Roberts Transkei."

Mr Ntabeni confirmed he had scraped together whatever he could and said the costs of the tour had been reduced drastically through help from firemen's organisations overseas.

Mr Ntabeni joined a fire department in the Transvaal in 1961 as an ambulanceman.

"We were near the centre where they trained firemen and I became interested but at the time there were no openings for blacks. The opportunity materialised in 1971 and I was lucky to get a chance to be trained at Brixton from 1972 to 1973.

"I was then stationed at Soweto and was later made an officer. I then wanted to come home — my home is in Matatiele — and that is how I came back to Transkei and became fire chief in 1980."

Mr Ntabeni has three children. — DDR.

# Transkei bank promised by PM

103  
D. A. ...  
12/8/82

From **MATTHEW MOONIEYA**  
UMTATA — Transkeian Govt policy was to spread its investment among the banks operating in the country, the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said here last night.

He was speaking at the centenary celebration of the Standard Bank in Umtata.

"The funds of the Public Debt Commissioners as well as the Occupational Diseases Funds are invested with the Standard Bank in accordance with this policy," Chief George said.

"Within this context I would like to add that the personnel of Standard Bank have changed from being predominantly white to a predominantly Transkeian complexion.

"It is indeed a special compliment to the people of Transkei that the Lusikisiki and Mount Frere branches of the Standard Bank are manned purely by Transkeian citizens. These are positions of trust which my people would be well advised to handle with circumspection."

Chief George said that the Standard Bank had

time and again made available its facilities for training of selected officers in the Dept of Finance and had also given advice on many matters to the Government.

"The Standard Merchants, which is an arm of the Standard Bank and the Central Merchants Bank (that is Senbank) jointly handled Transkei's application for loans in the South African capital market.

"The top management of the Standard Bank played a leading role in the establishment of our Transkeian national building society".

The Prime Minister said that from its humble beginnings in Transkei 100 years ago, the bank could now boast of a network of operations throughout the country.

"I can state that I am looking forward to a long and happy association between my government and the Standard Bank."

Chief George quoted an American scholar: "Let us be happy and live within our means, even if we have to borrow the money to do so."

The general manager (personal and commercial services) of Standard Bank, Mr G. H. Vickers, pledged assistance to the government.

"We pledge ourselves to assist you and your government with what aid we are able to offer in the tasks that lie ahead of you," Mr Vickers said, after sketching the history of the bank since it first opened its doors in Umtata on August 14, 1882.

"Although we would never claim that we are in business merely for the good of the community and that a profitable operation is not our main goal, we are much gratified that within the scope of our business we have been able to act, in a sense, as financiers of the nation."

A A A C I M N R R T T V V V V A B C C U T M E

# Inflation <sup>103</sup> eroding growth potential of Transkei

D. Dispatch  
17/8/82

UMTATA — The chairman of the Bank of Transkei, Mr P. J. F. Venter, told the annual meeting of the bank here that the bank conducted its business in circumstances marked by decline in real terms in the growth rate of the economy.

He said during the past financial year, however, there was an increase in employment and in general it could be said that the people of Transkei benefited financially from that development.

"The most important negative factor during the past year was — and still is — the very high rate of inflation which is eroding the purchasing power of money and therefore also the growth potential of the country's economy."

Mr Venter said Transkei, as a developing country, ought to take into account not only the short-term fluctuations in the business cycle of its economy, which were to a large extent influenced by exogenous negative factors.

"Therefore the Government of Transkei, in its economic strategy, is endeavouring at all times to arrive at a combination of measures and methods designed to eliminate short-term bottlenecks as rapidly as possible, and at the same time to serve as a sound basis for sustained economic growth in the longer term.

"The primary objective of the Government's economic strategy is to break the vicious circle of unemployment and the under-utilisation of production resources."

Mr Venter said the Government was not looking for instant solutions but was proceeding in a scientific manner as was shown by the research and surveys carried out by the Institute for Management and De-

velopment Studies.

Much attention was at present being given to fundamental aspects of the decentralisation of economy activity, the development of the available manpower, the feasibility of the establishment and development of small labour-intensive projects in rural areas, the promotion of in-service training for the small business enterprise and the utilisation of the most suitable technology.

Mr Venter said that for

the past several years, Transkei had not left any stone unturned in its efforts to attract foreign investors.

Further progress was made in that regard during the past year, both in the establishment of new industries by foreign investors and in the expansion of existing enterprises.

Mr Venter said he was convinced that Transkei was entering a phase in which the Government's policy to persuade foreign industrialists to do

business in Transkei would meet with increasing success.

In reply the Deputy Minister of Defence and Police, Mr David Tezapi, who stood in for the Prime Minister, said all indications were that the coming years will be fraught with problems and increasing demands on the skills and abilities of financial managers.

"The success you have achieved in the past gives one confidence that you will meet the

challenges and weather the storms of inflation and economic depression."

Mr Tezapi said the Government was proud to be associated with the bank — an institution that prided itself on being Transkeian and whose profits were ploughed back into the country's economy.

"The Government has made strides in the development of the agricultural sector and we look forward to your increased participation in the programme knowing that you have been of greatest assistance in the past." — DDR.

UMTATA — The aim of the African National Congress was not only to topple the South African regime but also to bring about political change in the national states, the Chief Justice of Transkei said here yesterday.

Mr Chief Justice Hefer was delivering judgment before he sentenced Mr Velile Junior Saliwa, 23, and Mr Mzwandile Mbethe, 26, to five years' imprisonment each for taking part in the activities of the outlawed ANC.

The men were charged together with Mr James Zamiwonga Kati, 58, Mr Mkangeli Manford Matomela, 25, and Mr Peter Bawose King, 57, for contravening Section Seven of the Transkei Public Security Act.

The first count was that the men had been members of the ANC.

It was also alleged that they had received subversive literature and money from ANC representatives in Lesotho and that they had distributed the literature.

The men were alleged to have harboured or aided people whom they had reason to believe were terrorists or members of the ANC.

They were also charged with transporting members of the ANC or terrorists or potential ANC recruits to different points in Transkei and South Africa.

The second count alleged that the men had encouraged people to undergo military training which could be of use to endanger the maintenance of law and order in Transkei.

On the third count, the men were alleged to have been in possession of explosives, ammunition and firearms.

They were all charged alternatively with continuing to be members or of furthering the activities of the ANC.

Mr Saliwa and Mr Mbethe pleaded guilty to the alternative charge and the other men pleaded not guilty to both the main and the alternative charge. There was a separation

## 2 men jailed in Transkei on ANC charges

P. D. Diphatch - 19/8/82

of trials.

Mr Justice Hefer said that according to affidavits handed in as evidence, Mr Saliwa had been the driver of a vehicle used to ferry members of the ANC from place to place in Transkei and centres outside the country.

He said Mr Mbethe had received and distributed subversive literature in Transkei and had also tried to recruit people to join the ANC.

Mr Justice Hefer said the ultimate goal of the ANC was to establish what might be called a utopian socialist republic in South Africa.

In order to achieve this, the ANC had resorted to trying to overthrow the South African Government.

The judge said Mr A. Wilson, for the defence, had argued that the ANC's activities were not directed at Transkei but at the South African Government.

Mr Justice Hefer said it was clear from the documents before the court that the ANC regarded community councils and the national states as obstacles to its goals.

"To me the ANC is dangerous in Transkei as it is dangerous in South Africa and the organisation's activities in South Africa cannot be divorced from those in this country."

Earlier, Colonel Daniel Stadler of the Security Police in Pretoria told the court he had done extensive investigations into the activities of the ANC.

Col Stadler said the ANC had been founded in 1912 and its aim had been to unite blacks. However, in 1944 a youth brigade was formed which pressurised the ANC to become more militant.

But it was only in 1961 that Umkonto Wesizwe,

the military wing of the ANC, was made known.

He said that presently, the aims of the ANC included overthrowing the South African Government.

Asked about a poster depicting jailed ANC leader, Mr Nelson Mandela, he said Mr Mandela was regarded as a hero in certain circles.

Under cross-examination by the defence, Col Stadler agreed that the ANC had been non-violent before it was outlawed.

He also agreed that the ANC was of the view that the independence of national states was a tactic of divide and rule by South Africa.

Asked if he knew that Mr Mandela had once been invited to live in Transkei, Col Stadler said he had heard this but did not know whether the story was correct.

Mr Wilson then read from press cuttings which reported a call by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Mtutuzeli Lujabe, in the National Assembly here earlier this year for talks with leaders of liberation movements.

Mr Kati, Mr Matomela and Mr King are to appear this morning.

(103) FM 20/8/82

## TRANSKEI DEALS AGAIN

Two Pretoria men, an academic and a businessman, have signed a R12,5m deal with the Transkei government to develop housing, agriculture, health and tourism. One has also been given the right (which may be ceded) to develop an "off-shore floating casino hotel."

According to the *FM's* information, the deal was signed by Transkei's Prime Minister, George Matanzima, on June 30. The academic, Eugene van Rooyen of Pretoria University, subsequently received a letter from Matanzima's office confirming that the right to operate "an off-shore floating casino cum hotel" had been "irrevocably" granted to him. It adds that "The abovementioned rights granted to you may be ceded."

The letter is similar to one written by Transkeian President Kaizer Matanzima in May 1978 to the Mzamba Development Company (Pty) Ltd, confirming its right to develop an on-shore casino hotel. This letter was subsequently used by Mzamba's owners to sell their company to Holiday Inns (HI) for R500 000.

Van Rooyen this week confirmed the existence of the deal with Transkei. He added that publicity would be premature and asked that any report should be held for "some months" or that his name should not be used. The businessman, Johan du Plessis, could not be contacted.

According to the *FM's* information, both men are acting for "companies to be formed." It is proposed that Van Rooyen's company should be called Stellarworld Engineering Consultants (Transkei) Pty Ltd and Du Plessis's should be named Alpha and Omega Finance (Transkei) (Pty) Ltd.

According to the agreement, one of the reasons for the deal is the government's desire "to gain world respect and recognition as well as attaining self-suf-

ficiency and independence for its people."

Much of the agreement (a copy of which is in the *FM's* possession) seems vague in the extreme and it is often difficult to determine exactly what it means.

Basically, however, the idea seems to be that Stellarworld will provide advice and assistance in developing health care systems, a housing programme, "an efficient agricultural system" and "off-shore floating hotels and gambling casinos." Alpha and Omega will endeavour to raise finance for some of the projects.

The total cost of the whole programme is set at R12,5m to be financed by Alpha and Omega — or, in the words of the agreement, "Whereas a verbal agreement as to twelve and a half million rand to be arranged by Alpha and Omega for the purposes as set-out herein and the said amount has already been earmarked for this purpose."

The agreement later implies that not only was R12,5m available, but that it was paid over to Van Rooyen's company. Thus: "It is hereby recorded that the remuneration agreed to of twelve and a half million rand will be advanced at date of signing hereof by Alpha and Omega to the said Stellarworld on behalf of the Transkei government, the said Stellarworld hereby agree and accept that the said amount of twelve and a half million has been received by them from the said Alpha and Omega upon the signing of this agreement."

What is the Transkei government's role in this? Basically to pay Alpha and Omega interest on its R12,5m by means of "valid bills of exchange postdated for the next period of 10 years and guaranteed by any official of the Transkei government who warrants he has the

necessary authority to sign and approve." A total of 120 bills, the first dated from shortly after agreement date, of R104 166 each, would be involved.

Secondly, after the expiration of 10 years, to repay the capital of R12,5m at a rate of R1,25m a year.

It is going to be interesting to watch the progress of the two companies, and indeed of the Transkei government, over the next few years.



**Transkei's George Matanzima  
... now an off-shore casino**

23/8/82 (103) RDM  
Protest letters nudge Transkei

THE Transkei has become the target of an Amnesty International letter campaign on behalf of a detainee, Mr Ezra Mvuyisi Sigwela.

A stream of letters from a dozen countries has been directed at the President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, and Major-General Martin Ngceba, head of the security police.

The appeals say Mr Sigwela, a field worker for the Transkei Council of Churches Dependents Conference which provides for families of political prisoners and detainees, was arrested in his office at Umtata on June 28.

The theme of the letters is that he was arrested without being charged, detained without trial and the place of his detention is unknown. They request that he be charged or released.

Some of the letters assume he was arrested under Section 47 of the Public Security Act of 1977.

The biggest batch of letters came from the US, West Germany and France were the next biggest sources.

Other countries were: Switzerland, Norway, Canada, Australia, Britain, Finland, Holland and Denmark. - Sapa.

... for a doctor, but the pharmacist's do play an important, if minor, role in the total medicare system. The traditional and conservative pharmacist will emphasize that "counter prescribing" is bad medicine and poor medical ethics - his job is simply to make up the scripts brought by the patient from his doctor. Beyond that, he may dispense "non-ethical" medicines to those who tell him precisely what they have got or exactly what they want. Professionally correct, this approach may be bad business - and an experienced pharmacist can utilize his knowledge and skill to the benefit of his customers and his business by giving advice when asked.

... their way home from work, or during their lunch break, for help with a minor disorder, and for assistance with a wide range of medicines for their particular ailment or the basis of the patient's testimony the either a specific medicine or a visit to a doctor. The area demarcated by Ocean View people reported that he were precisely those for which there is the widest range of the respiratory tract and stomach aches). Generally knew exactly what they wanted, and such regular. Women will also confide in a woman pharmacist problems connected with the genito-urinary area before.

... is small, partly because doctors and a hospital are the nearest shop, partly because his role has been to make up their own prescriptions (so saving their time and time-consuming journey), by the hospital which supermarkets which sell the most popular patent the same range or the possibility of professional

... experienced public health trained nurse, has played a Ocean View people, especially those who used its in the first residents came to Ocean View, to an led semi-detached cottages separated by rough sand ds, there were no shops and no other buildings save nt farm cottage. To help them settle in there was sterling qualities as a sympathetic man, was a doctor; a social worker whom the people slowly and the public health nurse who had brought many of dangerous years of infancy. Upon those three y clergy from Simon's Town who exhausted themselves and spiritual needs of their confused flock, many for the communications link with the hospital and former homes of the people.

... under the Divisional Council are clearly defined in the health of the children and preventive screening and family planning. The clinic was child went without milk through poverty alone - ld at cost price for all young children and necessary. These services, combined with a situation in which it was necessary for a high proportion of young mothers to go out to work, leaving their children with the oldest generation, ensured that most women, or at least one member of the household was in regular touch with the clinic and its presiding sister. Further, as each new family moved in, the sister visited it to introduce herself (if such were necessary) and to urge participation in the community health service. A measure of her success is that tuberculosis, which once accounted for a substantial proportion of all deaths in Simon's Town, is now a rarity in Ocean View, the children being

screened at the beginning and end of their primary schooling and the rare cases being vigorously followed up. Also, in the last three years of her service (1975-7) the sister estimated that 90% of the adult women had attended the family planning clinic and "there were good reasons for the other 10%." Unwanted pregnancies were occurring mainly among teenage girls who were able to delegate most of the responsibility for the care of their children on to their own parents.

Because of the comprehensiveness of its contacts, the clinic provided for many of the poor their first point of communication with professional medicare. As such it was and remains of crucial importance for those in need, but in to the most competent and appropriate services for those in need, but in establishing an attitude of mind in the patients conducive to successful treatment. For as long as the population of the township was small enough to make it physically possible for one woman to manage, the personal contacts, the regular follow up, the insistence that courses of pills be completed, helped to promote an attitude towards medicare which is apparent in many ways today. Of their patients in Ocean View the doctors who serve the township from the local surgeries and from Fish Hoek say, "They do not call you out unless it is really necessary, and they follow advice for the most part." On their side, the patients have well defined expectations of their medical practitioners both in hospitals and in private practice. They are not unsympathetic to human failing and error, but their other expectations are high.

Because of the close family ties which link virtually everyone together in the township, the judicious use of accumulated wisdom and the clinic service for the children, the assessment of the sister is probably accurate - "they're a pretty healthy lot in Ocean View." Scabies is a problem, but infestation is rare and a neglected (as opposed to a healthily dirty) child is hardly ever seen in the township.

The effectiveness of the clinic and its links with the hospital services has virtually eliminated the final para-professional role relevant in the township - that of the mid-wife. Although some mid-wives had had a full medical training, most of those mentioned in interviews and discussions appear to have had little to do with their customers beyond their annual visit to welcome the stock. Most women seem to have had their recent babies in hospital rather than at home in Ocean View, and with the clinic handling ante- and post-natal care, the call for the midwife has virtually vanished.

### Part 3. The Professionals.

Homey wisdom and preventive medicine through the clinic cannot keep all ills at bay, and the services of the doctors in and beyond Ocean View are sought generally, as has been observed, only when really necessary. Two doctors have surgeries in Ocean View which they normally attend for an hour each morning and each afternoon, in addition to making such house calls as are necessary in the township and visiting their patients at False Bay Hospital. Each however conducts surgeries in two other centres and neither lives within five miles of the township. During the first few years of the township's existence there was often no telephone accessible and in working order over the weekends, which added to the sense of isolation from professional attention.

There are several private practitioners, including the district surgeon, active in Fish Hoek. Five have a number of patients from Ocean View as "regulars", but only one has a substantial clientele. It takes time and money to get to their surgeries from Ocean View, unless one is combining a trip to the doctor with a journey to work or to shop.

24/8/82

(103)

# Church worker to be charged - Kawe

UMTATA — A detained field worker of the Transkei Council of Churches division for special concerns, Mr Ezra Sigwela, will be brought to court soon.

This was revealed here yesterday by the head of Transkei security police, Brigadier L. Kawe.

Brigadier Kawe said: "We are working around the clock on Mr Sigwela's case in an effort to cut short his detention period. He will be brought to court as soon as our investigations are completed.

Mr Sigwela, a father of three was fetched at his office here by police on June 28

More than 130 letters

from abroad have been received by the Daily Dispatch relating to Mr Sigwela.

The letters from people in at least nine countries overseas supporting an Amnesty International campaign mounted on Mr Sigwela's behalf, ask that Mr Sigwela be charged or released.

Some of the writers addressed themselves to the Editor of the Daily Dispatch. Most, however, sent copies of letters addressed to Transkei's State President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, and Major-General Martin Ngceba, former head of Transkei's security police. — DDR



26/8/87  
D. Richter  
103

# Wife asks to see detainee

## KING WILLIAM'S TOWN

— The wife of a man believed to be detained in Transkei has asked the police to allow her to see him.

Mrs Nosizwe Fanti said she could not say whether her husband, Mr Wilson Fanti, of Mgwali, near Stutterheim, was held in Transkei or not.

She said he was detained by the South African Security Police at his home on July 5. Later the then head of the Transkei Security Police, Major General Martin Ngceba, said Mr Fanti had been handed over to Transkei by the South African Police.

Mrs Fanti said she had been to Transkei twice but was not allowed to see her husband. This had caused doubt about whether he was being held there or not.

On her second visit, at the beginning of the month, she was told by a Mr Lavisa that Mr Fanti would be charged within two weeks and would be granted bail. But, up to now, she had not heard anything.

She said two weeks ago some of the security officers who picked up her husband brought back some of the books they had taken away during a search. They asked her where her husband was.

"This confused me more because they were the very people who took him from his home," she said.

"I now ask whoever is keeping my husband to charge or release him or at least allow me to see him so that I can be convinced that he is still alive and not dead." — DDR.

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# Transkeians 'did not owe allegiance to SA'

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

THE State had failed to prove treason against three alleged ANC terrorists because it had not established that they owed allegiance to South Africa, their defence counsel told the Supreme Court here yesterday.

Both the defence and the State completed their cases in the trial of three men who face a total of 57 counts, including high treason, which carries a possible death sentence.

The charges arise out of a series of eight bombings in and around Durban last year, in which 10 people were injured and almost R500 000 damage caused.

Judgment has been reserved until September 6 by Mr Justice van Heerden, sitting with two assessors.

Summing up the case for the accused, Mr Ernie Wentzel SC said mere residence in South Africa was not good enough for the crime of high treason.

The whole concept of treason was an ancient and medieval one, in which one could be a traitor only against those to whom one had committed one's loyalty.

All three of the accused in the trial, Mr Patrick Ntobeko Maqubela, 32, Mr Mboniswa de Villiers Richard Maqhutyana, 29, and Mr Seth Mpumulelo Gaba, 24, were Transkeian citizens, Mr Wentzel said.

Mr Maqhutyana was in South Africa on a foreign contract worker's permit, while Mr Gaba had been living and working in the Transkei at the time of the explosion in Field Street, to which he had confessed, the Court was told.

The National States Citizenship Act also laid down that every black person would be either a citizen of a self-governing or independent black State.

## Loyalty

Mr Wentzel rejected a submission by the State that, just as a woman could be an accomplice but not a principal offender in a case of rape, Mr Gaba could be an accomplice in a case of treason, even if he lived outside the country at the time.

Loyalty was a prerequisite for treason — which made it quite unlike rape, he said.

Mr Wentzel also submitted that the oath of allegiance sworn by Mr Maqubela to South Africa when he was admitted as an attorney did not render him capable of committing high treason against the country.

Many lawyers were required to swear allegiance to foreign states for the purpose of practising law there, he said.

Mr Wentzel also repeated an earlier objection that statements made to police by persons being held as security prisoners were not admissible as evidence.

He said the State had obviously hoped to prove the connection between the accused in a conspiracy through the evidence of a witness who had refused to testify.

After this refusal they had attempted to achieve the same end by introducing statements allegedly made to the head of the Security Police, Brig J R van der Hoven, by Mr Maqubela soon after his arrest.

The police contended that Mr Maqubela had been held in terms of ordinary criminal law, rather than security laws, which made the statements admissible.

However, Brig van der Hoven had conceded there was no prospect of Mr Maqubela being charged in court within 48 hours, as was required in ordinary criminal cases, and it was clear Mr Maqubela was regarded as a security prisoner.

There was also an 'unhappy aspect' to the pointing out by the accused of the scenes of the various blasts.

## Mistaken

Two of the accused had apparently confessed by pointing out the site of the Field Street blasts — yet they had pointed to spots several metres apart.

Mr Gaba, who had confessed to planting the bomb, had also mistaken the time at which it had gone off, when he made the confession.

Mr Wentzel conceded that, on the evidence, arms, explosives and ANC literature had been found in the possession of Mr Maqubela and Mr Maqhutyana, and that they would have to bear responsibility for this.

Mr Gaba, however, found himself in 'an anomalous' position, because he was linked to a conspiracy largely on the strength of a statement made to police by another of the accused.

## Totality

Earlier in the day, Mr Ian Slabbert, for the State, said his submissions as to the various lesser counts were subject to the Court finding the State had not proved its case of high treason.

However, once a conspiracy had been proved, the totality of that conspiracy must be held against each of the members of it.

He also pointed out that the three accused had also elected not to testify in the face of what he submitted was overwhelming evidence.

# Detention

## still a mystery

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN. — The wife of the chairman of a committee opposing the removal of the Mgwali community, near Stutterheim, still doesn't know under which law her husband is being detained in Transkei.

Mrs Nosizwe Fanti said she read in newspapers that her husband, Mr Wilson Fanti, who was taken from their home at Mgwali last month by the South African Security police, had been handed over to the Transkei Security Police.

The chief of the Transkei Security police, Brigadier L S Kawe, confirmed yesterday that Mr Fanti had been handed over to them by the South African Security Police and had been detained.

"He is a Transkeian and in possession of Transkei documents," added Brig Kawe.

Mr Fanti, a former Robben Island prisoner, heads the Mgwali Residents Association, which is opposing the removal of the Mgwali community near Stutterheim, one of the black spots in the white corridor between Ciskei and Transkei, to Frankfort in Ciskei.

"When I went to Transkei to make inquiries concerning the detention of my husband, I was told by Security Police that he will be charged soon."

Mrs Fanti said she and her husband were not Transkei citizens. — Sapa.

# 'Inefficiency' costs SA R80m tractor deal

103  
~~103~~ Mercury  
28/8/82

**Mercury Reporter**  
TRANSKEI has placed an R80-million order for 6 000 tractors from Austria because it 'has had enough of the South African tractor industry's inefficiency'.

The country's Minister of Agriculture, Mr E Z. Booi, has charged that the South African tractor industry has been unable to service and supply spares to machines it supplied.

'We gave up trying for the co-operation we wanted,' he said.

The Transkei Government had had no alternative but to look abroad for assistance.

A spokesman for the South African Tractor Manufacturers' Association admitted yesterday that the deal would significantly affect the local industry's trading profits.

And the official Opposition has reacted to the move by calling for a full and immediate inquiry into the local tractor industry.

Mr Phillip Myburgh, the Progressive Federal Party's spokesman on agriculture, described both the financial and political implications of the deal as extremely severe.

'This is not the first criticism I've heard of the motor trade's failings in general — but this seems specific,' said Mr Myburgh.

'What makes it more serious is that it affects the entire economic body of southern Africa, as a

whole.

The Minister of Trade and Commerce, Dr Dawie de Villiers, must give it his urgent attention and I expect a full statement from him.

A spokesman for the department replied yesterday that neither Dr de Villiers nor the director-general would be available for comment until next week.

But he knew they were aware of 'certain aspects to do with all this', and that it had been raised at top-level discussions.

Mr Booi confirmed that the Transkei Government had committed itself to buying 6 000 Steyr-Puch tractors, as well as a range of other farming equipment, from Austria.

## Refused

A consignment of 450 had been received already, another of 520 was on its way from Hamburg and another of 500 would arrive about December.

Mr Booi declined to say how payment for the tractors had been arranged.

The Transkei Government had embarked on an agricultural expansion programme and it wanted to equip itself with the best possible machinery — with a comprehensive back-up service.

Furthermore, Mr Booi said, he was no longer prepared to listen to the protests of the South African tractor industry.

'They mustn't stick their noses into our affairs,' he said.

'They had the chance to get business from Transkei but lost it.

'We aren't yoked with the chains they held around our necks before independence.'

Austrian artisans were at present in Transkei to train apprentice mechanics — and some Transkeians were being trained in Austria.

Mr Bill Pascoe, chairman of the manufacturers' association, denied that the local industry could be considered inefficient

'or lacking in any respect'.

But he felt it would be futile to take the matter further because he and others of the association had become tired of attempting to reason with Transkei over the matter.

When he had first heard of Transkei discontent he and colleagues had visited the country to study the situation at first hand.

'We found a lot of chickens nesting in the tractor

seats,' Mr Pascoe said.

'I'd say it's the Transkei industry which is in a shambles.'

'There's a whole lot more to this, of course. But it's impossible to get to the bottom of it.'

But Mr Pascoe admitted that the loss of business from Transkei was 'upsetting' and meant a considerable dent in local tractor manufacturers' trading figures.

# Inefficiency led to Austrian deal — Boo!

28/8/82  
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UMTATA — Transkei has placed an R80-million order for 6000 tractors from Austria because it "has had enough of the South African tractor industry's gross inefficiency".

The country's Minister of Agriculture, Mr E. Z. Boo, has charged that the South African tractor industry had been unable to service and supply spares to machines it supplied.

"We gave up trying for the co-operation we wanted," he said.

The Transkei Government had had no alternative but to look abroad for assistance.

A spokesman for the South African Tractor Manufacturers' Association admitted yesterday that the deal would

affect the local industry's trading profits significantly.

And the official opposition has reacted to the move by calling for a full and immediate inquiry into the local tractor industry.

Mr Phillip Myburgh, the Progressive Federal Party's spokesman on agriculture, described both the financial and political implications of the deal as extremely severe.

"This is not the first criticism I've heard of the motor trade's failings in general — but this seems specific," Mr Myburgh said.

"The Minister of Trade and Commerce, Dr Dawie de Villiers, must give it his urgent attention and I expect a full

statement from him."

A spokesman for the department replied yesterday that neither Dr De Villiers nor the director-general would be available for comment until next week.

But he knew they were aware of "certain aspects to do with all this," and that it had been raised at top level discussions.

Mr Boo confirmed that the Transkei Government had committed itself to buying 6000 Steyr-Puch tractors, as well as a range of other farming equipment, from Austria.

A consignment of 450 tractors had already been received, another of 520 was on its way from Hamburg at present — and another of

500 would arrive during December.

Mr Boo refused to say whether payment for the tractors had been arranged in cash, agricultural crops or kind.

The government had embarked on an agricultural expansion programme and it wanted to equip itself with the best possible machinery — with a comprehensive back-up service, he stressed.

Furthermore, he said, he was no longer prepared to listen to the protests of the South African tractor industry.

"They mustn't stick their noses into our affairs. They had the chance to get business from Transkei but have lost it. — DDC.

# Judgment reserved in Umtata security trial

UMTATA — The state and defence counsels in the security trial in the Supreme Court here have completed their arguments.

Mr Justice A. P. van Collier said he would try to deliver his judgment as soon as possible as he was aware that the accused had been in detention for a long time.

The hearing was postponed to a date to be fixed at a later stage.

Mr James Zamiwonga Kati, 58, Mr Mkangeli Manford Matomela, 25, and Mr Peter Bawose King, 57, are appearing on three counts under Section Seven of Transkei's Public Security Act of 1977.

The men have pleaded not guilty on all counts and their alternatives.

Applying for the conviction of the men, Mr George B. Muller, QC, for the state said the investigating officer, Captain Spalding Dengana had

given satisfactory evidence beyond reasonable doubt.

On the question of the suitcase with a false bottom found at Mr Kati's home, Mr Muller said he was satisfied that Mr Kati was the possessor or owner of the suitcase.

In connection with count one, Mr Muller said Mr Kati was guilty because he gave accommodation to a Mr Tolo and also arranged meetings, transport for certain people and was active in a recruiting campaign.

Asked by the judge whether one of the witnesses, Mr Mlungisi Mtshotana who gave evidence for the state could still be regarded as an accomplice, Mr Muller said: "In our opinion he may still be regarded as an accomplice, but according to Mr Kati's evidence, he (Mr Mtshotana) did not play a very active role."

Mr Muller said when Mr Matomela gave accommodation to Mr Mazwi Yako he was directly or indirectly rendering assistance to a person engaged in ANC activities.

The court heard earlier that when Mr Yako moved from a hotel in the city, Mr Matomela sought accommodation for him at his home knowing of his subversive movements.

Turning to Mr King, Mr Muller said the onus rested on Mr King to prove he did not know that a suitcase brought to his house contained explosives.

"The story by Mr King and his wife that a man came to their house, left a suitcase and said he would call for it later, was a fabrication," Mr Muller said.

Advocate A. Wilson for the defence said that the only evidence the state had was that of accom-

plices.

"There must be an independent confirmation of these incidents," Mr Wilson said.

Mr Wilson said the evidence of an accomplice, Mr Vuyani Macosa, was unsatisfactory. He was evasive, especially about dates.

"On the question of visiting Herschel, he said he wanted to see that town as he had never been there before. Pressed further his second version was that he went to see Mr Joe Gwabeni at Herschel for the purpose of discussing military training.

"He appears to be wanting to say very little about himself and his activities. In addition he was hesitant to point out Mr Kati," Mr Wilson said.

He said there were improbabilities in Mr Macosa's evidence. — DDR.

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DOM (9/4) (103) (16/4)  
30/8/82  
**Fort Hare is ours,  
also Matanzima**

UMTATA. — The Transkei State President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, has stressed his objection to the apparent intention of the South African Government to regard Fort Hare university as belonging to Ciskei.

In an address in which he touched on various national and international issues, including the apparent crisis threatening the university, Chief Matanzima, who himself graduated with a BA degree at Fort Hare, said the institution was a Xhosa university for Ciskei, Transkei and all the Xhosa speaking people of South Africa.

He was officiating at the installation of Dr Charles Bitshsa, Transkei Minister of Health, also a Fort Hare graduate, as Chief of the Amazizi tribe at Zazulwana near Butterworth.

"Conclusive evidence indicates that Fort Hare is a

Xhosa University for the Ciskei and Transkei, and all Xhosa-speaking people of the Republic of South Africa," said the Transkei President.

"It would appear that the Republic of South Africa regards Fort Hare as belonging to Ciskei, while in fact it is situated on a freehold farm granted by the Church of Scotland that owned Lovedale. The property therefore cannot by any stretch of imagination belong to Ciskei," President Matanzima said.

He traced Transkei's contributions to the development of the university from its inception in 1916. Therefore Transkei, like Ciskei, had an inalienable right to the ownership of Fort Hare and called upon the Republic of South Africa to recognise that proprietary legal right. — Sapa.

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D. Dispatch

# Ciskei told unity beneficial

BUTTERWORTH — Unity with Transkei would bring abundant gain to Ciskei, Transkei's President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said here at the weekend.

At the installation of the Minister of Health, Dr Charles Bikitsha, as chief of the Amazizi tribe, President Matanzima urged Transkeians to maintain their bonds of relationship with the people across the Kei River, and reiterated that they were tied by blood.

He accused those who did not recognise a greater Xhosaland of being imbeciles or people pretending to be ignorant.

President Matanzima said it was ironical that white South Africa should recognise an analogous situation in Swaziland and deny such a situation involving Transkei and Ciskei.

He stressed that there was only one Xhosa unit in terms of the Promotion of Bantu Self-government Act of 1959, and that Xhosaland

stretched from the Fish River in the west to the Umzimkulu River in the east.

The President said Ciskeian leaders' rejection of Transkei's call for unity had been made in disregard of the consequences of their isolation.

Outlining the gains he felt unity would bring to Ciskei, President Matanzima said: "We have much more land for the population of Transkei than the Ciskei has for its population. We have many more towns in Transkei for the enjoyment of freehold title than the Ciskei has.

"The rank and file are desirous of joining with their brothers but the leadership does not pay heed to their advice."

Turning to Dr Bikitsha, the president said: "Your people, the Amazizi, are scattered all over Ciskei. They are in Peddie and Keiskammahoek. I advise you to keep in close touch with them in order to maintain the bonds of relationship. Paramount

Chief Sandile and my own people are also in the heart of Ciskei and Whittlesea respectively."

President Matanzima also reiterated Transkei's claim to the Elliot, Maclear, Kokstad, and Harding districts.

He said there would never be peace with white South Africa until Transkei's land was restored to her.

"We do not recognise South Africa's occupation of the land grabbed from our forefathers," he said.

"The struggle is on and will continue in its intensity as long as white South Africa occupies our land wrongfully and unlawfully.

"I am confident that God Almighty will decide the issue in our favour.

President Matanzima said peace could only be realised when all Southern African people, white, black and brown, enjoyed full equal poli-

tical, social and economic rights, alternatively when the various races lived on firmly divided land.

"We are watching with interest and consternation the exercise engaged upon by the South African Government in attempts to share power with coloureds and Indians.

"The relevant question is: what of the blacks? The South African Government should be advised to take cognisance of the majority of South Africa's population — the powerful blacks."

President Matanzima said the Conservative Party and the Herstigte Nasionale Party had resolved never to admit blacks into the political, social and economic pattern enjoyed by the white man.

"Let it be known that blacks will fight for their liberation by any means available to them. We in Transkei will never give up our rights to the land of our forefathers — come what may."

But he added: "We shall live peacefully with all the expatriates who have resolved to give skilful service to our diverse departments of state and all the neighbouring states on our borders."







# Whites befriend black girl pupil

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**East Rand Bureau**  
The father of a black girl who has caused a stir in Kempton Park by enrolling at the local primary school, said yesterday that he was unaware of any friction.

Mr Aubrey Mfabe, the new Transkeian consul, said arrangements for the schooling of his six-year-old daughter Bulelwa was made by the embassy, as was always the case with diplomats' children.

"It was organised through the normal channels," he said.

"Bulelwa hasn't mentioned any problem at school. In fact, she has made a lot of friends."

Though Bulelwa has been welcomed unreservedly by the children

of Cresslawn Primary School, some parents do not like her presence. They say it will cause trouble.

The school was aware three weeks ago that the Transvaal Education Department had decided to admit a black girl. A circular sent to parents said: "Due to a change in the attitude of the Government, there is a possibility that the child of a Transkei diplomat — a black girl — may be enrolled in our school in the near future."

### REACTION

A meeting of the Parent Teachers' Association discussed the circular. Yesterday the chairman, Mr Terry Curgenven, refused to

comment on the reaction of parents.

The headmaster, Mr T A Tyson, sent out a newsletter in which he said he was not responsible for the decision to admit the girl to the school.

Some parents who favour her admittance have described the wording of the newsletter as "disgusting and blatant discrimination."

The director of the TED, Dr H J Jooste, said the enrolment of Bulelwa had been handled in accordance with policy and procedures for children of embassy staff. He added that she was not the first black child to be admitted to a white school.

**TRANSKEI** — like other underdeveloped countries — had an infant mortality rate of 140 per 1 000, while in developed countries such as Britain it ranged between 10 and 14 per 1 000, the first biennial congress of the Transkei Nursing Association was told yesterday.

Opening the five-day congress, the Transkei Minister of Health, Dr

## 'Kei death rate revealed

Charles Bikitsha, said high mortality rates and low life expectancy were generally found in countries which were economically underdeveloped and the average daily supply of calories per person was less than the recommended requirement for health.

The theme of the con-

ference — which is being attended by representatives from Namibia, Venda, Gazankulu, South Africa, Bophuthatswana and Ciskei — is Approach to Health in a Developing Country.

He said there was a striking similarity between the disease pat-

tern in underdeveloped countries today and the experience of the industrialised countries in the 19th century.

Dr Bikitsha said most governments were choosing to spend their scarce resources not on public health measures, but on expensive hospi-

tal-based curative medicine.

The Transkei Health Service presently had more need of 30 health inspectors than the same number of doctors, while the country also needed more community health nurses and health educators of all categories, more home economists and agricultural extension officers.

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# Public health first — Minister

UMTATA. — Most governments were choosing to spend their scarce resources not on public health measures but on expensive, hospital-based curative medicine, the Transkei Minister of Health Dr Charles Bikitsha said yesterday.

Opening the first biennial conference of the Transkei Nursing Association, Dr Bikitsha said the Transkei Health Service had more need of 30 health inspectors

than the same number of doctors, while the country also needed more community health nurses and health educators of all categories, more home economists and agricultural extension officers.

The theme of the conference — which is being attended by representatives from South West Africa, Venda, Gazankulu, South Africa, Bophuthatswana and Ciskei is "Approach to Health in a Developing Country".

The president of the association, Mrs A N Masinyana, told the congress that because of the acute shortage of doctors, primary health care specialists were in great demand. She said the theme of the congress had been chosen to motivate all categories of health workers to be acutely aware of the health needs of Transkei.

In his speech opening the five-day congress, Dr Bikitsha said high mortality rates

and low life expectancy were generally found in countries which were economically under-developed and where the average daily supply of calories per person was less than the recommended requirement for health. Transkei — like other developing countries — had an infant mortality rate of 140 per 1 000, while in developed countries such as Britain, it ranged between 10 and 14 per 1 000.

The head of the nursing

faculty of the University of Witwatersrand, Professor M C van Huysteen, who is also vice-president of the South African Nursing Association, said the nursing profession had to aim at providing an efficient and adequate nursing service to the people it served.

The public, she said, should expect nurses to have been proved competent before registration with the Nursing Council. — Sapa

councils. — DDR.

*103 9/9/82*  
**Umtata man  
tells of *D. Disfater*  
detention**

UMTATA — A son of a local businessman who said he had spent the past nine months in detention in Durban arrived here yesterday.

Mr Gabula Ndamse said he had been detained on November 24 last year and released on Tuesday.

He said there were no charges preferred against him. — DDR.

# THE WORLD PROTESTS

VENDA has become the latest target of an Amnesty International letter campaign, concerning a man who died in detention.

In their letters to President Patrick Mphahlele, the Minister of Justice, Chief Justice Ramabuda, the commanding officer of the Venda national force, Brigadier Tshikhakhisa Maudzi, and the Attorney-General, Mr J D Visser, the writers refer to an inquest in Sibasa on July 21 into the death of Mr Isaac Tshifhiwa Muofhe.

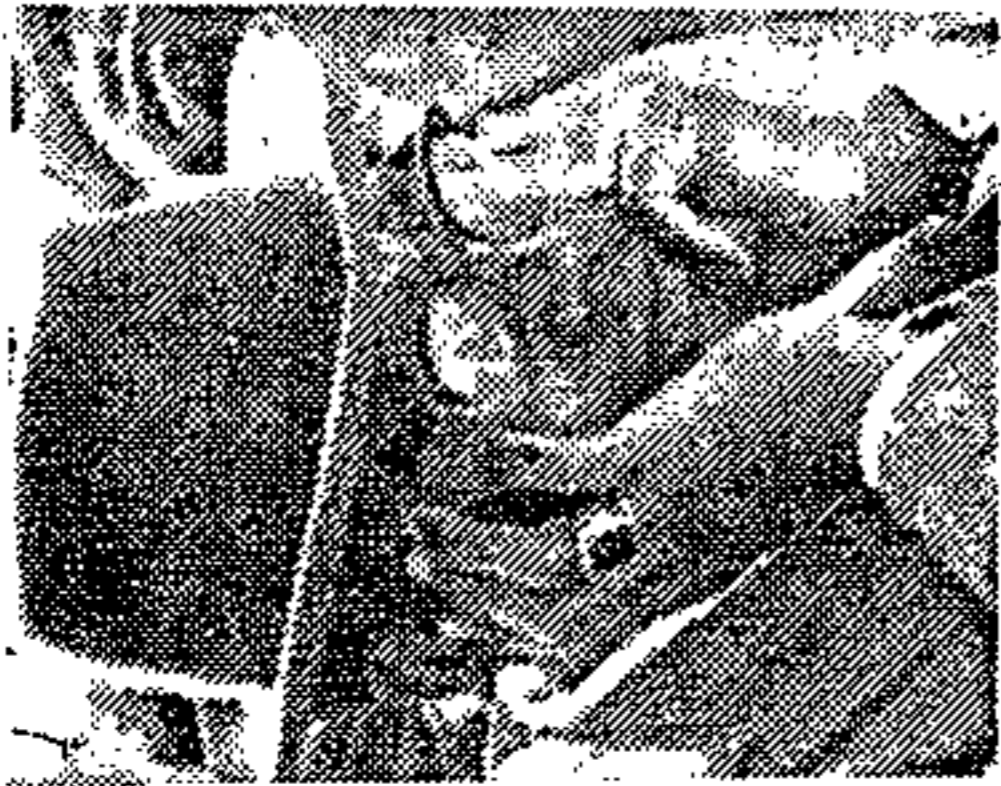
Mr Muofhe, a 29-year-old Lutheran lay preacher, was among a group of people arrested after an attack on a Sibasa police station at the end of October, 1981. He died on November 12, only two days after

## OWN CORRESPONDENT

his arrest. The inquest found, the letters state, that Mr Muofhe was beaten to death by two Security Policemen who were interrogating him. Captain Muthuphehi Ramaligela and Sergeant Phumula Mangaga.

Some of the writers ask if the authorities intend to prosecute the two policemen. Others press for charges to be laid against them.

The basis for the letters was summed up in



one of them that "there cannot be any confidence in the representatives of the law, if they are above the law and not subject to the laws as the rest of the population."

The letters emanate mostly from France and West Germany, but contributions came from Switzerland, Britain, Norway, Sweden, Bel-



the Security Police, Major-General Martini Ngceba.

France and West Germany led this campaign, but now writers in the United States and Canada predominate in asking about Mr Ezra Mvuyisi Sigwela, who was arrested at his Umata office on June 28.

Mr Sigwela is a field worker for the Transkei

Council of Churches Dependants' Conference, an organisation providing for the welfare of families of political prisoners and detainees.

Yet another campaign, this time directed against South Africa, continues to bring a strong flow of letters to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the Minister of Justice, Mr H J Coetsee.

These letters add to previous ones appealing for the commutation of the death sentences passed on Thelle Simon Mogoerane (23), Jerry Semano Mosofoli (25), and Marcus Thabo Motaung (27).

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## Are they listening?

TARGETS: Amnesty International has letter campaigns against President P Mphahlele (left) and Prime Minister P Botha.

Botha, New Zealand and Ireland.

Another Amnesty International campaign aimed at the Transkei is still going strongly.

Letters are flowing into the offices of the President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, and the head of

(103)

# Transkei Minister <sup>E. Post</sup> attacks <sup>11/9/82</sup> 'killings' in Africa

TSOLO — Transkeians condoned neither racism nor "the daily massacres common in the northern African states", the Deputy Minister of Education, Mr S. P. Kakudi, said here yesterday.

Speaking at the official opening of the Ntshiqo Junior Secondary School, Mr Kakudi said the standard of sophistication, racial harmony and democracy in Transkei remained an example to be followed by all African states, most of which were unstable internally with factions in daily conflict and most of which had no regard for the ballot box.

"We in Transkei condone neither racism nor daily massacres like those common in up-north African states.

"We uphold the principles of security for all and no person is above the law.

"We interpret freedom to mean individual safety, full participation in the affairs of the country, complete removal of racial barriers, the right of every citizen to acquire and own property and free elections.

"If these principles we uphold do not count in the opinion of Transkei's enemies, the so-called Western world has failed to exercise democracy to its logical conclusion.

"Instead there is a full swing towards communism," he said.

Mr Kakudi said the first five years of independence had given the world a picture of what standards were maintained in Transkei.

Transkei maintained political stability "very much like our brothers in Africa".

"Blacks throughout Africa must be ensured of social justice beyond question.

"Both blacks and whites must have equal opportunities to express themselves.

"All must participate actively in the political, administrative and economic tasks of government," he said. — Sapa



# IT'S MEDICAL AID WITH A DIFFERENCE AS NATAL THOUSANDS OF HOMELAND BLACKS IN THE PRO

By STAN



MAHER

TENS of thousands of homeland blacks are using Natal's hospital services for next to nothing — and the cost to the province is a staggering R49-million a year.

I saw the problem first-hand this week when a Tribune team visited hard pressed frontline hospitals in Kokstad and Matatiele, near Transkei's border.

Besides serving more than 30 000 Natal residents, Kokstad's hospital is the first port of call for northern Transkeians, who fill 40 percent of its beds throughout the year often at a nominal cost to the patient.

Matatiele's Taylor Bequest Hospital draws 98 percent of its patients from the Transkei. It serves an area of some 200 000 people.

Only 5 000 of them live in Natal.

Dr Fred Clarke, Natal's MEC in charge of hospitals, spoke of the "untold strain on our doctors and nurses" caused by having to serve Transkei and KwaZulu.

He said the effect on medical staff was "absolutely soul-destroying" and claimed that Natal's slender financial resources were being severely strained.

"Natal's biggest health problem is that everyone of our hospitals is burgeoning with foreign blacks for which we get paid only a nominal fee," he said.

"But there's no question of our turning them away. As doctors, we cannot say: 'Take your pneumonia back to your own area.'

"If this money could be spent on Natal's own needs, we would shape-well. But because we have to cope with this flood across our borders, less money is available.

"The result is that

# SHOCK REPORT... Natal's R49m health handout



A Transkei



Dr Fred Clarke, MEC in charge of hospitals... untold strain on doctors and nurses. "It's absolutely soul-destroying"

Newcastle (R12m) and Greytown (R1,2m).

"We also desperately need to build hospitals at Cato Manor and Phoenix," Dr Clarke said.

"The Cato Manor hospital would cost R80 million, plus R30 million for a teaching

last year was a miserly R22 million. This year it will go up by a mere 10 per cent. "That," says Dr Clarke, "is like going backward, the way costs are rocketing."

The hospitals in Kokstad and Matatiele are particularly hard-pressed. Both are staffed by doctors who run their own private practices in the border towns.

Three of Kokstad's five part-time doctors are on call three nights a week and each of them is lucky if they are not called out more than three times a night, one of them said.

"We are the first port of call for people in Transkei north of Umtata," said superintendent Dr John Lewis. "All the whites there depend on us, and many of the blacks come to us."

"We serve them in addition to the 20 000

at the hospital said Transkeians made up 80 percent of his private practice.

"They are happy to come here and pay cash for treatment, although they have access to free treatment in Transkei," he said.

"It is obvious that if health facilities there were up to scratch, we wouldn't have to handle as many cases as we do."

Roger Ellis, chairman of the board of Kokstad's East Griqualand and Usher Memorial Hospital, was blunt about the state of Transkei hospital services.

"A major problem is that Transkeians don't think their own services are good enough. They still think that facilities which carry the white man's stamp are better.

"There is no real health service in the Transkei, like travelling clinics for instance.

wanted," said a doctor, who fulfils a similar function at Matatiele's Taylor Bequest Hospital.

"We were going there to help out and the Transkei Health Ministry simply told us to stop. Now they have hardly any doctors. Transkei doesn't encourage whites."

Dr John Lewis, superintendent at Kokstad's hospital, said: "My grandfather laid out the town of Bizana. All of us have roots in this area, which includes Transkei. But the white man's way of life there ended at independence and many doctors left."

But Transkeians' links with the doctors did not end.

Dr Rob Mears, part-time superintendent at Matatiele's hospital, said: "These people are doing what they've always done. Just because someone has drawn a line between us that represents a

# ALIANS FORK OUT FOR TREATMENT FOR TENS OF PROVINCE'S OVERCROWDED AND UNDER-STAFFED HO



**LEFT: James Rennie . . . the farmer who invited Marius Barnard to probe border health problems**



**LEFT: Mr Roger Ellis . . . no real health service in Transkei**

**RIGHT: Dr John Lewis . . . 30 to 40 percent are Transkei patients**



**Zulu TB patient receives treatment in Natal**



**Stabbing victim . . . crossed the border for treatment**

**PICTURES:**

handled. In addition, the mobile clinic gave more than 13 000 treatments. The Matatiele hospital is even busier, with occupancy figures sometimes soaring to 160 percent, when women with babies at the breast boost the statistics. During August, the hospital admitted 27 white patients, 38 coloureds and 835 blacks — 98 percent of whom were from Transkei. Last year's African admissions totalled 9912, all but a few of them Transkeians. If they are unemployed or poor, as is frequently the case, they pay nothing. People in employment are charged on a sliding scale, but the cost is never more than R5 a day. Tuberculosis is a constant concern for both hospitals. All confirmed cases are immediately sent to the

Santa treatment centre in Matatiele, which houses 250 patients and is always full. Matron Janneje Brusser said the centre admitted 50 new cases a month and released an equal number. Ironically, however, both border towns are heavily dependant on Transkei trade in every form. Not only the doctors make a good living out of the Transkeians. "This town is full of Transkei blacks at the end of a month," said Dr Lewis. "One day I walked down the street and someone stopped me and said: 'Hello, you're the first white I've seen today.'" One doctor said the hospital's services to Transkeians were "a bit like the price we have to pay for having them shop here. Our wholesale and retail trade depends on them." Mr Ellis estimated that not more than 10

percent of Kokstad residents shopped in the town. "They go to Pietermaritzburg, 183 km away," he said. A housewife who agreed with this, added: "It's cheaper there and you get a better selection. It's the Transkei people who shop here." One of Matatiele's part-time doctors said the town had become a black village. "You can't move here on shopping days," he said. "We have three times the shopping trade that Kokstad has and it all exists for the people from the Transkei. They come here to shop and they visit the hospital or their doctor at the same time. They always have." Kokstad residents agreed that the cross-border flow made a mockery of the Government's insistence on border formalities which identify the Transkei as an in-

dependent state. Mr James Rennie, the Kokstad farmer who invited Dr Marius Barnard to the town a week previously, in his capacity as Progressive Federal Party spokesman on health matters, was vehement about the border situation. "It shows the homelands are just not coping with matters like health and that their problems are spilling over the borders," he said. Dr Barnard visited Kokstad as part of a tour of health facilities, but was refused entry to Kokstad Hospital by an embarrassed Dr Lewis on instructions from higher up, because of a misunderstanding over protocol arrangements. "Dr Barnard had also visited the Ciskei and Transkei's western border," said Mr Rennie. "He found a chronic breakdown of health services in those

"Make no mistake, we are extremely proud of our health services in Kokstad, but it is clear they are endeavouring to prevent a breakdown in these border areas. "As yet, nothing drastic has happened. But everyone is very overworked. I think a special case exists for devoting funds to health facilities in these areas. "Before Transkei became independent, Pretoria could send in teams to inoculate in those areas. Now they can't. Our hospitals are having to cope with the overload." Both Dr Barnard and Dr Clarke urged the Government to allow health care to be unified, transcending other boundaries. Dr Barnard said the crux was whether health problems could be solved "within the ambit of continued fragmentation of health

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# WALK OUT FOR TREATMENT FOR TENS OF OVERCROWDED AND UNDER-STAFFED HOSPITALS

12/9/82  
S. Tribune

**LEFT: James Rennie . . . the farmer who invited Marius Barnard to probe border health problems**



**LEFT: Mr Roger Ellis . . . no real health service in Transkei**

**RIGHT: Dr John Lewis . . . 30 to 40 percent are Transkei patients**



**Stabbing victim . . . crossed the border for treatment**

**PICTURES: Morris Reddy**

## treatment in Natal

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dependent state.

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Both Dr Barnard and Dr Clarke urged the Government to allow health care to be unified, transcending other boundaries.

Dr Barnard said the crux was whether health problems could be solved "within the ambit of continued fragmentation of health

State Health as well as care among the independent and self-governing states."

Dr Clarke pleaded for all health matters — those controlled by provinces — to be directed by "those authorities closest to the people."

"We have a staff of 20 000 in Natal. Surely we can cope better without having this division?" he asked.

"The money going to State Health could come to the provinces."

He said the idea of the provinces handling curative health matters, while the State Health Department coped with preventive and promotive work, was a dichotomy which should be done away with.

"I believe medical services in the provinces should be handled by the provinces — provided sufficient funds are available," Dr Clarke said.

hospital said he made up 80 of his private life happy to and pay cash lent, although access to free in Transkei."

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Matron Janine Brusser said the centre admitted 50 new cases a month and released an equal number. Ironically, however, both border towns are heavily dependant on Transkei trade in every form.

Dr Clarke pleaded for all health matters — those controlled by provinces — to be directed by "those authorities closest to the people."

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# It works both ways, says Transkei health official

Tribune Reporter

A TRANSKEI Health Ministry official declined to comment on claims that Natal was subsidising Transkei health services. He referred the Tribune to doctors at Umata hospital.

A source at the hospital agreed that the Transkei was struggling to meet the increasing demand for medical services and had an acute shortage of doctors.

"But we have very highly-trained nurses who are doing a fine job of work," the source said. "The shortage of resources has definitely hindered the development of health services here."

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quest Hospital draws 98 percent of its patients from the Transkei. It serves an area of some 200 000 people. Only 5 000 of them live in Natal.

Dr Fred Clarke, Natal's MEC in charge of hospitals, spoke of the "untold strain on our doctors and nurses" caused by having to serve Transkei and KwaZulu.

He said the effect on medical staff was "absolutely soul-destroying" and claimed that Natal's slender financial resources were being severely strained.

"Natal's biggest health problem is that everyone of our hospitals is burgeoning with foreign blacks for which we get paid only a nominal fee," he said.

"But there's no question of our turning them away. As doctors, we cannot say: 'Take your pneumonia back to your own area.'"

"If this money could be spent on Natal's own needs, we would shape well. But because we have to cope with this flood across our borders, less money is available.

"The result is that hospitals like Stanger are bursting at the seams and need to be rebuilt. Newcastle just cannot cope and the long queues at King Edward in Durban make the work soul-destroying. The amount of work being done is phenomenal."

Dr Clarke reeled off a list of hospitals urgently requiring rebuilding work or extensions. They include Stanger (estimated at R35 million), Wentworth (R45m),

# TRANSKEI

A Transkeian TB patient receives treatment in Natal



**Dr Fred Clarke, MEC in charge of hospitals... untold strain on doctors and nurses. 'It's absolutely soul-destroying'**

Newcastle (R12m) and Greytown (R1,2m).

"We also desperately need to build hospitals at Cato Manor and Phoenix," Dr Clarke said.

"The Cato Manor hospital would cost R80 million, plus R30 million for a teaching hospital and Natal's share of this would be R50 million. To build one at Phoenix would cost another R50 million."

There is no prospect of any of this happening, however. And the R2 000 million needed to rebuild the giant King Edward Hospital, which is doing more heart work than any hospital in South Africa, is an impossible dream.

Natal's capital allowance for hospitals

last year was a miserly R22 million. This year it will go up by a mere 10 per cent. "That," says Dr Clarke, "is like going backward, the way costs are rocketing."

The hospitals in Kokstad and Matatiele are particularly hard-pressed. Both are staffed by doctors who run their own private practices in the border towns.

Three of Kokstad's five part-time doctors are on call three nights a week and each of them is lucky if they are not called out more than three times a night, one of them said.

"We are the first port of call for people in Transkei north of Umtata," said superintendent Dr John Lewis. "All the whites there depend on us, and many of the blacks come to us."

"We serve them in addition to the 20 000 blacks in the East Griqualand area, and the 12 000 whites and coloureds."

"Most of our cases are orthopaedic ones because of the large number of road accidents in the area, but we handle everything. We do a wide range of operations, deliver babies, immunise... you name it, we do it."

Dr Lewis said between 30 and 40 per cent of patients came from Transkei. But one of the part-time doctors

at the hospital said Transkeians made up 80 percent of his private practice.

"They are happy to come here and pay cash for treatment, although they have access to free treatment in Transkei," he said.

"It is obvious that if health facilities there were up to scratch, we wouldn't have to handle as many cases as we do."

Roger Ellis, chairman of the board of Kokstad's East Griqualand and Usher Memorial Hospital, was blunt about the state of Transkei hospital services.

"A major problem is that Transkeians don't think their own services are good enough. They still think that facilities which carry the white man's stamp are better."

"There is no real health service in the Transkei, like travelling clinics for instance. Transkei blacks pour across the border from 20 km away to attend clinics in Cedarville, Natal. If they had enough of their own clinics, they wouldn't have to do that."

Transkei's hospital facilities had deteriorated since independence in 1976.

"They Africanised posts," said one of the part-time doctors in Kokstad. "Many white doctors simply left." "We were told our services weren't

wanted," said a doctor, who fulfils a similar function at Matatiele's Taylor Bequest Hospital.

"We were going there to help out and the Transkei Health Ministry simply told us to stop. Now they have hardly any doctors. Transkei doesn't encourage whites."

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But Transkeians' links with the doctors did not end.

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To run the Kokstad hospital costs R13 million a year. Dr Lewis said. About 40 percent of its 180 beds are filled by Transkeians.

During 1980, 8 152 patients were treated — 3 166 of them out-patients. More than 1 700 operations were performed, 803 maternally cases treated and 1 179 infectious diseases

handled.

In addition, the mobile clinic gave more than 13 000 treatments.

The Matatiele hospital is even busier, with occupancy figures sometimes soaring to 160 percent, when women with babies at the breast boost the statistics.

During August, the hospital admitted 27 white patients, 38 coloureds and 835 blacks — 98 percent of whom were from Transkei.

Last year's African admissions totalled 9 912, all but a few of them Transkeians.

If they are unemployed or poor, as is frequently the case, they pay nothing. People in employment are charged on a sliding scale, but the cost is never more than R5 a day.

Tuberculosis is a constant concern for both hospitals. All confirmed cases are immediately sent to the

Santa treatment centre in Matatiele, which houses 250 patients and is always full.

Matron Janneje Brnasser said the centre admitted 50 new cases a month and released an equal number.

Ironically, however, both border towns are heavily dependant on Transkei trade in every form.

Not only the doctors make a good living out of the Transkeians.

"This town is full of Transkei blacks at the end of a month," said Dr Lewis. "One day I walked down the street and someone stopped me and said: 'Hello, you're the first white I've seen today.'"

One doctor said the hospital's services to Transkeians were "a bit like the price we have to pay for having them shop here. Our wholesale and retail trade depends on them."

Mr Ellis estimated that not more than 10

percent residents the town. Pieter

183 km away A hot agreed with "It's cheap you get selection. Transkei shop here."

One of the town's black villa

"You can on shopping said. "We times that trade that and it all people Transkei. here to shop visit the their doctor time. The have."

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## IT WORKS BOTH WAYS, S

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(103) *D. Dispatch* 13/9/82  
**Keswa trial resumes today**

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UMTATA — The trial of the former commanding officer of the Transkei Defence Force, Brig Eleazor Rodney Keswa, resumes in the Supreme Court today.

Brig Keswa is charged on two counts of theft, alternatively criminal breach of trust, alterna-

tively conspiracy to defraud and one count of conspiracy to defraud.

Mr Justice Hefer had ruled when the trial was postponed on June 11, that bail of R1 000 should stand and bail conditions in respect of Brig Keswa's travel documents should be relaxed.

Several army personnel have already given evidence, including a woman who claimed to be Brig Keswa's lover.

Transkei's Attorney-General, Mr George Muller, QC, is leading the prosecution team while the defence is being led by advocate A. J. Du P. Buys. — DDR.

# Transkei toils <sup>103</sup> against hurdles <sup>13/9/82</sup>

TRANSKEI, like all developing countries, was labouring under the twin obstacles of capital and skilled-labour deficiencies, the Deputy Minister of Education, Mr S. P. Kakudi, said in Tsolo on Friday.

Mr Kakudi, who was opening the Ntshiqo Junior School, said that, while expenditure on education had to be faced, care would have to be taken to guard against unnecessary financial losses to the community.

"The aim of education is not limited to reading and writing, but to producing qualified personnel. The quality of education cannot be hemmed in by artificial barriers such as race, creed, colour or social class."

Once such limitations were introduced, there could only be one purpose — discrimination with a view to providing unequal education for the subservient group.

"In other developed countries it has been established that separate education is unequal education. The only accepted determinants of quality in education are the economic goal of the nation and the financial capacity of the national purse to shoulder the demand," he said. — Sapa.

Keswa <sup>103</sup>  
defence  
requests <sup>D. Bishup</sup>  
granted <sup>14/11/80</sup>

UMTATA — The former commanding officer of the Transkei Defence Force, Brigadier Eleazor Rodney Keswa appeared in the supreme court here yesterday.

Brig Keswa is charged on two counts of theft, alternatively criminal breach of trust, alternatively conspiracy to defraud and on one count of conspiracy to defraud.

Mr A. J. du P. Buys, for defence, asked that the case be postponed to November 22 and also applied that Brig Keswa should only report to the police at Umzimkulu once a month instead of twice, as was the ruling at an earlier date.

Both the applications were granted by Mr Chief Justice Hefer and bail of R1 000 was extended. — DDC.



# Police investigate principal's death

(103)

HOPEDALE — Tributes were paid yesterday to a Transkeian school principal, Mr Advocate Nkophela Dlomo, whose sudden death here two weeks ago shocked the teaching profession.

More than 3 000 mourners, including the Transkei Minister of Justice, Mr T. T. Letlaka, attended 34-year-old Mr Dlomo's funeral.

Mr Dlomo collapsed at the end of a sports meeting and died before reaching hospital.

A sporting personality and father of two, he started his teaching career 10 years ago and was principal of

Mcwangele Junior Secondary School in Tsolo at the time of his death.

Various speakers at the funeral expressed shock and grief at the cause of his death which is under police investigation.

The gathering was told "with an expression of regret" that the police department had directed that the circumstances which led to Mr Dlomo's death should not be disclosed at the funeral.

But, in reference to the fact that Mr Dlomo died shortly after enjoying a meal, Chief Mafu Mabandla threatened to "take the matter in my own hands" if the Transkei police failed to expedite action and apprehend the suspects.

Mr Letlaka, who is also Minister of Police and a relative of the bereaved family, assured the gathering that "Transkeian law will definitely take its course regarding this matter."

Meanwhile, the head of the Transkei CID, Colonel Stanford Funani, confirmed that a number of people, mostly women, were assisting the police in their investigations. — SAPA.

# Transkei to cut SA power links

By Lynn Carlisle

88 103 Industrial week 2/9/82

A STRING of hydro-electric projects aimed at making Transkei independent of imported power are being planned — and the stage has been set to construct the R30-million Collywobbles scheme on the Mbashe River.

With Butterworth and Umtata allocated top spots for decentralisation by the South African Government, a boost in Transkei's electrical out-

put is vital for any future industrial growth.

Tenders ranging from R16-million for civil work and R7,5-million for mechanicals are being scrutinised by the Transkei Government and the Transkei Electricity Supply Corporation (Tescor) for "stage one" of the hydro-electric projects programme — three

14 mW sets at Collywobbles.

"This will be a run-of-the-river hydro-electric power station and the first set should be commissioned in March 1984," Tescor chief executive officer Stephen Collins told Industrial Week.

"Unless this and another scheme are in operation within five years the Tescor national power grid will be unable to meet industrial and general requirements."

Stage two will involve

damming the Quaweni River which will provide water storage for Collywobbles and the siting of another hydro-electric power station below the dam.

"We anticipate producing 25 mW from Quaweni, while a stage three is planned downstream of Collywobbles sometime after 1987."

Peak electricity consumption throughout Transkei is currently 32 mW.

But the commissioning of all three stages of the hydro-electric power stations will push output up to 100 mW, said Collins.

assumed the militiamen were fighting Palestinian guerillas.

"They killed silently so that the Israelis shouldn't hear too much shooting. They strangled, they stabbed," he said.

The sergeant said the result of the slaughter had not been visible from the outskirts of the camp, and late on Friday afternoon 200 more militiamen went into the camp.

The second group comprised Falangist Party gunmen as well as members of an Israeli-backed militia from southern Lebanon led by a former Lebanese Army officer, Saad Haddad, he said.

The Jerusalem Post quoted an Israeli lieutenant, whose unit had been posted on a hillock overlooking the camp, as saying there had been no unusual outbursts of gunfire to warrant suspicion of mass murder.

"Sure, we heard firing. But we heard lots of firing and it didn't mean anything... no one thought a massacre was going on," the Israeli officer said.

He said that Israeli forces entered the camp for the first time on Saturday morning, adding: "That's when we first saw the bodies."

In Tel Aviv, an official military spokesman yesterday denied that Major Haddad's men had been involved in the killings.

Israeli leaders are particularly sensitive to allegations of involvement by Major Haddad's militiamen, who have been armed and supported by Israel for years as part of its security arrangements in the South Lebanon border region.

Israel yesterday accepted the return of a multi-national peace force to Beirut following the massacre.

But according to informed sources, the Israeli cabinet turned down a request by some ministers to set up an inquiry into the Beirut murders after the Prime Minister, Mr Menachem Begin, had objected to the suggestion.

"Neither Israel nor any Israelis were involved in the tragedy," the sources quoted Mr Begin as saying.

## School head appears on murder charge

UMTATA — A 58-year-old Transkei school principal made a brief appearance in the Tsolo magistrate's court yesterday on a charge of murder.

Mr Cyprus Siphon Ndletyana, of Mkwangele administrative area and former principal in the local junior secondary school,

was not asked to plead and no evidence was led.

The case was postponed until October 4 and Mr Ndletyana was remanded in custody.

His appearance arose from the death of the principal of Mkwangele Junior Secondary School, Mr Advocate Nkosiphela Dlomo. — SAPA.

## Planes for bananas deal

AUCKLAND — It was the day Air New Zealand nearly went bananas.

The airline said yesterday it had once considered trading some of its surplus DC-10 aircraft for a seven-year supply of bananas.

Now re-equipping its fleet with Boeing 747s, it had put its seven DC-10s up for sale last year — but nobody had the cash to buy them, the deputy chief executive, Captain A. C. Kenning, said yesterday.

Ecuador had shown in interest in two DC-10s — provided Air New Zealand would accept some form of trade, he said.

Initially Ecuador had suggested an aircraft-for-fuel deal but, because of the oil glut, the airline had rejected this.

Air New Zealand then considered an aircraft-for-bananas deal, the amount of which, Captain Kenning said, would have represented about seven years' supply of bananas to the country.

But the airline decided the deal was too involved, so it sold four of the planes to American companies and leased two to the Chilean national airline with an option to buy them. — SAPA-RNS.

## Petrol power for fleet feet

MOSCOW — Soviet researchers have developed a pair of "motorised boots" whose wearer can run almost effortlessly at high speed, the Uzbekistan daily Pravda Vostoka reported.

It said the stilt-like boots are powered by tiny combustion engines that thrust the wearer along at such a speed they scarcely touch the ground.

Pravda Vostoka said there were plans to manufacture the fast footwear, developed at an aeronautics institute in Uzbekistan. — SAPA-RNS.

## Pastries too much for drug squad

FRANKFURT — Three members of the drug squad here baked pastries containing 200 grams of hashish confiscated from offenders and served them to colleagues on a weekend outing, a court heard yesterday.

The chief of the drug squad collapsed unconscious and 11 other members suffered nausea and giddiness on the outing in June last year, the court was told at the start of the trial of two of the accused.

A commissioner in the squad has already re-

## Six arrested after patient sleuth work

EAST LONDON — Determined detective work and a patient six-hour wait in thick bush resulted in a local policeman, Detective Warrant Officer Freddie Louw, making six arrests in two cases shortly after they were reported.

Three of the arrests were in connection with a robbery on Saturday night at the home of Mrs Brenda Miles near the Milesia Garage on the Cove Ridge road.

A rifle, a revolver and R2 000 worth of jewellery was stolen.

Following exhaustive round-the-clock investigation, Warrant Officer Louw swooped on three suspects in the early hours of Monday morning.

He arrested them after finding the stolen property in their possession.

In between this, he also managed to arrest three men on Sunday after a farmer, Mr Ron Weyer, of Glen Lea, reported a cow missing.

Warrant Officer Louw was assigned to the case and within hours he was hot-footing over rough terrain on the trail of the cow.



W/O LOUW... waited in the bush for six hours.

He eventually tracked it down to Buffalo Pass — 10 km from Mr Weyer's farm.

The cow's throat had been cut and it was dead.

"Thinking that whoever killed the cow would return, Warrant Officer Louw concealed himself in thick bush and waited for them," the police liaison officer here, Major W. W. Brown, said.

Three men arrived at the spot in a light truck six hours later as night was falling.

They had started cutting up the cow when Warrant Officer Louw pounced.

The men are all expected to appear in court this week.

Warrant Officer Louw was also responsible for tracking down two men in connection with an incident in which an elderly grandfather, his wife and two grandchildren were assaulted and robbed near Cove Rock. Major Brown added. — DDR

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# SA minister on visit to Transkei

103  
DDispatch 24/9/81

UMTATA — South Africa's Minister of Health and Welfare, Dr C. V. 'Nak' van der Merwe, visited Transkei yesterday.

Welcoming him, Dr Charles Bikitsha, Transkei's Minister of Health, said Dr Van der Merwe's visit was a historic event, as he was the first South African Minister

of Health and Welfare to visit Transkei officially.

Dr Van der Merwe, accompanied by South Africa's ambassador to Transkei, Dr J. Bodenstein, made a courtesy call on the State President, Paramount Chief K. D. Matanzima, and later toured the Sir Henry Elliot Hospital and Umtata General Hospital. — DDR.

GENERAL NEWS

PM quells  
Xhosa feud

103

**Political Staff**  
DURBAN — The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, appears to have overcome, at least partially, the long-standing feud between Ciskei and Transkei which has been threatening the progress of the planned confederation of Southern African states.

The two countries are to attend a summit meeting in Pretoria, and Mr Botha will then get an indication of how far they are prepared to co-operate.

The two countries have repeatedly said they would have nothing to do with each other but they have now agreed to attend the summit meeting

called by Mr Botha for November 11

At the meeting Mr Botha hopes to lay the foundation for the proposed confederation.

All five of the independent homelands have accepted invitations to attend the summit in Pretoria.

When he gave notice of the summit at the federal congress of the National Party in Bloemfontein two months ago Mr Botha said:

"The purpose will be to devote further attention to the principles on which the envisaged confederation of Southern African states will be based and to such central issues as the Southern African Development Bank, and Customs Union."

HÄGAR the Horrible



2-13  
DICK BRADMAN

Not a bean for meat

Own Correspondent

AUCKLAND — It's money down the drain for Kiwis in New Zealand's meat deal with Iran.

After eight shipments of mutton totalling 40 000 tons since June 1, the Kiwi Meat Board hasn't seen a bean of the negotiated contract prices.

This means it is now short of around R100 million—a grim situation for a country gripped by the severest recession since the Great Depression.

Lessons in mixed company

Metal Box SA is its bit to promote dialogue between a black and white children through adopted school, High in Soweto.

"We wanted courage the child play sport against other, but Aurora no facilities so decided to provide his court and field," said the managing director Metal Box, Mr Campbell.

The company has provided Aurora with a box library.

Last month, The and READ in their Adopt-a-scheme to promote private enterprise's contribution to upgrade black schools.

The director scheme, Mrs C Hugo, will "parent" companies with a school to make use of resources.

Phone Mrs Hugo 648-2508.

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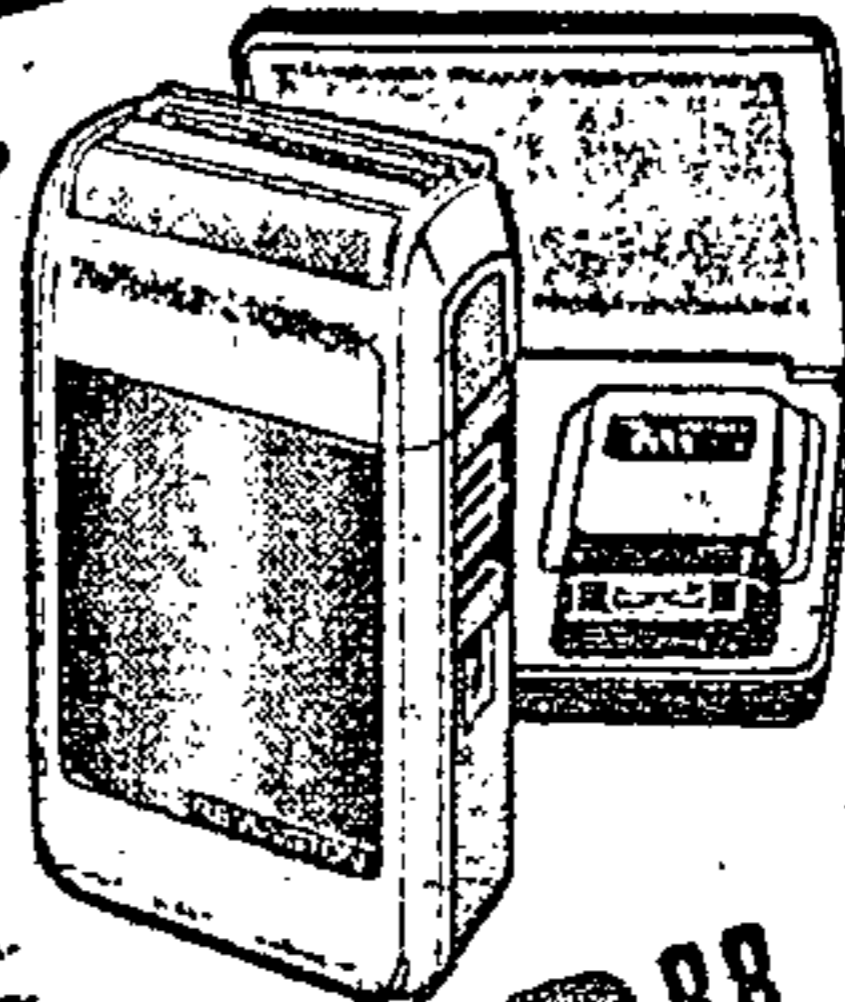


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- Full width trimmer



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Enjoy your now

103 D. Ripperbach  
25/9/82

## Hogsback's future guaranteed—Rogers

EAST LONDON — Hogsback's future in South Africa was "absolutely and unconditionally" guaranteed, the MP for King William's Town and Cape leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Pat Rogers, said yesterday.

Mr Rogers said the assurance was made to him by the Deputy Minister of Lands, Mr Hennie van der Walt.

He said Mr Van der Walt had told him that any rumours to the contrary about Hogsback were "absolute nonsense."

Mr Rogers said Mr Van der Walt's assurance confirmed information

received by the NRP chairman in Hogsback, Mr Bill Beckly, at meetings on September 20 and 21 between the deputy Director of Lands, Mr H. Pienaar, and other interested parties and authorities.

The meeting was convened by Mr Rogers and the MPC for King William's Town, Mr Ray Radue, to inform landowners of the final consolidation proposals for Ciskei boundaries.

Mr Rogers said the meeting also served to acquaint Mr Pienaar with the hardships experienced by landowners in the constituency resulting from consolidation. — DDR



**Bisho** <sup>105</sup>  
**airstrip**  
**upgraded**

*By Special 2/19/62*  
ZWELITSHA — The air-strip at Balasi, near Bisho, was being upgraded, the Minister of Transport and Aviation, Mr M. N. Sebe, said yesterday.

The erection of a fence around the airfield was almost complete, he said and contractors were busy with the runway.

A hangar for planes is also planned.

By May next year the airport would be in full swing.

He said the airfield was being used by, on average, three chartered planes a week. These carried businessmen and industrialists.

Mr Sebe said that in future Ciskei would have its own planes. At present there were two sky-vans, one of which was being used by the Department of State Security.

His department was looking into extending air routes, the minister said. — DDR.



# Warning on new cartage permit system

(103) D. Dispatch 25/9/82

UMTATA — The permit system for cartage operators in Transkei had changed after the old act of 1930 was repealed last year, a spokesman in the Department of Transport said here yesterday.

The spokesman said this when the Daily Dispatch investigated complaints that contractors were being ticketed by the South African Police inside Transkei.

The spokesman, who asked not to be named, said the new act replaced Act 39 of 1930 and had been in operation since the beginning of July last year.

He said that under the new act, contractors had to renew their annual permits on or before June 30 of each year.

The annual permit fee was R10 a vehicle, when the permit had been granted by the Transkei Transportation Board. Under the old act, contractors had to pay between R4 and R8 a vehicle, the fee varying according to the size and type of the vehicle used. The new act had brought about uniformity, he said.

Under the new act, contractors who wanted indefinite period permits paid a fee of R100 a vehicle, whereas under the old act, only R2 was paid. The R2 paid then was for an exemption from the act, the spokesman explained.

The Department of

Transport had mandated the South African Police to apprehend or ticket offending contractors.

He warned holders of old permits to renew their permits because the old permits had lost their validity since July last year.

They could point out that they had been permit holders when the transportation board decided to whom to award permits.

Permits issued in Transkei were valid only within the borders of Transkei. A contractor who wished to do business in any other country had to apply for a permit in the country where he wished to operate. That meant that a person who wished to take goods from Transkei to South Africa had first to obtain a South African permit before he would be allowed into South Africa with the goods. — DDR.

## Teenager found shot

JOHANNESBURG — A 14-year-old schoolboy, Darryl Bergman, was found shot dead in his room after being detained briefly at a Sandton supermarket earlier in connection with allegations of shoplifting.

Detectives have taken possession of a .38 revolver and a note. — SAPA.



MR MADIKIZELA

## Call to cut economic dependence on SA (103)

LUSIKISIKI — Transkei should aim at reducing economic dependence on South Africa, the Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Mr Ramsey Madikizela, said near here yesterday.

Mr Madikizela was opening an extension at the Magwa Tea Corporation on behalf of the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima.

Mr Madikizela said: "It

is in this context (of reducing economic dependence on South Africa) that industries, particularly those which have a purely Transkeian complexion, like the tea industry, are viewed by the government.

"The Transkeian tea industry is one of the most successful agricultural ventures in the country."

The minister sketched the history of the ven-

ture since 1965 up to the present with 1 800 ha under tea cultivation and in addition 400 ha of maize and 40 ha of potatoes grown on the Mazizi Estate.

"It is significant to note that areas with the highest yield are producing a revenue of R10 000 per ha which is undoubtedly the most intensive level of land use in Transkei" the minister said. — DDR.

28/01/82 (103)

# T'kei Security Police detain 4 men

FOUR MEN, including the executive member of the Transkei opposition Democratic Party Mr S A Xobololo of Engcobo have been detained under Transkei security laws, the head of the Security Police Brigadier L S Kawe confirmed yesterday.

*Southam 30/9/82*  
Brig Kawe said the three others were Mr M Mfanta a Stutterheim man who was recently deported from South Africa to Transkei, the field worker of the South African Council of Churches Mr Ezra Sigwela, and Mr Mlungisi Mtshontana, former executive member of the now defunct DPP Youth League.

He said the men had been taken to custody and kept "incommunicado for political reasons". Relative police documents were already with the Attorney-General Mr G B Muller for a decision on whether or not to charge them.

- They were detained under Section 47 of the Transkei Public Security Act which confers powers to any commissioned police officer to arrest people for questioning without any valid warrant of arrest if he has reason to believe that such persons intend to commit or have committed any offence under the Act.

Brig Kawe said Mr Mfanta claimed to be a Stutterheim man but possessed Transkei passport documents, and he is believed to be active in organising disorderly activities against governments.

He said Mr Sigwela's detention had nothing to do with his church activities "because Transkei is a Christian country".

Brig Kawe, however, said that the four could be visited by any doctor or magistrate. Their families could bring them fresh clothes which could only be handed to them by the Security Police.

# Held men: A-G to decide on charges

UMTATA — The Transkeian Attorney-General, Mr G. B. Muller, will decide whether four men held under security laws here are to be charged.

Mr Muller confirmed yesterday that he had police documents relating to Mr S. A. Xobololo, Mr M. Fanta, Mr M. Mtshontana and Mr E. Sigwela but said he was still studying the documents.

He could not say when the men would be charged or appear in court if charges were preferred against them.

He said, however, the Supreme Court term ended today and the next term started at the end of October, but the roll was full.

Mr Xobololo, Mr Fanta and Mr Mtshontana were detained earlier this month while Mr Sigwela was detained two months ago.

Sapa reports the head of the Security Police, Brigadier L. S. Kawe, has confirmed that the men are detained under Section 47 of the Public Security Act.

This confers powers to any commissioned police officer to arrest people for questioning without a warrant of arrest if he has reason to believe that such persons intended to commit or had committed any offence under the Act.

Brigadier Kawe said the men had been taken into custody for political reasons. They could be visited by a doctor or magistrate.

Mr Xobololo is an executive member of the Transkei opposition Democratic Party, Mr Fanta was recently deported from South Africa to Transkei, and Mr Mtshontana is a former executive member of the now defunct DPP youth league. — DDR.

TRANSKEI FM 1/10/82

## Hawker bashing

103

Strange as it may seem, Umtata authorities seem determined to stamp out the informal business sector.

In an effort to promote a more rational view of informal sector activity, Transkei University's Institute of Management and Development Studies is hosting a seminar on the subject later this month.

The university's Professor of Economics, Wolfgang Thomas, explains that although licensing and control of street vendors is a general practice, the issue in Umtata is that licensed hawkers are currently restricted to one end of the town which, although near a bus stop, has never really taken off. The old, centrally-located market-place was turned into a parking-lot after independence.

Street vendors used to be fined R15 or 15 days for contravening the city by-laws. Police swooped on them from time to time, usually issuing spot fines. Undeterred, the hawkers set up a fund to meet the fines of convicted members even when the penalty was increased to R60. The by-laws also make provision for forfeiture of goods.

Earlier this year, a Transkei magistrate, ex-Rhodesian Houston Barnes, handed down a particularly harsh judgment. In what was Transkei's first sentencing of an

illegal street vendor, a woman was sentenced to two months' imprisonment. Barnes stated that he hoped the sentence would "bring you to your senses and have an effect on your dim-witted colleagues."

According to Umtata sources, the crackdown has intensified since the appointment of another ex-Rhodesian as head of the traffic police, who are allegedly being used to make continual checks on hawkers.

But the "unfortunate link-up with ex-Rhodesians" is not the sole explanation for what appears to be a gratuitous clampdown on a "strategy of survival." Those at the top, the city councillors, said a source, are mainly newly-rich businessmen with vested interests in shops of their own. They don't want competition from street vendors. At the forthcoming seminar at least one academic will, the *FM* understands, point out that the informal sector assists more established enterprises by generating more business.

# Beach cottages leased to Transkeians only

D. D. D. 1/10/82 (103)

UMTATA — Beach cottages were reserved for leasing and ownership by Transkei residents, the secretary for the Department of Local Government and Land Tenure, Mr L. Mbabama, said yesterday.

He was reacting to a report that people in East Griqualand had been told to terminate their leases on cottages on the coast.

In an interview yesterday, Mr L. Mbabama, said: "The point is that the districts of Kokstad and Matatiele were part of Transkei and as such,

residents were entitled, like all other Transkeian residents, to lease land at certain plots along the coast to build seaside cottages.

"At independence, unfortunately, those two districts were not included in Transkei but the government of this country was still engaged in negotiations with the South African Government about re-incorporation of the districts as historically the land belongs to us.

"As a result, the people of the Mount Currie district as it is now cal-

led, who owned cottages, were permitted to retain them.

"But later the residents of this district were excised from the area and incorporated into Natal, making it more remote.

"The point is that the government of South Africa with the consent of the residents had excised this district. They thus no longer qualify to retain these cottages.

Mr Mbabama said even people who left Transkei to live elsewhere had to give up their cottages.

"There is a big demand from Transkeians for the cottages and we owe it to them to see to their needs first," he said. — DDR.

P W gets  
a warm  
Transkei  
welcome

UMTATA — Development attained by Transkei during the short period of six years was conclusive proof that, with South Africa as an economic partner, she would reach great heights, the President of Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said yesterday.

President Matanzima was welcoming the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and two members of his Cabinet, Mr Pik Botha and Mr Magnus Malan.

The South African delegation was met at the K D Matanzima airport by the Transkei Cabinet and other top Government officials.

In his welcoming address Chief Matanzima said the South African visitors had accepted the Transkei government's invitation to visit the country to see what had been achieved since 1963 when Dr H F Verwoerd granted self-determination to Transkei.

"We have every reason to remember and thank Dr Verwoerd, the architect of the policy of which has given us a political status never dreamt of during the upheavals of the first half of the 20th century.

"We look forward now to your expressed and courageous determination to gradually exterminate racial causes of conflict. We require one another's co-operation in regional development and have every reason to prognosticate an unqualified and unparalleled success," President Matanzima said.

Chief Matanzima refused to be drawn into commenting about Transkei/Ciskei amalgamation with a view to a greater Xhosaland, or the hush-hush meetings between the Prime Ministers of South Africa and Transkei, saying these were political matters in which he did not feature. He said he was a stand-in for the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, who had been readmitted into the Pelonomi hospital for an undisclosed illness. — Sapa.

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... accusation, saying he  
... had been "overheated".

The synod also de-  
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... delivered an ultimatum  
... to the NGK to decide on  
... the apartheid issue at its  
... synod later this year.

Unless the NGK unam-  
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... "compelled" to break  
... ties with the NGK. —  
... DDC.

### R10m aid for Mozambique

MAPUTO — The Dutch  
... Government has agreed

The new Chancellor  
... later told reporters that  
... against...  
... SAPA-RNS.

## CPMA chief: choice up to Transkei

EAST LONDON — The  
... president of the Cape  
... Provincial Municipal  
... Association, Dr T. G.  
... Schlebusch of Queen-  
... stown, said the Transkei  
... Municipal Association  
... had a "free choice" in  
... whether or not it  
... attended CPMA congres-  
... ses.

Commenting yesterday  
... on a TMA decision not to  
... attend further CPMA  
... congresses as observers  
... because too much Afri-  
... kaans was spoken, Dr  
... Schlebusch said he had

attend our conference as  
... observers or not — it is  
... their choice," he said.

"I don't really read  
... much into this at all. If  
... they feel they would be-  
... nefit more by attending  
... Natal Municipal Asso-  
... ciation congresses in-  
... stead of ours, then that's  
... up to them."

Dr Schlebusch said he  
... had attended NMA con-  
... gresses as an observer  
... himself, and found that  
... the majority of items  
... were discussed in En-  
... glish.

*Handwritten notes:*  
... (103)  
... O. Dispatu 2/10/82  
... Botha  
... to



# P. W. Botha and ministers visited Transkei, Ciskei yesterday

## Botha urged: keep on path of reform

UMTATA — Transkei's State President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, yesterday urged Mr P. W. Botha to continue his path of reform and his efforts to solve Southern Africa's problems.

Welcoming the South African Prime Minister at a presidential palace reception, President Matanzima referred to Mr Botha and his two cabinet ministers as "these illustrious sons of South Africa grappling in the dark to seek and find an equitable solution."

"You have grappled to find a solution to bridge the historical gaps which have been the cause of unrest and suspicions among the multi-racial inhabitants of this southern region of Africa, resulting in our imminent isolation from the international world."

Praising Mr Botha, President Matanzima said: "We look forward to your expressed and courageous determination to gradually exterminate racial causes of conflict."

"With you, Sir, at the helm, Southern Africa has hope for a peaceful and prosperous future. We live in times of physical strife among the big powers arming themselves to the teeth, preparing for the next world holocaust, the cause of which is unknown to the small and undeveloped countries. Man is, by nature, a beast whose thirst and appetite for power and domination of the weak is insatiable." — DDR.



The South African Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, chats to Transkei's Deputy Minister of Defence Mr David Tezapi.

## No Xhosaland talks

UMTATA — The State President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, yesterday brushed aside questions about a constellation of states and a greater Xhosaland.

In an interview after his talks with the South African delegation President Matanzima explained that he was merely standing in for the Prime Minister who was on leave and that political questions should be directed at the government.

"I think you understand my position. I do not want to be involved in political controversy as head of state."

Replying to a question on whether a greater Xhosaland was discussed, the president said: "No, we did not discuss those matters. We did not want to be sectioned off." — DDR.

## Verwoerd's policy praised

UMTATA — The architect of separate development, Dr H. F. Verwoerd, came in for praise at yesterday's Transkei-South Africa meeting.

During his welcome speech, President Kaiser Matanzima said: "We have every reason to remember and thank Dr Verwoerd, the architect of the policy which has given us a political status never dreamt of during the upheavals of the first part of the 20th century."

Earlier, President Matanzima thanked Mr Botha for "coming to our country to see what we have done since 1963 when Dr Verwoerd declared in the South African Parliament that self-determination would be granted to Transkei on request of its territorial authority."

"In our sixth year of independence we have become more and more convinced that the development attained during such a short time in the history of any nation is conclusive proof that the pen is mightier than the sword."

"The time is very short for you to see the various aspects of our growth to which you have unstintingly contributed with huge sums of money." — DDR.

## Paramount slip omits President

UMTATA — A slip of Paramount Importance? That's what Transkei's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Mtshuzeli Lujabe, committed and was reminded light-heartedly about his paramount error.

His slip came when introducing the country's paramount chiefs to the South African party during the reception.

"These are people of importance, people responsible for the peacefulness in our country. They are our Paramount Chief of the Tembus, Chief of Bambilanga Mtirara; Paramount Chief of the Gealekas, Chief Xoliliswe Sigcau; Paramount Chief of Western Pondoland, Chief Tudor Ndumase and Paramount Chief of Eastern Pondoland, Chief Tadzulu Sigcau."

And just as he was about to continue by introducing the cabinet, the voice from the main table interrupted him.

"What about this Paramount Chief?"

It was the voice of the State President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

Amid laughter Mr Lujabe went on to explain: "I think I assumed a lot. We also have the Honourable Paramount Chief, Dr K. D. Matanzima."

"Of Western Tembuland," concluded Chief Kaiser, to more laughter.

"Nice to meet you Paramount Chief," said Prime Minister Mr P. W. Botha as he reached out his hand in jest. — DDR.

# Matanzima praises

## SA co-operation

103

E. Post 2/15/82

UMTATA — Development attained by Transkei during the short period of six years was conclusive proof that with South Africa as an economic partner she would reach great heights, the President of Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said here.

President Matanzima was welcoming to Transkei the Prime Minister of South Africa, Mr P W Botha, and two members of his Cabinet, Mr Pik Botha and General Magnus Malan.

In his welcoming address President Matanzima said the South African visitors had accepted the Transkei Government's invitation to visit the country to see for themselves what had been achieved since 1963 when Dr H F Verwoerd granted self-determination to Transkei.

"In the absence of our Prime Minister on sick

leave, I extend a warm welcome to these illustrious sons of South Africa who, in their term of office, have grappled in the dark to seek and find a equitable solution to bridge the historical gaps which have hitherto been the cause of unrest and suspicions amongst the multiracial inhabitants of this southern region of Africa, resulting in imminent isolation from the international community," he said. "The defence of our heritage is most paramount and those with vision and discerning minds should exercise their thoughts on establishing a Southern African contented community in spite of all existing racial differences."

President Matanzima said the visit had highlighted the two countries' resolution to jealously maintain the bonds of friendship that had

contributed to regional development.

"We look forward to the bridging of any areas that may be cause of misunderstanding between us.

"The time is short for you to see the various aspects of our growth to which you have unstintingly contributed with huge sums of money," he said.

Chief Matanzima refused to be drawn into commenting about Transkei/Ciskei amalgamation with a view to a greater Xhosaland, or the hush-hush meetings between the Prime Ministers of South Africa and Transkei, saying these were political matters in which he did not feature.

He said he had merely welcomed Mr Botha as a stand-in for the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, who is ill. — Sapa

# Botha Quezicerated to development

3444A  
103  
103

0 - Disputek

2/10/82

UMTATA — Transkei and South Africa yesterday both pledged their firm commitment to the concept of regional development.

## Positive changes in Ciskei says PM

ZWELLITSHA — The South African Government was not indifferent to the crippling drought and other problems facing Ciskei, the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, said yesterday.

Opening the Jongusobomvu military base near here on his first visit to Ciskei since its independence, he said South Africa had endeavoured to provide funds for extensive drought relief projects.

"And by launching the new joint initiatives on decentralisation and regional development, we can hope to alleviate many of these problems."

"Unfortunately the world is in the grip of a serious recession and everywhere adequate funds are hard to obtain."

greater development in an atmosphere of stability.

South Africa and Ciskei shared common interests on which they would never differ. "We appreciate the strong stand the Ciskeian government takes," he said.

Mr Botha also inaugurated the paramilitary youth movement, Intsika Yesizwe, at the military base.

"The sole aim of this institution is to train and motivate young Ciskeian school-leavers to become efficient, disciplined community leaders," he said.

Objectives of the institution included military training, vocational guidance in home industries, training in com-

munity services and development of leadership potential, he said.

Mr Botha said the positive changes independence had brought Ciskei were evident after only 10 months. Apart from the new capital of Bisho and many other material changes, there was an obvious "spirit of national pride which must prove to every objective observer that a new nation has been born, intensely aware of its rich cultural heritage and filled with love and devotion for its fatherland."

During the proceedings, Mr Botha was robed in a leopard-skin by Chief L. Magoma, Minister of Manpower, Utilisation, and Chief M. Malefane, Minister of Finance. — DDR.

At a reception in honour of his informal visit here, the Prime Minister of South Africa, Mr P. W. Botha, said:

"This part of the sub-continent and neighbouring territories has experienced less economic development than should be the case."

"With good co-operation we will be able to raise the standard for all."

"I've decided that what's left of my public career will be dedicated to this idea of regional development, regional economic prosperity."

"But, of course, we won't achieve it unless we plan properly and work dedicatedly."

"I can assure you we will go out of our way to make that development possible. The potential is there. We must just exploit it for future generations."

In an interview after the half-hour-long talks

## Praise for an elder statesman

UMTATA — The South African Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, yesterday praised Transkei's State President as "an elder statesman in Africa and the civilised world."

"In my car ride from the airport I was thinking just how long you have been working and

always a privilege to meet and listen to you."

Explaining his visit, Mr Botha said he

"I admire you and it is

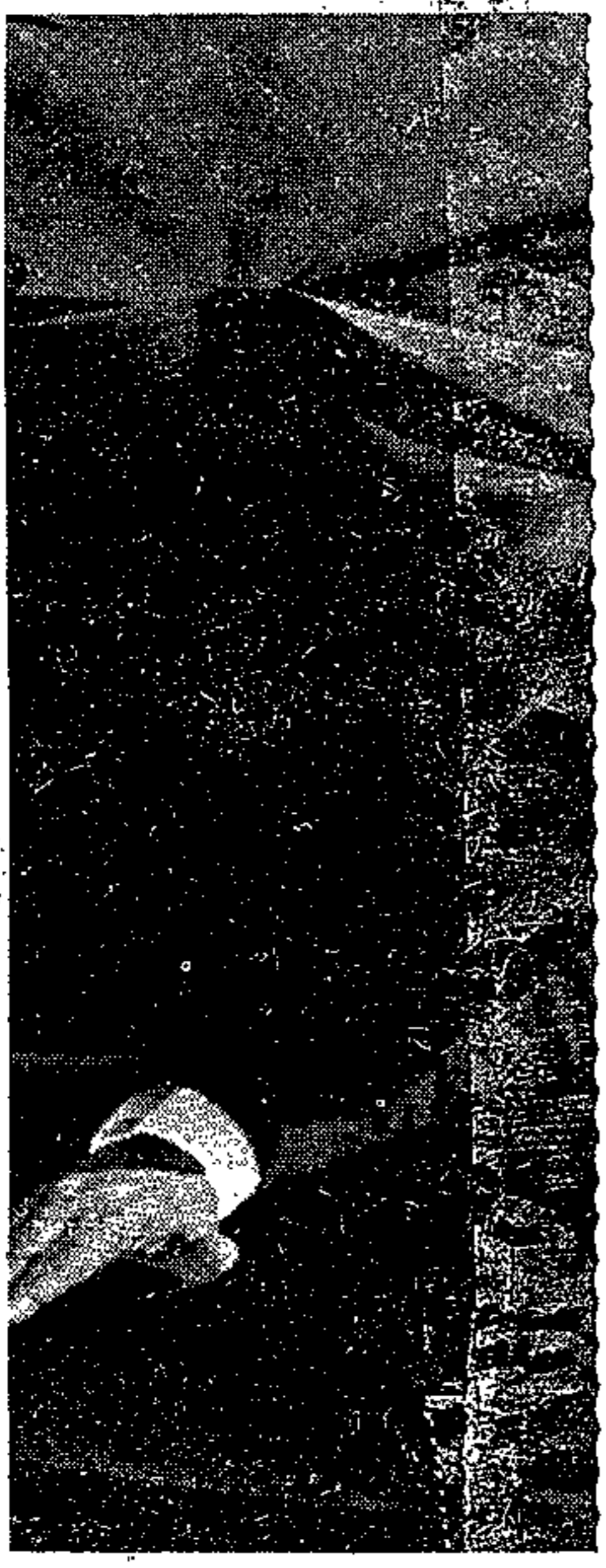
always a privilege to meet and listen to you."

had important matters to discuss in East London at the weekend and thought it a good idea to touch down in Transkei.

"I thought it would be a good thing to touch down in your capital and say good morning."

"We can still say good morning to each other in Southern Africa and we can say good night."

"In many areas of the world they don't say good morning or good night. They shout at each other." — DDC.



President Sebe and Mr Botha at Amatola airport yesterday.

the more difficult," Mr Botha said South Africa was determined to resist "the dangers which threaten us from outside" and to realise

## More reports and pictures, Page 7



President Matanzima and Mr Botha chat over lunch yesterday

In his office, win the South African delegation, the State President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said he was pleased with the outcome of the talks.

Asked what was discussed, President Matanzima said: "Discussions were on a high level relating to regional development and how we should co-operate and general mutual understanding."

"We agreed there is a need for co-operation. We also discussed matters relating to defence."

In his speech of welcome, the State President also referred to regional development and said: "With South Africa as our economic partner, we will reach great heights in all ramifications of our lives."

"We require one another's co-operation in regional development and have every reason to prognosticate an unqualified and unparalleled success."

"Your visit has highlighted our mutual resolution to keep and jealously maintain the bonds of friendship that have contributed to our regional development. We look forward to bridging any areas that may be the cause of misunderstanding between us." — DDR.

2/10/82

# Transkei cash grants aid small businesses

(103)

Industrial Week

5/10/82

LOANS totalling R36-million have been made available to aspiring businessmen and entrepreneurs in Transkei over the past five years.

The loans were granted by the Loans and Credit Department of the Transkei Development Corporation (TDC) to Trans-

keians bent on establishing their own industries as well as housing for key personnel.

"During the same time a total of more than R16-million has been repaid," said Merlyn Johnstone, divisional manager of the Loans

and Credit Department.

He said that almost 50% of the money has been repaid and this reflects the success of most businessmen in Transkei who started their businesses with money made available by the TDC.

*D. Prinsloo*  
**Detained**  
*3/10/82*  
**3 for**  
**court** (103)

UMTATA — Three Transkei detainees will be brought to court tomorrow.

Transkei's Attorney-General, Mr George Muller, confirmed that Mr Ezra Sigwela, Mr Wilson Fanti and Mr S. A. Xobololo would appear to face charges under Transkei's Public Security Act.

Mr Sigwela, a field worker for the Transkei Council of Churches, was detained at his office on June 28.

Mr Xobololo, an executive member of the opposition Democratic Progressive Party, was detained on September 17 with an executive member of the party's youth league, Mr M. Mtshotwana.

Mr Muller said he was still studying the police dockets on Mr Mtshotwana.

Mr Fanti, of Mgwali, was detained in South Africa early in July and handed over to the Transkei security police.

— DDR.

# ANC trial: Engcobo man found guilty

324  
103

UMTATA — Former Robben Island prisoner Mr James Kati was found guilty here yesterday on two of three counts under the Public Security Act.

The 59-year-old Engcobo widower will be sentenced this morning with co-accused Mr Peter Bawose King who was found guilty on one count.

Mr Justice A. P. van Collier acquitted a former post office clerk Mkangeli Manford Matomela, 25, on all the counts.

The men were charged on three counts of contravening the Public Security Act.

The first count was that they were members of the banned African National Congress and that they furthered the aims of the ANC in that they received subversive literature and money from the ANC, that they harboured or aided people whom they had reason to believe were terrorists or members of the ANC, that they transported members of the ANC or potential ANC recruits and that they entered or left Lesotho by crossing at Tele bridge and avoiding border posts.

The second count

alleged that they had encouraged people to undergo military training which could be used to endanger maintenance of law and order in Transkei.

On the third count, they were alleged to have been in possession of explosives, firearms and ammunition.

The alternative count was that they continued to be members of the ANC or furthered the aims of the outlawed organisation.

They pleaded not guilty to all the counts.

When the trial was adjourned yesterday, there was legal argument on whether both convicted men's previous conviction and sentence should be taken into account.

Defence team leaders advocate Andrew Wilson argued that both men's convictions were almost 20 years old and that according to the relevant act should not be taken into consideration because the convictions were more than 10 years old.

The Attorney-General, Mr George Muller, QC, argued that the previous convictions could not be ignored and referred to the strict provisions of the act.

Pleading in mitigation, Advocate Wilson asked Mr Van Collier to take into consideration Mr Kati's age, that he had refrained from political activity since his last conviction, and that he had been in detention for 18 months.

He also submitted that the people Mr Kati had been involved with were relatives and that the sentence on both counts should run concurrently.

On the submission of

being involved with relatives. Advocate Wilson said: "Old loyalties die hard. If a relative was to say I need help, the law expected him to say no, but as a human being it was difficult for him."

"The help was not too serious. Find some place for me to stay, introduce me to some young men and look after my parcels are not too serious requests."

"I can offer no legal excuse but it can be taken into account as a moral one in assessing sentence."

Advocate Wilson argued that because of his past involvement, Mr Kati would be a likely person to ask for such requests.

"The circumstances and forces of the temptations that worked on the accused should be taken into account," Advocate Wilson said.

Mr Muller said the offences must be viewed in a serious light and the fact that Mr Kati succumbed to temptation did not mitigate the offence.

Mr Van Collier said he accepted the evidence of Mr Mlungisi Mshotana although it had to be weighed on the cautionary rule that he was an accomplice.

Mr Kati had been evasive and unsatisfactory and in certain aspects had conflicted with the evidence of Mr Mshotana.

He said Mr Kati knew more about a Mr Tolo and was aware he was a member or supporter of the ANC. Nevertheless he had introduced Mr Tolo to Mr Mshotana and had also assisted in finding Mr Tolo accommodation.

Even if the inference was wrong, the probabilities were against the finding that the introduction was a casual one as when one visitor was introduced to another at a social gathering and that help was merely help to a relative.

The onus was on Mr Kati to prove it wrong and he had failed to discharge that onus and was thus guilty.

Freeing Mr Kati on the count of sending people for military training, Mr Van Collier said the only evidence against him here was that of Mr Vuyani Macosa.

"Mr Macosa had been detained and it was dangerous to accept his evidence that he had been told to cross the border and undergo military training. The state had also failed to prove this count."

Mr Van Collier rejected Mr Kati's evidence concerning possession of the explosives and firearms — that he did not know about this. Mr Kati had been evasive on the issue of the arms in the false bottoms of the suitcase.

Passing judgment on Mr King on the third count, Mr Van Collier said it was false that he did not know about the 150 gm explosives left at his home with some other parcels.

It had been left with his wife, Angelina, by one Sigi, also known by his clan name, Radebe.

The judge said Mrs King had been an unsatisfactory witness unlike her husband who had been satisfactory and had not contradicted himself.

He said Mrs King had told her husband about the parcels which she had stored away and it was improbable she had not told him about the explosives.

Turning to Mr Matomela, Mr Van Collier said he was possibly used as a tool to store the suitcases containing firearms and explosives and that it was reasonably possible he did not know about the contents.

The state had failed to prove he had associated himself with the crime and he was found not guilty and discharged on all the counts. — DDR

# ANC trial: Kati gets 13 years

*P. Msholana* 7/10/82

UMTATA — A former Robben Island prisoner, Mr James Kati, was sentenced to a total of 13 years here yesterday for ANC activities.

The 58-year-old Engcobo widower was sentenced to an effective seven years' imprisonment because Mr Justice A. P. van Collier ruled that his seven-year sentence on the first count run concurrently with a six-year sentence for possession of explosives.

His co-accused, Mr Peter Bawose King, was sentenced to seven years for possession of explosives.

The men were granted leave to appeal.

Three state witnesses warned as accomplices at the beginning of the trial have been discharged because the judge said they answered questions satisfactorily. They are Mr Mlungisi Msholana, Mr Vuyani Macaosa and Mr William Ndude.

that they were members of the banned African National Congress and that they furthered the aims of the ANC in that they received subversive literature and money from the ANC, that they harboured or aided people whom they had reason to believe were terrorist members of the ANC or potential ANC recruits and that they entered or left Lesotho at Tele Bridge and avoided border posts. Mr King was found not guilty on this count.

The second count alleged that they had encouraged people to undergo military training which could be used to endanger maintenance of law and order in Transkei. Both were found not guilty on this count.

On the third count they were alleged to have been in possession of explosives, firearms and ammunition. Both were convicted.

The alternative count was that they continued to be members of the ANC or furthered the aims of the outlawed organisation.

The first count alleged

Passing sentence on Mr Kati, Mr Van Collier said the crime was serious but not extreme which could warrant the death sentence.

"The guiding principle which should be taken into account in passing sentence is the nature of the offence, the interests of the community and the personal circumstances of the accused.

"The accused rendered assistance to a member of the ANC whose aim is to endanger law and order and the overthrow of the state. The ANC makes use of violent means to achieve its aims.

"The fact that it is directed at the very nature of the state makes it treason. Treason has been described as stabbing your own country in the back.

"In crimes of this nature more emphasis should be placed on the interests of the community and the sentence should be a deterrent to others."

Mr Van Collier said there was no doubt Mr

Kati committed a serious offence by introducing the organiser of the opposition Democratic Progressive Party Youth League, Mr Mlungisi Msholana, to a member of the ANC to be recruited as well as his hand-over of the firearms.

The judge said he had taken into account Mr Kati was no longer a young man and that he had been in detention for 14 months. He had not taken into account his previous conviction because it had occurred more than 10 years ago.

Passing sentence on Mr King, Mr Van Collier said one could imagine what could have happened had the police not found the explosives.

He also took into account Mr King was not young but although he was only convicted on one count, there was no real difference in his moral blame worthiness and that of Mr Kati.

Mr Kati and Mr King gave black power salutes as they were led out of court.

The attorney-general,

Mr George Muller, opposed the application for leave to appeal by advocate Andrew Wilson.

Outlining the grounds for appeal, advocate Wilson submitted that the trial court had erred in holding that Mr Kati had assisted one Tolo of the ANC in that their meeting was not pre-arranged and was a casual one.

On the second ground he queried whether Mr Kati's action would have had the results set out in the Act while the third ground was that the trial judge erred in rejecting Mr Kati's evidence. There was also no evidence on the commission of an offence with reference to recruiting ANC members.

On the count of possession of explosives and firearms, Advocate Wilson questioned the definition of the word "possession".

He said the court erred in holding that Mr Kati had not proved that he did not possess the firearms for any of the purposes set out in the act.

Referring to the judge's reference to the carelessness and negligence as to what would happen to the explosives and firearms, Advocate Wilson held that this was not sufficient proof.

Referring to Mr King, advocate Wilson said the evidence before the court did not point to possession of explosives by Mr King, but rather by his wife, Angelina.

He argued that if Mr King had known about the explosives at his house, he would not have offered to take the police there to fetch an envelope which they wanted.

"The court erred in failing to conclude that there was a reasonable doubt whether she, in fact, was not the possessor."

Advocate Wilson said the judge argued by inference that she knew of the explosives and would have told her husband. She did not tell him because he had been in trouble before and she wanted to protect him.

He said defects in the wife's evidence had been used to detract from evidence of Mr King who the judge had said had been a satisfactory witness.

He said Mr King's invitation to the police to fetch the envelope was inconsistent with a man who had knowledge explosives were hidden at his home.

Mr Van Collier said the test whether there was reasonable prospect of appeal was, a difficult one but that the court must apply it.

The judge said he had no doubt about his findings but could not exclude that another court may draw different inferences from those which he had drawn.

"Possibly another court may come to a different conclusion and in the circumstances I am granting leave to appeal against the convictions," Mr Van Collier said. — DDR.



# Transkei convicts 2 terrorists

Own Correspondent

103  
7/10/82 Star

UMTATA — Former Robben Island prisoner, James Kati (58) and co-accused Peter King (57) were yesterday each sentenced to an effective seven years in jail in Transkei's first major terrorist trial.

They were found guilty in the Umtata Supreme Court of taking part in terrorist activities in contravention of the Transkei Public Security Act.

The presiding judge, Mr Justice van Coller, sent Kati to jail for seven years for helping a member of the banned African National Congress and six years for unlawful possession of firearms, the terms to run concurrently.

King was jailed for seven years for unlawful possession of explosives.

The two men showed no emotion when sentenced. The judge granted them leave to appeal against their convictions.

Mr Justice van Coller said he took into account that they were both "elderly" men who had already spent 10 months in detention. He did not take into account a previous political conviction because they had served sentences more than 10 years ago.

Mr Mkangeli Matomela (26), of Umtata, was acquitted of all the charges, earlier this week.

er and the tunnel connecting the long loop at Collywobbles have been completed, hopefully by 1984.

Let anyone who does not believe that my pleas are well founded, take a drive into the drier and more populated areas of Ciskei.

Enough hydro-electric power will be generated by the three generating sets at Collywobbles to produce 42 mw, allowing for sufficient home-brewed electricity to supply the increased demand from Transkeian industry and permitting of a small export as well. This part of the project — phase I — will cost R30 million.

Phase II, which involves the building of a large dam at Qaweni on the Bashee River in 3 or 4 years' time, will enable the generation of a further 39 mw while phase III which calls for the building of another dam on the Bashee River, south of Collywobbles, will result in the generation of yet another 25 mw.

The grand total inclusive of the 19,6 megawatts now being produced will be in excess of 100 mw and that is quite a lot of electrical power.

Not only does this mean power for expansion in Transkei but money can be earned by exporting electricity to South Africa and, at the same time, water will be made available for irrigation of food producing agriculture schemes.

Transkei has the potential to produce hydro-electric power which is not only needed in Transkei but also here in East London. They supply what we need and we supply according to their demand. That is what economic interdependence is all about.

*D. Ouspak*  
**Transkei power**

At this time Transkei generates 19,6mw of electricity at Mtata first and second falls and at Ncora. Peak consumption is 32. mega-watts, which means that there is a power deficit of up to 12,4 mw which must, of course, be imported from RSA.

This situation will soon change quite dramatically when the weir on the Bashee Riv-

**Water**

As gardens and farms begin to shrivel and storage dams drop to danger levels, we come nearer to appreciating the reality of the supreme importance of water in our economic life.



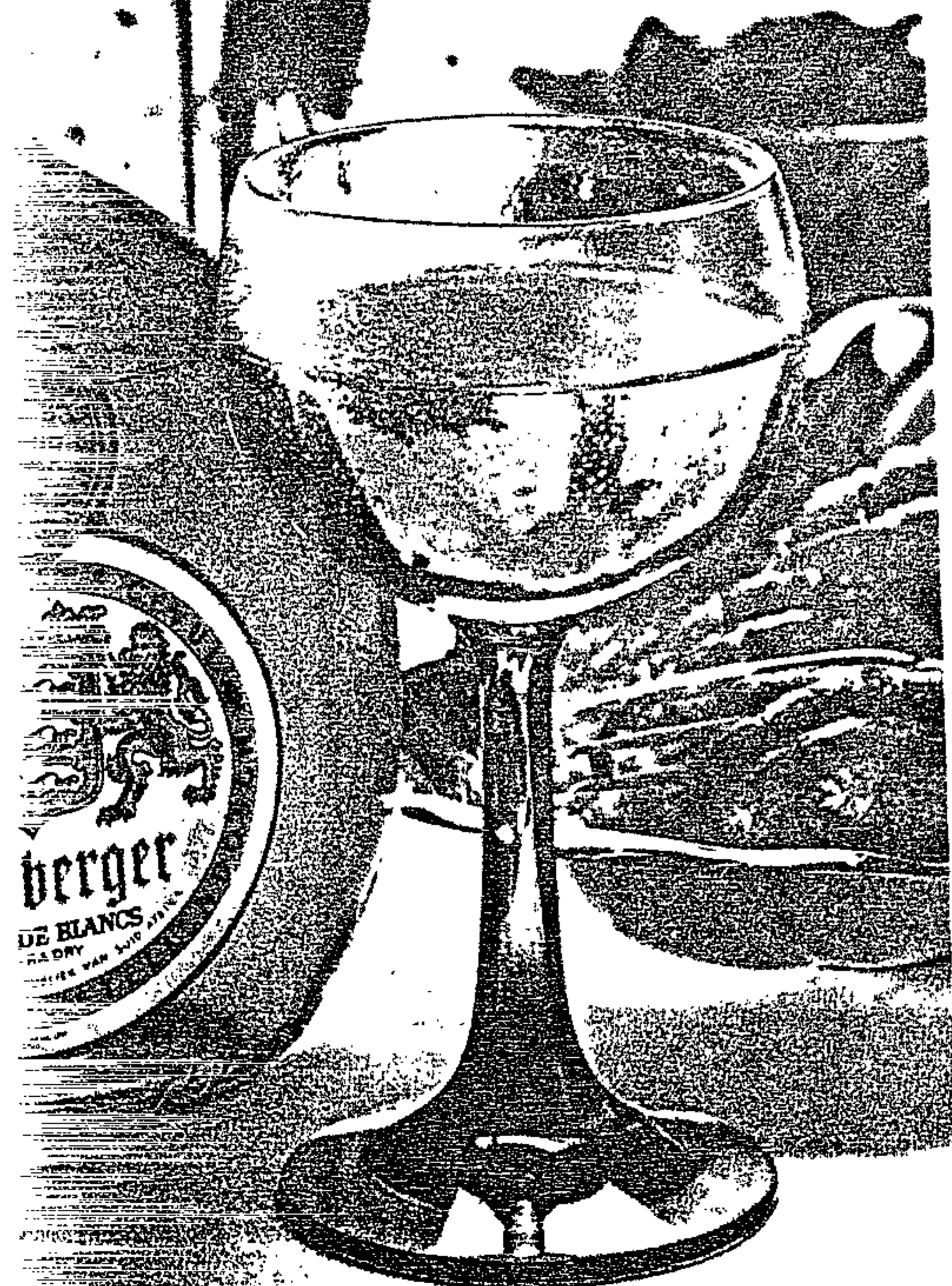
# BLANCS

## VERY DIFFERENT

## GRÜNBERGER

Grünberger

The Prince of White Wines



# Transkei decides to attend summit

By Barbara Hart  
Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON — In an apparent about turn, Transkei has decided it will attend the Prime Minister's five-nation summit in November — although Ciskei will also be present.

In August Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima said he would attend the meeting, "but if a Ciskei leader attends, I will have to leave."

"I will not sit at the same table with a Ciskei leader."

Venda, Bophuthatswana, Ciskei, Transkei and South Africa will meet in Pretoria on November 11, and the proposed constellation of Southern African states will be discussed.

Transkei's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr M Lujabe, confirmed yesterday that Transkei would be attending the meeting.

### CONFIDENTIAL

Asked whether Transkei would walk out if Ciskei attended, Mr Lujabe said: "We will cross that bridge when we come to it."

He refused to disclose what would be discussed at the summit as the agenda was "confidential."

In a Press statement, President Lennox Sebe said Ciskei would discuss the elimination of poverty, which, like racism, "affronts the human dignity."

Ciskei would also call for a halt to "mammoth urban schemes," the statement said.

Chief George said in August that he would not sit with a Ciskei leader at the summit "as we don't see why Ciskei should have been granted independence."

Now that you've  
read the review,  
do you know where  
to find the book?

**One**

If it's not in stock,  
we'll order it for you.

John Wiley & Sons

b. bio para 13/10/82

## US decision realistic: Lujabe

UMTATA. — Transkei's hands were "stretched wide open" to representatives of foreign countries and international organisations seeking to find out the true facts about it, the Transkei Foreign Minister, Mr Mtutuzeli Lujabe, said here yesterday.

He said in an interview that Transkei could not force such countries or organisations to recognise it, "but if we have any power to persuade them to come here to find out the true facts we will use it because we are confident that we have a legitimate claim to international recognition."

Mr Lujabe was reacting to a recent newspaper report that a political officer from the US embassy in South Africa, Mr Keith McCormick, had visited Bophuthatswana and Venda in a diplomatic vehicle and was planning to visit Transkei and Ciskei to compile detailed reports on the development of these states.

(103)  
"We encourage the visit of the American representative here," said Mr Lujabe.

He said the US embassy's decision to permit its officers to visit the independent states in order to assess their positions at first hand showed a realistic approach born out of a desire to distinguish between reality and wishful thinking.

Mr Lujabe said the British, French and German embassies were entitled to their stand on Transkeian independence and Transkei would not plead with them to accredit its independence.

"We can only remind the world that the emergence of these states has created a political situation which it cannot ignore. Any political dispensation in this region has to take this factor into account." — SAPA.

See editorial opinion, P8

b. Dlapane 14/10/79

# Transkeians urged to celebrate

103

UMTATA — The chairman of the organising committee for Transkei's sixth anniversary independence celebrations and chief magistrate of Umtata, Mr M. J. de Beer, yesterday appealed to all sections of this city's population to attend the celebrations at the Independence Stadium on October 26.

Mr De Beer said the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, would address the nation.

As with all birthday celebrations it was incumbent on relatives and friends to be present to rejoice and be

happy, joining with fellow Transkeians in sincere acknowledgement of the birth of the Republic of Transkei. —  
DDR.

## CARRYING ON

FM 15/10/82 (103)

The Pretoria "companies to be formed" who signed a R12,5m development plan with the Transkei government are proceeding with their plans (*Current Affairs* August 20). However, the *FM* was told this week that one of the original signatories to the agreement is "not involved in the operation."

The assurance came from the other signatory, Professor Eugene van Rooyen of Pretoria University, after the *FM* had pointed out that the man concerned had been struck off the roll of attorneys after an audit of his trust funds; Van Rooyen said he had merely performed certain services for which he would be remunerated.

Of his own position Van Rooyen said he had no problems with Pretoria University because the companies involved in the agreement had not yet been registered and he had received no remuneration. Once he was faced with becoming a company director he would have to ask the university's permission, he said.

The agreement was signed on behalf of the Transkei government by the PM, George Matanzima — himself a one-time attorney. It calls for the development of an "off-shore" floating casino hotel plus major health, housing and agricultural projects.

In the agreement it was stipulated that one of the companies to be formed — Alpha and Omega — had advanced the other company to be formed — Stellarworld — R12,5m on behalf of the Transkei government. Van Rooyen refused to say whether the money was in fact available or if Transkei had issued any of the government bonds it had undertaken to make available to finance the projects.

However, said Van Rooyen, various projects were already underway although he was not yet at liberty to talk about them.

# Cholera death in Transkei

D. Disputel  
15/10/82

103

84

UMTATA — An unidentified 30-year-old woman has died from cholera near here.

This was confirmed yesterday by the director of medical services, Dr Hector Livingstone.

He also confirmed that two suspect cases were under observation at the Isilimela Hospital, where the woman who died had been admitted.

The woman arrived from Umlazi, near Durban and was living at Ntlonyeni location in the Matusini area before being admitted to hospital. She died two days later.

Dr Livingstone said another two suspected cases had died a week ago in the Lucingweni area in the north, but they had not been confirmed cholera cases.

Dr Livingstone said health teams had moved into the affected areas. Swabs had been taken from contacts of the affected people and water had been chlorinated.

"We are keeping the area under strict surveillance and have the matter in hand. There is no need for panic." — DDR.

Standard



Booi:

invest

in

103

no. Disposal  
farming

16/10/82

UMTATA — About 80 per cent of the rural population of Transkei lived in poverty, the Transkei Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Mr E. Z. Booi, said here yesterday.

Addressing a workshop on rural development organised by the Institute of Management and Development Studies at the University of Transkei, he said there was an urgent need for increased investment in the rural sector "as a priority" rather than in urban-based industrial and service sectors.

Mr Booi said the rate of change of rural people from low productivity in agriculture and related activities into more rewarding pursuits had been and would remain slow because of various limitations imposed by the physical, technological and socio-economic environment.

"People living in these areas face varying degrees of poverty and their position is likely to get worse as the population increases.

"Natural and human resources are presently not being fully exploited and, at least, there is capital which if mobilised could reduce poverty and improve their quality of life," said Mr Booi.

He said this implied further exploitation of existing resources, including construction of roads and irrigation works, introduction of new production technology, creation of new types of institutes and organisations with basic services like health and education.

"Since rural development is intended to reduce poverty, it must be clearly designed to increase food production and raise productivity."

— SAPA.

32 Thai <sup>103</sup>  
nationals  
F. Rest 12/10/82  
detained

Post Reporter

EAST LONDON — A group of 32 Thailand nationals have been detained in Transkei in terms of the Aliens Act.

The Thailanders, who were detained at an Umtata hotel on Friday night, are expected to appear in court today.

The chief of the Transkei security police, Brigadier L Kawe, said the Thailanders had entered the country about two months ago as tourists but were later found to be seeking employment.

When this was discovered, they were ordered to leave the country but did not comply, Brig Kawe said.

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RR  
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Head  
Mr. Kade  
Mr. Kade

Mr. Kade

# Thais: court asks for interpreter

UMTATA — Thirty-three Thailand nationals appeared in the Magistrate's Court here yesterday in connection with a charge under the Aliens Act.

No charges were put formally to them and the men were remanded to November 2.

Court officials had difficulty in communicating with the group said to be from Bangkok and to include bricklayers, carpenters, electricians and plumbers.

The magistrate, Mr C. Schutte, asked the investigating officer to try to get an interpreter for the next hearing.

One of the accused, Mr Utai Nuallo, told the magistrate they had been brought out by an agency to work in Transkei but that the agent had left and their visas had expired on October 6.

The agent had told them not to worry as he was negotiating with the authorities.

Mr Schutte told the men the Attorney-General was negotiating with the relevant authorities about their case and they would know the outcome on November 2.

There was nothing he could do but remand them until that date.

The rest of the accused are: Mr Samas Chaohoymark, 40, Mr Khamisisi Snibumue, 38, Mr Avoy Tanyak, 25, Mr Boonlap Boonchlog, 46, Mr Janson Waikasetkon, 35, Mr Pranee Vdompakdee, 23, Mr Prayong Telanthanone, 28, Mr

Noun Vanlam, 20, Mr Thongkan Silam, 31, Mr Vdorn Vehior, 34, Mr Serm Saephoo, 31, Mr Therasak Saepho, 31, Mr Theresake Khoonthavee, 38, Mr Thongbang Khanchan, 44, Mr Wirat Pruksahot, 29, Mr Nop Mnangcheng, 25, Mr Swing Hemiwiangehan, 41, Mr Chan Auncharown, 41, Mr Sythep Thanvichan, 36, Mr Surat Somatkamrai, 36, Mr Dubpha Vong, 28, Mr Prasent Thong Ouan, 34, Mr Surapin Panichiat, 29, Mr Thamniam Thaseedam, 36, Mr Sakaa Thongou, 25, Mr Tip Khamtawee, 37, Mr Pis Mookda, 36, Mr Bupeng Singil, 32, Mr Phanon Khempetch, 46, Mr Sawoel Reral, 36, Mr Dmpornua Potong, 29, Mr Bunsong Kerdhampon, 48, and Mr Pradit Daichuel, 33. — DDR.

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D. D. D. D. D.  
13/10/62

IER 21, 1982

*D. Dispute*  
**Detainees**

*21/10/82*

**remanded**

UMTATA — Three men  
detained earlier this  
year appeared in court  
here yesterday and were  
remanded to November  
4.

(103) (224)

No charges have been  
put to, Mr Alfred Xobo-  
lolo, Mr Ezra Sigwela,  
and a Mgwali man, Mr  
Mzwandile Wilson Fanti.  
— DDR.

# Police raid church leaders

UMTATA — The homes of three key senior ministers in the Reformed Presbyterian Church of Southern Africa were searched in the early hours of yesterday morning.

This was confirmed by the head of the security police, Brigadier L. Kawe.

He confirmed that documents were removed in connection with a matter under investigation.

The Rev S. B. Ngcobo, general secretary and senior clerk of church, said his official residence was searched just after midnight — the same time a search was conducted at the Norwood home of the Rev G. Mcoiteli and the Tsolo home of the Rev B. B. Finca.

Mr Ngcobo, chairman of the Transkei Council of Churches and representative of the church at the recent Ottawa conference of Reformed Churches, said his home was searched for two hours and documents belonging to the church office seized.

Mr Mcoiteli, youth organiser of the church and interim moderator of the Ugie congregation, said 10 security policemen searched his house for two hours. His car was also searched.

At Tsolo, 10 security policemen called at the manse of the Somerville Mission and conducted a two-hour search.

Mr Finca said books on development studies and newsletters of the Reformed Press Service were seized. — DDR.

10  
11  
12  
S. Dispersed 23/10/72

# TRANSKEI

Supplement to the Daily Dispatch,  
October 25, 1982

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**SIX YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE**

# REVIEW

# Transkei leadership as TDC forges ahead

The past year has seen significant increases in the Transkei Development Corporation's activities in many areas.

It is fitting that as Transkei proudly celebrates another year of independence, the TDC can look back on a successful year of advances in all facets of its operations.

Being the development arm of the Transkeian Government, the TDC maintains close co-operation with the Department of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, and remains committed to government policies of developing Transkei's economy and improving standards of commerce, industry, tourism and of

Corporate statement from the chairman of the Transkei Development Corporation, Mr A. T. Sigcu.

creating employment to realise better prospects for Transkeians.

The TDC has attracted much interest in this country from industrialists in many parts of the world and has achieved the establishment of several new foreign industrialists in Transkei.

The TDC's managing director, Mr Sonny Tarr, and the deputy managing director, Mr Sizwe Manona, have artfully steered the corporation through the spin-offs of South Africa's economic downturn.

While the downturn

has had its effects on Transkei's economic development, it has not deterred the TDC from forging ahead with its committed programme of establishing and expanding industries and infrastructure, of passing many industrial and commercial enterprises into Transkeian hands, of constructing housing and industrial buildings, of providing financial assistance to Transkeians for housing and business and of upgrading the holiday hotels on the Wildcoast.

With the recent introduction of the improved

incentives and concessions available to industrialists establishing in Transkei, this country can now boast undisputed leadership in Southern African industrial opportunity.

The Transkei's Small Industries Development Organisation, a joint venture launched by the TDC and the department of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, has been instrumental in encouraging, assisting, financing and guiding many Transkeian small businessmen to success in private enterprises which, before the estab-

lishment of Transido, may have been doomed to stagnancy or even failure.

The development of Ezibeleni has started well, with promising injections of finance and industrial expertise providing the base for an enterprising future for the area and its resident Transkeians.

The past year has also seen much closer co-operation between the TDC and the Transkei Chambers of Commerce and of Industry and with many government departments, which signals smooth relationships between all principals of Transkei's economic



Mr A. T. Sigcu

growth.

Training of a large number of Transkeians in a wide variety of commercial and industrial disciplines has become

one of TDC's main objectives and a gratifying success rate has reaped rich rewards for Transkeian industrialists, businessmen and entrepreneurs.

## Incentives . . . magic-word-that-changed

### Incentives

That seems to be the magic word which has motivated the development arm of the government, the Transkei Development Corporation, into action in the past few months.

The incentives are the highly lauded ones from the South African regional development plan as well as a concession from the Transkei Government to allow industrialists to own land and buildings in the country.

The corporation also celebrates its sixth anniversary this year and is geared for take off at three identified growth points: Umtata, Butterworth and Ezibeleni, where additional factory premises are being built.

Emerging from a lean

two-year period; the corporation's development division reports interest from SA, other adjoining countries and from overseas, all in the negotiating phase.

Ezibeleni was spoken of as a plan last year. This is now coming to fruition and there is a hive of activity with various contractors installing the projected R100 000 infrastructure and erecting buildings.

"The corporation's plan and policy was to erect industrial premises of a factory flat nature in advance of commitment to attract interested parties. So great has the interest been that we find once again we are building to request, says the development division.

"Ezibeleni is turning out to be the most attrac-

tive proposition for any industrial expansion, be it with a view to supplying southern African market or due to its location on the main rail line and close to port facilities, for the export market," the corporation says.

Ezibeleni is 12 km south of Queenstown on the main East London-Johannesburg line, and easily accessible to major markets.

The corporation says many of the industries under negotiation are to a large extent export oriented and that the industrial complex will look totally different by the end of this month.

Some of the industries already negotiated and due to set up within the next six months are: Carpet manufacturing, two clothing manufac-

turers, cattle feed plant, chicken abattoir, brass foundry and a knitting factory.

A considerable number of others will be arriving soon such as electronic component assembly and fashion garment manufacturing.

The corporation says the major constraint that could inhibit plans is the availability of development finance and both the corporation and the government will have to give serious consideration to raising development capital from other sources to maintain the present impetus, and to assist with the provision of housing.

The corporation has invested substantial funds in housing, demonstrated by its property division statistics from April 1976 to March 1982: during the period the corporation spent R7,2 million in Butterworth, and R14,6 million in Umtata on housing and infrastructure, during the current financial year. Another R7,8 million will be invested in this programme.

According to the loans division, financial aid amounting to R5,5 million was granted to Transkeian businessmen, while housing loans of R1,42 million were made available to Transkeians.

Up to March 31, 1982, a total of R36,4 million had been advanced to loanees.

The division, which started operation during 1968, sees to aftercare services to loanees, grants loans, and controls credit facilities of the projects under the corporation's jurisdiction.

The corporation's involvement in industry is through its industrial division and ranges from furniture manufacturing to quarrying, from re-treading to potters, beer brewing to panel beating, fuel distribution to making fishing flies and from trading in second hand motor spares to operating a handcraft centre.

Over 1 000 Transkeians are employed in various capacities in these industries and ongoing training will en-

sure the necessary technical skills are developed.

The corporation's garage division says a further period of buoyant trading has been enjoyed and in some instances record profits have been recorded by dealers.

But the report records the downward phase of

the business cycle, the length of which is difficult to forecast.

"Much of course will depend on the strength and timing of the anticipated economic recovery of SA's trading partners in the period ahead and on the behaviour of the price of gold."

During the year

R1 080 000 was made available to Transkeians for take-overs of three major projects and one smaller one.

Other loans totalling R256 000 benefitted a further five separate companies. Bank guarantees of R50 000 each were approved by the corporation to help two loanees with their procurement of new vehicle stock. Aftercare assistance was provided to 35 loanee projects.

## Ezibeleni

## Sixth Independence Review

The Transkei Review is published annually by the Daily Dispatch on the anniversary of the country's independence.

Reports in the review are by the head of the Umtata bureau of the Daily Dispatch, Matthew Moonieya.

Layout, editing and design by Marylyn Chapman.

The corporation has now completed its hand-over of policy regarding its 10 Tembaletu Wholesale branches and loans granted to Transkei companies totalled approx R7,6 million.

Negotiations are under way for the hand-over to Transkeian companies of certain presently white-owned wholesale and super-market operations.

## Green light for Butterworth

Go for Butterworth. It has much more to offer potential industrialists and investors than just the recently announced incentives.

That's the message from Transkei Chamber of Industries chairman Robert Fowlds.

This includes 400 ha of fully serviced level industrial ground with existing railway siding at the Ibeka Industrial Extension. This area was developed before the last few years of high inflation.

Nearly 40 industries are established at Butterworth, including several multi-million rand overseas corporations. This has led to the development of a stable workforce that has already had 10 years of industrial experience.

The town also enjoys the three-pronged development objectives of the chamber, town coun-

cil and Transkei Development Corporation which work hand in hand.

The chamber is also actively associated with

the Transkei Electricity Supply Corporation and the Transkei Industrial Training Board to promote Transkei locally and abroad.



The chairman of Transkeian Chamber of Industries, Mr Robert Fowlds.

# TRANSKEI UNITED DAIRIES

Packers and bottlers of:

**FRESH MILK  
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ORANGE JUICE**

●

*Congratulate*

## TRANSKEI

on the

### 6th YEAR OF INDEPENDENCE



Paramount Chief K. D. Matanzima State President of Transkei. Even after moving away from the hurly-burly of political activity and assuming the office of President, Paramount Chief Matanzima still enjoys grassroots respect few heads of state can boast of.

This respect — in fact reverence — derives from the days of nurturing Transkei from the Bunga, territorial authority, self-governing to independent state against heavy odds.

## A message from Prime Minister Chief Matanzima

Six years have elapsed since independence and during this period the government set about demonstrating the fact of independence to the Transkeian people and to the world at large.

The external offensive, however, was ill fated. Whatever credentials Transkei offered, such as a competitive per capita income and a sufficiently developed system of public administration have been rejected in the onslaught on the system from which Transkei had emerged as a sovereign independent state.

Within Transkei, however, the new dispensation achieved what independence has achieved for all people everywhere. The Transkeian nation is developing a new confidence and pride in the management of its own affairs and is working towards the fulfillment of its own aspirations.

Prestige projects like the University of Transkei have been embarked on to symbolise the new status of the country.

The Transkei Chamber of Commerce held several symposia during the course of 1982. At these symposia the concern often expressed by government on the need to eliminate poverty was reiterated. This consensus between the public and the private sector has added a new dimension to the strategy of examining plans for a more meaningful economic development of the country.

I hope this spirit of co-operation and goodwill will be enhanced in the next year and may the people of Transkei for their part, free themselves from disease, sloth and ignorance. Only hard work, honest dedication and resilience are passports to this freedom.



Chief George Matanzima Prime Minister of Transkei.

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TUES.....	—	—	—
WED.....	0710	0900	KV132
THUR.....	0710	0900	KV142
	1715	1905	KV144
FRI.....	1715	1905	KV152
SAT.....	1505	1725	SA168

### SOUTHBOUND JOHANNESBURG — UMTATA

DEPART Johannesburg, Jan Smuts Airport (minimum check in time 45 mins)  
ARRIVE Umtata, K. D. Matanzima Airport

	Depart	Arrive	Flight
MON.....	0740	0930	KV111
TUES.....	0740	0930	KV121
WED.....	1545	1735	KV131*
THURS.....	1000	1150	KV141
FRI.....	1410	1600	KV151
SAT.....	1045	1305	SA169

\*N.B. — This flight departs Johannesburg at 1500 and NOT 1545, between 2nd June and 25th August. Arrival Umtata 1650.

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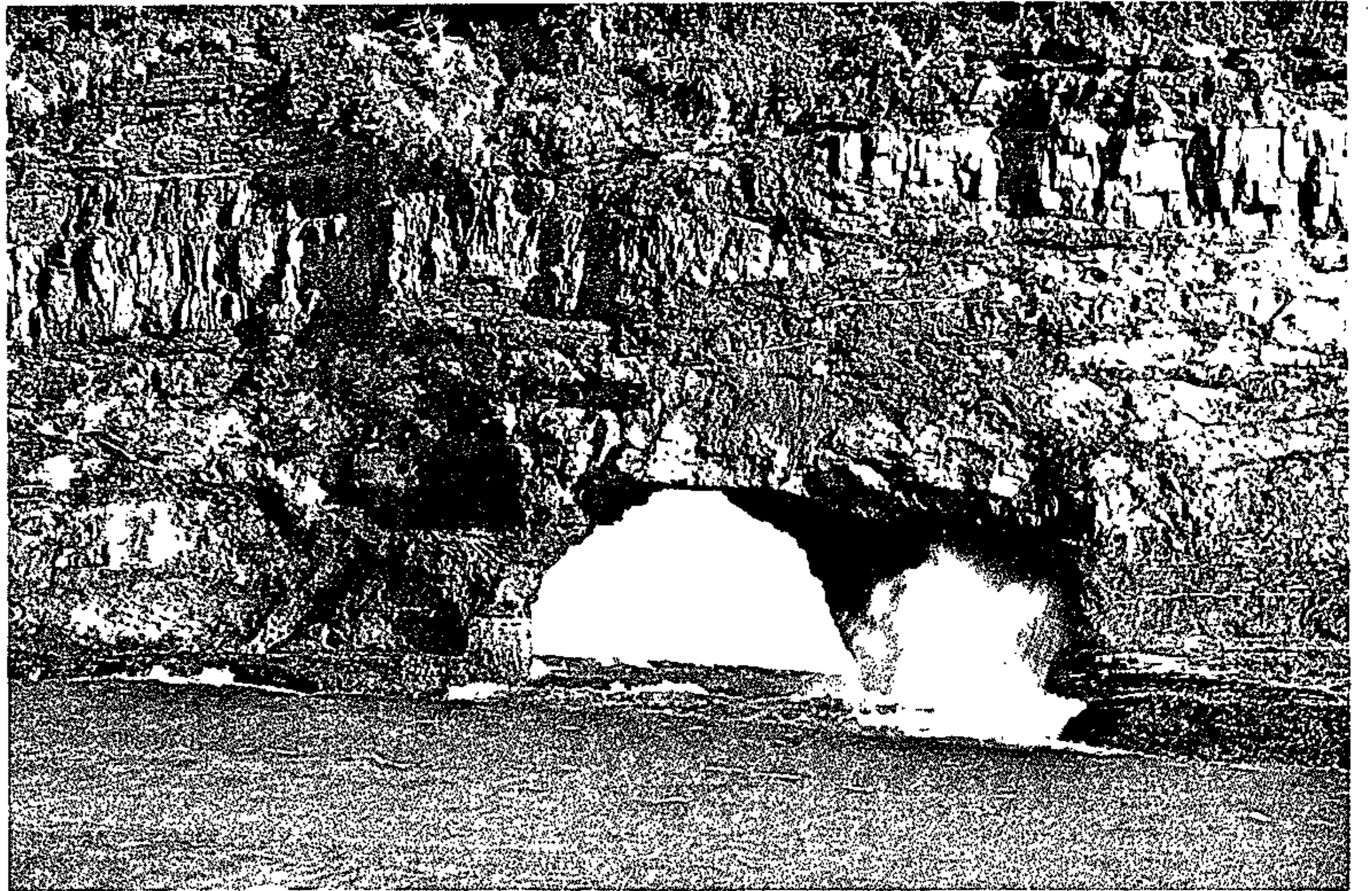
# From informality to sophistication — Transkei Hotels

The entire Transkei Wild Coast is dotted with places to stay or camp.

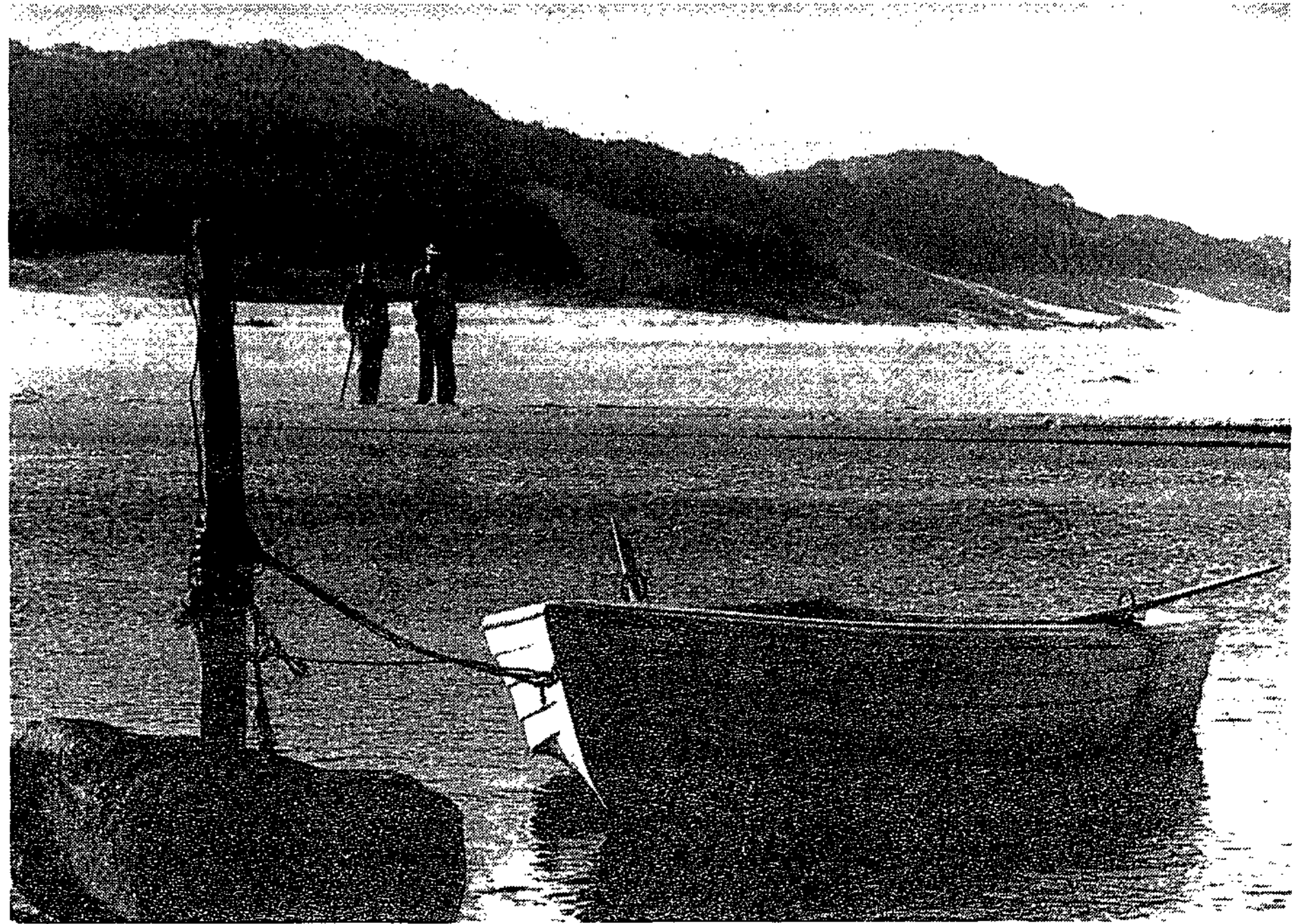
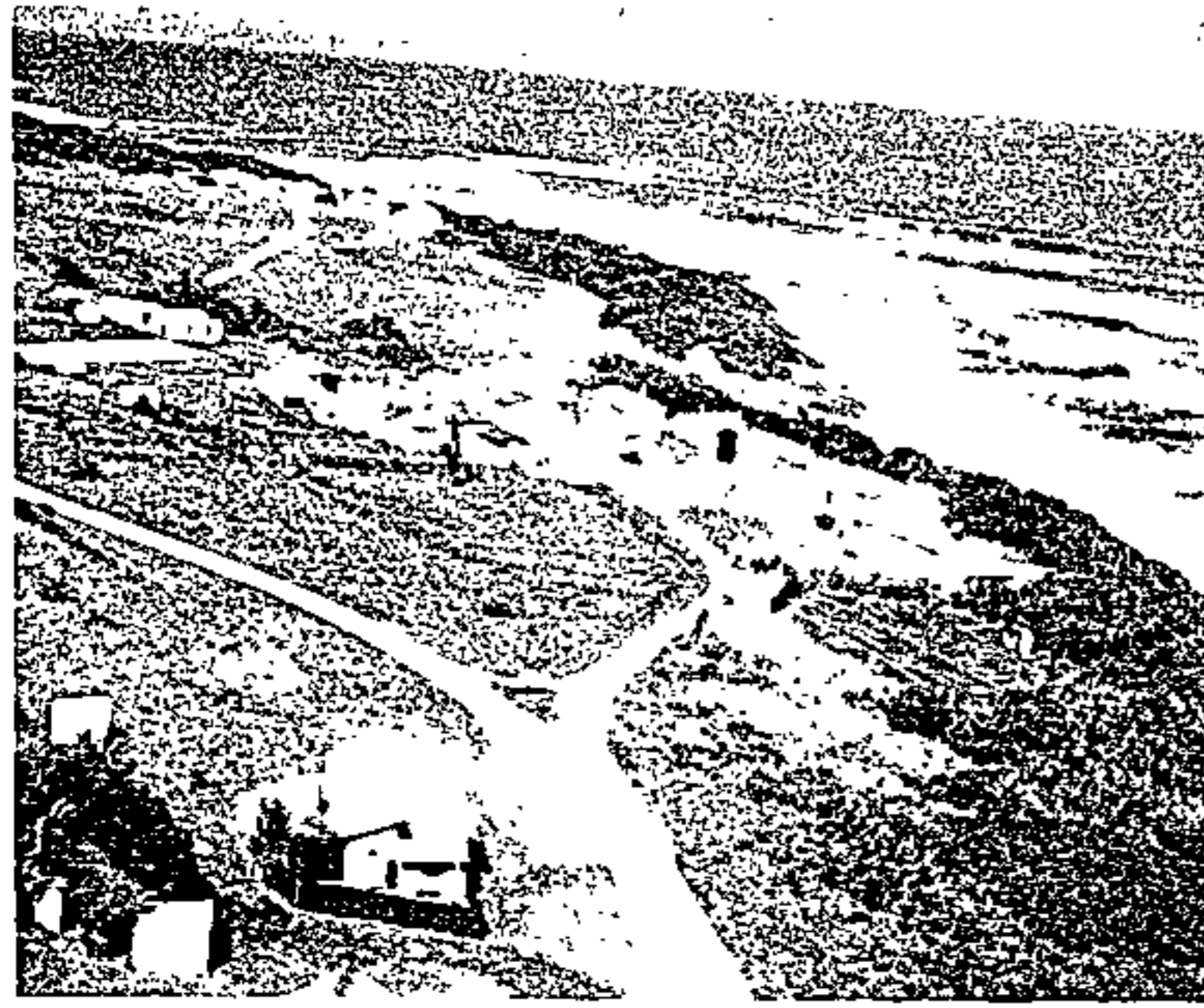
The coast is serviced by 11 hotels which have shown a 30 per cent increase in the occupancy rate this year and offer tremendous facilities which have been upgraded.

Catering within the confines of a unique informality, these hotels offer havens from which to soak up the pleasures of the Wild Coast and include:

- Umngazi Bungalow Hotel which has undergone extensive improvements with a fantastic new riverside bar and all-weather floodlit tennis court, new snooker and darts room with a fully air conditioned conference centre to accommodate 100 people under thatch alongside a swimming pool and riverside bar.
- Ocean View Hotel with a spectacular sea view of Coffee Bay which is destined to undergo a complete face-lift.
- The Lagoon Hotel at Coffee Bay with a spectacular indoor-outdoor pool, two bars, bowling green, tennis court and a nearby golf course.
- The Haven, situated in the extended Dwea Nature Reserve with game and also the best offerings of fishing spots along the coast.
- The Kob In., with a new bar right on the rocks where tipplers have waves leaping up against the bar wall during high spring tides.



Hole-in-the-Wall at Coffee Bay.

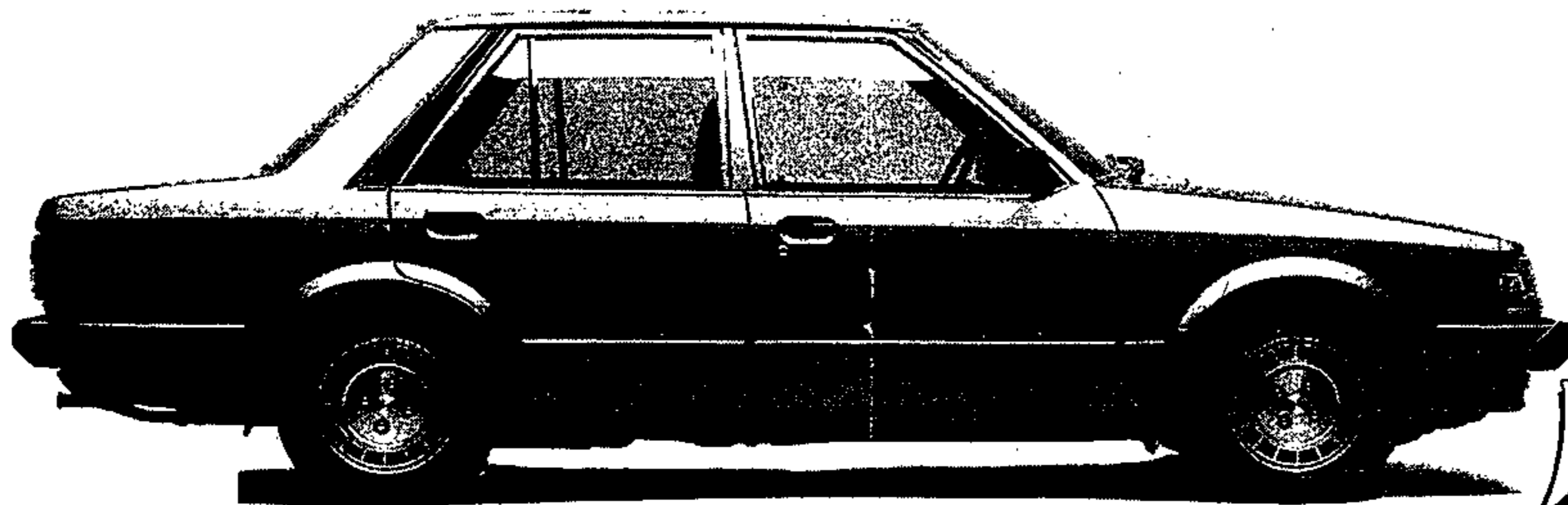


Colour pictures far left show Umngazi above, and below Seagulls, two popular holiday spots on the Transkei coast. Above: Wide sands, tranquil rivers and friendly people are features of Transkei.

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## Where they all come for breaks

Where do Transkei's tourists come from and where do they head to?

A survey shows holidaymakers are predominantly from the Witwatersrand (44 per cent) followed by Durban, Pietermaritzburg (18 per cent) and East London (11 per cent).

Nearly all the Witwatersrand and Natal holidaymakers enter through the Umzimkulu border post and visit places in the northern side of the Port St John's area. Visitors from the Cape concentrate on the southern area, entering from the East London side.

Port St John's is by far the most popular place receiving 35 per cent of

the holiday makers followed by Coffee Bay with 13 per cent and Mazeppa and Quolora with seven per cent each.

The country is served by two national roads from EL and Durban and from Queenstown. Roads are a mixture of cob-web and back bone types and are gravelled. The condition of these roads off the national roads varies from fair to poor.

The K.D. Matanzima airport serves as an inlet and there are other air strips along the coast and at some inland towns such as Idutywa and Butterworth.

There is a rail line from EL through Butterworth and Idutywa to Umtata.



The rugged and breathtakingly beautiful 280 km Transkei Wild Coast is said to rank among the best in the world.

Embracing a mystique, this ecological haven hugged by an erratic shoreline which spews up waves teeming with sea life, poses a problem.

Should it be developed to take its place among the tourist money spinners of the world, or should its raw unspoilt and esoteric charm be preserved and so attract a lower paying tourist patronage?

Ecology vs economics seems to have been a big debate that has now been settled with the Transkei government's acceptance of a coastal development plan com-

# One of the most beautiful coastlines in the world

missioned from a firm of town and regional planners.

The plan embraces a compromise approach: Controlled development at restricted points with more and better facilities that will result in increased tourist revenue.

But the emphasis is on development blending with the natural habitat and ecological preservation. The broad concepts underlying the plan are

concentration, conservation and linkage.

Concentration of development is limited to nodes according to first and second order places while a third order place should not be developed to any great extent.

First order places include Port St John's, Mzamba, Mtata Mouth, Mdumbi, Coffee Bay, Mazeppa Bay and Qolora Mouth.

Development here will

be geared to create an urban holiday atmosphere with many cottages and some hotels. Emphasis will be on entertainment and activities will include swimming, skiing, boating, restaurants, dancing, cinema, casino and sports.

A second order development point will cater for the family holiday with a possible hotel and some cottages with the emphasis for attractions

on recreation. This will include swimming, skiing, boating, fishing and sports.

The third order place will cater for the person who wants to get away from it all. Emphasis will be on conservation and seclusion with no hotel or cottages. It is geared for fishing, swimming, walking and boating.

In addition to the Dwea-Cwebe National Park, the plan suggests

additional national parks and several nature reserves earmarked by the Wildlife Society of Southern Africa should be accepted.

This includes: The Pondoland Wild Coast National Park; an extension to Dwea-Cwebe National Park; nature reserves at Mngazana River Mouth, Manubi-Qora, Kobonqaba-Nxaço, Xora Island, Hluleka-Mtakatye, Mount Theisiger and Mpame.

In linkage components, the plan suggests tarred roads to first order places, well sign-posted gravel roads to second order places and better telephone services, septic tanks for sewage disposal and better water and supply and electricity to the coast.

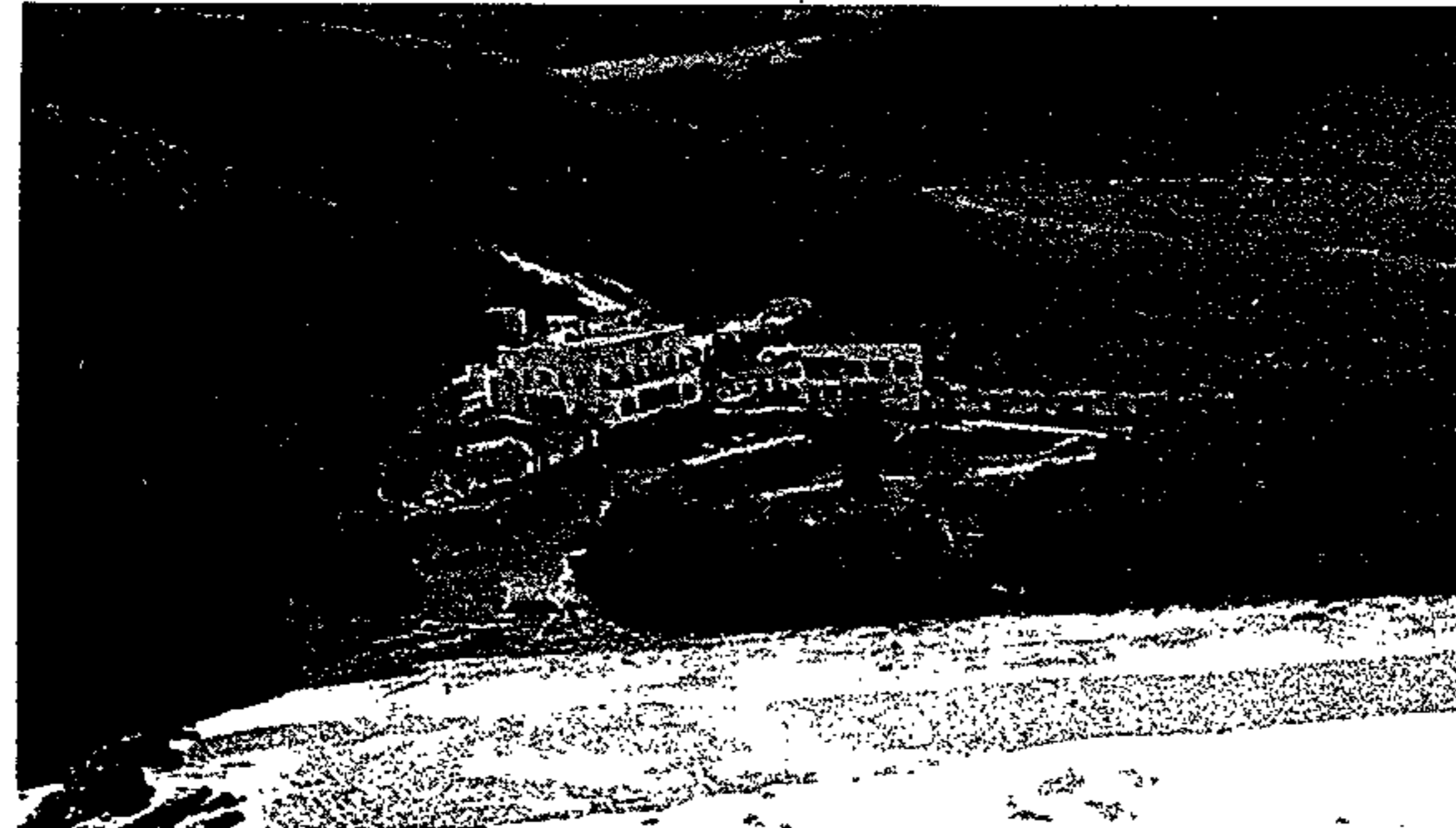
The plans detail development and include rest camps, camping, caravanning and picnic sites — all within the context of controlled development.

There are camping sites along the entire coast, located at: Mazepa Bay, Qora Mouth, Bashee River Mouth, Umngazana, Xora Mouth, Mdumbi Mouth, Cebe Mouth, Msikaba and Coffee Bay.

## You must carry entry papers

For the information of visitors to Transkei, the following entry requirements are needed:

- South Africans require a valid passport or a book of life.
- Aliens require a passport as well as a visa which must be applied for in advance.
- Temporary permits are obtainable from the border posts for a fee of R2 as well as transit visas for 50c



Left picture is Ocean View and above, The Haven, two quiet resorts on Transkei coast.

## Transkei should consider nature

Transkei's tourist industry needs co-ordinated planning at government level to maximise the financial spin-offs.

That's the view of the director of the Institute for Economic Research at the University of Natal, Professor Gavin Maasdorp.

"Across-the-board planning at government level is vital to this industry which has potential in Transkei.

"Let's take the siting of a new hotel. Besides your Department of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, it is vital that

your Dept of Agriculture be brought in. Their aspect will be to see that the supplies for the hotel are brought from within the country.

"There's also the question of environmental planning because I believe Transkei will ruin the natural beauty of its coastline if it does not consider environmental factors.

"Look at Durban. There's been tasteless development and I would hate to see such natural beauty along the Transkei coast ruined."

Prof. Maasdorp said.

He feels that Transkei's tourist industry caters for a specific market and their marketing of the industry is well done.

"The Wild Coast casino is ideally suited for the type of market it goes for. But the spin off here for Transkei can only come when purchases for the casino are made in Transkei and not across the border."

Prof Maasdorp says it is this generation of linkages with other commercial sectors that will cre-

ate the real spin-off for Transkei from its tourist industry.

"It is this linkage that Transkei should exploit because the type of tourist the country is attracting now along the rest of the coast is not a big spender. The coast offers a family-type hideaway with things like fishing, hiking and bungalow type living besides its hotels.

"Take the man who goes to Dwea from say East London. He loads up in his vehicle with all his requirements in East London and all the Transkei Government gets out of the whole exercise is the fee he pays at Dwea. All the purchases for the upkeep of his family during their stay there are made in South Africa. That must be eradicated if Transkei is to benefit."



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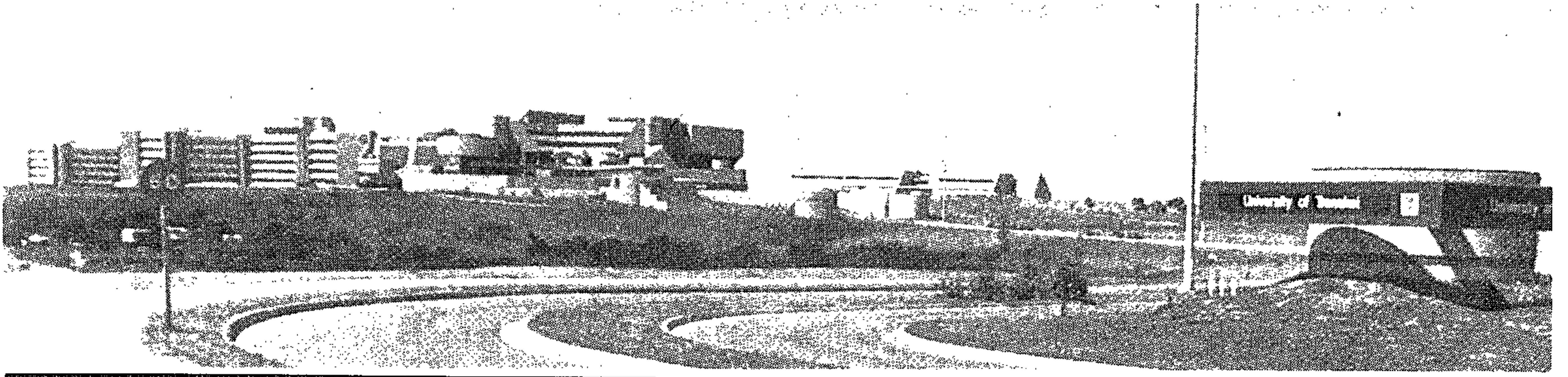
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# Education for a way of living

The Minister of Education Mr H. H. Bubu outlines the direction of Transkei education since independence.

The assumption of independence by Transkei signalled a significant shift in the direction, pace and quality of education in this country.

A need was realised for a system of education to produce a higher level of awareness of the country's development needs and to provide the means to their fulfilment.

The whole concept of national growth and human resource development indicates a re-orientation of all those involved in the education of the Transkeian child and seeks further expression in new primary and secondary curricula specially designed to produce the knowledge, skills and attitudes required for fundamental growth and development.

The Transkei education system operates under the following divisions: Pre-school, primary, junior secondary, senior secondary, vocational and technical, teachers' training, special schools and the University of Transkei.

There has been great growth in the Department of Education since 1976.

Apart from the normal, natural growth which can be predicted accurately where education is compulsory and where births are accurately registered, there seems to have been educational reawakening, in Transkei.

Parents want their children to be better educated in order to live better lives.

The following comparison of 1976 and 1982 statistics shows the rate of growth:

March 1976:	March 1982:
No of schools.....2 202	No of schools.....2 600
No of pupils.....571 548	No of pupils.....787 749
No of teachers.....11 492	No of teachers.....17 000

### EDUCATION (1981 FIGURES)

Primary school pupils .....	574 322
Secondary school pupils .....	155 457
Std 8 .....	21 366
Std 10 .....	7 758
School teachers .....	16 000
Students at Unitra .....	1 700

The University of Transkei was established as a branch of the University of Fort Hare in 1976 with an enrolment of 132 part-time students.

In 1982, the enrolment stands at over 1 800. Over 180 students have graduated and were capped by the chancellor, His Excellency Paramount Chief K. D. Matanzima.

If this is not impressive growth and development in education, then one would like to know what growth

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## Unitra boasts a cosmopolitan campus

Widening horizons with an exciting cosmopolitan campus atmosphere that is the boast of the University of Transkei — popularly known as Unitra — which was established as a branch of the University of Fort Hare in 1976 and attended autonomy on January 1, 1977.

According to the academic registrar, Mr S. D. Majokweni, Unitra can legitimately boast being an "open" university which has drawn students and lecturers from all over the world.

The university's highly innovative architecture has attracted many visi-

tors and to date only phase one of the building programme has been completed to cater for five faculties: arts, economic sciences, natural sciences, law and education.

The university is geared to widening its horizons with a start having been made with the introduction of micro-biology and biochemistry which will form a nucleus of the envisaged faculty of agriculture.

The university also introduced a diploma in nursing administration and a degree in police studies, which adds to the diversification of the education offered and thereby enabling it to better serve the needs of students.

One of the milestones in the development of

Unitra was the taking over of all academic activities of teacher training colleges to improve teacher education in Transkei.

The Institute for Management and Development Studies under the wing of the faculty of economic sciences, has undertaken various research projects which will assist in formulating development strategies.

The university has been given a fillip by the growth in student numbers from 132 in 1976 to well over 1 800 in 1982.

Up to the end of 1981, over 100 students have already been capped and a further 72 students were capped this year by the chancellor, Paramount Chief Kaiser

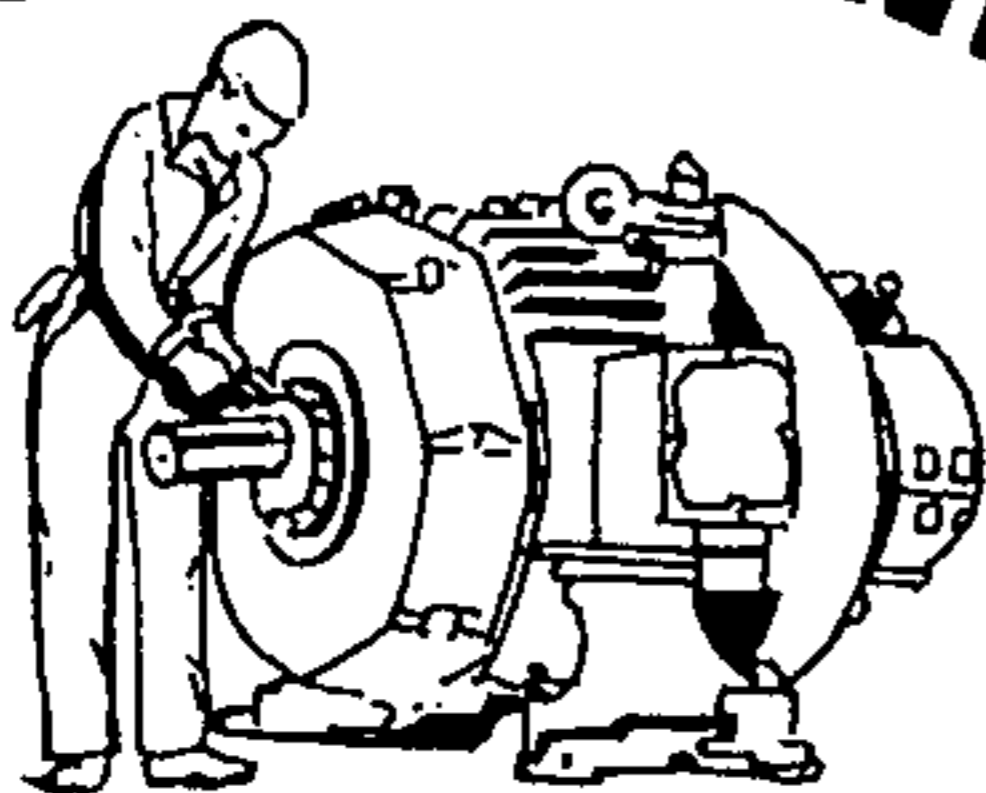
Matanzima.



Mr H. H. Bubu, Transkeian Minister of Education.

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Independence has meant a great deal for our country and the visible results are quite evident.

Every person who has been here for the last 10 years cannot help but be aware of the fine new buildings in the city centre and the many new residential townships.

For newcomers, statistics tell the story: in 1963 Umtata's population was 7 000 and the municipal rateable valuation was R4,3 million. Today, 20 years later, the population is approximately 40 000 and the rateable valuation is R118,8 million.

Such figures leave one

# It's a pleasant and happy place

A message from the mayor of Umtata Mr Ignatius Mdeleza

wondering how the municipality dependent almost entirely upon its own local financial resources, coped to provide the service infrastructure from the small base it had 20 years ago.

This achievement was made through the agency of human resources and although it is pleasant to dwell on

material achievements which are evident and impressive, the most important aspect of independence is the human aspect.

Independence has meant Transkeians like me can play a meaningful part in the management and development of our capital city. They can aspire to and attain the highest civic office.

Although we have been and still are very

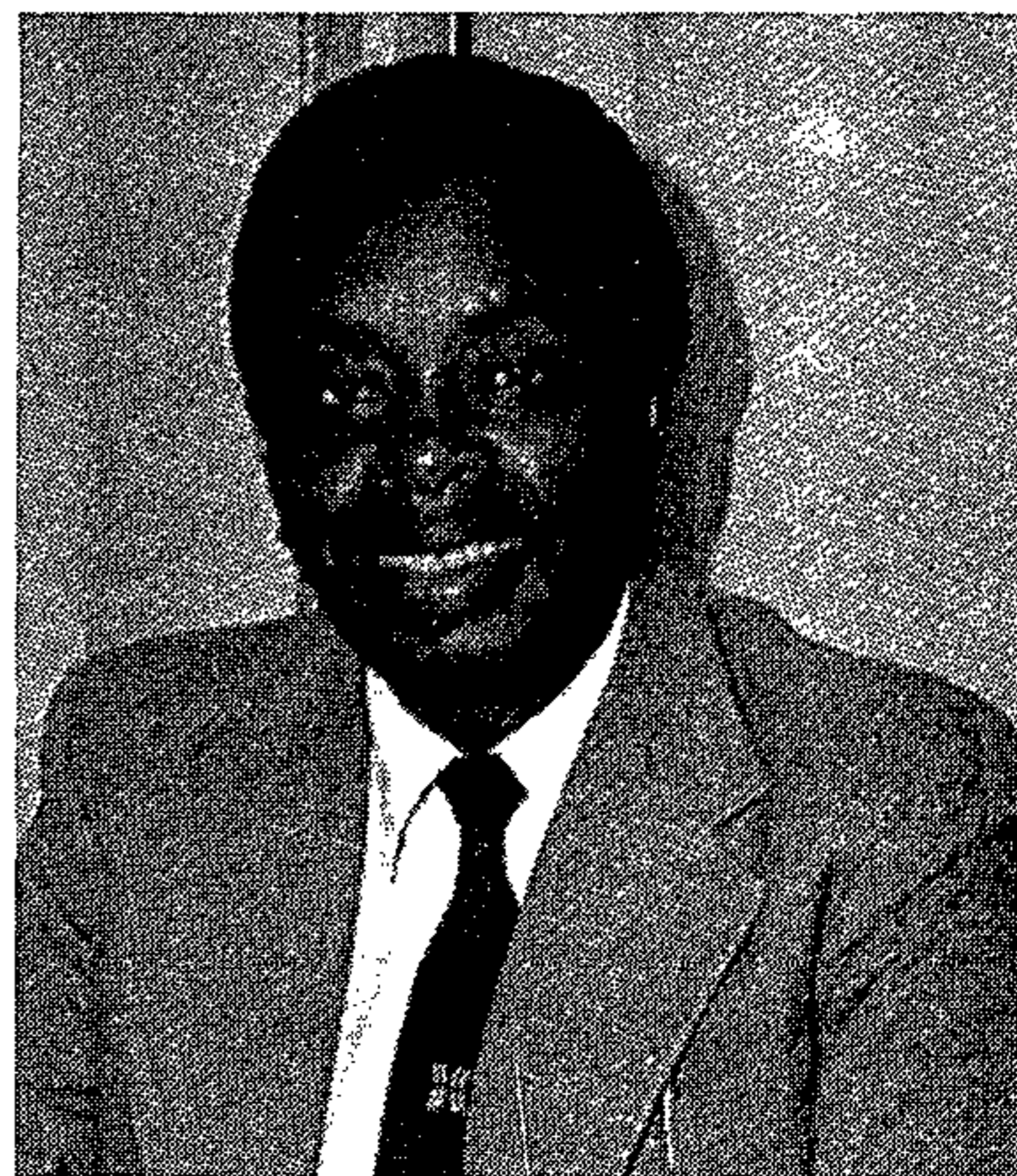
dependent on non-Transkeians for management skills, nevertheless we have made remarkable achievements in training and without chasing anybody away, introduced Transkeians into the municipal service.

Our policy has been to employ Transkeians on merit. Efficiency is our criterion — that goes for Transkeians and non-Transkeians.

Still on municipal staff, our 700 unskilled labourers are among the best paid in the country, but unfortunately their productivity has been disappointing.

Among more pressing problems, housing takes priority and besides getting money for new schemes, I think we should look at our by-laws for building and see whether those we inherited from South Africa are not too high.

Nevertheless I think Umtata is a pleasant and happy place and independence has brought us great benefits. Although the first phase demanded concentration on basic essentials, the city council looks forward to improving all aspects of life in future.



Mayor of Umtata, Mr Ignatius Mdeleza.



Mayor of Butterworth, Mr Hobart Mayekiso

## Council will not rest

We accept the challenge.

That was the defiant message from Butterworth mayor Hobart Mayekiso in a response to a question about the big battle between growth points to lure industry in the wake of the regional development plan.

Butterworth is surrounded by competing growth points and competitors vying for investors: East London, Queenstown, Stutterheim, Ezibeleni and Umtata.

"Our town is an old hand in the incentives game. We were the first industrial showpiece and we aim to remain

that way. We've done all the spade work to do so." Mr Mayekiso says they've got all it takes to attract industry.

"In line with our generous incentives, our geographical position which eases transport problems, we've also got three vital factors which makes our town a safe bet for any industrialist: A good infrastructure, available serviced land and a stable labour force."

Beautifying Butterworth has also been a priority and this has been ably done by a promotions committee.

"We are at the entrance to our country and

we have to make a good impression. That's nothing people like more than a clean and neat little town. We've achieved a lot in that direction."

Mr Mayekiso does not believe in being choosy

Message from Mr Hobart Mayekiso, Mayor of Butterworth.

about what type of industry comes into his town.

"I know there is an argument about local content in industry and export of the finished product which narrows the spin-off to our town. "But our priority is

creating work for our people. Of course we do hope the industry can be as labour intensive as possible and provide for the local market but we do not make that the overriding factor."

Butterworth town council has a number of projects in the pipeline according to Mr Mayekiso:

- A R1,5 million housing project for the middle income man which should be ready early next year.

- A R1,5 million shopping complex with office accommodation — the first of its kind in Transkei — at the site of the old town hall. This is

scheduled to be ready by the end of next year.

- R500 000 extension to the town's water purification plant.

- A modern bus terminus for the town's daily 8 000 commuters, to be complete with a control tower.

- Upgrading the air strip which will ultimately become Chief George Airport and connect the town directly with Johannesburg and East London for the benefit of industrialists.

- A mini hospital in Msobomvu, the sprawling township where most of the workers live.

- A civic centre.

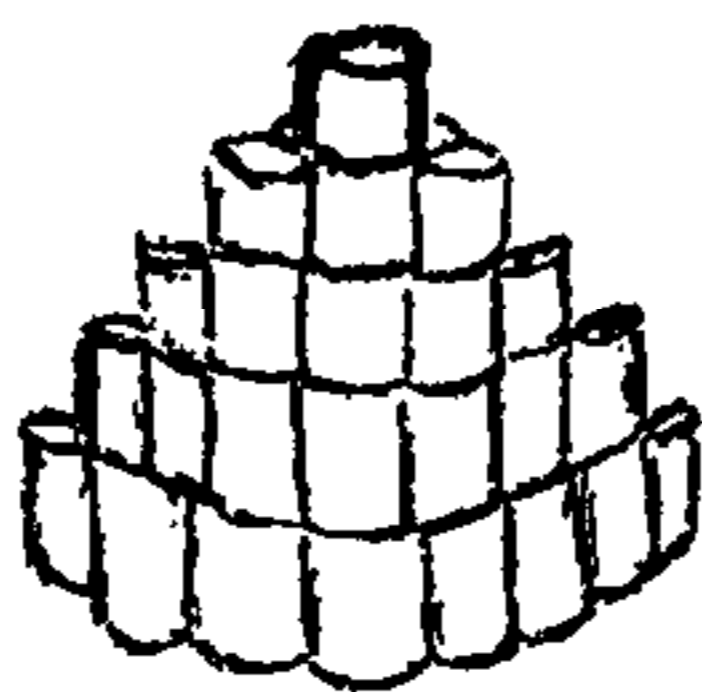
- Better lighting and telephone communications in the townships. "My council will not rest until all this has been achieved."



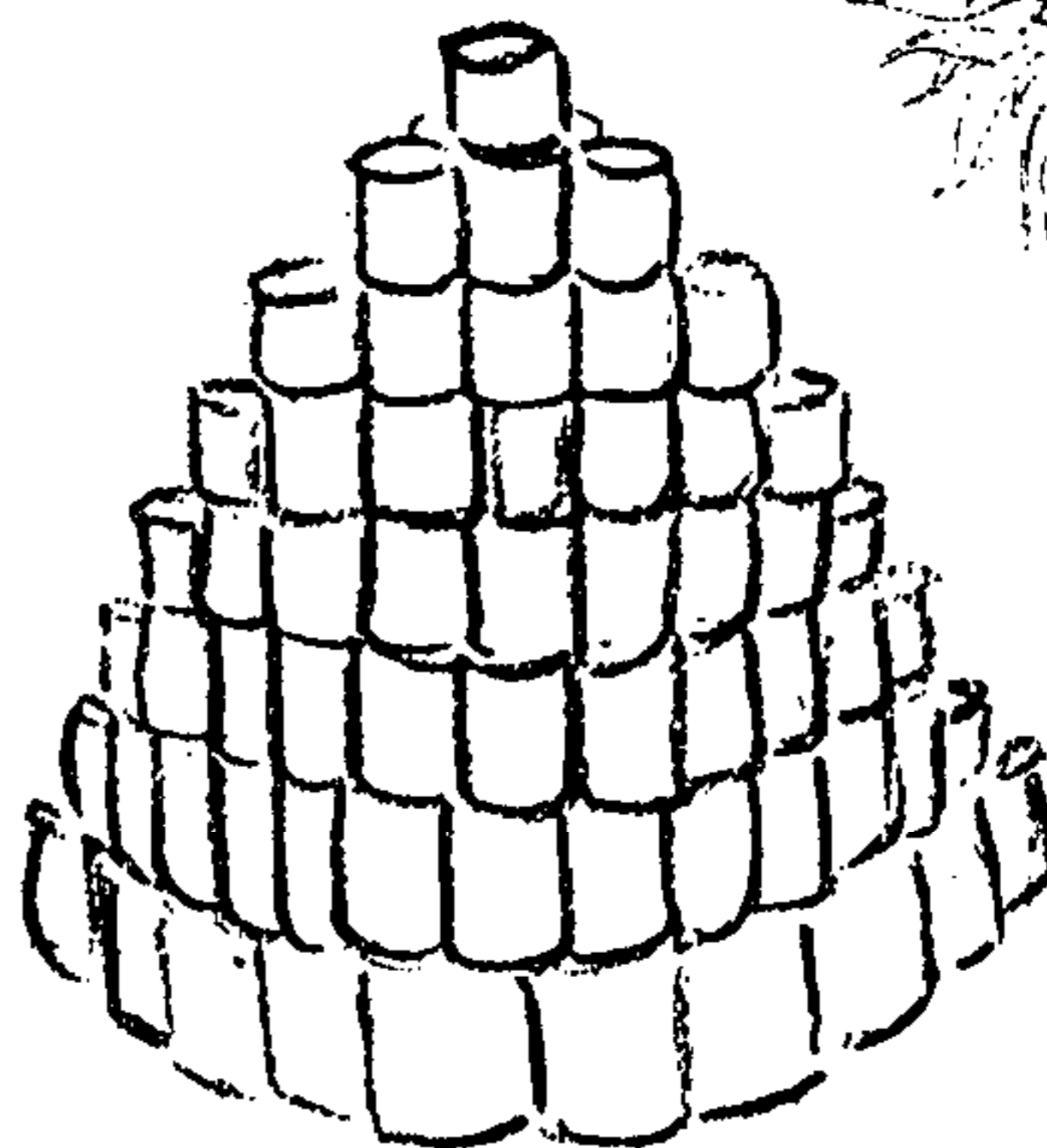
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Lending a hand to the small businessman, that's the role of the Transkei Small Industries Development Organisation (Transido) which celebrated its first anniversary in September.

Transido was formed as a joint venture by the Department of Commerce, Trade and Industry and the Transkei Development Corporation. Recently the minister, Mr Ramsey Madikizela handed Transido a cheque for R250 000.

Launched specifically for the development of small industry, Transido's funds from the government are in the form of share capital, the shares being held in the name of the TDC.

The organisation was registered as a legal company on March 3, 1982, having five directors nominated by the minister and two by the TDC. Additional directors were co-opted from the SA Project Aid Evaluation team and the Transkei Chamber of Commerce.

# Lending a hand to small businessmen

Lending a hand to the small businessman, that's the role of the Transkei Small Industries Development Organisation (Transido) which celebrated its first anniversary in September.

The manager of Transido, Mr Mike Jackson, describes their role as follows:

There are certain things which cannot be effectively achieved through large industries because these were either owned by SA companies or other parties. "Small industries seek to involve Transkeians in the development of their country through ownership of these industries and managerial positions offered."

It is said that between R10 000 and R15 000 is needed to create a single job whereas between R500 and R1 000 is

needed for a small industry.

It is in this hope that Transido was formed and the small enterprise in its sphere includes an operation whose book value and assets owned or leased, including stock, debtors and cash, but excluding land and buildings, must be R80 000 or less at 1982 prices.

This will be increased for each calendar year to take into consideration the effects of inflation and the upper limit will not be applied rigidly.

Specifically included in the term industry is manufacturing of any

kind, construction, repairs such as plumbing and welding, collections for sale (mussels, herbs etc), cottage or home industry, industrial cartage and laundries and dry cleaners.

Specifically excluded are trade of any kind (where the product does not undergo any transformation between purchase and sale), farming, passenger transport (taxis), cinemas, hairdressers and financial activities (eg insurance).

Transido's main objective is to encourage and assist the development of economically viable

small industry throughout Transkei by provision of business and technical advice and training; financial assistance; marketing and purchasing services; technology introduction and improvement; premises; recommendations for alleviation of legal restrictions and promotions of spirit of business enterprise.

Transido's plans and ventures include construction of a small industries complex at the entrance to Ngangelizwe in Umtata which is underway. It also plans to establish premises at Butterworth, and blocks of factory flatlets at Engcobo, Lusikisiki, Cofimvaba, Cala, Umzimkulu, Bizana, Sterkspruit, Ezibeleni and several other places where there is a demand.

All buildings will be of a low cost but functional design with standard modules and to be built by Transkeian building contractors.

Transido conducts viability studies of individual industries (those requiring individualised consideration) applying for financial assistance if the venture is assessed to be economically viable. Loans are secured with bonds over fixed or movable property or with financial assets. Financing of machinery is normally by means of a lease suspensive sale agreement enabling re-

covery of the machinery if payments are not received.

A substantial proportion of small building contractors in Transkei are being assisted with working capital financing. It is intended to extend the assistance scheme to all Transkei contractors of reasonable standard. Transido will also seek further costs savings for the contractors by purchasing widely used materials in bulk.

Sewing, knitting, crocheting and handcraft: Transido will continue with the present scheme of buying widely used materials in bulk for resale at favourable

A target of assisting 20 new applicants a year will be pursued.

Transido plans to set up a display centre for small industry products, first in Umtata and then in Butterworth. Orders will be sought from government, large industry in Transkei and SA. These orders will be split among small industrialists.

A regular cost-effective distribution network served by Transido fieldworkers is being established.

A bookkeeping service for small industries is also planned. Services will be provided at a fee to cover the cost of the service.



prices to small industries. Transido also provides widely used sewing and knitting machines to small industries under a lease suspensive sale agreement.

Woodworking and metalworkers: Transido intends investing and introducing a more specific scheme for woodworkers and metalworkers along similar lines to the sewing/knitting scheme.

Transido will seek to make its services self-financing. For services which cannot be made self-financing, a government grant or revenue financing will be sought.

Training courses in technical and business skills will also be arranged, mainly with the use of outside trainers.

Transido also plans a business consultancy service.

## Think Tank



(or family break)

7.20am SAA Jhb. to E.L. — sitting on the lawns at Wavecrest (75) Km north of East London on the Transkei Wild Coast at 9.20am.

The Merchandising Guys arrived shortly afterwards and for 4 days, except for our five course luncheons, we worked right thru' Sundowner time at the bar overlooking a sea view you just have to see to believe

In the evenings some beat the heck out of the squash ball while others fought out the Wild Coast's snooker and darts championship ... or grabbed a piece of Westgate in the TV den ...

Each morning watched the sun come up and the tide turn - pouring megalitres into the lagoon. Picked up some 500mm

shots of huge Blue Cranes winding themselves up for take-off. And Giant Kingfishers not more than 100 m away, hovering and plummeting for a meal.



Our Beachcraft Baron buzzed us precisely at 2 pm. Caught SAA at E.L. at 3.40 pm. Drove into the garage at home in Jhb. at 6.00 pm.



Giant Breakfasts make for great working and decision making sessions.

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## Transido complex

Plans are under way for a small industries complex in Butterworth. The municipality of Butterworth has seen the importance of small industries development for the town and has allocated a site for the purpose. It is situated on the banks of Gcuwa river alongside the main road from Umtata.

The site will be suitable for the very small industries, such as sewers, knitters, tailors, carpenters, metalworkers and handcraft pro-

ducers, which need to be situated in an area easily accessible to their customers. Some will engage in direct marketing to the public. Others will make use of a display centre which will be constructed as part of the complex, to display their products.

The complex will be erected by Transido, the Transkei Small Industries Development Organisation. It will concentrate on providing functional, low-rental factory flatlets (typically 25 or 50

square metres) with certain facilities such as storage, ablution block, the telephone etc. provided centrally. It is hoped that the complex will be able to cater for at least 20 small industrialists.

Already a number of small industries are operating in Butterworth, several with the assistance of Transido, and have indicated their keenness to establish themselves in a complex of this nature.

## Using existing skills

Small scale industry is seen as a vital need for Transkei with more than 90 per cent of its population in the rural areas.

To promote this aspect which plays a strategic role in all developing countries, the Transkei Small Industries Development Organisation (Transido) has been established.

It has been set up against a background of estimates from surveys which show there could be as many as 4 000 informal sector small industries in Transkei with a combined turnover of R12 million. This constitutes an important base from which small-scale industry develop-

ment can progress.

According to Transido managing director Mike Jackson, small scale industry plays a strategic role in both developed and under-developed states but it is more important in developing economies because:

- It requires low capital input.
- It makes use of existing stock capital which would otherwise not have come into existence.
- It provides more employment than the same amount of capital invested in large-scale undertakings.
- Does not call for a great deal of managerial

supervisory skills which are in short supply.

Mr Jackson says it is also able to take better advantage of existing traditional skills.

The industry can also preserve a healthy balance in the worldwide phenomenon of population movements between rural and urban areas.



# State's money well spent

When originally I presented my policy speech and the appropriation bill this year, I made it clear that the Department of Finance had done its utmost to allocate the funds available for 1982/3 so as to achieve the best possible balanced spread of government spending during the fiscal year.

In general, I believe we are seeing the benefits of our planning in that the motivation of human and material resources, including the employment of suitable expertise where necessary, is resulting in more efficient spending of the state's money at a better rate.

While I am not entirely satisfied, it is gratifying to know that government spending in all spheres e.g. maintenance, capital works, welfare, development of agriculture, transport, etc. has been implemented and is progressing steadily.

It is also pertinent to mention that the project aid scheme is playing a most important part in the initiation of a number of large projects which are providing a

considerable stimulus to the economy.

Projects already underway include schools, roads and bridges, housing

Message from the Minister of Finance, Mr Sydney Qaba.

schemes and their infrastructure, fisheries development, agricultural development and telecommunication network as outlined in my preface to the appropriation bill. In fact, funds to flow from these sources during the year now total in excess of R60 million.

On the revenue side, I cannot help being a typical minister of finance and I must say that I remain dissatisfied with the rate of payment and collection of taxes and levies due to the state.

I do not believe my previous appeal for assistance and co-operation in this regard went unheard but I feel this aspect needs even more concentrated effort and my depart-

ment will be taking more positive steps to improve the state revenue in the near future.

Overall I regard the economy as receiving a healthy degree of stimulation with satisfactory progress being made in most spheres. At this stage it is not possible to be specific but I do not look to any major changes in the budget for 1982/83 and the usual additional appropriation bill at the end of the year should be approximately R20 million which will in the main encompass the additional capital projects now approved under the project aid scheme.

Perhaps it is also appropriate to refer to my April statement concerning the dual role of the department as both educationist and policeman. By the very nature of things we cannot hope to make everyone happy all the time and I am happy to say with a few exceptions, the support I was looking for has been forthcoming and we are seeing more responsible control and better motivations for the uti-



The Minister of Finance, Mr Sydney Qaba

# Where the cash went

Where the money went:

Budget Notes (1982/83)	R million	%
Education.....	98,1	18,0
Finance.....	90,4	16,6
Works and Energy.....	74,3	13,6
Interior/Social Services.....	59,3	10,9
Health.....	59,1	10,8
Commerce and Industry.....	48,3	8,9
Agriculture and Forestry.....	45,6	8,4
Justice, Police, Prisons.....	25,8	4,7
Posts and Telecomm.....	14,1	2,6
Transport.....	10,4	1,9
Defence.....	7,9	1,4
Other notes.....	11,9	2,2
	<b>545,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Funding of Government Expenditure (1982/83)

	R mill	%
Starting Balance.....	49,8	9,1
Internal Revenue.....	128,9	(23,7)
General Tax.....	R55,5	10,2
GST.....	15,0	2,7
General Levy/Local Tax.....	5,7	1,0
Stock Tax.....	2,6	0,5
Other Taxes.....	4,3	0,8
Departmental and Other Receipts.....	45,8	8,4
Customs Share from RSA.....	98,0	18,1
Rand circulation.....	5,2	0,9
RSA Budgeting Aid. Capital Market Funds (incl. RSA Project Aid).....	201,0	36,9
	<b>62,1</b>	<b>11,4</b>
	<b>545,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>

lisation of funds.

It is interesting to note that the Exchequer and Audit Act is very clear on the duties, for example, of the auditor-general who is independently appointed to his post and carries a tremendous responsibility.

This responsibility can only be discharged by the exercise of absolute objectivity allied to the highest degree of integrity.

Our Exchequer and Audit Act had a great deal of meaning for the

man in the street because it has protection and ensures, through its administration by the auditor general, that the public monies are spent in the best interest of the country.

In conclusion I say, let progress in the direction of improved motivations and responsible handling of state funds continue, and the combination of careful planning and good financial control will provide the right foundations for steady growth and sound development.

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Paul Middleton 3972

# Multi-million rand debate on cash outflow

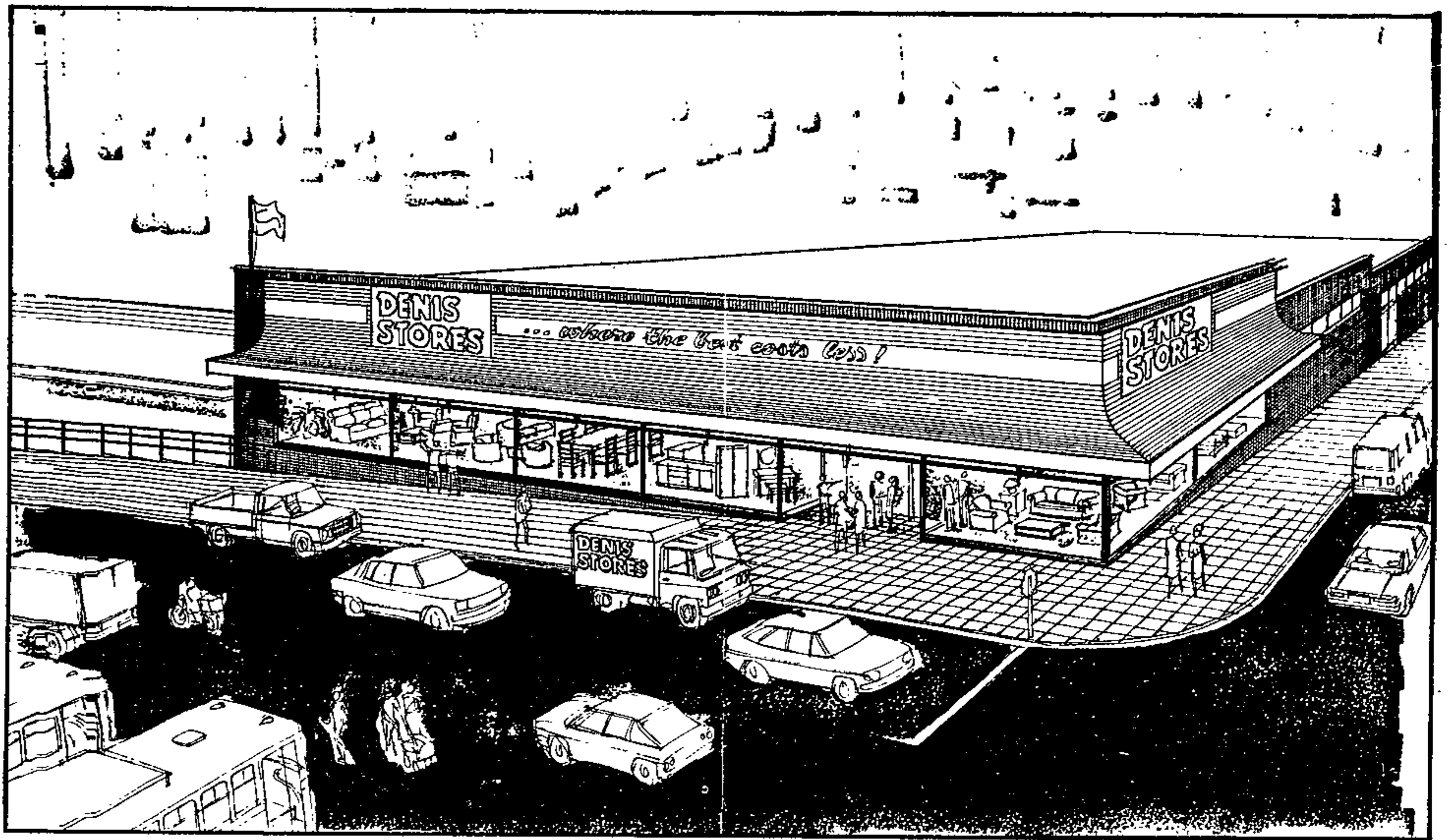
Purchases outside Transkei are said to be a heavy burden on the country's financial situation.

It is estimated that between R350 million and R500 million is being spent outside the country's borders.

There have been several calls in Parliament to stem the outflow.

On these two pages, the Minister of Commerce, Trade and Industry, Mr Ramsey Madikizela, the secretary of the Tkei Chamber of Commerce, Mr Archie Niconyeni, and University of Tkei economist, Professor Wolfgang Thomas, assess the situation.

Mr Madikizela invites all concerned to put their heads together on the subject; Mr Niconyeni highlights some of the problems Transkeian businessmen face while Prof Thomas calls for a closer look at the statistics and for more training for the country's businessmen.



An artist's impression of expansion of large new modern store in Idutywa. The Chairman of the furniture group, Mr Peter Mackenzie, said his company had great faith in the future of Transkei, proof of which was the company's investment of "several" million rands.

## Prof: the reasons are complex

The alleged "outflow" of R350 million of consumer spending out of Transkei calls for a closer look at some national statistics before the more emotive arguments can be assessed, according to economist, Professor Wolfgang Thomas.

Based on a 3 000 household sample survey of Transkei consumer spending in 1979, an average of 480 000 households of about six persons each in 1982 and average increase in the value of consumer spending of 15 per cent since 1979 the total value of consumer spending in 1982 should be about R850 million.

This includes spending of 'expatriates' and spending of Transkei residents with money transferred by migrants.

To this might be added another R200 million spending by businesses and the public sector on capital goods and other supplies required from outside Transkei. The gross spending on consumer goods, production inputs and capital goods should add up to about R1 150 million, an amount closely approximating the gross domestic expenditure of Transkei.

Prof. Thomas says:

Given the currently very narrow economic base of Transkei's economy it is only natural that probably about 70 per cent of this aggregate spending, i.e. about R800 million, directly or indirectly leaves Transkei as payment for imported goods, most of which originate in South Africa.

"This fact is in itself not problematic. After all even the Western Cape region of South Africa imports the overwhelming share of its demands for consumer and capital goods from the Witwatersrand or other parts of SA.

"Presumably the department does not have these gross imports in mind but rather the share of imports which do not pass through the local retail channels. Further analysis of the R1 150 million gross spending suggests that at least R900 million is spent directly outside Transkei. The reasons for this trend are complex but few can be mentioned here:

"Most of the capital goods and construction materials are directly imported by industrialists, builders, and government departments. There would thus be little reason to introduce another intermediate link into the supply chain since it might push up prices.

"The proximity of border towns like East London, King William's Town, Komga, Queenstown, Elliot, Maclear, Matatiele, Kokstad, Ixopo, Harding and Port Edward — all of which have a fairly well developed commercial infrastructure and long-standing trading contacts with the adjoining Transkei districts — make it natural for Transkeians to continue these trading contacts. The absence of customs and other 'import barriers' and the lack of any major trading centres inside these bordering districts of Transkei only strengthen these contacts.

Compared to shopping facilities in Transkei

urban areas — even the larger towns like Umtata and Butterworth — the range of consumer goods and services offered in the relatively close by centres of East London, Queenstown and Kokstad is far superior and Transkeians prefer such markets.

Closely related to this fact is the general preference of Southern African shoppers — including Transkeians who have been exposed to urban living — for the large national chain supermarkets and department stores. While they are out of reach for low income rural dwellers, they attract most of the consumers looking for the more expensive goods.

"The current system of migrant labour, where returning migrants purchase many of their household requirements outside Transkei, and the impact of the bakkie revolution (wherein almost in every larger village one finds one or two owners of a bakkie, so that trips to the nearest border centre are possible and, with the pooling of fuel costs, even manageable) also contribute to this leakage".

Prof. Thomas poses the question as to what extent Transkeian businessmen were responsible for the direct outflow i.e. the bypassing of local wholesale and retail sector, which on the basis of a 30 per cent retail margin, amounted to an annual loss of about R150 million in commercial sector earnings or the equivalent of about 50 000 jobs in that sector.

"The above factors suggest that the reasons are complex and that most of them could not be effectively countered by the local business community, given its present structure. Undoubtedly high prices, poor service, lack of forward planning, a very low rate of profit reinvestment and related weaknesses of local businessmen play a role in this vicious circle, but even those causes have

deeper underlying reasons and cannot be overcome easily."

Prof. Thomas said successful commercial development demanded capital, training, market access, managerial apprenticeship and effective competition.

"It is doubtful whether these pre-requisites can be met on a large enough scale to satisfy local buyers unless the whole Transkei scene is 'opened' — not indiscriminately but with some vision and political courage.

"Training institutions like the University of

Transkei can help supply some of the commercial skills: TDC has tried to help with capital and through the Tembalethu wholesale chain with access to supplies.

"Yet none of these can have a sufficiently broad-based and effective impact on the local business scene that the deeply ingrained pattern of consumer behaviour can be changed.

Prof. Thomas said the Transkei Chamber of Commerce should not be criticised as they behaved perfectly rationally as an interest group of local well protected smaller scale businessmen.

## R36m for businessmen

Loans totalling R36 million have been made available to aspiring businessmen and entrepreneurs in Transkei in five years according to Transkei Development Corporation loans division manager, Mr Merlyn Johnston.

He said 50 per cent of the money had been repaid and that reflected the success of most businessmen.

Aftercare service to loanees and the control of credit facilities for all TDC projects were his dept's concern.

"We are involved in securing loans for Transkeian businessmen involved in taking over large business concerns and industries originally bought from former owners by the South Africa Trust Fund and, until recently, managed by the TDC," he said.

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# Let's fight it

My department has hinted at various times at its concern about the outflow of purchasing power into bordering South African towns.

The Transkei Chamber of Commerce has tried to defend the situation or give its side of the story. The department is, however, not in a position to entertain any crossing of words between it and the chamber. It would not like to view the chamber as the proponent of this commercial trend.

The commercial sector is viewed nationally as providing a fair distributive service, as a large employer of Transkeian labour and as a major generator of income and investment.

It is clear that any reasonable outflow of consumer purchasing power frustrates the achievement of these objectives. We can see a very strong and deep-rooted sense of dependence emerging in the commercial sector with catastrophic results.

No minister of state can watch with amusement the deterioration of the quality of services in his country. In fact no responsible minister of commerce, industry and tourism would idle while goods worth more than R400 million are purchased outside the borders.

This is a reflection of

the extent of consumer dissatisfaction. We as the government have to ensure that distributive services match with the expectations of the consumers.

Our criticism and our demands must be interpreted in the light of our responsibilities and the role we have for the commercial sector. To say we have no balance of

payments problems is to beg the question of development and to administer a dependency injection to the economy.

I invite all those concerned with commercial development to put their heads together and fight to the last the emerging erosion of the domestic consumer purchasing power.

The years ahead will be a test on whether they assign any weight to this invitation.

The next generation will judge us either as the initiators and perpetrators of dependence or the strong nationalists who sought to build a somewhat self sufficient economy.

Breakdown of the outflow of cash:

Summary of import components:

	Rands
Agriculture	40 315 000
Mining and quarry	1 440 000
Manufacturing	63 520 000
Electricity supply	3 496 000
Construction	18 524 000
Commerce	2 375 000
Petroleum products	54 112 000
Transport	9 093 000
Financial and other services	960 000
Current expenditure of public sector	33 025 000
Household spending	322 253 000
Total	549 113 000



The Minister of Commerce, Trade and Industry, Mr Ramsay Madikizulu.

Transkei is facing a massive battle to stop the outflow of R350 million a year through purchases across its borders. The Department of Commerce, Industry and Tourism puts the figure even higher.

The Transkei Chamber of Commerce is mindful of the heavy outflow. In an interview, the chamber's general secretary, Mr Archie Nkonyeni said:

"While the chamber is prepared to take its fair share of the blame for the current situation, we consider it crucial that the responsibility for people going to buy from outside should not be placed solely on the shoulders of the business community.

"Few black people in Southern Africa have graduated out of the feeling that only white-owned or controlled business can render a satisfactory service. Such people will not wait to compare the kind of service available in Transkei with that elsewhere before driving to East London or Kokstad or Durban to purchase what they could have obtained inside the country at a more beneficial price.

"Few consumers include in their understanding of costs any direct expense incurred which is not involved in the payment over the counter. The great majority of consumers who commute between Transkei and the big cities of SA do not include in their price comparison the cost of movement from Transkei to

# Nkonyeni: we are mindful

the outside areas and back. Business people cannot afford to exclude such cost factors.

Transkei business houses buy supplies from outside, largely because industrialisation in Transkei is still in its infancy. Because these goods must be transported, the price must be higher at the retail outlets than at their source.

But Mr Nkonyeni said: "Some of the trips which result in this outflow of cash are not because of better prices more than that people who are on a semi-holiday decide to use it as a shopping occasion."

Mr Nkonyeni says because of these reasons, the chamber considers it a multi-disciplinary responsibility to help in arresting the outflow of cash.

He suggested the following course of action:

- The agricultural potential of this country must be exploited to the ultimate.
- More industrialisation so that manufacturing points are closer to the market. Then, Transkeians will enjoy prices not inflated by haulage costs.
- Training shop assistants to a better approach and higher productivity and efficiency.

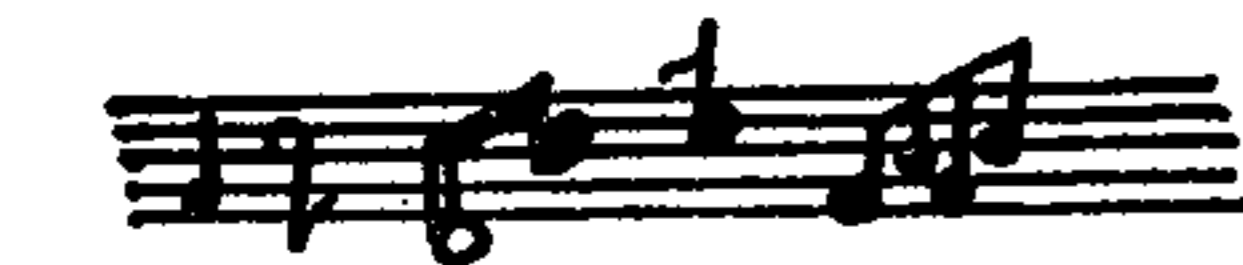


MR NKONYENI ... we'll do our part.

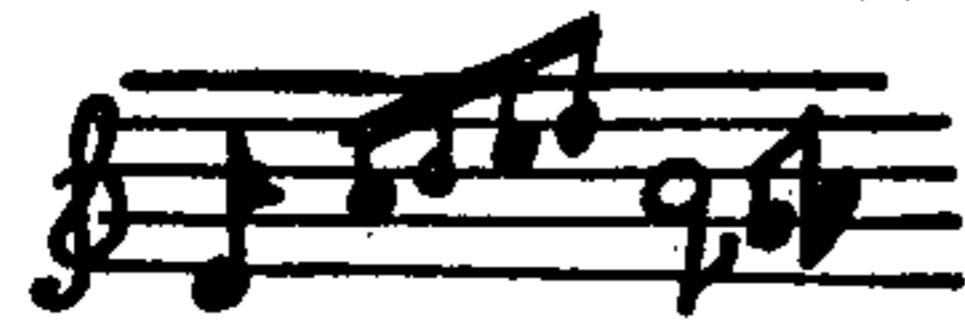
● The "absentee shop-owner" should be recognised as the national liability he is. His inability to monitor the service in his shop results in standards of service which tend to lower the image of business houses as a whole.

Mr Nkonyeni suggests that the chamber should launch a "Buy Transkei" campaign in which churches and schools being their influence to bear.

He said that businesses should be brought under the disciplinary eye or organised bodies. As in the case in other parts of the world, one way of achieving this would be compulsory membership of chambers of industry and commerce.



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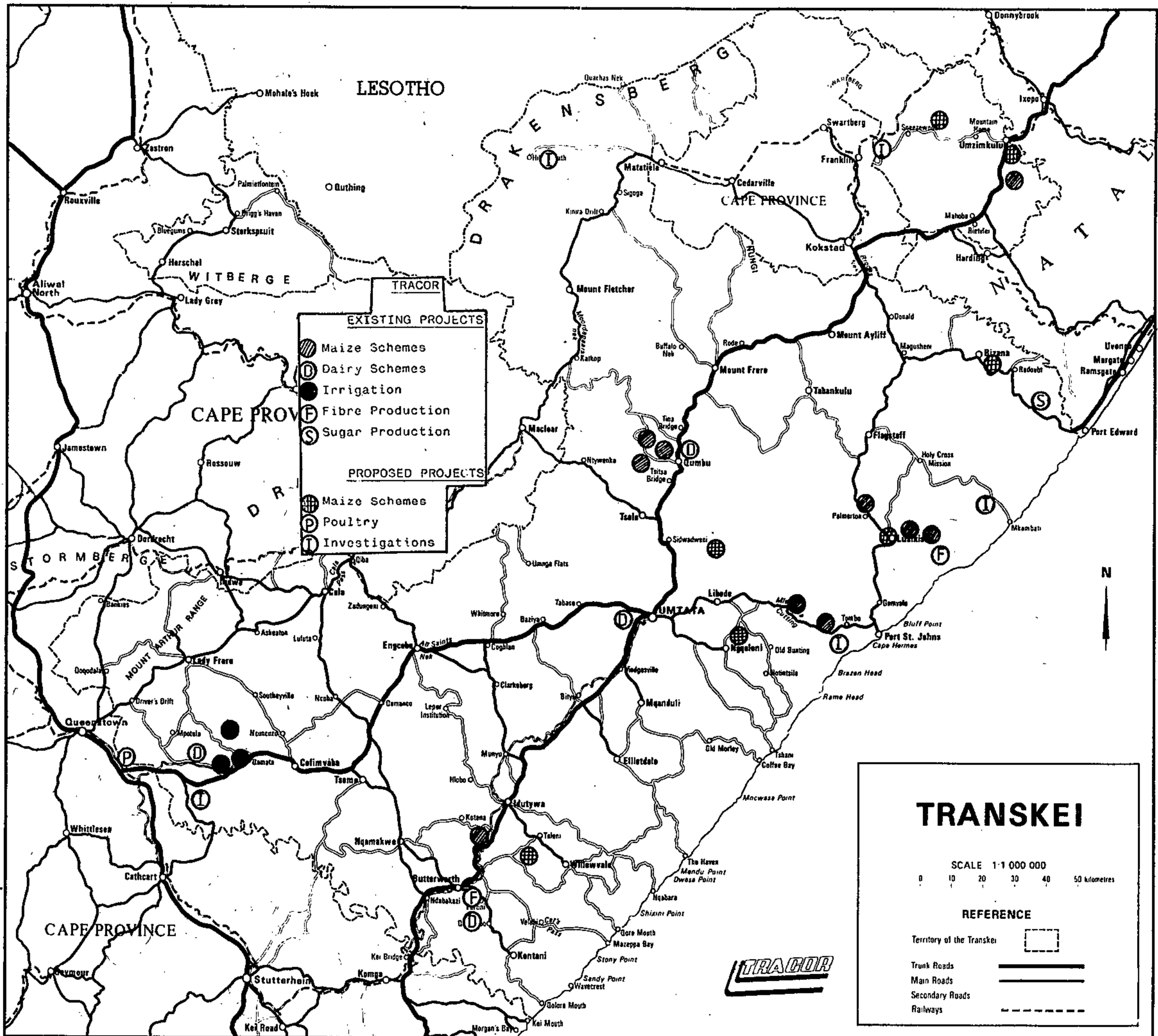
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# Transkei's freedom will ripple across South Africa

Transkei completes the sixth year of her independence. In 1981 she took stock of her achievements and shortfalls of the first five years. She emerged with resolve to survive unimpaired, her sovereignty unassailable.

Similarly, the pattern of the domestic and external order of things has taken shape and become more discernible. Her conviction on the correctness of the basic principles of her independence have been reaffirmed and consolidated.

Lessons have been drawn from past mistakes, our ideas formulated and developed from the cauldron of experience and inhospitable criticism at home and abroad.

We now face the second leg of our first

**The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Mtutuzeli Lujabe, assesses Transkei's contribution to the politico-socio-economic developments in southern Africa since independence. He says the moment of truth has arrived for this part of the continent.**

decade of independence with no obligation to justify our existence as a sovereign state — that is an accomplished fact for all to see.

On the other hand we have a duty to Southern Africa, to the continent and the world as a whole, to play our modest part in the structuring of a better society in this region. We believe the emergence of an independent Transkei is one of the most significant political developments of the decade in Southern Africa that call for a review of political theories and strategies of social change of the past and demand the reformulation and determination of appropriate philosophies and tactics in the context of our time.

Transkei independence, and indeed the entire political dispensation in Southern Africa in which has emerged a

conglomeration of states, has created a socio-ecopolitical basis for new political alignments in the quest for political options in Southern Africa.

Incorrect conclusions will be drawn by political analysts who ignore the momentous political arrangements involving millions of people for the simple reason that they are not in accord with their pet theories on political change.

The political structures of self-determination wielded by Transkei have set the stage for the dismantling of the racial socio-political order formerly established by the white South African government.

The ripples of social, economic and political freedom cannot be restricted to the physical boundaries of Transkei but must echo in the metropolitan centres of South Africa with which we are bound by social and economic ties.

In asserting as equals the rights and status of

Transkeian workers on the negotiating table with SA, we have extolled the immutable principle of freedom of association, the right to work under internationally acceptable conditions of employment, and consequently any achievements to be gained from this exercise will accrue to the entire black labour force in SA.

The critics of our independence have to accept the irrefutable truth that the demise of the Herrenvolk myth is not exclusively attributable to a select group of political activists, but the result of a total inter-play of dynamic forces in which prominently features the Transkei independence experience.

It is our view that any departure by white SA from orthodox apartheid must be encouraged as a step in the right direction. It poses challenges to positive architects of a better SA to formulate options from existing socio-political conditions, review or discard stereotype attitudes and political stances, since lost relevance in a

changing society.

The historical process has placed the so-called homeland leaders at the head of a movement of millions of black South Africans. Their obligations to satisfy the aspirations of their people compel them to measure up to their expectations and therefore play a bigger role than that originally intended for them by the authors of separate development.

Political leaders outside and inside SA ignore this phenomenon at their political peril.

The time has come for the homeland leaders and all those genuinely concerned with the future of the black man to acknowledge their common objectives and align themselves in a common strategy to realise the common goals. While constructive debate is healthy and instructive, malicious mud-slinging is hardly the formula for the resolution of our political impasse.

We are watching with interest the constitutional proposals in SA. Whatever constraints impede the South African Government prog-

ress to meaningful power-sharing, Pretoria must realise no lasting peace and stability will be realised without effective participation of the black majority in the fashioning of new political dispensation for SA.

Transkei as well as the rest of black SA, be they urban or rural, have a decisive role in the decision-making process whose result the blacks will be expected to honour and defend. There can be no political solution acceptable to Transkei which is still based on minority racial domination and protection of sectarian privileges.

It is already becoming crystal clear these are the facts which impinge on every serious thinking analyst who is seeking an honest commitment. As well as the decade for the humanism of the common man which carter introduced.

Transkei, with her four million people, stands girded for the onerous task. No country is too small to be heard, nor are there superpowers too powerful to listen. There will be the diehard recalcitrants who pursue divisive camp-building instead of African cohesive humaneness.

Wherever we stand today, this decade calls upon Africa to shake her mane and demand peaceful development and political stability.



Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Mtutuzeli Lujabe.

## RURAL TRADERS SHOULD GIVE A WIDER SERVICE

Rural traders will have to resume their multi-functional purpose if they are to regain their place in the country's rural economy.

That's the view of Mr Peter Wakelin who is using Transkei as a case study in research for his PHD in economics.

Mr Wakelin, who has carried out research in the northern areas says 65 per cent of the commercial activity in Transkei is carried out in the rural areas and the mono-functional aspect of today's traders has created a serious vacuum which is detrimental to the rural areas where more than 90 per cent of the

population live.

"The era of the trading store acting as a functional centre is no longer because of a number of factors. Previously the trader was used as a clearing house for surplus goods from the peasant farmers. Traders had things such as post office agencies and developed generally into communications centres.

"But that is no longer so and nothing has moved in to fill the vacuum created since independence."

Of ten stores investigated in the northern areas, all had licences to act as post office agen-

cies, but only one is functional.

"The reason for this may be that there is a low profit margin in the operation. This has always been so but the old trader may have seen a value in running it because it attracted customers."

The decline in the trading store function is ascribed, among other things, to lack of skills, education and training.

Research shows that of the 2 500 traders in the country's rural areas, 45 per cent did not have five years or more experience in the retail trade, 34 per cent passed std 5 or less, 30 per cent passed between std 5 and std 9 and the rest passed std 10.

Mr Wakelin says there should have been an intermediary period of training before the stores were taken over and suggests that the multi-functional purpose of the stores of former years be looked at and copied to eradicate the downturn in the effectiveness of the trading store as a vibrant and integral part of the rural community.

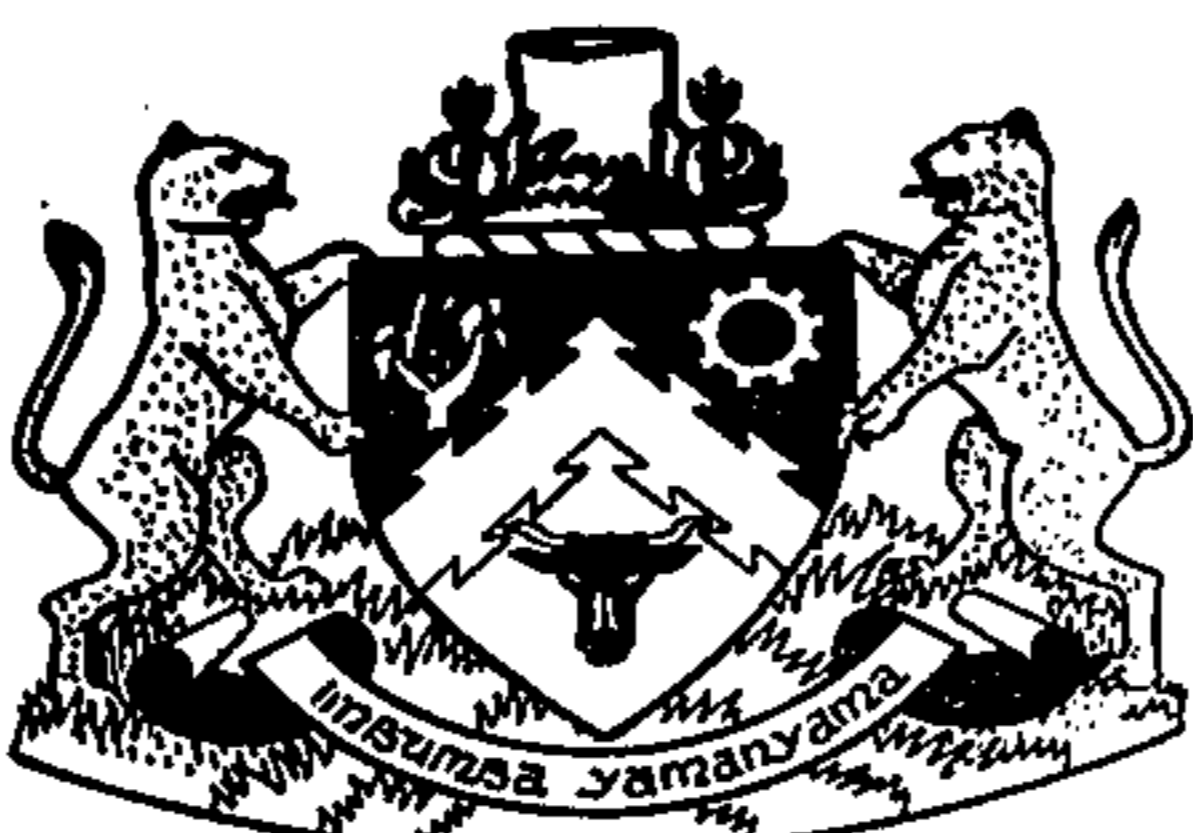
The facilities are still there for the trading



Forestry plays a role in Transkei exports. This is Mhlahlane Plantation near Tsomo.

store to take its rightful place in rural communities. "I don't know if it can be done for sure but if it is harnessed, 65 per cent of the country's commercial activity will get a shot in the arm and be of benefit to the rural population," Mr Wakelin said.

And that is an important point in rural commerce: It must benefit not only the trader, but the community at large."



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# An interview with Dr Charles Bikitsha

**Question:** Several months ago in your policy speech you declared: Give me the tools and I'll finish the job. What has happened in your department since then?

**Dr Bikitsha:** There are no tools. It is as simple as that. We asked for development funds from South Africa. Transkei development programmes have been in Pretoria three years now. They have looked at them, identified them and approved, but the money has not arrived so we can do nothing.

**Question:** You wanted your department to be judged against the background of what you inherited from SA at independence, correct?

**Dr Bikitsha:** That is correct. The 17 hospitals we took before independence were all very run down. We accepted them with the promise that all we found wrong on inspections with their experts would be put right. We needed an out-patient department here, a children's ward here, staff housing, new laundry equipment, steam boilers, sewerage, reliable water supplies.

You name it, we needed it, but nothing has been started except in Lusikisiki where we

are building three wards which should have been built before independence. We feel we are worse off than before independence. People's expectations have been raised but nothing has happened.

**Question:** You inherited a poor infrastructure for health and it has not improved since independence?

**Dr Bikitsha:** We have spent a lot of money just propping up a tottering system. It is always difficult to improve an existing structure. It is easier to take virgin land and build from scratch. Alterations and improvements are expensive and you never really get what you had in mind.

**Question:** In the past you sounded bitter too, that you do not have access to the international world for aid because of non-recognition. Can you say something on that?

**Dr Bikitsha:** I am not enamoured with the idea of aid — aid benefits the giver, not the receiver. It always has strings attached. Access to funds is different. I like to draw a line of distinction. Aid, one may not with good grace criticise, but access to de-

velopment funds for development planned by ourselves is what we want.

We know what we want, but that's not necessarily what other people want to give us. We can co-operate in putting a package together and allow them to approve, this I accept.

**Question:** In other words you do not want hand-outs?

**Dr Bikitsha:** Exactly. In the past, agencies for aid have delivered wonderful hospitals but inappropriate to the needs of the people. Developing countries have received hospitals better than anything in central London. But special air-flow theatres can't help malnutrition and epidemics of typhoid, typhus, cholera, diarrhoea and TB.

What the Third World wants are latrines, clean, safe water, homes, telephones, reliable vehicles to transport people to hospital or to get medicine to the people. We, the Third World countries of Africa, through no fault of our own have been made to imitate the Western concept of medical services.

**Question:** The same cry for appropriate technology in industry is now



Minister outlines problems of caring for the nation's health

the cry of medicine in the Third World?

**Dr Bikitsha:** Exactly. The amazing thing about medicine is that it is a money spinner. The only thing that beats it is the armaments industry. If you want to make money, even from poor people, sell them medicine.

**Question:** On appropriate medicine, you seem to have seen some merit in traditional medicine. You appeared to favour a combination of Western medicine and traditional medicine. Can you say something on that?

**Dr Bikitsha:** Traditional practitioners are there and always will be. Nothing the government nor I can do is going to stop a man from self-medication or going to whom he believes can help him. If we as the government or as a nation set out to discredit the very people who are responsible for our being here now, it would be wrong. Traditional practitioners have carried us through the ages. They were the only people we turned to. How can we suddenly discard them? It would be unwise to suppress them. We want to see their activities count. People must have the free

choice to go to a medicine man and the choice to go to a Westernised doctor. We should admit that there are areas where traditional medicine practices better ours.

**Question:** Do you see this mix as an answer for developing countries?

**Dr Bikitsha:** Absolutely. Firstly we cannot afford totally Westernised medicine — it is too expensive. The National Health Service in Britain costs £8 000 million for one year to care for 70 million people which equals R2 350 per person a year — a lot of money by any standard — 5.7 per cent of the British GNP. Few Third World countries spend more than three per cent of their GNP on health.

**Question:** You have a budget of about R58 million?

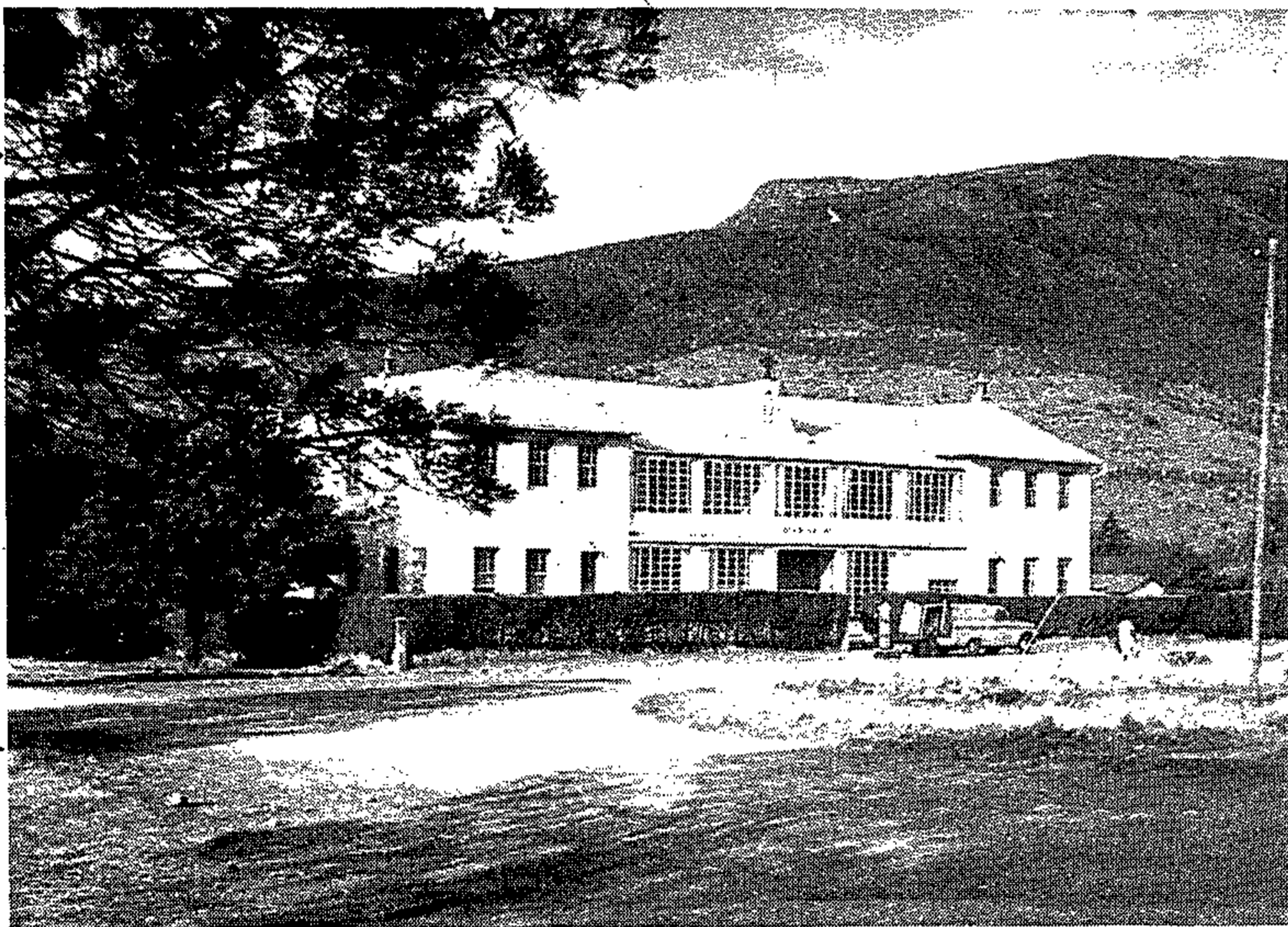
**Dr Bikitsha:** I would not like to quote figures because I am not sure but it is on par with the rest. I am looking at how much of that budget we are spending in tertiary as against public health medicine in rural areas where 95 per cent of our people live. Our hospitals are in the towns and not accessible to most of the population. Our

problem is to distribute the resources we have. And there is the old trouble of doctors not wanting to work in small country places. They want to go where the money and positions are. Even in Britain they have to be induced to work in unattractive places like Wales or the outer isles of Scotland.

**Question:** Despite your problems one does not hear of major medical shortcomings in the country. During the cholera epidemic a victim was claimed in Umtata yet the disease was contained. How did your department keep things controlled?

**Dr Bikitsha:** Several ways. First we disregarded previous hospital set-up and covered the entire country with little clinics. We have one for every 10 000 people and are well on the way to providing health services to everyone at a cost they can afford. This means decentralising our hospitals, placing our nurses in the clinics and getting our doctors responsible for areas. A 1 500 bed hospital is planned for Umtata, but this should be decentral-

Contd next page



A hospital in Cala.

## The staff situation

The total staff establishment of the Department of Health at the beginning of the year was as follows:

Permanent Transkeian incumbents.....	5 374
Transkeians out of adjustment.....	107
Seconded officials from SA.....	10
Temporary employees.....	1 654
Employees on contract.....	80
Vacancies.....	1 172
Subtotal.....	8 397
Additional units.....	1 209
Labourers.....	1 663
Part-time employees.....	43
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>11 312</b>

Of this there is a total of 94 972 nurses comprising 1 799 registered nurses, 1 129 enrolled staff nurses, 1 060 enrolled nursing assistants, 610 student nurses, 171 student midwives and 213 pupil staff nurses.

Nurses have also studied further since the University of South Africa introduced its BA (Cnr) degree in 1976. Four registered nurses passed the degree in 1978 and one passed the honours degree. Four passed in 1979 with nine registering in 1980 and two passing the honours degree.

More than 50 are registered now and continuing their studies.



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ised and ten beds put here and 20 there so that people have centres near their homes.

**Question:** Are you winning with decentralisation?

**Dr Bikitsha:** We are. We said that instead of building big hospitals we'll build clinics and put a few beds in each. This has required much personnel. The clinic nurses have been pillars of strength and it saddens me to see that we do not recognise that this girl takes all the responsibility of the health of a community without the back-up of a doctor. We are paying her the same as the one who routinely takes temperatures, reports to the doctor and does not have to think. But the nurse in the clinic in the bush is on her own and has to make decisions. We ought to hold her in higher esteem. In the cholera outbreak they did a wonderful job of halting it at our gates.

**Question:** What is your staff position like?

**Dr Bikitsha:** Medical education is not producing enough doctors, certainly not black ones. We need to produce 250 black doctors a year for the next 50 years.

**Question:** If you have the doctors how will you get them to the rural areas considering doctors' preference for urban hospitals?

**Dr Bikitsha:** Simple. We already have a scattering of rural hospitals. The superintendent of each of these becomes the health officer for that district and his staff at the hospital and the



**Dr Charles Bikitsha**

nurses at the clinics with our low doctor to patient ratio.

**Question:** What is the radio here?

**Dr Bikitsha:** One for every 30 000, maybe more.

**Question:** How do you see the future of medical services in Transkei?

**Dr Bikitsha:** Quite bright — that's if we are allowed to do what we want to do the way we want to do it. Not spending a lot of money on sophisticated equipment, but providing health education, nutrition. Not renovating hospitals but using the money on health programmes.

**Question:** To do what you want to do, what budget do you require?

**Dr Bikitsha:** The amount I get would be adequate providing I do

# Dr, Minister ... sorry Chief

UMTATA — Chief, doctor or minister?

What do you call a man who is all three?

"Call me chief. The novelty has not worn off yet," says Transkei's Minister of Health who graduated overseas as a medical doctor where he stayed for three decades before returning to his home in Gcalekaland to be finally installed as chief of the Amazizi a few weeks ago.

Dr Charles Bikitsha is proud of his chieftainship and says he wants to do all he can for his people from who he has been separated a long time.

Dr Bikitsha explained his inheritance, his view of chieftainship and how he saw the role of the institution of chieftainship in Transkei.

"The fingoos came here as refugees from the Chaka wars in Zululand and arrived here about the same time the British settlers in 1820. Gcalekaland was under King Hintsa and our people were asked who their chiefs were. My great-grandfather was pointed out."

Dr Bikitsha describes his acceptance of chieftainship:

"It was not a very acceptable thing when I was a young man at Fort Hare. I was there with his Excellency the State President and people like

Gatsha Buthelezi. All of us then were imbued with the idea that the solution to our problems was to become westernised. Tradition was seen to be holding us back. It was a great mistake and chieftainship tended to lapse. There was political agitation and politics seemed to exist outside the chieftainship system. In fact it was felt by a lot of our young people, people like Govan Mbeki who was a great friend of mine when we attended healtown together. The influence of chieftainship waned and the national party came to power.

"The story of our further deprivation is well known. It was a colonial destruction of the chiefs."

But Dr Bikitsha feels the wheel has gone a full circle and people have come to realise the role of traditional leaders.

"Look at the late King Sobhuza. He was not a highly educated man. There are professors in Swaziland, but he led that nation for decades and kept them together. And he led wisely. "You must also remember that most of our people are rural people and you are never going to urbanise them. They respect the institution of chieftainship, which I feel, can play a great role in Transkei."

not have to deal with South Africa's unfulfilled pledges myself. I could manage on my budget if I did not have to buy ambulances which we should have had, and install telephones which should have been there. I have to use my budget to do jobs which do not fall into my province.

**Question:** Will you get some of the funds used back from SA?

**Dr Bikitsha:** Perhaps next year.

**Question:** You say the future looks good and you talk about possible money from SA but there is talk of an economic downturn there. Is this a contradiction?

**Dr Bikitsha:** I have lived 65 years and have never seen a time when governments say they have money. When I wanted to go to Healtown in the early 30s there was the great depression. If my father had waited until the depression was over, I

**Question:** Should this not come from other departments?

**Dr Bikitsha:** No. I am not saying it should come from my colleagues' budgets. It should be under the South African budget. I have used some of my budget propping up a bad inheritance so my

would never have gone to school. The crux of the matter is knowing how to manage on what you've got and making optimum use of it. I know how to spend my little budget well and profitably, but I've had to divert some of it to jobs they should have done. Because we did not have clean water everywhere we still have typhoid. We have to treat starving and malnourished children. That should not happen and I know how to prevent it if I had not had this problem with funds which should have been here before independence.

**Question:** What is the answer to the county's health problems?

**Dr Bikitsha:** Nutrition, sanitation, immunisation and housing. And talking of sanitation, we are beginning to create

ills of industrialisation. I come from Butterworth where those factories are pouring effluent into farm water. Animals cannot drink the water downstream. That water was once used for irrigation but now those lands are barren. The poison has not been identified, but the water is dangerous and the smell unbearable.

**Question:** Will your department have a say in future in matters pertaining to industry and the ecology?

**Dr Bikitsha:** We are working on that.

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# Magwa: a good blend

MAGWA — One of the jewels of Transkei's industrial endeavours — may well be the acronym for meaningful aggressive growth with agriculture.

A 30-minute helicopter flight from the K. D. Matanzima airport into the heart of Pondoland and you see it from 6 000 m in the air — a well manicured escarpment of lucious green tea bushes stand as poignant testimony to a successful industrial endeavour whose benefits have spilled over into the area and raised standards of living.

It also stands as a stark tribute amid the rolling green hills furrowed and unworked except by nature, to the men who conceived the R7 million a year industry — among them the country's first state president, Botha Sigcau.

Why has Transkei's tea estates triumphed in spreading economic benefits to the people of the land while other industry has been criticised for its lack of economic spin off to the people?

Perhaps the success is

locked in three simple words — the integrated approach.

It has the right blend for an industry relevant to a developing country:

- A mix of private enterprise, technology and skills combined with corporation resources. Magwa Tea Corporation which is government funded owns 51 per cent of the shares while an agricultural management and consultancy firm, Lugg Harrison and Associates, own 49 per cent.

- It is labour intensive — 3 500 people employed rising to 5 500 during reaping with a wage bill of between R3,5 million to R4 million. Note here that while it costs industry about R20 000 to create a job, it costs only about R5 00 to create one in the four estates under development: Magwa, Mkhosi, Mazizi in the Lusikisiki area and Majola in the Port St John's area.

- Extensive agricultural usage of land, exploiting potential of the land: 56 000 pockets of potatoes were harvested and a crop of 20 000 bags of maize is being reaped.

Besides its impressive track record, it is its future viability within world context that the country's tea industry is promising provided it is afforded governmental protection.

Although Transkeian tea — together with South African and Venda only rank as 7th or 8th among world producers, this production only constitutes 10 per cent supplied to the world's biggest importer, Britain.

But tea consumption is showing an annual increase of five per cent despite the intermittent fall which is now showing signs of recovery.

Although Transkeian tea is in its infancy — in terms of production life a tea bush (60 to 80 years) only 12 to 15 per cent of the established tea estates in Transkei are considered fully productive or fully mature — production compares favourably with the major producing areas of the world such as India, Sri Lanka and Kenya.

The nearly 18 000 ha of established garden where investment capital amounts to nearly R15 million, has had the disadvantage of higher development costs than other countries.

During the 1981/82 financial year, 1 900 tons of tea was produced and prospects for the future look good with a possible 2 100 ha in further development.

Perhaps the value of the tea operation can be summed up in commerce minister Ramsey Madikezela's words: Its value must be viewed in a dual context of improving the quality of life of the people and sparing them the indignities of being migrant workers.



Harvest time at Magwa. A picker loads her basket of the money-spinning tea leaves.

## A R4 million spin-off

A 40-minute bus tour through the tea gardens at Magwa Estates emits an aroma of success, and not tea.

The success story is mirrored on the happy faces of colourful pickers and others benefitting from the R7 million industry which boasts the largest amount of the money accrued goes into pay: Between R3,5 million and R4 million.

This is said to compare favourably with other tea estates in the world while the spin-off effect to the area is quite evident.

The basis of this success story lies in the development of the smallholder tea project which interlocks the peasant farmer into the burgeoning industry which produces 20 tons of tea a day, using 20 tons of coal a day.

The Ntlavukazi smallholder scheme provides the peasant farmer with an acre of land which has been worked mechanically by the corporation. The farmer pays a R10 a year occupancy fee. The smallholder is then provided with seed and fertiliser and his job is to look after the acre.

What he reaps he can sell back to the corporation, providing him a market, or he can consume it.

It has been worked out the land will yield 100 bags a hectare and after the farmer has paid back on his loan and other costs, he will be able to keep 15 bags if he ploughed 4 of the hectare. The hectare will yield 1 500 pockets of potatoes and it has been established he will be able to produce 300 bags. He will be able to retain 100 of the bags.

There are still 500 plots available for an

equal number of farmers.

The project enables the participant to enjoy the benefits of independent farming and at the same time earn reasonable profits.

Magwa is also committed to community development. An amount of R3 million has been spent on housing and other welfare projects — a shop, recreation hall, a clinic.

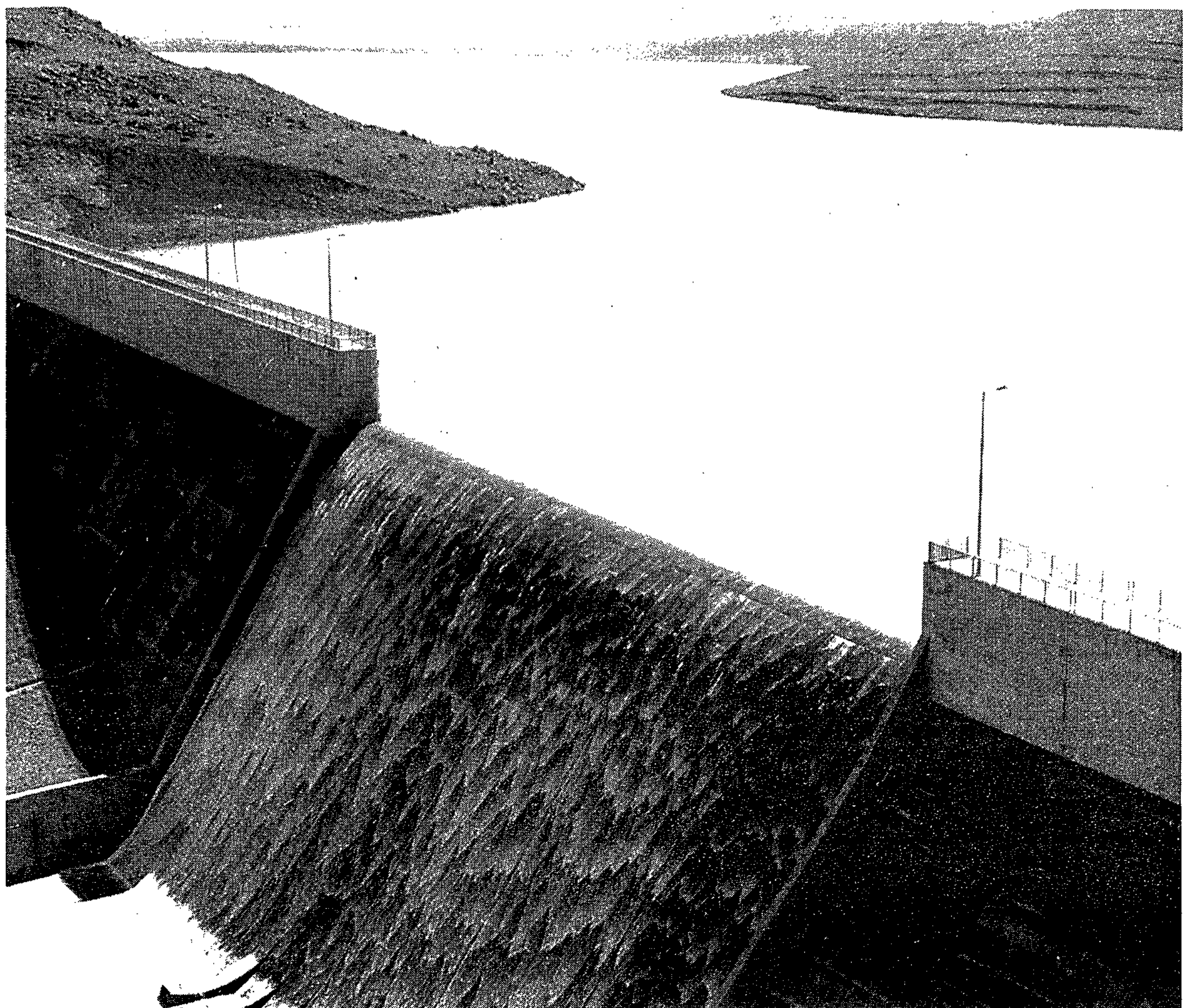
The community development board is known as Chumani and has provided water to provide a purified reticulation scheme.

## Ncora Dam

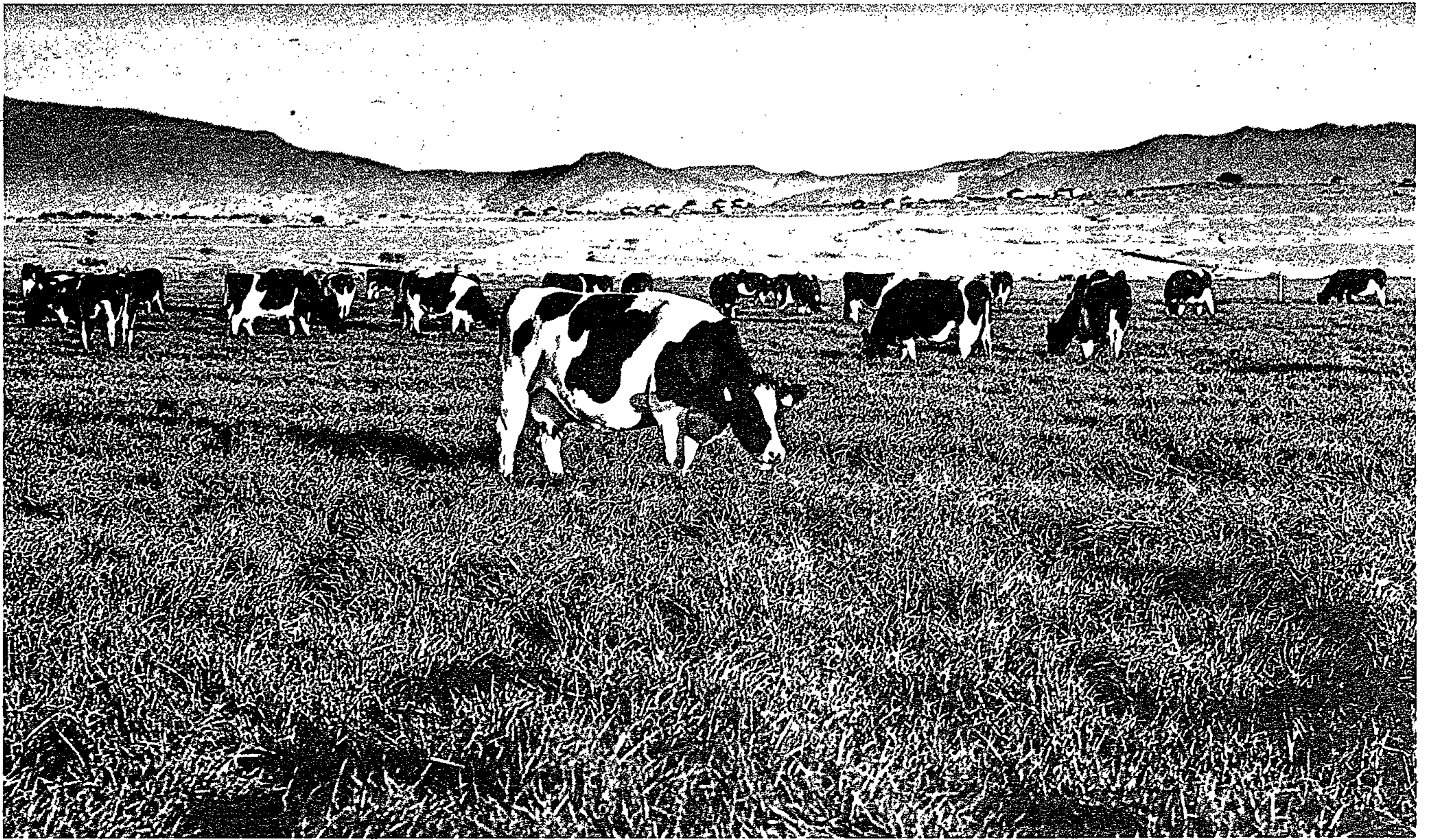
The Ncora Irrigation Scheme is the biggest project for black farmers in southern Africa. It puts 6 000 ha under sprinkler irrigation.

Ncora is not only physically big but it packs a mighty punch in terms of agricultural, economic and social and training input. It is a giant but it is a very young giant:

The dairy herd already gives nearly 9 000 litres milk a day produced by 600 lactating cows in a 1 000 head herd, which is due to be expanded to 4 000 animals, when it will be one of the biggest dairy herds in southern Africa.



# Our land can feed the nation with new schemes under way



The depth of the potential of our land has been demonstrated by the Ncora irrigation scheme.

That the nation can feed itself is born out by the statistics at Ncora: Although only half the irrigable land has been developed (+2 500 ha), Ncora is already supplying Umtata, Butterworth and rural areas in southern parts with significant quantities of milk, cabbages and

maize.

We have had problems with the yields of the staple food of our rural population and because of this, the government announced the maize belt.

The constraints of our subsistence farmers were poor seedbed preparation due to lack of draught power and inadequate application of fertiliser because of lack of funds.

This resulted in low crop yields with attendant problems of malnutrition and associated health problems to the most important asset to the nation: its people.

It is for these reasons our department has made great strides.

Five hundred tractors have been added to the 500-strong fleet in the maize belt. This has resulted in the 35 000 ha ploughed by departmental tractors last year shooting up to 60 000 this year — the highest in the country's history.

Another five hundred tractors have been ordered and are expected to arrive at the end of the year.

Grain sorghum production schemes have been started in areas where rainfall is in-

adequate for maize such as the western regions. The first project of 200

By Mr P. M. Mbokodi

ha was started in the Cofimvaba district and new projects will be started in other areas.

Plans are also underway to buy additional agricultural machinery with money accrued from levies in the nine regional authority areas. Subsistence farmers now have credit facilities authorised by our minister and it is envisaged that tribal land will now be grouped in blocks of 2 000 ha or more. These areas will then be provided with equipment and know how.

Steps have also been

taken for the produce to be channelled to the markets in an orderly fashion. Investigations into the possibility of erecting suitably sized grain silos in selected strategic areas are underway to facilitate handling and storage. It is intended to establish a good internal distribution system.

Service centres equipped with workshop facilities for repair and maintenance of machinery, sheds for proper storage of equipment and depots for inputs such as fertilisers and seeds are also planned. These centres will act as communication and training centres.

The department has bought pumps and engines to exploit the abundant water supplies. The engines will

be installed along rivers and small irrigation schemes of 42 ha each have already started operating. Surveys to determine suitable land for irrigation along major rivers have been completed and we are busy planning projects along the rivers.

The division of soil conservation and rehabilitation is proceeding to get people settled in residential areas and to open up prime agricultu-

ral ground for production. The districts of En-gcobo, Umtata and Mqndadulu received special attention this year.

Livestock development is proceeding and we are working to improve the number of cattle units offered at the stock sales.

The Mjanyana breeding station has started selling pure Africander and Simmentaler bulls. A total of 24 have been sold to farmers.

## Masizakhe the key

Tanzania has its Ujamaa, Israel its Moshav.

Transkei's twin approach to community development and increased food production is embodied in the Transkei Agricultural Corporation's concept of Masizakhe — which literally means "let us develop ourselves."

It is the corporation's approach to integrated rural development and represents an association of people assisted to develop their potential through training, provision of finance and local involvement.

The approach is adapted to Transkei's own culture and needs

and its first phase allows for rapid establishment of sizeable and viable production units while at the same time identifying and accommodating as much as possible the needs of the project farmers and their families.

Rural development implied that planning must take into account the need for improved water supplies and roads, for shops, schools, banks, medical facilities as well as secondary agricultural and other suitable industries.

In short the goal of Masizakhe is to create a stable and viable rural community which will

not feel impelled to move to the urban areas in seek of work.

A start has already been made in highlands and washbank in the Umzimkulu district and Mantusini, Ntsimbini and Dumasi in the Umzimvubu districts.

During this season the programme is to be expanded: Under dryland maize in Umzimkulu, Bizana, Lusikisiki, Umzimvubu, Libode, Gatyana and Qumbu Districts, a total of 7 000 ha involving over 4 000 farmers.

Under irrigation both maize and wheat in Qamata — a total of nearly 2 000 ha involving some 1 500 families.



Mr P. M. Boo Minister of Agriculture



Secretary for Agriculture Mr P. M. Mbokodi

Structural constraints, both historical and contemporary, political and economic, which continually impinge and inhibit the development process have prevented the main thrust of development where it should be: In the rural areas where more than 90 per cent of the population lives.

The historical antecedents of underdevelopment in Transkei have been well documented and the tasks confronting the administrators in rural post 1976 have thus been daunting.

Changes in political constitution have in no way led to changes in economic orientation and rural Transkei is incapable of sustaining the majority of its population, even at subsistence level. Rural Transkei is also being denuded of its manpower because of the lure of

the industrial centres.

It is logical that considerable attention should be paid to an increase in agricultural productivity to counteract this.

Programmes to improve agricultural output would inevitably revolve around manipulation of three principle resources: Land, Labour and Capital. It is at this point in the development problem that a

basic paradox is reached: Too many people and too little arable land. Farm holdings have been fragmented to the extent that the average arable plot, is a quarter of an acre while average yields of maize (the basic cash crop) seldom exceed five bags a ha.

This low level of productivity would appear to necessitate some rationalisation of land usage towards more economic patterns of production.

To effect such a strategy would require some movement of people off the land — a phenomenon which has

occurred elsewhere in the world and in white South Africa as a function of the natural flow of people from rural to urban areas. However, due to influx control this pattern has been inhibited and migrants are forced back to rural areas as the only place they can lay claims to a

piece of land and a home.

As a result many maintain a hold on land, even if this is not worked to its full potential. Some in practice use their rural homes as rest or retirement homes from the cities. The benefits accruing to the SA economy from such a system

would appear that land reform programmes now coupled with the acquisition of further arable lands are unlikely to have any significant impact on rural poverty in Transkei.

What then are the options open to administrators in rural Transkei?

As a point of departure it would appear necessary that considerably more attention be paid to the political-economic realities of under development in Transkei. Specifically, planning strategies should be directed towards a more regional (as opposed to national) approach in the totality of the SA economy.

An obvious implication of such an approach

# Confronted by problems in the rural Transkei

By Chris Tapscott, Director of the Institute of Management and Development Studies.





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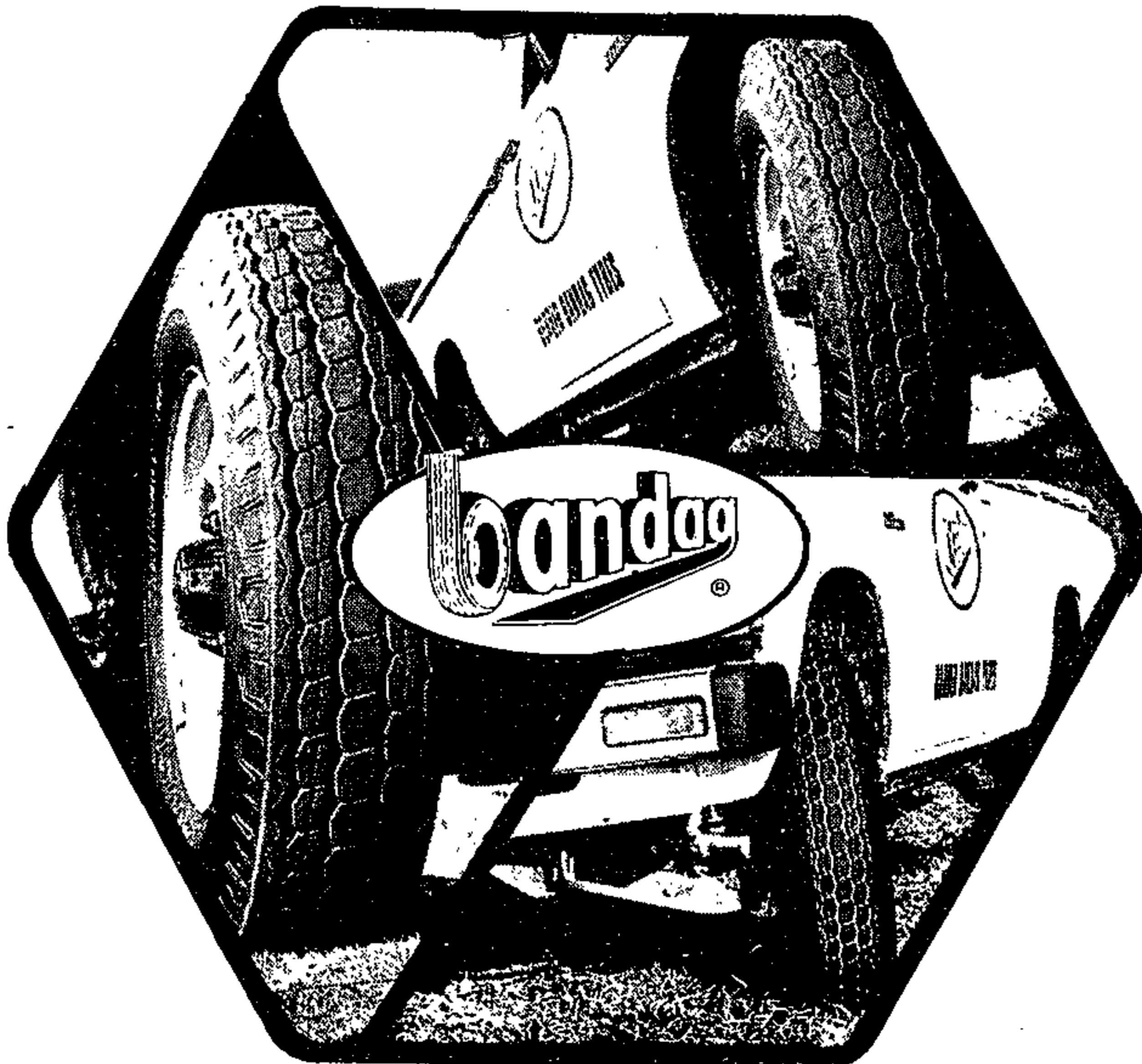
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are obvious. The Transkei solution to this predicament are less obvious.

Attempts have for example been made to achieve self sufficiency in the production of a number of staple crops through large state sponsored farming projects. This approach, however, embodies a number of problems.

Not least, the self sufficiency per se, does not by any means imply self sufficiency at the level of the individual households.

Indeed, if what has been called an individual's "entitlement" (that is his ability to command food through the legal means available in society) should in any way decline due to a fall in his asset ownership i.e. his property, livestock or even his job, he will, if not protected by a system of social security, face starvation no matter what the prevailing national food situation may be.

Extensive farming schemes, moreover, despite the allure of greater economies of scale, would seem to face serious problems if implemented at macro level. Specifically, it would challenge the entire system of land tenure. At the same time more extensive farming would by nature be fairly capital intensive and as such, exclusive of local labour which is predominantly unskilled.

It would at the same time run the risk of generating a class of landless peasantry particularly among women and the aged.

Given that Transkei occupies just three per cent of the land mass of SA and houses a population of some 10 per cent of the total population of the economic region, it

would be a more comprehensive deployment of the major endowment of the region — labour.

Positive steps are in fact being taken in that direction with the announcement of a Special Employment Action Programme (SEAP) which aims to employ labour in a variety of projects including road construction, soil conservation, water resource development, forestry, and nature conservation.

At the same time, however, considerably more attention will need to be paid to issues of human development (as opposed to questions of economic development) than at present. The much vaunted grassroots approach for example, which is seen as an axiom of rural development strategies throughout the third world, to be effective, must allow for local participation in decision making and the emergence of a spirit of self help and collective responsibility. This is a

time consuming process which requires an administration responsive to local needs.

In Transkei, at present, lip service is being paid to such an approach as evidenced by the over centralisation of administration in Umtata and the minimal training of community level administrators. Attention for example will need to be paid to the upgrading of administration skills at local authority level if these bodies are to perpetuate outmoded practices.

Other factors such as the improvement of health and education which form part of the integrated approach to development will initially be determined by the levels of aid from SA and such will be subject to the vagaries of the South African economy.

# Men in the fight to feed the nation



Transkei Agricultural Corporation's managing director, Mr J. Humphrey.



Deputy Minister of Agriculture  
Mr Cromwell Diko.



Chairman of the Tracor Board, Mr Monty Ntloko.

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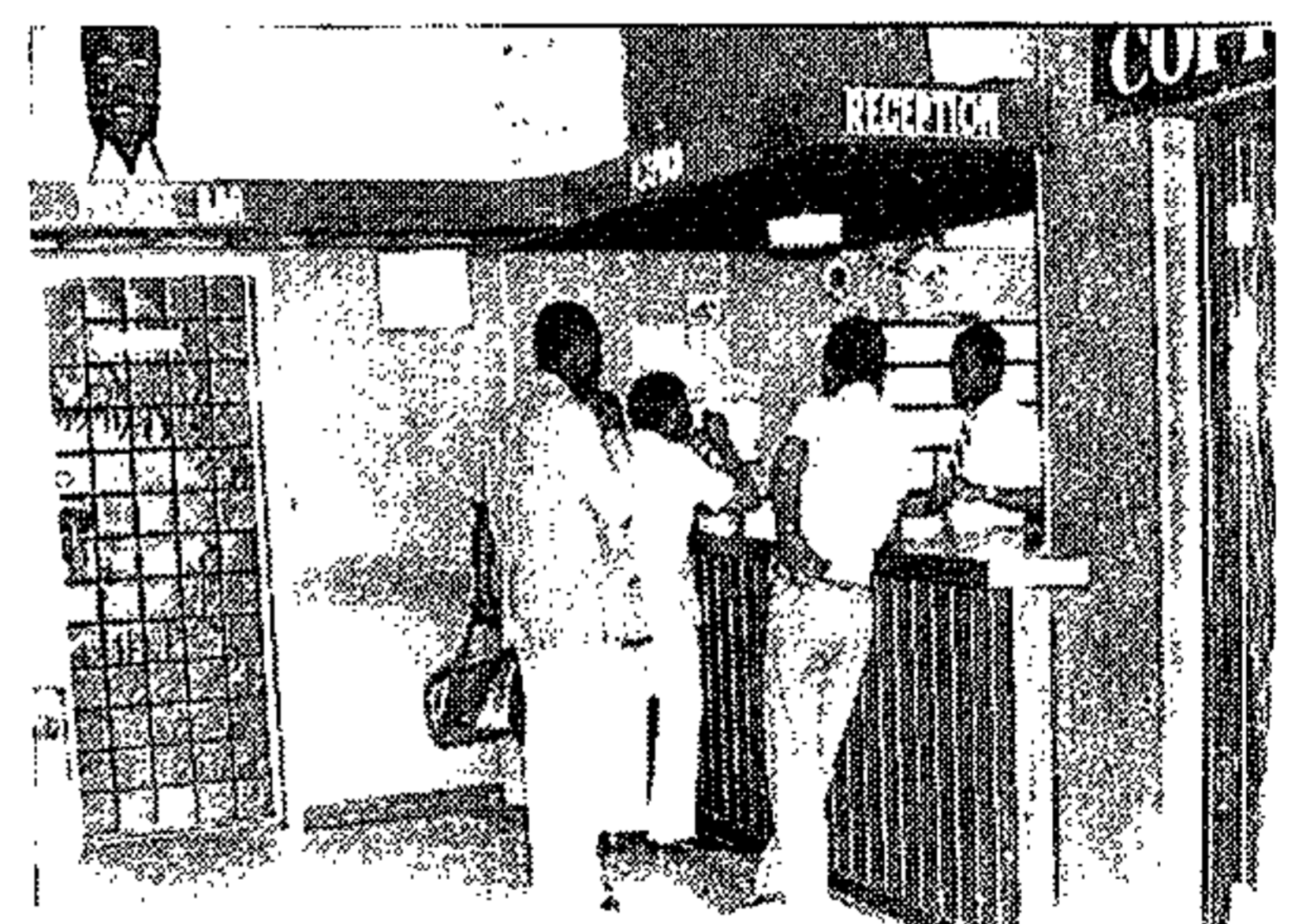
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# TRANSKEI FIGURES

## DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Population mid-1982 (including migrants) .....	2 940 000
Below 15 years .....	1 258 320
Annual net population increase .....	70 000
Estimated population in year 2 000 .....	4 275 000
Umtata population .....	65 000
Urban population mid-1982 .....	170 000
Umtata .....	65 000
Butterworth .....	35 000
Ezibeleni .....	16 000
Estimated urban population by year 2 000 .....	1 112 500
Total areas .....	44 000 square km
Population density overall .....	66,8 per square km
Rural areas .....	32-72 per square km per district

## CROP PRODUCTION — SUBSISTENCE AND COMMERCIAL

Maize .....	143 783 ton
Cabbage .....	84 126 ton
Pumpkin .....	122 143 ton
Cabbage .....	84 126 ton
Pumpkin .....	122 143 ton
Potatoes .....	74 287 ton
Sorghum .....	25 032 ton
Beans .....	15 504 ton
Tea .....	1 709 ton

## LIVESTOCK: STOCK (1981)

Cattle .....	1 530 000
Sheep .....	2 083 000
Goats .....	1 457 000
Fowls .....	1 200 000
Milk .....	24 million litres
Wool/mohair .....	3 million kg
Hides/skins .....	367 000 kg

## HEALTH SERVICES

Residential clinics .....	171
Mobile clinics .....	44
Number of people to clinic in rural area .....	13 500
Hospital beds .....	7 500
Infants mortality rate .....	150/1 000
Old age pensioners .....	77 420
Amount allocated for pensions .....	R23,7 m



A girl rides a horse on the Wild Coast



... and a soldier boy rides a white horse.

... and faces of the people



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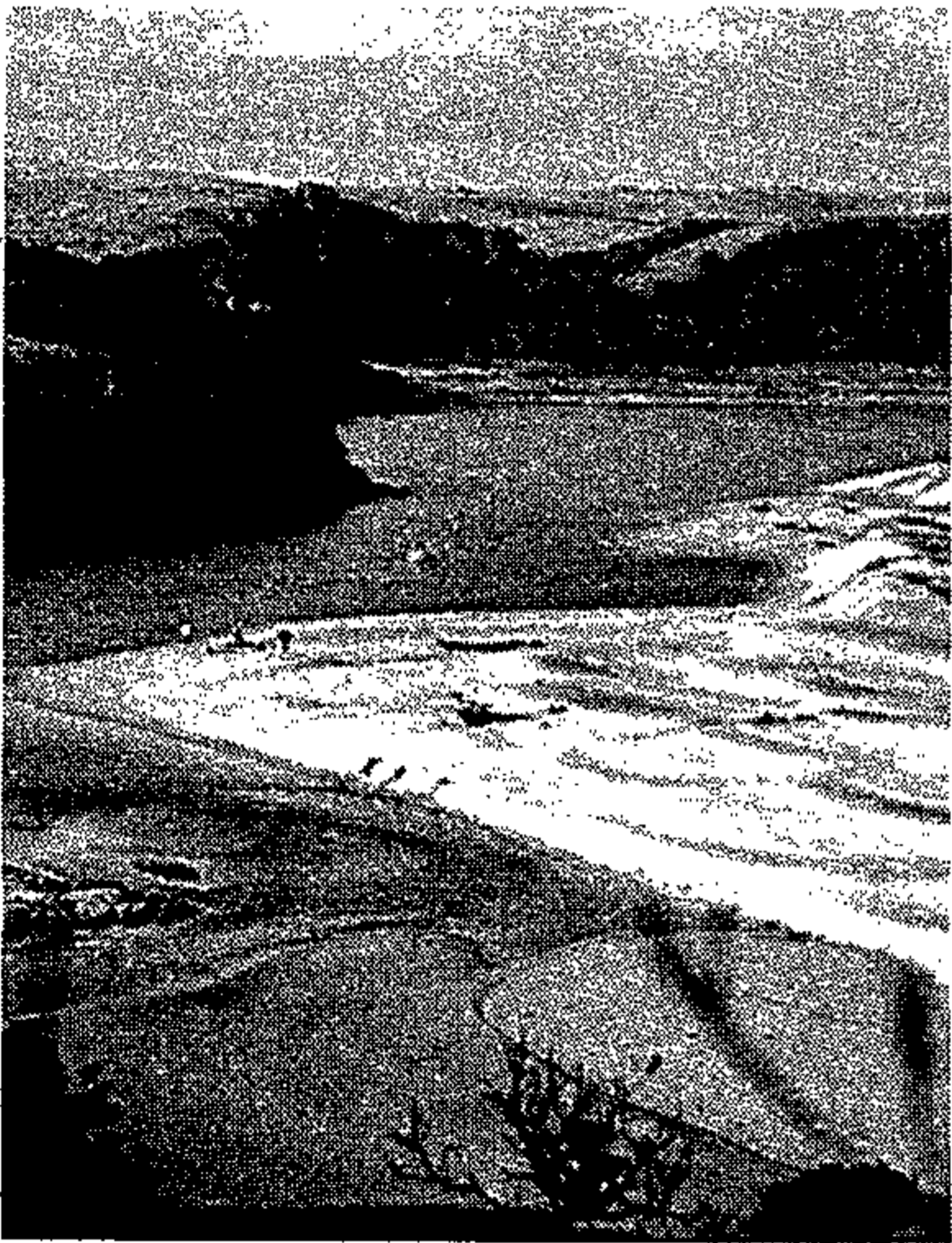
# TRANQUIL TRANSKEI



The bridge on the Umtata River



The House of Assembly in Umtata



The Lagoon at Trenneries.



Sunrise on the Wild Coast.

## PRIME MEAT BUTCHERY

PRIMEAT BUTCHERY  
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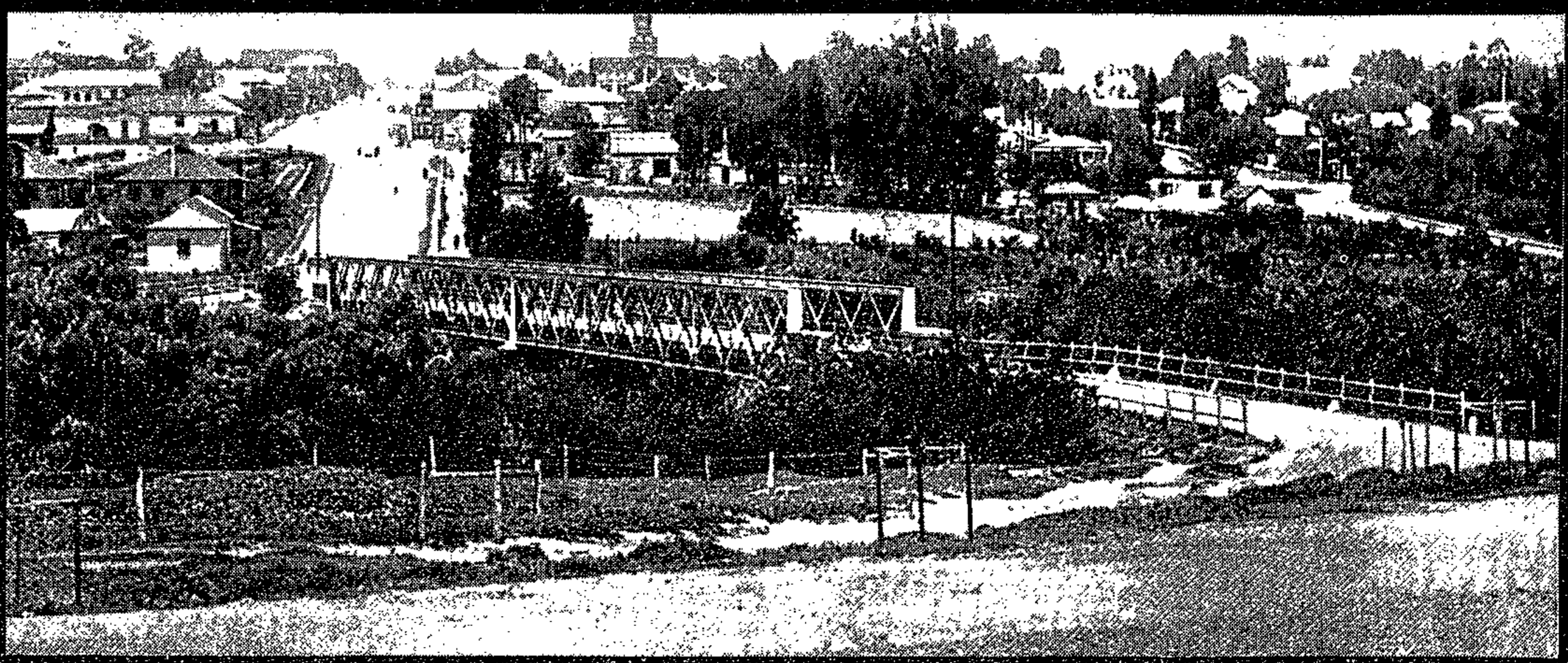
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## UMTATA IS BOOMING

Transkei's 100-year-old capital city is emerging from a two-year building and construction lull.

Although not comparable to the hectic boom of the post self rule era of the 60s and the period around independence, there is some projected

activity in the town divided between government, municipality, the Transkei Development Corporation and private enterprise.

The University of Transkei, largest construction project of the late 70s, is geared for

phase two of its building scheme.

Funds for the addition of hostel accommodation for 500 which will double the present hostel capacity have been approved and construction should start early next year.

Tenders have also just been closed for a 100-bed accommodation centre for the Institute for Management and Development Studies in-service training programmes.

With nearly 1800 students this year and close

to 2000 expected next year, the university hopes to add to its teaching wings soon.

The TDC has started building and plans additional factory premises for future industrialists at Umtata. Their current financial year which ends march next year included contracts awarded for 21 houses in Fort Gale worth R2 100 000, and 46 prefabricated houses in Southernwood worth R3 110 000.

The city council also plans to enter the hous-

ing field and reports have already been called from heads of departments on the matter.

Council has a road construction programme trimmed according to its budget and there is also talk that York Road will have to be rebuilt.

The municipality has also run out of office space with some of its staff being housed temporarily at the city hall.

Government departments are also on the point of expanding. A police training college, new premises for government garage, extensions to local secondary schools and a virtual rebuilding of Cicira College is said to be in the offing as well as a set of factory flats for the recently established Transkei Small Industries Development Organisation. These are all in an advanced stage of planning.

In the commercial sector there are signs of expansion. Barclays is the second of the four local banks to complete a comprehensive renovation and extension programme and several shops are being modernised, including a just completed top class restaurant.

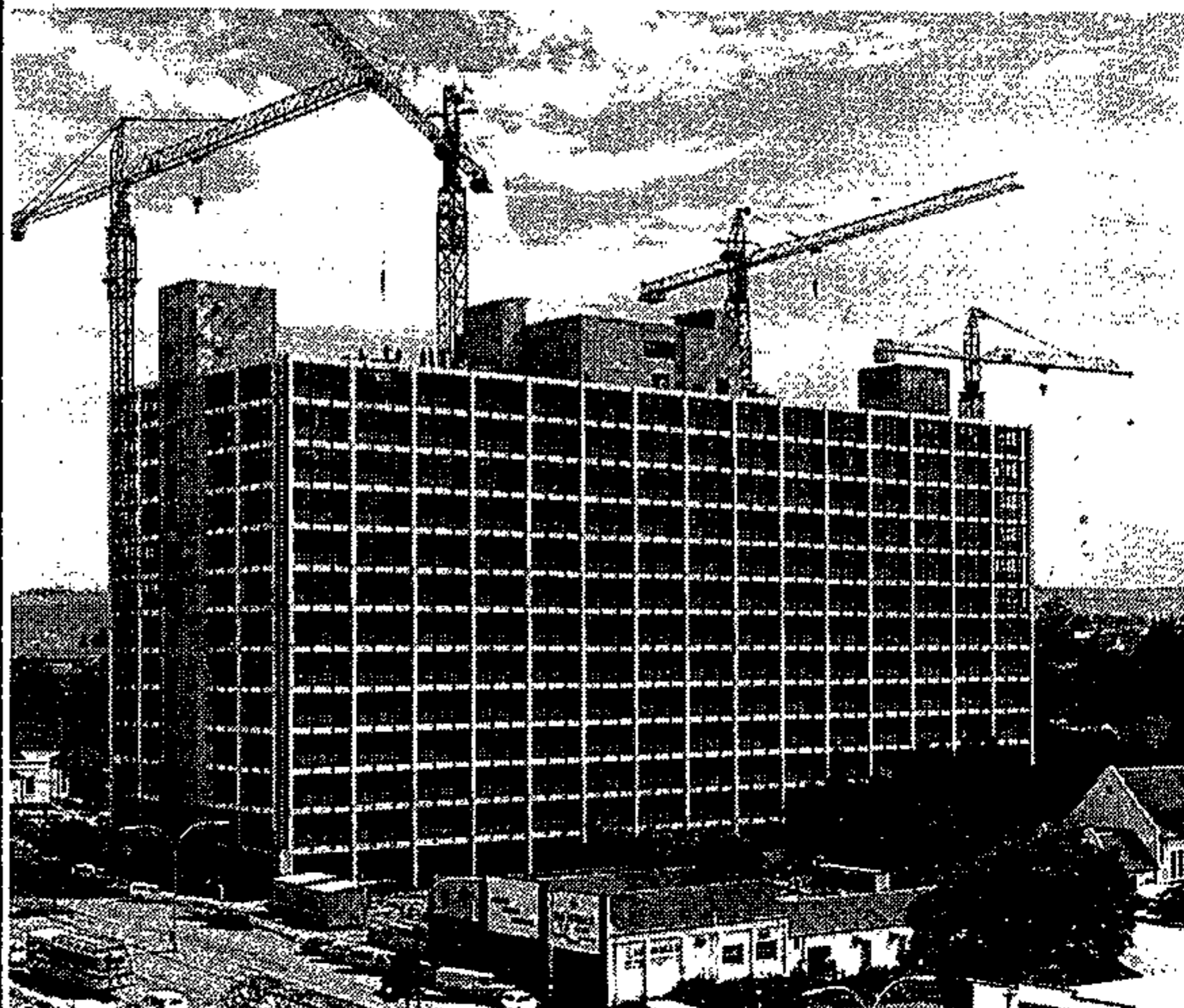
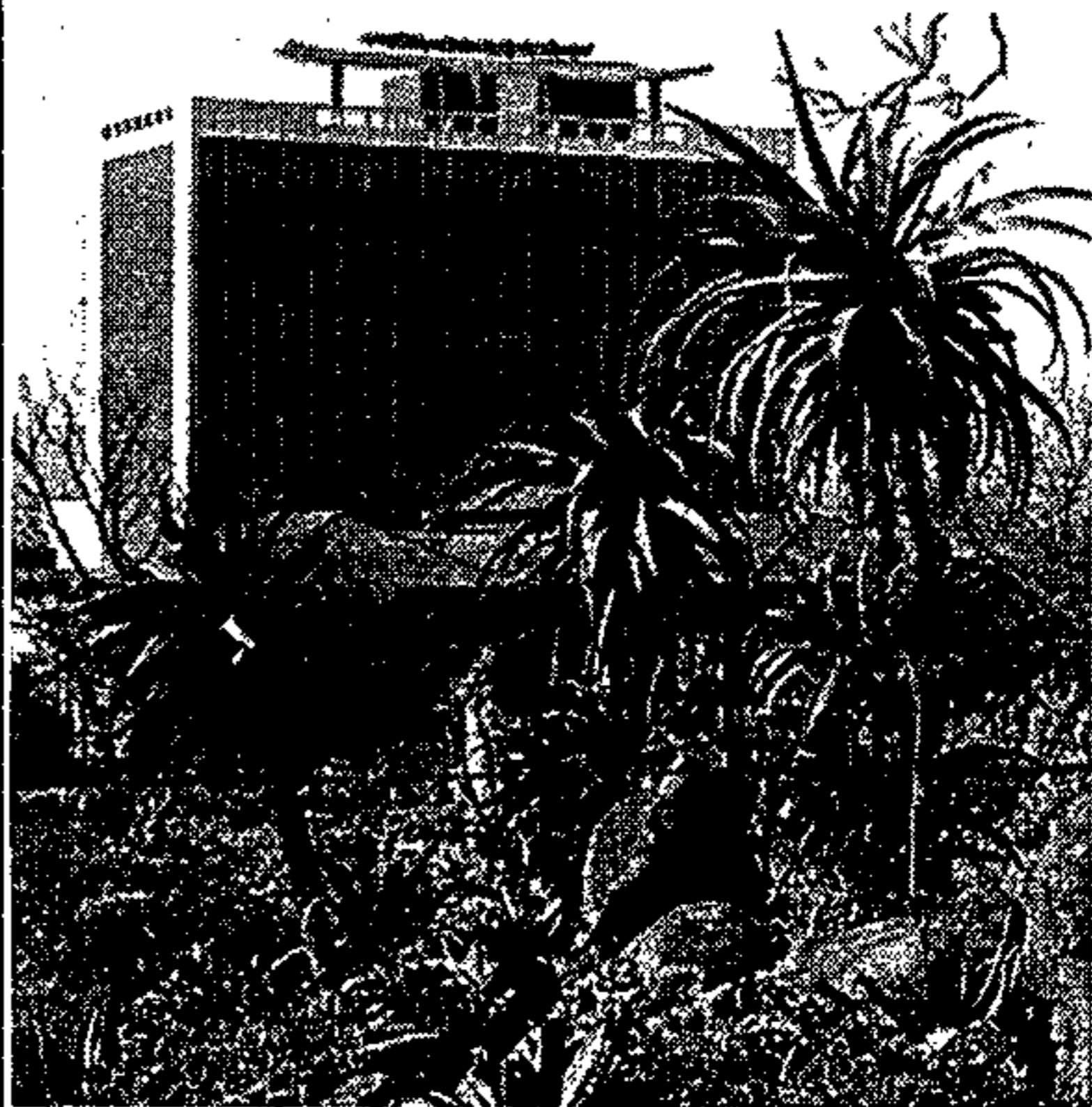
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On the horizon, tall buildings loom above the aloes. Top picture shows the Bank of Transkei. Above: Completing the administrative block in time for independence.

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Statistics tell the story about Umtata's growth from a population of 7 000 in 1963 to nearly 60 000 today. The town's rateable valuation also tells the story: R4,3 million in 1963 to R118,8 million in 1982.

Further large development plans in the pipeline, include extensions to the university, factory premises, housing and road construction programmes.

Government departments as well as the commercial sector, plan major extensions.

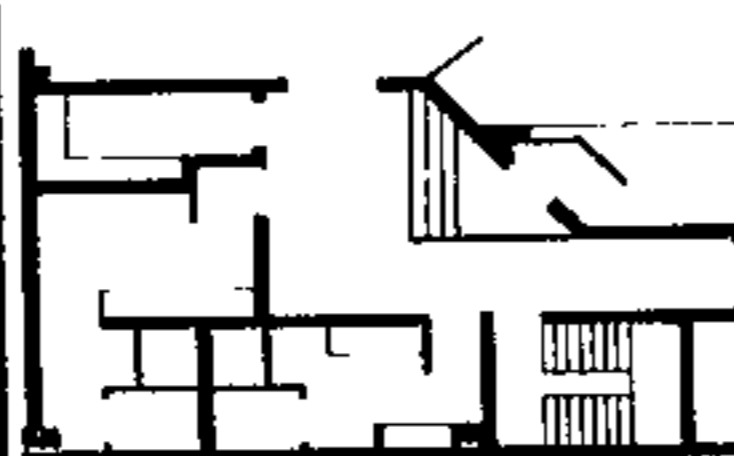


Construction workers spread poured concrete into a mould to cast an element at a precast concrete factory in Umtata. The booming building industry provides much job opportunity for Transkeians.

### UYAFUNA UKUTYEBA?

Fundela ubuxhwele ngembalelwano. Izifundo zethu zilula uyakuzilandela nokuba akufundanga kuyaphi, sifundisa ngesiXhosa. Sesotho nesiZulu kwanangesiNgesi. Sizakufundisa ukunyanga zonke izifo zabantwana, inkathazo zabesifazane, ukumisela, izifo zamadoda, ukuxhuzula, umgqwaliso, ukugula ngengqondo, amafunyanana nezinye izifo ezininzi. Sinawo onke amayeza esiNtu. Wakuphumelela ufumana isiqinsekiso.

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Transkei policemen are smart . . .



. . . but the policewomen are even smarter!

# Police depend on public co-operation

The Deputy Minister of Police, Mr David Tezapi, writes of the trials, tribulations, successes and growth of the Transkeian Police Force.

At the inception of independence Transkeian police had a limited strength of hardly 1 000 men to run the policing of the whole country. This has now been remedied to cope with all threatening situations.

Transkei is daily becoming ore and more industrialised and this has given birth to a great influx of people to urban areas. This has in turn brought about many different and unusual types of crimes being committed and our police force suffers a great burden of toiling day and night to prevent such crimes.

With a positive view to quelling these crimes our police department has created various units with specialised techniques to suppress all types of crimes. The escalation of car thefts has led to the establishment of a vehicle squad which has played a tremendous role in the reduction of this offence.

Stock theft units have been scattered all over the country and are doing their best in patrolling the areas which have been greatly stricken by this evil.

These units depend on the co-operation of the public to reach their goal and our people are thus encouraged to refrain from concealing information which if it is reported to the police would lead to the apprehension of the culprits and ensure the re-

covery of stolen stock.

During yester years faction fights were the order of day, especially in Pondoland, but our police force has with full confidence and solid determination managed to extinguish these. Hence peace and harmony are now enjoyed in the whole country.

The Criminal Investigation Branch with its numerous subdivisions does its utmost to collect material evidence, apprehend culprits, recover exhibits and present them before the courts of law and ensure that the law takes its course to the letter.

As previously experienced the shortage of transport has now been remedied. Our people are earnestly urged to report to the police the presence of any suspicious unknown person who is found in the country as characters of this nature cause havoc to the community and some perpetrate offences which are geared at overthrowing the government.

As there is always a fly in any ointment our police force also has its blacksheep in the midst of our staff but the most strong and effective punishments are imposed to deter all those who transgress and preclude others from such temptations.

Work conditions in the force together with training have been modernised to put our force on a par with the crime



Deputy Minister of Police Mr David Tezapi.

perpetrators whose activities are now highly sophisticated and demand being monitored by a highly advanced police force.

I have no doubt in labelling our police force as an efficient entity which measures up to the required international standards. This is revealed in various instances where our members have cracked brutal and secretly committed murders, rape cases, stock thieving and other crimes.

Our force has also identified itself in the apprehension of individuals who perform terroristic activities while being armed to the teeth by most sophisticated soviet weapons.

While appreciating our police force it is necessary for me to pronounce my profound gratitude, and satisfaction for the most pleasing role which has been played by our chiefs and

headmen in the reduction of crime.

Many chiefs and headmen are known to have defied threats from their subordinates at times when they act correctly and as required by law.

Some have refrained from involving themselves in mischievous irresponsibilities like bribery and corruption which is a temptation to which many have fallen. This results in the leaders being dethroned which is a disgraceful experience.

In my capacity as Deputy Minister of Police I am proud to say according to criminal statistics most prevalent crimes have been reduced and most of the notorious culprits sent to court.

Transkei is now among the top-level countries where there is peace, harmony and gracious quietude and this should be applauded.



Acting Commissioner of Transkei Police Brig. Mantanga.

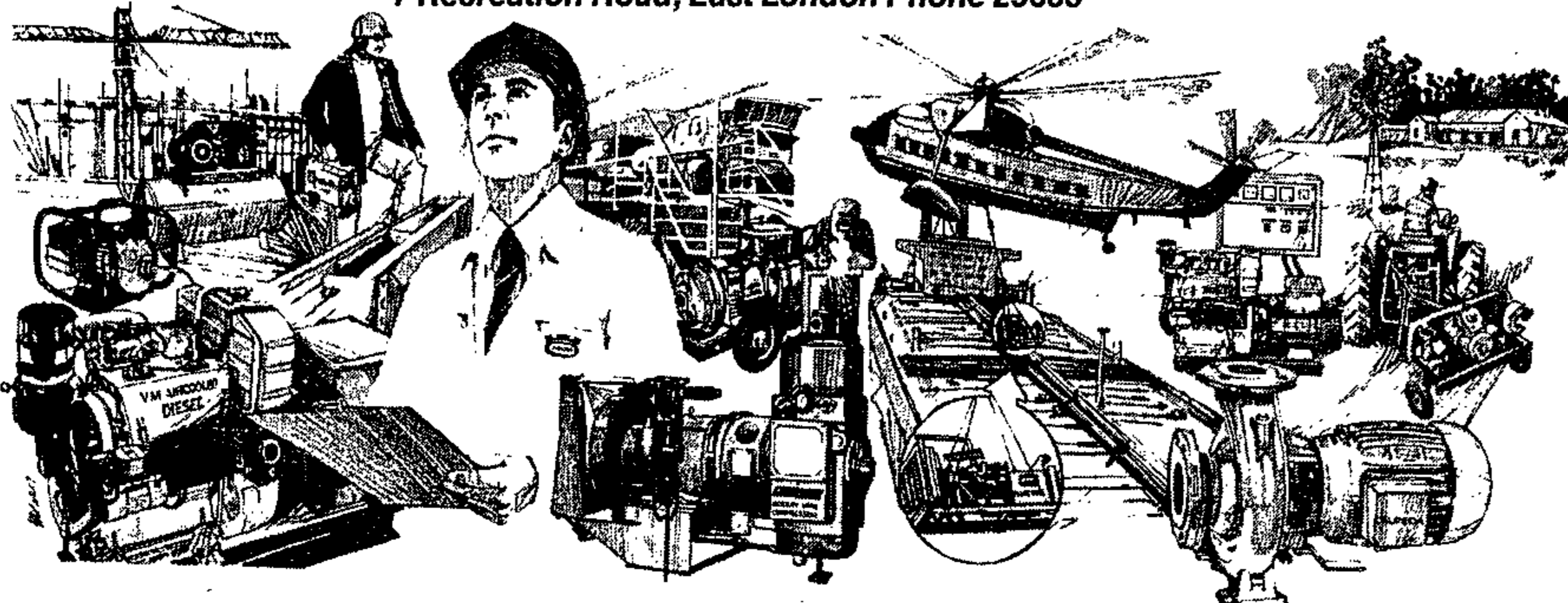


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The Minister of Posts, Telegraphs and Communications, Miss Stella Sigcau, speaks on the role of Transkeian women in rural development. Miss Sigcau is the only woman in the Transkei Cabinet.

From time immemorial women have not only had a part to play in society, but have been regarded as a vital and distinguishing feature of any society. They give it life and meaning.

Women of old had to tend the young and keep the home fires burning while the man had to go hunting. They learnt the early rudiments of agriculture using nothing better than a stick to plough, plant and hoe.

In a nomadic society they were faced with the task of packing the family belongings, carrying the part of the load and seeing to the comfort of the family wherever it chose to pitch a new home. They had to learn and perform home nursing, to be teacher and disciplinarian.

Just as men would sit round a fire passing on to their sons tips on warfare, hunting and how to discipline their womenfolk and children, women had to talk to their daughters of what was expected of them in society, how to be good housekeepers and above all how to be pleasing to their men.

Life, however, is not static. With the passing of time and with each new generation change has come about. Such changes have not only improved the quality of life but have brought

# WOMEN HAVE VITAL ROLE TO PLAY

## Lift as you rise

The Minister of Posts, Telegraphs and Communications, Miss Stella Sigcau, speaks on the role of Transkeian women in rural development. Miss Sigcau is the only woman in the Transkei Cabinet.

different norms and expectations.

Our women in Transkei have also been subjected to change. Like their black counterparts in Southern Africa, they had the triple handicap of not only being women, but of being black, and I mean black in the South African context and the handicap of once having been subjected to the apartheid system and its attendant discriminatory laws.

Women in Transkei, be it in the rural or urban situation, have been affected by the migrant labour laws, laws which still affect every community in Transkei if not every family, with the men being away for a good part of the year. Women in such a situation become the centre around which everything revolves, not only in the home situation but in the communal situation. This also puts them at the receiving end of change.

It becomes an accepted belief that any country should develop and progress in all fields of human endeavour. There has to be a total involvement by all its

people. Women in Transkei have through women's organisations which place special emphasis on self-help, guided or based on Christian principles, always felt and thus expressed the need for self-involvement.

In the rural situation such an organisation as Zenzele has as its motto: "Lift as you rise" spelt out in no uncertain terms as one of the basic requirements for development.

It is the need to deal not only with the enlightened folk — the middle-class people — but to deal with development at grass root level. Such an approach is bound to improve the economic and social life of even the peasants — the rural poor.

Such organisations have made women in Transkei aware of the need for development, through communal, regional and national conferences. The needs of the people of different walks of life have been identified and women realise that an identification of needs is not sufficient. It has to be

followed by action which means nothing else but positive involvement.

The requirements for positive involvement can be outlined as follows:

- The feeling of not being subjects of change, but of bringing about change.

- Accepting shortcomings, past failures and handicaps.

- The establishment of information centres.

- Setting of goals and aspirations, productivity targets.

- The need for transition from traditional isolation, family isolation to an integration with the community, regional and national economy.

- Understanding the aspects of life cannot be taken in isolation.

With the inception of self-government, women in Transkei were given the power to vote and as voters, were given the power to have a say in running their affairs. They were no longer placed in the kitchen where decision making passed them by.

Such a platform gives them a chance to put forward their views in all aspects of development. Again with most of the men away at work, they are the ones who have to voice the wishes of the people or who at times have a majority in the acceptance of government schemes.

Women in Transkei prefer the practical rather than the theoretical approach to development. Hence the oldest women's organisation of all was named Zenzele — do it yourself. They also believe a key to successful development is training, for the best skills have to be learnt and passed on.

If one were to study some of the topics women in Transkei choose for their seminars, they all have one thing in common — working towards a better

tomorrow or the development of woman of tomorrow for the good of the future generation.

Bearing in mind that development is an increasing process which is orientated towards people and their needs, it also opens channels for change and options in women's day to day activities. Development involves a mixture of activities like improvement of agricultural output, better housing schemes, improved education facilities and health services.

One of the things which has been missing from the rural development scene is that of teaching those involved in managerial skills, formation of clubs especially saving clubs.

Like all third world countries food production and employment opportunities must be priorities in development programmes in rural areas.

Women are social workers at heart and feel at home in dealing or being involved in anything communal, hence they feel training and building programmes by local people for local people should be encouraged, for instance churches, schools, clinics and recreational facilities.

Finally, women in their organisations believe that our existence depends on God's blessings. A belief in God can improve the quality of life. Women believe that by faith and through self-help schemes with attendant training, we shall flourish.



The Transkei Minister of Posts, Telegraphs and Communications, Miss Stella Sigcau.

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Above: Hawker on the apron at K. D. Matanzima airport at Umtata.

Right: The B-N Islander, newly prepared for the coming holiday season



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Although, like most other airlines, Transkei Airways has a long way to go before achieving financial break-even, the strange thing is that while the Republic of South Africa is in a slight recession, this is resulting in increasing business on the Johannesburg-Umtata route. As far as the airline can judge, this is because Reef-based salesmen and businessmen, previously caught up in the South African consumer boom, are now having to seek growth opportunities in neighbouring states such as Transkei and are flying here to find them.

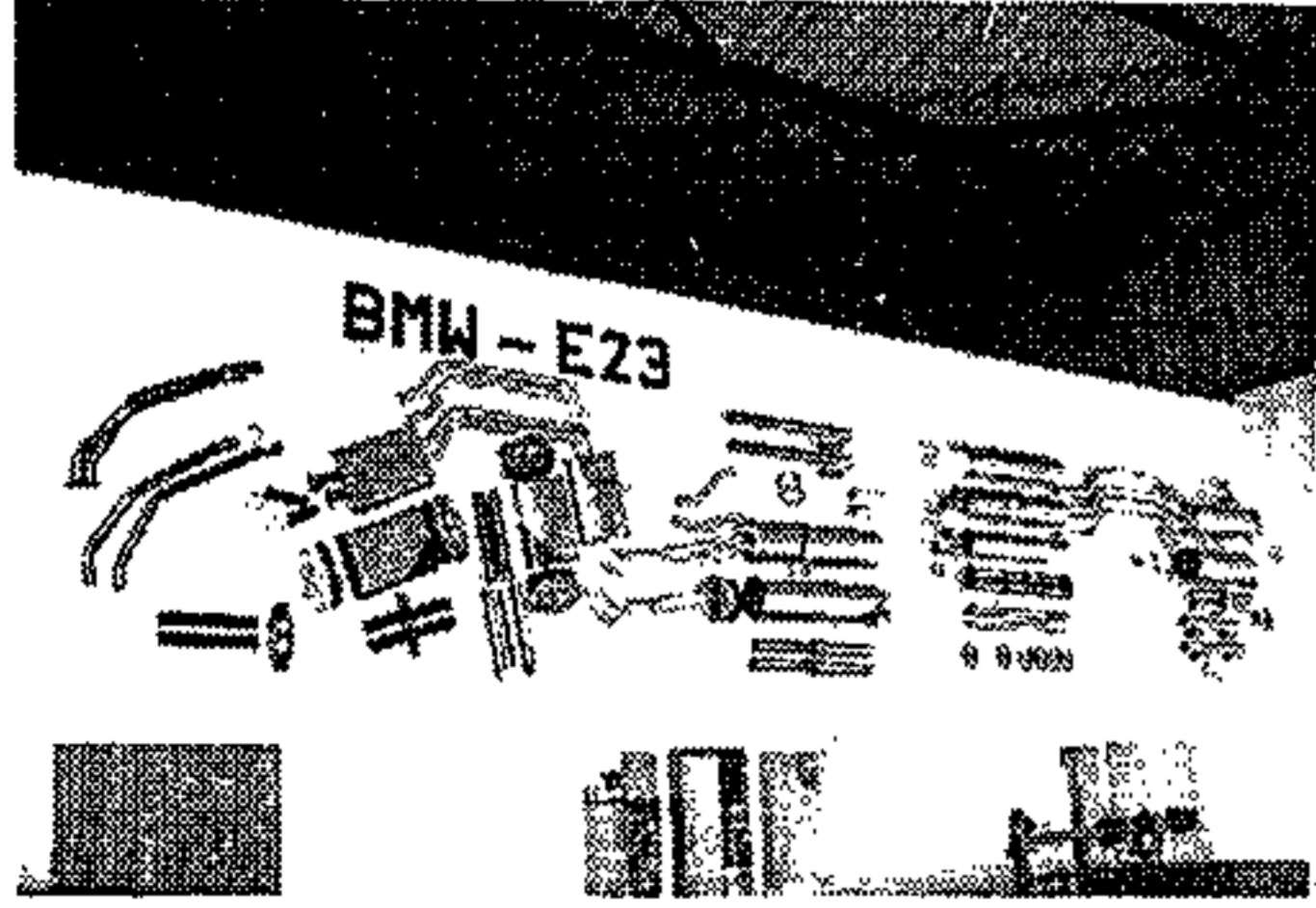
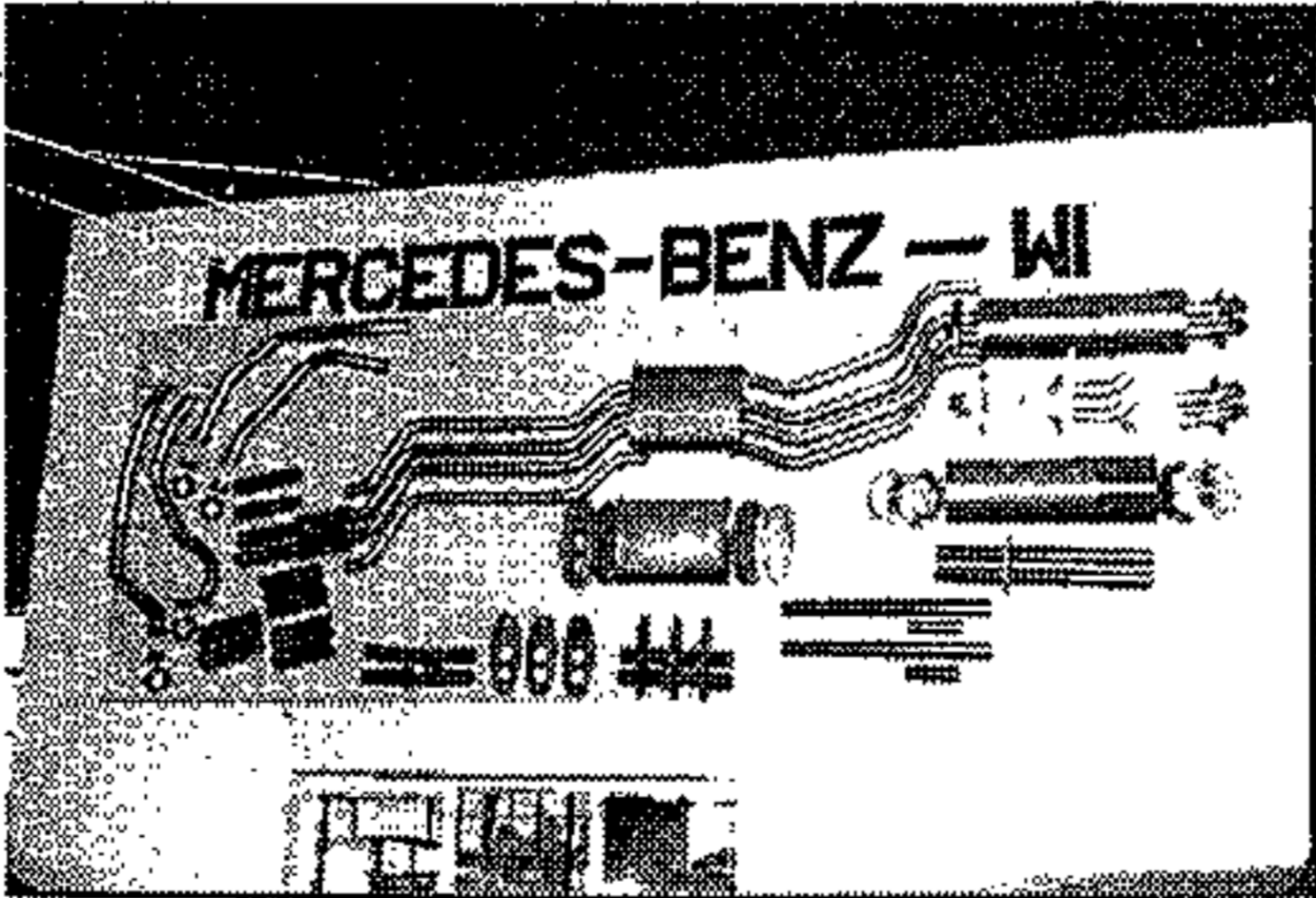


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## 45 000 passengers can't be wrong

Modest but rapid expansion seems to be the order of the day at one of Africa's youngest airlines, Transkei Airways, where their motto "Growing with the Traffic" continues to hold true.

Transkei Airways recently announced a new Apex air rate promising businessmen and holidaymakers a 27 per cent saving on the normal tariff.

The new fare, applied to any period between four and 28 days has already been met with considerable enthusiasm. Even the normal rate of R210 return reflects a significant saving when compared to the cost of a car travelling the 943 km between Johannesburg and Umtata. The new fare means an even bigger saving at R153 return or R76.50 single.

The history of Transkei Airways, although short, is an exceptionally colourful one. Ever since its inception in February, 1977 the corporation has never looked back. It all started with a small Helio Courier operated by the Transkeian Government. Now Transkei Airways offers 400 seats a week on the scheduled Johannesburg/Umtata route.

In the space of five years Transkei Airways Corporation has acquired two prop jet Beechcraft Kingairs, a

Britten Norman Islander, and a 40 seater luxury prop jet Hawker Siddeley 748. It has just had its B-N Islander refurbished.

The number of pilot, has grown from one to nine while additional staff like air and ground hostesses, maintenance crew, freight, training and booking personnel have increased dramatically.

The Hawker Siddeley flies the scheduled route between Johannesburg and Umtata offering 400 seats a week mostly to executives on business. The flight takes 110 minutes and is characterised by plush decor, amiable hostesses and highly qualified pilots — all the necessities for a smooth, comfortable and safe journey.

The two Kingairs, originally used on the scheduled service are now

based at Rand Airport and are used for charter work all around Southern Africa by licensed operators. The Islanders, well known for their short take-off and landing abilities are used to ferry tourists to the Wild Coast either for a holiday or an aerial tour of the region. All charter flights and aerial tours are tailor-made to meet customer requirements.

Despite rising inflation and fuel hikes in excess of 35 per cent the airline has managed to maintain an average of only nine per cent in rate increases per annum.

Transkei Airways has certainly lived up to its motto. It continues to expand at a steady pace, and still offers the businessman the most efficient and economical trip between Transkei and the Reef.

## Talking facts

The Transkei Airways were established September 1976 and commenced operations during February 1977.

Total passengers flown to date	45 000
Total freight uplifted to date	283 700 kg
Total air mail uplifted to date (since 1979)	79 000 kg
Total number of flights operated	4 183

Transkei Airways offers the cheapest, and by far the shortest method of travel between the Reef and Transkei, with a normal single fare of R105, return R210, with the recently-introduced Apex fare of only R153 return making it almost irresistible to those who can fit it into the 4—28 day requirement.

# Growing force defends land

August 1975 will always be the watershed year when 72 young Transkeians joined the SADF with the view of forming an embryo of the Transkei Defence Force. These men obtained their basic training at SACC Service Battalion, Eerste Rivier in the Cape. On completion of basic training in December 1975 they were joined by a group of 97 men. Both groups joined 21 battalion at Lenz, while the equestrian training was conducted at SADF Equestrian Centre at Potchefstroom.

In April 1976 the fledgling Transkei Defence Force moved to their temporary tent base at Umtata while the permanent base was under construction. A team of officers and non-commissioned officers seconded from the SADF arrived in Umtata with these men. Training courses for the key personnel were conducted. Transkei Defence Force remained under direct control of SADF until independence when it was officially handed over to the Transkei Government.

Because of political events in 1978, the SADF training contingent withdrew and the Transkei Defence Force was left to fend for itself. However, due to untiring efforts of our leaders, valuable contacts were

made world wide to help national service and Transkei Defence Force citizen force training in every way.

Transkeians Defence Force introduced parliament to train all



The Commander of the Transkeian Defence Force, Major-General Ron Reid-Daly.

able bodied men. The first intake of this scheme completed their training in December 1977. This training was launched in four of the nine regions of the country.

Bases were established at prominent and strategic places with the main aim of combating enemy insurgents and infiltration, especially the abuse of our territorial waters.

TDF also engaged itself in various sporting activities and enhanced the name not only of the TDF, but Transkei when the TDF Tug-O-War Team represented Transkei in the championships in Switzerland in September 1980. TDF Gymkhana Team also represented Transkei in the then Rhodesian Central African States Gymkhana Championships.

Contacts were made with friendly countries to train the TDF abroad and overseas. A number of courses were attended by TDF members at these friendly countries and fruitful results were achieved.

In accordance with government policy, the first Transkeian national to be appointed as commander of the TDF was phased out and experts from outside the borders of Transkei were brought in. These experts have already started retraining and restructuring the defence force within the borders of Transkei.

The international political climate is continually changing and this necessitates a frequent revision of the country's defence strategies. The present commander is an international figure and is well equipped for this requirement. The counter insurgency operations and other exercises our young men performed during the independence celebrations in October, 1981, serves as ample testimony of the degree of training attained all within a short period after the arrival of expatriate advisers.

A Special Force Battalion was opened in Port St John's. This unit is composed of carefully selected members who undergo a strenuous selection course before they qualify to be members of the Special Force Battalion, which has played a leading role in reducing the incidence of faction fighting in Eastern Pondoland. A company of 100 units fully trained is currently deployed to do border control duties along the Transkei and Lesotho borders.

Second Company has completed training and will be deployed to do border control duties.

A school of infantry has been opened at the premises of No 1 Transkeian Battalion. In this school regimental, tactical and cadet courses are conducted and soldiers coming from the school attain a thorough military knowledge. It is intended to move our Mounted Platoon to high lying areas in the Mataliele district to assist in border patrol duties.

Future intentions of Transkei Defence Force include:

- The establishment of a properly trained marine group under command of the special forces unit;
- The establishment of a mounted unit.



Members of the Tkei No 1 battalion

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## *Some leaders and personalities . . .*



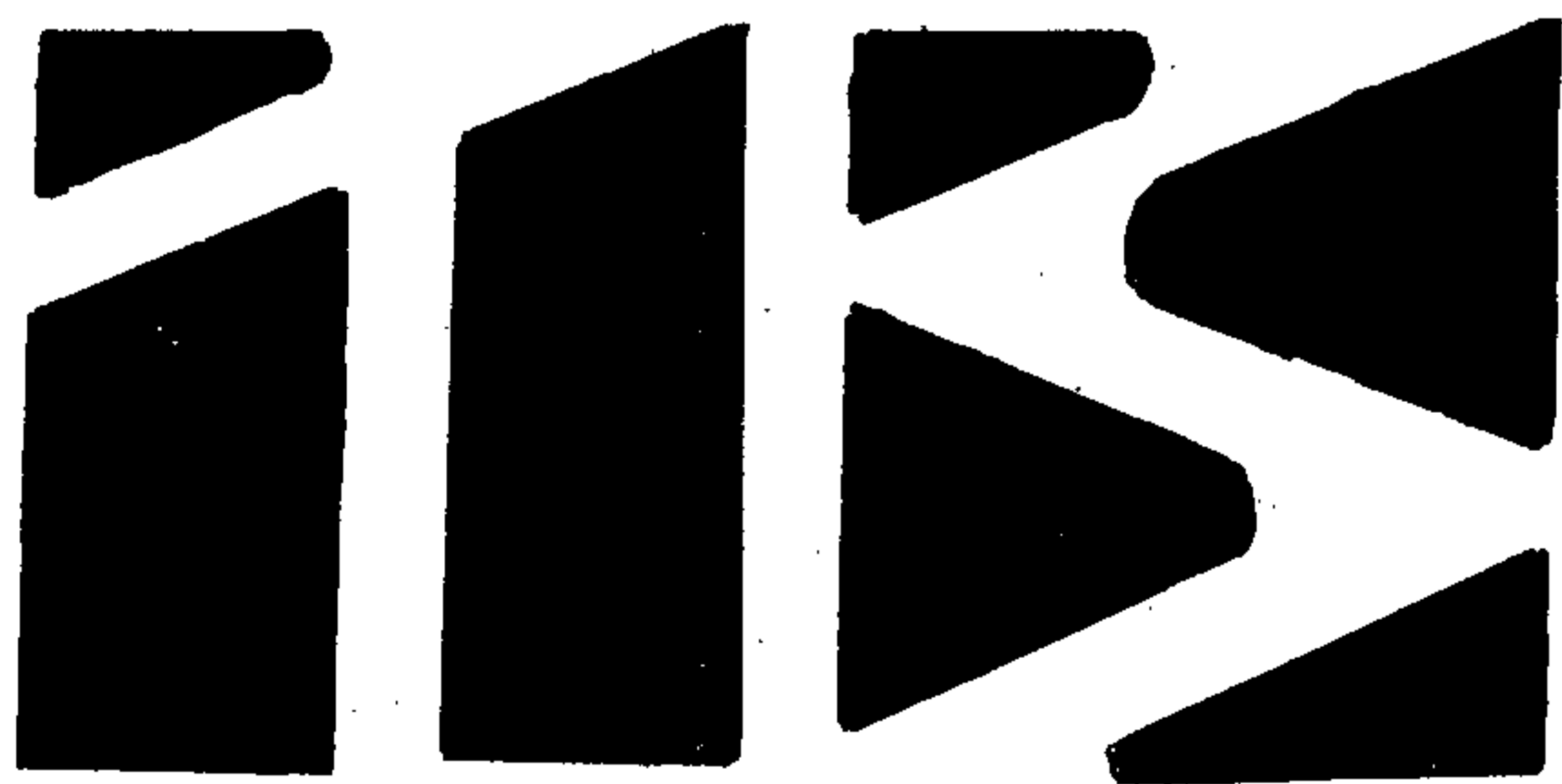
Mr Sonny Tarr, managing director of TDC



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Our next step, placed us in the field of coil spring manufacturing, and we now produce coils from light duty car to heavy duty and locomotive.

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Mr and Mrs Board are a husband and wife team who own Zimbabwe Spring Steel, a similar manufacturing company in Harare in Zimbabwe. With their knowledge and further expertise we hope to distribute our products as far as Malawi, Botswana and Kenya.

Mr and Mrs Board are already at Transkei Springs and will be pleased to discuss your spring problems with you.

*Don't hesitate to phone us.*

# Educating the adults in skills and literacy

The faculty of education has of necessity been intimately concerned with the development of formal education in Transkei and has accordingly worked in close association with the government Department of Education to upgrade teachers' qualifications and develop new approaches to teacher education.

The faculty is also involved in new and innovative approaches to a broader-based education. It is realised that today's modernised economy even if largely rural, will depend on the acquisition of a completely new range of skills based on the demands of a modern economy, hence the need to establish centres where appropriate technology may be learned and new skills acquired, progressively more relevant to modern style living.

This style of living depends for its success on a greater appreciation of many hitherto unknown factors and the application of scientific principles to the problems of everyday existence.

Most urgent in view of current experiences is the need to understand the basic principles of healthy living, more productive approaches to agriculture and food

**Transkei has a high rate of illiteracy. Nearly 80 per cent of the rural adult population is said to be illiterate.**

**In this article, the head of the department of in-service and adult education at the University of Transkei, Prof G. M. Mpati, identifies the problem and tells what is being done about it.**

production and more accurate means of distributing information.

The faculty of education has accordingly created a Department of Education to address itself more closely to these problems and devise strategies for the acquisition by the population at large of a more broadly based education. The broader aspects of such an education are in fact the responsibility of certain government departments whose activities are based in the rural sector.

Most obvious of these are the departments of health, social welfare and agriculture but it has since become known that the Department of Commerce has a rural development section and the Department of Prisons runs a fully-fledged vocational skills and literacy centre.

In addition most of the churches and voluntary organisations in Transkei have taken upon themselves to contribute directly to the dispersal of essential knowledge and skills.

The faculty of education has already had a conference to tap the expertise available in these departments and organisations.

The conference proved to be a pleasant and illuminating experience for the organisations invited threw light on the needs of the larger population and helped us to re-define the role of the university in development.

The boundaries of the university are the boundaries of the state and the most urgent function of the faculty of education is to involve itself in the broader education of the greater masses of the people of Transkei.

Therefore the Department of Adult Education will henceforth do its best to assist in the distribution of new knowledge and skills. In this work we will no longer distinguish between the rural and urban population for such distinction will only create artificial barriers between sections of the population that are in fact indistinguishable and whose problems are mutually shared.

We will seek to discover new curricula which will make it possible not only to learn new skills but also to increase the learner's capacity to learn further with the minimum of external assistance. Thus greater independence will be acquired by the people who need it most for the purpose we all share, which is the achievement of maximum gains from the normal activities of daily living by the greater proportion of the population.

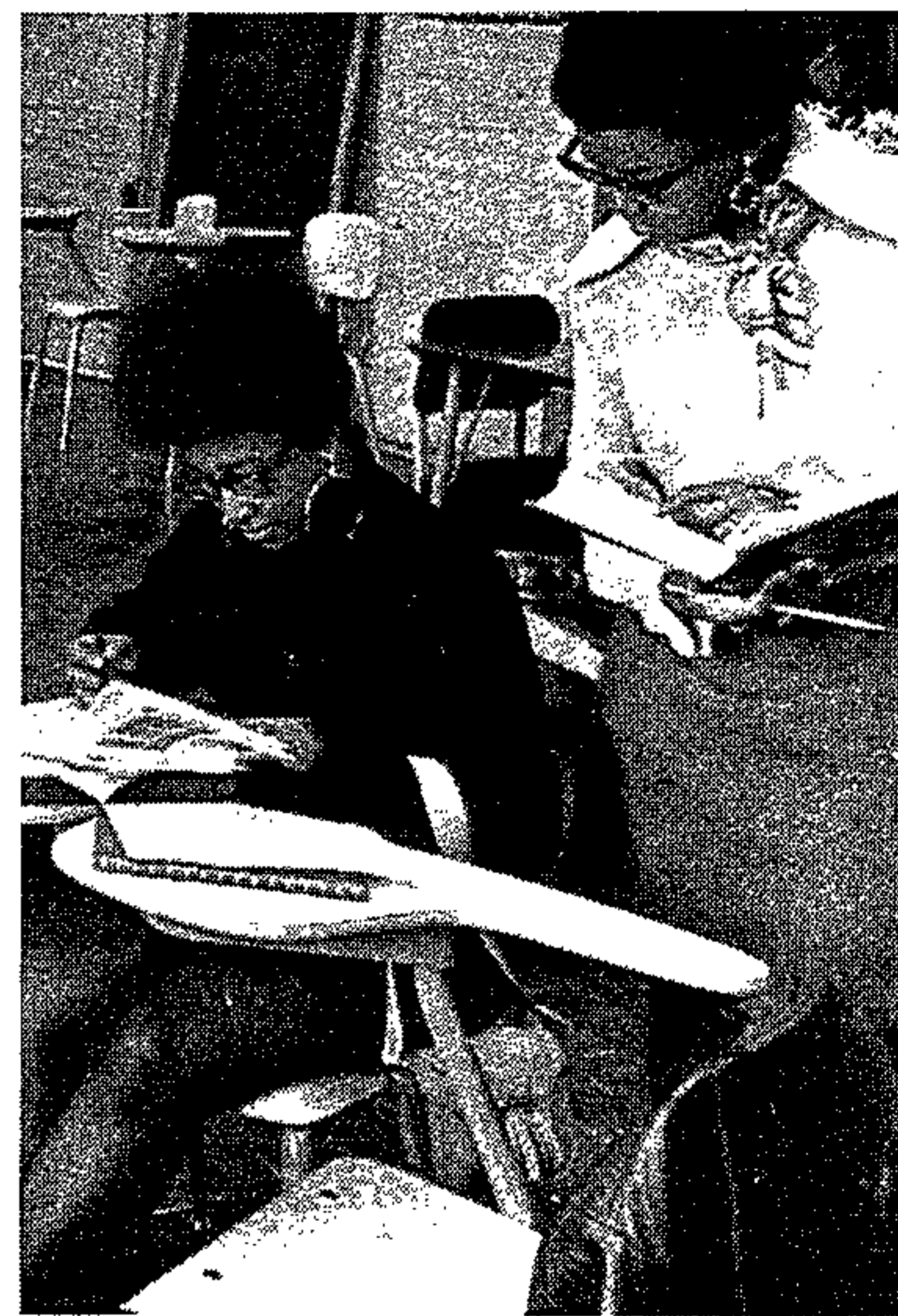
This broad aim can only be achieved if the agencies involved in development are mutually supportive of each other's efforts and this can only happen if they are aware of each others activities.

We therefore invite all organisations involved

in the type of education outlined to come and send us a broad one-page description of their activities.

We will also probe their needs and conditions of the adult learner so that we may, wherever possible, facilitate the process of learning which has already been started by the agencies.

It is obvious to me that this immense task could never be completed by a small department such as we have, especially without the resources necessary to facilitate the intended activities. We hope therefore that the mutual discussions begun at the recent conference will result in closer co-operation and mutual assistance between us and other educators whose means are more suitable than ours for the purpose of launching programmes more fully adequate to the needs of the people of Transkei.



The boundaries of the university are the boundaries of the state.



## TRAMATEX GROUP OF COMPANIES

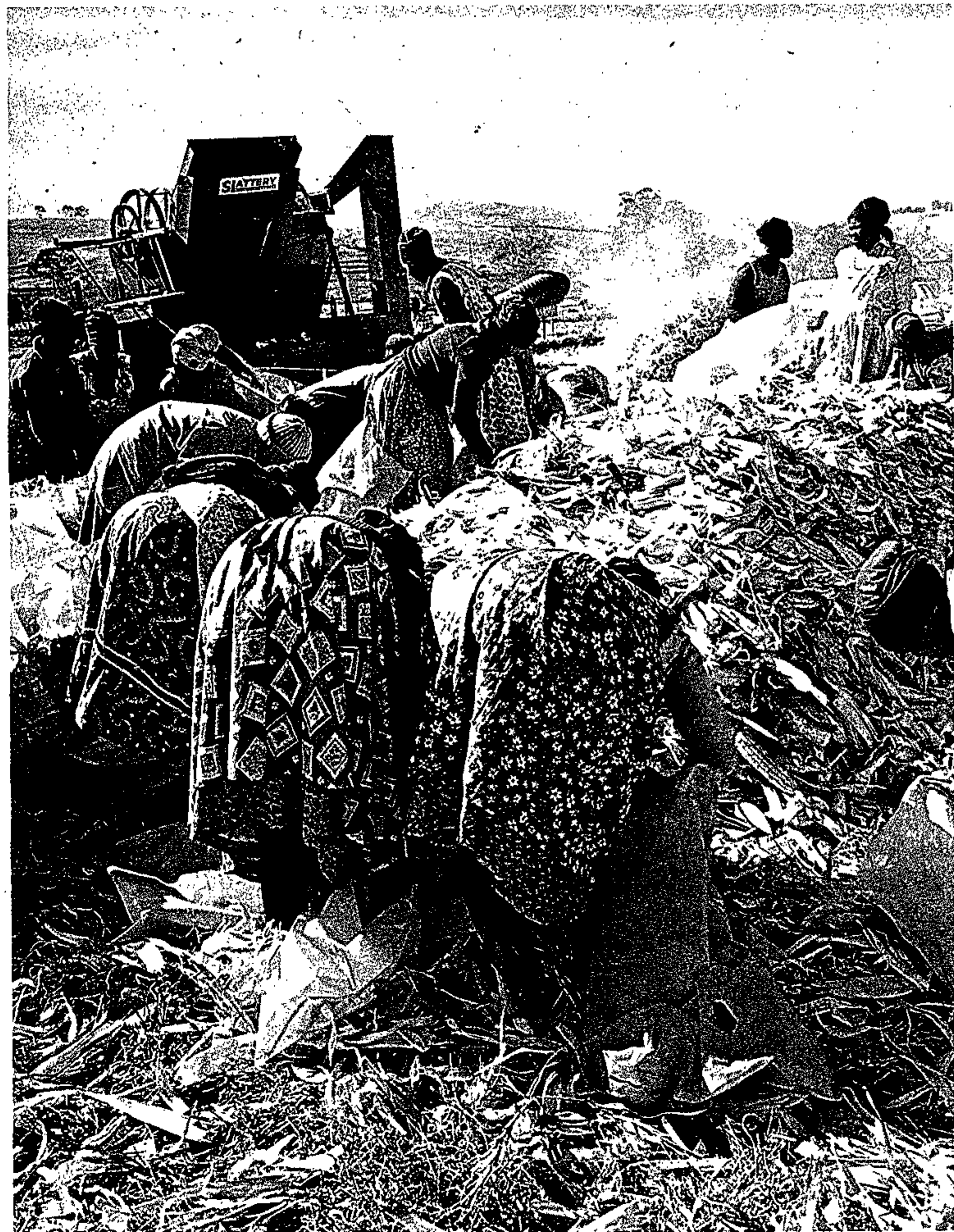
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Most of the rural population is illiterate.

# Justice: replacing old order in Transkei

This is a review by the Department of Justice of the Transkei on its role since independence.

With independence Transkei assumed full responsibility for all magistrates' courts and the supreme and the last link with South Africa was finally severed in 1978 when the appellate division of the supreme court was established.

Today the supreme court consists of three full-time judges of which one is the chief justice and two judges of appeal who visit Transkei when their services are required.

With regard to the magistrates courts, in 1976 21 were still under the control of seconded SA officials — today only five districts are still under SA.

The department has arranged agreements between Transkei and SA on extradition of fugitive offenders, the reciprocal enforcement of maintenance orders and for obtaining witnesses for court proceedings. Negotiations are under way for an extradition agreement with Bophuthatswana.

The law advisers have prepared no less than 193 bills for presentation to parliament since independence. Three of these are law revision acts which have removed some 377 acts, ordinances and proclamations from the statute book as no longer having any relevance to Transkei. This is an ongoing work with the ultimate objective of replacing all former South African legislation with Transkeian laws.

The department has already introduced a new stock theft act, a



Minister of Justice Mr T Letlaka

liquor act, a gambling act and a regional authority courts act. A penal code was introduced during the last session of parliament and is being studied during the recess. It will be further debated during the 1983 session. It is hoped to introduce a new criminal procedure act and a supreme court act during the next session of parliament.

As in any developing country where the old order is replaced by the new, it must be expected to a certain extent experienced officials will

be replaced by those with limited experience and in our department we have not escaped this phenomenon. Our experience has been that young men we have sent to university on bursaries on qualifying and taking up legal posts in the department, have shown little interest in administrative matters connected with law.

Indeed numbers have preferred to leave the government service to pursue careers in the

private sector and this at one stage placed the judicial administration in jeopardy.

To remedy this situation it was decided in 1979 to separate the judicial and administrative functions at district level so that our young officials could give their

whole attention to building a sound judicial system in Transkei.

This is regarded as a sound move but it must be appreciated that success cannot be achieved overnight and it will take some time before our aim can be fully achieved for we are still

faced with a critical shortage of legally qualified and experienced men to other spheres in the department, despite the fact that in 1980, we managed to persuade the government to pay legal men a special allowance in recognition of their qualifications.

Subsequent salary adjustments have now placed our legal men on a par with their counterparts elsewhere in southern Africa and it is to be hoped this step will not only end the drain away but also induce those who left the service to return.

The department has all along realised the ne-

cessity for training its officials and apart from the government bursary scheme to enable interested officials to obtain legal qualification, courses and seminars have been held regularly and at considerable expense in an endeavour to improve the practical experience of our young officials.

At present the possibility of establishing a permanent training centre at which our officials can be taught the practical basics of their various duties is being explored and if this materialises it can only improve the general standard of judicial administration in Transkei.



Right: Palace of Justice in Umtata.

## Functions of your municipality

There is an alarming lack of knowledge and understanding of the status role and functions of municipalities among Transkeians.

Most people who live in urban areas know vaguely that there is a municipality and a council and many would be hard put to explain how these function.

One point should be made clear: a municipality is an autonomous body separate from the central government. It is a government in its own right, the only difference with the central government being that the central government governs the whole country while the municipality only governs one town or city. The central government has little to say in what happens inside the municipal boundaries and towns or cities, that is why municipalities are referred to as local authorities.

As with the central government, a municipality has two basic parts: the central government has its political leaders and civil servants while the municipality has its leaders embodied in the council while its municipal officials can be compared to the central government's civil servants.

The local governments are of course subordinate to the central government, although it is not part of it.

A municipality cannot make laws or by-laws which conflict with laws made by the central government. The department of local government and land tenure is the link between local authorities and the central government. The department has three basic functions in regard to local governments: It is the "watchdog" of municipalities, it attends to matters a municipality may do only with specific permission from the central government such as raising loans externally. It assists and fos-

Transkei's major cities and towns have sophisticated infrastructures while other smaller ones such as Ezibeleni are developing.

Who runs the towns? The task of keeping machinery turning falls on the municipalities and town councils. This fact is not realised by many.

In this article, the Secretary of the Transkei Municipal Association, Mr Larry Goss, talks about running Transkei's towns.

ters local governments. Municipal Association.

In all this Transkei is most fortunate in having a secretary for local government and land tenure like Mr L. Mbabama who is competent and sympathetic.

Due to this, the majority of municipalities in Transkei are members of the Transkei Municipal Association. The association has no authority over municipalities. It is merely a sort of club, a kind of trade union to which municipalities belong voluntarily in order to tackle common problems collectively and to increase their influence through collective bargaining power.

In addition is a forum for the exchange of ideas and a channel for disseminating information and advice. It enables new young municipalities to have access to the knowledge, experience and expertise of older and larger municipalities.

This is useful because most municipalities in Transkei are young and inexperienced. In fact only Umtata, Butterworth, Engcobo, Idutywa and Port St John's were municipalities before independence. Most Transkeian municipalities are also small and therefore do not have and cannot afford the services of professional experts like engineers and technicians. However, in matters of common concern, they can have access to the professional staff of larger and older municipalities through the Transkei

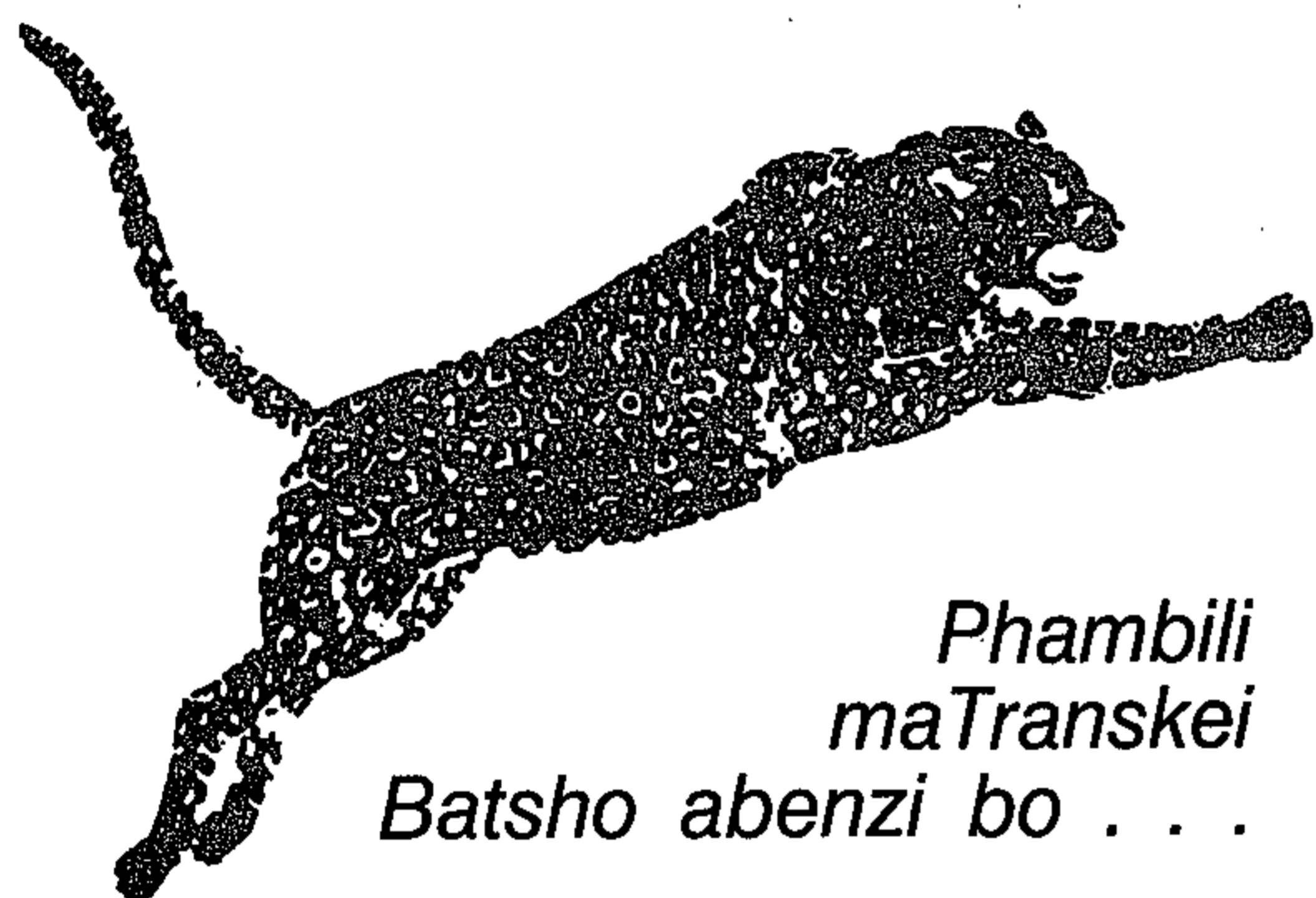
development of their towns and cities, besides innumerable other things.

The major source of revenue is from tax based on the value of property and the sale of water and electricity. Municipalities are not funded by the central government, they must derive revenue by taxing their inhabitants.

The inhabitants cannot have their bread buttered on both sides. They cannot demand council to tar all roads and at the same time keep taxes as low as possible. That is asking for the impossible.

However, they certainly do have a right to demand that what funds are available are spent fairly, judiciously and efficiently.

The municipal association has been striving to achieve two major objectives: To explore additional sources of revenue without burdening the ratepayer and to encourage and propagate efficiency so that ratepayers' money is spent effectively.



Phambili  
maTranskei  
Batsho abenzi bo . . .

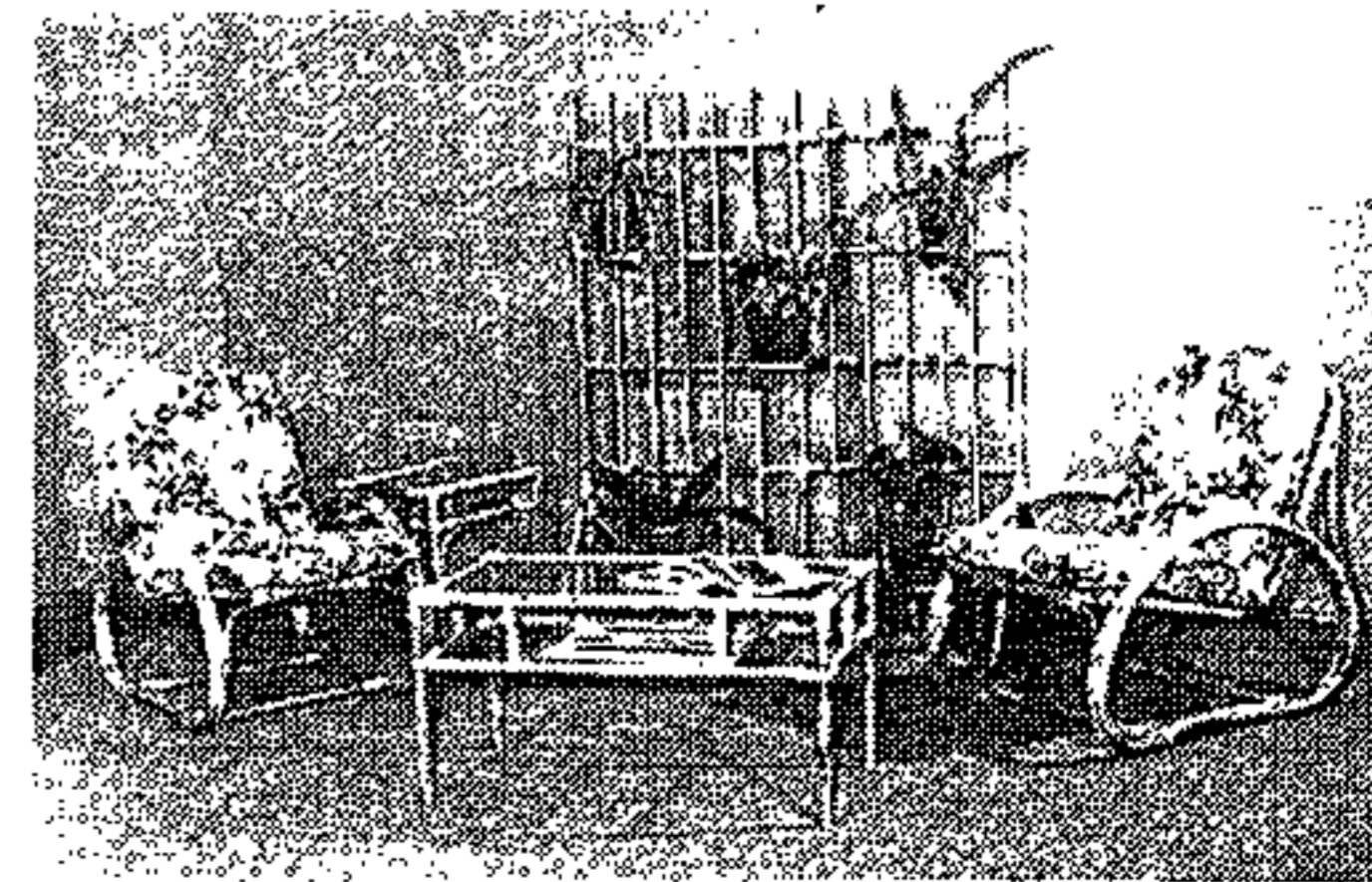
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# Guardians of culture

Triplets were born to the Transkeian government this year.

That's how Minister Hubert Mlonyeni described the launching of the Department of Welfare, Sport and Culture during April. It became the 19th state department.

"Our function is to promote the social welfare of the people," is

how the department's secretary, Mr I. D. Sawula, describes their role.

He says a legitimate question has been posed as to the relevance of the new department and the relationship of the department to other departments and disciplines.

"As the name implies the triplets were born to take care of the delivery

of the traditionally social welfare functions of the nation which include the promotion of sporting and cultural activities.

"Our role is briefly to promote socio-sporting and cultural welfare and to co-ordinate and co-operate with all the various departments and disciplines."

The social welfare

branch promotes social welfare of the community through all the fields of social work as a profession casework, group work, community work which includes community organisation and community development and research and counselling.

On cultural development, Mr Sawula says: "The advancement of

any people is measured by the extent to which they are conscious of their culture and the extent to which they promote it. Culture is the sum total of the human endeavour and the department is committed to the cultural development of all Transkeians through literacy programmes such as adult education, promotion of scouting and girl guides as cultural movements, encouraging the formation of various youth clubs and the promotion of traditional modern music."



Minister of Social Welfare and Sport Mr H. Mlonyeni.

## Foray into world of sport

The sport section of the Department of Welfare, Sport and Culture made a foray into the international soccer arena.

So says sport planner Ian McNaughton who watched the World Cup in Spain with the department's deputy secretary Peter Madasa.

Besides watching the soccer, the two officials had a brief to make contact and lobby in line with minister Hubert Mlonyeni's policy speech pledge to put Transkei's case to the sporting world.

Says McNaughton: We met many contacts and were able to put our case of Transkei and theoretically to fly the country's flag.

"We met a chap called Sir Walter Winterbottom who was knighted for his contribution to soccer. We were able to meet people from the All Africa Olympic Committee and the All Africa section of Fifa. We were not pushing to get into Fifa. We just let them know Transkei exists and that soccer is alive and well here and asked them merely to consider us when they are doing country was not well things like giving leaf-

lets on soccer.

"In this way we have taken Transkei sport no less than a five-year step ahead. We probably did more in the month that we have been able to achieve in the last five years."

Mr McNaughton said the sports section of the department was involved in a flurry of activity on the local front and was divided into four sections: Physical education, recreation, major games and paraplegic sport.

"Physical education at schools and colleges has taken a major step forward recently with a one-day conference at the University of Transkei. Physical education is at a very low level at the school as the teachers are not qualified. All they really do is throw a ball out and let the kids play. What we are doing now is to work on a syllabus that will enlighten not only the students, but also the teachers. Physical education is taking a giant step forward."

Mr McNaughton said paraplegic sport in the country was not well organised yet although



Transkei's national squash team and officials who travelled to Namibia for a Test-match series.

"we have champions in the country".

"There will be a conference in Johannesburg this month and Mr Liston Ntshongwana from our department will be attending."

Recreation was getting off the ground under Mr Neil Harrison with fun runs and marathons.

"On major games we have already spoken of our work in Spain while on the home front we have made strides in rugby. As you know the Taiwanese schoolboys were here and our national team did well in Port Elizabeth. A team from there will be visiting us soon," continued Mr McNaughton.

"As you know in rugby we have had a New Zealand delegation here and we've sent our officials to Cape Town to speak to Dr Danie Craven."

"This year also saw the first Transkei table tennis championships. We will also be sending a tug o' war team to the world championships in Cape Town."

Mr McNaughton concluded: "Sport is on the move in Transkei. We've flown the flag in Europe. They know who Transkei is. Before it was the question: Transkei who? Not anymore. Certainly not in Europe because we spread the message there. It not only opened sporting doors, but also political ones. That we are sure about."



TAMMIE BILBANU... crack Transkei athlete.



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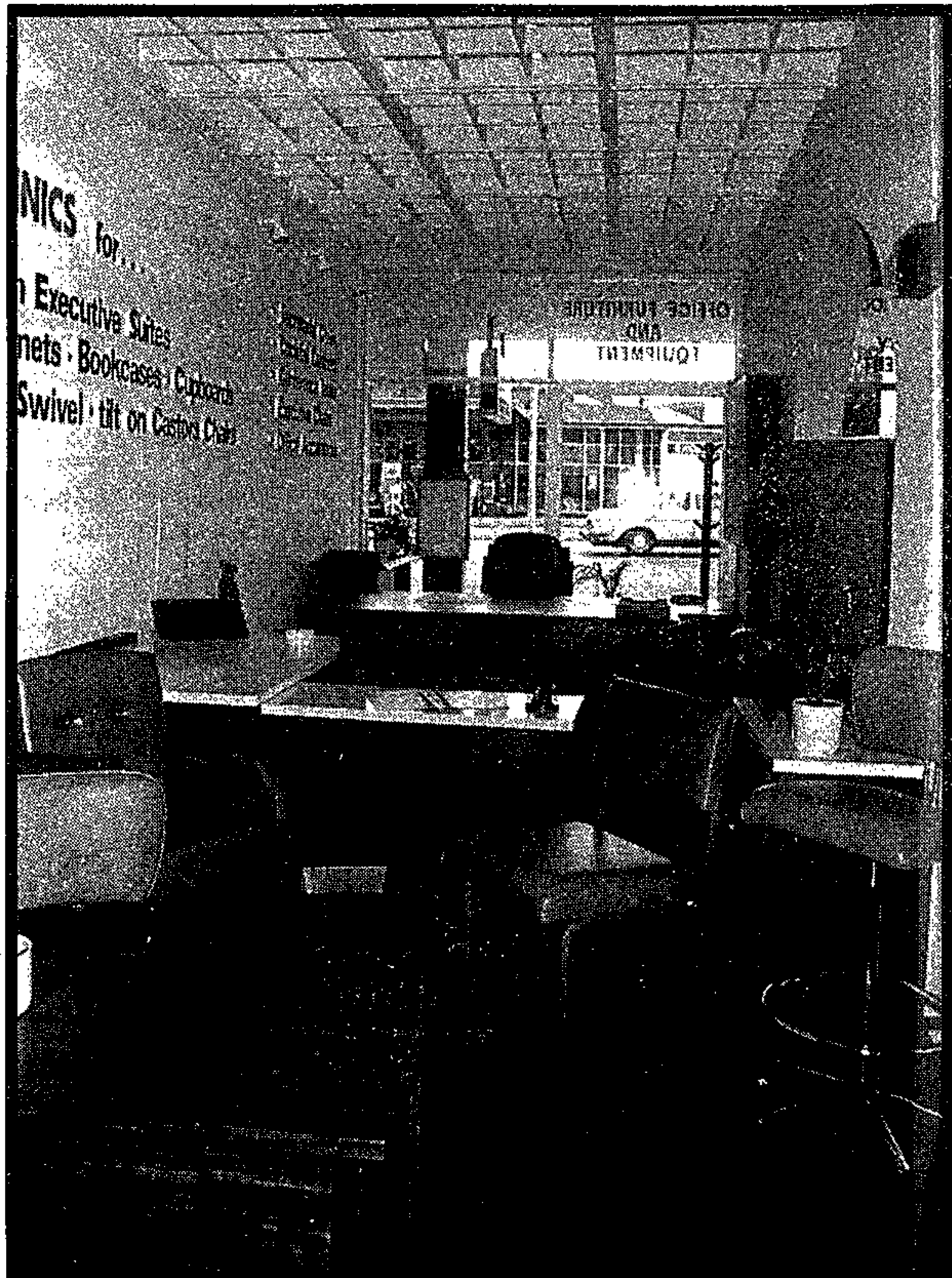




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# OHR Technics Sales, Service in Transkei

These photographs are taken in the offices and showrooms of OHR Technics at Umtata and East London. With the company foreseeing the necessity of this nature of business in the Transkei, due to the lack of after sales service in the Transkei OHR today has two companies, the first organisation in Umtata following a few years later in East London.

Marketing a range of Safes to safeguard valuables, strongroom doors and safes to suit all requirements, from the small shopkeeper to the major banker.

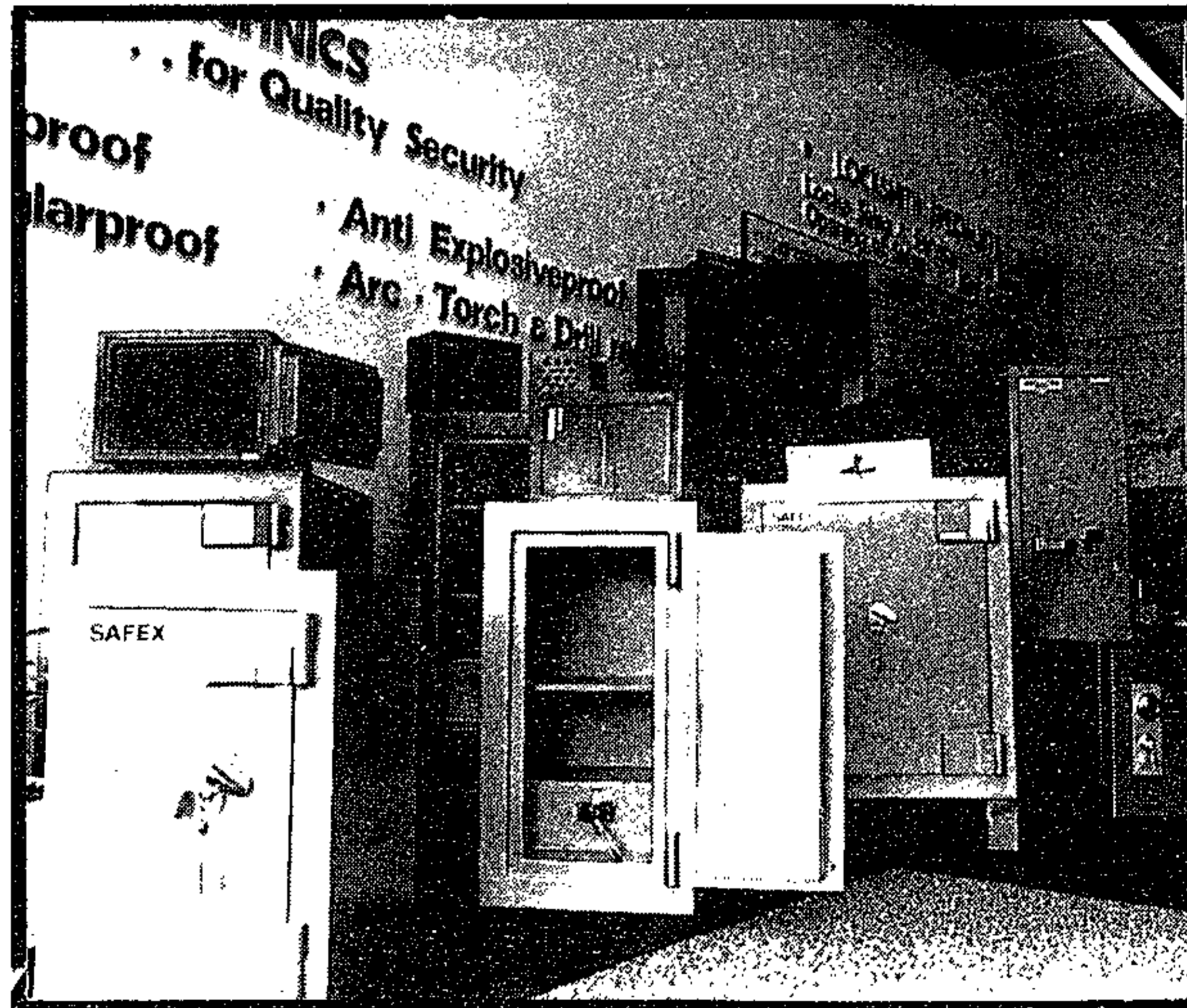
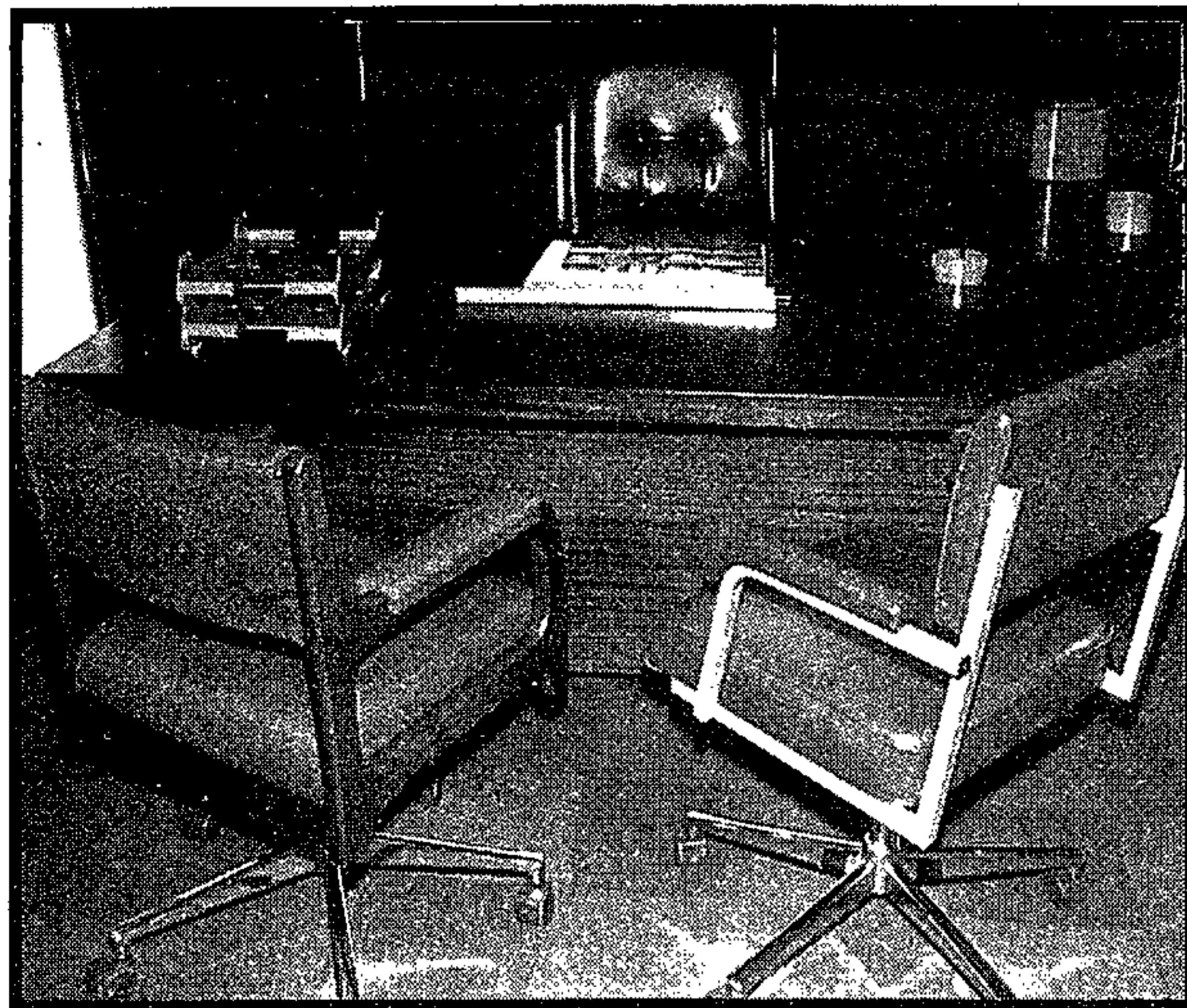
OHR Technics also supplies fire resistant cabinets for documents, microfilm and computer data, with full backup servicing and locksmith facilities in both Umtata and East London.



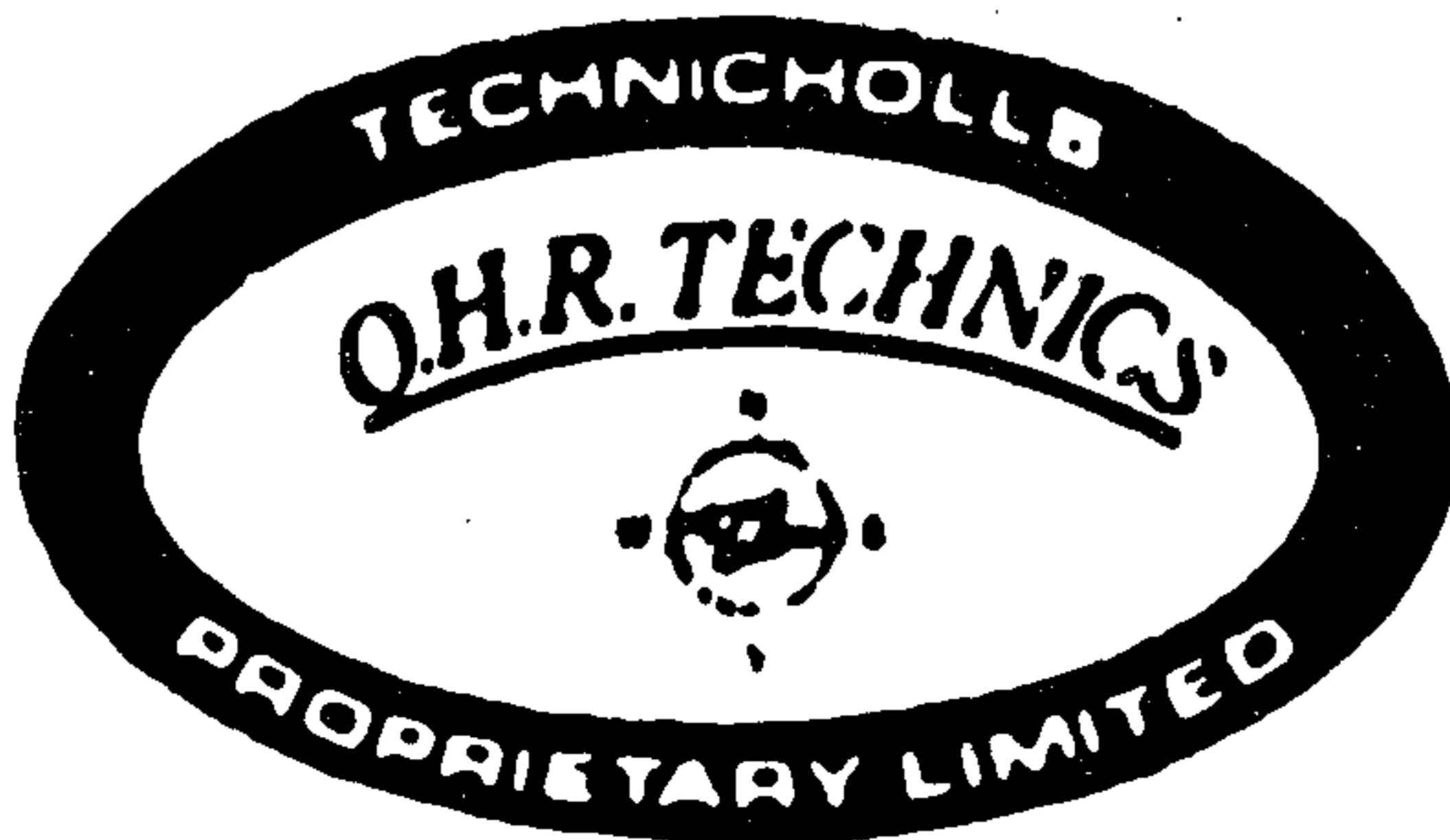
Mr Orby Nicholls

OHR Technics executive office furniture which is being supplied is obtainable in various types of wood grain and has become extremely popular. With ranges from complete executive office suites, which comprise desks, cocktail cabinets, telephone cabinets, bookcases, cupboards, etc., boardroom tables and secretarial L shape desks including the full range of chairs. Office partitioning is also supplied.

Above: View of OHR premises in Oxford Street, East London.  
Below left: High quality office furniture on display. Below right: Safes for security in any business.



These photographs were taken at the offices and showrooms at (OHR Technics in Umtata and East London).



# O.H.R. TECHNICS

T'kei (103)

plan to

E. Post  
call 26/10/82

people

back

UMTATA — Transkei would launch a campaign to call back her people who had left to join the "liberation movements" and became the so-called refugees, the Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, said today.

Chief Matanzima was the main speaker at the sixth Transkei independence celebrations in Umtata.

He said: "We shall call back the so-called refugees, most of whom have run away from their shadows, and tell them to leave it to the old men to dream dreams."

Turning to the controversial issue of Transkei and Ciskei, Chief Matanzima said: "We are not all in the fold as long as one can still speak of a Ciskei which is separate from Transkei."

"Realising our oneness and even though it is interpreted in simplified ethnic terms, South Africa by its 1959 Promotion of Self-Government Act, recognised only one Xhosa national unit."

"Without bothering about the misuse of terms such as ethnic groups, homeland or separate development, we were satisfied at the promise of the Xhosa nation and its land being kept intact," said Chief Matanzima.

It puzzled and angered Transkei that South Africa said later it could not force Ciskei to join Transkei in one Xhosa nation.

"It is considered a case of extreme inconsistency because, no sooner had Ciskei been rushed out of reach to independence than South Africa dissolved the Legislative Assembly of Kangwane for incorporation of that area into Swaziland." — Sapa

● See Page 7

# Paramount chief in favour of black federation concept

H. Ross L

26/10/82

102

LUSIKISIKI — The State President of Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, today supported a proposal of a federal government for Southern African black states made up of all independent and non-independent states and representatives of the urban blacks.

Speaking at Transkei's sixth anniversary celebrations at Lusikisiki, Chief Matanzima gave his unqualified support to the Lebowa leader, Dr Cedric Phatudi's, proposal of a federal government.

He said this was his reaction to the exclusion of blacks from South Africa's proposed white, coloured and Indian Parliament.

He said the federal government should have its headquarters at Thaba Nchu in Bophuthatswana,

which was central to all black states and the major towns.

"This federal parliament will call upon the white, coloured and Indian parliament to divide the land and towns equitably for occupation by blacks, whites, coloureds and Indians in eternal peace.

"The black federal parliament can deal with matters of finance, foreign affairs and defence. Dr Phatudi should summon a conference of black states and towns' accredited leaders to meet somewhere in Bophuthatswana which is central to all black states.

"This is the only way in which we can restore our lost dignity as a nation. I leave it to black Southern Africa to study the pros and cons of this proposal and determine it for what it is

worth.

"A committee will have to be appointed by the inaugural conference to draft the federal constitution which will be approved by the conference," Chief Matanzima said.

"Independence has conferred on us the long-cherished dignity of man propagated by the international community. With the exception of the migratory labourers from Transkei to white towns, independence has given us freedom of movement — enjoyment of rights to enter any public place formally used by whites only.

"For this we are very thankful to the Nationalist Government. Our fear is that certain of their parties want to put the clock back to where it started in 1910."

— Sapa

# Call for federal black rule backed

ARGUS

26/10/82

103

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## HEADQUARTERS

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## DIGNITY

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"A committee will have to be appointed by the inaugural conference to draft the federal constitution which will be approved by the conference."

Regarding international recognition by the UN, he said this was immaterial to Transkeians and would not affect their determination to forge ahead with development.

"Our destiny rests entirely on the strength of our internal peace and resolution to work hard. No country has ever succeeded in its administration by depending on handouts, we do not want anything for nothing." — Sapa.



# Black Parliament

## TROOPSEI

**LUSIKISIKI — Transkei's State President yesterday called for a black federal parliament as an answer to the exclusion of blacks from the President's Council.**

Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima said the federal parliament should include all the independent states and the non-independent ones as well as the urban blacks.

Delivering his Independence Day speech at the Lusikisiki village sports fields, President Matanzima said: "I wish to give unqualified support to the principle proposed by the Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, for the formation of a federal government."

"But my own concept of this federal parliament, which should have its head offices in Thaba Nchu in the Republic of Bophuthatswana, is that it should consist of all black independent and non-independent states and should also include representatives from the

towns. "This is my reaction to the exclusion of blacks from the white, Indian and coloured parliament in Cape Town.

"The black federal parliament can deal with matters of finance, foreign affairs and defence."

The President said Dr Phatudi should summon a conference of black states and towns' accredited leaders in Southern Africa to meet somewhere in Bophuthatswana which was central to all black states, including the urban blacks.

In Umata, the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima said yesterday that Transkei had expressed its intention to join what had originally been referred to as the constellation of Southern African states

but there were several problems still to be ironed out.

"Collectively and bilaterally, we are engaged in serious discussion with South Africa to iron out things that

**By MATTHEW MOONEYA**

might later cause problems," he said.

The regionalism embodied in the Good Hope conference plan promised a bright future for Transkei.

"Regionalism implies that Transkeians have always considered themselves as part of the re-

gion of the Cape Province and have traditionally worked in East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.

"If these people suddenly have to be considered as squatters it leaves us without an answer when they are repatriated to a situation where the industries are still being planned and where there are no jobs for them at present.

"We find it difficult to remove their belief that it is the independence of Transkei which has caused them to lose their means of livelihood because they point out the case of the non-

independent homelands which appear to receive a better deal.

Chief George said the incentives offered in the deal were equitable when looked on superficially but Transkei still had other problems with them.

"It is worth considering that Transkei is right on the side and does not have conducive infrastructure even similar to the good roads of the Ciskei and the nearby harbour of East London. the good roads of Ciskei and the nearby harbour of East London." — DDR.

Picture, page 11; Reports, page 27

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EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered); leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

**TOWN FR BOOK**

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External

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119



Part of the 30 000 crowd which packed Umtata's Independence Stadium for yesterday's celebration of the sixth anniversary of Transkei's independence.

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# Transkei museum opened

UMTATA — The 20th century had been characterised by an enormous expansion of educational services and amenities for the public at large, the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said here yesterday when he offi-

cially opened the Transkei National Museum.

“With the growth of a feeling of national identity among the people, the need is perceived to conserve for posterity the nation’s heritage of cultural, scientific and historical

treasures. In fulfilling this role, a national museum will become a focus for national pride and dignity.”

Chief George said the National Museum of Transkei was poised on the threshold of great developments. — DDR.

## Transkei — six years after independence

ARGUS 27/10/82 103

# Prime Minister's call to 'secure national principles'

UMTATA. — The Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, has called on Transkeians to adopt a spirit of self-consciousness and self-realisation, and to secure their national principles, possessions and traditional cultures.

In a public address on the sixth anniversary of Transkei's independence at the Independence Stadium in Umtata yesterday, he said it was only through self-consciousness that nations had built themselves a purpose for development and for survival.

### EVILS

Chief Matanzima, who arrived this week from Bloemfontein where he was recuperating from ill-health, said the area around the Transkei capital of Umtata was where great nations of the Xhosas eventually coalesced through the establishment of blood links which made them related to form the Transkei nation.

He complained that the youth of the Transkei capital were fast becoming exposed, susceptible and vulnerable to the social and political evils of crime, liquor, drug abuse

and pressurisation by subversion from outside.

He said Transkei had passed through the formative phase of the first five years of independence and had started its second phase of the first decade, and strongly suggested that "we now adopt a more serious attitude".

"It is in view of this and what I have said that the theme of my address may be interpreted as self-consciousness and self-realisation.

### "UNATTAINABLE"

"I am certainly not talking about black consciousness or any other consciousness which exists in space and which refers to imaginary and unattainable countries," the Prime Minister said.

He said Transkeian politicians had expended lots of their energy in the past five years explaining why and how independence was attained.



"I am not relating our independence to the talks or opinions of far-away organizations and of the disgruntled people who ran away from the realistic process of liberating black people," he said.

Chief Matanzima said such people were scattered overseas and had become parasites who drew incomes "at the expense of our name and consider us as a threat to their credibility".

He said the standing factor was that Transkeians were a nation and that the part of the world they occupied was theirs. "Even if there were to be thrown open world citizenship, we would still enjoy it here in Transkei."

Nations of the world, he added, had, through self-consciousness, felt there were national principles, national possessions, national traditions

and national cultures which they vowed to protect and to preserve for subsequent generations.

"Not far from us we have the example of the Afrikaner nation which has gathered itself from the dust of the Great Trek to be where it is today," he said.

"This develops confidence that we can, on our own, do things. It removes the complex that tells us that only white people can rule a country and run a civil service efficiently.

### "BABIES"

"It cures us from the disease of dependency which has afflicted some baby homelands so that they fear being weaned from South Africa," Chief Matanzima said.

He said these homelands gave a typically babyish reason that they refused to lose the South African citizenship they knew that they did not have, would never have as long as white people were all united when it came to the black man. — Sapa.

# Independence Day speeches

Reports by MATTHEW MOONIEYA  
and SIPHO KEYI

## Chief George condemns ANC, UN

27/10/82 (103)

UMTATA — The African National Congress, the Organisation of African Unity and the United Nations were labelled as irrelevant by the Prime Minister of Transkei yesterday.

Chief George Matanzima said the ANC was irrelevant in Transkei because there was no foreign power to be replaced here, the OAU split at their recent summit had doomed it, while the UN had finally accepted its uselessness.

Dealing with the ANC, Chief George accused the organisation of having fallen into the trap of being used as a Russian tool. It was no longer the organisation that had originally set itself the task of fighting for the rights of blacks.

"Many sensible people have taken a new view of the ANC and the PAC assuming for themselves

the status of being liberation movements because, by definition and practice, they are outside that description.

"Both the ANC and PAC may claim to be attempting to free the blacks of South Africa from the whites but if the power is going to be given to the Russians, they will have failed to qualify. In the case of Transkei, they are irrelevant because there is no foreign power to be replaced.

"The collection of millions of dollars by the ANC and PAC which never help a single black person is immoral. The money is misappropriated by a few people and to balance the books, it is said to have gone to training and buying Russian weapons."

Earlier, defining his theme of self-consciousness, Chief

George also made it clear he was not talking about black consciousness or "any other consciousness which exists in space and which refers to imaginary and unattainable countries."

"I am not addressing myself to people who live in history or in the distance.

"I am no longer going back to question why and how we took independence. I am also not relating our independence to the talks and opinions of far-away organisations and of disgruntled people who ran away from the realistic process of liberating black people. These people are scattered overseas and have become parasites which draw in our name and consider us a threat to their credibility."

Chief George said once

self-consciousness was attained and the country launched in full strength of development programmes "we will call back our young friends who have gone away chasing rainbows and sacrificing their education in the name of following nebulous so-called liberation movements.

"We shall call back so-called refugees, most of whom have run away from their shadows and tell them to leave it to the old men to dream dreams. If they are still fighting at all they are fighting something which is worse than a losing battle."

Chief George hit at people "misleading our children to keep them raw, uneducated savages, sending them to dehumanising camps for supposed military training and then dispatching

them with a terrorist tag to attempt infiltration into countries where they are shot and become an uncalled-for sacrifice to the demon of communism."

Speaking of the OAU, the Prime Minister said it had been stuffed with calculated false information by the ANC and was being used by the international community for binding resolutions on members for non-recognition of Transkei.

"What is the OAU today and for how long is it able to stay together and to keep any resolutions?" Chief George asked.

"I do not wish to comment in a public address on our relations with other countries. All I can say is that we hope Swaziland will keep its balanced stand and achieve its aim of being

the Switzerland of Southern Africa even after the death of King Sobhuza II.

"We should also publicly go down as saying to Lesotho, in respect of the trouble in that country, that we told you so.

"But that is the truth and it bothers us because Lesotho has a common border with us and with no OAU country which could help it when it is in trouble.

"Besides the troubles of war, Lesotho's citizens are starving, as a result of the restrictions that the country has placed on their relationship with Transkei. Without wishing them to be dismissed from the OAU, if they recognise us, we would encourage them to think about the value of a neighbour to whom one can appeal

even in the middle of the night."

On the UN, Chief George said the world body had shown its uselessness and the ineffectiveness of its resolution on issues such as Namibia, the Middle East, the Falkland Islands and Iran.

"It cannot even effectively enforce resolutions such as sanctions against South Africa.

"Its so-called peace-keeping forces have become a joke and their only value is the pay that those jobless soldiers are receiving. The UN is likely to dissolve naturally because nations are tired of being merely a commenting platform and they are tired of listening to the Third World countries which they feed but which make thankless demands."

# SA blamed for not forcing Ciskei into Xhosa state

UMTATA — The Prime Minister yesterday hit at South Africa for not forcing Ciskei to join Transkei and use the Kangwane-Ingwavuma issue to show Pretoria's inconsistency.

But Chief George Matanzima also warned that people should not be misled by press reports that there was war between the people of the two sister Xhosa states who knew they were one and that no power could keep them apart.

Chief George traced South Africa's recognition of one national Xhosa unit with the 1959 Promotion of Self-Government Act and said they were satisfied then with the promise of the land being kept intact.

"It therefore puzzles and angers Transkei that South Africa could later

turn around and say that it could not force the Ciskei to join with Transkei as the one nation that they are.

"It is considered a case of extreme inconsistency because, no sooner had the Ciskei been rushed out of reach to independence, than the same South Africa dissolved the whole legislative assembly of Kangwane for incorporation into Swaziland."

While this and the contested incorporation of Ingwavuma from KwaZulu into Swaziland were the high price that the homelands had to pay for neither becoming fully independent nor being fully South Africa, they do not quarrel with placing people where they belonged.

"The issues of Kangwane and Ingwavuma have also served to ex-

pose the insincerity of the international organisations. Organisation of African Unity countries such as Swaziland and Lesotho (which wants the Free State) forget their shouts of objection to balkanisation and excisions from South Africa when it suits their own interests and desires.

"Our question is: Why should South Africa not force Ciskei to join Transkei if it could do it with Kangwane?"

Chief George rejected criticism of why Transkei had decided to go it alone for independence and held out hope the two states could come together.

"Our independence was not subject to any condition that we forfeit the land outside the three pieces and the Ciskei was not left out so that it could take sepa-

rate independence.

"As a compromise and in fairness to South Africans because they have no other country to which to return, we made very reasonable demands and left out a lot of land that is known originally to have been Xhosaland right down to Cape Town."

On his hope for amalgamation, Chief George said: "Granting separate independences to these parts of our land cannot be the end of the road but can only be a challenge to our maturity to make our decision not to allow ourselves to be divided.

"We shall not allow anything like the Berlin wall of Germany, we shall not allow ourselves to be separated by corridors of our land which are reminiscent of the human buffers of British Kaffraria and Fort Peddie."

- 1/8/82

# Natural resources will make Transkei self-sufficient — Booii

TABANKULU — The natural resources in Transkei would make the country self-sufficient, the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Mr E. Z. Booii, said here yesterday.

He said maize belts in extent of 2 000 ha had been started. One stretched from Butterworth over the eastern sea-board including the Pondoland coast up to Umzimkulu. The other stretched from Qumbu and ran over the inland area through Umtata and part of Engcobo up to Tsomo and Ngamakwe.

Mr Booii said there were about 1 000 tractors in his department. During the 1982/83 agricultural year, the department of Agriculture and Fore-

stry intended to plough about two-thirds of the total arable area of which one-third had already been ploughed.

In an attempt to meet the country's food requirements, his department had decided to render its services to farmers in package form. That meant that services like ploughing, supply of fertilisers and improved seeds were rendered to farmers in advance. Farmers would pay for the services when they were able to raise the necessary cash or pay in kind after reaping.

Mr Booii said Transkei had manpower, fertile soil and water and could see no reason why farmers could not meet the internal needs. With de-

termination and dedication, Transkeian farmers could produce for export.

Mr Booii said after Transkei had attained its independence, many commercial projects cropped up and those which were already in progress became more viable.

"The Magwa tea estates and phormium tenax plantations are pumping a lot of revenue into the coffers of the state, providing thousands of Transkeians with job opportunities instead of our labour force being drained out into South Africa."

Mr Booii said his department had recently exploited the Pondoland coast for the production

of sugar cane and it would not be long before Transkeians would be using sugar from their own soil.

Most milk used in the country came from within the borders. It would not be long before milk from Kokstad would not be permitted to be sold in Transkei.

The Minister of Education, Mr H. H. Bubu, who addressed the celebrations at Sterkspruit, said blacks had not been encouraged to educate their children prior to independence.

That was done with the express purpose of ensuring the availability of cheap labour.

The limited education blacks received was traceable to the influence of the early white missionaries.

"Later still, the whites devised a more diabolic system called Bantu education of which our children are still victims," Mr Bubu said.

Now that Transkei was independent, the educational system was being redesigned with a view to raising the standard of education.

Thousands of people attended the official celebrations through-out the 28 districts of the country on a day when rain did not seem far off.

In Umtata, more than 30 000 people packed the Independence Stadium to hear the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, deliver his address.

By 8 am, people were streaming to the stadium, some dressed in traditional African wear and by 10.30 am, the Prime Minister's motorcade.

Alighting from his car, Chief George acknowledged the applause with a clenched fist party salute before inspecting a guard of honour and taking the salute.

On the main podium he was flanked by the Paramount Chief of the Tembus, Chief Bamblanga Mitrara, and Chief Justice Hefer.

The ceremony was opened with a prayer by the Rev De Waal Mahlasela and the welcoming address was given by the Mayor, Mr Ignatius Mlekeza.

Before starting his two-hour speech, Chief George apologised for addressing the gathering wearing an overcoat but said it should not be misconstrued.

"The weather is inclement and my health has not been restored. 100 per cent of the Prime Minister said in his first official engagement since taking ill last month and going on leave.

After his speech he was thanked by Chief Bamblanga. When the dignitaries had left the crowds were entertained with sports.

UMTATA — Grey some-  
bre skies were the  
only dull aspect of the  
colourful celebrations  
of Transkei's sixth in-  
dependence day  
yesterday.

30 000  
pack  
Umtata  
stadium

27/8/82

# Rural jobs needed to stop exodus — minister

BUTTERWORTH — Massive development and the creation of job opportunities in the rural areas were the best ways of stemming the exodus of Transkeians to the "humiliating conditions in squatter camps" in the Western Cape, the Minister of Local Government and Land Tenure, Chief G. S. Ndabankulu, said here yesterday.

He said the government was painfully aware that 90 per cent of the population lived in the rural areas and the general economy of the country would be significantly raised only when there was considerable productivity and development in the agricultural sector.

Chief Ndabankulu said when Transkei became independent there had been 130 industries established in Transkei. These created 12 000 job opportunities.

Since independence, the Transkei Development Corporation had established 80 factories creating 12 600 new jobs while the Transkei Small Industries Organisation (Transido), which was launched less than a year ago, had created 300 jobs for Transkeians. The hotel sector had provided 407 new jobs since 1976.

"This remarkable achievement in industry and jobs creation is all the more spectacular because of the present downswing in the economy in Southern Africa and the world as a whole.

"My government is acutely aware, however, that our achievements in the industrial sector have not been paralleled by similar developments in the agricultural sector.

"Massive development and the creation of job opportunities in the rural areas are the best ways to stem the

exodus of our people to the humiliating condition of employment and residence in so-called squatter camps of the Western Cape and other racist pogroms in South African cities."

He said through the Department of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, the government had instituted a detailed economic planning study of the various regions of Transkei which included the potential for the development of agriculturally based industries as well as other projects for the socio-economic upliftment of Transkeians.

At Lady Frere, the Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Mr Ramsey Madikizela, warned South Africa "not to paper over the cracks by making limited reforms".

He said as a politician and a man with a conscience, he would decry any signs of the lack of human freedom wherever they surfaced.

Mr Madikizela said in Queenstown bus-loads of Transkeians were stopped and checked by South African policemen while on their way to Cape Town. He added that South Africans did not need visas to enter Transkei.

"The continuing harassment and the inhuman application of laws will turn public opinion in Transkei against the Republic of South Africa.

"Future leadership in this country may employ negotiation tactics which are different from the current ones. Who will be blamed?

"We paid sweat capital towards the present industrialised South Africa. Let the South African leadership take stock of our contribution to the present South African network of infrastructure and productive assets."



## Mayor praises govt achievements

UMTATA. — Unemployment and poverty could not be blamed on independence, the Mayor of Umtata, Mr Ignatius Mdlekeza, said here yesterday and praised the government for its achievements and for bringing peace and security to the land.

Mr Mdlekeza was welcoming the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, at the independence celebrations.

The mayor also welcomed South Africa's ambassador, Dr Jo Bodenstein, and said he represented the only state in the world that recognised Transkei.

"It is meet and proper that he should be here and we welcome him sincerely. We welcome him because although there are some deep-rooted ideological differences between his country and ours, south Africa has always been a good staunch friend to Trans-

kei.

"Military giant of the continent though South Africa is, we have no fear of it because we know as a matter of certainty that we have no need to fear it. On the contrary, its military power screens us from much that we would otherwise need to fear."

He also welcomed Chief Justice Hefer and said he epitomised the foundation and pillar of Transkei democracy and liberty.

Turning to the Prime Minister, Mr Mdlekeza said: "we appreciate and are thankful to you and your colleagues for the good government you have given us."

Outlining some achievements of independence, he said: "Many thousands have good jobs, prosperous businesses, fine vehicles and beautiful houses. Thousands who had no houses have houses now."

# Call to resolve land issue

27/8

27/8/82

UMTATA — Both Transkei's State President and Prime Minister dwelt at length yesterday in their Independence Day speeches on the land issue.

Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima said in Lusikisiki that the South African Government should "give back our land taken from us by the English through fraudulent means" and warned that there would not be peace until this was done.

He sketched the history of the land issue since 1913, culminating in the 1936 Land Act and said when Transkei was granted independence in 1976, the government, elected by the people, became trustees of the land.

"The land is in the good hands of chiefs and their councillors. If it were not so we would have chaos like in the Middle East.

"We learn that young men who left this country are coming back to assassinate chiefs and their councillors to take over the land.

"They've been armed by people against our freedom. I do not exclude the English from this plot because they are the ones opposed to our freedom after taking our land."

Chief George Matanzima said the broken pieces of land observed as people drive through Transkei and into land controlled by South Africa was "humour in extremely bad taste."

"The boards put along the road between Brooke's Nek and Rietvlei look like humour in extremely bad taste. The way one moves in and out of Transkei within that short distance gives the feeling of being in one's own house but in which the bedroom and the kitchen belong to the neighbour. It is almost the same taste as one had in the case of Port St Johns.

Chief George said the pieces of land that were being handed over here and there were confusing in the light of South Africa's blue paper on the matter.

"In some places there is left a ragged and indeterminate boundary because of fear of political repercussion if a single powerful farmer, who sits on land bigger than the whole municipal area of Umtata from Ngangelizwe to Ncambedlana, were to be touched."

# Letlaka hits at critics

27/8/82

FLAGSTAFF — Black South Africans were advised yesterday to stop the silly pranks of piling their spleen on "Transkei" and to get on with the mammoth task of liberation.

The advice came from the Minister of Justice and Prisons, Mr Tsepo Letlaka, in his Independence Day address here.

After sketching the history of how states in Africa had achieved independence and contrasting Transkei's peaceful method with blood-spilling in Zimbabwe, Mr Letlaka admonished blacks who criticised his country's method.

He said such critics could be exposed for their cowardly tactics of drawing a red herring over the question of Transkei's independ-

ence.

"These tactics are certainly not taking them any nearer to their goal of liberating the oppressed people of South Africa. The struggle for liberation is the great humanistic and historical task of the oppressed."

Mr Letlaka said any attempt to mobilise whites, Indians and coloureds against blacks in South Africa was a shameful and hopeless exercise.

"Not even the mathematically worked out and scandalous ganging up against the African people will stop the inexorable march of history.

"Freedom and happiness in South Africa will return only when all the people of that troubled land are given the

opportunity to come together as equals to sort out their future.

"Time is running out and the sooner that were done, the better it would be for South Africa, for Southern Africa, for Africa and the world at large."

Mr Letlaka said without political independence none of Transkei's plans for social and economic development could be put into effect.

Transkei faced the problem of transforming her underdeveloped and neglected economy into a productive unit capable of developing a modern industry and agriculture.

The country welcomed industrialists but was on the alert to ensure that it did not endanger independence by making the country subordinate to a

new form of imperialism.

"We would prefer the kind of investment which would forge a partnership with the government, the people and our statutory institutions. We would then require that as a condition our people should be trained to take over management and technical posts at all levels.

"However, we are on the lookout for fortune hunters who come to our country in droves seeking to make use of what they regard as our innocence and naiveté in these matters; also the army of businessmen who are intent on taking money from us rather than contributing to our economic expansion and development. We do not want any strings attached to any investment or aid given to us."

# Youth warned against enemies

PORT ST JOHN'S — When Transkei opted for independence from the bonds of oppression, she did so in the fullest understanding of the hardships and responsibility that went with independence, the Deputy Minister of Police and Defence, Mr David Tezapi, said here yesterday.

He said independence heralded the dawning of new horizons to the people of Transkei and the opening of new doors to the "strange land of freedom".

The humiliations of blacks being called 'boys' or 'girls' by whites and other insults were things blacks had to forgive but not forget.

"These are things that made us to be more determined for our freedom."

He warned those people still clinging to their baasskap and herrenvolkism to "outgrow their iniquitous cocoons and live like decent human beings."

"They are strongly warned to 'outgrow their iniquitous cocoons and live like decent human beings.'"

He said the independence of Transkei was in no way inferior to that of Lesotho, Swaziland, Angola, Mozambique or Zimbabwe.

On the contrary, many of those countries were so politically unstable that staying in them was a risk.

Turning to the Organisation of African Unity, Mr Tezapi said it had failed to convene its 19th summit in Tripoli because of disunity in its ranks. The irony was that the organisation was supposed to be the unifying symbol of all African states.

He said Transkeians had taken cognisance that South Africa was undergoing some constitutional change, albeit slowly.

"We are aware that blacks have been left out of the new constitutional dispensation. Any dispensation that excludes the blacks of South Africa is sure to fail."

He said the young men and women in Transkei must be aware of the strategy of Transkei's enemies who were bent on making the youth the tools to achieve their wicked purposes.

Youths were being recruited with promises of scholarships, but when they crossed the borders they found themselves in

army uniforms.

"Because of the treatment they receive there, the government has had numerous requests to allow them to return home."

Mr Tezapi called on America and Britain to convince their surrogates in world forums that Transkei was a country and that there were millions of people living in Transkei who were entitled to the assistance and aid that was being enjoyed by other countries.

Speaking at Tsomo,

the Deputy Minister of Education, Mr S. P. Kakudi, said Africans had cried out "Uhuru" after enduring oppression for hundreds of years.

After long resistance by the colonialists, the African states had attained their independence one after another and Transkei could not remain an exception, Mr Kakudi said.

Without unnecessary loss of lives Transkei had peacefully attained her independence.

Transkei maintained political stability unlike most African states. The standard of sophistication and democracy in Transkei stood as an example to all African states — most of which still experienced strained and unstable internal rule.

Mr Kakudi said human dignity was respected in Transkei irrespective of colour.

"We uphold the principle of security for all and no person is above the law," he said.

EDM 30/10/82 (103)

## Land ceded to Transkei

SOUTH Africa has ceded a piece of land in the Queenstown district of the Eastern Cape to Transkei, in terms of a proclamation published in the Government Gazette yesterday.

A spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development said the deal involved about 30 000 hectares of land.

It was acquired some time ago by the South African Development Trust for transfer to Transkei under the Government's land consolidation programme. — Sapa.

SA cedes

land to

Transkei

103

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—SAPA

5 Disputes  
30/12/82

UMTATA — Transkei would not make an issue of Ciskei's presence at the Pretoria summit to be held in nine days time, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Mtuzeli Lujabe, said in an interview here yesterday.

Mr Lujabe confirmed that a nine-man delegation led by the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, would attend the summit on November 11. The delegation will include four ministers and four departmental secretaries.

The summit between the South African Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, and the independent black states will discuss the regional development plan and Mr Botha is also expected to outline the concept of a confederation of states.

Earlier this year Chief George had threatened to walk out of the summit if Ciskei attended.

Mr Lujabe said: "The relationship between Ciskei and Transkei can be considered a domestic matter. It is not likely we will make an issue of

103 ~~NOT~~ b. D. Dipate 2/1/82

# Transkei to attend talks with Ciskei

it. The matter does not have much relevance to the summit which should transcend such regional differences."

Mr Lujabe pointed out that it was not the first time such a summit was being held and he did not know the procedure for introducing new states.

Asked about matters Transkei would raise at the summit in view of the Prime Minister's assessment of the country's problems with the regional development plan, Mr Lujabe said the agenda and discussions were confidential.

"Naturally we will go there to try to get the best possible deal for Transkei — just like other states will try to

get the best possible deal for their people. There will, however, be some common areas."

Mr Lujabe agreed with Chief George's assessment of Transkei being at a disadvantage compared to other states in the regional development plan.

"Transkei is far from the metropolitan areas and the question of unemployment, which is a scourge to all the states, must hit Transkei harder than other states next to the metropolitan areas.

"Mind you, compared to the regions themselves, Transkei is well off with the concessions. We actually have good concessions compared with the others." — DDR.

# PAC exile held in Umtata?

0-010-21102  
UMTATA — The chief of the Transkei Security Police, Brigadier Leonard Kwe, yesterday said he could not comment "at this stage" on whether a Pan Africanist Congress exile, Mr Vuma Ntikinca, had been detained in Umtata.

Reliable sources in Maseru said yesterday Mr Ntikinca, 30, was believed to have been detained by Transkei security police while visiting Umtata.

Mr Ntikinca, a PAC branch secretary in Lesotho, is a former court prosecutor from Transkei's Willowvale district.

He fled to Lesotho in 1981 and was later joined by his wife. They have one daughter.

Mr Ntikinca and his wife were students at the National University of Lesotho.

Mrs Ntinkinka is still in Lesotho, but was not available for comment yesterday.

Brigadier Kwe said there was an operational office of the security police which dealt with such matters and he could only comment after he had received a report from them. — SAPA.



(103) (258) D. Dispute  
4/11/82

# Brigadier: Transkei holding PAC man

UMTATA — The chief of the Transkei Security Police, Brigadier Leonard Kawe, yesterday confirmed that a Pan Africanist Congress exile, Mr Vuma Ntikinca, was detained by his men in Umtata last month.

Lesotho university student, was detained on October 7.

Brig Kawe said it was hoped that Mr Ntikinca would appear in court soon. The police were still preparing the docket which would be handed over to the Attorney-General. — DDR.

He said Mr Ntikinca, a

# Umtata trial moved

UMTATA — Three Transkei men detained earlier this year under Transkei's public security laws had their case transferred to Butterworth by a magistrate here yesterday.

An executive member of the official opposition, the Democratic Progressive Party, Mr Alfred Siphiso Xobolo, 60, a field worker of the Transkei Council of Churches, Mr Ezra Myuyisi Sigwela, 43, and a Mgwali man, Mr Wilson Mzwandile Fanti, no age given, appeared before Mr David Houstoun-Barnes.

The prosecutor, Mr L. B. Lesetla, did not give reasons for requesting the transfer of the case to the Butterworth regional court.

The case was postponed to December 6.

# TRAINS-SKY

103

SUNDAY TIMES, November 7 1982

# DIVERS!

Down, down  
and away...

103



Even after some 1 600 jumps Captain Johan Kieser of Bloemfontein says you still feel "something"

### CHILDREN and old cronies stare in disbelief as paratroopers float to the ground near their thatch-covered huts.

For the past month, the pride of Transkei's Defence Force have been put through a rigorous routine by South African parabat instructors.

On Tuesday the 42 fledgling paratroopers' big day comes.

The men, all members of Transkei's special forces, will stand proudly to attention in Umtata's Independence Stadium to receive their "wings" from the Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, Mr George Matanzima.

By then they will have completed 14 jumps, at least six more than needed by South Africans to qualify as paratroopers.

Not long ago most of them had never flown in an aircraft or even heard of a parachute.

### Remarkable

"The transition from tribal life to that of a highly-trained paratrooper is really quite remarkable," said Sergeant-Major Albert Moll, chief medical adviser to the Transkei Defence Force.

It was not plain sailing for the candidates.

Before being accepted for parabat training they first had to complete an exacting ground training course at Port St Johns.

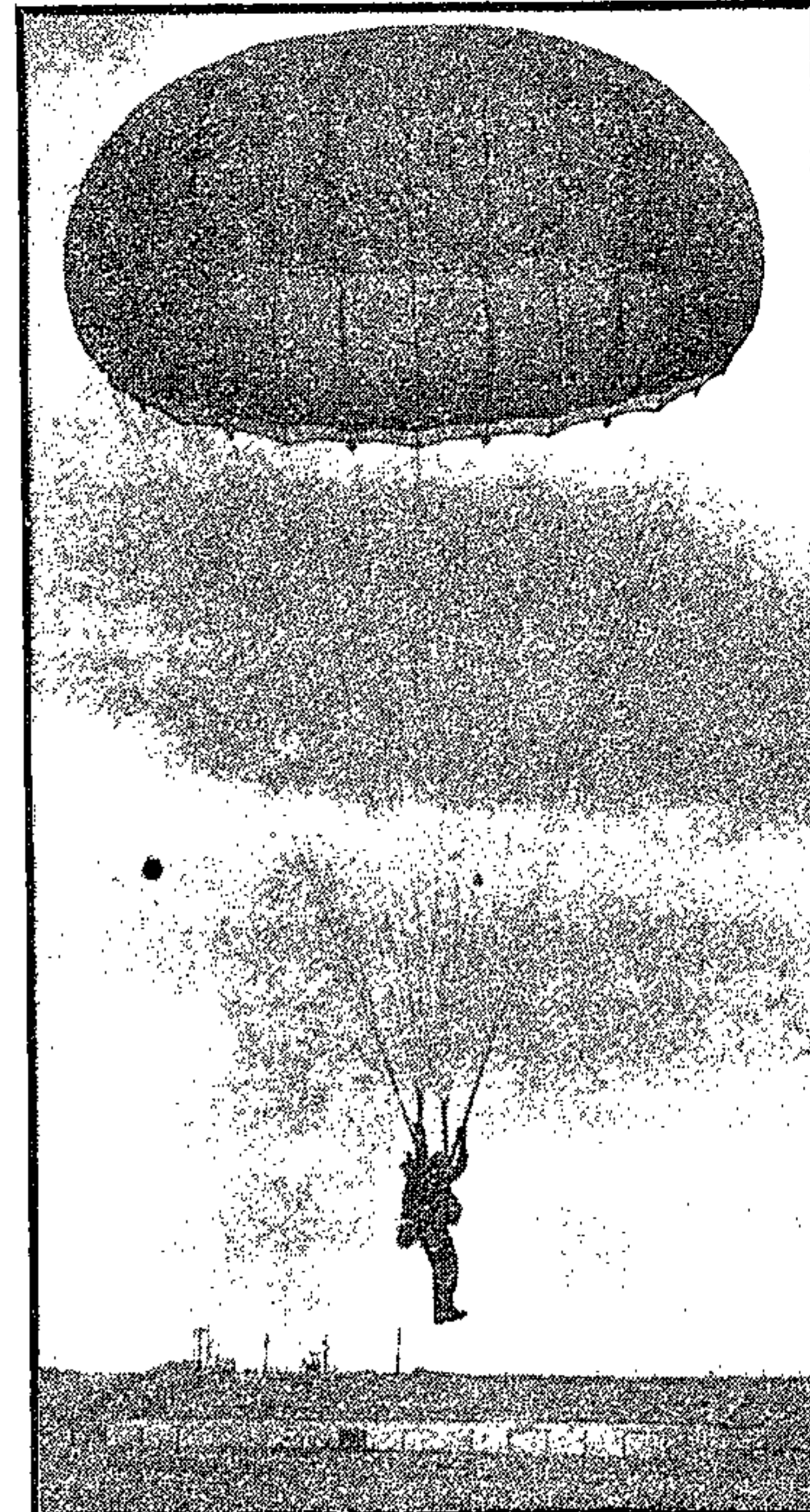
Five failed the test and four more dropped out.

On October 18, the 42 men left were accompanied to Umtata by South African specialist paratroop instructors from 1 Parachute Battalion, Bloemfontein, headed by Major Johan Blaauw, a company commander and Captain John Kieser, a veteran of more than 1 600 jumps.

The moment of truth dawned the next morning when the soldiers boarded a SAAF DC-3 for their first jump.

Among them were the Transkei's highest ranking soldiers — Colonel Zondwa Mtigaga, 32, Chief of Staff, and Lieutenant-Colonel Bantu Holomisa, 26, officer commanding 1 Transkei Battalion.

The jump was to end in hospital for one of the men, Lance Corporal Sizwe Msi-kinya, 30.



Silhouetted against the Umtata skyline a fledgling paratrooper is about to land

Report: **RAY SMUTS**  
Pictures: **JAMES SOULLIER**

Part of a stick of 14 and jumping in twos, he jumped from the aircraft 304m above ground ... and broke his leg on landing.

"I was not scared. It was nice to float down to the earth," he told me from his bed in 1 Transkei Battalion's hospital.

Now he is battling to regain fitness as he is determined to make the next parabat selection course.

In addition to the parabats,

the South Africans have also trained two dropping zone safety officers, whose task it is to control the jumps from the ground, two dispatchers, who co-ordinate jumps from the aircraft, and four parachute packers.

Among the packers, all of whom failed the selection course, is Lance Corporal David Mbenbya, 27, a member of the first intake a year ago.

David recalled a four-day

test when he and his comrades were given no food and he became so hungry that he "stole" raw potatoes.

"I enjoy all the work in the army, particularly packing parachutes, but I want to try again to become a paratrooper," he said.

Back at the jumping zone Captain Kieser, a tough, no-nonsense career soldier, barks out commands.

"If you don't understand, speak or forever hold your peace."

After the soldiers correctly recited checks on their equipment he tells them: "You're getting bloody good."

As the wind gusts up to eight knots, well below the permitted maximum of 12,3 knots for training jumps, the men prepare to board the aircraft for their ninth jump.

### Clapping

In addition to main and reserve parachutes, weighing 21kg, each man carries a 46kg weapon container strapped to the front of his legs.

Safety is the name of the game. Each man checks his equipment on the ground before a dispatcher follows suit.

In the aircraft the soldier checks his equipment, then checks the equipment of the man in front of him, finally is checked by a dispatcher.

The DC-3 engines rev to 2 700 rpm before the aircraft tears down the runway.

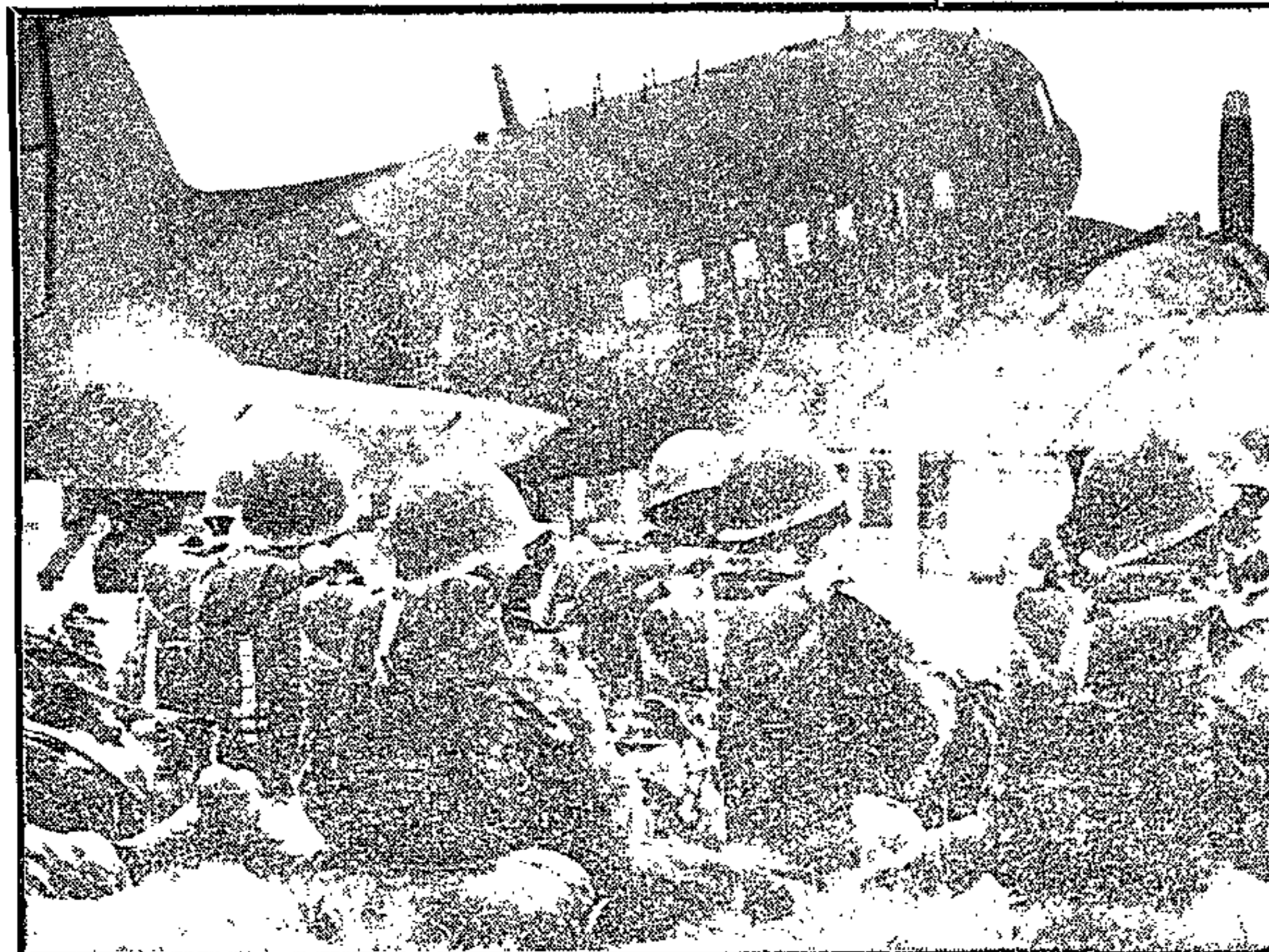
The men start clapping in unison and shouting "let's go!"

The apprehension they feel is visible as they steady themselves against the aircraft's rocking motion.

A bell rings four times at different intervals.

The final bell starts ringing incessantly and the men leap from the aircraft, one second apart.

"The progress is visible and increases as they do more jumps," says Capt Kieser.



Ready, steady ... dwarfed by a DC-3, these young parabat wait for the order to take to the aircraft



For the high jump ... top Transkei soldiers Lt-Col Holomisa, left, and Colonel Mtigaga.

7/11/82

# Transkei gets Fingo land

D. DISPATCH  
8/11/82  
103

EAST LONDON — Compensatory land for the 4 000-strong Fingo community, uprooted from the Humansdorp district and moved to Ciskei, has been ceded to Transkei.

This has been confirmed by a spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development in Pretoria.

The land — some 30 000 ha in the Balotwa Gatywa district of Queenstown — was ceded to Transkei by a proclamation published in the Government Gazette on October 29.

The land allocated as "compensatory" for the resettlement of the Fingos has been scheduled for incorporation into Transkei for some time.

The Fingos, who for 150 years had lived on land in the Tsitsikamma area awarded to them by the Cape colonial government for service during the Xhosa wars, were



MR LUJABE

removed from the land from 1975 onwards.

They were resettled at Elukhanyweni near Keiskammahoek — an area with little employment opportunities. Landowners were paid an average R429 for improvements on land from which they were removed.

The land has since been put up for sale to white farmers.

When details of the

proposed compensation were released in Parliament this year, the MP for Albany Mr Errol Moorcroft criticised the government for giving compensatory land in an area to be consolidated into Transkei and not in Ciskei.

The government's handling of the Tsitsikamma Fingos, he said, was the "worst blot of its record."

In terms of the 1936 Land Act compensatory land must be in the same province as the excised land.

Ciskei Vice-President, the Reverend W. M. Xaba, said yesterday he had "no comment at this stage" on the matter.

The Transkei Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Mtutuzeli Lujabe, said the Balotwa Gatywa district had been earmarked for incorporation into Transkei for a number of years. DDR.

D.D. 9/11/82

# SA criticised for Fingo land deal

103

EAST LONDON — The South African Government had acted irregularly by ceding compensatory land for Fingos — moved from the Humansdorp district to Ciskei — to Transkei, the Ciskei Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr B. N. Pityi, said yesterday.

Mr Pityi, who was recently appointed to the Ciskei Cabinet, stressed that he was commenting in his personal capacity and that his views might not reflect official Ciskei opinion on the issue.

"To my way of thinking the compensatory land should have been ceded to the country where these people have been resettled," he said.

Asked whether Ciskei intended taking the matter up with the South African Government, Mr Pityi said he was not

aware of any such plans.

The land — some 30 000 ha in the Bolotwa Gatywa district of Queenstown — was ceded to Transkei at the end of last month.

A spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development, Mr Johan Oosthuysen, has confirmed that the land was ceded to Transkei following the removal of the 4 000-strong Fingo community from land in the Tsitsikamma area of Humansdorp.

The land at Tsitsikamma was awarded to the Fingo people in 1834 by the Cape colonial government for service during the Xhosa wars.

The Fingos have been resettled at Elukhanyweni near Keiskammahoek and the land at

Tsitsikamma has been put up for sale to white farmers.

Opposition party spokesmen criticised the government during the last parliamentary session when it became known that compensatory land would be ceded to Transkei.

Explaining the ceding of land to Transkei, Mr Oosthuysen said in terms of the 1936 Land Act compensatory land had to be given in the same province.

"When land is taken away from blacks it has to be given back to blacks in the same province," he said.

As the compensatory land was in the Queenstown district the government had acted within the law.

"It doesn't necessarily

have to be given to the individuals who have been resettled or to the state in which they have been resettled.

"The law only states that the quota of land under black ownership must stay the same."

Mr Oosthuysen said a distinction had to be made between the "settlement" of people and "land in compensation" as this involved two different transactions.

The two transactions, he said, normally "go hand in hand" and compensatory land mostly bordered on independent black territories or states due to become independent.

Compensatory land had to be of equal agricultural or pastoral value as the land excised from black ownership. — DDR

**FINGOS**

Star 9/11/82

Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON — The 4 000-strong Fingo community that was relocated from Humansdorp to Keiskammahoeek in Ciskei in 1977, has been compensated for its land — but the land provided in compensation has been ceded to Transkei.

In terms of a Government proclamation, 30 000 hectares of land in the Queenstown district has been ceded to Transkei.

Opposition party politicians have reacted angrily to the move, calling it "a disgrace" and "insensitive."

Mr Errol Moorcroft, PFP MP for Albany, said the Government's treatment of the Fingo people had been disgraceful.

The community had been resettled in "tomato box" houses on a small tract of land at Elukhanyeni outside Keiskammahoeek where there were few jobs available.

# Fingos' new land ceded to Transkei



The land at Humansdorp was given to the Fingos in 1834 by Sir George Grey, then Governor of the Cape. It has now been put up for sale to white farmers.

The Government paid out small sums as compensation for properties. Mr Isaac Tembanj received R200 for a three-bedroomed house on 12 morgen of land.

"This is the final indignity that they have had to suffer — to cede compensatory land which should by rights have come to them, to a homeland of

which they are not even a part," Mr Moorcroft said.

"All fair-minded people will be appalled by the Government's insensitivity and inhumanity in this matter," he said.

Professor Nic Olivier nominated PFP MP, said he was very unhappy about the move and believed the Government was "doing something it was not authorised to do."

"This should go through Parliament as Transkei is supposed to be an independent state," he said.

# Matanzima honoured as Umtata marks centenary

**Mail Correspondent**  
THE freedom of the city of Umtata, capital of the Transkei, was given to Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, the territory's President, yesterday — when the city turned 100.

There were also a street parade with bands, drum majorettes and floats, a cricket match and a banquet.

It was the culmination of two months of birthday celebrations. Other activities have included a choral eisteddfod, an art exhibition, a

flat mile race, soccer, golf, athletics, motocross, and bowls competitions, a film premiere and a display by the Transkei battalion.

Yesterday, Umtata presented a vastly different picture to the scattered settlement which the British proclaimed a municipality on November 10 1882.

Modern day Umtata is a colourful, bustling urban centre featuring new skyscrapers alongside attractive old buildings from the past.



# Mayor: President changed our lives

103  
D. D. D. D. D.  
11/1/52

UMTATA — Transkei's State President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, was described here yesterday as "the moving spirit of our times."

The tribute came from the mayor, Mr Ignatius Mdlekeza, when he conferred the Freedom of the City on the President during the centennial celebrations here.

Mr Mdlekeza said it was the first such honour conferred in the city's history and it was the city's highest honour.

"He (the President) completely transformed the circumstances of our lives. Six years ago he led his people from ignominy and degradation to sovereignty, happiness and prosperity," Mr Mdlekeza said.

"I make bold to say nobody else could have done it in the circumstances and the times. Nobody else had the courage, the conviction, the imagination and above all, the leadership qualities to have achieved independence for Transkei.

"Others have followed after him but then it is always easier to jump into water when you have seen that somebody else has done it and not drowned.

"Independence has probably been the greatest boon that this country has ever enjoyed."

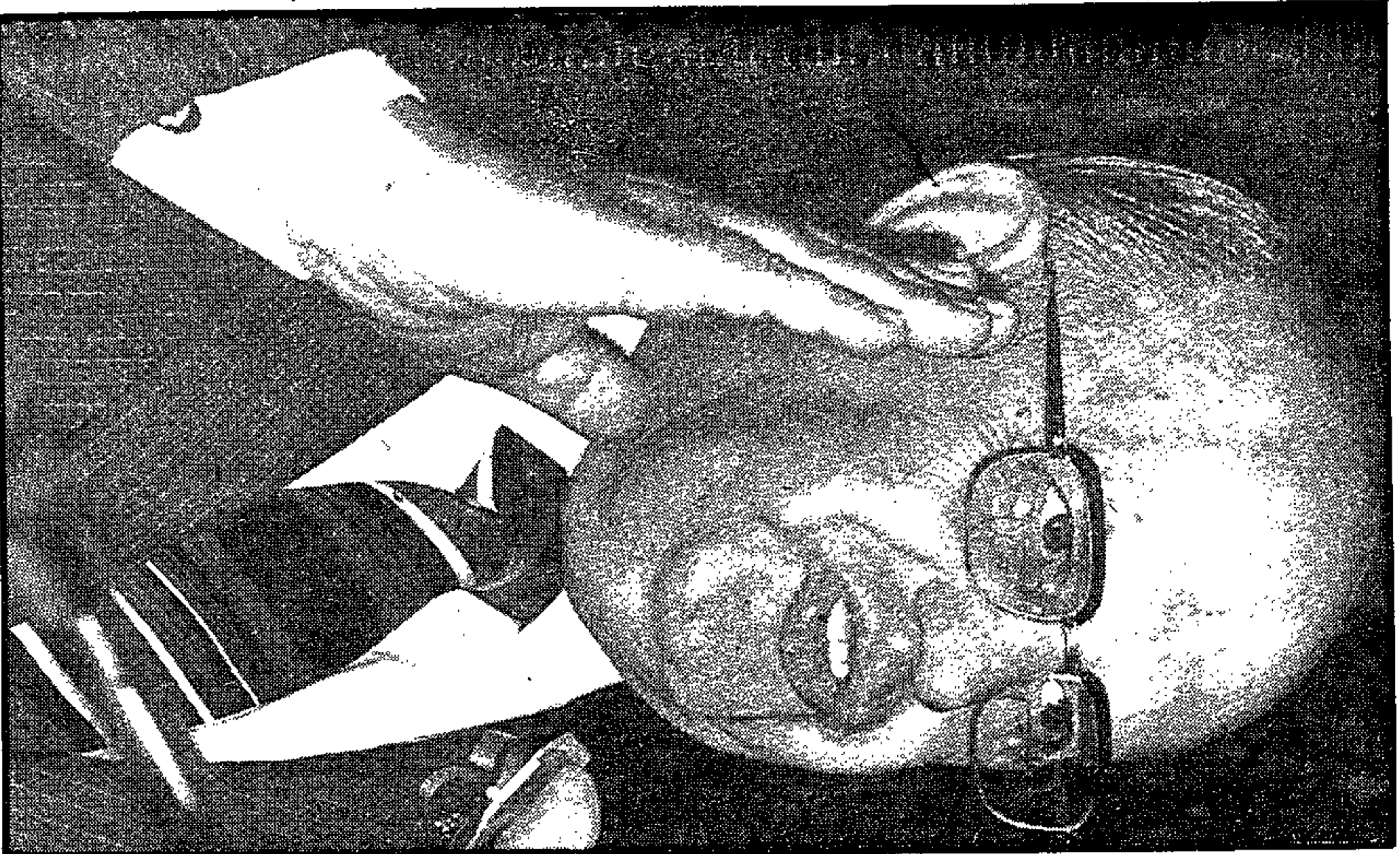
Mr Mdlekeza said: "Were it not for independence, Umtata would still be a sleepy little country town. We

would never have enjoyed the five-fold expansion and growth that we are so justly proud of. We would not have become a city and I would not have become mayor.

"Certainly we would not have been in a position to provide employment to some 850 Transkeians.

"For all this we mainly have to thank his excellency. This I think was his greatest achievement which no other Transkeian will ever surpass."

Mr Mdlekeza said the council would have conferred the honour earlier but there was no time so fitting and no circumstance so appropriate. — DDR.



**T**HE agenda for the summit meeting in Pretoria today between South Africa and its political offspring — Transkei, Bophuthata-Tswana, Venda and Ciskei — is significant for the omission of a concept popularised by the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha: the proposed Confederation of Southern African States.

When he outlined his plans for South Africa's future constitutional development at the special federal congress of the National Party in Bloemfontein on July 30, Mr Botha specifically linked today's summit with his confederal vision.

He said: "The purpose of the summit will be to devote further attention to the principles on which the envisaged Confederation of Southern African States will be based and to such concepts as the Southern African Development Bank, the Customs Union... and other matters which are vital to the concept of multilateral co-operation in Southern Africa."

But, according to official sources in Pretoria, confederation is not on



Political Editor **PATRICK LAURENCE** reports on the summit meeting in Pretoria today between South Africa and the four nominally sovereign states which emerged from its political womb.

the agenda for today's talks... although it was clearly the first item on Mr Botha's mind when he gave notice of the summit at the NP federal congress.

Officials in Pretoria attribute the exclusion of confederation from the agenda to a consensus of opinion by the participants, and economic issues should be given priority. Their explanation, however, is unconvincing, given the priority attached to confederation by both the Prime Minister and Ciskei President Lennox Sebe.

A more plausible interpretation centres on the conflicting and disparate views on confederation and on related fears that they might divide rather than unite the participants.

President Kaisef Matanzima, of



LENNOX SEBE



LUCAS MANGOPE



PATRICK MPHEPHU



GEORGE MATANZIMA

# Confederation still too hot for P W to handle?

Transkei has expressed grave reservations about a confederation, which would confer a common confederal nationality on the member states.

Against that is the view of President Sebe, who has spoken out strongly in favour of a confederation in which citizens of the member states would enjoy a common confederal nationality.

Judging by his speech to Parliament on confederation in April, Mr Botha is opposed to linking confederation with an over-arching common nationality, which he sees as more properly belonging to a federation.

"The first fundamental fact... is that a confederation, unlike a federation, is not a state and therefore, as a necessary consequence, it cannot

have citizens or nationals," he told Parliament.

"A confederation is a formal association or society of independent states which derives its existence from a multilateral treaty (and which) is normally formed for a well defined purpose, such as a mutual desire to co-operate in certain specified fields, e.g. foreign affairs, defence, trade and finance."

In contrast to President Sebe and Mr Botha, who favour different kinds of confederation, President Lucas Mangope, of Bophuthata-Tswana, has expressed grave reservations about confederal links with South Africa, as long as South Africa retains laws which discriminate on the grounds of race on its statute books.

There are, of course, closer and looser forms of confederation (some of which, notably the United States, have evolved into federations).

But, however it is defined, it remains in essence a political concept, which — in South Africa — touches on many contentious and unresolved disputes.

One unresolved discord is over the political future of blacks living in white-designated South Africa, millions of whom are nominally the nationals of Transkei, Bophuthata-Tswana, Venda and Ciskei, or the "TBVC states."

President Matanzima (who will be represented by his brother, Prime Minister George Matanzima) and President Mangope are on record as insisting that blacks in white-designated areas remain the ultimate responsibility of South Africa and that they should exercise political rights there.

Pretoria, however, takes a different view and wants to tighten the bonds between the TBVC states and their nominal nationals in South Africa.

"The problem of millions of members of a particular black nation living, not within their own national states, but in RSA, is recognised," the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr F. W. de Klerk, conceded in Parliament in March.

He added: "We cannot cut nations in two and the ethnic relationship is

and remains of cardinal importance... At the higher levels of government we are trying to create a dispensation — and we realise that it will still require a great deal of work on our part to make it really meaningful — in which (the black man) can realise his aspirations at the higher level via the political institutions and channels of the nation to which he belongs."

In a later speech, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, referred to a number of mechanisms through which ties between the TBVC states and their reputed nationals in South Africa could be consolidated.

In a particularly important sentence, he said: "As already stated on a number of occasions by the Government the policy is that blacks in the RSA can be meaningfully linked with the various peoples in the national states through confederation." (Italics added).

Dr Koornhof then dealt with "supplementary aspects" to this overall aim — including the representation of blacks living in South Africa in the

"parliaments of the national states" through the creation of special constituencies in "white South Africa" and the granting of special "extra-territorial powers to black governments over their citizens in South Africa."

Talking of the "establishment of an institutional framework," he added: "The whole spectrum of these activities presumes a virtual (sic) increasing involvement of the black governments with their citizens wherever they reside in an effort to make democracy meaningful." (Italics added).

The objective of tightening political ties between blacks living in South Africa and the TBVC states (and those "homelands" which have not yet accepted independence) has a corollary: a corresponding loosening of political and legal bonds between South Africa and the blacks concerned.

The corollary goes to heart of policy of political exclusion of blacks in South Africa, a policy which is epitomised by the Pretoria's determination to exclude blacks from the constitutional "new deal" which has

been formulated for whites, coloureds and Indians.

It continues a controversial policy from black leaders, even those who have been dismissed as "collaborators and sell outs" by black militants. Rather than risk confrontation over the policy of exclusion, it seems a decision was taken to concentrate on less contentious economic issues such as the envisaged Southern African Development Bank and the need for a co-ordinated strategy of regional economic development.

It would be consistent with the maxim that successful negotiations should start on areas of agreement on before tackling potentially divisive issues.

From a firmer foundation of agreement on, and involvement in, economic co-operation, the parties can at a later date move on to the political future of blacks living in South Africa.

A decision on that has been deferred, but the issue will hover over the talks like a unresolved family quarrel at a dinner party.



# Ciskei presents blueprint for confederation

D. D. ... 12/11/82



## Chief George backs bank scheme

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PRETORIA — The Ciskeian President Chief Lennox Sebe, yesterday proposed the adoption of a declaration of intent to provide a sound basis for co-operation between South Africa's five independent states.

Speaking at the summit meeting here called by the South African Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, he said the document was a blue-print for progress towards the achievement of dignity, peace and prosperity for all the inhabitants of South Africa.

"I believe we stand at a turning point in the history of Southern Africa. We are faced with a choice of descending into chaotic oblivion, or guiding and supporting our futures to achieve our potential of becoming one of the most prosperous regions on this planet."

Chief Sebe said his proposal was not to create empty statures, it was an undertaking to acknowledge the true relationships between the countries in Southern Africa and an attempt to structure areas of co-operation to each other's mutual benefit.

The declaration of intent reads:

"Conscious of our common destiny, we, the leaders of states in Southern Africa have assembled here to adopt

a declaration of intent to guide future endeavours to create a framework for inter-state co-operation

The basis of such co-operation will be sovereignty and the equality of member states; voluntary co-operation where agreements are reached by consensus; acknowledgment of our interdependence; and support for a free enterprise system in contrast to Marxist imperialism.

We therefore pledge ourselves: to resolve conflicts peacefully on the basis of negotiations and mutual trust; to resist in concert all external threats aimed at any member; to respect the rights of other member states, and to refrain from unilateral actions which harm their interests; to respect the cultural identity of all peoples; to strive to reduce income disparities and improve the secular and spiritual welfare of our people; to strengthen our different cultures and democratic systems; and to uphold the rule of law, and the inalienable rights of the individual.

To give substance to these aspirations we will join together with other states who share similar values in order: to create a development bank and other agencies for

material progress; to co-operate in the provision of common services, and to establish machinery for consultation, development and co-operation

The declaration suggested a confederal pact arising out of common interests, and proposed the institution of the following organisations:

- A council of states.
- A commission of ministers, who would refer specific matters to specialist committees.
- An independent federal court or council of arbitration, to solve disputes and give advice on matters flowing from confederal agreements.

To characterise the "spirit of unity and co-operation" of a confederal pact, the declaration stated, common symbols such as a flag, seal and armorial bearings would be designed.

Ciskei also strongly urged that forms of membership of the confederation be negotiated with entities who recognised their "common destiny" with members of the confederation.

The declaration also proposed "multi-lateral co-operation" in development finance, foreign economic relations, industrialisation, agriculture, labour, statistics, transport and communication. — DDR-SAPA.

PRETORIA — The Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, yesterday pledged his government's support for the establishment of a development bank in Southern Africa.

Speaking at the summit meeting called by the South African Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, he also supported the creation of an effective system of regional and multinational economic and financial co-operation.

"We find it necessary, however, also to express some concern. A lot of detail still has to be worked out among all of us in order to get these institutions functioning properly and to the benefit of each other," he said.

Chief Matanzima said it was his government's concern that the evolution from bilateral to multilateral negotiations and the further increase in the number of committees would create practical problems. Because of this it might be more difficult to put forward the particular interests of Transkei.

"To overcome this danger we trust that at all times bilateral channels of communication, negotiation and consultation will be open for us," he said. — SAPA.

index numbers  
Consumer Price Index  
Wholesale Price Index  
GNP Deflator  
"regrettable necessities"  
Measure of Economic Welfare (M.E.W.)  
Economic indicators  
Budget  
taxes - direct & indirect  
progressive system of taxation  
regressive system of taxation  
proportional system of taxation  
public goods  
merit goods  
loan levy  
fiscal drag or inflation tax  
Demand  
Supply

# Sebe calls for equal role in joint economy

EAST LONDON — All people living in a confederation of Southern African states should enjoy the right to participate fully and equally in the common economy.

This was stated in a preamble to a declaration of intent Ciskei President, Chief Lennox Sebe, presented to the five-nation summit in Pretoria yesterday.

As the major economic centres were located in the four metropolitan areas of South Africa, a dynamic regional development plan should be introduced in the context of increasingly free labour mobility, the document stated.

Structures and controls which inhibited the sharing of opportunity — such as the coloured labour preference policy and influx control — should be dismantled in an orderly manner.

Labour policies should be reformulated to move away from direct governmental control towards a system of indirect labour regulation on a more voluntary basis.

An expanded programme of technological training for potential members of the labour force should also be initiated.

The document stated that the confederal concept for Southern Africa had always been a prerequisite for Ciskeian independence.

Confederal co-operation held several advantages for Ciskei.

These included the elimination of wasteful duplication of structures in Ciskei and its neighbouring states.

Ciskei would benefit from a sharing of expertise and free access to skills represented in its partner states.

Ciskei, the document stated, had a justifiable claim to share the common resources within a confederal state.

Over the years the state had largely received Cinderella treatment in regard to infrastructural development. Annual budgetary provisions had been totally inadequate to maintain development at a satisfactory level.

This had exacerbated the problem of unemployment which, in turn, caused other social evils.

Ciskei presently received inadequate formal compensation for the involvement of its citizens in the South African economy and, in addition, must bear responsibility for housing and unemployment insurance for Ciskeians employed in South Africa.

An economically prosperous Ciskei would serve to reduce popula-

tion pressures in metropolitan areas.

Regarding citizenship in a confederation, the document stated that a unified and unambiguous approach to matters of citizenship was essential to co-ordinate and harmonise the numerous citizenship laws.

As far as possible families should enjoy the right to reside with the breadwinner.

The Ciskei Government welcomed the SA Government's constructive attitude in regard to the resettlement of Ciskeian people.

It was hoped that the guiding principles in resettlement would be humanitarian considerations, and that they would take place in full consultation and agreement with the communities concerned.

Ciskeians living outside their country should not be debarred from full participation in local and regional government and provision should be made for the necessary financial means to this end.

In the longer term, the guidelines advised, full political rights should be extended to Ciskeians who identified themselves with the state in which they lived.

— DDR

# Matanzima: Share Use of Corridor

UMTATA — Trans-kei sees joint-utilisation of the agricultural infrastructure of the "white corridor" of the Eastern Cape as a good example of regional co-operation.

This emerged here yesterday when the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, and his entourage arrived back from the Pretoria summit.

Chief George said regional co-operation could be beneficial and referred to the corridor as one specific aspect.

"One of the specific aspects related to re-

gional co-operation is the effective joint utilisation of infrastructure services in South African areas adjoining Transkei.

"An example is the agricultural infrastructure in the Eastern Cape 'corridor' region.

"This, more than anything else, could assist Transkei in its current attempts to step up food production."

While agreeing that regional co-operation would be beneficial, Chief George warned that it could not and should not result in legitimate national development projects being shelved or delayed.

"Our government naturally feels its first obligation is toward the advancement of the welfare of its citizens, which includes the expansion of the social and physical infrastructure.

"Sufficient funds made available for such services inside the independent states will be the best guarantee for the support of inter-regional co-operation."

In Pretoria, Dr Simon Brand, the chairman of the committee which will oversee the establishment of the proposed Southern African development bank, said the bank would be launched with an initial share capital "in the order of R2 000-million."

This launching capital would be provided by the governments of the bank's founder members, South Africa, Transkei, Bophuthatwana, Venda and Ciskei, with the contribution from each determined by its gross domestic product.

Dr Brand said that meant about 80 per cent of the initial capital would come from South Africa, with bophuthatwana being the next single biggest contributor.

The private sector, with which discussions have already been held, would be invited to invest in the bank only after it had been formally founded, Dr Brand said.

Next September has been set as the deadline for the establishment of the bank.

Official sources in Pretoria confirmed yesterday that membership of the bank would be restricted to independent states. This means that the five non-independent territories of Kwazulu, Lebowa, Gazankulu, Qwaqwa and KwaNdebele will be excluded from full membership.

They will be entitled to development loans because they are part of South Africa.

Last night Chief Gathu Buthelezi said KwaZulu's rejection of the government's vision of a constellation of states was the reason it had been excluded from membership of the bank.

Full participation in the scheme had been offered to Kwazulu but the offer, had been withdrawn when it had stood by its standpoint over the confederation issue.

Kwazulu was then offered "constituent membership" through nominees to be included in South Africa's delegation.

But Kwazulu could see no need for this form of membership, Chief Buthelezi said.

"I told Dr Koozner it seemed strange to me that membership should be conferred to those who had opted out of South Africa and that we, who were still South Africans, could only hope for crumbs from the table of her and her proteges in the form of independent states.

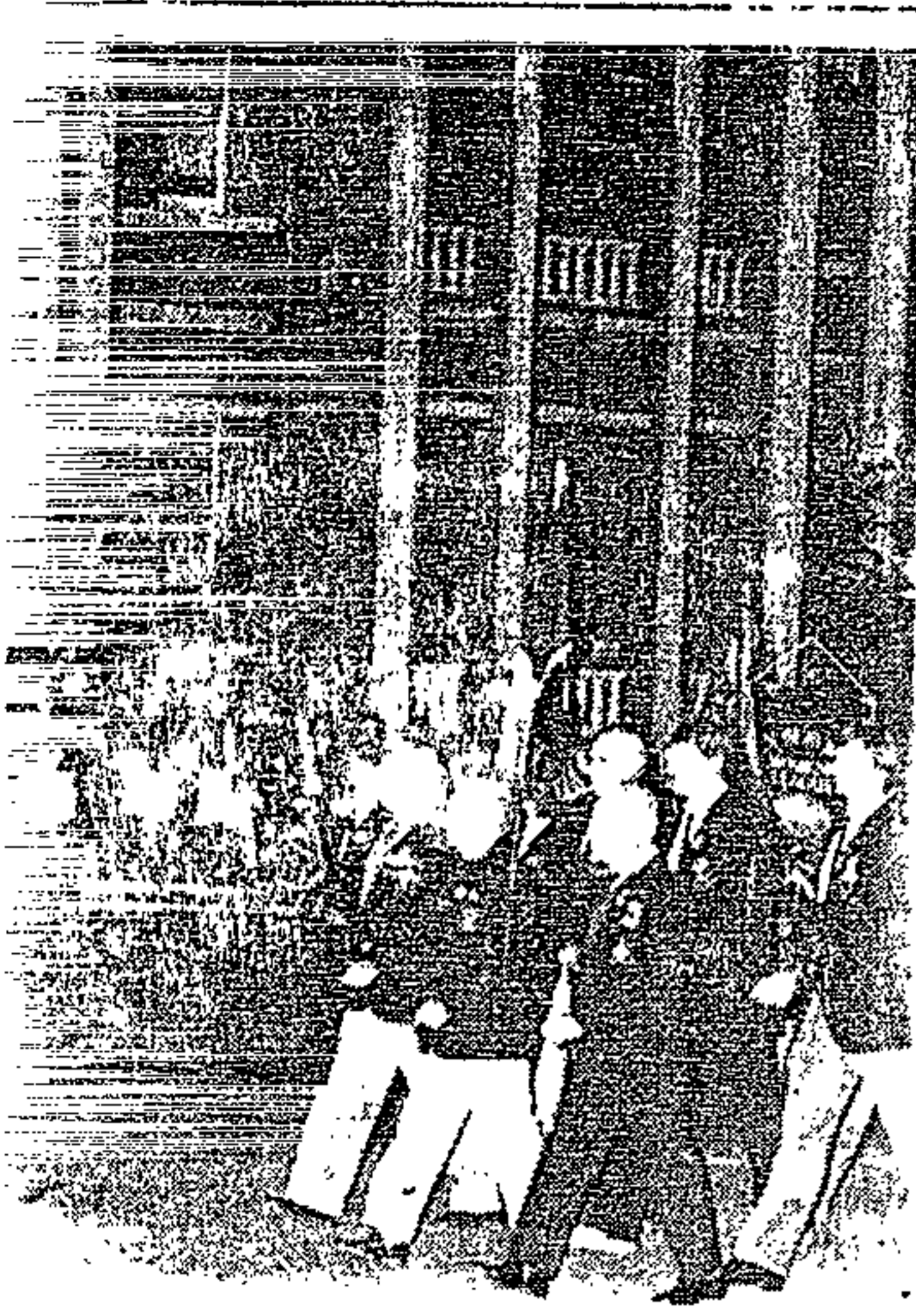
"It looks to me that the government is catering only for the blue-eyed boys who have accepted their so-called independence, and that we who refuse to do so will just get the left-overs."

"I also pointed out that there was no way the truly independent states such as Swaziland and Lesotho, would ever agree to sit on the board of a development bank alongside the so-called independent states, such as Transkei and Bophuthatswana."

DDR-DDC.

See also p2.

D. D. S. 103  
3/1/82



at night during their shadow tribute parade who died in the two world wars.

## think ban

g spots. Robbie de Lange felt it was a positive step to have discussions with those ed. just arbitrarily lifting the ban you can under current could have talked to people right from art," he said.

it has come into the council has several angling permission to use during fishing moments. — DDR

## en for move

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have ready access more effectively that part of the N2 al route still this department's from Kei Bridge William's Town stal route to Cha- and the network leading to East resorts as far as uth, an East Lon- sed office will be practical.

he four big cities Cape, only East has no traffic

## Flawless shuttle delivery

NEW YORK — The era of commercial space travel was given a flawless start yesterday when the space shuttle Columbia completed its first delivery run with the deposit of a second satellite in orbit.

"We are two for two — we deliver," astronaut-scientist Dr Joe Allen sang out after a clamp was released by explosive bolts and Canada's Anik-C communications satellite rose spinning from the cargo bay. Forty minutes later, it rocketed to high permanent orbit when a safe gap was opened up with the mother craft.

The entire operation went off with "not a single anomaly," Dr Allen reported

Dr Allen and fellow "mission specialist" Dr William Lenoir will tackle another first when they don new flexible suits and take an extended space walk around the empty cargo bay. It will be the first test of the suit and of the shuttle's future role as a work platform and the first space walk by American astronauts in

# Chief George warns on capital inflow

UMTATA — Transkei's Prime Minister has warned that any institutional changes after the Pretoria summit must not interfere with the flow of capital to his country.

Chief George Matanzima arrived back here yesterday from Pretoria.

He said he realised South Africa was going through an economic recession but warned that the poverty and underdevelopment in Transkei was far more severe than in South Africa.

"I trust that legitimate steps to 'rationalise' aid channels and financial arrangements will lead to more funds and expertise coming forward with less cumbersome administrative machinery."

Chief George said if the workings of the development bank resulted in a change in the present project planning procedure, he would like to know more about such changes and how it might affect Transkei.

"At this stage it would seem that our country is only certain about the appointment of one director of our own choice, the remainder being appointed jointly, with South Africa having the overwhelming influence.

"This could only be acceptable to us if we are certain that some other mechanism within

## Little reaction to Sebe blueprint

EAST LONDON — There was little reaction here yesterday to Ciskei President Lennox Sebe's blueprint for a confederation of Southern African states.

Spokesmen for organised commerce and industry in the city failed to react to President Sebe's plans after asking for time to study reports of the proposals.

The director of the Border Metropolitan Development Corporation (Bomedco), Mr Ted Walsh, said the plan was worthy of close study.

"I think he (President Sebe) makes some very interesting statements."

the bank is likely to safeguard our relative share in the allocation of funds."

Chief George also reiterated that the evolution from bilateral to multi-lateral negotiations on economic and financial matters may create insuperable practical problems and result in it being difficult to put forward the particular interests of Transkei.

"To overcome this danger we trust that in the future bilateral channels of communication, negotiation and consultation will be open for us with the government of South Africa.

"In addition we hope that the use of key personnel in these committees can help communication between them and cut down on the frequency of such meetings, which has already become increasingly cumbersome for a country like Transkei with a serious shortage of high level planning staff."

Chief George said that while the possibility of a monetary and fiscal committee to review present financial relations was desirable to place the annual funding of their budgets on a more stable and rational basis, they were aware that this was a time-consuming process. — DDR.

very interesting," Mr Walsh said.

"It seems the whole idea of the development bank is to open up development irrespective of boundaries."

The chairman of the city council's industrial affairs portfolio, Mr Brian Snell, said the council would always wish to co-operate with Ciskei in regional development strategies — DDR

Pefferville discontinue Mr Goliath, and Mr Ernest Fredericks had pleaded not guilty to charges of murder and robbery before Mr Justice Cloete in the Supreme Court here

It was alleged that they killed and robbed Mr William Olivier near a Pefferville discotheque on March 20

Mr Fredericks was discharged at an earlier hearing.

Previous evidence was that the two accused and Mr Cedric Bolman, who died recently, took Mr Olivier from the discotheque and stabbed him once, before taking his shoes, wristwatch and trousers.

Mr Olivier was said to have been drunk, and was taken out of the disco by two of the witnesses.

Advocate S. Cole, for the defence, said yesterday it was common cause that it had been Mr Bolman who had stabbed Mr Olivier.

Mr Cole said it was dark on that night, so much so that a policeman, Constable G. N. Fredericks, had to light a match to see the deceased.

"It was improbable that the witnesses could have seen the three men clearly from a distance of eight to ten metres. I ask for the accused to be acquitted," Mr Cole said.

Mr Goliath was discharged on the murder charge.

Mr Justice Cloete said in his judgment that the witnesses' evidence was contradicting, and added that as it had been very dark, "we could not be sure that the witness had seen what he had seen."

He said the court could not prove beyond reasonable doubt that Mr Goliath had common cause to rob Mr Olivier. — DDR

## Soldiers die

JOHANNESBURG — Three members of the army were killed and another seriously injured on the freeway between Johannesburg and Pretoria when their car smashed into the back of a truck.

The accident happened near Sandton, a spokesman for the army said yesterday. — SAPA



5/11/11  
Alarm over  
Ciskei  
roadblock  
in S Africa

Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON — Ciskeian security forces yesterday set up a roadblock in South African territory in an action that caused alarm and annoyance in nearby East London.

The roadblock was set up between East London and King William's Town to stop members of the ruling Transkeian National Independence Party from attending a rally in Ginsberg.

Ginsberg is a black township within the borders of white King William's Town.

The commander-in-chief of Ciskei's State Security, Lieutenant-General Charles Sebe, said roadblocks had been set up because of a provocative statement the party had issued on the eve of the rally.

"For another government to say it will cross our capital in convoy is to show no respect for Ciskei," he said.

General Sebe said roadblocks had been set up on the roads from Komga, Stutterheim and East London and at least seven people were turned back.

He justified the roadblock between East London and King William's Town on the grounds that Ciskei had a claim to the area.

Ciskei, he said, felt it should share a portion of the road with South Africa and the matter was being handled through diplomatic channels.

"It is just not good enough," said the Mayor of East London, Mr Errol Spring.

"People should be able to move around South Africa without harassment by the Ciskeian police."

Transkei's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr M Lujabe, said he did not want to comment before speaking to party members who had been turned back.

# Ciskei sets up roadblock on SA territory

EP 103  
L. 15/11/82

By KEITH ROSS

EAST LONDON — Ciskeian security forces yesterday set up a roadblock in South African territory, an action that has aroused alarm and annoyance in East London.

The security forces set up the roadblock between East London and King William's Town to stop members of the ruling Transkeian National Independence Party from attending a rally in Ginsberg.

Ginsberg is a black township within the borders of white King William's Town.

The Commander in Chief of Ciskei's security forces, Lieutenant-General Charles Sebe, said the roadblock had been set up because of a provocative statement the party had issued on the eve of the rally.

"For another government to say it will cross our capital, Bisho, in convoy is to show no respect for Ciskei," he said.

General Sebe said roadblocks had been set up on the roads from Komga, Stutterheim and East London and "at least seven peo-

ple" were turned back.

He justified the roadblock between East London and King William's Town on the grounds that Ciskei had a claim to the area.

Ciskei, he said, felt it should share a portion of the road with South Africa and the matter was being handled through diplomatic channels.

But there is a strong feeling in East London that the Ciskeian forces had no right to interfere with traffic.

"It is just not good enough," said the Mayor of the city Mr Errol Spring. "People should be able to move around in the Republic of South Africa without harassment by the Ciskeian police."

"In the same way, the South African police should operate only within their area of jurisdiction."

"I hope the SA police will take the matter up with their colleagues in Ciskei to ensure this does not happen again."

A city councillor, Mr Donald Card, accused the Ciskeian security forces of creating animosity.



# UMTATA — The Ciskei roadblock affair was an irregular and unfortunate incident designed primarily to humiliate Transkeians, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Mtuzeli Lujabe, said yesterday.

In an interview on the incident in which a Transkeian MP on his way to a Transkei National Independence Party rally in Ginsberg was turned back, Mr Lujabe said he had been snubbed in his attempts to settle the matter on Friday and Saturday.

Also, a spokesman for the South African Department of Foreign Affairs, Mr Chris van der Walt, has stressed that the national road between King William's Town and East London is South African territory.

Mr Van der Walt was reacting to reports of a Ciskei Police roadblock on the road during the security force operation to prevent TNIP members from attending the Ginsberg rally.

Mr Lujabe said he could not say how the incident would affect future relations between the two sister Xhosa states or whether they would take the matter further.

"That will be for our government to decide," Mr Lujabe said and assured Ciskeians they would enjoy entry to Transkei as they had in the past.

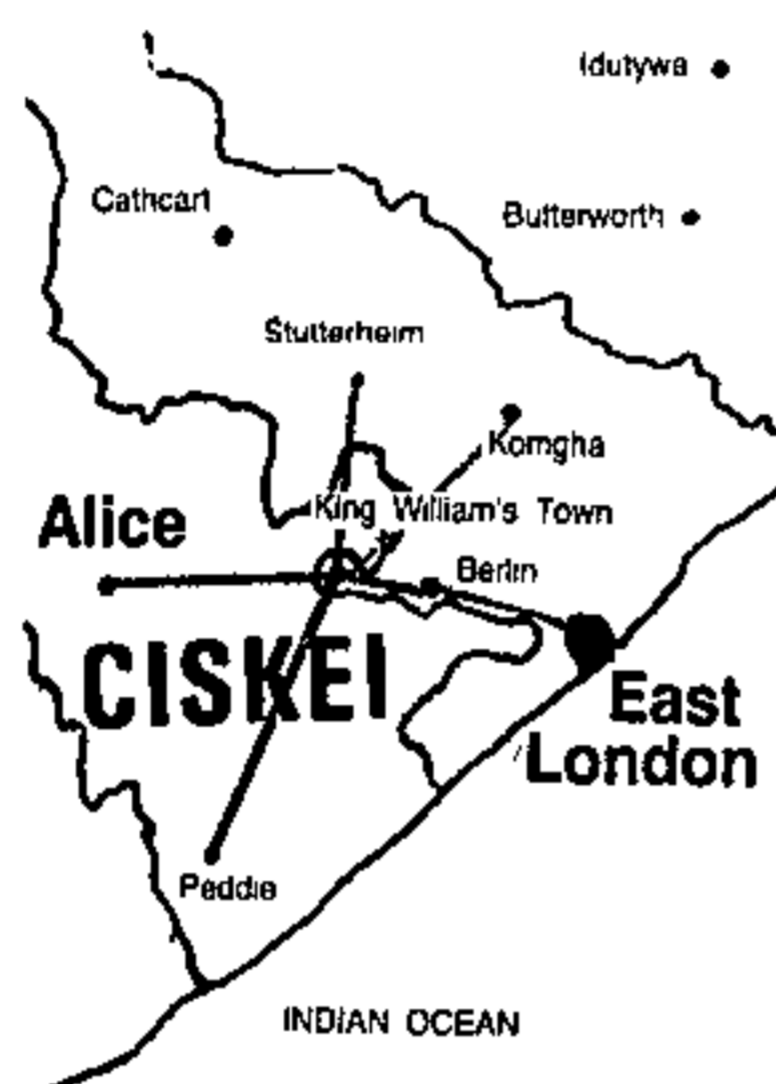
Mr Lujabe said he had continually telephoned the Ciskei Vice-President, the Rev W. M. Xaba, after he had received information from the South African embassy that Ciskei intended putting up roadblocks.

"I was unsuccessful in my repeated attempts to contact Mr Xaba and had to leave town on a family matter.

"I contacted the head of our security, Brigadier Kawe, and asked him to try to establish

what Ciskei's objection was to the rally in Ginsberg. To my mind Ginsberg is in South Africa.

"When I returned on Saturday he told me their objection was to a convoy travelling through Ciskeian land and when he asked what the situation would be if our people went via East London, he was told by Lieutenant-General Charles Sebe that all routes to King William's Town traversed Ciskeian land.



"As you know there was no convoy. A solitary car was stopped on the Komga-King road and the MP and his son were ordered back."

Asked about the allegation of a provocative statement by Transkei about entering Bisho, Mr Lujabe said he did not know about the statement. He said as far as they were concerned they were to hold a rally in South Africa and all the necessary arrangements had been made.

None of the government officials contacted by the Daily Dispatch yesterday would comment on the legality of a Ciskei Police roadblock on the East London-King William's Town highway, which they said was South African territory.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police in the Border area, Brigadier Ben Horak, referred inquiries to South African Police headquarters in Pretoria.

A spokesman for the SAP public relations directorate, Major W. Heyns, said: "This is a matter between the SAP and the Ciskei Police, with whom we have a close working relationship."

The Commander-in-Chief of State Security in Ciskei, Lieutenant-General Charles Sebe, confirmed one of the roadblocks had been on the East London-King William's Town road near Berlin.

He said Ciskei had a claim on the national road between Arnoldton and the SABC's King William's Town studios and wanted it shared by South Africa and Ciskei.

Neither the officials of the Department of Foreign Affairs nor Major Heyns would comment on that aspect.

However, Mr Johan Greyling of the Department of Foreign Affairs, said Ciskei was entitled to put up roadblocks on certain parts of the road between King William's Town and Komga.

He said the road was owned partly by South Africa and partly by Ciskei.

"Bisho must be Ciskeian property and all other parts of the national road between Komga and King which run through Ciskei actually belong to Ciskei," he said. — DDR.

Full Lujabe comment, Page 3.

# Transkei answers Over roadblocks

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EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered); leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

CAPE TOWN ANSWER BOOK



UMTATA — The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Mtuzeli Lujabe, hit out yesterday at the "humiliation of unarmed Transkeians".

He was commenting on the turning back of a Transkeian MP and his son at a Ciskeian roadblock on the Komga road on Sunday and the manning of roadblocks by Ciskeian security forces on all roads leading to King William's Town, to prevent Transkeians attending a TNIP rally in Ginsberg, King William's Town.

In an interview, Mr Lujabe outlined events leading to the roadblocks, describing them as a mere attempt at a display of Ciskei military might.

"There were objections to some alleged provocative utterances which I know nothing about. When any statement of this nature is made, which Ciskei considers to be provocative, the proper reaction would have been to contact me and seek my comments," Mr Lujabe said.

"If it was made by the secretary of the party as is alleged, he is really a junior officer and no government should take his comments as representing the opinion of the country.

"If these people were acting normally, they would have contacted me. The first time I heard of this misunderstanding was when the SA embassy telephoned me here. The embassy told me they had received information that Ciskei intended placing soldiers at roadblocks in places where Transkeians would be traversing Ciskei land en route to Ginsberg.

"I wondered what their objection was about. I even asked the embassy why Ciskei would object to a rally in Ginsberg but they could not tell me.

"When I could not get clarity, I telephoned the office of the Ciskei Vice-President, the Rev W. Xaba. His secretary told me he was still in a cabinet meeting and I should phone at 5.30. I tried at 5.30 and thrice later at 15 minute intervals. I then left a message that he should expect my call at his home and if possible to return my call.

"I telephoned his home at 6 pm and was told he had gone to his home in the rural



MR LUJABE . . . no convoys.

area and left a message that the person phoning him from Transkei should phone him at 8 pm. A little after 8 I telephoned him but he was not there.

I phoned again 45 minutes later and he was still not there. I phoned at 9.30 pm and my last call was after 10 pm when I got his wife. She did not think he would return.

"According to my knowledge, Ginsberg is in South Africa. I had been informed that the mayor of King William's Town had arranged a tea reception for the ministers who were going there.

"Unfortunately I had to go out on family business and asked Brigadier Kawe to try to establish what was actually happening. He telephoned Charles Sebe who then objected to our intended convoy through Ciskei land.

"Brig Kawe asked him what would be the case if our people went via East London. Charles replied there was no route to King which did not traverse Ciskeian land.

Their main objection was the convoy. If the ministers were going there on their own and not in a convoy, there would be no problem.

"Brig Kawe also told me Charles Sebe had heard of my attempts to call the Vice-President and told Brig Kawe if the matter was cleared with the Vice-President, he would contact him (Charles Sebe) and the matter would be solved.

"Before I left I asked Brig Kawe to make a true assessment of the situation and if he found the attendance at the rally would cause confrontation with Ciskei, he should ask our people not to go.

"When I returned on Saturday Brig Kawe told me he had contacted Mr

Xaba who again confirmed their objection was the traversing of Ciskeian land in a convoy. Brig Kawe assured him there was no idea of a convoy at all.

"Ciskei has no recognised border post. If Transkeians are visiting Ciskei, it might have been necessary to get in touch with the Ciskeian authorities. But here is a situation where we have no border post at an entry point to a country.

"In such a case when you enter a country, you report to the Department of Interior or the police only if you are visiting the country.

"The difference here is that the Transkeians were not visiting Ciskei. They were in transit.

"They went around East London and there is a place, I am told, where the road is divided between Ciskei and South Africa. It is a mere technicality and the Transkeians would have just to swerve to the South African side of the road. I think this place is at Mooiplaas. I don't know the boundaries.

"It is here that I come to the conclusion that Ciskei was just out to humiliate Transkeians because Charles Sebe is saying their objection was against the idea of a convoy traversing Ciskeian land. But there was no convoy.

"The idea of a convoy failed and they had to find a way to humiliate Transkeians. On the Komga-King road, they met a solitary car, an MP and his son. This is not a convoy but they stopped him and told him to go back. He went back as reported in your paper.

"The objection to a convoy is irrelevant. They were out to humiliate. If there were any objections, they were fully aware I had attempted to communicate with them. They snubbed me and never returned my call.

"They were after trouble and decided to provoke Transkeians. Fortunately Transkeians did not react negatively and decided to turn back." — DDC.

BY CANDIDATE: MIBS

# TNIP rally held in King

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The Transkei National Independence Party political rally was held at the Weir Hall, Ginsberg location here at the weekend despite the roadblocks set up by the Ciskei security forces, according to the organiser, Mr R. Cwayi.

He said the first time he heard about the roadblocks was from a Daily Dispatch report yesterday morning. Nothing about roadblocks was mentioned at the meeting.

The convoy of dignitaries from Transkei went according to our plans and at no stage were they ever stopped at a roadblock," he said.

"The planned route for the convoy was via East London and the King William's Town-East London dual road. I and others met the convoy near Breidbach and we were escorted to Ginsberg location by provincial administration traffic officers."

Mr Cwayi said the Mayor of King William's Town, Mr Eric Weyer, who had been invited to welcome the guests had excused himself. He said he had other business commitments to attend to.

The main speaker at the meeting was Mr Mike Mazwana, MP for Umtata.

Mr Cwayi said no cabinet ministers attended. He did not know why they failed to do so. — DDR

# Transkei slams Ciskei action

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to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

# Postal votes barred in two Transkei by-elections

Mercury Reporter

POSTAL votes have been ruled out in two by-elections to take place in Transkei on November 18, according to a spokesman for the Transkeian consulate in Durban.

'There would be too much administration involved,' he said.

However, special arrangements had been made for citizens registered in the Siphahuni

(Flagstaff) and Ngqeleni constituencies, and who worked in Natal, to vote at any magistrate's court in the province in areas where there are no commissioner's offices.

Contesting the seats would be the Democratic Party and the ruling National Independent Party, which had two and 148 representatives respectively in the country's Legislative Assembly at present.

Those wishing to participate in the poll

would be required to bring along reference books or other documents as proof of identity, the consulate spokesman said.

He appealed to local employers of Transkei nationals to allow their employees the necessary time off from work to cast their votes.

The Transkei commissioner's office in Durban is at Whitehead Building, on the corner of Smith and Stanger streets.

# Ciskei 'sought to humiliate Transkei'

ARGUS  
16/11/82

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Argus Bureau

**EAST LONDON** — Transkei's Foreign Minister, Mr M Lujabe, alleges that roadblocks set up by Ciskei were intended to humiliate Transkei.

Ciskei built two roadblocks at the weekend to prevent people from attending a Transkei National Independence Party rally at Ginsberg, near King William's Town.

Mr Lujabe says Transkei "feels strongly that this was unnatural behaviour."

## MP stopped

A Member of Parliament was among at least eight people prevented from attending the rally.

The roadblocks were manned by armed soldiers. One was in Ciskei, but the other was in South Africa, between East London and King William's Town.

The latter has been criticised by the Mayor of East London, Mr Errol Spring. "This is just not good enough," he said. "People should be allowed to move around South Africa without harassment by Ciskeian police."

Lieutenant-Colonel Leon Mellet, public relations officer of the South African Police, said the roadblock on South African soil was "a minor

matter", and the SAP was not worried about it.

"It is a matter between the Ciskeian and South African police. We have no further comment."

Ciskei's head of security, Lieutenant-General Charles Sebe, said his country had a claim on part of the road and wanted to share it with South Africa.

## "Insult"

Ciskei had set up roadblocks because Transkei had insulted the "territorial integrity of the Republic of Ciskei" by saying it would pass through the capital, Bisho, in a convoy.

Mr Lujabe said he did not know of any such statement.

"I heard from the South African Embassy in Umtata that Ciskei was intending putting up roadblocks to stop people travelling to the rally."

## No reply

"I made every effort to contact the Vice-President of Ciskei to establish what the bone of contention was, but he didn't return my calls."

"Every time a convoy of buses passes through Ciskei to Durban or Port Elizabeth, is that an encroachment on their sovereignty?"

# Probe into Ciskei roadblock incident

E. Post 16/11/82

Post Reporters

THE South African Department of Foreign Affairs has launched a probe through diplomatic channels into the incident in which Ciskeian security forces set up a roadblock on South African territory.

A number of roadblocks were set up around King William's Town — including one on the road between King William's Town and East London — to prevent members of the ruling Transkei National Independence Party from reaching a rally in Ginsberg township.

The Ciskeian action has soured already tense relations between Ciskei and Transkei, caused a minor flurry in Pretoria and outraged certain King William's Town residents who were effectively surrounded by the roadblocks.

Department of Foreign Affairs officials in Pretoria were today reluctant to comment on the issue, but it is understood a probe has been ordered.

It is also understood the Ciskeians used diplomatic

channels to inform the South African Government on Friday that the roadblocks would be going up and that South African officials in turn informed Transkei.

It is still not clear, however, whether the South African Government was aware one of the roadblocks would be erected on South African territory on the East London-King William's Town road, although local police may have been aware.

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs has also clarified earlier confusion about whether the road was South African or not. He said the road between East London and King William's Town was South African, but the north-bound King William's Town to Komga road was Ciskeian.

Although there is a bilateral agreement between South Africa and Ciskei allowing for close co-operation in security matters — including the deployment of Ciskeian security forces in South African territory

— the action of the Ciskeians at the weekend could have a ripple effect.

Relations between Ciskei and Transkei have plunged to a new low as a result.

The Transkeian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Muzee Lujabe, described the incident as a deliberate humiliation of Transkei.

He had attempted to clarify the position with the Ciskeians when the roadblocks went up.

Mr Ray Radue, MPC, who is Deputy Mayor of King William's Town, said he did not believe the roadblock on South African territory would set a precedent for further roadblocks or interference with the free flow of traffic between King William's Town and East London.

He assumed the roadblocks would have been set up with the permission and co-operation of the South African Police.

The Town Clerk of King William's Town, Mr H C Hutton, said the issue involved the South African and Ciskeian Governments and was not a municipal matter.

summary

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of interest

# Pityi: statement led to roadblock

ZWELITSHA — The Ciskei Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr B. N. Pityi said the reaction of his Transkei counterpart, Mr M. Lujabe, with reference to the Ciskei roadblock was unfounded and confused.

In a press statement issued yesterday, he said it was strange that a responsible minister of foreign affairs could justify irresponsible actions of a junior official of his government by condoning a "provocative" statement by the secretary of the Transkei National Independence Party, Mr G. M. Bodlani, which appeared in a Xhosa weekly newspaper, Imvo, last week.

Mr Pityi said that, to put the correct perspective on events, Ciskei's Department of Foreign Affairs wished to draw Mr Lujabe's attention to Mr Bodlani's statement on November 12 in which he indicated that a convoy of four cabinet ministers and their entourage would travel through Bisho, the Ciskei capital, to a political rally at Ginsberg location on November 13.

"But alas the minister has no knowledge of the statement. What a reflection on the Transkei Department of Foreign Affairs," he said.

Mr Pityi said Lujabe should have taken cogni-



MR. PITYI ... no option

sance of the fact that Mr Bodlani was a top official of the Transkei National Independence Party as he was the general secretary of Transkei's ruling party.

"It is rather amazing that the Minister should admit the failure of his department in advising him about Mr Bodlani's press statement.

"One can only come to the conclusion that his Department of Foreign Affairs does not take pains in reading newspapers in order to in-

form the Minister about daily events and international political issues."

"If the matter had been referred to the Ciskei Department of Foreign Affairs through diplomatic channels, the issue would have been settled amicably but the failure of the Minister to consult his Ciskei counterpart had resulted in the roadblock operations.

"It should be clear to the Minister that the Ciskei police acted within their rights as it is their duty to maintain law and order and to defend the sovereignty and integrity of the Republic of Ciskei.

"It is sufficient to say that the convoy organised by the TNIP would traverse Ciskei territory.

"The Ciskei Department of Foreign Affairs advised Transkei through diplomatic channels that the matter required immediate attention but Transkei did not take heed and this has resulted in the so-called snubbing and humiliation.

"The Ciskei police had no other option but to turn back the people passing through Ciskei territory without consultation as this was regarded as undermining the integrity of the Republic of Ciskei," Mr Pityi said. — DDR.

## Engcobo MPs turned back

UMTATA — Two Engcobo MPs told here yesterday how they had been turned back at a roadblock between King William's Town and Stutterheim on Sunday.

Mr C. T. Komsana and Mr A. N. Sotyato said they were travelling in their Engcobo-registered car with Mr Komsana's son, Mninawe, when they were stopped by Ciskei police at a roadblock.

Mr Komsana (Snr) said the police were extremely polite and the lieutenant in charge of the roadblock told

them they had received instructions to turn back all Transkei cars travelling to the Transkei National Independence Party rally in Ginsberg.

"The lieutenant said they had been told Transkei had not made proper arrangements with Ciskei about the rally and this was why people going to the rally had to be turned back," Mr Komsana said.

"The lieutenant took our names and addresses and was very polite throughout." — DDR.

# 'Homelands' bicker over roadblocks

CISKEI's manning of roadblocks to prevent Transkeians from passing through the state was an irregular action calculated to humiliate Transkei, Transkei Foreign Minister, Mr M Lujabe, said on Monday.

Reacting to Ciskei's building of two roadblocks to prevent Trans-

keians attending a Transkei National Independence Party at Ginsberg near King William's Town last weekend, Mr Lujabe said Transkei "feels strongly that this was unnatural behaviour designed to humiliate Transkei."

At least one member of parliament and seven others were prevented from attending the rally.

The roadblocks, manned by armed soldiers, were built in Ciskei on the national road between Komga and King William's Town and on South African soil.

The building of the roadblock on South African soil has drawn strong criticism from a motorist who was stopped, from the

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Own Correspondent

mayor of East London, Mr Errol Spring, and a city councillor Mr Donald Card.

"People should be allowed to move around South Africa without harassment by Ciskeian police," Mr Spring said.

Mr Card said the Ciskei police's crossing of boundaries was causing ill-feeling.

Lt-Col Leon Mellet, public relations officer of the South African Police, said Ciskei's placing of a roadblock on South African soil was "a minor matter" and the SAP was not worried about it.

Ciskei's head of security, Lieutenant General

Charles Sebe, confirmed that the roadblock had been near Berlin.

Ciskei had a claim on part of the national road and wanted it shared by South Africa and Ciskei.

Gen Sebe said Ciskei had manned the roadblocks because Transkei had insulted the "territorial integrity of the Republic of Ciskei" by saying it would cross through the capital, Bisho, in a convoy.

Mr Lujabe said he did not know of any statement saying Transkeians would pass through Bisho in a convoy.

"I heard from the South African embassy in Umtata that Ciskei was intending putting up roadblocks to stop people travelling to the rally.

"I made every effort to contact the vice-president of Ciskei to establish what the bone of contention was but he didn't return my calls."

Mr Lujabe said Gen Sebe's statement, that Transkei was encroaching on Ciskei's sovereignty held no water. "Every time a convoy of busses passes through Ciskei to Durban or Port Elizabeth is that an encroachment on their sovereignty?"

He declined to say how the incident would affect future relations between the two "homelands".

In December last year three cabinet ministers were stopped at Ciskeian roadblocks from attending a funeral in Ciskei. — Own Correspondent

# Roadblocks start homelands row

Own Correspondent

**EAST LONDON:** — Cis-kei's manning of roadblocks to prevent Transkeians passing through the homeland was an irregular action calculated to humiliate Transkei Mr. Al Luthe.

Transkei's foreign minister said yesterday Mr. Luthe said Transkei feels strongly that this is unnatural behaviour designed to humiliate Transkei.

At least one member of Parliament and

seven other people were prevented from attending a Transkei National Independence Party rally near King William's Town at the weekend.

Five roadblocks, manned by armed sol-

diers, were built in Cis-kei on the national road between Komga and King William's Town and in South African territory between East London and King William's Town, near Berlin.

Lieutenant Colonel Leon Mellet, public relations officer of the South African Police, said Ciskei's placing of a roadblock in South Africa was a minor matter and the SAP

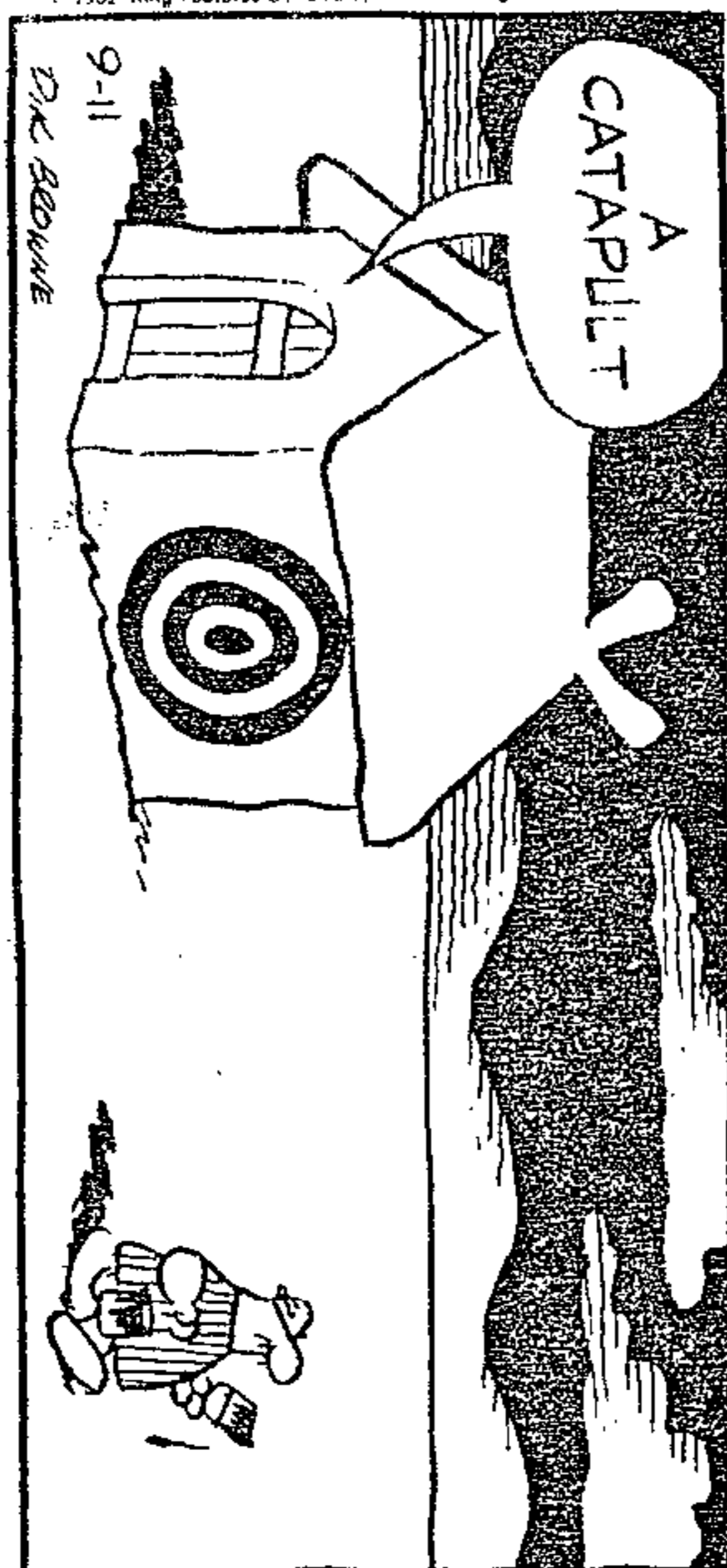
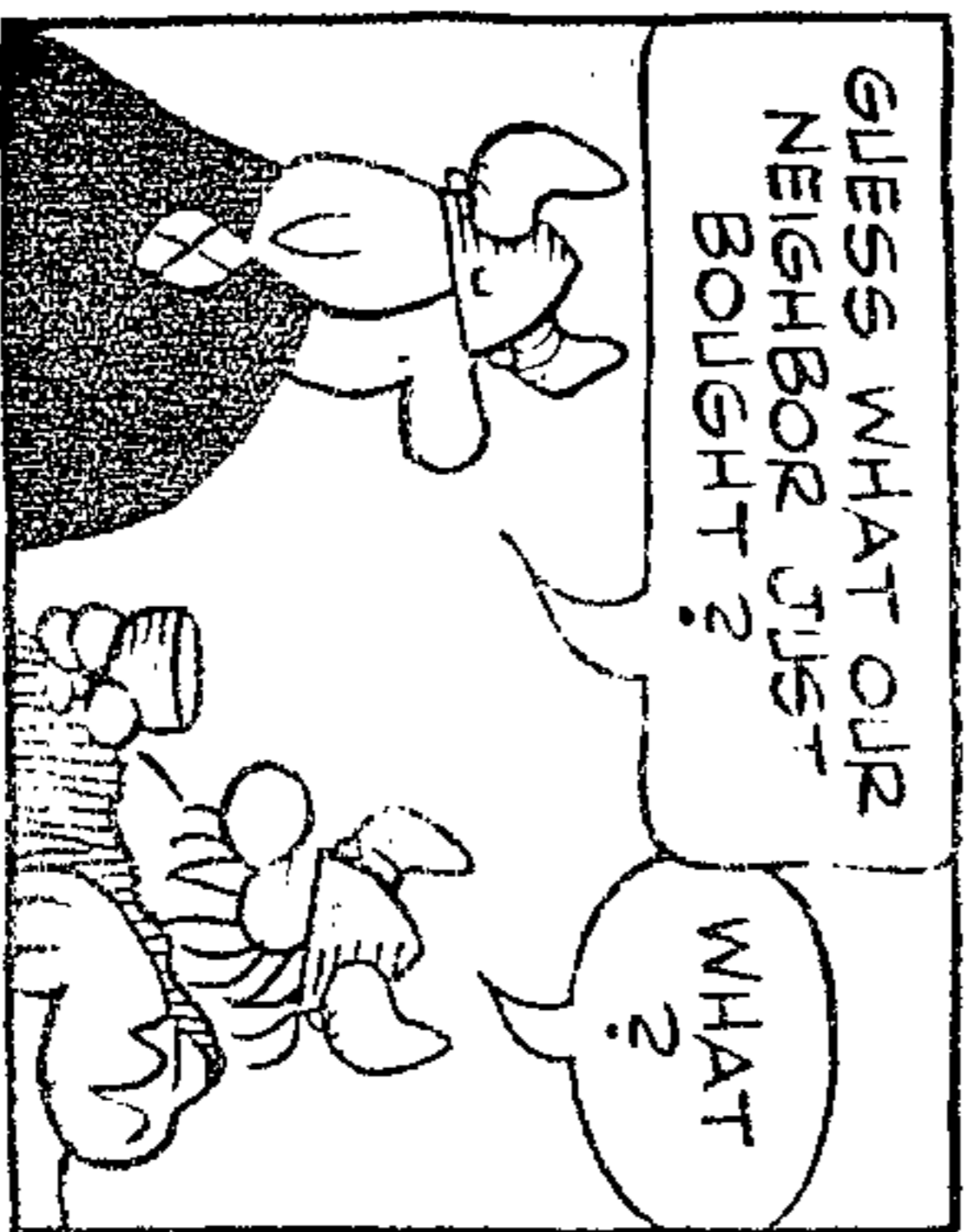
was not worried about it.

Ciskei's head of security, Lieutenant-General Charles Sebe, said the roadblocks had been named because Transkei had insulted the territorial integrity of the Republic of Cis-kei by saying it would cross through the capital, Bisho, in a convoy.

Mr. Luthe said he did not know of any such intention.

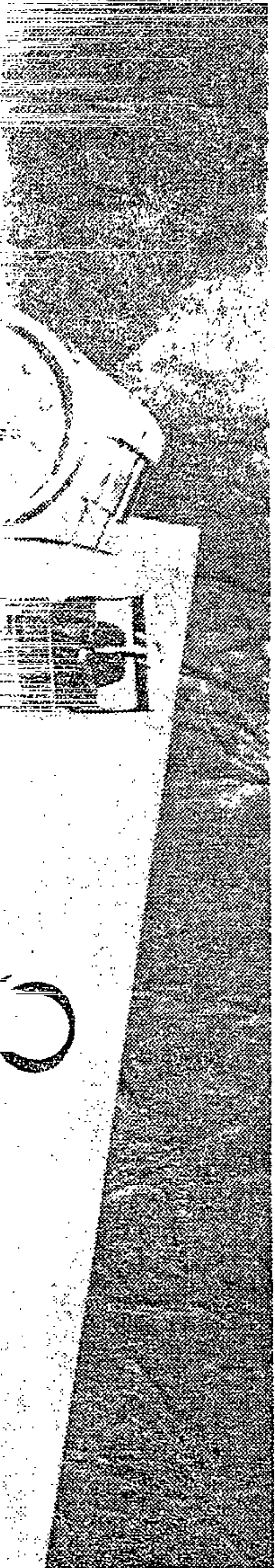
## HÄGAR the Horrible

By Dik Browne



## Stone 'to wed'

**LONDON** — Rolling Stones guitarist Keith Richards has decided to wed his girlfriend, American Model Patti Hanson. They are said to be "planning a huge white wedding in New York within a month, with Mick Jagger as best man." — Associated Press.



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# Lujabe denies Ciskei claim

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UMTATA — The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Mtutuzeli Lujabe, yesterday denied a Ciskei claim that they had advised Transkei through diplomatic channels before the incident in which Transkeians were ordered back a roadblock.

Mr Lujabe was reacting to statement by Ciskei's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr B. N. Pityi, about Ciskei police action in turning back Transkeians en route to a political rally in Ginsberg, King William's Town.

Mr Lujabe said: Mr Pityi's assertion that his department advised Transkei through diplomatic channels was a "deliberate untruth calculated to deceive and to lend stature to the atrocious, cowardly and provocative behaviour to which Ciskei subjected innocent and law-abiding Transkeian citizens proceeding to a rally in South Africa."

Mr Lujabe also hit at what he called Ciskei's attempt to cast "doubt as to the accuracy of my assessment of Ciskei's purpose in setting up roadblocks manned by armed police and troops to intercept and stop Transkeian party members from attending a TNIP rally. Mr Pityi has proved my assessment correct."

Mr Pityi talks of justification of "irresponsible actions," by a junior official of my government by condoning a "provocative statement by the secretary of the TNIP". Mr Pityi should know a party secretary is not a government official, Mr Lujabe said.

"This gentlemen goes on to utter unguarded and absurd statements calculated to be an insinuation and reflection on me and my department. Of course such utterances have merely served to expose his rationalisation."

What Mr Pityi has failed to show is the provocative nature of the statement. I am sure, no-one could have imputed provocation from a mere statement of the manner in which Transkei ministers would travel through Ciskei, particularly when this was to be effected in the normal manner, he said.

"The statement by the secretary regarding the passage of the Transkei Minister to Ginsberg was fully known to me and my department. What was unknown was the provocative aspect of it and this was the aspect I sought to know and establish when I tried in vain to communicate with Ciskei's Rev Xaba.

"It was never conceived by Transkei that ministers and their entourage could move in any other form other than in a convoy. This is the normal way in which a number of vehicles move along a road if they constitute the same group destined to the same place. Perhaps Mr Pityi may prescribe another way.

"A statement which was alleged to have been made by Charles Sebe of Ciskei has been echoed by Mr Pityi to the effect that the duty of Ciskei police was to maintain law and order but neither these two gentlemen has proved that law and order had been breached or threatened in any way by Transkeians.

"In fact, in spite of the roadblocks Ciskei set up, 95 Transkeians attended the rally at Ginsberg without the notice of the Ciskeian police and troops and we have had no report that any law was breached either in Ciskei or South Africa.

"The reference to maintenance of law and order has proved to be merely an empty slogan," he said.

Mr Lujabe said that in an effort to realise their intention, Ciskei claimed that on part of the route to East London, one side of the road belonged to Ciskei while the other belonged to South Africa, a fact which has not yet been resolved between Ciskei and South Africa.

"This proves beyond any reasonable doubt that by her act, Ciskei was determined to provoke, intimidate and humiliate Transkeian citizens who rightfully but peacefully proceeded to Ginsberg to attend a rally to which they were fully, rightfully and legitimately entitled." — DDR.

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered); leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

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**WARNING**

No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.

Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.

No part of an answer book is to be torn out.

All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

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0 Dispatch 19/11/82

# Pityi: statement was provocative

103

ZWELITSHA — A provocative statement by the Transkei National Independence Party's secretary, Mr G. Bodlani, had led to Ciskei roadblocks, it was said here.

The roadblocks prevented Transkeians from attending a political rally in King William's Town.

The Ciskei's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr B. N. Pityi, described as totally unfounded an allegation by his Transkei counterpart, Mr M. Lujabe, that his (Mr Pityi's) statement that Transkei was advised through diplomatic channels was a "deliberate untruth".

The two countries had no diplomatic ties and so, in accordance with normal international diplomatic practice, Ciskei's communication with Transkei was channelled in a telex through a friendly third party, the South African authorities, he said.

Mr Pityi said the pro-

vocation of Mr Bodlani's statement, as reported in Perskor-owned Imvo, lay firstly in the imputation that Prime Minister George Matanzima was "terrorised" while on his way to attend a Ciskei funeral.

In addition, the implication by Mr Bodlani that Transkei Cabinet Ministers and officials could freely travel across Ciskei territory without even the courtesy of a notification to the Ciskei authorities was most improper.

"This is in complete contravention of international diplomatic practice, he said.

"The Ciskei Government had no option but to assume this discourtesy was a deliberate affront to the dignity of the Ciskeian state."

Mr Lujabe had highlighted in his statement telephonic endeavours by him to the Vice President. His important Department of Foreign Affairs of Transkei had chosen to use telephone

communication and messages instead of a telex which was a more professional and accepted international communication between states.

South Africa's Department of Foreign Affairs yesterday refused to say whether it had knowledge of Ciskei's intention to erect a roadblock on South African territory.

A spokesman for the department also declined to comment when asked if the roadblock, manned by Ciskei forces on the highway between East London and King William's Town on Sunday, went ahead with its approval.

The spokesman refused to comment beyond releasing the following sentence: "Reports relating to the proposed rally at Ginsberg came to the department's knowledge and were considered in the normal course of the department's activities." — DDR

## Coetsee: Transkei, SA share future <sup>103</sup>

UMTATA — South Africa and Transkei shared a common future and objectives, the Minister of Justice and Prisons, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said here yesterday.

Mr Coetsee paid a one-day goodwill visit here and spent the morning holding talks with his Transkeian counterpart,

Mr Tsepo Letlaka.

Mr Coetsee said at a lunch hosted for him by Mr Letlaka: "My government is firm on one issue. We share common objectives. Therefore we shall put at your disposal what is available in our resources to enable us to reach these objectives together."

"We are tailoring our policies toward that end."

Mr Coetsee — on his first visit and the first Minister of Justice to visit Transkei since independence — said he was filled with optimism by what he had seen in Transkei and was convinced that the objectives were in their reach.

Welcoming Mr Coetsee, Mr Letlaka praised South Africa for the help it had rendered to his department. — DDR.



# UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN EXAMINATION ANSWER BOOK

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered); leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

All answer books must be numbered

D. Dispalet 24/11/82

Number of books handed in \_\_\_\_\_

## Transkei MP calls for talks

**UMTATA** — A Transkeian MP yesterday condemned the "petty difference" between Transkei and Ciskei which he said painted a disgraceful picture of the Xhosa nation.

Mr Melikaya Mbutuma, member of the ruling Transkei National Independence Party for Engcobo, called on leaders of the two states to "come to the same level" and arrange a round-table conference where their differences would be bridged.

He was commenting on a recent incident in which members of the TNIP were turned back at a road block by Ciskeian police while travelling to a political rally in Ginsberg near King William's Town.

Mr Mbutuma said Ciskei's Vice-President, the Reverend W. M. Xaba, had deliberately ignored a telephone call from Transkei's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr M. Lujabe, who sought to inquire about the attitude of the Ciskeian police towards the Transkeian politicians.

"Mr Xaba had a feeling of prejudice against Transkei because his government's concern was that Transkeians should not be given a platform to show the majority of Ciskeians their opinions."

Mr Mbutuma blamed the South African Government for engineering the clash between the two Xhosa governments by granting independence to Ciskei.

He said South Africa was still "pushing along its former policy of divide and rule which will crumble into pieces when our brothers across the Kei River turn up and join us." — SAPA.

	Internal	External
(1)	(2)	(3)
Examiners' Initials		

### NOTE CAREFULLY

1. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
2. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.
4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

### WARNING

1. No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.
2. Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

## School head <sup>(103)</sup> is suspended

<sup>rom</sup>  
UMTATA. — A Transkei high school principal has been suspended because of discrepancies involving this year's examination papers.

The Transkei Department of Education confirmed that Mr Christopher Madala, of St Cuthbert's High School near Tsolo, was suspended indefinitely last week.

His suspension followed the opening of wrong sets of examination papers before matric candidates in his school earlier this month, and a subsequent delay in the writing of examinations on certain subjects. — Sapa.

1982 NOV.

UMTATA — Transkei's Chief Justice, Mr Justice Hefer, ruled yesterday the names of army personnel from foreign countries mentioned in the trial of the former commander of the Defence Force, Brigadier Eleazor Rodney Keswa, could not be published.

The names were mentioned during cross examination by defence advocate Mr A. du P. Buys of a typist in Brig Keswa's office, Miss Tanka Soga.

Brig Keswa is charged on four counts: two of theft, alternatively criminal breach of trust, criminal breach of trust alternatively conspiracy to defraud, and conspiracy to defraud.

The first two counts involve alleged theft of an official vehicle which Brig Keswa used to go to Durban and East London.

**Too Late For Classification**

**Lost and Found**

LOST Cream Persian cat, name Melony, on Saturday, vicinity Frere Road, Vincent. Phone 51244.

D. D. B. Patel 23/11/82  
**Typist questioned about Keswa trip**

Ligas and was shocked to find how much he earned.

A rough calculation he made for the months of June, July and August showed Mr Ligas earned approximately R92 000.

Mr Sineke said he went to see Brig Keswa who was just as surprised.

The matter had been handed to the police later.

Most of the afternoon's hearing was taken up with evidence from Major Clive Dumalisile who told how he queried a bundle of invoices from Mr Ligas because of the amounts.

Major Dumalisile said the matter had been raised at meeting with Brig Keswa and Brig Keswa had said Mr Ligas must be paid since he was seeing to the vehicles.

Mr Buys for Brig Keswa said the defendant would deny evidence about the meetings. The hearing continues today. — DDR.

until the officer arrived. Three other witnesses gave evidence largely about payment to Mr Ligas.

Mr E. Michelle, of the Department of Transport, said he had been asked to investigate Mr Ligas' invoices from April 14 1980 to July 15 1980.

He explained how he went about the investigation based on a flat rate manual and the fee of R10 an hour which Mr Ligas was paid.

Mr Michelle was asked to stand down to give Mr Buys time to study the manuals.

The secretary for the commission of inquiry into the army in 1980, Mr G. Sineke, said he had checked invoices of Mr

with Sergeant J. Tsoanyane who had officially entered into a contract with the Department of Local Government who subcontracted the rent from his salary. Mrs Dandala used to reimburse the sergeant.

Mr P. M. Jordaan told the judge he had been approached by Brig Keswa for a house for a seconded official.

Mr Jordaan said the house in Nduli Crescent had been given to the Defence Force and that they became worried as they had not heard if the officer had arrived.

He wrote a letter to inquire and later found that the department had entered into a civil agreement with Sgt Tsoanyane, to occupy the house temporarily

said she did book some. She could not remember if she typed a memorandum for Brig Keswa to the Prime Minister about an overseas trip the brigadier had made.

Three witnesses from the Department of Local Government and Land Tenure gave evidence about a house in Nduli Crescent which had been earmarked for seconded army personnel from a foreign country.

Earlier evidence in court was that Brig Keswa allegedly made arrangements for a girlfriend of his, Mrs Dana-dala to occupy the house although she was not employed by the army.

She shared the house

don; the third involves alleged irregular payments to a Defence Force mechanic, Mr A. Ligas; and the fourth is the alleged arrangement made by Brig Keswa for Mrs Nomonde Dandala to live in a house set aside for army personnel.

Yesterday Miss Soga was questioned about a trip Brig Keswa made in July 1980 and about telex messages sent to a company in Switzerland.

Asked by Mr Buys if she had booked telephone calls overseas and whether she sent telex messages overseas, she said she could not remember.

Asked by Mr Justice Hefer if she could remember booking any overseas calls, Miss Soga

aper or other material examination room trusted. nunicate with other son except the invi- is to be torn out. handed to the com- or before leaving the

Table with 10 columns and 1 row. The second column contains the number (3). The other columns are empty.

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4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

# 33 Thais held in Transkei

UMTATA. — Thirty-three Thai nationals appeared briefly for the fourth time in the Umtata Magistrate's Court yesterday charged under the Aliens Act and were remanded in custody to Friday.

The men appeared before Mr C E Schutte.

They were arrested by Transkei Security Police at a local hotel after allegedly entering the country as tourists and subsequently seeking employment two months ago.

— Sapa.

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of the rate of interest will reduce or increase the supply of money. If it is not interest-elastic, then other policy measures need to be adopted.

An excess supply of money in the economy causes inflation, and an excess demand causes a period of deflation. Both are positions of disequilibrium, the effects of which are felt through-out the economy on prices, employment levels and investment levels. However, there are various possibilities open to the authorities to achieve internal price stability; some are more effective than others. The most common is the international standard, which has the exchange rate as a fixed variable, allowing income, rates of interest, employment levels, money stock to vary. Other standards are the debt standard (rate of interest fixed), the employment standard (aiming for full-employment), + the money standard (allowing for a specific money

# SAR men hit me Kei Minister' wife

**Mail Reporter**  
THE wife of the Transkei Minister of Justice was allegedly assaulted by employees of the South African Railways, a Johannesburg magistrate heard yesterday.  
Mr Gert Petrus Slabbert, 38, and Mr Gerit van Rooyen, both of Vry Street, Volksrust, pleaded not guilty to charges of assault.  
Mrs Pamela Letlaka, wife of Transkei's Minister of Justice, Mr Tsepo Letlaka, said she and two other women were at Park Station on June 9 last year to board a train to Transkei.  
She said: "We all had first class tickets and boarded the nearest first class coach. The young white man on the platform said to us: 'Can you not see that this is a first class coach? Do you not know where blacks should go?'  
"We entered the first class coach and the young white man later came to us accompanied by Mr Van Rooyen who asked us what we were doing in that coach. I asked him where we should go to. Mr Van Rooyen asked me if I was a Mrs Boshoff.  
"I told him I was not Mrs Boshoff because I did not even look like her. Mr Van Rooyen grabbed me and shook me. He also asked us what I was doing in that compartment if I was not Mrs Boshoff.  
"I handed him my train ticket after he had demanded it. He threw it on the ground. He hit me a hard blow on the back while I was trying to pick up the train ticket".  
Mrs Letlaka said she was injured and lost a watch and R4 000 in cash.  
The two men were warned to appear on February 9 when the trial resumes.

In America, the differences (as already exchangeable. may be no keep their bits that bears physical assets.) prior grounds, economy at a the definition it gives to the supply. If the then adjustments



Principal <sup>23/1/82</sup> (103)  
suspended

UMTATA — A Transkei high school principal has been suspended because of discrepancies involving this year's examination papers.

The Transkei Department of Education confirmed that Mr Christopher Madala of St Cuthbert's High School near Tsolo, was suspended indefinitely last week.

His suspension followed the opening of wrong sets of examination papers and a subsequent delay in the writing of matric examinations on certain subjects. — Sapa.

to large fluctuations in the revenue (TR.)

### Question 5(a)

One feature is the uncertainty of the quantity that will be produced each year, as the quantity depends on variable factors e.g. the weather.

A drought will lead to a small output whereas a good year (harvest) will lead to a bumper crop. The market may perhaps not be large enough to absorb the bumper crop and therefore <sup>(or co-op)</sup> govt intervention would be necessary to buy the surplus and store it.

There is also a time lag between each crop during which the price of that product could change considerably. Farmers must learn not to plan next year's output according to this year's price.

Fluctuations in TR, will lead to fluctuations in the farmer's expenditure and according to the monetarists, this will have a great effect on  $Y$ .

UMTATA — The bewildered, homesick and broke 33 Thailand nationals told in a brief interview here yesterday of their efforts to return to their families in Bangkok which they left more than three months ago.

And yesterday Transkei's Attorney-General, Mr George Muller, said there was nothing he could do for them but keep them in prison while negotiations for their return continued.

Mr Muller met Miss Kularb Chuesakool, said to be the manageress of an import-export labour agency in Bangkok, about the air tickets for the men's return.

Mr Muller said: "She only managed to get 16 tickets for a flight to Harare. We cannot accept that because the men have no visas to enter Zimbabwe. All that will happen is that they

# Stranded 33 hope to see Thailand soon

will be turned back to Transkei."

Mr Muller said he could not accede to her suggestion that the men be released in Umtata while the negotiations continued.

"It is not practical," refused to answer questions put to her by the Daily Dispatch.

During an interview before the men were taken back to prison, their spokesman, Mr Utai Nuallo, told how they had come to Transkei.

He claimed they had been brought out by Miss Chuesakool's company and that they were depending on her to get them back.

Mr Nuallo said Miss Chuesakool owned Union Business Company Ltd of 1197/34 Phaholyothic Road, Sol Aree 1 in Bangkok.

"The company brought us here and we came here with Mr Bundit Chotikanta.

"We do not know

where he is and Miss Chuesakool cannot seem to give us a reply about our tickets. One day she says she has 11 tickets, the next time 16. We do not know what is going on."

He said they each had paid \$2 500 to come to Transkei and had been promised jobs.

Mr Nuallo repeated an allegation contained in a Sunday newspaper report that they had been tricked.

"All these men you see here are married. They all have families at home waiting for them to send money.

"All we are asking for is to be sent home. It is more than three months now and my family must be worried to death about me."

Mr Nuallo said he had written to Transkei's Prime Minister about their plight. — DDR.

Minister (63)  
sued for  
E. Post 24/11/82  
R115 000

UMTATA — Four Cape Town men are suing the Transkei Minister of Police and three Transkeian policemen for R115 000 damages for alleged assaults in Lady Frere two years ago.

The applicants are Mr Melbourne Sango Rwexana, 42, Mr Kenneth Sonwabo Mgojo, 33, Mr George Sogoni, 50, and Mr Wanta Lengesi, 41.

Mr Sogoni is suing for R50 000, Mr Rwexana for R45 000, Mr Mgojo for R15 000, and Mr Lengesi for R5 000.

The claims arose from injuries allegedly sustained when they were confronted by about eight Transkei policemen who allegedly fired several shots at them in Lady Frere on October 22, 1980. — Sapa

# Brig questioned on expenses

(103)

Question 4.91

UMTATA — The Supreme Court here heard yesterday that the former commander of the Transkeian Defence Force, Brigadier Eleazor Rodney Keswa, created military missions to cover up his trips to Durban and East London with his lover, Mrs Nmonde Dandala.

The Attorney-General, Mr George Muller, leading the prosecution, also claimed that the brigadier as chief executive officer, was responsible for the money allocated to the defence force.

Mr Muller said there was no reason why Brig Keswa had not obtained ministerial permission for the trips to East London and Durban.

Brig Keswa told how he had set up a meeting in a Durban hotel with an international arms dealer. He travelled there by car with Mrs Dandala.

He said the Prime Minister had known about the matter and that he told his chief of staff, Colonel Richard Longogolo, about the trip.

Brig Keswa was questioned at length about his expense claims for the trip. He said his staff had normally done his expense claims but admitted that he had signed them.

Mr Muller said Brig Keswa had disregarded regulations on the authorisation of trips.

The judge pointed out that according to a government circular, Brig Keswa needed ministerial consent to absent himself.

It may not affect the charge but he still required consent, the judge told the defence

advocate, Mr A du P. Buys.

Mr Buys agreed Brig Keswa may have broken a regulation but did not do so dishonestly.

He said the trip was official business to East London. The president had ordered the brigadier to accompany the Prime Minister on a trip to Pretoria to meet the South African Prime Minister. He needed clothes for the visit and Brig Keswa later told the court he had been told by the chief of protocol he needed a dark suit.

He did not have one and had to go to East London to buy one.

It was expected that the head of the TDF should be properly dressed when he accompanied his Prime Minister.

On the question of accountability of TDF money, Mr Buys said there had been vague allegations of a mechanic, Mr Ligas overcharging, and being paid too much.

He said Colonel Lugongolo had conceded that it was his duty to see to Mr Ligas' contract.

Mr Buys questioned how Mr E. Michelles of the Department of Transport had used a flat rate to calculate the fee Mr Ligas received.

The investigating officer, Mr Ken MacKay, was recalled to the witness box and used calculations to show that for the months of July and August 1980, according to Mr Ligas' invoices, he would have worked 26.77 hours a day.

Mr Buys said there was no evidence Brig Keswa authorised irregular payments. — DDR.

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# 3 policemen, minister sued

UMTATA — Four Cape Town men are suing the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, in his capacity as Minister of Police, and three policemen, for R115 000 being damages for alleged unlawful assault.

Mr Melbourne Sango Rwexana, Mr Wanta Lengesi, Mr George Sogoni and Mr Kenneth Sonwabo Mgojo, brought the civil action before Mr Justice Davies in the Supreme Court here yesterday.

Mr Rwexana, a butchery owner, told the court that during October, 1980, he accompanied Mr Sogoni to Tabankulu

He said on their way back to Cape Town, the plaintiffs and two other men drove three cars with Cape Town registration numbers.

They then drove to Lady Frere where they spent the night.

They went first to a relative of his who had a garage and parked the three cars in the yard, intending to sleep in a hotel, he said.

He said that at the hotel, all the men went to his room because they wanted to have drinks before going to bed.

While they were drinking, the door was flung open and four policemen came in.

They were Warrant Officer Ben Samuel Magada, Sgt Tyson Bulele Conjwa and Constable Origin Nqenqa, all of whom are defendants in the case. The fourth policeman to enter was a Constable Mvimbi.

W/O Magada asked them to identify themselves. Mr Rwexana, Mr Sogoni and Mr Mgojo took out their travelling documents and handed them to Sgt Conjwa. The remaining three men had left their documents in the parked cars, he said.

the firearm of Constable Nqenqa.

Mr Rwexana said Mr Mgojo retreated and told his colleagues that they should get into the van because he had been shot.

He said the other policemen then formed a half-circle in front of the men and opened fire on them.

He said it was while he was holding his hands above his head that a shot was fired and a bullet went through his right wrist.

Mr Rwexana told the court that eventually all the men got into the van. Sgt Conjwa then called on him and ordered him to get out.

Mr Rwexana told the court that Constable Nqenqa then came and shone his torch inside the van and shot Mr Sogoni below the knee.

Asked by his counsel, Mr G. T. Maree, if they had been told that they were under arrest, Mr Rwexana said at no stage did the policemen mention arrest. He also said there was no truth in the defence's allegation that the policemen fired in self-defence.

He denied that on the day in question he carried a weapon.

Mr Rwexana is claiming R45 000, Mr Lengesi R5 000, Mr Sogoni R50 000 and Mr Mgojo R15 000.

The case continues today. — DDR.

He said the men and eight policemen then left for the garage. When they were some distance from the police van, Constable Nqenqa separated himself from the group and shouted "what are policemen for?" He then ordered the men into the van, Mr Rwexana said

The court heard that two shots rang out in quick succession from

# Two cancer forms become epidemic in Transkei

in points  
in B.O.P.

103

**Post Reporter**  
TWO forms of cancer — cancer of the oesophagus and primary liver cancer — seem to have reached epidemic proportions in Southern Africa, especially among blacks, according to the National Cancer Association of South Africa.

The association said in a Press release the high incidence of oesophageal cancer (cancer of the gullet) remained a "major and very alarming problem".

The incidence of gullet cancer was especially high in some less-developed rural areas, particularly where people produced their own food.

The cancer had a strange, uneven distribution pattern in some widely separated rural areas where it was prevalent, such as in Transkei.

The disease apparently suddenly assumed epidemic proportions in parts of Transkei shortly after the Second World War and was still increasing.

In certain localities the incidence was similar to that of heart disease in the Western World. It was the major single cause of adult deaths.

The uneven distribution led to the hypothesis that some environmental factor

may affect the disease.

Dr S J van Rensburg, of the National Research Institute for Nutritional Diseases, co-ordinated a major study launched by the association to identify possible causes of the cancer. Transkei was used as a model study region.

Prof M C Laker, of the Department of Soil Science at the University of Fort Hare, guided the geochemical field studies.

Major differences between the mineral element contents of geological materials, soils, crop plants and drinking water were found between high and low incidence areas.

It had been shown that the disease occurred mainly in people living on certain soils which had multiple mineral deficiencies. Certain soil types and a characteristic imbalance of some minerals were undoubtedly linked to the occurrence of the disease.

Most people usually ate a variety of food from different regions, but in Transkei the women, particularly, tended to live solely on what they could produce within walking distance of their homes.

Even though they smoked and drank less than the men, the number of cases among women were

still rising in some places and these incidences were now among the highest in the world.

It was found that the soil, water and plants in some of the "high risk" areas in Transkei were deficient in the minerals selenium, magnesium, molybdenum, zinc, nicotine acid and riboflavin.

A worldwide study conducted by the National Research Institute for Nutritional Diseases found that the highest rates always occurred in people who lived mainly on wheat or maize and little else.

Maize and wheat were comparatively deficient in protective nutrients and this nutritional deficiency was aggravated by alcohol.

Enriched maize meal containing two of the most important protective vitamins was now commercially available and the association urged the population to use only enriched maize meal.

The association had issued a directive that all its interim homes for cancer patients undergoing treatment who serve maize porridge use only enriched maize meal.

The association said it hoped this example would be followed by consumers generally as it would assist

towards generally improving the standard of nutrition in this country. Adequate variety in the diet — particularly leafy vegetables and some fruit every day — was the ultimate goal.

The association had been concerned about the incidence of the primary liver cancer and supported laboratory research on this cancer.

Research by Dr Jenny Alexander and Dr Gwen MacNab eventually led to the development of a cell line derived from a human liver cancer.

The development of these cells proved to be a major breakthrough because these cells enabled them to demonstrate that viral particles — believed to be hepatitis B particles — were present in the malignant cell tissue cultures.

Prof M C Kew has since established beyond doubt that infection with hepatitis B virus was one of the factors responsible for the high incidence of liver cancer among the black population.

Hopefully, the vaccine developed would immunise people who were at risk against hepatitis virus. This would prevent the development of liver cancer in later life.

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UMTATA — The former Commander of the Transkei Defence Force, Brigadier Eleazor Rodney Keswa, will hear today whether he has been found guilty of theft, breach of trust and conspiracy to defraud.

The Chief Justice, Mr Justice Josephus Hefer, will rule this afternoon on two points:

● Whether Brig Keswa went on a secret mission to Durban and an official trip to East London to buy clothes and if these were not private trips with his lover as the state claims;

● Whether there was a conspiracy to defraud the government through an arrangement for his lover, Mrs Nomonde Dandala, to occupy a house earmarked for military personnel.

Mr Justice Hefer has already discharged Brig Keswa on the charge relating to the over payment of a mechanic, Mr A. Ligas.

Brig Keswa took the witness stand again yesterday and said

*D. D. Spake 25/1/82*  
**Judge rules today in Keswa trial**  
*103*

under cross-examination that he was under the impression he could use his official vehicle.

He said he had made statements to the police under "sub-human conditions" and his detention would be a "national shame" if exposed fully.

He also said the international arms dealer he dealt with was very much alive and not non-existent as the state made him out to be, and that one of the 20 political allegations against him after his detention was that he attended an African National Congress meeting in Durban.

Applying for a conviction, the attorney-

general, Mr George Muller, reiterated his contention that the military mission was a cover-up for a private trip and that Brig Keswa had conspired with Mrs Dandala to defraud the government.

The defence advocate, Mr A. du P. Buys, argued on the definition of the word theft in view of the fact Brig Keswa was in possession of the car; that he could find no regulations governing the head of the army in respect of the use of his official vehicle; and that there was no conspiracy in view of the definition of the word.

The judge said Mrs Dandala had been told she could share the house and when the judge asked what offence Brig Keswa was

guilty of, Mr Muller replied: "fraud."

The judge asked why he had not been charged with fraud and Mr Muller quoted previous cases for his decision on the matter.

The judge also asked whether there was prohibition on the use of the car outside Transkei. Mr Muller quoted a government circular about permission to be sought to go on a trip outside the state.

The judge said the circular referred to the car.

In his application for a discharge on all charges, Mr Buys argued that Brig Keswa had been no underling in the defence force and that his position could not be fitted into the regulations.

He also quoted cases on what constituted theft.

He said there was no evidence on whether the brigadier could use his official car nor was there evidence of a conspiracy to defraud the government. — DDR.



# Policeman shot me — claim

UMTATA — About eight policemen fired at and wounded four Cape Town visitors at Lady Frere without provocation, the supreme court was told here yesterday.

Mr George Sogoni was giving evidence in a civil action in which he, Mr Melbourne Sango Rwexana, Mr Wanta Lengesi and Mr Kenneth Sonwabo Mgojo are suing the Minister of Police, Chief George Matanzima and three policemen for R115 000 damages for alleged unlawful assault.

The respondents in the case are, the Minister of Police, Warrant Officer Ben Samuel Magada, Sgt Tyson Bulele Conjwa and Constable Origin Nqenqa.

Mr Sogoni, a Cape Town trader, told the

court that they had gone to the unveiling of his father's tombstone at Tabankulu and that all the plaintiffs were returning to Cape Town in three cars.

When they reached Lady Frere, where it had been agreed that they would spend the night, the men and two others parked their cars at the garage of Mr Rwexana's relative.

He said while they were getting out of the cars, a worker at Mr Rwexana's relative shouted: "Look out!"

They looked behind them and saw a uniformed policeman armed with a rifle. When Mr Rwexana had asked the policeman if there was anything wrong, he said "No."

The men then took their bags out of their cars and headed for the hotel where they were to spend the night.

Later at the hotel, the policeman, now reinforced, burst into their room without knocking, he claimed.

They were searched and when nothing was found on them, the hotel room was also searched.

The policemen agreed with the Capetonians that they should all walk to the garage where the men's cars were parked so the cars could be searched.

When they passed the police van, parked outside the hotel gate, Constable Nqenqa separated himself from the group and ordered the Capetonians to get into

the van. Mr Sogoni said he was in front of the group and had told Const Nqenqa that it had been agreed earlier on that the men and the policemen would go to the garage on foot.

Mr Sogoni claimed after he uttered those words, Const Nqenqa fired at him twice, hitting him on his hand and later on the leg.

He said at no stage were they told they were being arrested.

Cross-examined by Mr Peter Rowan, for the defendants, Mr Sogoni said there had been a criminal case against him and the other plaintiffs at Lady Frere after the incident.

The case continues today. — DDR.

All answers

Number

Number

Surname

First Name

Date ..... 31/10/79

Degree/Diploma/Certificate for which you are registered (e.g. B.A., B.Sc.) ..... B. COM

Subject ..... ECONOMICS II  
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

Paper No ..... 1  
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

Examiners' Initials		

### NOTE CAREFULLY

1. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
2. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.
4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

### WARNING

1. No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.
2. Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

**Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University**



P B 13 p 10 26/11/82

# Wounded visitors win case against police

(103)

UMTATA — Judgment was awarded in the Supreme Court here yesterday in favour of four Cape Town visitors who were shot at and wounded by 10 policemen in Lady Frere on October 22, 1980.

This followed an admission by one of the policemen that they had fired on the visitors because he was annoyed — not in self-defence.

Evidence before court was that the Capetonians and two colleagues were on their way from a tombstone unveiling ceremony in Tabankulu when they met the armed policemen at Lady Frere.

The men were travelling in three cars with Cape Town registrations. When they parked their cars at a garage in Lady Frere, they saw an armed policeman standing a few paces behind them.

All the plaintiffs, Mr George Sogoni, Mr Melbourne Sango Rwexana, Mr Wanta Lengesi and Mr Kenneth Sonwabo Mgojo, told the court that as they got out of their cars, a worker at the garage shouted to them: "Look out".

They claimed they saw Constable Hanisi, who told them there was nothing to worry about.

The men told the court that while they were on their way to a hotel where they would spend the night, they saw a second policeman kneeling and pointing a rifle at them.

When they got to the hotel they went to Mr Rwexana's room for a drink before going to bed.

The court heard that while the men were drinking the policemen burst into their room and demanded their identity documents.

The second respondent, Warrant Officer Ben Samuel Magada, told the court he had received a report that there were men arguing with two policemen at a garage and that they had tried to take away Constable's Vili's firearm.

W/O Magada said he was also told the men had gone to the hotel leaving their cars at the garage.

W/O Magada said he rounded up nine off-duty policemen and issued them with guns at the police station.

He said he had done this because he was under the impression one of the men had pointed a firearm at Constable Vili, who was with Constable Hanisi at the garage.

The defendants' case was that two constables had gone to the garage after seeing four cars in convoy go there while it was closed.

The defence also said the police had been told by an informer that there were certain people who would be transporting dagga from

where the men had gone to.

W/O Magada said when they reached the room where the plaintiffs were, they had knocked and were allowed in.

He told the court the policemen had their service revolvers in their holsters.

He alleged that when he asked the men to identify themselves, the Capetonians insulted them, saying they were "government dogs and sell-outs."

After searching the plaintiffs and the room for a firearm — which he did not find — he told the Capetonians they were under arrest and that they would have to go to the police van parked outside. Their cars would also be searched, he said.

The court heard that the men had told the policemen they would not go into the van because they were not prisoners.

W/O Magada claimed Mr Rwexana was the spokesman for the group and that he spoke in an aggressive manner.

W/O Magada said as they headed for the garage where the cars had been parked, the men went past the police van instead of getting into it.

He alleged that Mr Rwexana ran towards Sgt Conjwa and tried, unsuccessfully, to grab Sgt Conjwa's revolver out of his holster.

He said Sgt Conjwa had retreated, took the gun from the holster and fired at Mr Rwexana.

The court heard that it was at that stage that he told other policemen to form a circle in front of the plaintiffs and then gave an order that the men should be shot.

Answering questions from the plaintiffs' counsel, Mr G. T. Maree, W/O Magada said he had gone to the hotel to arrest all six men even though he had received a report that only one man had pointed a gun at the constable.

He said he was to arrest all the men because they had been in a

group and some of them could have had guns hidden in their pockets.

He further said he was to arrest the men because they had quarrelled with a uniformed policeman.

Asked if quarrelling with a policeman constituted an offence, W/O Magada said it did.

He further told the court he had been afraid that the men might overpower them and shoot them — that was why he had given the order to open fire.

Pressed further, he said the men had been searched and it was found they had no weapons. When he gave the order to shoot, the men were about eight paces away.

Advocate Maree asked if the police had opened fire in self defence or if there had been immediate danger to any of them. W/O Magada said no.

He told the court that he had ordered the shooting because he was annoyed.

It was at that stage that Mr Peter Rowan, for the defendants, told the court they conceded liability for the shots since it was clear the police did not shoot in self-defence but that they had been annoyed.

Mr Justice Davies ruled in favour of the plaintiffs and ordered the respondents to bear the costs of the proceedings up to yesterday.

The men are suing the Minister of Police and the three policemen for R115 000.

Both counsels indicated yesterday that the amount to be paid to the plaintiffs might be settled out of court. — DDR

W/O Magada said when they got to the hotel, they had approached a barman and asked him

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ACCT: INSTALATION  
RIINTD: MTKF

# GST goes up in Transkei

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UMTATA — Sales tax in Transkei will go up from four to six per cent from January 1, the Minister of Finance, Mr S. Qaba announced here yesterday.

He said the step was necessary to check the gap between state expenditure and revenue.

"Because the cost of providing state services has risen considerably recently, the government has reluctantly come to the conclusion that an increase in sales

tax is necessary if the gap between state expenditure and revenue is to be held in check during the current financial year," he said.

Notice about the rise will be promulgated shortly in the Government Gazette.

"When regard is made to the many and expanding services which government is expected to provide for the community, especially in the fields of education, social services etc, it is felt

the proposed increase should be viewed as being unavoidable and very necessary to enable the government to cope with its financial commitments.

"However, the assurance is given that the government will look closely at the financial climate from time to time in the hope that it will be possible in future to effect such reduction in the rate of sales tax as might be feasible," Mr Qaba said. — DDR.

# Transkei raises sales tax by 2%

(103) E. Post 10/12/82

UMTATA — The Transkei Minister of Finance, Mr Sidney Qaba, yesterday announced a 2% increase in general sales tax as from January 1.

Mr Qaba said the increase, from 4% to 6%, was necessary if the gap between State expenditure and revenue was to be held.

"Having regard to the fact that the cost of providing State services has risen considerably in recent times, the Government has come to the conclusion that an increase in the rate of sales tax is necessary.

"The required notice giv-

ing effect thereto will shortly be promulgated in the Government Gazette.

"With regard to the many and expanding services which the Government is expected to provide for the community as a whole, especially in the fields of education and social services, it is felt the proposed increase in sales tax should be viewed by the tax-paying public as being unavoidable and very necessary to enable the Government to cope with its financial commitments towards the nation as a whole." — Sapa

# Why I (103) joined ANC — witness

BUTTERWORTH. — A State witness told a terrorism trial in the Butterworth Regional Court yesterday he joined the banned African National Congress this year because of personal experiences of hardship and feeling "the pinch of the Nationalist regime".

Mr Bellington Sizani Mtshontana was giving evidence before Mr I R Carlisle at the trial of Mr E M Sigwela, a field worker of the Transkei Council of Churches, Mr M W Fanti, of Stutterheim, and Mr A S Xobololo, deputy leader of the Transkei opposition Democratic Progressive Party.

The trio pleaded not guilty to charges under the Transkei Public Security Act, which allege they engaged in activities aimed at furthering the aims of the ANC.

Mr Mtshontana, who had earlier refused to take the oath, said he rejected the South African "regime" headed by the Prime Minister Mr P W Botha and the Minister of Defence General Magnus Malan.

He said he joined the ANC because he felt "legislation should not be left in the hands of racists, facists, scandal-mongers and money wolves".

He was recruited to the ANC by a Mr Tolo who had told him the freedom struggle in South Africa was being spearheaded by the ANC.

The trial continues. — Sapa.

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They pleaded not guilty to charges under the Transkei Public Security Act of engaging in activities aimed at furthering the aims of the ANC.

Mr Mtshontana earlier refused to take the oath, saying he had no one to swear to because he was not religious.

Mr Mtshontana, who was also warned as an accomplice, said he totally rejected the South African "regime" headed by the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, and the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan.

Mr Mtshontana said he joined the ANC because he felt "legislation should not be left in the hands of racists, fascists, scandal-mongers and more wolves."

He said he was recruited to the ANC by a Mr Tolo, in March or April this year. Mr Tolo told him the freedom struggle in South Africa was being piloted by the ANC.

# Witness tells why he joined ANC

*D. Dispatch 9/12/82* *103*

Mr Tolo, he said, "dwelt on our treatment as Africans in our own country, South Africa" saying that from the time the Dutch landed in the Cape in 1662 "they took possession of our land through the barrel of a gun."

Mr Tolo also told him of differences between capitalism, as advocated by the South African Government, and socialism.

Mr Tolo had said the ANC was the spearhead of the struggle for freedom, supported by world bodies like the United Nations, the Organisation of African Unity, and the World Council of Churches.

Mr Tolo talked, Mr Mtshontana added, of the "brutal killings" of 1 500 black students in Soweto and other urban areas, and deaths in detention.

Replying to questions by Mr D. J. Mulder, for the state, Mr Mtshontana said he first met Mr Fanti while on an errand for Mr Tolo, taking a letter to Mr Fanti in Stutterheim.

Mr Fanti later visited Mr Mtshontana with a message from Mr Tolo. Mr Fanti was with an elderly man and a woman.

Mr Mtshontana said he took Mr Fanti and the

two people to Mr Sigwela in Umtata, who took the four by car to the vicinity of Telle Bridge on the Lesotho border.

In Lesotho, Mr Mtshontana said, he received lectures on the principles of the ANC and the South African Communist Party.

He later returned to Transkei, carrying books, pamphlets and a cassette containing speeches.

Under cross-examination by Mr C. R. Mailer, for the defence, Mr Mtshontana said he did not know Mr Fanti catered for refugees from Ciskei or were concerned with their plight.

He denied knowing the two people with Mr Fanti were Ciskeian refugees.

After his arrest, Mr Mtshontana said, he was held at Sterkspruit, was assaulted by the security police and sustained bruises during his interrogation.

He was taken to Umtata after making a statement.

In Umtata, he was again confronted by security police and had to make certain clarifications and additions to his statement. He insisted that what was in the statement was true.

The hearing continues today. — SAPA

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A STATE witness told the terrorism trial in the Butterworth Regional Court yesterday he joined the banned African National Congress this year because of personal experiences of hardship and feeling "the pinch of the nationalist regime".

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BUTTERWORTH — A self-confessed member of the banned African National Congress told the regional court here he was lectured on South African politics when he was being recruited to join the ANC last year.

Mr Mlungisi Mtshontana, national organiser of the Transkei opposition Democratic Progressive Party Youth League, gave evidence in the trial of three men facing charges under the Terrorism section of the Transkei Public Security Act.

Mr Ezra Mvuyisi Sigwela, a field worker for the Transkei Council of

*103*  
*8/12/82*  
*D. Disputch*

## ANC member claims he had lessons on SA politics

Churches, Mr Alfred Siphiwo Xobololo, the deputy leader of the DPP, and a Stutterheim man, Mr Mzwandile Wilson Fanti, have all pleaded not guilty.

Mr Mtshontana, who was warned as an accomplice, said that in August 1981, he was introduced to a Mr Tolo by Mr James Kati, now serving a prison sentence for terrorism. Mr Tolo recruited him as an ANC member.

Mr Tolo lectured him

on South African politics and elaborated on the aims and objectives of the ANC.

Later, Mr Tolo escorted him across the border into Lesotho by illegal routes.

He was given R1 000 for Mr Xobololo to pay for the funeral of Mr Kati's wife.

The witness told the court he later became a fugitive, changing his

places of residence to escape arrest.

Under cross-examination by Mr C. R. Mailer, for the defence, Mr Mtshontana said he was subjected to intensive police interrogation, assault, abuse and humiliation when he was arrested on July 22 this year.

He told the court the police had made him admit knowledge of activities concerning the

three accused.

The police had forced him to lift heavy chairs and had slapped him in the face.

The court heard that police assaulted Mr Mtshontana's wife.

He said he attached his thumb print to a statement implicating the three accused after a Lieutenant Booie threatened to make him defecate.

Mr Mtshontana told the court, however, that "everything I admitted in that statement was not true."

The trial continues. — SAPA

## Transkei terrorism charges

THREE MEN, including the treasurer of the Transkei Opposition Democratic Progressive Party Mr Alfred Xobololo, appeared briefly before Mr I R Carlisle in the Butterworth Regional Court yesterday charged under section 27 of the Transkei Public Security Act which deals with terrorism.

Mr Xobololo (60), Mr Ezra Sigwela (42), a field worker for the Transkei Council of Churches, and Mr Wilson Fanti (55) were not asked to plead and no evidence was led. They were remanded in custody until today.

According to the charge sheet, it is alleged that between January last year and August this year, the trio took part in activities of the Banned African National Congress.

The State also alleges that they conveyed people, including an executive member of the now defunct DPP Youth League, Mr Mlungisi Mtshontana, to Lesotho for indoctrination in matters pertaining to the ANC.

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*8/12/82*



# Sebe claims SA openly sided with Transkei on roadblock issue

103 E. Post 4/12/82

By KEITH ROSS

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — South Africa openly and wrongfully sided with Transkei after Ciskeian security forces had set up roadblocks on the highway between East London and King William's Town, according to the Ciskei President, Chief Lennox Sebe.

Speaking at Ciskei's Independence Day Celebrations in Bisho today, President Sebe said his Government had acted after it was clear that a contingent of Transkeians, including Cabinet Ministers, was determined to cross Ciskeian territory to attend a party political rally in King William's Town.

"The Ciskei Department of Foreign Affairs timeously called upon the South African Government to dissuade Transkei from transgressing Ciskeian borders," he said.

"The South African authorities failed to take effective steps to preclude the Transkeians from pursuing their ill-conceived plans, with the unfortunate result that Ciskei was reluctantly compelled to mount roadblocks to safeguard its territorial integrity and the sovereignty of the independent state of Ciskei.

"Ciskei prevailed upon the South African Government to intervene since there existed no diplomatic relations between Ciskei and Transkei and South Africa was considered by Transkei to be the 'Mother Country' responsible for

allaying threatening disputes of this kind.

"South Africa, however, disclaimed this responsibility and censured Ciskei for mounting roadblocks on what is purported to be South African soil.

"Ciskei maintained it had full legal access to the road in question since this road not only links Zwelitsha and Bisho with Mdantsane but also transverses Ciskeian territory at various points."

President Sebe said the South African Government had rejected this contention only to be contradicted later by its own Department of Transport.

"Meanwhile the South African Department of Foreign Affairs warned the Ciskei Government to desist from mounting roadblocks on South African territory," he said.

"To summarise — instead of rapping the Transkei Government over the knuckles for provoking Ciskei, the South African Government dishonoured the spirit of the Ciskei Status Act and the Independence Agreements by thrusting an admonishing finger into Ciskei's face and siding openly with Transkei while knowing full well that relations between our country and Transkei were strained.

"Ciskei is no longer prepared to be victim of differential treatment of this sort and is determined to bring this to the notice of the South African Government in forceful terms," he said.

**Transkei**  
~~29/11~~ 103  
**pays R5 000**  
**Mercury**  
**damages**

29/11/82

Mercury Correspondent  
JOHANNESBURG—The Transkei Government has paid a journalist more than R5 000 for damages suffered during his detention in 1980 in Transkei's maximum security prison.

Mr Sydney Moses, a former senior journalist with the Daily Dispatch, was detained in April 1980 and held incommunicado for a month. The detention took place after he had questioned the Transkei Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, about reports that the Shah of Iran might seek refuge in Transkei.

Mr Moses was released without being charged. After his release he started legal action against the Transkei Minister of Justice for R75 000 for damages.

Rom 29/11/80

# Detained reporter is paid R5 000

## Political Staff

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The detention took place after he had questioned the Transkei Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, about reports that the Shah of Iran might seek refuge in Transkei.

Mr Moses was released without being charged. After his release he started legal action against the Transkei Minister of Justice for R75 000 for damages.

Mr Moses was released after lawyers challenged the validity of his detention.

Papers were filed with the registrar of the Transkei Supreme Court and Mr Moses was released five days before the application was due to be heard.

Referring to his decision to accept the R5 000 settlement offer, Mr Moses said: "I was not motivated by financial greed but by a desire to prove the injury I suffered when I was deprived of my liberty and the imputation caused on my good reputation."

# TRANSKEI BRIGADIER'S BID TO IMPORT WEAPONS

After the Transkei Government broke off diplomatic relations with South Africa in 1978, the independent black state attempted to secretly import its own arms through an international arms dealer.

This was disclosed this week in the Umtata Supreme Court when a former commander of the Transkei Defence Force, Brigadier Rodney Keswa, stood trial on charges of theft and fraud.

The first two counts involved the alleged theft of an official car which

he used to travel to East London and Durban between June and July in 1980.

This week Brigadier Keswa, who was the commissioner of police before being transferred to the army, told the court his trip to Durban entailed meeting a contact, an Alex Jones from Switzerland, who was an international arms dealer.

He later learned that Jones was in trouble with the Swiss police and

## Tribune Reporter

28/11/82

Jones never arrived in South Africa.

When the judge asked him why he did not tell the police the reason for his Durban trip when confronted by them with an allegation of misusing an official vehicle, Brigadier Keswa said it was common practice in secret operations not to disclose such delicate information, especially because of the circumstances in the Transkei and because of the nature

of the deal.

In terms of the Transkei's military intelligence regulations, he said, he was not allowed to divulge this kind of information even to local policemen.

He said Transkei decided to import its own arms after the country broke off diplomatic relations with South Africa. He gave evidence that he had sought ministerial permission for the trip.

Earlier this year the court heard how a divorcee, Mrs Nomonde Dandala, who confessed to

being Brigadier Keswa's lover, used to go shopping in Durban and East London in an official car driven by the former commander. Mrs Dandala said she went to Durban with Brigadier Keswa in July 1980 to shop and possibly to see the July Handicap. They booked in at an hotel for the weekend.

Under cross-examination, Mrs Dandala agreed that Brigadier Keswa might have had other reasons for going to Durban.

The judge, Mr Justice

Hefer, said Brigadier Keswa's explanation for keeping the reason for his trip to Durban away from the police was not convincing. But his evidence that he sought ministerial permission for the trip may well have been true and therefore he could not be found guilty of theft.

On his trip to East London, Brigadier Keswa said he had gone there to buy two black suits for himself because the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, had

told him earlier he would be a member of a delegation that would be going to Pretoria and that he needed the suits. In her evidence Mrs Dandala said she had wanted to go to East London that week and out of the blue Brigadier Keswa informed her that he would be going to East London and that he could offer her a lift.

Mr Justice Hefer said it was possible that Brigadier Keswa had gone to East London officially because he came back

with what he had gone for.

"In a sense his East London trip could be said to have been an official one," said Mr Justice Hefer.

Brigadier Keswa was also acquitted on the other two counts, which involved alleged irregular payments made to a defence force mechanic between January and April 1980 and an arrangement made by the brigadier for Mrs Dandala to live in a house set aside for army personnel.

# My life in the Transkei is like bad

103

**I eat meat once a quarter.  
I eat fresh fruit and fresh  
vegetables once a year.**

My house is like a bushman's. We are five in the house. There are no taps, no bath, no lavatory, no bedrooms.

I cook my food outside by black pots. I eat meals. I eat meat once a quarter. I eat fresh fruit and fresh vegetables once a year. I do not drink milk because I have no cows.

I feed my baby by maize porridge. It is not easy if my baby get sick because we have no money and I must pay a lot of money. A baby is R10 by the doctor.

I have three children. Thelma have 11 years, she is in Standard 5. Farington have 6 years, he is in Sub B. Oscarine little baby have 8 months.

We have no clothes. The school cost R18 per year in Standard 5. In Sub B the school cost R8. The school clothes cost R80.

I want to come to Cape Town to find work but I have heard by my sister that life is bad for the blacks in Cape Town now. When I was in Cape Town I was afraid of the inspectors but they does not catch me. Maybe I come because we have no money.

It's been called the genocide bill. If it becomes law it could be the cruellest Act in South Africa. Dr Koorhof's Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill aims to flush "illegal" blacks from the cities and send them to the homelands where poverty is rife.

Under the new bill, fines for householders employing "illegals" will rise from R500 to R5 000 (or 12 months in prison). Not many employers will play with dice thus loaded. The Black Sash have said: "Where else in the world can a person be fined R5 000 for giving employment to a destitute person in the country of his or her birth."

Edith Sejongwe worked illegally in Cape Town for seven years. Two years ago she went back to the Transkei to have her third child. She stayed there with her mother and children after her husband had left her for another woman, and without any money. The family's only income is from Edith's sister who chars "illegally" in Cape Town for R60 a month.

We wrote to Edith to ask about her life in the Transkei. Here is her letter to us.

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Star 26/11/82

103

# R115 000 assault case

Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON—Four Cape Town men yesterday won a R115 000 civil action against Transkei's Minister of Police and three policemen for unlawful assault.

Mr Justice Davies awarded judgment in favour of Mr Melbourne Rwexana, Mr Wanta Lengesi, Mr George

Sogoni and Mr Kenneth Mgojo when one of the policemen admitted that the police had fired on the group because he was annoyed and not in self defence.

During a stop-over in Lady Frere on October 22 1980, the men were shot and wounded while going to fetch their identity documents on the orders of the police.

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D. Buskell 10/12/82

# Transkei boy has cholera

**EAST LONDON** — A 12-year-old boy has been admitted to the Frontier hospital in Queenstown with cholera.

The boy was brought from Transkei by his parents.

Dr R. Shaeffer of the Frontier hospital said the boy had a very mild case of cholera and was now

much better.

Dr D. Krynauw, regional director of the Department of Health, said there was no cause for alarm as the boy had responded well to treatment and there had been no other cases of confirmed cholera in this region.

However, he said cholera was "moving

closer to our border" and issued a warning to all people making use of surface water not to drink it.

He said if it was the only water supply, it should be purified either by boiling or adding a teaspoonful of detergent containing chlorine for every 25 litres of water and allowing it to stand overnight. — DDR

**BUTTERWORTH** — A 40-year-old member of the Transkei opposition Democratic Progressive Party, who gave evidence in the terrorism trial in the regional court here, was arrested by the Transkei security police yesterday and charged with perjury.

Mr Sigxini Qotywa testified for the state at the trial of Mr Ezra Sigwela, 42, Mr Wilson Fanti, 55, and Mr Alfred Xobololo, 60, who have pleaded not guilty to charges under the terrorism section of the Transkei Security Act.

The trio are alleged to have engaged in activities aimed at furthering the objectives of the banned African National Congress between January last year and August this year.

Earlier, Mr Qotywa, an Engcobo farmer, told the court that he was a relative and neighbour of two previous state witnesses, Mr Mlungisi Mtshontana, and Mr Sioani Bellington Mtshontana, and they visited each other regularly.

In October last year, Mr

# Witness held on perjury charge

*D. D. Patel 10/12/82*

Mlungisi Mtshontana came to stay at his home with a friend, a Mr Tolo. They stayed for a month before leaving for an unknown destination. Nobody else visited him.

Under cross-examination by Mr C. Mailer for the defence, Mr Qotywa said he was detained for a week and had "had a hard time" with the security police. They threatened to keep him in the cells till he died if he did not satisfy them in reply to their interrogations, he said.

He claimed that the security police forced him to admit that Mr Xobololo was present at his home at a meeting of Mr Tolo, Mr Mtshontana and other people at night.

He said they con-

fronted him with Mr Mtshontana and compelled him to agree with what Mr Mtshontana had said.

Mr Qotywa told the court that he was released after he had agreed with the suggestions by the security police and signed a statement for fear of further assaults to secure his release.

Mr Qotywa said everything contained in his statement was not true.

Counsel for the state, Mr D. Mulder, read a sworn statement by Mr Qotywa, signed before Captain Spalding Dengana, in which the witness admitted that Mr Xobololo, Mr Mlungisi Mtshontana, Mr Tolo and an un-

known man held an overnight meeting at his home.

The magistrate, Mr I. R. Carlisle, then told Mr Qotywa to step down from the witness box, informing him that the statement contradicted his evidence.

Mr Qotywa was immediately arrested and will appear in court today on a charge of perjury.

An application by the defence counsel, Mr C. R. Mailer, for the discharge of Mr Xobololo, on the grounds that there was insufficient evidence to convict him, was dismissed.

Later, Mr Mulder handed into court a document containing the history and strategies of the ANC by Colonel H. D. Stadler of the South African Security Police and a forged travel document with a photograph of Mr Fanti. Both documents were admitted by the defence.

The hearing was adjourned to January 18. The three men will be held in custody at the Umtata police station. — SAPA.

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external

(3)

Subject..... PERJURY .....  
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

Paper No..... I .....  
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

Examiners' Initials		
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## NOTE CAREFULLY

1. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
2. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.
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1. No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.
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3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
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**Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University**



13/12/82  
103  
Sewltan

# Report on ANC's Transkei command

PRETORIA — The African National Congress has evidently been experiencing problems with its Transkei command.

A report captured by South African commandos during a pre-dawn strike on ANC targets in Lesotho on Thursday called for the reorganisation and restructuring of the command.

The report expressed dissatisfaction with two groups in Transkei, known as Masakane and Masingavabane.

"Masakane provides money by selling Xosa (sic) beer whereby in cases where somebody needs money it can provide it," the unsigned report said.

"There is also Masingavabane. This Masingavabane is led by puppets. I am a member of the Masingavabane.

"The chairman is Dunwezweni. He is not an agent but is not strong politically," the report added.

The group's members were opponents of the Matanzima "puppet government," the report said.

It described the other members of the committee as "good people" adding that the majority were women. "The joining fee is R3."

The chairman of Masakane was named as Bayi Mpengenzi and the secretary as R. Boyana.

"The secretary to the treasurer is Mrs Mguzulu. Boyana is an agent. Bayi is a dyakophu.

"A member donates 30c and Xosa beer."

The report said: "reorganisation in Transkei as a whole is necessary.

"Somebody from outside should go inside to form structures."

"The committee should choose people to deal with MK (ordinance), propaganda and security and intelligence.

"The operative inside should know the biography of each recruit."

The report mentioned that the group had found two new recruits, a salesman from Khundula it identified as Bayi, and a person called Mirha from Xhonxa.

Military intelligence sources have confirmed that the chief ANC representative in Lesotho, Mr Zola Ngini, 48, whose battle codename was Brazed, was killed during the Maseru raid.

Three other high-ranking ANC members who were killed in the raid have been positively identified.

The family of Mr Ngini has approached the authorities to get his body into South Africa for burial.

His daughter, Miss Nelisa Zinana Ngini, speaking from her home in Kwanobuhle, Uitenhage, said she would like her father to be buried in his hometown next to his mother, Mrs Betty Ngini, who was buried on December 4.

Nelisa, a Std 9 pupil, said she last saw her father shortly before he left the country in 1978 from Mdantsane, where he was banished from

his imprisonment on Robben Island for a political offence.

Queenstown-born Mr Ngini, was a Fort Hare bachelor of arts graduate, who majored in political science and history.

Mr Mbuzeli Piyo, a teacher at the Kwazakhele High School, who spent four years with Mr Ngini at Fort Hare, described him as "pleasant" during their days and a "student who could cope with his studies."

Mr Jackson Balisani Tayo, an explosives expert who died in the raid, spent six years on Robben Island after being caught with chemicals for producing bombs, and was banned after his release.

After the murder of two Transkeian policemen at Msobomvu in 1981, he fled to Lesotho, where he had previously undergone a crash course in explosives.

He was known to have aided ANC saboteurs carry out terror acts in South Africa, Ciskei and Transkei.

The others killed were Mr Adolph Joseph Phicamile Mpongosohe and Mrs Limpho Sekamane. — SAPA.

## INSIDE

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EAST LONDON — South African Defence Force members who travel through Ciskei or Transkei are forbidden from wearing their uniforms.

This was confirmed by an SADF spokesman in Pretoria who said there was an SADF order "forbidding defence force members from travelling in uniform through foreign countries."

He said Ciskei and Transkei were independent states, and therefore the order applied to SADF personnel travelling through those countries.

"The order is in accordance with international practice," he said.

The spokesman also confirmed that another SADF order did not allow any defence force member to leave a military base in civilian clothing.

However, he said that if a serviceman had to travel through a foreign

state, such as Ciskei, special permission would be granted to allow him to leave a military base in civilian clothing.

The spokesman was asked to comment on the position of servicemen from the Border area who had to travel through Ciskei or Transkei on leave from his unit.

"If a serviceman in Grahamstown, for example, has to travel through the Ciskei to get home on leave, a special concession is made that he can leave camp in his civvies

because he is crossing Ciskei.

"If he does not have to cross a national border, then he must leave camp in uniform," the spokesman said.

Commenting on the orders, the deputy director of the Automobile Association, Mr Hannes Rall, said that a military order was an order and had to be obeyed.

"It is going to be a bit difficult for the chap who doesn't have civvies with him at his camp."

Asked what the legal position would be if a motorist gave a lift to a

serviceman in civilian clothing under the Ride Safe scheme and was involved in an accident, Mr Rall said:

"As the law stands at present, the serviceman has to have a pass and has to be on his way from his base or vice-versa before a motorist is covered by insurance."

Mr Rall said the AA had made representations to the government to alter this regulation so that anyone wearing a uniform would be covered by insurance.

"At present, if a serviceman is in civilian clothing and he shows a motorist his military documents proving himself to be a soldier on legal leave of absence, then the motorist can be sure he will be covered by insurance.

"I personally would be wary of picking up someone in civilian clothing. Anyone can stand at a Ride Safe sign," he said.

— DDR

13/12/80  
D. Dispatch  
**Civvies ruling is clarified**

# 2 847 job plan for Transkei

*D. Disputer (103)*  
*14/12/82*

UMTATA — A R13,4 million capital investment that will create 2 847 new jobs has been approved by the board of directors of the Transkei Development Corporation.

The investment includes 19 new industries and 15 expansions of existing industries.

This was revealed by the managing director of the TDC, Mr Sonny Tarr, when he addressed an end of the year function for the staff of the corporation.

Mr Tarr said the corporation had achieved the objectives it had set for 1982 and outlined some of the objectives it had set for 1983.

Elaborating on the new industries, Mr Tarr said: "It is very interesting to note that this shows an average cost per job opportunity of R4 709, which gives an indication of the effect of the new labour intensive incentives which were announced as being effective on April 1, 1982.

"I would also like to point out that of the 19 industries that were approved, six will be situated in Butterworth, six in Umtata and seven in Ezibeleni."

Mr Tarr said on the industrial side, the corporation could say that it had been a successful year.

"Last year at this time, mention was made of the corporation's commitment to the industrial development of Ezibeleni. We also emphasised our commitment to training Transkeians and I would like to comment on these two statements made a year ago.

"I must point out that when we made the commitment on the industrial development of Ezibeleni, we realised that we would have to start from scratch.

"There was no infrastructure in the industrial development area, there are no railways, no roads, no light power and water.

"But we can report that Ezibeleni's infrastructure is progressing extremely well. The new electrical supply has been diverted and the first sub stations installed. A larger new sub station will be on line next September which will enable us to develop up to 50 per cent of the total complex."

Mr Tarr said stage one of the development of roads was at an advanced stage and sewage and water mains had been laid.

They had been informed by Department of Posts and Telecommunications that an additional 20 lines would be made available for Ezibeleni soon.

Negotiations were advancing with other authorities for a rail service to the complex and the first group of factory flats costing in the region of R900 000 had been started.

"The first group of factory flats being combinations of 11 units of 360 sq metres each and costing in the region of R900 000 have been commenced. One block is complete, the second block nearing completion and the third will be commenced in the new year.

"Two other factory buildings are now being erected and it is planned that a further complex of factory flats of a slightly more sophisticated nature incorporating office blocks as well, may be commenced in 1983.

"For the future, I must report that the corporation has under investigation many new industries, some of considerable magnitude."

Mr Tarr said there were three new industries totalling an investment of approximately R16,5 million at Ezibeleni. This would create 1 800 additional job opportunities.

Mr Tarr said the corporation had committed itself to an ongoing training programme that had been highly successful.

A total of 31 separate training schemes had been registered involving 500 people. The corporation had spent R91 000 on the courses and in addition, a further R25 500 on bursaries.

He said the corporation's plans for 1983 were simply to continue upgrading their Transkeian employees.

"We have drawn up a full manpower chart and every single job in the corporation has been identified together with its incumbent.

"The next step is for people in the jobs to be selected so as to be given specific training in their various positions, to ensure that their careers are well planned and that they can look for promotion in the corporation.

"This is our commitment to our people in 1983," Mr Tarr said.

On the development side, Mr Tarr said a programme was being drawn up in conjunction with the Department of Commerce, Industry and Tourism to achieve the correct development strategy for Transkei. — DDR.

15/12/82  
D. Disfata  
103

# Man warned: cut ANC ties

UMTATA — A son-in-law of President Kaiser Matanzima of Transkei, says he has received death threats from an anonymous caller who warned him to cut ties with the banned African National Congress if he still wished to continue living.

Mr Prince Madikizela, former president of the banned Transkei Youth League, said the caller said he was telephoning from the offices of the South African Security Police.

The caller reminded him of the assassination of a Durban civil rights lawyer, Mr Griffiths Mxenge, and said if Mr Madikizela did not dissociate himself from the ANC, he would be the next victim.

Mr Madikizela, a practising attorney, who has been active in taking defence instructions in a number of political cases, said the caller also reminded him of the incident of the attacks on ANC targets by South Africa in Maseru last Thursday.

Mr Madikizela said he was "no member of the African National Congress and I will never be one."

He admitted he has defended in several political cases, including last week's terrorism trial of three men in Butterworth and said: "I do take instructions from political detainees just as any other lawyer can do, and I will continue to do so as long as I am still a practising attorney." — SAPA.

# Transkei inquiry into police death

103  
D. Dispatch  
11/2/82

UMTATA — An inquiry into a shooting incident in Port St Johns in which a policeman was killed is being conducted by the Transkei Army.

The Army Commander, Major-General Ron Reid-Daly, confirmed yesterday that a Board of Inquiry had been convened to examine the incident.

Earlier, the Commissioner of Police, Brigadier L. L. Kawe, said that a Transkei Army soldier was being held under police guard in a hospital.

The soldier was wounded in the same incident in which a Const-

able Dedelo was shot dead.

General Reid-Daly said the army always conducted an inquiry into any shooting incident, but he denied the incident involved any shootout between police and soldiers.



(103) D. Dispatch 25/12/82

# Matanzima: no peace without blacks in SA

UMTATA — Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, yesterday warned South Africa that unless urban blacks were included in the new dispensation there would be no peace in that country.

In his end of the year message, the Prime Minister said the challenges facing the South African government in the 1980's were different from those of the 1940s and that the stalemate over the future of South West Africa continued to give cause for concern.

He said there was also economic pressure and growing isolation from the free world on the sport and cultural levels.

Against this background, the attempts by the South African Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, to achieve racial reconciliation and reform must be encouraged.

The inevitable change in South Africa will not be attributed to a select group of political activists but be a result of a total interplay of dynamic social, political and economic forces.

While constructive debate is healthy, malicious mudslinging is hardly the formula for the resolution of political problems.

Chief George said Transkei had chosen the path of constructive engagement in preference to boycotts.

The year 1982 is drawing to an end and the year 1983 presents new problems and challenges for mankind.

A period of six years has now elapsed since Transkei became a sovereign independent state.

During this period the government set about demonstrating the fact of independence to the

Transkeian people and the world.

Chief George said those concerned with the fate of Southern Africa, be it with affection or detestation, never found their interest in the region dull or undemanding.

The need for reform in South Africa to avert revolution was spelt out loud and clear at this year's National Party congresses.

Indeed this has been a spell of fresh air that swept across the South African political spectrum. But South Africa should be warned that she will never have peace as long as the urban blacks are excluded from the new dispensation.

May the year 1983 herald an era of racial reconciliation and brotherhood amongst mankind. — DDR.

*D. Dispatch*  
**Oysters could be**  
*28/12/82*  
**from Transkei** *103*

PORT ELIZABETH — Transkei is the source of Durban's oysters, according to Mr Edgar Crews, co-owner of Eastern Cape's only commercial oyster farm.

Mr Crews, a large-scale oyster farmer at Amsterdamsdamhoek in Port Elizabeth, was reacting to a warning yesterday by the acting Director-General of Health, Dr J. Gilliland, that people in the Eastern Cape should not eat fresh shellfish until the source of Durban's cholera-contaminated oysters had been isolated and confirmed.

A press report quoted Dr Gilliland as saying that as yet, he could not say precisely from where the cholera-contaminated fresh oysters had come. But the implication was that they might have come

from the Eastern Cape.

"It's a lot of hooey," said Mr Crews.

"December to February is closed season in South Africa for indigenous oysters. At this time of year South Africa's only commercial source is farms cultivating oysters and there are only two, ours and one in Knysna.

"Transkei, which is Durban's source of supply, has no closed season for indigenous oysters. There, they collect all round the coast throughout the year. The oysters are then sent to Umtata and go out from there. Transkei has been sending to Durban for years.

"We don't supply that centre at all and neither does Knysna."

Mr Crews said his cultivated oysters were monitored monthly by the health authorities.

This was confirmed last night by the Port Elizabeth Medical Officer of Health, Dr J. Sher.

Dr Sher said that apart from carriers, the risk of the spread of cholera was through contaminated surface water such as spruits, streams and river which people used for drinking purposes and in which they bathed and defecated.

"That is where you expect to find cholera rather than in an urban setting where you have a purified reticulated water supply.

"City water supplies are monitored constantly and so is the sewerage system."

Dr Sher said warning notices would be erected at streams near settlements in the northern areas to alert people to the dangers of drinking unboiled water from streams.

# Health alert as oysters traced to Knysna

DURBAN — South Africa's State Health Department officials have been on a full cholera alert since last week when it was determined that contaminated oysters found in a Durban restaurant originated in Knysna.

News of the find was released by the deputy Director-General of the Department of Health, Dr James Gilliland. The Cape regional representative, Dr Les Been, said: "Obviously the consequences of the Knysna find would have been rather frightening for the whole of South Africa had more instances of positive tests been found."

Fortunately it appears to have been only an isolated case. Every subsequent test has proved negative.

The managing director of the Knysna Oyster Company, Mr Jack Etherington, said last night: "We are monitored regularly by state health. I have not been advised our oysters are cholera-contaminated and the crux of the matter is that we have no cholera in the area."

"We have been advised by our local State Health author-

ity to suspend sales because of the scare, which we have done as a precaution."

Durban's deputy medical officer of health, Dr Neville Becker, said he had been liaising closely with suppliers of oysters and that "they appear worried because their product is no longer in demand."

More tests of other samples were being carried out and these results would be made known later this week, he said.

No reports of shellfish contamination had been received in East London, the city's acting medical officer of health, Dr L. B. Schneider, said yesterday.

"There is no need to panic at the moment."

He advised people to boil water from rivers and streams which may have been contaminated and to stay clear of raw shellfish.

Earlier reports had said that there was an "implication" that the cholera-contaminated oysters in Durban were from the Eastern Cape, but this was disputed by the co-owner of

the Eastern Cape's only commercial oyster farm, Mr Edgar Crews.

He said Durban's oysters came from Transkei.

It could not be clearly established yesterday whether East London's supply came from the Eastern Cape or from Transkei.

However, a local hotel's catering manager said the hotel was supplied with frozen packed seafood from large national companies.

He said their seafood was served either steamed, boiled or grilled, and was not available uncooked.

The hotel had experienced a decreased demand for seafood this year compared with Christmas last year.

"It must have scared quite a few people off. People seem to be suspicious about seafood now," he said.

Meanwhile, the Mozambique Government has declared the entire area of Ressano Garcia, east of Komatipoort, a cholera-infected area. — DDR-DDC.

# 53 Cholera cases

*D. Oosterwater*

*29/12/82*

UMTATA — Fifty-three cases of cholera were confirmed in Transkei just before the Christmas holidays.

The Deputy Secretary (Professional) of Health, Dr G. Solleder, said the cases were concentrated along the Wild Coast, and warned holidaymakers to take preventive measures against infection or spreading the disease.

Dr Solleder said 31 positive cases had been treated in hospital near Libode, 18 in the Umzimvubu district, three near Mqanduli and one near Lusikisiki.

Health teams have been moved to affected areas and Dr Solleder stressed there was no need for panic as the

situation was under control.

Dr Solleder said the disease re-emerged in Transkei after a short lull in October when Mrs Khaliwe Mpheni, 30, believed to have been visiting Umlazi, near Durban, died at Isilimela hospital near Port St Johns.

Earlier this year, cholera claimed the lives of four people in Transkei, all of whom had visited Natal.

Dr Solleder said the Department of Health had not warned people on the Wild Coast against eating raw oysters or shellfish which

was not thoroughly cooked.

She did not know whether shellfish in the Transkeian coastal area were contaminated with cholera, but said she felt there was "no problem yet in our area."

A snap survey yesterday showed that holiday makers along the coastline were having their fish "fresh from the sea." The survey was carried out after weekend reports that health officials in Durban had found cholera-contaminated oysters in a beachfront hotel and in a restaurant. — DDR



# Transkei police guilty

## Cops shot plaintiffs at 8 paces



**GEORGE MATANZIMA:** Must pay damages.

THE Transkei Supreme Court has ruled in favour of the four Cape Town men who are suing the Transkei Minister of Police and three policemen in a civil action after counsel for the defendants had conceded liability on their behalf.

Mr B Rowan announced his dramatic decision during the cross-examination of Warrant Officer B S Magada, by counsel for the plaintiffs, Mr G T Marais.

Earlier, W/O Magada, the first defendant to be called to the witness box, told the court that he ordered the policemen to shoot at the plaintiffs when they were at least eight paces away.

He conceded that the Capetonians would have been unable to disarm the policemen at the distance.

Mr Marais asked why he had then ordered the men to fire.

W/O Magada said his men were annoyed that

the plaintiffs had defied the order to get into the van.

Mr Marais repeated his question and W/O Magada confirmed that he had ordered his men to shoot from eight paces, because they were annoyed.

At that stage, Mr Rowan stood up to concede liability.

Mr Justice H E Davis accepted the concession and ordered the Minister of Police — the Prime Minister, Mr George Matanzima's other portfolio — and the three policemen to pay damages, including the cost of the legal action.

The amount offered for damages by the State against the total of R115 000 claimed by the plaintiffs, will be decided later. Plaintiff Mr M S Rwexwana has claimed R45 000, Mr W Lengisi R5 000, Mr G Sogoni R50 000 and Mr K Mgojo R15 000.