

HOMELANDS - TRANSKEI - LABOUR  
APRIL '75 - AUGUST '77

104

**Underemployment,  
poverty and  
migrant labour  
in the Transkei and Ciskei**

Johann Maree and P.J. de Vos

S.A. Institute of Race Relations

# Free Transkei to bar unions

Nov. Mercury 23/4/75  
Correspondent

**JOHANNESBURG —** Trade unions will be barred in the Transkei after independence next year Chief Kaiser Matanzima, Chief Minister of the Transkei, announced here last night.

Instead, the fledgling independent State would seek what the Chief Minister called a "golden mean" between voiceless workers and militant trade unionists.

Almost certain to become Prime Minister of South Africa's first fully independent homeland, Chief Matanzima was addressing businessmen and industrialists at a luncheon at a top Johannesburg hotel.

"The Government and people of the Transkei are capitalists by nature, who place a high value on their personal possessions," he said.

"Not that we are materialists to the exclusion of all else, but we, who in the past had so little, are increasingly part of a Western consumer society and appreciate the fruits of labour."

There would be "a fair distribution of wealth," but those who were more industrious and enterprising would earn more and keep more.

The future independent State — Chief Matanzima has set next year as the target date for independence — would be non-racial but at the same time shun enforced integration.

The Transkei understood only too well that habits, fear and prejudices of a lifetime, were not easily discarded and would be willing to make concessions to Whites, provided they were in the interests of the country as a whole.

Hospital wards might include separate wards for Whites, but operating theatres and equipment would be shared.

Chief Matanzima went on to commit the Transkei firmly to law and order.

"My Government is aware of the threat posed even to those in power by an unruly police force and we ourselves have a vested interest in law and order."

"But while no harassment or discrimination against Whites will be countenanced by my Government, neither will Whites be treated as a special group."

In industrial relations, the Transkei would seek the "golden mean" between voiceless workers and militant trade unions. But the middle way would exclude formation of trade unions during the first formative years.

"My Government has consistently taken the stand that trade unions, with all their potential for disruption, are undesirable and even harmful in a developing country such as the Transkei where continuing peak productivity is essential," he said.

The future Transkei would look to South Africa mainly for capital aid, but would also seek aid from overseas Western countries.

It would definitely not seek financial assistance from Communist countries or countries "not well disposed to capitalism."

Mr. Arthur Grobbelaar, general secretary of the 200,000 strong Trade Union Council of South Africa, last night reacted with caution to Chief Matanzima's statement that trade unions would not be allowed in the Transkei, when he was telephoned by a Mercury reporter.

Speaking from his home in Johannesburg, Mr. Grobbelaar said that the Transkei Government must decide what was best for their people "as any independent government must do."

He said: "Whether or not that decision meets

Transkei  
(2) about unions

HANSAARD 9

Q. column 628-9

7 April 1975.

1. 104  
~~2. 106~~

**Additional work opportunities for Bantu**

190. Mr. T. ARONSON asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

- (a) How many additional work opportunities will be made available for Bantu by the Xhosa Development Corporation in 1975, 1976 and 1977 respectively and  
(b) what is the anticipated cost of creating these work opportunities.

**The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:**

(a) Estimated additional work opportunities for Bantu:

1975	3 958.
1976	8 555.
1977	9 434.

(b) Estimated cost:

1975	R15,6 million.
1976	R32 million.
1977	R35 million.

Daily Dispatch 24/4/75

# Kaiser criticised for opposing trade unions

DURBAN — A member of the KwaZulu legislative Assembly, Mr B. Dladla, yesterday criticised Chief Kaiser Matanzima for his attitude on trade unions.

Mr Dladla said that in announcing trade unions would be barred in the Transkei after independence, the Chief Minister had shown himself to be completely out of touch with his people.

"One of the basics of freedom is the right of people to bargain with their employers to obtain a fair reward for their labour," he said, dismissing Chief Matanzima's claim that trade unions were undesirable in a developing country.

"Once people have their rights, militancy is out of the question. If I had my way every industrialist in the black homelands would be made to understand that trade unions are for their own, as well as their workers' protection."

With trade unions, there would be no wild-cat strikes as the leaders could negotiate with the employers while production continued normally.

Mr Dladla added: "Chief Matanzima says the Transkei will be multi-racial. Yet in

the next breath he says there will probably be separate hospital wards for whites. There can be no reason for separate wards."

Chief Matanzima was elevating whites to a "super-Transkeian" status and this defeated the multi-racial claim. — DDC.

# Matanzima's union ruling under fire

RDM  
25/4/75

By STEVE KGAME

A STATEMENT by Paramount Chief Matanzima, Chief Minister of the Transkei, that an independent Transkei would bar trade unions has been described as out of step with other democratic countries.

Several Black leaders have criticised the intention of barring trade unions by the Transkei Government after independence.

The statement was made by Chief Matanzima at a luncheon in Johannesburg.

He said trade unions were "militant, powerful political pressure groups," which were so obdurate they would hamstring productivity and obstruct the growth and wel-

fare of emerging independent states.

Speaking at the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly session, Mr Barney Dladla said Chief Matanzima was out of touch with his people. Africans, he said, were yearning for the day they could form their own trade unions or join existing unions as full members.

## RIGHT

"One of the basic freedoms is the right of people to bargain with their employers, to obtain a fair reward for their labour. Once the people have their rights, militancy would be out of the question.

"With trade unions there would be no wildcat strikes as the leaders could nego-

tiate with the employers while production continued normally."

Mr S. M. Moema, a Soweto civic leader said any country that claimed to be democratic should recognise trade unions which were organisations that knew the needs of the workers.

Mr Moema said urban Africans were looking to the homeland governments to set an example and allow trade unions.

"When it now comes from our own leaders that the poor workers should be voiceless, then we have to reject them," said Mr Moema.

Both Mr Dladla and Mr Moema said Chief Matanzima's actions could be attributed to the fact that he was

trying to please the South African Government, "to whom he owes his position."

Another attack came from the secretary-general of the National Union of Clothing Workers, Mrs Lucy Mvubelo, who said Chief Matanzima was trying to disregard the interests and aspirations of the Black people in organising themselves to improve their standard of living.

## CODE

In his speech Chief Matanzima said that after independence his government would give attention to a labour code to circumscribe trade union powers.

Mr Dladla also attacked the Transkei Chief Minister for saying concessions would be made to Whites.

1) 104  
2) 134  
3) 138

① 104  
~~2-23~~

# First Black SAP major

STAR 1/5/75

UMTATA — The appointment of the first Black policeman (Prison Service) to the rank of major in South Africa was announced here today by the Director of the Transkei Prisons, Brigadier P. A. G. Reitz.

The promotion of Captain R. M. Keswa, attached to the Prisons section of the Transkei Department of Justice, becomes effective from tomorrow. He will remain at Prison Headquarters in Umtata.— Sapa.

Daily Dispatch 3/5/75

# Transkei police promoted

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UMTATA — Transkei police have been promoted to top ranks from May, the Commissioner of the Transkei Police, Colonel Sid Mattheys, announced yesterday.

Veldtman of Flagstaff, have all been promoted to lieutenants.

They will be posted to all police stations taken over by the Transkeian Government. — DDR.

Col. Mattheys was promoted to Colonel from April.

He said Lt R. Kulu of Cofimvaba, Lt S. Funani of Mount Ayliff and Lt L. Mazwai of Umtata, have all been promoted to a rank of captain.



W/O A. M. Diko of Libode, Senior Sergeant D. Bam of Kwaaiman, Senior Sgt. M. Mtukushe of Flagstaff, Senior Sgt. N. S. Siphambe of Ntsikeni, Senior Sgt. F. N. Mdingi of Umtata, Senior Sgt. E. Tuta of Mount Fletcher and Senior Sgt. E. B. Mphetshwa of Ngamakwe, have been promoted to the rank of lieutenant.

In the CID branch, Lt. D. G. Nkalatshana has been promoted to captain, Senior Sgt L. R. Mankahla of Qumbu, Detective Sgt. J. Majikijela of Umtata, Sgt. D. Damoyi of Cofimvaba, Senior Sgt. S.

COLONEL MATTHEYS

# Recruiting to begin for Transkei army

Daily Dispatch 7/5/75

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UMTATA—The first step in the creation of the Transkei army will be taken next week when a selection team from Defence Headquarters in Pretoria visits Umtata.

They will interview young men and assess potential candidates for the Transkei military unit announced by the Chief Minister in the Assembly last month.

The head of the Transkei information section, Mr G. J. Geldenhuys, said yesterday the four-man team would consist of two members of the South African Defence Force under the command of Colonel Hannes Botha and two officials of the Human Sciences Research Council.

They would be in Room 14 of the Legislative Assembly building from Monday to Friday next week and hoped to interview and test at least

200 prospective candidates. Of these, 50 would be sent for training at a South African military centre.

These men would then form the core of leaders for the Transkei military unit, which would eventually be built up to battalion strength.

The Transkei Minister of Justice, Chief George Matanzima, said yesterday the minimum qualification required at this stage was junior certificate. The men chosen would be sent away for training as instructors. In the meantime, a training camp would be prepared in the Transkei.

He said it had not yet been decided whether the army unit would fall under his department. But it would certainly not form part of the police force like the paramilitary division of the Lesotho police. — DDC.

*[Handwritten notes]*



# SWAN I LEER DE

# EERSTE BAAS

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RAPPORT  
11/5/75

**IN STORMLOOP** rekrute word verwag wanneer die keuring van die eerste swart soldate van die Transkeise weermag aanstaande week begin. Die man wat vir die keuring verantwoordelik sal wees, is brig. Philip Pretorius, 44. Tot gister was hy bevelvoerder van die Kommandement Noord-Transvaal.

Brig. Pretorius het gister, pas ná sy aanstelling as militêre raadgewer in die Transkei, aan RAPPORT gesê hy is trots op sy nuwe amp en hy beskou dit as 'n groot uitdaging. Hy is al 24 jaar soldaat en was voorheen militêre attaché in Parys. Hy het ook as skakelman opgetree tussen die Weermag en die regering van Swaziland, Lebowa, Bophuthatswana en Vendaland.

Wanneer brig. Pretorius vandag na die Transkei vertrek, neem hy 'n groot span met hom saam om die keuring van aansoekers te behartig. Daar word al weke lank

soldate gewerf.

Manne tussen die ouderdom van 17 en 35 jaar is gevra om hulle by die weermag aan te sluit. Die weermag sal eers net uit 'n leër bestaan. Die diensvoorwaardes sal dieselfde wees as dié van die Suid-Afrikaanse Leër.

Die swart soldate van die Transkei sal dieselfde uniforms as die soldate van ons Weermag dra en dieselfde voordele geniet.

Die Suid-Afrikaanse Leër sal eers bekermheer wees van die nuwe leër. Dit sal brig. Pretorius se plig wees om die Suid-Afrikaanse owerheid op die hoogte te hou van

die vordering.



BRIG. PRETORIUS

HANSARD 14

Q. 960

16 May 1975.

1. 104  
~~2. 106~~

\* Bantu employed in agency undertakings/  
undertakings established in Ciskei/Transkei

\*2. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister  
of Bantu Administration and Development:

How many Bantu in the Ciskei and the  
Transkei, respectively, were employed in  
(a) agency undertakings and (b) under-  
takings established by the Xhosa De-  
velopment Corporation, as at (i) 31  
March 1974 and (ii) 31 March 1975.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINIS-  
TRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) (i) Ciskei—123.  
Transkei—2 677.

(ii) Ciskei—324.  
Transkei—3 432.

(b) (i) Ciskei—891 plus 500 part-time  
workers.  
Transkei—4 087.

(ii) Ciskei—1 485 plus 550 part-time  
workers.  
Transkei—4 730.

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# Transkei SAP to quit by October

*Daily Dispatch 22/5/75*

DURBAN — The entire South African Police Force will be pulled out of the Transkei on October 1 — ten months earlier than originally scheduled, it was learned yesterday.

Confirming the news, the homeland's Minister of Justice, Chief George Matanzima, said: "How did you know about this. It is still confidential. We were only told of it yesterday."

The decision to speed up the process of Africanisation in the police is seen as the South African Government's most crucial gamble in preparing the homeland for complete independence next October.

Thousands of whites living in the five towns affected — Idutywa, Umzimkulu, Eng-

cobo, the capital, Umtata, and Butterworth — regard the continued presence of the white-controlled SAP as essential to their protection.

But the Security Branch and the Bureau for State Security (BOSS) will continue to operate in the Transkei, at least until early next year.

The functions of both will then be taken over by agencies responsible only to the Transkei's Department of Justice.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police in the

Transkei, Brig B. S. Pieterse, yesterday confirmed that his headquarters would shut down on October 1.

He, the divisional head of the CID in the Transkei, Col Bill Smith, the district CO Officer, Col J. Droskie, and a senior staff officer, Col J. Bekker, are among those who will be transferred out.

Brig Pieterse said a survey was being conducted among white officers and NCOs to find out how many were prepared to accept secondment to the Transkei police.

"Quite a few are willing, but we haven't had time to make out a full list yet," he said.

The original date for the handing over of the remaining police stations was August next year but, it is understood, the South African Government has agreed to a Transkei Government suggestion to bring this date forward.

Earlier this year the Legislative Assembly unanimously adopted a motion calling for the transfer of the remaining white-controlled police stations by next April.

The handover of the last police stations will be the culmination of an Africanisation drive which began just over two years ago.

At the beginning of 1973, after a decade of self-government, only five of the 44 police stations under the command of the Kokstad and Umtata district headquarters of the SAP had been handed over to the Transkei.

By October only three will remain white-controlled. Kokstad, Matatiele and Cedarville, all of which are in proclaimed white areas. — DDC.

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# We guarantee your money, says BI Corp

By GEOFFREY ALLEN

LONDON. — Delegates to a South African investment seminar in London were slammed yesterday for claiming South Africa was politically stable when she was guaranteeing investors would not lose money through political activity.

Dr. Johannes Adendorff, managing director of the Bantu Investment Corporation, told a Press conference the guarantees were being offered because some investors, not fully aware of the South African situation, were nervous of investing in South Africa.

The Press conference, attended by most major British newspapers, turned

sour when delegates to the controversial seminar were pushed to answer specific points on political stability in South Africa.

Chief Kaiser Matanzima of the Transkei, was asked why people were arrested without trial in what he called the "totally stable" Transkeian homeland.

He said the emergency powers under which people were arrested had been imposed by the South African Government.

## UNIONS

"We will repeal them the moment we get independence," Chief Matanzima said.

But he added: "There is nothing to stop us including some of these powers in our own security code."

Chief Matanzima was asked by the Times if he intended to perpetuate the

disparities of pay and labour conditions in the Transkei by not allowing trade unions.

"You have told us of all the safeguards for investors. What about safeguards for the worker?" he was asked.

Chief Matanzima said workers' liaison committees would negotiate fair conditions. Trade unions might eventually be allowed in the Transkei, but not while attempts to establish industry were being made.

"We don't want to offer industrialists the sort of crippling trade unions you have here in Britain," he said.

Political opposition to the seminar is growing rapidly.

● There is a threat of the Labour Party clashing with the civil service.

● The Labour Party central office is furious that a Department of Trade observer will attend.

● The Anti-Apartheid Movement is angry that the conference is being held in London.

● The Labour Left and British Press are appalled that money will flow out of Britain when she faces economic doom.

# UN INVESTORS

4/7/75

(104)

Cape Times Correspondent

**LONDON.** — Many potential investors had been scared off Africa by a general tilt to the left in the continent, but an independent Transkei would not tolerate militant trade unionism, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima told financiers at a seminar in London yesterday.

The Transkei Chief Minister said: "All-take-and-no-give trade unionism which bedevils industry in many parts of the world is something the Transkei cannot afford, and my government will not tolerate it."

But he added: "Employers are expected to pay a fair wage for a fair day's work."

Scheduled for independence next year, the Transkei would pursue a policy of "capitalism with a conscience", which would guarantee higher rewards to those with greater initiative and industry.

Also speaking at the seminar, Dr Johannes Adendorff, managing director of the Bantu Investment Corporation, said that without foreign investment South Africa would be unable to create sufficient work for its rising African population.

About 120 000 African male workers entered the South African labour market annually, of which 60 000 were absorbed by normal growth of the economy.

That meant an additional 60 000 jobs had to be created annually, Dr Adendorff said.

On the assumption that each industrial job generated two additional jobs through the "multiplier effect" a minimum of 20 000 industrial jobs would have to be provided each year to absorb the inflow of workers.

The Bantu Investment Corporation calculated that it would be able to provide 10 000 industrial jobs a year from its own funds (R65m.).

The anticipated shortage of jobs would be 10 000, half the requirements.

Earlier the Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, gave assurances against socialism and nationalization of foreign investments.

"We do not envy success of others (and) it is not in our past or present or future to grab what is not rightfully ours."

He emphasized his rejection of segregation, and commitment to non-racialism.

● Sir Arthur Snelling, British Ambassador to South Africa from 1970 to 1972, said he did not believe that South Africa was "going to blow up in the foreseeable future" in spite of external and internal threats to its stability.

He said that he was convinced that barring unforeseen circumstances, the safety of capital invested in South Africa would be much greater over the next 10 years or

(104)

# Recruits to train in City <sup>C.T.</sup> 9/7/15

UMTATA — The first batch of recruits for the Transkeian army would begin training under the South African Defence Force in Cape Town early next month, the military adviser to the Transkeian Government, Brigadier P. Pretorius, announced here yesterday.

Brigadier Pretorius said that sufficient candidates to form a leader group, the nucleus of the future army, had been found in a recent 10-day recruiting campaign to enable the launch of the first training programme on August 4.

The announcement coincides with the appointment of the first permanent representative of the Transkeian Army.

He is Sergeant-Major H. I. Lotter of Pretoria. Sergeant-Major Lotter will take office on July 15 at Abrahamskraal, headquarters of the Commander-General of the Xhosa Unit near here.

The army selection committee, which completed recruiting last week, is now finalizing the selection of 70 men who will form the leader group.

Sapa

# First 100 Transkei Army men

① 286  
② 104

*H. S. 75* The Argus Defence Correspondent

ONE HUNDRED men from the Transkei are due to arrive in Cape Town tonight to start their military training as the nucleus of the first Black homelands Army.

The men are being flown to Ysterplaat in an Air Force aircraft. From there they will be taken by road to Faure, headquarters of the South African Cape Corps, where they will be trained.

At present South Africa's Coloured soldiers are being trained at Faure.

The Officer Commanding the SACC, Commandant Leon Martins, said today that the 100 Black men would be at his base for about five months.

## TRAINING

They will undergo basic infantry training during this period and their subjects will include musketry, drilling, fieldcraft and other subjects identical to those taught to White South African infantry soldiers, he said.

Of the 100 men, about 30 will be selected for a Transkei Army band. The officers and non-commissioned officers for the future army will also be chosen from the rest.

All the men have been specially selected by the Transkei authorities for training in co-operation with Brigadier P. Pretorius, a senior soldier of the SADF who holds the post of Military Adviser in the Transkei.

The SADF has played a key role in the operation to date and additional training staff has been allocated to the SACC for the training period.

The Transkei soldiers will be housed at the base, but separately from the Coloured soldiers there.

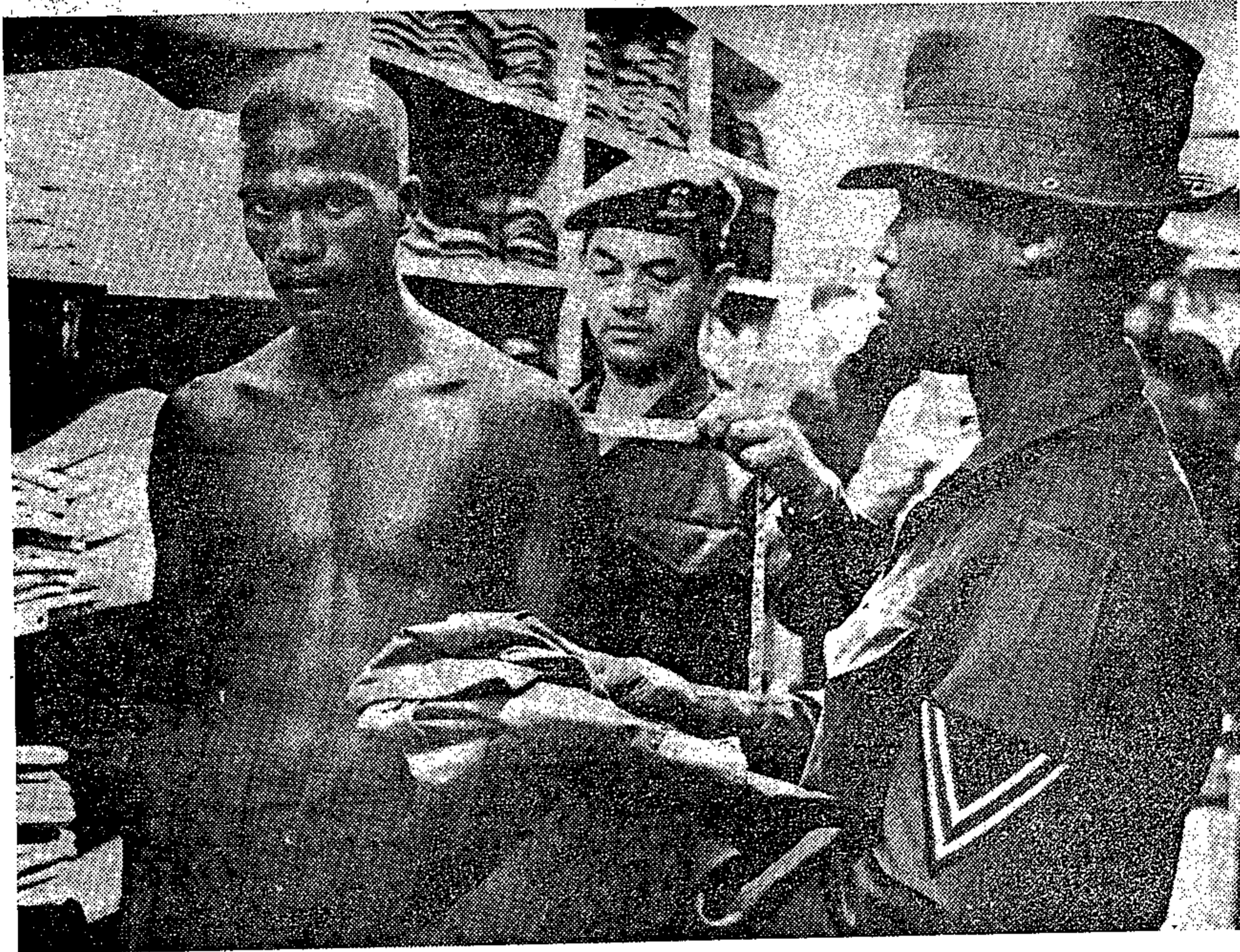
They will wear standard South African Army uni-

forms, although they will eventually have their own uniforms, insignia and names.

The first unit has not yet been named.

After the first phase of their training at Faure, they will have a short holiday before going to the Transvaal for the completion of their training.

This is seen as a historic step for the SADF in general and for the homelands in particular. If this exercise is a success, other homelands may follow suit.



RECEIVING HIS ARMY EQUIPMENT today was Mr Tony Theodore Bizana of Engcobo. Having already been fitted with his army trousers, he is measured for a shirt by Lance Corporal J. Jeffreys, while Corporal A. J. Visagie looks on on the right.

ARGUS

# Transkeians first day as soldiers

By a Staff Reporter

THE Transkeian military trainees, who arrived by air in Cape Town yesterday, were acquainted today with the military style of life at the South African Cape Corps' camp at Faure.

The African men — due to become the nucleus of the Transkei's own army — had to be out of bed by 5 am.

And when their chief instructor, WO 1 P. P. van Zyl, arrived at their bungalows just before 5 am, he found more than half of the men up and about.

After breakfast several men were taken to the Military Hospital in Wynberg for their medical examinations while the others were taken to the stores to draw their equipment.

The men were issued on

the same scale as their White and Coloured counterparts with boots, shoes, uniforms, combat dress, webbing and other items of equipment.

After receiving their kit, the men had to pack away their civilian clothes and don their uniforms under the eye of an instructor.

On Monday their formal military training will start and continue until December. After a short holiday they will then leave for the Transvaal to complete their training.



# Transkei men near end of training

57AR 11/8/75

Pretoria Bureau

The Transkei diplomats being trained in Pretoria by the South African Government have one thing in common — diplomacy.

This emerged today in interviews with four of the five trainee ambassadors.

Messrs Tsepo Letlaka, Digby Koyana, King Mdleleni and Sydney Qaba proved their ability tactfully to sidestep questions without sacrificing what is obviously for them a strong principle — non-racialism.

The five men are nearing the end of an intensive three-month course with the Department of Foreign Affairs. After a brief orientation period in the Transkei they will be posted to various South African diplomatic missions as counsellors for about a year.

Once the Transkei gains independence they will return and be reposted as diplomats for their country.

The cities they hope to go to are Pretoria, Washington, London, Paris and Bonn.

All have degrees and four of the five have more than one degree.

## NON-RACIALISM

Mr Isepo Letlaka, who recently caused a stir when it became known he was a former leader of the Pan Africanist Congress, emerges as natural spokesman for the group.

"We will seek diplomatic links with the entire world," said Mr Letlaka, "and try to assist in the maintenance of world peace."

"What about links with South Africa?"

"We will obviously maintain these," said Mr Qaba. "We will trade with South Africa in the same way as we would trade with Russia and China — countries with an ideology foreign to the Transkei."



Four of the five Transkei diplomats who are being trained in Pretoria by the South African Government pose at Union Buildings. From left, they are: Mr King Mdleleni, Mr Tsepo Letlaka, Mr Sydney Qaba and Mr Digby Koyana.

RDM 28/8/75

# Diplomat quit for personal reasons

Own Correspondent

UMTATA.—The Rev V. M. Njongwe resigned from the Transkei diplomatic service for personal reasons, he said yesterday.

He did not want to make further comments, but said: "I went to Pretoria for training. For personal reasons I had to resign to go back to the ministry."

He was awaiting an appointment in the Clarkebury district of the Methodist Church.

Mr Njongwe said he did not resign from the ministry, as was reported in the Press, but was released from his circuit by the conference of the Clarkebury district of the Methodist Church.

Sources close to the Department of Information in the Transkei said Mr Njongwe was to have been attached to the overseas Transkei Information Service.

The Transkeian Chief Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, confirmed that Mr Njongwe had resigned from the diplomatic service to go back to the ministry.

The first group of Transkeians who are to become diplomats have completed their training in Pretoria.

They are: Professor M. J. Njisane, who will be stationed in Pretoria, Mr Tsepso Letlaka, who is going to Washington, Mr K. M. Mdeleleni, posted to Bonn, Mr F. Qaba, posted to Paris, and Mr D. Koyana, posted to London.

They are at present on an orientation tour of the Transkei to gain first-hand information on the economic development of the territory before leaving for overseas.

It is expected that the first five Transkeian diplomats will be attached to South African embassies for further training before taking up their offices in the countries assigned to them.

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## Technical training for Transkei pupils

Final year pupils in four technical high schools in the Transkei and the Ciskei will undergo a five-day advanced technical course at a motor assembly plant in Pinetown, Natal, next month.

This agreement was reached at a meeting between representatives of the Transkei Government and officials of the company in East London.

The schools involved are at Butterworth, Umtata, Lusikisiki and Zwelitsha.

The sales representative of the company in the Eastern Cape and Border, Mr Dick Dixon, said this was the fore-runner of bi-monthly courses to be established and conducted in Natal.

It was hoped that the course

would be established in one of the homelands if a suitable place could be found.

"We want to give the final year students an advanced technical training in mechanics. Initially we will take four pupils from each of the four schools. The number will be increased as time goes on. We shall provide the pupils with boarding and lodging," Mr Dixon said.

The secretary for Education in the Transkei, Mr G. L. Kakana, said the move by the company was a step in the right direction. The aim was to get qualified mechanics who had the know-how.

Mr Kakana accompanied the Minister of Education in the Transkei, Mr A. Jonas.

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Manpower - Training  
Educ. - Technical + Voc.

Cape Times 11/9/75

# Traffic course for Transkei men

TEN Africans from the Transkei this week started a full-length course at the Divisional Council's training centre for traffic officers at Ottery.

Enthusiastic and proud, these men will form the nucleus of the Transkei's own traffic control force when the homeland becomes independent next year.

They have joined a large class with a number of Coloured trainee officers and three other Africans from Kimberley, and when they have finished their 3½ months of intensive instruction will write the same passing-out examination as White traffic officers.

It is an extremely difficult examination and to qualify for their diplomas they will have to achieve a pass with an average of 50 percent in all subjects except criminal law for

which 45 percent is required.

In charge of the course are Mr V I C Rhodes of the Divisional Council's Traffic Department and Mr E B Benskin of the Provincial Traffic Department.

Among the subjects the men have to master are

the traffic ordinance regulations, traffic control, criminal law, the Transportation Act, and public relations.

The senior trainee from the Transkei, Mr Phineas Kalifa said the trainees were proud to have been chosen for the course.

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# Typo Union warns Chief Matanzima

*Rana Daily News 11/9/75*

(1) 135  
(2) 138  
(3) 104

By CLIVE EMDON  
Labour Correspondent  
THE Typographical Union has warned Chief Kaiser Matanzima that whether he likes it or not, trade unions will be formed by workers in an independent Transkei, regardless of whether he feels the time is ripe for them or not.

The union states that the system of works committees may seem an effective counter to trade unionism to the Chief Minister, "but without the teeth of properly constituted trade

unions, the system will soon lose favour with the workers."

The Typographical Union, in a leading article in its journal, warns Chief Matanzima he will be making "a grave mistake . . . to withhold from his people even the most elementary right to organise themselves into organisations of their own choice to protect their interests."

The union quotes the Chief's recent remarks that he does not exclude the possible future estab-

lishment of trade unions, but that he would first want to create a favourable climate for foreign investors.

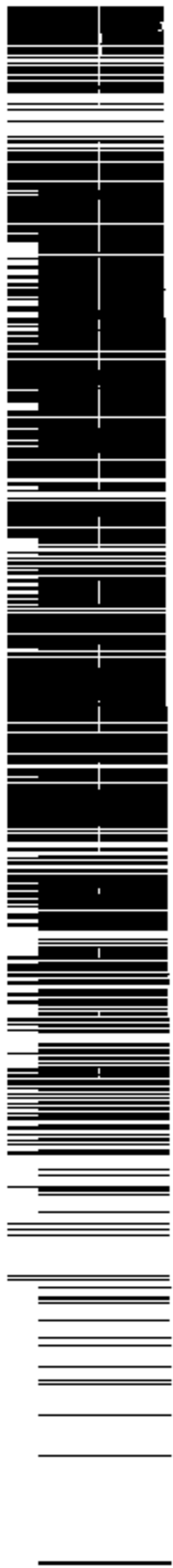
And it comments: "The emerging pattern of behaviour of the leader of the Transkei approaching independence is not new. We have seen the drill in countries all over the continent. Once in comfortable control of their countries, Black rulers turn out to be the worst masters their people have ever known.

"Is he really going to set out on the road to independence without a promise of hope for the working masses?" the journal asks.

## CHEAP

It states that "creating a favourable climate" for capitalist investors means nothing less than providing "an abundance of unorganised cheap labour."

"Does the chief really believe that once having created the favourable climate for industrialists, he could ever reverse the process?"



~~1/25/75~~  
(2) 100%

## Transkeian soldiers enjoy army life

Dispatch  
15/9/75

CAPE TOWN — The first batch of Transkeian soldiers presently being trained at the Cape Corps camp in Faure are taking to the army "like a duck to water," according to Lt Edgar Henneberry, Adjutant of the Cape Corps.

The 72 volunteers are undergoing four months' training at the camp.

They will form the nucleus of the Transkeian Army after the homeland's independence next year.

Originally 100 volunteers from the Transkei came to Cape Town for training but the number has since dwindled.

The reason for this, according to a spokesman for the Cape Corps, was that some of the volunteers

were found to be "unsuitable" for army life.

The Transkeian soldiers are billeted on their own away from the Permanent Force soldiers of the Cape Corps but share all other facilities with them, including recreational and sporting facilities, according to Lt Henneberry.

The Transkeian volunteers move to the Transvaal for further training after their four months in the Cape.

Some of them will be selected to undergo officer training in the future and will also be trained as instructors.

The group had proved themselves to be good army material, Lt Henneberry said. — DDC.

Wednesday 24/11/75

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# Transkei Army sharpens up

Mercury Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—The 72 Black soldiers who are being trained at Faure to become the future leaders of the soon-to-be-established Transkeian Army have plunged into their four-month programme with enthusiasm.



THE 72 soldiers sprint around the field to warm up for a physical training session. Their physical training instructors — as all the others — are hand-picked for the physical task and are rated as excellent.

In the hands of expert South African Army instructors at the Cape Corps training centre at Faure, the Transkeians are undergoing the same basic training that is given to White and Coloured soldiers.

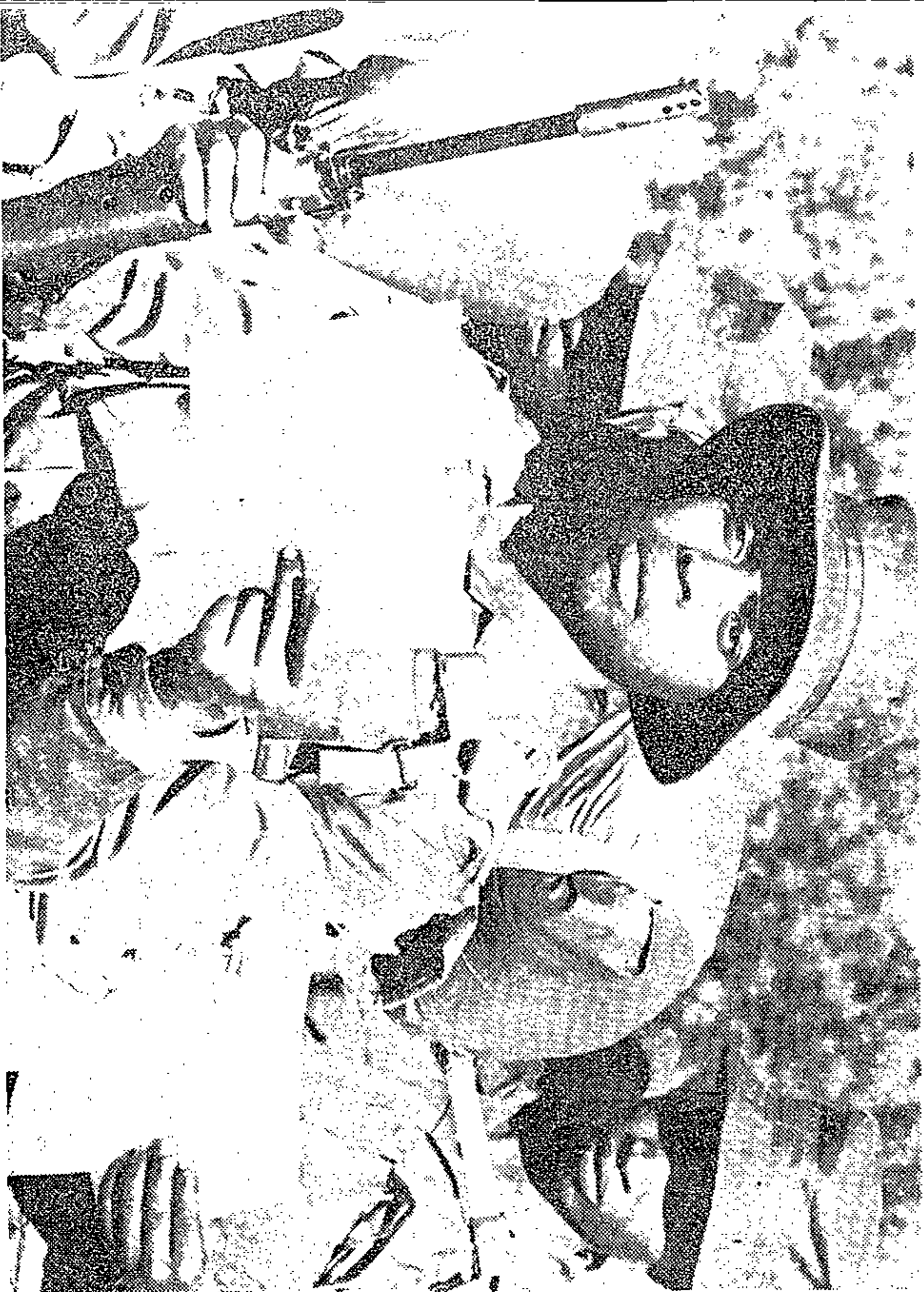
Commandant Leon Martins, OC Cape Corps and the man responsible for training the Transkeians, explained that some of the men would be trained as officers and others as non-commissioned officers. In the case of candidate officers they would have to complete an 18-month course.

After their four months at the Cape Corps the Transkeians will be sent to a camp in the Transvaal, probably Lenz, till April next year for advanced training.

Eventually, when the Transkeian Army was established after the homeland became independent, they would become its instructors. After they had finished training at Lenz they would be sent to a base at Umkata.

A visit to the Cape Corps training centre this week found the Transkei's fledgling soldiers learning safety precautions when handling the R-1 service rifle.

Weapon safety is one of the cornerstones of a course that will cover subjects like musketry, drill, field-craft, military



THE SOLDIERS study a list of rifle safety precautions. Their four-month programme includes both theoretical and practical training.

law and personal hygiene. For some of the Transkeians the course will also introduce them to music — military style. One of the things the Transkeian Army will have from the start is a full military band.

As it happens the Transkeians are being trained on the home ground of one of the province's finest military bands, that of the Cape Corps.

"All have to speak English — they were tested for this by the selection committee — so it's not the language. But some don't understand an order at once.



PRIVATE Lawrence Makinana in action at the South African Cape Corps base in the Cape, where 72 men from the Transkei are training for their homeland's own army.

# Transkei take control of police force

104

ARGUS 1/10/75

UMTATA. — Transkei police today took full control of all police activities in the homeland. At midnight last night, the South African Police officially handed over the last five police stations — at Umtata, Butterworth, Engcobo, Idutywa and Umzimkulu.

A total of 31 white policemen and more than 200 black policemen transferred to the Transkei police. The unit's force now stands at 762 men, who control 31 police

stations and three border posts in the territory.

The present Divisional Commissioner of the SAP, Brigadier B. S. Pieterse, is being transferred to Maritzburg, where he will

be second-in-command of the Natal Midlands Division.

The five stations handed over at midnight will all get commanding officers today, although the former commanders will stay on for the time being in an advisory capacity. This has been the policy at all other stations as the SAP has pulled out.

## ALL ARMS

In addition, the Transkei police will take over all SAP firearms and the Mobile Unit with its land Rovers, trucks, radios and other equipment.

One member of the South African security branch, Captain G. Pötzer, will remain in Umtata.

The Transkei Police Commissioner, Colonel H. S. Matthys, said in a recent interview that he expected the handover to go off smoothly. He said his men were competent and well-trained, and have been received well throughout the homeland.

The TPF was formed in 1963 when the Transkei attained self-government and took over the first five police stations from the SAP in 1972. A further six stations were manned by TPF in 1973 and 19 this year. They also have a new station at Maluti and man three border posts between the Transkei and Lesotho near Matatiele.

## TRAINING PLAN

Colonel Matthys said his men would continue to be trained at Hammanskraal, near Pretoria, by agreement with the SAP.

The other big change today is that police at Kokstad will now fall under the Natal Division, together with Matatiele town, Mount Currie and Port St. Johns. Port St. Johns police will continue to look after the entire Port St. Johns district until the area is incorporated in the Transkei.

The Transkei police will also take over 10 stations in the Herschel and Glen Gray districts at a later stage, when those districts are incorporated in the Transkei. — Sapa.



# Few new jobs — but Matanzima is happy

By PATRICK LAURENCE

SINCE its inception 10 years ago, the Xhosa Development Corporation (XDC) has provided work for less than 16 000 Xhosas — or less than the inflow to the labour market of male Xhosas in a single year.

Publication of the XDC's tenth annual report yesterday came with the deadline for independence for the Transkei only a year away.

The XDC was founded with a share capital of R1-million a decade ago to promote development in both the Transkei and the Ciskei. Work opportunities created by it have to be shared by both homelands. About 1 750 000 Xhosas live in the Transkei and more than 525 000 in the Ciskei.

During the three-year period 1974-77, the annual addition of Transkei males alone to the labour market will be more than 17 150 a year.

Many of the vacancies in XDC projects are filled by women.

As the report notes: "Women have been drawn into the development of the economy as factory operators and to fill vacancies in shops and offices."

The gap between the inflow of males to the labour market and work opportunities is therefore even greater than is initially apparent.

But that seems not to have worried Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima of the Transkei, in his special message to the XDC on the occasion of its tenth anniversary.

"Today . . . largely through the initiative of the XDC the Transkei's commercial and industrial growth is assured and my vision of economic viability for my country can no longer be regarded as a pipe-dream," he writes.

Leaving aside the question of work in the Transkei, the report does contain indicators that the XDC may be approaching some sort of take-off point.

Among them are:

- Growth of its share capital to nearly R64-million.

- Profit for the latest financial year of R2-million (which is ploughed back into the corporation).

● Loans to Xhosa businessmen amounting to nearly R9,5-million.

But whatever the long-term future, an independent Transkei will be tied to South Africa for a long time to come by its migrant labour force — its chief export.

# First Transkei troops on parade

ARGUS 20/11/75

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The Argus Defence Correspondent

ABOUT 300 Coloured and Transkei soldiers will take part in a first joint passing-out parade on December 10 at Faure, the headquarters of the South African Cape Corps.

The salute will be taken by the Minister of Defence, Mr P. W. Botha, and the guests will include the Chief Minister of the Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, and the Chief of the South African Army, Lieutenant General Magnus Malan.

The parade will mark the end of the basic training phase of the

first homeland army of about 70 men, who have been training since August this year.

They will now go to the Transvaal to complete their training.

It will also mark the end of a year's voluntary training by Coloured soldiers, as well as the retirement of the SACC's Regimental Sergeant Major, WO1 E. J. P. Niewenhuys, who has been with the unit since its inception in 1963.

The Officer Commanding the SACC, Commandant Leon Martins, said today the day would also take the form of an Open Day for Africans.

'In the morning we will put the Transkei soldiers through their paces to illustrate the various phases of their training,' he said.

4 000

RDM 24/4/75

teachers

needed

Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON. — The Transkei will experience a shortage of 4 000 teachers for the next five years, the Transkei Secretary for Education, Mr G. L. Kakana, said at the weekend.

His department was recruiting teachers and were offering scholarships and bursaries.

"At the Cicira Training School for post-matric teacher training there are over 250 bursary holders," he said.

Teachers were being encouraged to take up degree courses at the University of Fort Hare.

"To improve the quality of teachers we have appealed to teachers in practice to take matric.

"There are 350 teachers who are writing their matric examinations this year," he said.

In-service training courses had already been planned and some teachers had been sent to Pretoria.

1 311

2. 104

# Transkei

*o.o. 5/2/75*  
envoy

## appointed

EAST LONDON —  
Former Border and  
Leopards lock, Mr Liston  
Ntshongwana, has been ap-  
pointed to the Transkei  
Diplomatic Corps.

In an interview yester-  
day Mr Ntshongwana said  
he would undergo train-  
ing for three months in  
Pretoria at the beginning  
of next month.

"After my training I  
will be posted to one of  
South Africa's embassies  
or consulates abroad.

"All diplomats will  
return to Umtata for the  
independence celebrations  
in October next year.  
After independence they  
will be sent to various  
countries with diplomatic  
ties with the Transkei," he  
said.

Mr Ntshongwana is one  
of the many people who  
left the Ciskei civil service  
to take up posts with the  
Transkei Government.

A Fort Hare graduate,  
he was chief professional  
officer in the Ciskei  
Department of Education.

Mr Ntshongwana re-  
places the Rev V. M.  
Njongwe who resigned  
from the Diplomatic Corps  
in August.—DDR.

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D.D. 17/11/75

# Top Transkei official sacked?

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UMTATA — The first black departmental secretary in the Transkeian Government is believed to have been sacked.

A reliable source close to the Government said Mr G. Kakana would terminate his services in the homeland government on February 1.

"I haven't heard a thing

yet," Mr Kakana said yesterday, "but the day is still long."

An official of the Transkeian Public Service Commission said he could not deny or confirm the report. "This office has no authority to make any statement on this matter." He said comment should come from the Minister of Education.

The Minister of Education, Mr A. N. Jonas, was addressing a meeting at Herschel yesterday and could not be contacted for comment.

"The matter is for the Public Service Commission and the Department of Education," the Chief Minister, Paramount Chief K. D. Matanzima, said yesterday.

The sacking was believed to be a sequel to a charge of insubordination preferred against Mr Kakana by the cabinet.

Mr Kakana assumed duty as the first black secretary for the Department of Education in the Transkei on February 1 this year. He took over from Mr J. Heystek. — DDR.

the course?

you feel should be added to the course?

4. Are you so  
Comment

your present tutor? Yes/no

5. (a) What in your opinion should the aim of tutorials be

(b) Do you feel these goals were achieved during the year?

1-256  
7 104

# Transkei army prepares for independence

STR 29/1/76

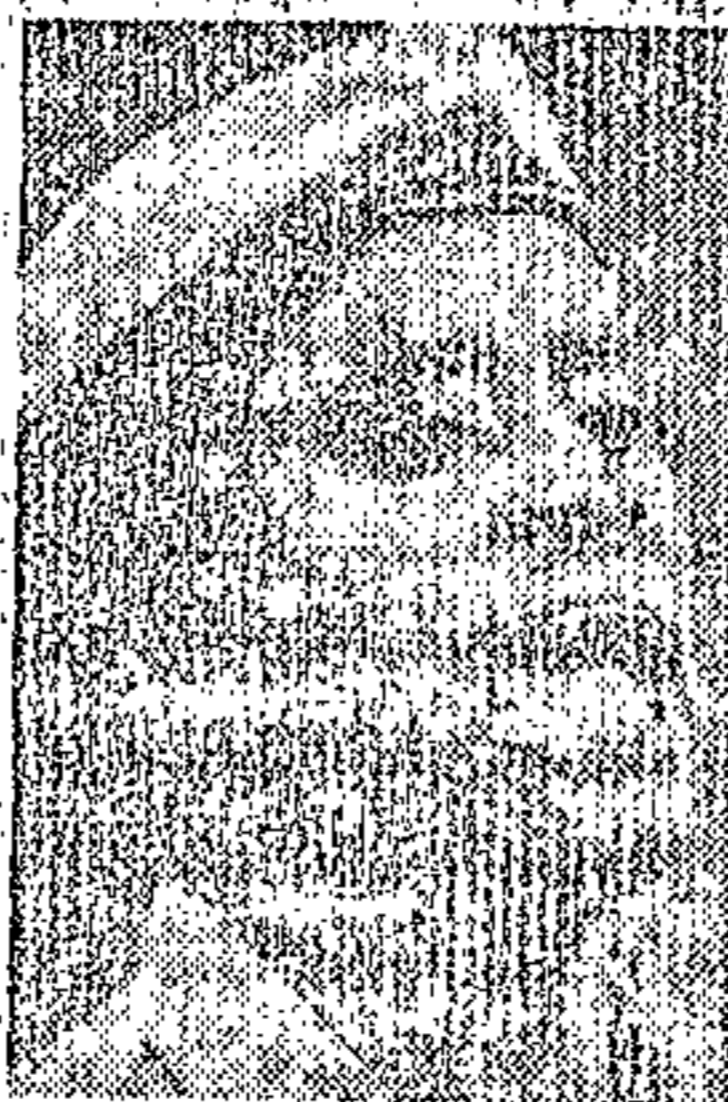
Story:

Raymond

Whittaker,

Defence

Correspondent



Pictures:

Dave

Pughe-Parry

The nucleus of the future independent Transkeian army is being formed at a military base about 30 km from Johannesburg.

The Lenz base, cheek-by-jowl with Lenasia, is now the training centre for all Black troops in South Africa. The resident unit, 21 Infantry Battalion, moved in on December 1, and for training purposes it and the Xhosas are treated as one.

Thousands of White national servicemen did their basic training at Lenz. Now there is only a handful of White officers and NCOs in charge of more than 200 Black trainees. Their charges appear to have taken to the military life as naturally as ducks to water.

One date looms before the Xhosas who form the 1 Transkei Battalion — October 26 — independence day for their homeland.

On that day the battalion must provide a brass band and a ceremonial company with its own officers for the independence celebrations, as well as a mounted contingent.

## FIRST INTAKE

The first intake of recruits for the Transkei militia began basic training at Faure, near Cape Town, on August 18. Seventy qualified, nine winning recognition as first-class marksmen.

The intake moved to Lenz, for advanced training, and the second batch of recruits joined up this week.

After March, candidate officers will be selected for a course in Umtata and it is hoped they will qualify in time for independence when they will receive their commissions from Chief Matanzima.

Although the Defence Force no longer accepts Xhosas, at Lenz there is no division on tribal lines. The members of the Transkei Battalion, and those of 21 Battalion — which itself has men from eight ethnic groups — are completely mixed. No signs of tribal rivalry have been seen, say officers.

## SMART TURNOUT

The base commander, Commandant Sakkie Pretorius, and the commanding officer of the Transkei Battalion, Major Elwyn Jordaan, both testified to the keenness of their charges.

This was borne out by a White sergeant-instructor who confessed it was difficult to match their smart turnout.

A Citizen Force lieutenant visiting the base said his men could hardly have made their beds with such precision — yet

half the men had never slept in a bed before joining up.

Knives and forks were new to half the recruits as well and the first two weeks of training are devoted to acquainting the men with the trappings of modern living.

The men are making rapid progress in the military field as well. Only weeks after handling a rifle for the first time the Transkei Battalion's sharpshooter, Private Z Mtirara, was scoring 188 out of a possible 250.

## MUSICIANS

But the most spectacular progress is being made by the battalion's band. WO2 J F Spencer, recently-appointed bandmaster, said he had been training the first group of musicians for two weeks.

A fortnight ago they had never read a note of music and most had never played an instrument, yet they could already play a creditable version of "The Green Berets," counter-melody and all.

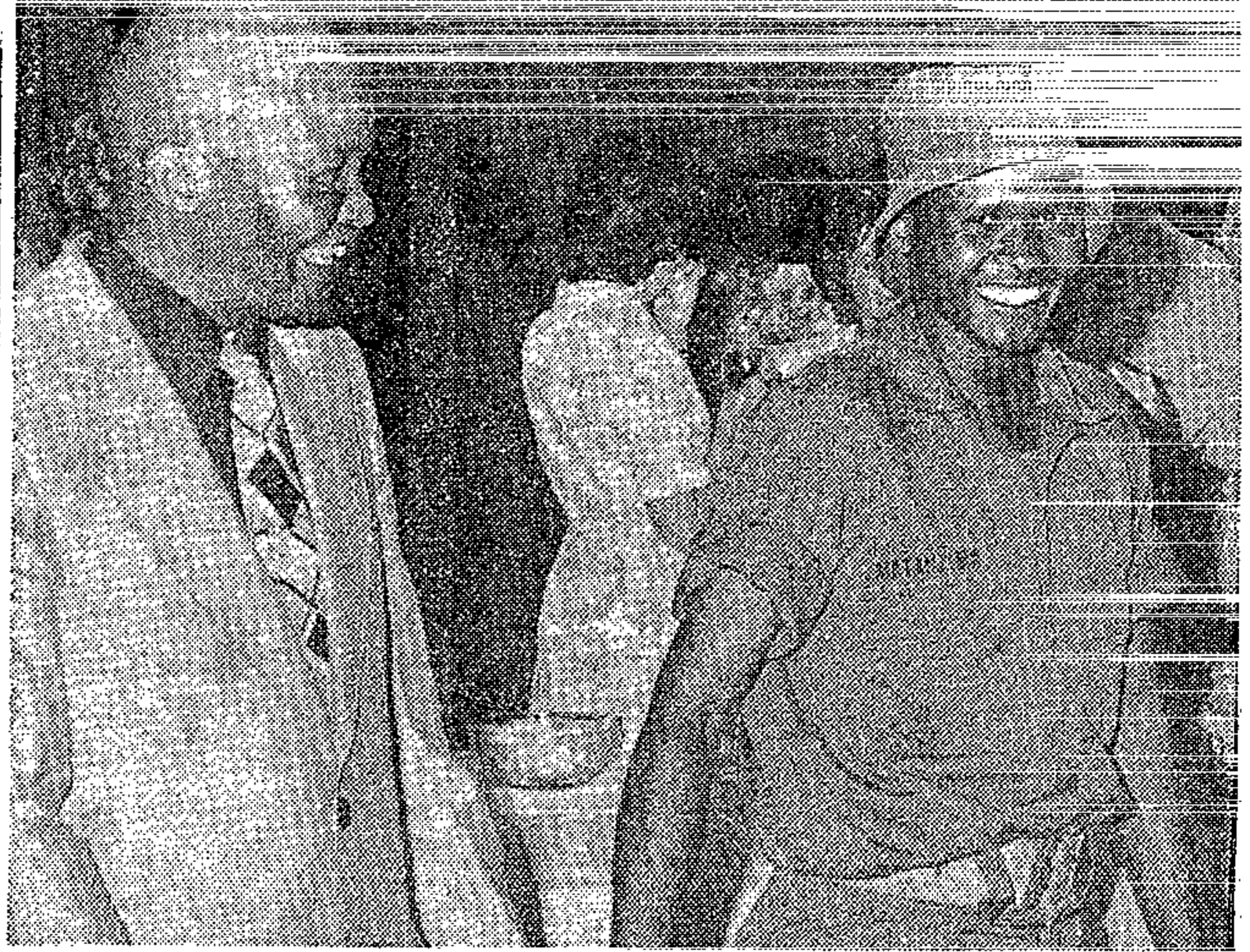
Although pay rates are still obscure, Commandant Pretorius said all the men under his command enjoyed the same conditions as White members of the Permanent Force in every other respect.

"They wear the same uniforms, eat the same rations and get the same training," he said.

"If anyone gets the idea for a minute that standards here are lower than in other units, they can forget it."



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The Transkei Minister of Justice, Chief George Matanzima, with his son — a Transkei Army recruit.

B/4/76 DD

# Transkei soldiers are important men

UMTATA — Far from the familiar green hills of Elliotdale where he was a mfundisi (teacher) Maxwell Nqandela puts a high polish to his boots and thinks of the days that lie ahead in the Potchefstroom cavalry school where he will learn to be a top horseman.

At 30 he has found a career far more stimulating than teaching noisy children in the schoolroom of a dusty village way out in the Transkei backveld.

He has become Pte Nqandeka of the First Transkei Battalion — nucleus of the future army of a soon to be independent country.

He has become an important man — wherever he walks in the Transkei today his smart new uniform and glittering brass collar-head badge on his red beret draw admiring glances from people who could not have looked twice at the Elliotdale mfundisi.

When the Chief

Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, announced last May that the Transkei was to have its own army, critics were loud in their disapproval. "Feed the people before spending state money on show pieces," they demanded.

However, as compulsory military service is undoubtedly on the cards for the Transkei, informed sources say, the army will be one way of providing at least temporary employment for the majority of Xhosa youths who stream out of the Transkei to find jobs.

After training, many will be attracted to stay on in the permanent force because the army provides a well-paid, relatively carefree job nearer home.

What will the functions of a Transkei Army be?

Brig Phil Pretorius, military adviser on loan from the South African Defence Force and former Officer Commanding, Northern Transvaal Command, views the army not

only as a means of defence, but also a means of providing essential services to the rural population.

Roving army patrols could supply remote villages with medical supplies and give medical assistance where needed, repair roads, bridges and farming implements.

"Defence is not only with weapons, but through the hearts of the people," he says.

Sitting under shady trees in the dusty veld near Umtata where the First Transkei Battalion is temporarily bivouaced, Brig Pretorius spoke proudly of the nucleus of an army that he and such men as Cmdt L. E. Jordaan and Sgt-Maj H. I. Lotter built from scratch.

Last August there was nothing. Today he has 164 trained infantry troops and tons of brand new equipment donated by the South African Government.

"I want to stay here my whole life and be an im-

portant man," said Pte L. Matshoba, who used to drive a truck in Cape Town. He signed up because there were no jobs to be had in his home village, Bolotwa in western Transkei.

Next month the battalion moves into a fully-equipped base about 20 km west of Umtata, built on 141 ha at an undisclosed cost by the SA Government.

The base has HQ and administration blocks, houses for key personnel, bungalows, a stable for 45 horses, recreational centre with a shop and bar, lounges, billiards room and library. The ultra-modern kitchen is built to cater for 600 people at a time. Two sportsfields are being levelled.

Pigs will be kept to eat the kitchen swill, and spare land will be put under the plough to grow fodder for the horses. Troops will also be encouraged to keep their own vegetable gardens.

There are 29 white of-

ficers and no's seconded from the SADF to train the troops.

"Eventually everyone, right to the commanding officer, will be black," says the brigadier.

Brig Pretorius expects several men to have reached junior officer status by September and more to have reached non-commissioned rank.

"The men have reacted well to training. They assimilate training very quickly.

Training has been at Eerste Rivier base near Cape Town, at Lenz near Johannesburg and at Potchefstroom cavalry school. Twenty men left for Potchefstroom last Friday for basic and advanced courses in horsemanship.

Brig Pretorius maintains that mounted troops can easily travel through parts of the rugged Transkei where no heavy armour can penetrate. — SAPA.



# Families evicted at Butterworth

Some families have been evicted from their homes at Msobomvu Location, Butterworth.

They now have nowhere to go except return to

their original homes in the rural areas or seek accommodation with friends in the township.

Police have been used to eject some families who

refuse to vacate the houses.

People have been seen sleeping in the open with their belongings.

The superintendent of

30/4/76 DD.  
the township, Mr M. Mboto, said he had to use force to have the families evicted from the houses they occupied.

"These families we have evicted were not supposed to be there. Because the men's hostels were still under construction we decided to house all single men in the four-roomed houses. We had eight men in a house," Mr Mboto said.

"To our surprise we found that the men were now staying with women and this was contrary to conditions of occupation. Single men are now sent to the hostels.

"These men were registered as unmarried when they came to work in Butterworth. Most came under contract and were not supposed to bring their wives. They have gone against regulations. We evict them because of need these houses for married people who are on the waiting list," Mr Mboto said.

He said many people were living illegally in the new houses at Msobomvu. The demolition of the tank houses had to be carried out.

- ① 104
- ② 287
- ③ 124

(1) 104

(2) Social Security - Unemployment

CAPE TIMES 13/5/76  
Jobless will

## still benefit

Political Staff

### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Unemployment insurance benefits will continue to be paid to people in the Transkei for three years after the homeland's independence in October this year.

Provision for continued benefits after independence has been made in the second Unemployment Insurance Amendment Bill, which was published yesterday.

No benefit or allowance to which any person is entitled will cease merely because the Transkei no longer forms part of South Africa.

Any claims for a benefit or for an allowance by people living in the Transkei, in terms of the Unemployment Insurance Act, will be handled by claims offices in Durban or East London during the three-year period.

1 104  
2 152

# 1 300 Transkei strikers fired

DD  
6/8/76

BUTTERWORTH — The 1 300 workers at Pep Homeland Industries who went on strike here on Wednesday were all fired yesterday.

The company's personnel manager, Mr J. G. Buys, said ex-workers and new workers would be able to apply for employment immediately.

Mr Buys said a deadlock had been reached on the demand for R25 a week for unskilled men and R20 for women.

He said the company was investigating com-

plaints that a foreman had assaulted workers. It was company policy for anyone found assaulting other employees to be dismissed immediately.

The company was investigating the workers' grievances and he expected production at the factory to be in full swing again in a few days.

Workers said they downed tools because a white foreman hit one of the black women despatch clerks.

About 300 workers gathered on a rugby field next to the factory yesterday morning, demanding the immediate dismissal of the foreman.

A Transkei police contingent of about 40 kept a close watch on the situation.

After some heated exchanges between individual strikers and policemen, the workers left the field and went home — DDR

(1) 104  
(2) 152

## 400 strike at Umtata

12/8/76

DD

UMTATA — About 400 workers from the Xhosa Development Corporation's building unit went on strike at the Fort Gale housing estate here yesterday.

The workers, all labourers, were demanding higher pay. None of the semi-skilled or skilled workers from the 900-strong labour force stopped work.

The labourers, who earn 25c an hour, did not stipulate the amount they were demanding.

They stopped work just before lunch. Most of them restarted by the end of the day.

The managing director of the Transkei Development Corporation, Mr Franko Maritz, said last night about 140 labourers had not returned to work by the end of the day.

He said those workers who did not return to work this morning would not be re-employed.

Mr Maritz said the labourers had recently been granted an increase and he believed some of yesterday's strikers were intimidated by outsiders.

A full statement on the strike would be released today as he was not sure of all the facts, Mr Maritz said. — DDR.

# Labour clause unfair on workers — Guzana

16/10/76  
DP

UMTATA — The former recognised leader of the Transkeian opposition, Mr Knowledge Guzana, has strongly criticised the provision that Transkeians working in South Africa will require contracts authorised by Transkeian officials as well as travel documents.

The provision announced by the Transkeian Minister of the Interior says Transkeians wishing to work in South Africa will require a valid travel document and also a travel document attested by a magistrate in the Transkei or other authorised Transkei official.

"You are going to need an army of people in South Africa to enable people to get work," Mr Guzana said.

"It is never satisfactory for a person to contract for a job in one country and for a contract to be operative in another. What happens if the employee does not like the job or the employer his employee?"

"This is unfair and unjust. All that should be required of any foreigner is that he has a work permit like foreign whites must have.

"What this means is that once the contract is finished the employee has to return home before he can find other employment."

Mr Guzana said this clause would hit people who have to become Transkeians because they registered as Transkeian voters even though they had permanent residence in South Africa. The ma-

ajority of Transkeians working in South Africa were not on contract. They were employed in industry and commerce, work for private people or were self-employed.

"This clause limits the right of employees to bargain for better wages as if they do this they obviously break their contracts. Furthermore, it restricts the occupational mobility of Transkeians in South Africa.

"The employee has to travel unnecessarily in order to get his contract signed.

A Transkeian who is a permanent resident in South Africa will now have his residence terminated at any time if he does not have a travel document or a contract which he never had to have before." — DDR.

DD 24/11/76

# Transkeians can go on working for Cape

**EAST LONDON** — Transkeians, unlike any other foreigners in the Republic of South Africa, can still hold permanent positions within the Cape Provincial Administration.

This includes doctors, nurses and teachers.

The entire question of citizenship has still not been stabilised, but in the Cape, the employment of Transkeians by the Administration has been cleared.

Ordinance 13 of 1976, promulgated on August 6, has spelled this out clearly.

The Provincial Secretary, Mr H. Gie, said from an employment point of view anyone living in South Africa before the independence of Transkei would not be barred from permanent service within the Administration on the grounds that they were

not citizens of another State.

Earlier, the MPC for East London, Mr John Hunt, said: "There must be lots of them (Transkeians) in the Provincial Administration."

"I know of no legislation that exists which prohibits the employ of Transkei citizens in the administration."

In Natal, however, the Provincial Council has again postponed legislation requested by the Government to give greater security to Transkeians employed in the Provincial Administration.

The leader of the UP in the Provincial Council, Mr F. Martin, said the province was not prepared to put through the proposed legislation until the Transkei citizenship issue was stabilised. — DDR

B1276 DD

# Secret report reveals Kei social horrors

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LONDON — A secret report painting a horrifying picture of social conditions in Transkei has been released to the London Sunday Times.

The report is based on a survey commissioned by the Anglo American Corporation in 1974. The findings of the survey was one of the main factors behind subsequent pay increases to the corporation's black miners.

The South African Government allowed Anglo American to conduct the survey on the condition that it was not published.

A copy has found its way to a radical publications group in Britain, Counter Information Services, who will be releasing it to the British press next week.

The findings of the survey are shocking and strongly reinforce the view of Transkei as a South African labour reservoir.

The survey covers 797 households in 10 rural areas and, for comparison purposes, 96 households in the urban settlement of Butterworth.

It finds that 67 per cent of the rural households were headed by women. Fifty per cent of the people in the households

earned less than R25 a year and the inhabitants of 50 households — 233 people — had no income at all.

The families in the sample were found to be spending between 20 and 70 per cent of their budget on "education" — uniforms, books and fees.

The survey shows subsistence farming in Transkei provides little or no subsistence at all — 467 of the rural households found harvests "never adequate" to feed their members for a season.

Over 50 per cent of cattle owning households owned five or fewer cattle and the survey notes that such small herds provide their owners with beef "perhaps once every two years."

The researchers found 1,988 mud huts and only 36 "modern houses with proper foundations." It notes that while the mud huts are "attractive to look at," they suffer from damp and seepage. During the survey several houses collapsed completely.

"Visits were paid to three hospitals and at each the doctors talked to told us that at times they felt everyone had TB. No proper statistics are available."

The Anglo report has a chapter devoted to "the image of the mine" which records: "There is always a tension in the air when mines are discussed. . . it was quite frankly an embarrassment to be doing work associated with the mines."

Mr B. Mortimer, a senior Anglo official in Johannesburg, said the survey was carried out to help establish what the corporation should pay black mineworkers. — DDC.

ROM 15/12/76  
**Transkei  
busmen  
go back**

**Own Correspondent**

UMTATA. — Nearly 200 Transkei Development Corporation bus drivers who went on strike on Monday returned to work yesterday after the managing director of the TDC, Mr Franko Maritz, told them their grievances would be investigated.

The drivers struck after 13 inspectors, who acted as spokesmen in the dispute which started last week, were paid off.

The drivers seek R150 a week.

They said one of their major grievances was that learner drivers from East London and Durban were paid R150 a week while they received R22.



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# Transkei catch for jobless Xhosas

## Audio/visuals

Is it essential to show any audio-visuals such as a film or videotape?

By MARTIN MARLABA  
XHOSAS have to sign forms declaring them Transkeian citizens before they will be given permits to look for work.

This problem faces people whose reference books class them as Xhosa when they go to the employment bureau for work-seekers' permits and work registration cards.

Mr. Abraam Mokhethe, a 39-year-old father from Meadowlands, was born and bred in Johannesburg but has Hlubi parents from the Cape. He was told he had to sign Transkeian citizenship papers before he would be given a work-seeker's permit.

"When I presented my reference book many years ago, I told them that I was Hlubi, but Xhosa was endorsed in my book.

I am now out of work and went to the West Rand Administration offices for my permit. There I was told that because I was a Xhosa, I had to sign citizenship forms and put my thumbprints on them before I was given the permit," he said.

"I do not belong to the Transkei and I have never been there. I am now being forced to take up the citizenship just because Xhosa appears in my reference book," he said.

Mr. Headman Madisa, 41, of Soweto, went to the labour bureau to register for employment. He too was told to sign the papers.

"I was born and bred in Johannesburg. I do not know Transkei. My origin is Ciskei, although I have never been there. But just because Xhosa appears in my reference book, I am now forced to take up Transkei citizenship," he said.

Since Transkei became independent, Xhosas have also had trouble with their travel documents. They have not been renewed. Instead, Xhosas have been told by the Department of Bantu Administration that they would be given Transkeian travel documents — which are recognised only by South Africa.

A spokesman for the Transkei Urban Representative's office said citizenship was voluntary and was not forced on the people.

"Not all Xhosas are from Transkei," he said.

Officials of the West Rand Administration Board could not be contacted for comment yesterday.

the venue for your presentation been decided? so:

Will you be playing at home or away, and is the meeting room familiar to you?

Is it suitable as a meeting place for your audience and as background for your subject?

Is it the right size for the audience expected?

Will everyone be able to see? Is there a dais or platform? Is there enough room for the proper positioning of one or more projection screens?

Will everyone be able to hear? Do you need to use a microphone? Is there a public address system already installed? Will there be distracting noises and can they be silenced during your presentation?

Can the room be darkened easily? Are there sufficient power supplies for any projected visuals or recorded sound?

What equipment will you have at disposal? Will there be an experienced projectionist available?

Are there any suitable visuals or aids (e.g. films, videotapes, slides, etc.) already available?

What facilities are there for training or making others you need?

Has anything already been prepared? How much money has been spent?

For more information:

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# Koyana welcomes UN border claim probe

HST  
5/1/77  
DD



**MR DIGBY KOYANA . . .**  
Lesotho fund raising doing quite well.

**UMTATA —** The Transkeian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Digby Koyana, has welcomed reports that a United Nations mission is to investigate the alleged closure of the border between Lesotho and Transkei later this month.

Lesotho claimed Transkei had closed the border at last month's session of the UN Security Council. Lesotho claimed it was closed in an attempt by South Africa to force her to recognise Transkeian independence.

Lesotho's Foreign Minister, Mr Molapo, told the Security Council R60 m was needed for a road-building programme to open up mountainous south-eastern areas isolated by the dispute.

He said an immediate R10m was needed to improve existing roads, buy heavy transport vehicles and build emergency airstrips.

The UN passed a resolution appealing to all states to provide immediate financial, technical and material aid to Lesotho to carry out its programmes to combat apartheid and the creation of black homelands.

At the time, Mr Koyana dismissed Lesotho's claim as a fund-raising campaign. He wished them luck in their campaign as they were doing quite well, he said.

While welcoming the proposed UN visit to Lesotho, Mr Koyana said he hoped they would do more than merely listen to Lesotho's grievances but also visit the border area and hear the Transkeian point of view.

Over the Christmas period more than 40 people with Transkeian passports had visited Lesotho.

Both Lesotho's and Transkei's border posts were open and people were able to move freely. There were no incidents, said Mr Koyana. — DDR.

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and another student leader were arrested. Kaunda Sedibe, Nefolovhowe's successor, was arrested as soon as he was elected. Thereupon, virtually the entire student body of 1,400 marched to the local police station to demand their release. This led to a new round of confrontation between the authorities and the students which led the Government to appoint a Commission of Inquiry to determine the cause of the unrest.

The trial of the 9 SASO and BEC leaders arrested during this period opened on 4 August 1975. According to The Star the trial became recognised as 'The Trial of Black Consciousness' rather than of the 9 accused, and had a particularly novel aspect. There were no physical acts of terrorism or recruitment - just an indictment apart from charges of writings, charges of BPC documents and theory of Black

# Transkei in passport row

The accus

UMTATA - The Transkeian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Digby Koyana yesterday hit out at the refusal of entry to a Transkeian citizen, Mrs Bessie Mdoda, at Gaborone Airport over Christmas.

Mr Koyana described Mrs Mdoda's barring as reactionary and unchristian during the period of peace and goodwill.

"Mrs Mdoda committed the cardinal sin of carrying a Transkeian passport.

"Our Department of Foreign Affairs took up the matter promptly with the Botswana Foreign Office and were informed this was done because Botswana does not recognise Transkei's independence. The official concerned went further to say that if Mrs Mdoda carried a South African passport she would have been allowed to enter Botswana.

"We were shocked and horrified at the attitude of the Botswana authorities whereby they tell us that

South Africa is a model of perfection and that we would be acceptable to them only if we wore the colours of the South African Government. 25 28

"This exposes in its unmitigated nakedness the insincerity of all the protestation they make about their opposition to the oppression of the black man in South Africa," said Mr Koyana. 29

"Botswana even allows the Rhodesians to operate a railway line across Botswana carrying passport holders of Rhodesia's illegal regime, but feel nauseated at the sight of a black man from a free and independent country carrying a Transkei passport," he added.

There were some Botswana citizens holidaying in Transkei, but Mr Koyana said they would not be victimised. If Botswana persisted with its attitude to Transkei passports then Transkei might reconsider its position. - DDR.

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## BLACK PEO

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- to unify and solidary the black people of South Africa with a view to liberating and emancipating them from both psychological and physical oppression;
- to preach, popularise and implement the philosophy of Black Consciousness and Black solidarity;
- to formulate and implement an educational policy by Blacks and for Blacks;
- to create and maintain an egalitarian society where justice is meted equally to all;
- to formulate, apply and implement the principles and philosophy of Black communalism - the philosophy of sharing;
- to create and maintain an equitable economic system based on the principles and philosophy of Black communalism;
- to co-operate with existing agencies to reorientate the theological system to make religion relevant to the needs, aspirations and ideals, and goals of the Black people

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disciplined /  
... inclined to drink than the coloured people, and who could be  
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# PM urged to free prisoners

UMTATA -- The Xhosa weekly newspaper, Isiziso, has urged the South African Prime Minister -- five days before his visit to Transkei -- to release Transkeians and other political prisoners from Robben Island.

er rose again to about 250 before re over 400. 1891 there were a first major influx Among other until preparations first the new acades were the

In a letter addressed to Mr Vorster the paper says the main reason for Transkei opting for independence, according to Transkeian Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, was to enable him and his subjects to negotiate on the same level.

... along the day makers who protected for concentrated on into farming to Simon's Town action of a stastic reporter

It says: "Unfortunately your mission to this state has not yet been closed and as such we shall only presume that it will be for the benefit of all Transkeians, black, brown, yellow and white

... along the day makers who protected for concentrated on into farming to Simon's Town action of a stastic reporter

The Transkeian people humbly ask you as a Christian to release the other political prisoners now languishing on Robben Island. Tell them that we are happy about the treatment of the black people and well disposed towards a stranger ... I have not yet addressed my travels, and well disposed

... along the day makers who protected for concentrated on into farming to Simon's Town action of a stastic reporter

intersected by so many main roads, growing nearly every kind of vegetable ...  
a very fine school and school house, surrounded by fine oak trees. The post office, a shop and the farmhouse of J. de Villiers are to be found in a street who also has a shop, employs for daily to Simon's Town and Kalk to the beach, is a family of cattle. There are lots of ver farmers upon 10-20 acres of land towards a stranger ... I have not yet addressed my travels, and well disposed  
a prettier place than Noordhoek  
Much of the transformation in the years which followed the can be attributed to outside cau regular railway service for pass from Cape Town introduced an ele which had not existed before, a in fresh produce (see Table 1) The area was also could camp at Fish Hoek or at beaches.  
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# Citizenship row over SA Xhosas

8/1/77 RM

Staff Reporter

A CITIZENSHIP row over Xhosa-speakers born in Johannesburg has started between the governments of Transkei and South Africa.

The trouble began when Xhosa-speakers wanted their reference books replaced at the offices of the Bantu Affairs Commission. They were told they had to apply for Transkei documents and that their reference books would not be replaced.

Transkei's ambassador in Pretoria, Professor M. Njisane, said the south African Government was trying to cause confusion and hardship for Black South Africans by trying to force them to take Transkei citizenship.

The latest case is contained in an affidavit given to the Rand Daily Mail. The person asked that his name be withheld.

The man was born in Orlando East, Johannesburg, in 1946 and has not left the area since his birth. In terms of the relevant law, Act Number 25 of 1946, he is entitled to be permanently resident in Johannesburg.

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

"On January 5, I went to the Newton Street reference book office to get another reference book, but was told by a White official to pay 50c so that I could be given a Transkei passport," he said in the affidavit.

"This official wrote 'Engcobo — Transkei' on my reference book."

South African Government officials were either crazy or trying to cause unnecessary confusion, said Prof Njisane. He said the Transkei Embassy was dealing with several similar cases.

The dispute hinges on the definitions of a Transkei citizen made by the Republican and Transkei Governments. A senior official of the Bantu Affairs Commission in Johannesburg said anyone whose parents or grandparents were from Transkei was considered to be a Transkei citizen.

Even if they qualified for permanent residence in urban areas they were not allowed to get a substitute reference book. If it became full or was lost, and it was established that they were 'Transkei citizens', they had to apply for a temporary immigration certificate.

The holder was supposed to apply to the Transkei Embassy for a passport or other travel documents.

But an official at the embassy in Pretoria said they would not issue documents to people who were being forced to take Transkei citizenship in this way.

"People have been referred to the embassy who were born in South Africa and who have never been in Transkei. They do not regard themselves as Transkei citizens," the official said.

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8/1/77 DD

## Reference books: Transkei warning

UMTATA — Transkeians have been warned that travel documents issued to them were not meant to replace the reference book (dompas).

The Secretary for the Department of Interior, Mr E. Ndesi, said people who had applied for travel documents and had reference books in their possession "must keep them until such time as they are replaced with a Transkeian identity document — book of life."

He said the Transkei book of life would be issued in the near future and every Transkeian would be required to secure one.

Mr Ndesi said Transkeians not intending to visit or take up employ-

ment in South Africa should not apply for travel documents because they were not meant to replace the reference book.

He said authorities in South Africa had agreed that as an interim measure reference books in possession of Transkei citizens might be used for travel purposes between the two countries.

"Transkeians should not experience any difficulties in this regard at border posts between the two countries," Mr Ndesi said.

He urged Transkeians to secure their travel documents timeously if they intend visiting South Africa or taking up employment. — DDR.

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Transkei  
petrol  
goes up  
as well

Own Correspondent

UMTATA. — The price of petrol in Transkei will go up by 3,31c a litre on Monday, the Minister of Planning and Commerce, Mr R. Mdikizela, announced yesterday.

The increase includes an increase of 2c a litre in excise duty. The new price of premium petrol in Transkei will be 27,1c a litre.

The price of diesel fuel will increase by 3,3c a litre while paraffin and aviation turbine fuel will increase by 1,3 cents a litre.

Lubricants will rise in price by 1,7c a litre.

The increases coincide with the increase in the price of petrol in South Africa.

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# Transkei visit for Vorster

UMTATA — The Prime Minister, Mr. Vorster, arrives here today for a three-day official visit to the Republic of Transkei.

Officials have described his visit as "purely friendly," although Transkelans are hoping he might use the occasion to grant certain concessions.

Mr. Vorster, accompanied by his wife, is due to arrive by Air Force helicopter at the South African Embassy where he will be met by South African Ambassador Mr. D. H. Potgieter.

Mr. and Mrs. Vorster will then meet Transkei Prime Minister Chief Kaiser Matanzima, who is expected to reiterate demands for additional land claimed by his country, and for the release of Transkelans imprisoned on Robben Island. — (Sapa.)

Discussion to flow from here.

These are but a few of the black movements formed during the period covered those that have not been looked at are cultural and religious movements, Black Theology, and movements formed before 1968; but still active during the period, namely ASSEGA and IDAMASA. However, a few preliminary observations can be made. A cataloguing of the aspirations and activities of these groups display a fundamental similarity. There are a number of organisations, but they are all informed by the Black consciousness philosophy which has pervaded, as mentioned before, the very consciousness of Blacks. ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ There is also a healthy cross-fertilisation of leadership in all these movements; there is a basic unity and solidarity.

WCOY embarked on projects such as Drama Workshops, Leadership seminars and literacy projects. It also conducted a Xhosa language clinic where a qualified Xhosa teacher gave pupils tuition in Xhosa. In June 1973 the activities of all these groups were co-ordinated in the formation of the National Youth Organisation (NAYO). It had come into existence under the co-sponsorship of BPC and SASO. Its constitution expressed the aims fundamental to its constituent groups: solidarity; spreading of Black consciousness; elimination of psychological and physical oppression of Blacks; representation. NAYO's active President, also President of SASM, Mathew Diseko, was banned in 1973.



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acceptance and is already bearing the fruits of its recent application. quicker return on investment in the earlier years) has gained world-wide more trees per hectare, the same amount of fruit per hectare and possibly a smaller variety of citrus tree in order to beat the labour shortage and difficulty that they can do a man's work. The tendency too has been to plant from ladders and for this purpose we have had special light-framed ladders made in We are also paying them higher wages if they pick harvesting we are now employing more female labour (who I might add are more rural areas to any great extent. This is borne out by the fact that for labour to the cities but this has not been applied to the female population of the interesting in itself. As I have mentioned, there has been a movement of Black there is currently appearing a change in the attitude

# Vorster starts Transkei visit

**Own Correspondent.**  
UMTATA — Mr Vorster became the first Prime Minister of any foreign country to visit Transkei today.

He arrived 35 minutes late after his helicopter had been delayed by dense mist and rain.

Tomorrow has been declared a public holiday to mark the occasion. All bars and bottle stores will be closed to encourage people to take part in the celebrations.

On the eve of Mr Vorster's visit a local Xhosa newspaper appealed to the South African Prime Minister to use this opportunity to announce the release of Transkeians on Robben Island, including Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu and Govan Mbeki.

The paper also urged Mr Vorster to ease discrimina-

tion against blacks living in South Africa.

Mr Vorster, accompanied by his wife, arrived by helicopter at the South African Embassy about five kilometres outside Transkei's capital.

An hour later he made his official debut at the Transkei Parliament where he had an informal meeting with Prime Minister Kaiser Matanzima and his Cabinet over tea.

I have spoken to the experience of the what the attitude continues to be s cared-for workers we used last year difference of R6-1 the picking rate b have normally ach wages; The choic he had an informal meet- ing with Prime Minister Kaiser Matanzima and his Cabinet over tea. If they were running late on a Friday, I would like to comment on one aspect. I am pleased to say that still be paid extra for the Saturday). Friday it would have to come in on Saturdays to finish its quota (and they would amount of fruit per week, irrespective. If a team did not manage by the end of season we divided the labourers into two teams. They had to pick a certain supervision and harshness, to no avail. However, from the beginning of the tried piece-work and other incentives unsuccessfully. We also tried strict We used to have a lot of trouble meeting our daily/weekly picking quota. We had practice.

him by one who has eaten from his plate. However, the "religious" feeling is so strong that it has as yet not deterred the man from continuing with this

10/1/77  
 Basothos  
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## border

### 'Mail' Africa Bureau

MASERU. — Movement of mine workers from Lesotho's southern districts has not been affected by the country's row with Transkei, according to a bulletin released by the Native Recruiting Corporation in Maseru.

According to the recruiting office, which serves the southern area, there has been an increase in labourers going to the mines through Transkei.

Lesotho claims Transkei has shut the frontier between the two countries but Chief Matanzima's government denies this.

More than 640 miners from the recruiting office left for work in December, 1975, compared to 1604 last December.

More than 9 000 Basotho went to the mines in 1975. This figure increased last year to 88 396.

In November deferred pay transferred to Lesotho amounted to R1 551 540. It dropped in December to R1 104 843.

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# Vorster begins visit today

UMTATA — The South African Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, arrives at the South African Embassy here at 9.30 am today for his two-day State visit to Transkei.

Mr Vorster will be accompanied by his wife, Mrs Tini Vorster.

An hour after landing in Umtata Mr Vorster will arrive at the Transkeian Parliament building. There he will have tea and an informal meeting with members of the Transkeian cabinet and their wives.

This will be followed by a sightseeing trip in and around Umtata, including visits to a weaving factory, the military base, the presidential and ministerial complexes, and the K. D. Matanzima Airport which opens to air traffic today.

Mr Vorster will lunch with the South African Ambassador to Transkei, Mr D. H. Potgieter. This evening he will meet the Transkeian President, Paramount Chief Botha Sigcau, who will host a banquet in the town hall.

Tomorrow has been declared a public holiday in Transkei in honour of

Mr Vorster's visit. All bars and bottle stores will be closed.

Mr Vorster will fly by helicopter to the Magwa tea plantation tomorrow morning on a sightseeing trip. On his way back to Umtata he will make a brief stop at the Port St John's golf course and have tea at a hotel there.

Lunch tomorrow will be hosted by the Transkeian Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima. In the afternoon Mr Vorster will be entertained at the Independence Stadium with traditional dancing, choir singing, sports and football matches.

At 3.05 pm One Transkei Battalion will hold a review parade in the stadium. Both Prime Ministers will make speeches.

In the evening, Mr Vorster will host a banquet at a hotel. This will be followed by choir recitals for guests at the South African Embassy.

At 9.30 am on Wednesday Mr Vorster leaves Umtata by helicopter. He will stop at the industrial complex at Butterworth before returning to South Africa. — DDR.

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## No hitch at border

<sup>16/1/77 DD</sup>  
MASERU — From a report in a Native Recruiting Corporation bulletin released here this week there is no indication of an adverse effect on mine labour traffic from the north-eastern border between Lesotho and Transkei.

According to the recruiting office which serves that area there is an increase of labourers going to the mines through Matatiele.

Six hundred and sixty-four miners from the recruiting office went to work in December 1975 whereas last December 604 were recruited. This is the general aspect throughout Lesotho — 79 024 Lesotho went to the mines in 1975 compared with 88 396 in 1976.

The alleged closure of the north-eastern border does not seem to have affected recruiting in that area for the mines. —  
DDC.

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# Vorster feted in Transkei

UMTATA — The South African Prime Minister and Mrs Vorster were guests of honour at a state banquet given here last night to welcome them on their three-day visit to the Republic of Transkei.

Transkeians were the Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, members of his Cabinet and their wives.

Escorted by 20 agents of the South African Bureau for State Security, Special Branch and Transkei Intelligence Service, some of whom were armed with Uzzi sub-machine pistols, the couple was driven along streets lined with policemen to the Parliament building in the centre of town.

Enkululeksweni (Place of Freedom), Mr Vorster and Chief Matanzima posed on the front steps for photographers and television cameramen covering the visit.

Chief Matanzima was in an expansive mood, cracking jokes with pressmen and smiling broadly for photographers.

Today has been declared a public holiday to allow people the chance to attend festivities at the Independence Stadium and to hear public speeches by Chief Matanzima and Mr Vorster.

This morning the couple fly to the Magwa tea plantation near Lusikisiki. A visit to Port St Johns has been cancelled.

Chief Matanzima is to host a luncheon here, after which the party will move on to the stadium to see a display of traditional dancing, and a review parade by 1 Transkei Battalion.

Chief Matanzima will make an address and Mr Vorster will reply.

The second day of the visit ends with a banquet hosted by the Vorsters. They return to South Africa tomorrow morning. — SAPA-DDR.

Audio/

The banquet in the town hall was hosted by the State President, Paramount Chief Botha Sigcau. Prominent guests among the 200 top

Mr and Mrs Vorster arrived in Transkei by helicopter yesterday morning. They were met by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Digby Koyana, and South Africa's ambassador to Umtata, Mr D. H. Potgieter.

## Umtata packed for visit by South African PM

UMTATA — Large crowds are expected to converge on Umtata's Independence Stadium today to enjoy a programme of entertainment marking the official visit of the Prime Minister of South Africa, Mr Vorster, to Transkei.

these dancers, all Pondos from Nyandeni, took part in the international gymnastics display at Berlin last year.

The other two teams are the local Sugar Industry Labour Organisation dancers and a team from Umzimkulu.

At 2.45 pm a large choir will welcome Mr Vorster with singing, to be followed by more traditional dancing before the review parade by First Battalion of the Transkeian Army. The choir will then sing the national anthem after addresses by Chief Matanzima and Mr Vorster.

The programme ends with the fourth soccer match of the day between local rivals Bushbucks and Tembu Royals.

Tonight Mr Vorster will attend the second banquet of his visit which he himself will host and which will be attended by 250 guests.

Last night he was guest of honour at a banquet hosted by the President of Transkei, Chief Botha Sigcau, at the Town Hall where the two had an official get together before the meal.

The familiar brown, green and white flags, which were waving all over the city for its independence celebrations less than three months ago, re-appeared yesterday for the State occasion.

More than 70 businesses will be closed today for the official holiday and have decorated their premises in Transkeian colours.

A Chamber of Commerce spokesman said cafes, eating houses and bakeries had been requested to stay open to cater for the influx of people.

The festive atmosphere could be rather dampened, however, if yesterday's rain continues. Bad weather will alter plans for Mr Vorster's helicopter trip to Magwa tea plantation this morning and will affect the football matches, dancing and singing and review parade planned for the stadium today.

The activities begin with two soccer matches, the first at 9 am between Zimbane Vipers and Modern Stars, and the second starting at 10.30 between Prisons and Railways.

Pondo United will play Chelsea in the third match at 12.30 while the Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, hosts a luncheon for Mr Vorster at the Holiday Inn.

Dignitaries will arrive at the stadium at 2 pm after which traditional dancing will start to entertain the public until the two prime ministers arrive.

Three teams of dancers have been organised for the afternoon, including one to be flown in from Welkom on a special Her- the Mine Labour

already installed? Will there be any distracting noises and can these be silenced during your presentation?

- (f) Can the room be darkened easily? Are there sufficient power supplies for any projected visuals or recorded sound?

### Visuals

- (a) What equipment will you have at your disposal? Will there be an experienced projectionist available?
- (b) Are there any suitable visuals or other aids (e.g. films, videotapes, sound tapes, slides, etc.) already available?
- (c) What facilities are there for obtaining or making others you may need?

### Budget

Has a budget already been prepared? If so, how much money has been allowed for:

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has a budget already been prepared? If so, how much money has been allowed for:

Budget

obtaining or making others you may need?

# Transkei exodus 'out of hand'

ARGUS 12/11/77

The Argus Correspondent

**QUEENSTOWN** — The exodus of tribal people from the independent state of Transkei to the Ciskei is continuing in spite of official attempts to stop the flow of refugees.

The situation is now so out of hand that shanty townships are springing up all over the Ciskei. Huwe district — the camps at Thornhill, with 28 000 refugees being only one of more than six slum concentrations.

Pressmen who toured the area yesterday found that toilet facilities and fresh water were lacking in all the centres, the formerly productive white farms having become squatter camps.

Farmers in the adjoin-

ing White areas are becoming increasingly perturbed as they feel these camps, which they estimate to have more than 60 000 inhabitants, could become permanent slums. On top of this there are no employment prospects in the area at all.

### PACKING CRATES

Shanties constructed with materials of every type—including rusted corrugated iron, wooden packing crates, mud bricks, straw, thatch and grass, sacking, and motor vehicle bodies — are springing up like mushrooms.

According to a reliable source here, the departure of thousands of people from Transkei followed a 'secret deal' last year between the South African Department of Bantu Administration, the Transkei Government and the Ciskei Government to ignore the referendum which showed that the overwhelming majority of people in the Glen Grey and Herschel districts wanted their areas to remain part of the Ciskei.

### COMPENSATED

The Ciskei Government agreed to give up the districts if it was compensated by being given an equivalent area of land, but when the flight from

Glen Grey and Herschel to the Ciskei began a number of the farms promised to the Ciskei had not yet been bought and transferred to the homeland government.

Basic facilities had also not been provided on the farms which had been handed over and converted to refugee camps, but in spite of this the Department of Bantu Administration went ahead and transported an estimated 60 000 refugees to the area.

### SOUP KITCHEN

Meanwhile White farmers' wives have set up a soup kitchen team to feed more than 5 000 young children threatened with serious illness at the Thornhill refugee camp.

Black Ciskeian women have joined the 12 farmers' wives in their efforts to offer supplementary nourishment to the children who, weakened by malnutrition, are suffering from gastro-enteritis and acute dysentery.

At least 300 children are believed to have died from these and other diseases and are buried in hastily prepared graveyards near the refugee camps that have sprung up since the Transkei's independence in October.

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Vente

Audio/visuals

# Daughter of a distinguished Inside Mail

**Black writer Noni Jabavu recently returned to South Africa on a visit to her native Transkei. Here PETER KENNY interviews this well-known author, and Miss Jabavu describes her arrival in South Africa—always the moment of truth for a Black visitor.**

NONI JABAVU has returned to South Africa after an absence of 43 years interrupted by only a few short visits.

But she is not here to stay. She will leave again when she has collected material for her book on her father, Prof D. D. T. Jabavu, the academic and prolific author. She is now in Umkata gathering material and visiting friends and relatives.

Noni Jabavu is a descendant of two remarkable Eastern Cape families. Her grandfather, John Tengo Jabavu and the Rev Elijah Makwane, were part of a deputation of Cape liberals to the British Parliament to protest against Union in 1910 when no Black people were consulted.

In England the two made friends with English

liberals like George Cadbury, of chocolate fame, Joseph Crossfield, a millionaire tea magnate who retired at 26 to devote himself to financing Christian missions in China, and C. J. Clarke, the shoe manufacturer. The three were all related and all Quakers.

The close ties between these English and South African families continued through three generations. Noni married one of their grandsons. She is Mrs Cadbury Crossfield in private life.

Grandfather John Tengo Jabavu became the first Black editor owner of a newspaper in Africa when he started *In v o Zabantu* in 1884.

This distinguished family notched up another first when her father D. D. T.

Jabavu, became the first Black professor in South Africa in the chair of Latin and Bantu languages at the University College of Fort Hare.

One of Miss Jabavu's uncles by marriage, Prof Z. K. Matthews, was the first graduate of Fort Hare and a former pupil of her father's. He later became the first Ambassador for Botswana to the USA.

Among the many eminent pupils of Prof Jabavu were Transkeian Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, Kwazulu leader Chief Gatsha

Buthelezi, and other prominent African leaders who studied at Fort Hare such as Botswana's president, Sir Seretse Khama and Kenya's Attorney-General, Mr Charles Njomo.

In 1933 as a 13-year-old day-girl at Lovedale, Noni was sent to England to continue her education. There she stayed with English family friends, attending Mount School in York and Church of England College for Girls in Birmingham.

Miss Jabavu was studying music at the Royal Academy when the Second

World War broke out. She trained as a semi-skilled engineer and oxy-acetylene welder, making parts for bomber engines — one of the first women recruited by Lord Beaverbrook into aircraft production.

She married during the war. When her children, a daughter and foster daughter, were big enough to allow her enough leisure, she gradually established herself as a journalist, BBC broadcaster, TV star, and then as a writer in her own right.

Another achievement was her appointment as

the first Black and woman editor of the Strand Magazine in 1962, following in the footsteps of her Aunt Daisy Makwane, who as co-editor with her grandfather of *Imvo Zabantsundu*, was South Africa's first Black women journalist.

Her first two books to be published, *Drawn in Colour* and *The Ochre People*, are shortly to be succeeded by *Life and Loves of an Ochre Lady*. All are records of her personal experiences in the countries she has lived in, which include Spain, Egypt, West

Indies, Mexico, the USA, Canada, Kenya, Uganda and of course South Africa.

The book she is writing on her father is to be called *Portrait of an Ochre Father*.

Asked: "Why don't you come visit? Why don't you come back for good?" She replied, smiling: "Because my love life prevents me."

"I am committed to my very good man-friend in Kenya, a 'vanilla gorilla', which is local slang for a Kenyan citizen of White origin!"

"An English bachelor of terrific machismo, he takes care of my problems, is my beloved big 6 ft 3 in, blue-eyed, blond bully. Very rich, if you must know. Fixes my cup-hooks himself, services my type-

writer, tells me what to do and I obey.

"But," she says confidently, "I value the freedom we extend each other. He has allowed me to come Down South for research on this book on condition that while here I am to behave. He has set a date for my return. So that is that."

During her absence from South Africa Miss Jabavu has missed its physical characteristics, its breathtaking scenery and the extraordinary vitality and ebullience of its Blacks.

"Everything Southern African Blacks do, they do with unexampled vigour. After all these centuries of oppression, their spirit seems uncrushable. I am proud to be descended from them, to have been born in this lovely land."

## Noni returns . . .

HOW DO you like our country? That is the question you are asked whenever you have gone to visit or live abroad. And it's a delicate one to answer because it is not wholly well-guarded. It is guarded, rhetorical, and above all is loaded.

"How do you like being back home in South Africa after so long?" This, understandably, is the question I have been asked daily since I came from Kenya in March, 1976, for three months, and again from July onwards.

But any of my normal feelings of delicacy in answering were blunted within an hour of arrival. In answering, the words pop out of my mouth involuntarily, and they are more than loaded — a flurry of bird-shot: "Like it? Not at all! Since last March each moment for me down here is a minor or a major trauma."

To clarify I explain that by saying "each separate moment" of arrival, I mean the earlier one at Durban docks and the later one at Jan Smuts Airport. Each brought its own distinctive shock of the unexpected: the moment of

truth when the stranger comes face to face with the peak-capped immigration officers, those first representatives of the State at your point of entry into a country.

They always put me in mind of Hitler's Storm-troopers: I suppose the sight of them makes the traveller feel anxious and guilty for no reason whatsoever.

As I last visited South Africa in 1955, I may be excused for having forgotten the feel of adrenalin spurting into your blood stream when a pair of hostile "South African European" eyes beheld you, the nostrils between them quivering as at something the cat brought in.

But I felt it again in a flash, on seeing the kaleidoscope of changing expressions on the face of the officer who took my passport from my hand.

I had watched him deal smilingly with the couple who had preceded me in the queue. The couple now stood waiting for me! For as passengers we had behaved as friends during the voyage. And as I was alone (being a widow), they were among a crowd who had come to attach me to themselves for . . .

cards, drinks, laughter, general socialising and joyfulness.

We had planned to join forces in some of the sight-seeing trips the Purser had suggested to on-going passengers after we had — as he called it in bureaucratic lingo — "been processed by Immigration", among ourselves, we didn't call it that, we called it "being done".

Later this couple told me how puzzled they had been to see the surly way the man was doing me! They saw him rearrange his face, wipe off the smiles he had bestowed, upon them and put on a scowl to bestow upon me. They suddenly wondered what was going on.

This is how my interview went: the officer scrutinised my British passport. Among other details, it says: "Place of birth, Fort Hare, CP, South Africa, 20 August 1919."

He put it to one side, held out a hand. "Proof of nationality — marriage certificate," coldly I handed it to him; a long rectangular document. His eyebrows knitted over. Then with a start, he jabbed a forefinger at an entry, growled triumphant-ly: "This doesn't make you



British. You're not British."

"What do you mean?" "Married in 1951 is no good," he said scornfully. "Even if he was British, date is useless. Relevant year is 1949 for eligibility. Hal . . . Sorry, you can't enter the Republic."

"Can't enter? Yet born here — what do you mean?"

"You're claiming you're British — falsely, it looks like. Wait over there." My stomach turned over for he was glaring at me. I glared back, but had the wit to jab my forefinger at an entry he seemed to have missed.

I said slowly, acidly: "Excuse me — read here. This previous husband, 1945, was British, see? And in any case, I heard myself say, 'I became British in my own right' in 1933. Forget your 1949!"

"When my Dominion of

South Africa passport expired my guardians in England were taking me on holiday on the Continent. They took out a British passport for me. Simple as that in those days."

He coloured and dropped his eyes. I too, felt a hot flush suffusing my face; for apart from being old enough to be his mother (he didn't look a day more than 35), had probably never heard that in prehistoric days South Africa was a Dominion of the British Empire) all that apart, I was well into the hormonal turmoil of my age group. Whipper-snappers like him are supposed to show respect to elderly ladies.

At last, selecting a rubber stamp, he gave a page of my passport a violent thump, muttering: "Well, you can't stay in the Republic longer than this, see?" and shoved me.

I joined my waiting friends. They were White Capetonians, he a Second World War South African Army officer, his wife, his sweetheart of the war in Italy.

We repaired to their state-room. I trembling, they concerned, "What the hell was happening, Noni? You looked like fighting cocks! Sit down."

I couldn't speak, only handed him my passport while she brought out an ice-bucket and Campari and poured out three glasses.

I begged him to check what the fellow had stamped in my passport. I was too upset to look myself. Now he became upset. He handed my passport to his wife and broke out into explanations in voluble Italian.

He explained that I had been stamped for a "three-month only holiday visit." But he said he and his wife were surprised because none of their British passport-holding friends were given a time limit.

They could come freely for as long as they liked, some of them even took jobs if their cash ran out. At last he said, sighing: "This is our first real ex-

perience of my life, and

writer, tells me what to do and I obey.

"But," she says confidently, "I value the freedom we extend each other. He has allowed me to come Down South for research on this book on condition that while here I am to behave. He has set a date for my return. So that is that."

During her absence from South Africa Miss Jabavu has missed its physical characteristics, its breathtaking scenery and the extraordinary vitality and ebullience of its Blacks.

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in various countries, can't I? I'm in another country now here in Durban . . .

They had read my books in the past, in Italian translation. I had lived in Italy at one time, in Florence, so she called me "Florenz", and I called her "Bologn" — ungrammatical both of us.

Her husband said: "Yes, start with your impression of that Immigration Van der Merwe." We laughed. I looked outside. The friendship of these two South Africans was doing its work, oiling my wheels of cheerfulness. Outside, I looked at many others of their — our — country: Black, Brown, White and felt it in my bones that there was much in store for me in renewed contacts with them.

One nasty apple doesn't spoil the whole bag — an Immigration Officer, who did he think he was, compared with the families in the Eastern Cape? So now I smiled.

For — is there any place like home? No, there is no place like home. My father was away for ten years. I've been away about 44.

Question

She leaned across and squeezed my hand to ask me a question.

She asked how I would now be able to write my biography of my father in only three months instead of the unlimited time I had expected to stay in my mother-country to do it in?

I said: "I have to revise my plans — eh? My book about my father will have to take longer to do. What I could do in these three months is to go on with my journal, these impressions of my life, and

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# Thornhill

- doctors

offer

aid

103  
103

## Own Correspondent

DURBAN — "Harry's Angels" — a group of Johannesburg specialists who operate a flying doctor service — have offered their services free of charge to the Ciskei Government for relief work at Thornhill refugee camp.

The offer requires only that the Ciskei Government request the help of the organisation, so-called, because the doctors make use of an aircraft owned by Mr Harry Oppenheimer.

Told today of the offer, the secretary for Health and Welfare for the Ciskei, Dr A. J. S. Coldham, said it would be given serious consideration, although there was no immediate need for such help.

## SURGERY

"Harry's Angels are experts in the field of emergency surgery and treatment of that kind. We don't really need that sort of help yet and of course there are no hospitals in the refugee camps.

"We will certainly bear their offer in mind and give it serious consideration if conditions change."

Meanwhile, The Star's Pretoria Bureau reports that four tons of tinned instant milk intended for Angolan refugees in South West Africa will now be diverted to help the Ciskei Government authorities.

Massive quantities of foodstuffs, including potatoes, oranges, powdered soup and milk began arriving at the refugee camp today.

This was confirmed by a spokesman for the Ciskei Department of Health. The South African Government provided powdered soup and milk, while the Potato and citrus boards sent 5 000 bags of potatoes and oranges each.

Attempts are also being made to obtain surplus cheese from the Dairy Board for the 30 000 residents in the camp.

Work has also started on the construction of additional toilets and 100 portable units are to be erected. Water supplies have been improved and more mobile tankers are being used to supply storage points.



RA (477)  
(103)

# Lesotho *Sape Times* claims 15/1/77

## border violation

### Audio/visuals

Is it essential to show any audio/visuals such as a film or videotape?

Own Correspondent  
THE Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Brand Fourie, denied last night that South Africa had encroached on Lesotho territory by starting work on a building project there.

He was reacting to a claim by the Lesotho Foreign Ministry that work had begun on a project a considerable distance inside Lesotho territory, in the remote Maluti mountains. Mr Fourie said South Africa erected a weather station at Khothjoane - which was regarded as a suitable spot on this side of the border - about a year ago. Later, Lesotho made inquiries and suggested the station was on their side of the border, Mr Fourie said.

The South African Government then investigated and conducted a survey which confirmed that the weather station was on South African soil. The Lesotho Government was informed of this, and supplied with the relevant data, but indicated that it was not happy with the finding, said Mr Fourie.

"So recently the Lesotho Government was invited to send representatives to the South African side to view the situation on the spot and check the beacons. It is up to them now."

The accusation could spark another row like the one of the three Transkei border posts which went all the way to the United Nations Security Council and has brought diplomatic relations between the countries to the lowest point for years.

Mr C D Molapo, Lesotho's Foreign Minister, said this week: "It seems as if there is a sinister motive to create border incidents between Lesotho and the so-called homelands."

What venue for your presentation been decided?

When will you be playing at how long and is the meeting familiar to you?

Is the venue suitable as a meeting place for your audience and background for your subject?

Is the room the right size for the presentation expected?

Will everyone be able to see the presentation? Are there a dais or platform? Are there enough room for the positioning of one or more projection screens?

Will everyone be able to hear you? Do you need to use a microphone? Are there a public address system or any other sound equipment installed? Will there be distracting noises and will you be silenced during your presentation?

Will the room be darkened when you are presenting? Are there sufficient power outlets for your projected visuals or other equipment? Will there be any sound equipment?

What equipment will you have? Will there be any disposal facilities for used equipment? Will there be any experienced projectionist available?

Are there any suitable visual aids (e.g. films, videotapes, slides, etc.) available?

What facilities are there for the audience? Are there any seating or making others uncomfortable?

Has a budget already been prepared? If so, how much money has been allowed for:

# Transkei 'not involved in permit deal'

(103)  
qenukig

ROM  
15/1/77

## Staff Reporter

TRANSKEI was not involved in the system in which Xhosa-speaking people had to sign forms declaring them Transkeian citizens before they were given permits to look for work in urban areas.

This was said yesterday by a high-ranking Transkei official, Mr A. L. M. Socikwa.

Mr Socikwa, the Assistant Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said the conditions of citizenship were laid down in the Transkei constitution.

Mr Socikwa was asked whether Xhosa-speaking people on the Reef were asked by the West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board to declare themselves Transkeians before they were issued with work permits.

"Whether Xhosas are required to sign any forms, I do not know. Xhosas are not necessarily Transkeians. In fact, there are few Xhosas in Transkei and Transkeians are not Xhosas, they are just Transkeians."

Mr Socikwa said he had not heard of reports that the West Rand Administration was making Xhosas sign forms.

"Transkei has no such thing and it is not capable of doing such things. We do not do such things in Transkei. We have no discrimination in Transkei. We are a nonracial state.

"We do not distinguish between our people. We do not call them Xhosas. We call them Transkeians, whether they be Black, White or Brown."

Mr Socikwa said Trans-

kei no longer had an urban representative. Transkei did not issue reference books. The South African reference book was a South African system which Transkei had outgrown.

He explained that Transkei had passports in place of reference books. Transkeian passports had been used in the United States, Switzerland, Lesotho, Swaziland and other countries. Botswana was the only country which had not accepted a Transkeian passport.

Professor M. Njisane, the Ambassador for Transkei in Pretoria, was reported as saying the Transkei Embassy had received many complaints by Xhosa-speaking people who said they were forced by the administration boards to take up citizenship.

# Transkei recruits today

UMTATA — Transkei would start another recruiting drive today to increase its army by nearly a third, the commanding officer, Brigadier P. Pretorius, said in Umtata.

He said the army was looking for men with a minimum education of Standard 9 to be trained as candidate officers. The training of all men, including officers, would be done in Umtata.

The first phase of the training started 14 months ago and centred mainly on the ceremonial aspect.

Brig Pretorius said the second phase would be to set up a well-trained nucleus of men so that the army could expand. By the end of 1977 he hoped to have a well-trained unit, proficient in counter-insurgency and conventional warfare, as well as other tasks. — Sapa.

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# 'New era' for Kei workers in SA

(184)

RJM 21/4/77

UMTATA. — Transkeians get preferential treatment in the South African labour market, the Minister of the Interior, Miss Stella Sigcau, told the National Assembly yesterday.

This preference had led to greater confidence in Transkei's employment situation.

"It is heartening to know that the wide labour market to which Transkei has access absorbed more of our workers in 1976 than in the preceding year.

"A new era of improved wages and working conditions is dawning for our workers as employers become increasingly aware of the urgent need to attend to the human and personal interest of their employees.

"The competition for Transkeian labour is now so keen that the employer who does not pay positive heed to the immediate and long-term welfare of his workers and their dependants will find that his chance of obtaining suitable labour from Transkei are very slim." — Sapa.

4/5/77 DO

# Transkei workers Bill

UMTATA — A Bill which would safeguard the interests of Transkeian workers inside and outside Transkei was necessary now that Transkeian labour was in greater demand than ever before, the Minister of Interior, Miss Stella Sigcau, said here yesterday.

Delivering the second reading of the Labour Bill in the National Assembly, she said for a long time many workers would rely on employment in South Africa.

"For that reason it is our task to do all we can to safeguard their interests from the time they are recruited to the time they commence work.

"We cannot, of course, legislate for our workers while they are in employment in South Africa, but you may rest assured that the South African labour laws, combined with the provisions of the existing agreement between the two governments, will go a long way towards giving our workers a square deal," she said. — SAPA.

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DAILY DISP

4/5/77

12/5/77  
**Strikers back  
at work**

UMTATA — About 100 drivers in the cartage division of the transport department of the Transkei Development Corporation in Idutywa returned to work yesterday after a two-day strike.

A spokesman for the TDC said the workers had been given an undertaking that any overtime pay due to them would be paid and those graded workers to whom increments were due would be given them.

— DDR

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DAILY DSP

12/5/77

## Work injury aid plan

UMTATA — Employers in Transkei will be required to contribute to an accident fund for compensation to injured workmen, in terms of the Workmen's Compensation Bill read here yesterday for a second time by the Minister of Interior, Miss Stella Sigcau.

It provides benefits for

temporary or partial disablement at 75 per cent of monthly earnings up to R400.

In permanent disablement, a lump sum or monthly pension would be paid.

In the case of death, a monthly pension would be paid to dependents, plus burial expenses. — SAPA.

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# Unqualified artisans will be recognised

UMTATA — Transkeians who never qualified as artisans under the old apprenticeship scheme will be recognised as artisans in terms of the Training of Artisans Act read for a second time yesterday.

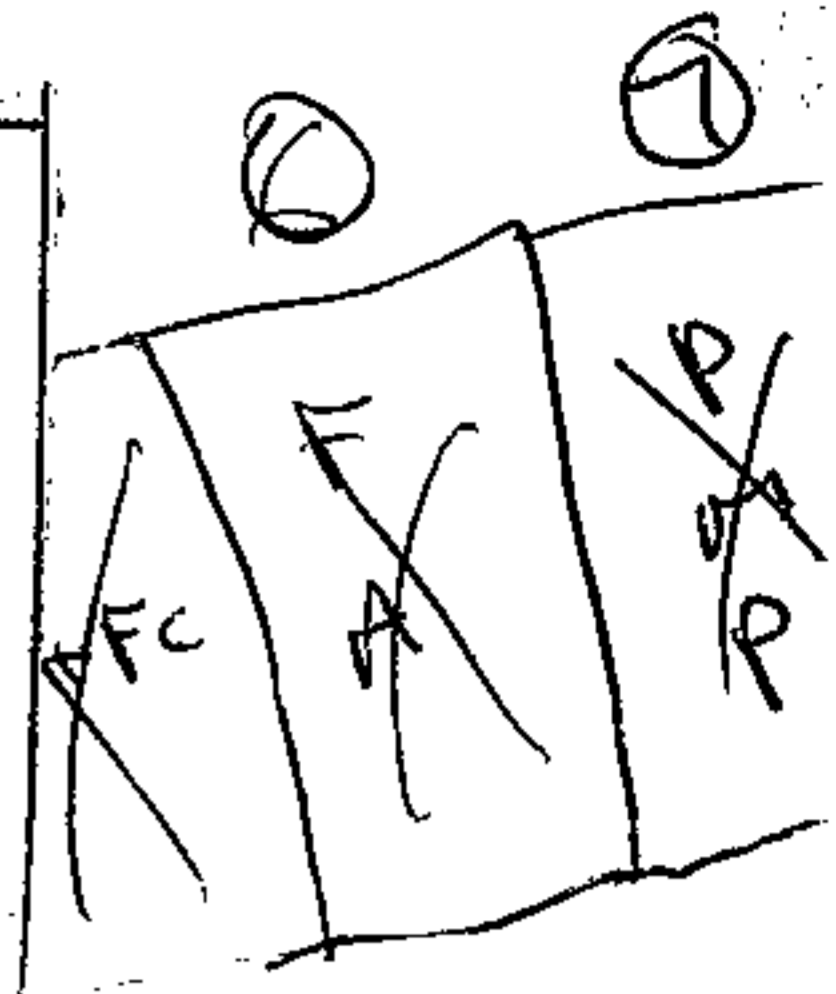
The Act also provides for the indenturing and training of apprentices over a period of years until final trade - testing takes place.

Outlining the Bill the Minister of the Interior, Miss Stella Sigcau, said it was designed to cater for adults who had been unable to meet the educational, age and other requirements laid down by the Apprenticeship Act.

The Bill would recognise the training and skills of such people who never qualified for indenturing and training but whose technical services were essential to the development of Transkei.

There was no need to fear that such people would become second-rate artisans. They would be subjected to the same stringent trade - testing as apprentices. Such people often proved to be better tradesmen than younger men trained under the apprenticeship scheme.

There was provision in the Act for appointment of an inspector to ensure the provisions of the Bill were strictly complied with. —  
DDR.



BSILL

DD 11/2/77

## Raise efficiency 104 Transkeians told

UMTATA — Transkei Auditor-General, Mr King Mdeleni, made a special appeal to Transkei officials who attended the first work study course to help bring about a better standard of efficiency in the public service.

Mr Mdeleni was the guest speaker at a function held by the Public Service Commission to mark the end of the three-month course conducted by Mr Du Plessis of Pretoria.

Speaking on behalf of the Prime Minister Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, who was unable to attend, he said: "Our studies here have been interesting and helpful and you will now go back to your offices and sections better equipped to put into practice what you have learnt."

Mr Mdeleni said it was extremely important in a developing country such as Transkei that the public servant "is a sound, solid and sincere citizen." They had to be honest, above suspicion, dependable and hard-working.

He said when dealing with the man in the street, the public servant must

take particular care to be patient, helpful and understanding.

They must be disciplined and at all times work through the correct channels — "no short cuts to heads of departments or Cabinet Ministers must be taken."

Alcoholism, absenteeism, dishonesty and laziness were things to be avoided. Be productive and encourage others to be productive too, set a good example at all times.

The course was also attended by three officials from the Bophuthatswana Government. — DDR.

N.1 evening 29/7/77

# Frenchmen to build a Transkei harbour

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**UMTATA** — Transkei is to get a duty-free harbour on the Wild Coast — built with French know-how — which will make the country less dependent on East London and Durban.

The small State's Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said in Umtata yesterday that his Government had given the plan the go-ahead.

An agreement had been signed with representatives of the Societe des Grands Travaux de Marseille of France, who visited Transkei this week. The next step is to decide where the harbour can be built, and the research will take five months.

## Experts

Three experts from the French consortium will begin detailed feasibility studies in August, carrying on until the end of the year.

Chief George Matanzima, the deputy Prime Minister, said the harbour would be duty free and would have all the advantages of a free port.

Can anything be done by to help African workers overcome their heavy burden... Footnotes should be underlined in the text... Editor reserves the right to amend the phrasing and p...

Transkeian Govern- ment sources were un- able to say where capi- tal for such an immense project might come from. The study is believed to have been co-ordinated by Pietermaritzburg architects Franklin, Chiazari and their partners, in conjunction with a Johannesburg- based Swiss financier, Dr. Panegal.

## Bashee

The Transkeian Cabli- net has ruled out Port St. Johns as a site because of siting at the mouth of the Umzimvuba River.

The experts will proba- bly concentrate their stu- dies on an area between the Bashee and Gora River mouths.

One of the experts will deal with the engineering aspect of a harbour loca- tion, while another will concentrate on the econo- mic aspect, Chief George said. He said the harbour would not necessarily have to be built on a river mouth. — (Sapa-Mercury Correspondent.)

Association for French Studies in Southern Africa  
Vereniging vir Franse Studies in Suid-Afrika  
contract workers Association of French Trades Unions  
worked illegally for their firms. The necessities  
migrant labourers to be law breakers in order to pro-  
dependants.  
The average period... be of short duration.  
7.80% spent more than two months on their previous  
while most of them expressed a decision to be with the  
on the... The proceedings of the biennial conference  
longer for fear of losing their jobs or because they  
Studies in Southern Africa. It is the... has the...  
these conferences.

# Gearing up for a casino in Port St Johns

By Peter Sutton

Tourism in Port St Johns is slowly recovering after a dramatic fall off of visitors after Transkei's independence last year.

According to Mr Clem Nicolas, manager of the hotel, the number of tourists visiting Port St Johns dropped from more than 8 000 before independence to a mere 2 500 for a normal holiday period.

Mr Nicolas said last week, that bed occupancy in his hotel had dropped from 92 per cent to 34 per cent.

"We were badly affected for many months, before and after independence. There is now a return to previous levels and bed occupancy is running at 47 per cent.

Mr Nicolas believes that many tourists were influenced by grossly exaggerated scare stories. He admitted that some incidents of stone throwing still occur but said these were isolated and had not increased since independence.

The economic climate and uncertainty about passport regulations were also to blame.

The appalling state of Transkeian roads is also blamed for the drying up of the tourist industry.

Luxury bus tours to Port St Johns have been suspended, and the town almost ran out of petrol and paraffin because the RMT tanker service from Port Shepstone in Natal was held up by almost impassable roads.

Visitors arriving in Port St Johns describe their journey, from Kokstad or Port Edward via Magusheni, Flagstaff and Lusikisiki in Transkei, as a "nightmare".

Cars are damaged, tyres shredded and nerves are frayed.

A section of the route from Brooksnok to Flagstaff is being tarred and resurfacing of the dirt road has started. It will, however, be months before the road condition improves.

There have been few, if any, major changes in

Port St Johns since independence. The town council is still under white control and only a few of the town's businesses or residential homes have changed hands. Businessmen say they have been seriously affected by the drop in tourism but all are cautiously optimistic about the town's future.

Things could change in September this year when the new council is elected. The Mayor, Mr Mike Richards, who has lived in the town for 20 years, said that the possibility of the council being run by Africans cannot be ruled out.

Any Port St Johns resident who has lived in the town for six months, who contributes to municipal funds and who is registered with the council, is eligible to be on the voters' roll.

The present council has allowed about 1 500 squatters to live in a nearby mud-and-iron settlement. Two hundred and four-

ty-seven of these squatters are registered and pay 25 cents a month to the council.

In addition, Africans lease (from the South African Bantu Trust) 18 residential and six business properties by which five Coloureds and one Indian are also eligible to vote.

With a total white population of 250 eligible voters, the coming election will be close — if Africans take the trouble to make application to vote.

With no industry, the town's future will have to remain tourist-orientated. A casino is being planned for one of the hotels.

However, it remains to be seen if the project will get a franchise from the Transkeian Government.

According to hotel manager, Mr Clem Nicolas, "Umtata will almost certainly get the first casino but we are pressing on with our own plans."

All white-owned businesses, homes and farms have been offered for sale to the only possible buyer, the South African Bantu Trust.

But this appears to be a move designed to assess the possible compensation to be paid rather than a genuine desire to sell. The much publicised sale of a holiday camp for

R2 250 000 which had a municipal valuation of only R109 360 has puzzled everyone and nobody knows the real value of their properties.

According to Mr Richards, compensation has so far been "generous" but he believes, as do other businessmen, that few Africans are interested in owning expensive seaside holiday homes. As one businessman pointed out, ownership of a holiday home is not yet a status symbol among Africans.

For the time being it looks as though Port St Johns will remain the neat, tidy and sleepy village that it has been for

more than 100 years. The town's three hotels are multi-racial but there is still a form of social segregation. Africans in the bars tend to keep to themselves and few make use of the holiday accommodation available to them. An atmosphere of tranquility pervades the town and it is business as usual for most shopkeepers.

Port St Johns has many attractions to offer to the tourist and holidaymaker. One need not be put off by the bad road via Flagstaff and Lusikisiki. The alternative route via Umtata is only about 80 km further but is well worth taking to avoid the hazards of the slightly shorter route.



The fair face of Port St Johns.

D.D 30/7/77

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Sun. Times 31/7/77

# Transkei bid for world tourism

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By NIC VAN OUDTSHOORN

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

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

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

## Hotel complex

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Tremendous

"The Club Mediterranée has millions of members all over the world. If they decide to open a club complex in Transkei it would mean a tremendous inflow of tourists and foreign currency.

"A major problem at present is that the K. D. Matanzima Airport in Umtata cannot take Boeings which the overseas tourist operators insist upon.

"But the airport is to be extended as soon as funds are available." Mr Gammie said.

## Porn and vice boom in new Transkei

Sunday Times Reporter

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

British, German and other overseas tourist companies had also carried out feasibility studies of the Transkei, and all appeared interested, he said.

Mr Eric McPherson, Tourist Liaison Officer with the Transkei Government, told me that his department was negotiating with a South African consortium for a multi-million-rand coastal development scheme.

# Pensions for Kei blacks

FOUR thousand Transkeians employed by the Transkei Development Corporation now have their own pension scheme.

It offers a pension equal to two per cent of the employee's average salary over the last five years of service and compares favourably with similar schemes in Southern Africa.

The scheme was awarded to Sanlam on tender.

Mr Franko Maritz, chairman and managing director of the TDC, said yesterday: "In the past Transkeians working for the TDC virtually had no prospect of a living wage after retirement.

"The time has come for employers to look critically at pension provisions for their black employees and to follow the example of the TDC.

"This will help to establish a more economically independent and more satisfied corps of workers."

Mr Maritz said Sanlam would use favourable investment opportunities in Transkei to invest part of the assets in the new republic. This would help stimulate the Transkeian economy.

The two per cent average salary benefit means an employee with 35 years' service will receive 70 per cent of his pay as pension.

# New factory in Butterworth

26/9/78 AD

10/4

BUTTERWORTH — A Butterworth businessman, Mr H. J. Koekemoer, has set up an automotive wiring harnesses factory here.

The company, Autolooms (Pty), was established in conjunction with the Transkei Development Corporation involving an investment of R350 000 and will provide new job opportunities for 100 Transkeians.

Mr Koekemoer has been an electrical contractor in Transkei for the past 19 years.

An automotive harness

constitutes the complete electrical wiring system of a vehicle and is a highly specialised industry which will bring new technology to Transkei.

Mr Koekemoer, the managing director, says there is an increasing demand for automotive wiring harnesses and although the factory is not yet in full production, the company has landed its first order for tractor harnesses.

Negotiations for further contracts are under way with several large motor vehicle assembly plants in South Africa. — DDC

# Pottery factory for Transkei

AD  
17/7/28  
104

2. Have

refused?

If Y

JOHANNESBURG — The centuries-old traditional Xhosa pottery art has been given new life in Transkei with the establishment of the Izandla pottery factory in Umtata, temporarily housed in a TDC factory.

casseroles, ceramic tiles, water pots and vases. All the designs will resemble traditional Xhosa patterns.

As a result of the pottery industry, clay deposits in Transkei could be utilised, giving rise to further developments.

3. What

Tenders for the building of a modern factory have been called for and will be established adjacent to the Wankumntu handcraft centre. The factory came on stream in November last year.

Mr and Mrs Stephen Kirk of Cape Town will teach Transkei girls the art of pottery-making.

k?

4. What

Once the new factory complex is completed it will involve an investment of R200 000 and will employ 30 Transkeians.

Mrs Kirk says the quality of Transkei pottery is very high. She said it was amazing to see how quickly Transkeian women grasped the art. Some white students in Cape Town took two years to reach the level of advancement achieved by Transkeian girls in two months. — DDC

Do you discuss these problems with workers on this or on other farms?

Have you ever thought of joining together to get something changed?

To occasional and contract workers only

Will you try to come back to this farm?

Why/Why not?



## Italian factory for Transkei

UMTATA — Italian industrialists have signed an agreement with the Transkei Development Corporation for the establishment of a R300,000 manufacturing plant to produce industrialised building material in Transkei.

The factory is the second investment by the Italian group in Transkei. A textile factory involving several million rand is already in full production here. — SAPA.

Africa's first processing plant for the conversion of seaweed has been established at Butterworth starts production in March.

This unique plant was established by Taurus Chemical Manufacturing Company of Johannesburg in conjunction with TDC. The plant will enable Southern Africa to become self-sufficient in AGAR and its derivatives.

This is a R1,5 million project and only the first phase of the programme. The second phase will be the construction of a factory for the extraction of technical alginic acid from kelp (giant seaweed) which will be purchased from concessionaires on South Africa's west coast.

## Africa first in Butterworth

Supplement  
5/4/8104

quirements of markets in the republic of South Africa alone. More than 70 per cent of the rest of its production will be exported to Germany to earn the country further valuable foreign exchange.

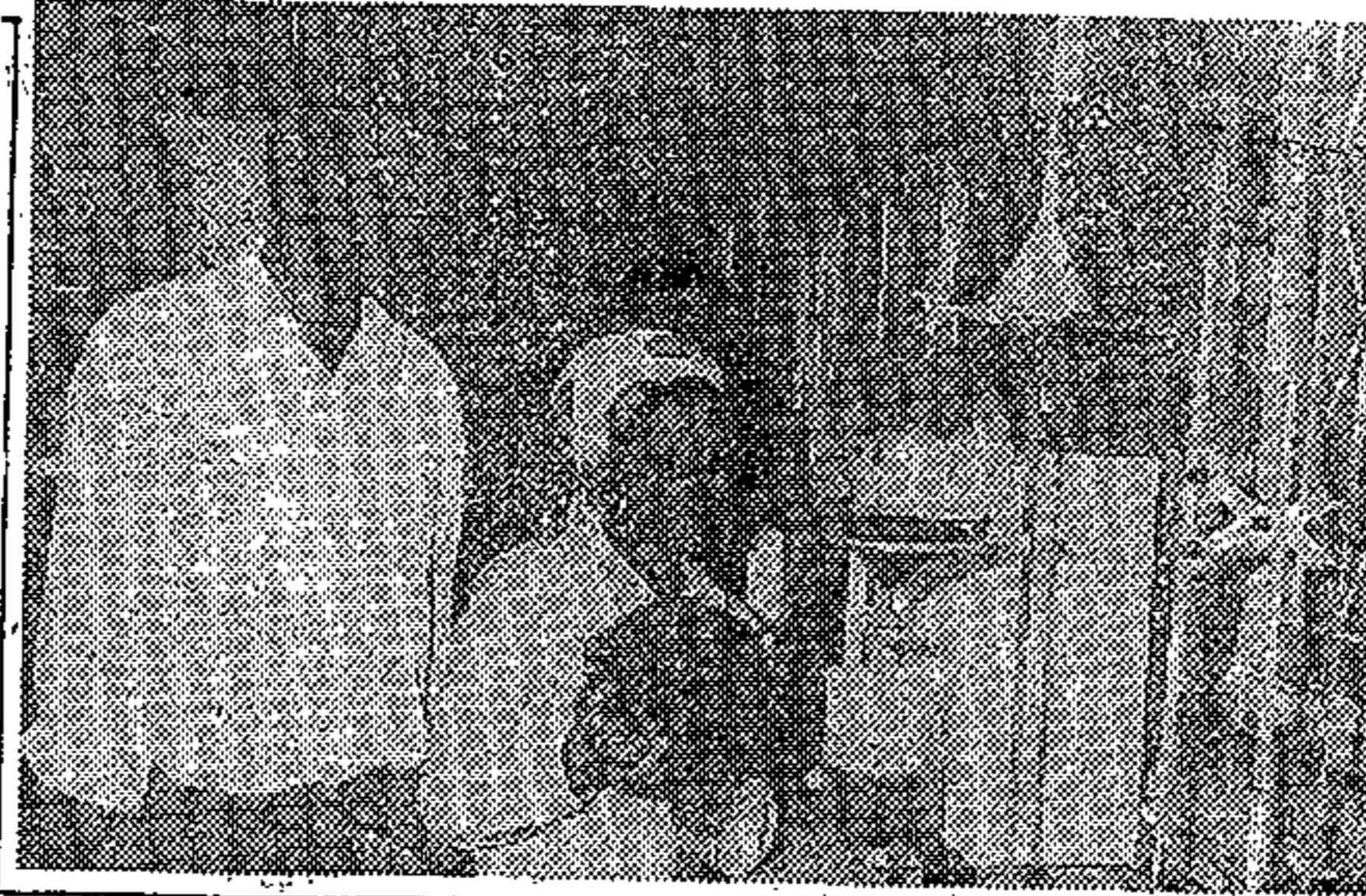
The project will eventually provide jobs for about 300 Transkeians.

In addition between 500 to 700 Transkeians living along the coast will be assured of a steady income through harvesting the seaweed which is bought at several hundred rands per tonne.

The acid and its salts are used in the manufacture of products such as toothpaste, cosmetics, pharmaceuticals and adhesives. It is an important additive in instant coffee and jelly powder.

In industry the acid and its salts are used for waterproofing concrete, for oilwell drilling muds, the storage of petroleum as a solid, even for the flux coating of welding rods.

The factory will eventually net Transkei more than a R1 million a year by supplying the re-



The processing of seaweed has to undergo stringent lab tests and the factory of Taurus Chemicals at Butterworth is equipped with a modern facility for this purpose. Philemon Pakati, shift supervisor, and Patricia Ngciazela, lab assistant, prepare one of the tests.

quirements of markets in the republic of South Africa alone. More than 70 per cent of the rest of its production will be exported to Germany to earn the country further valuable foreign exchange.

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In addition between 500 to 700 Transkeians living along the coast will be assured of a steady income through harvesting the seaweed which is bought at several hundred rands per tonne.

# Sugar men

# meet

(104)

24/12/77

104  
24/12/77

# Transkei officials

**UMTATA — The furore over alleged child labour in the sugar industry was described yesterday as a "closed book" by Mr Frank Jones, executive chairman of C. G. Smith and Co, South Africa's biggest sugar company.**

This follows yesterday's meeting behind closed doors between officials of the Transkei Department of Interior and a delegation from the Natal sugar industry.

The meeting was a result of newspaper reports which claimed that child labour, including Transkei children, were working under appalling conditions on some Natal sugar farms.

Mr Jones said the deputation explained the industry's point of view on the issue, and added: "As far as we are concerned this nonsense is cleared up and any further moves will have to be initiated by the Transkeian authorities."

Mr Jones, who heads C. G. Smith and Co, the new owners of the Doornkop Sugar Estate near Stanger and South Africa's biggest

sugar company, said the report had been highly damaging to the sugar industry and that many of the newspaper's claims were inaccurate.

He said the official Sugar Employers' Association drew more than 16 000 workers every year from Transkei. "These men take home wages ranging from R500 to R600."

Mr Jones said it was most important that good relations existed between the sugar industry and Transkei.

The Secretary of the Transkei Department of Interior, Mr L. Macingwana, said a report by the sugar industry was tabled at yesterday's meeting and that his department would have to study it before making any comment. — DDR-DDC.

Supp. to the D.D. 26/10/77

104

## Chamber seeks to help both industries and employees

By R. W. Fowlds, chairman of the Transkei Chamber of Industries.

The Transkei Chamber of Industries is at this stage based in Butterworth as this is the focal point for industrial growth in Transkei. The Chamber is still in its infancy, but has, however grown and developed rapidly over the last two years, as more and more industries have been established in Transkei. At present an effort is being made to incorporate all fully fledged industries throughout the country. The body is organised on non-racial lines, and although there are only a few black industrialists at present it is expected that the number will grow rapidly.

Most sectors of industry are already represented, in that, textile, food, chemical, leather, engineering, timber, steel and metal based industries are operating here. Also certain highly specialised skills are developed in industries manufacturing wigs, gloves, trout flies, fibre glass mouldings, and toys.

The Chamber itself is possibly unique in its functions, in that it not only serves the needs of industry, but concerns itself with the well-being of the various skilled and unskilled employees who have been attracted to this growth point by the industries. Not only is the Chamber involved in trying to assist in sorting out

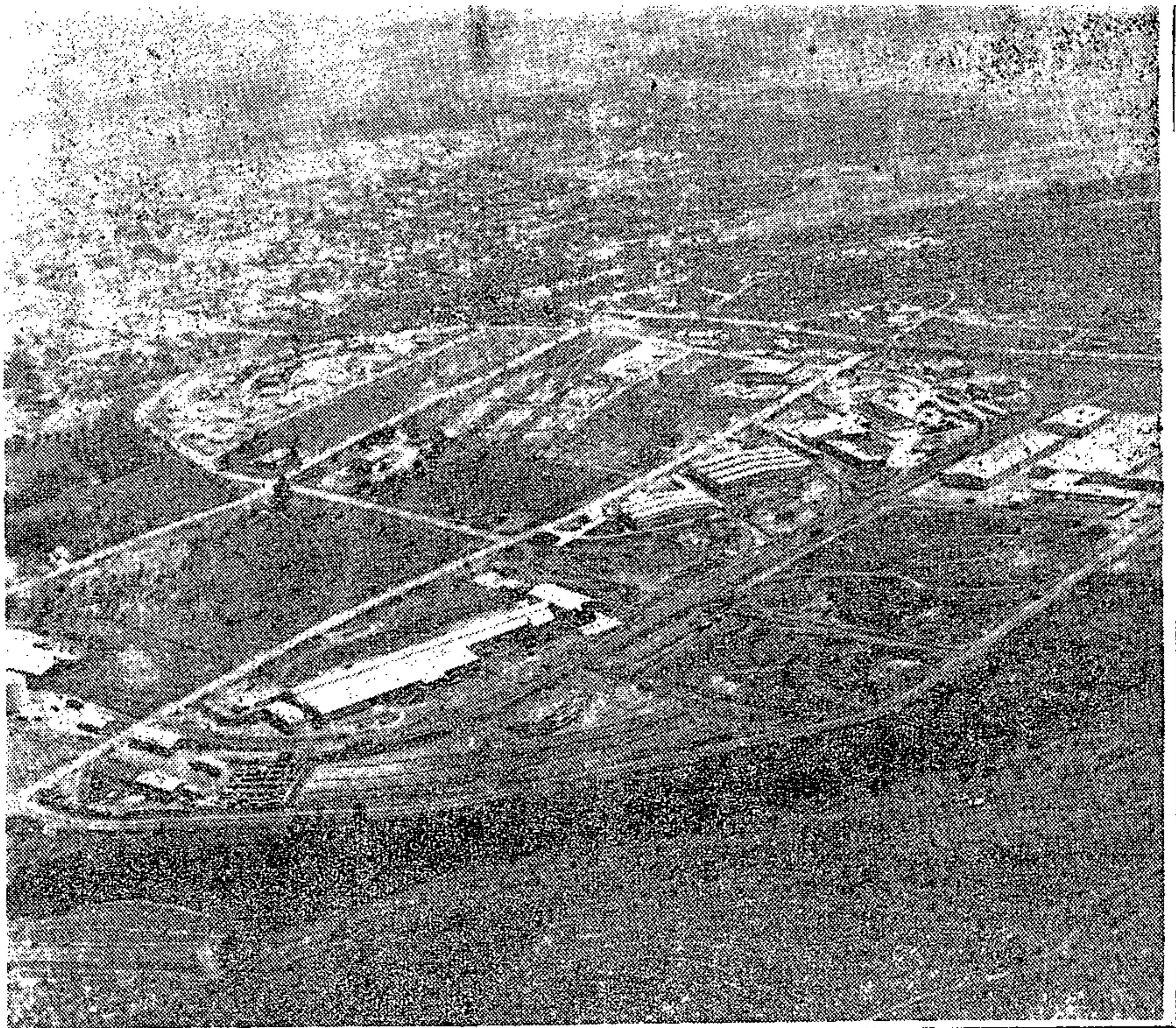
problems akin to towns with a rapid growth rate, but is also involved in the formulation and interpretation of new norms and laws in a newly established country.

The Chamber needs to be concerned with aspects such as shopping and sporting facilities, and adequate transport facilities for employees in the local context, as well as larger issues, such as, wage determination and tax interpretation on a nation wide basis. Naturally, in order to undertake such diverse involvement there has to be, and is, a very close co-operation between the Chamber and other bodies such as the Transkei Government, the Transkei Development Corporation, local municipalities and even other service organisations of the area.

All members of the Chamber are confident of the future stability and economic viability of the new Republic.



MR R. W. FOWLDS.



An aerial view of Butterworth (background) and the Zitulele Industrial sites at Butterworth.

# Transkeians take over industries

Supp. to the D.P. - 26/10/77

(104)

A year before independence, the Chief Minister of Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, summed up past and future Transkeian developments in the following message: Ten years in the sweeping passage of the history of a people would normally be regarded as an insignificant time span. But in the Transkei a people assuming increasing responsibility for their future as masters of their fate on the eve of their long-awaited independence, the past decade has ushered in a frantic evolution in the socio-political life of the African people.

"Only a decade ago the Transkei could hardly justify heavy capital and maintenance expenditure: it was regarded as

development of the Transkei marked the beginning of an industrial revolution. By 1973 the expansion of the private sector as well as the Government Service meant that about 22 per cent of such wage-earners were employed within the Transkei itself.

"Last year I remarked that we are living in exciting times. Never before have so many realignments — constitutional, political, economic and social — been unfolding at the same time. Central to the whole theme of our development is the eradication of poverty. And this, in a nutshell means economic development and employment. "A major contributor to this end has been the multi-functional XDC (now TDC) with its focus on

the back-water reservoir of labour for the industrial Republic of South Africa. The distribution of all Transkeian male and female wage-earners, according to the 1966 statistics, showed that only 10 per cent were employed within the Transkei. The establishment of the XDC in 1965, which took over the responsibility for the economic

Transkeian industrial development and share in the acceleration of agricultural productivity, assistance with the creation of the necessary infrastructure for an all-round economic growth — transport, housing, employment and responsibility for developing entrepreneurial skills.

"The first phase of XDC responsibility has been to place Transkeian citizens in erstwhile white-owned commercial undertakings of modest size mainly in rural areas and at the two designated growth points, Butterworth and Umtata. The next stage then will be one of consolidation and the placing of Transkeian citizens in even more sophisticated and larger commercial and industrial undertakings, especially in Butterworth and Umtata."

Now, a year after independence much of what the Prime Minister said is borne out by what has already taken place, is still taking place and will take place.

# Umtata industries spring up

Umtata's future as a growing light industrial area now certainly looks promising. Five years ago, however, the outlook was not so optimistic.

Industry then was scarce in Umtata, but now there are already more than 12 factories in the capital and several more are expected to start production soon.

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

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

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

Umtata has adequate shopping, medical, recreational and

educational facilities. It also has a modern cinema, library, restaurants and a wide range of sports facilities.

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

The TDC can finance up to 50 per cent of the capital required for machinery, equipment and working capital. The interest charged during the first 10 years is four per cent a year.

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

A railrage rebate of 40 per cent is offered on goods manufactured in

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

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

Twelve factory flats started the new move and among the first businesses are a mattress factory and Transkei Signs and Number Plates.

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

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

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

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

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

Among those operating with the TDC on an agency basis are the Distillers and Castle Wine bottling plant, Mediterranean Woollen Mills, a South African bottling company, bottling plant and the Umtata Timber Development Company — a consortium with Sappi, Hans Merensky Trust and the TDC.



Weaving at Hilmond Weavers.

HOMLANDS — TRANSKEI —

LABOUR

5/1/79

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PM-5/1/71

**TRANSKEI WAGES**  
**First determination**

104

The Transkei recently gazetted its first wage determination since independence.

From this week, it will be an offence for employers in the Transkei manufacturing industry to pay their workers less than R7,82 a week if they are women and R10,12 a week if they are men. A Transkei Interior Ministry spokesman tells the *FM* there were about 10 000 manufacturing workers in Transkei in 1977 (later figures are not available).

The manufacturing determination is the Transkei's first. Three more — for the commercial distributive trade, building and construction, and the sawmilling

Financial Mail January 5 1979

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industry — are likely to be gazetted soon.

The manufacturing determination was issued by the territory's Wage Board. Like the Wage Board in SA, it arrives at its decisions after meeting interested parties.

However, no general notice is issued to interested parties inviting them to attend. Instead, the board sends invitations to bodies it thinks are likely to be affected when the determination comes into effect.

The result is that worker participation in the process of fixing minimum wages appears to be non-existent.

In this case evidence was submitted by the Transkei Chamber of Industries and the Transkei Development Corporation, which owns a large slice of manufacturing industry in the territory. An Interior Ministry spokesman claims that workers, through their liaison committees (there are no trade unions in Transkei) will be involved in the policing of determinations. Government inspectors will consult the committees when they enforce the determination, he says.

INES:

ons)

1953	86 000	18 493	6,7
1954	99 100	20 047	7,1
1955	108 600	22 707	7,0
1956	123 000	21 808	7,6
1957	142 900	20 012	8,0
1958	159 300	21 219	8,3
1959	165 400	23 209	8,7
1960	159 600	20 886	8,9
1961	176 700	20 384	9,6
1962	200 800	21 500	10,2
1963	186 600	23 687	10,6
1964	195 500	21 228	11,5
1965	218 500	18 303	12,9
1966	250 900	18 836	13,7
1967	243 600	19 817	14,5
1968	236 300	20 631	15,5
1969	258 200	21 324	15,0
1970	287 400	20 033	16,6
1971	319 300	19 421	17,2
1972	320 600	20 115	17,6
1973	332 700	21 504	17,2
1974	333 300	21 665	17,6
1975	354 500		
1976	369 800		
1977	380 164		



# Transkei women 'happy' making roads — minister

UMTATA. — Transkei women working in road-making gangs were happy in their jobs and loved to be seen contributing to the building and development of their country, the Minister of Finance, Mr T T Letlaka, said here yesterday.

Mr Letlaka, who was replying at the end of the debate on his budget speech last week, was reacting to opposition criticism that widows were forced to go out and do hard work because they had to pay heavy taxes.

The leader of the opposition Transkei National Progressive Party, Mr Caledon Mda, said these women were expected to pay the same taxes as able-bodied men.

Mr Letlaka said there was no barbarism allowing women to do the job of their choice. In many developed countries women did the jobs they liked because of the dignity of labour.

"They want to be seen working with their menfolk and there is nothing wrong in that," he said.

He said he had heard that building contractors and municipalities preferred women workers who were always loyal and "did not sleep on the job as the men did". — Sapa

AUCTION SALES

## MINIMUM WAGES

### Bare survival

3/27 2/2  
104 2m 23/3/79

Poverty datum lines, once scorned by employers, are gaining ground — if only in the form of lip-service. But they still don't cut much ice with the Wage Board.

The board has rejected objections lodged by Tucsá and the SA Institute of Race Relations to its unskilled wage recommendations on the grounds that the Wage Act doesn't allow it to take PDLs into account. PDLs, says board chairman Izak Claassens, are based on the cost of living of an employee and his family, whereas the board's job is to set minimum standards for the breadwinner only.

So the board's initial recommendations (*FM* September 22) have now been gazetted as legally-binding minima, despite the objections. The new minima, which set a benchmark for unskilled

wages, will range from R15,60 a week for women workers in Bloemfontein to R18,40 for their counterparts in the Cape and R17,20 on the Reef. These figures are well below the PDL — which in Johannesburg stands at R168,16 a month (R39 a week) for a black family.

Black workers tempted to seek a better deal in the Transkei, however, are wasting their time. Four wage determinations just gazetted there set minima below even those in SA.

In the commercial distributive trade, a minimum starting wage of R30 a month in rural areas, R45 in smaller towns, and R50 in major towns has been set. In the saw-milling industry, the figure is R2 a day for men and R1,50 for women, while in accommodation and catering it is R2 a day for all workers. Best off are employees in the motor industry, whose new daily minimum is R3,60.

In only one case — sawmilling — did worker representatives give evidence to

Transkei's Wage Board before it set the new minima. In the motor trade, the board apparently wanted to set the minimum at R2, but changed its mind when the Motor Industries Federation said R3,60 was roughly the going rate.

● For the first time since it was started in 1973, the Natal Chamber of Industries' quarterly survey of average wages of unskilled Africans in manufacturing has failed to register an increase.

The index (December 1973 = 100) remained static at 190,12 in the December quarter year. This translates to a weekly wage of R34,26. The wage is a minimum cash wage excluding extras, and applies to the lowest grade of unskilled worker.

Although wages remained unchanged in the last quarter of 1978, there was an increase of 7% over the year as a whole.

answers in the home

## Attacks on nurses

By Syd Moses

UMTATA — Transkei nurses worked under the most trying circumstances and some become victims of violence and brutal cold-blooded attacks.

This was said in the National Assembly when the Minister of Health, Mr T. Vika, said nurses were also the victims of acrimonious anonymous letters.

He said interference by the public in the administration of hospitals was strongly deprecated.

Area health boards existed for the voicing of grievances.

If there were genuine reasons for complaint against any nursing staff, they would be taken up by responsible bodies in the community, with the hospital management or with the department.

"Let us demonstrate to our detractors that Transkei, having attained independence peacefully, will continue to pursue its objectives by quiet, peaceful negotiation," he said. We reject confrontation and violence.

Mr Vika said district health boards and the local area committees continued to do good work.

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② ~~98~~  
③ 106

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# Drivers told: quit Ciskei

~~105~~ ~~113~~  
333  
As  
2/14/79

① 104  
~~② 106~~  
~~③ 333~~  
~~④ 152~~

EAST LONDON — Transkeian bus drivers who were released from detention in Ciskei police cells on Thursday claimed that they were told to leave the Ciskei by today.

The Transkeian drivers were employed by the Gomo Transport Corporation and they went on strike in January.

During the strike the drivers were detained under the Ciskei emergency regulations — Proclamation R252.

On Thursday, 71 drivers who had been detained since January 20, were released after being in detention for 90 days.

One of the drivers who asked his name be withheld said most of the released drivers were from Transkei.

With 15 others they were held at the Mdantsane police cells. Before their release some drivers who had been detained at various Ciskei police cells were brought to Mdantsane by members of the Ciskei Intelligence Service.

He said they were told by an officer that those

drivers who were from Transkei should quit the Ciskei by today.

Most of the drivers were not keen to return to Transkei because of rife unemployment. Because of the instructions, some of them had decided to remain in Duncan Village, since it was in an urban area.

He said there were more than 200 drivers who went on strike — the majority of them from Transkei. Some of those who were not detained had fled to their homes in Transkei.

A police spokesman at Mdantsane confirmed that the drivers had been released by members of the Ciskei Intelligence Service (CIS). He did not know what the CIS had told them.

The Secretary for the Ciskei Department of Justice, Mr J. du Randt, said yesterday he could not confirm whether the Transkei drivers had been told to quit the Ciskei.

A spokesman at the Minister's office said Chief Njokweni would not be available for comment until Monday. — DDR.

THE TRANSKEI - 2  
 pm 22/4/79 (198)  
**Perpetual migration**

Does the Transkei have an economy all? Its own "development strategy" tabled in Umtata last week, did not say at all sure of the answer.

"One can hardly speak at present of Transkei economy in any meaningful sense; more properly one must call it labour reserve," states the report on strategy. More than 60% of the entire male labour force of the Transkei is working as migrants in SA. "The migrant labour system, unlike the system of southern European countries, is in effect the basis of the economy," continues the report.



Migrant worker . . . carrying the economy on his back

But the planned strategy does not make it clear to eliminating this dependence. About a third of the working population will still be migrants by the end of the century. "It is difficult to envisage the creation of a sufficient number of employment opportunities in Transkei to replace job opportunities in SA," runs the report.

At the same time, it concedes that migrant labour perpetuates the poverty of the region. Firstly, migrants do not concentrate on improving their agricultural potential because they look to migrant labour as their chief source

Financial Mail April 27

38 200  
 500  
 37 700  
 1 600  
 1 600  
 40 9

income and sustenance.

Secondly, "while migrant labour creates profits and tax revenues in the country in which it is employed, the social costs fall on the migrant's home country, to which he contributes no more than the fraction of his earnings which he remits to his family."

The report suggests ensuring that migrants are unmarried men between 18 and 32 years old, who would settle down to marriage and serious farming after their spell in SA. Negotiations should be entered into with SA to transmit a substantial part of the dividends of migrant labour back to the Transkei to finance the social costs.

**Feeding the people**

The Transkei's present agricultural output only meets one third of its food requirements, and contributes virtually nothing to the cash earnings of agricultural workers. The report envisages that, within 20 years, the Transkei's agriculture could feed its whole population, although only one third would earn their living off the land. Although the report says the land is more than 75% overstocked, it ignores many other obvious problems — and fails to give much detail of how they can be overcome.

Thus the Tomlinson Commission recommended that an average agricultural holding be 110 acres. But a study in the late Sixties showed that most Transkei households have less than eleven acres.

The plan does not mention where development funds are to come from, nor does it give a breakdown of costs.

Loss	
Sales and waste	50 0
Fixed costs	51 6
Less: Closing stock 3 x 357	1 11
Variable overhead	39 6
Labour	1 000
Material costs	37 700
Less: 100 kg Alpha in stock	500
Check:	38 200

QUESTION 1 - SUGGESTED SOLUTION (continued)

# Protest over no pay for pregnant women

10/20/79  
10/20/79  
10/20/79

**UNITA** — Unmarried women civil servants in the Transkei Government are protesting at a decision to give pregnant women six months compulsory vacation without pay.

The protest has the backing of women's organisations.

A circular issued to all heads of the departments by the Public Service Commission reads: "Cabinet approval has, on the recommendation of the Public Service Commission, been obtained for the adoption of the policy laid down below, when dealing with cases of unmarried females who fall pregnant while in the public service.

It is particularly further emphasised that the procedure laid down must be strictly adhered to and that no exceptions

must be made under any circumstances," the circular read.

According to the circular the affected person must at the earliest visible symptoms of pregnancy be given vacation without pay until her resumption of duty.

The vacation, without pay, covers the duration of pregnancy, confinement and delivery and that no resumption of duty will be permitted before the expiry of six months with effect from the day leave was taken.

The circular indicates that the officer-employee shall get her job back when she resumes duties.

"The commission hopes to enlist whole-hearted cooperation from the departments in this regard as it is not only disgraceful and improper to have unmarried pregnant women serving the public, but also against

## SPAN MARRIERS REPROVE HIGH COURT

morals of our society," said the circular.

A senior married woman officer said: "I feel the penalty given to our daughters is rather unjust. Pregnancy will not be curbed by applying drastic measures such as these.

Instead bitterness, anger and resentment will follow.

The husbandless young woman has to support herself, her parents and also plan for the future of the child to be born. This young woman has begun to lose her identity — and these young women are some of the few matriculants we have in the country," she said.

Unmarried women unanimously agreed that the

action would force unmarried women to commit abortions in an attempt to secure their jobs.

One woman asked how the government expected the young mother to look after the child when she would not be earning money for six months.

Another called on the government to legalise abortion.

An executive member of the national council of women, Mrs. M. M. Raziva said the government could give the laid-off woman full pay in the first three months and half her salary in the remaining three months.

Mrs. Raziva agreed the new regulations will certainly encourage abortions.

A leading personality, Mrs. Laura Mphahwa said at least three months without pay would be a fair deal and that a period of six months without pay was too long.

The president of the Transkei United Women's Organisation, Mrs. Beauty Seoka, said she hoped the government would review the matter, she also said women's organisations in Transkei should air their views as it affected their daughters.

Another controversial issue is what action will be taken by the government on the father-to-be if he is a servant.

Mrs. Mphahwa said the man should get equal punishment.

A woman civil servant said the whole exercise would be unfair and biased if the father was not dealt with.

navorsings-fellows het aansienlik tot die Sentrum se program bygedra: dr Sheila T. van der Horst, afgetrede mede-professor van Ekonomie, U.K., en professor J.L. Boshoff, gewese Rektor van die Universiteit van die Noorde.

LIDMAATSKAP

Soos voorheen gemeld, is die Sentrum vir Intekenstudies

# Hotel group sacks seven

104  
103  
AD  
2/8/79

**EAST LONDON —** Two senior managers and five hotel managers have been dismissed by a hotel group, the Transkei Associate Company.

Their services were terminated on payment of a month's salary.

Among those dismissed were Mr G. Mohloati, a financial manager, and Mr W. D. Dabula, a senior operations manager. Both were based in Umtata.

Hotel managers fired were Mr L. Makwetu, of Cofimvaba and Mr F Jafta, of Kentani, a Mr Dabula of Bizana, Mr Kahla and Mr Metleke, who were roving managers.

**Reinstated**

Mr Mbube, the manager of Elliotdale, resigned after declining to be transferred to another hotel. He was later reinstated.

Mr Jafta had been at Kentani since January. He has been replaced by Mr T. Macozama, from Ngqeleni.

The group controls 11 hotels in Transkei. They are at Fingoland, Rhoda, Emboland, Dalindyebo, Maluti and Quakeni.

The chief accountant in Umtata, Mr S. L. Jali, said he was not allowed to comment. He referred all inquiries to the managing director, Dr W. K. Mbekeni.

Dr Mbekeni confirmed that the managers had been dismissed.

Mennonite Central Committee se Konferensie oor: 'Die Rol van Geskiedkundige Vredeskerke', Caborone, Botswana. Verhandeling voorgelê oor: 'The Role of Churches in Promoting Justice in Southern Africa' (Oktober).

Konferensie van die Afrikaanse Calvinistiese Beweging, Potchefstroom (Oktober).

(c) Deelname aan Welsyns-Organisasies

Die Direkteur het aktief geïnstuteer vir Rasse-Verhoudingskomitee, die Nasionale Raad.

Hy is Voorsitter van die Quakers, wat gemeenskapsbeveiliging en in die stadsgebiede bevestig.

Die Direkteur is gekies as Vereneging vir Sosiologie en ook 'n lid van die Suid-Afrikaanse Sosiologiese Vereniging. Hy is aangestel as die Suid-Afrikaanse afgevaardigde in die Raad van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging vir die tydperk 1978-1982.

WAARDERING EN DANK

Ek is altyd dankbaar vir die geleentheid wat die jaarverslag bied om my waardering te betuig aan lede van die Akademiese Advieskomitee en die Beheerraad vir hulle leiding, aanmoediging en belang in die aangeleenthede van die Sentrum.

Die Universiteit van Kaapstad het benevens 'n bydrae tot die bedryfskoste van die Sentrum, ook vir die Sentrum sedert sy stigting in kantoorruimte voorsien. Met die uitbreiding van personeel het ons die huisie op die laer

- Professor E.V. Axelson
- Professor J.F. Beekman
- Professor J.F. Brock
- Mnr C.S. Corder
- Professor W.H.B. Dean
- Dr J.P. Duminy
- Professor G.F.R. Ellis
- Biskop A.W. Habelgaarn
- Mnr E.V.E. Howes
- Professor M.F. Kaplan
- Ds. W.A. Landman
- Mnr G.K. Lindsay
- Sir Richard Luyt
- Professor S.J. Saunders
- Professor H.W. van der Merwe
- Mede-professor D.J. Welsh
- Professor Monica Wilson

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# BUSINESS

## US tape giant moves into Transkei

By Frank Jeans  
With the establishment of a factory in Transkei, the American magnetic tape giant, InterMagnetics, has become what is believed to be the first major US investor in that country.

The factory is the first stage of a three-phase business development programme which the Americans have undertaken along with the Transkei Development Corporation.

The tape factory project was a R1,5m joint venture by TDC (80 percent) and InterMagnetics (20 percent).

The second stage will be a plastic moulding operation, being built in the US, which will be installed in Transkei in October.

The corporation will have a 75 percent stake in this project and the American group 25 percent.

The third stage, which is expected to be completed by the end of next year, will cover a video and computer tape project.

The American entry to Transkei appears to be a sound step, for it is estimated the world tape cassette market — which had an output of 700m units a year in 1975 — will have doubled by next year.

There will be more than 50m cassettes produced for the African market alone by next year.

Mr. Terry Wherlock, president of the InterMagnetics Corporation, said after the opening of the Umtata factory that his group was "taking a look at the prospects of bringing further technologies to the whole area."

December 1978

gedurende die jaar is mej. Norma Cornell en Ruth Rutherford as tydelike klerklike assistente en mej. Judith Cornell, B.A. (Universiteit van Kaapstad) as deelydse navorsingsassistente in diens geneem. Twee ere-

ydse sekretaresse, mev. B.J. Chapman.  
stratiewe Assistentente, mev. H.  
ellenhosch), Ph.D.

at ek my verpligting  
die Sentrum vir  
m, boekstaaf en  
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t.

van der Merwe  
direkteur

Die hoofdoel van die Sentrum is om navorsing na die onderlinge groepsverhoudinge in Suid-Afrika te bevorder en te lei, in die besonder oor verhoudinge tussen rasse- en taalgroepe.

### AKADEMIESE ADVIESKOMITEE EN RAAD VAN BEHEER

Die program van die Sentrum staan onder die toesig van 'n Akademiese Advieskomitee wat in 1978 bestaan het uit die Direkteur (Voorsitter), die Prinsipaal van die Universiteit van Kaapstad, Sir Richard Luyt, die Adjunk-Prinsipaal, Professor M.F. Kaplan, professor W.H.B. Dean, professor G.F.R. Ellis en mede-professor D.J. Welsh.

Die Sentrum word beheer deur 'n Prinsipaal van die

kampus, waar ons gedurende die laaste vyf jaar gehuisves was, ontgroeï. Daarom is ek besonder dankbaar vir die ekstra ruimte wat ons nuwe kantoor in die Leslie Social Sciences Building op die Grootse Schuur Campus aanbied.

Ek wil weereens die Carnegie Corporation en die Algemeen Diakonaal Bureau van die Gereformeerde Kerken van Nederland bedank vir hulle gulle ondersteuning van die Konstruktiewe Program wat ons in staat gestel het om meer personeel aan te stel en om publikasies en werkgroepe te finansier. Ek wil ook graag weereens die ondersteuning deur plaaslike

hulp het dit moontlik te versprei onder p samelewing belang-



# Dimbaza take-home pay reaches R88 000

## KING WILLIAM'S TOWN

The total monthly take-home pay of all Dimbaza factory workers has reached the R88 000 mark and is expected to break through the R100 000 barrier within the next few months, according to the general manager of the Ciskei National Development Corporation, Mr Frans Meisenholl.

This did not include the earnings of the large number of Ciskeians employed by the contractors and sub-contractors who are building factories at the growth point.

Mr Meisenholl said that in 1973 the take-home pay was R1 500 and this had grown to R50 000 in 1977. This meant there was more money in circulation in the town.

As from 1968 many Ciskeians were resettled in Dimbaza as part of a national slum clearing programme. At the time, the Xhosa Development Corporation was responsible for the industrial development of the Ciskei

and specifically requested the South African Government to make Dimbaza the industrial growth point of the area.

By March 1976, when the CNDC took over development in the Ciskei, six factories employing 235 Ciskeians had been established.

Today, 19 factories employing 1 228 people are operational in the town, while two are under construction and four more are in the final stages of negotiation. When completed, close to 3 000 people will be employed.

Mr Meisenholl said the industrial development near town had obviously improved the quality of life in the area.

The town has two general dealers, two butchers, a beer hall and a bottle store.

Six schools have been built and a clinic is manned by qualified staff. Two all-weather tennis courts were completed recently.

Dimbaza is a planned

town with all streets, sidewalks and sites clearly demarcated. With its electricity, automatic telephones, purified water, refuse removal, sewerage system and transport network, Dimbaza is a town with a lively, healthy and growing economy, Mr Meisenholl said. — DDC.

### DIE OORSPRONG EN DOELSTELLINGS

Die Sentrum word grootliks gefinansier deur die Bailey-frust wat ingevolge die tesiese van Bailey gestig is. Dit is geregistreer by die Institute of Inter-Racial Studies (Garansie) - 'n maatskappy beperk deur die Staat in aandeel-kapitaal kragtens die Wet Nr. 61 van 1973).

# Mdantsane workers to seek five-day week

EAST LONDON — A delegation of employees from the Mdantsane Special Organisation is to appeal to the organisation management to restore a five-day working week.

After a meeting held this week an employee said they were told they would have to work a four-day week next month. They have been on a three-day week since June because the MSO, a government funded organisation which builds houses in Mdantsane, is short of money.

He said they were further assured that the five-day week would come into effect in October.

Attempts to contact the chairman of the MSO committee, Mr D.J. Hitge, who is also the chief commissioner for the Department of Co-operation and Development in Queenstown, for comment on the possibility of restoring a five-day week were unsuccessful.

A spokesman at his office said he was away and would be back next week.

DDR

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Gedurende die eerste nege Sentrum vir Intergroepe sy werksaamhede gepubliseer in 1977 vervang deur 'n Oorsig oor die eerste jaar van

## DIE OORSPRONG EN DOELSTELLINGS VAN DIE SENTRUM

Die Sentrum word grootliks gefinansier deur die Abe Bailey-Trust wat ingevolge die testament van Sir Abe Bailey gestig is. Dit is geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Beperk deur Garansie) - 'n maatskappy beperk deur garansie en sonder 'n aandeel-kapitaal kragtens die Maatskappywet 1973 (Wet Nr. 61 van 1973).

# Threat of pay cuts for Kei Ministers

UMTATA. — The Transkei Government may have to cut salaries of Ministers and civil servants and reduce construction and maintenance programmes because of R37-million overspending in the current financial year.

This recommendation is made in a memorandum to the Cabinet by the Secretary for Finance, Mr J Maqubela, following investigations by South African finance officials and the Transkei Technical Planning Committee.

The memorandum says the South African Minister of Finance, Senator Owen Horwood, was approached to guarantee a loan of R35-million to be raised on the South African capital market, but he declined to give the necessary guarantee.

Instead, Sen Horwood indicated he would have no objection to an arrangement whereby private South African banks would provide loans against an undertaking by the Transkei Government authorising the SA Government to pay any shortfall in interest and capital re-

demption on the loans from sources such as the customs union revenue, rand monetary revenue or taxes collected in South Africa for transfer to Transkei.

Further conditions were that the loans did not exceed R20-million, repayment was made within two years and that loans were applied exclusively to already existing commitments in the current financial year.

The memorandum warned, however, that the arrangement would have the undesirable effect of tying up future income and would have disastrous consequences for the country if the expenditure was not further curtailed to bring it in line with revenue.

There were three alternatives:

- Transkei could ignore the problem, in which case civil servants could not be paid;
- It could accept the R20-million loan and conditions offered by South Africa and meet the shortfall of R16 900 000 by savings totalling R4 500 000 and cutbacks amounting to

R12 500 000;

- It could approach South Africa to negotiate a financial arrangement for a loan of R32 400 000 which, together with the R4 500 000 savings, would make up the budget deficit.

The memo noted that the liquidity of the Transkei Exchequer account was unhealthy and that the balance of R5 900 000 in it would only last up to November 12, 1979.

It recommended that final negotiations be made with the merchant banks for a loan of R20-million on the terms suggested by Sen Horwood and that Transkei's Treasury give full backing for the curtailment of activities to the tune of R12 500 000, which would include an immediate reduction of salaries by 12,3%.

Among the major items which contributed to the deficit were overspending of R13 100 000 by the University of Transkei and under-budgetting of salaries by the Department of Education in the amount of R12 400 000. — Sapa.

rural areas or cause of deaths' according to the Bantu Reference Bureau

80

## DISCUSSION

The crude death rates and the standardised mortality rates for whites, Asians and 'coloureds' and urban Africans are presented in Fig. 1. The interpretation of these figures is confounded by the differences in the underlying structure of the population. The population pyramids of the various groups were pictured in Part I with the exception of the urban Africans, which appears in Fig. 2. This population shows an of healthy working males and lack of elderly persons as a result of migratory labour situation.

The standardised mortality rate provides a single figure for the mortality experience of a population which can only be fully expressed in terms of a series of age specific death rates. The SMR is calculated by multiplying all the age specific mortality rates in the observed population by the corresponding numbers in the standard population, adding the number of deaths so obtained and dividing the total standard population. While this figure is independent of the age structure of the observed population, the choice of the standard population will affect the weighting given to the deaths in the various age groups. The choice of an underdeveloped population as a standard will give great weight to infant deaths and weight to deaths among the elderly, while a developed standard population will reverse the position. The choice of standard population affects ranking of the mortality between the observed groups. There is no answer. As the Duke of Wellington said: 'There are lies, damned lies and statistics'!

Infant mortality rates are summarised in Fig. 3. Once again, differences are experienced in obtaining data for Africans. Birth statistics for Africans are not published by the central government. The various health officers of health<sup>9</sup> have estimated the infant mortality rates for their urban areas. These show considerable variation. (See also ref.15).

A mean figure and the range are given in Fig. 2. These de facto figures should be interpreted with caution as sick infants are often brought to the cities from rural areas. An indication of the situation in the rural areas is given by a sample survey carried out in Cape Town and Transkei among Xhosa-speaking Africans.<sup>12</sup> An increase in infant mortality was observed with decreasing urbanisation, the figure for the completely rural areas being of the same magnitude as those parts of the world devoid of medical services. Fig. 4 summarises the age specific mortality rates of

For Africans, a different procedure was adopted as a population figure for only part of the country was required. The 1970 age distribution<sup>10</sup> by magisterial district was used, the numbers being adjusted by the 1974 gross population estimates by economic region.<sup>11</sup>

GROUP

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5/12/79  
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to taste and chopped parsley.

# Milkmen's strike delays East Rand deliveries

By Sieg Hannig  
Labour Reporter

A three-hour strike by the 270 milk delivery men of Transvaal Dairies in Malvern East, Johannesburg, disrupted deliveries to much of the East Rand today.

S. B. Lombard, a director, said work stopped from 7 to 10 am. Home deliveries were affected and businesses were getting their milk late in Edenvale, Hillbrow, Malvern, northern Germiston and parts of Kensington and Kempton Park.

Mr Lombard said there had been dissatisfaction with the works committee which had not conveyed workers' problems or had failed to convey them correctly.

A major problem, which

was not conveyed until this morning, was a request for a pay increase.

The management would discuss matters with a new works committee, now being elected from 14 people nominated by the workers.

The election would be conducted by secret ballot, Mr Lombard said.

In another dispute in the north-western Cape, 200 semi-skilled mine workers have been replaced at the Aggeneis lead, silver, zinc and copper mine after they demanded an across-the-board wage rise.

The weekend dispute was the first at this new mine owned by the Black Mountains Mineral Development Proprietary Limited.

A spokesman for the controlling Gold Fields Cementation Mining Company in Johannesburg said the men had been flown back to Umtata in the Transkei and replacements taken on.

"On Sunday night the men demanded an across-the-board rise without going through the legal channels," he said. "They were told to get back to work or to leave."

Meanwhile in Umtata, the Transkei Development Corporation sacked 57 bus drivers, conductors and mechanics yesterday after a protest stoppage over overtime rates.

"We intend making direct representation to the Government on this matter," a spokesman for the group said.

SAUD (For) 1 cu 1/4 3 T  
Melt and  
to taste and chopped parsley.

104  
Put butter, sugar, syrup into a pan and cook to a rich brown toffee, draw aside, add water carefully, then the lemon juice. Boil up spuce and pour onto custard powder, reboil till mixture thickens. Serve hot with ice-cream.

**HOT BUTTERSCOTCH SAUCE**  
1 T syrup  
2 T brown sugar  
squeeze lemon juice

Mary Snelling, Ridgeworth  
1/2 oz butter/margarine  
1/2 pt warm water  
1 d custard powder mixed with  
1 T water

**BRANDY SAUCE**  
(For Steamed Puddings)  
Make a white sauce with 1/2 oz butter, 1 oz flour, 1/2 pt milk, add 1/2 oz sugar and 2 t brandy.

K.W.V. Paarl

**HOT CHOCOLATE SHERRY SAUCE**  
(For Ice-Cream)

1 1/2 cups sugar  
3 T butter  
4 oz chocolate (melted)

1 cup cream  
1/4 cup medium sherry  
1 t vanilla

Mix sugar, butter, chocolate and cream in a saucepan. Stir until dissolved. Heat and boil for 7 minutes without stirring. Stir in sherry and vanilla. Remove from heat. Set pot over hot water until ready to serve.

**HOT HONEY AND VAN DER HUM SAUCE**  
(For Ice-Cream)

2 T honey  
1/4 cup van der Hum

9 cherries finely chopped  
4 walnuts finely chopped

Heat in a double boiler until very hot. Serve over ice-cream.

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# Chet expands its Transkei interests

**EAST LONDON** — Butterworth-based Chet Industries, which manufactures Lion matches under licence and other small wooden products, is flexing its muscles.

Established in 1971, Chet was one of the original two industries in Butterworth (the other was the grain bag factory) and as such was one of the pioneering companies in the fantastic industrial expansion which saw Transkei's major industrial growth point burgeon into a boom town almost overnight.

Now it has taken over the Stuttkor timber factory in Stutterheim which was closed down after going into liquidation; has taken over Interlock Timber (Pty), a company manufacturing laminated beams and re-established the factory in Butterworth; and has acquired the equity and assumed the management of the Umtata Timber Development Company.

Chet's expansion programme was outlined by the group's managing director, Mr Cecil Kessler, when he addressed a rural development symposium in Umtata on

Tuesday.

The old Stuttkor is now operating under the name of Chet Board (Pty), a company formed to restore production at the original Stuttkor factory.

The new installation has been completed and the factory now has the capacity to produce 1 000 000 square metres of blockboard and 400 000 square metres of plywood annually.

Chet Board has also signed a supply contract with a major European importer of board material. The contract is valued at R6 million a year or R30 million over the initial period of the contract.

In time the factory will be expanded to produce sliced veneers — a project already approved by the board of the Transkei Development Corporation — as well as wooden doors and windows.

Interlock Timber is projected to produce 25 cubic metres of laminated beams daily from March

If projections for 1980 are attained, following reconstruction and expansion, the Umtata Timber Development Company, a

major saw-milling operation, will produce a minimum of 4 000 cubic metres of kiln-dried sawn timber monthly compared with less than 1 000 cubic metres before the company was restructured.

Existing timber-derivative industries established by the Chet Group and the TDC will absorb some 3 000 cubic metres a month, leaving little for further industrial expansion.

Other areas of industrial expansion researched by the Chet Group for future development include an adhesives factory which will ultimately draw its raw materials from wattle extract produced in Transkei from indigenous wattle plantations, wood frame housing, development and expansion of the furniture industry; manufacturing further small wood section products as kitchen ware, wooden spoons, paint and brush handles, and wooden shoes by Chet Industries; and the installation of waste-compacting equipment to supply local needs for solid fuel — an important consideration as all the coal now used in Transkei is imported from

Natal at high cost.

Mr Kessler said he believed the most important development was that of wood frame housing.

He added: "Foundations for the development of this project have been laid." Once a lot of red tape obstructing the project had been removed, an agreement to establish it in conjunction with one of the largest manufacturers in Europe of this type of construction could be concluded at any time.

"Houses produced by this system will undoubtedly provide much better living conditions than existing houses constructed from concrete blocks," Mr Kessler said.

He added it would generate considerable additional industrial activity in such service industries as a chip board factory which would obtain its raw material from forest waste and thinnings; the manufacture of doors and windows and, ultimately, other fittings when quantity justified it.

In the short time it has been going Chet Industries has chalked up some impressive statistics:

It now produces more than 1 000 000 lollipop sticks daily and is the sole supplier to South African sweet manufacturers;

It produces 15 million wooden clothes pegs a month of which 40 per cent will be exported to Europe and Canada this year;

And it produces some two million toothpicks daily.

Lollipop sticks, clothes pegs and toothpicks were all previously imported and Chet are well advanced with new development plans to manufacture 200 million ice-cream sticks annually, another item previously imported.



**CECIL KESSLER**  
better living in wood houses.

## Plea to plant poplars

**EAST LONDON** — The managing director of Chet Industries, Mr Cecil Kessler, has appealed to the Transkei Department of Forestry to plant poplar deltoides to provide Chet's Butterworth match factory with one of its major raw materials.

Chet, established in Butterworth in 1971, originally manufactured Chet matches, but now manufactures the market leaders, Lion matches, under an agreement with Lion Match.

The company has also diversified its product range and now also manufactures lollipop sticks, clothes pegs and toothpicks and will shortly start manufacturing ice-cream sticks.

Speaking at a rural development symposium in Umtata, Mr Kessler said Transkei's forest resources represent the greatest prospect for industrial develop-

ment in the immediate future.

"An area of 295 000 ha, 6.7 per cent of the total surface area of Transkei, is suitable for afforestation," he said. Of that area some 60 000 ha had been put under plantation of mostly pine, eucalyptus and wattle.

Mr Kessler also called for a measure of state intervention in utilising Transkei's forest resources, adding: "I am concerned by the fact there are a considerable number of saw mills in Transkei, each privately owned and each making its own decision about disposing its products.

"If the timber derivative industry is to develop and prosper, its raw material source must be secure and it is clear that intervention in the saw-milling business by the Transkei Government will be necessary to ensure this."

**BUSINESS EDITOR**

**BUSINESS EDITOR**

# Ciskei, Transkei workers paid out

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CAPE TOWN — About 280 workers from Transkei and the Ciskei, who were paid out by the civil engineering firm CMGM in Saldanha Bay following a dispute over a dismissed worker, left here last night after refusing an offer of re-employment.

They were taken from the CMGM site in

Saldanha Bay by bus on Tuesday night after they had refused to continue working following the dismissal of the worker. He is leading member of the Western Province General Workers' Union.

They spent yesterday afternoon at a CMGM industrial site in Cape Town

where they were paid leave pay. They were paid normal pay in Saldanha Bay shortly before leaving for Cape Town.

A committee of six met the managing director of CMGM Cape (Pty) Ltd, Mr Paul Hodge, at his office at the site in Cape Town where topics included the

dismissal of the worker on Monday.

In a statement released yesterday afternoon by Mr Hodge, the company said the worker was Mr M. Sodiadla. He had been dismissed by a foreman, Mr D. Nyathi, for refusing to work. After being dismissed he had threatened the foreman. — DDC.

The South African...  
 The Western Province...  
 Moves of solidarity...  
 Although those...  
 staff.

**Strike**

6/3/80 DA

# Transkei leads the way

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270  
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THE ASSEMBLY — Transkeian citizens had taken over most of the internal railway jobs in their country, Mr Heunis said in his budget speech.

"A considerable number of citizens of Transkei have already been trained by South African Railways," he said.

In Bophuthatswana, however, where the railway lines traversed that country and did not terminate as was the case in Transkei, "station staff not concerned with operating matters are being replaced by trained Bophuthatswana citizens".

He explained: "The predominant principle is that our dealings with neighbouring countries, whether they relate to our export of expertise or hardware, the through carriage of passengers and goods or the interchange of rolling stock and related equipment, must be based on commercial practice and conducted in a spirit of absolute equality.

"The Railways' policy in this context has contributed in no small measure to the success of the Government's policy of decentralising industries and thus to the development of our black states, three of which have already achieved full independence.

"The rail and/or road transport services in these countries are operated, in terms of formal agreements, by the SAR until such time as they wish to do so themselves," Mr Heunis said. — PC.

conditions.

## Transkei migrant figures

CAPE TOWN — There were more than half a million Transkeians and half a million Bophuthatswana citizens registered to work in South Africa at the end of June 1978.

In addition, there were 2 655 657 South African blacks employed in industrial undertakings.

These figures have been disclosed in the annual report of the Department of Co-operation and Development.

The report said that of the 500 294 Transkeians working in South Africa, 154 615 were in mining, 71 441 in agriculture, 72 755 in manufacturing, 64 397 in government services and 48 750 in the domestic service.

A total of 1 474 Transkelans had regained their South African citizenship by the end of last year, the Minister, Dr Piet Koornhof, said yesterday.

One application for regaining South African citizenship had been refused so far, though "many others were returned for further motivation", Dr Koornhof said. — PC



# Chet signs R30m export order

**EAST LONDON** — The Chet group of companies, which has vast timber interests in Transkei, has landed a plum export order of R30 million over the next five years.

News of the order was announced by the group's chief executive and chairman, Mr Cecil Kessler.

The group operates two timber-processing plants in Butterworth and a saw-milling complex in Umtata involving an investment of R7,5 million.

The operating companies are Chet Industries (Pty), Chet Board (Pty) and Umtata Timber Development Company (Pty).

The export order was signed between Chet

Board (Pty) and a West German company for the supply of one million square metres of blockboard and 400 000 square metres of plywood a year, worth R6 million annually, for an initial period of five years, with an option to renew the contract.

Timber is one of Transkei's major resources and the Chet group has channelled these resources into manufacturing processes which will earn considerable foreign exchange and now provide employment for 1 500 Transkeians.

Chet Industries was the first of the group — established at Butterworth

in 1971. Initially it manufactured safety matches, reached an agreement with Lion Match and now produces Lion matches under contract.

Subsequently the company started producing small section wood products like lollisticks, clothes pegs and toothpicks.

The company now produces more than one million lollisticks a day and is the major supplier to sweet manufacturers in South Africa.

It produces some 15 million clothes pegs a month and the high quality of this product has enabled the company to export 40 per cent of its

production to Europe and Canada. Toothpick production has reached 1,5 million a day. Toothpicks were previously imported.

The Umtata Timber Development Company consists of three sawmills — a dry mill at Umtata; a wet and dry mill at Langeni; and a wet mill at Bazilya. An expansion programme of R1,4 million has just been completed.

The overall production of kiln-dried saw timber has increased from 1 000 cubic metres a month to 4 000 cubic metres.

A special railway siding had to be constructed at Umtata to handle the transport of timber from Um-

tata to Butterworth, as well as for exports to Southern Africa.

Mr Kessler also revealed that future planning involves:

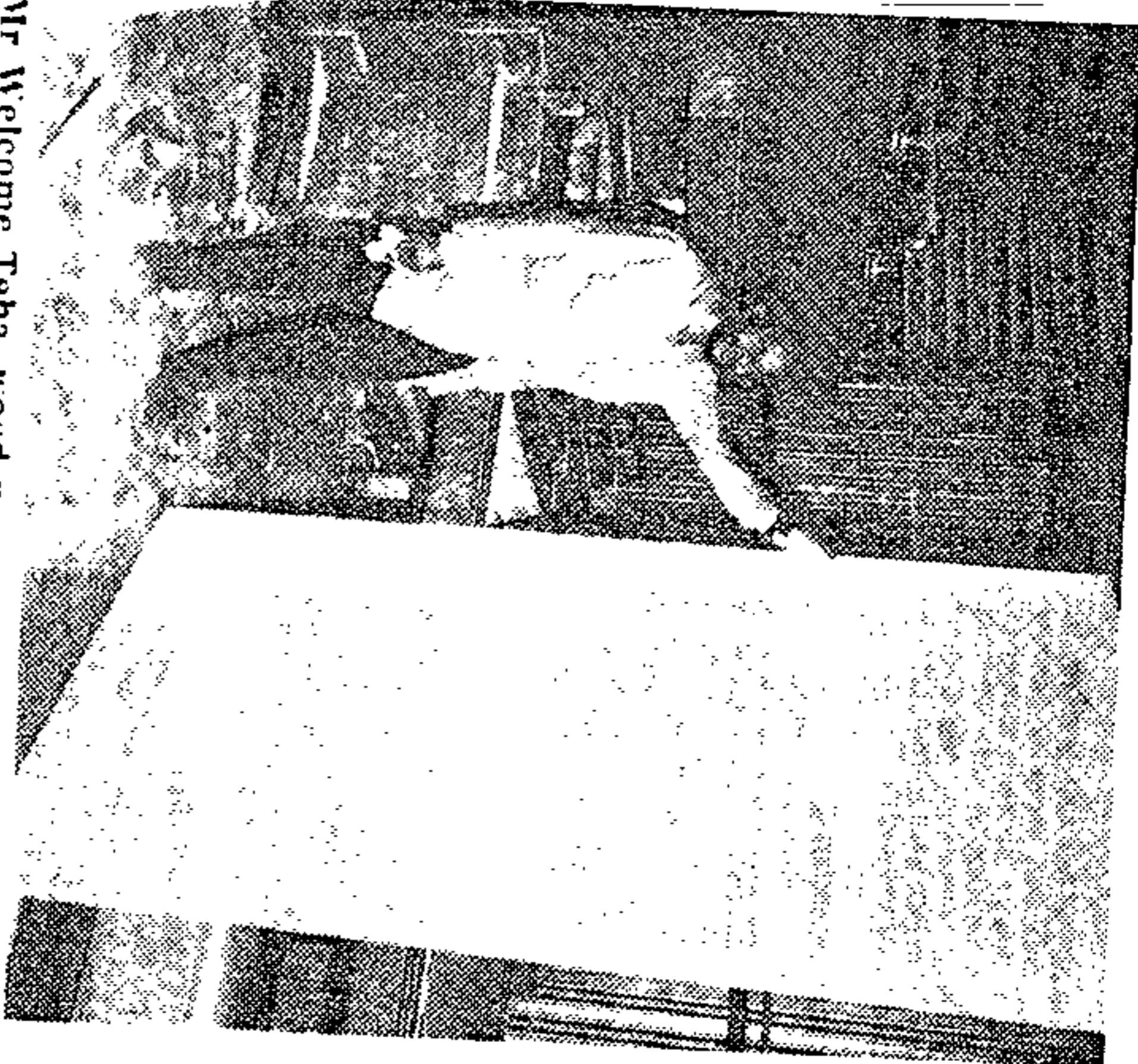
Investigating and establishing appropriate new industries with the ultimate object of processing all sawmill production inside Transkei.

Forming a public company which will acquire the entire share capital of the saw-milling and manufacturing companies already established.

Applying for a listing on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange;

Offering shares to Transkeian citizens.

**BUSINESS EDITOR**



Mr Welcome Teba, wood press supervisor, in the factory of Chet Board in Butterworth holding up a veneer board ready for export.

# Teacher shortage causes concern

DAIC-1 DSP 20/3/80

UMTATA — The scarcity of suitably qualified teachers in Transkei high schools called for the urgent attention of the Department of Education, the State President of Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said in the National Assembly here yesterday.

He said his country had established its own examination board, whose standards were monitored by the Joint Matriculation Board of South Africa.

"This should ensure the certificates obtained by our children will be accorded recognition outside the borders of Transkei," he said.

The first phase of the University of Transkei had been completed and the present enrolment was about 900.

The beginning of 1979 had seen "a remarkable upswing" in the number of matriculated candidates looking for employment in government service.

Referring to health matters, Chief Matanzima said health would continue to be given "serious attention" by his government. The construction of the first phase of a R4-million hospital here was nearing completion.

Telecommunication services were becoming inadequate because, as a result of the rise in the price of fuel and the general escalation of the cost of living, more and more people had turned to the Post Office as a means of communication.

SAPA

## EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

YEAR : 3

AS AT 29 02 80

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STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL
101834P	JACK	BRYAN GREGOR	602101	PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW	ABS
1154740	HARPER	GREGORY MARK	602101	PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW 2-	( 67)
114338E	DIAGONS	DELAISE ELLEN	604201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	( 76)
103069G	LEWIN	DIANE	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE I3	( 53)
100344V	LOVE	MARIA ANTHONY	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE I3	( 56)
094460C	MAYO	HENRY	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE I3	( 56)
102253V	WILLIAMS	MICHAEL DAVID	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE I3	( 56)

\* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 7

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## Transkei's windmill problem

UMTATA — What's happening to Transkei's youngsters talented in mathematics and technical subjects?

This was the question being asked after the Minister of Agriculture, Mr E.Z. Boo, told the TNIP congress here of the shortage of skilled men.

Referring to the unavailability of water through boreholes and windmills, Mr

Boo said there were four qualified blacks in Transkei to repair and to install windmills but they had all resigned.

"Transkei is now making use of one seconded official from South Africa," Mr Boo said.

He told the congress his department had 50 vacancies in such positions.

He asked for the help of parents whose children had completed matric with maths as a subject. The government was prepared to give them bursaries, he said.

On tractors he said they had been imported and were in Butterworth but there was a shortage of drivers to take them to the regions. The problem would soon be over.

On ambulances, the Minister of Health, Rev G.F. Vika, said his department needed 40 ambulances for hospitals and clinics.

Asked what Transkei was doing to compensate

Transkeians who took part in the world wars, the Minister of Interior, Mr Saul K. Ndumiso, said soldiers who had fought in these wars were South African and were not fighting for Transkei.

It was for South Africa to see to their needs.

"All we shall do here will be to give them the usual old age pension when their time comes", he said.

# Transkei Easter train

EAST LONDON — A special Easter train has been arranged to allow workers to return to Transkei for the long weekend.

The train, which leaves East London station at 11 pm on Thursday, April 3, will stop at Butterworth at 8.42 the next morning and reach Umtata at 3.30 that afternoon.

No special trains have been arranged for the return journey, as there are a number of scheduled trains which will be able to bring workers back on Monday. — DDR

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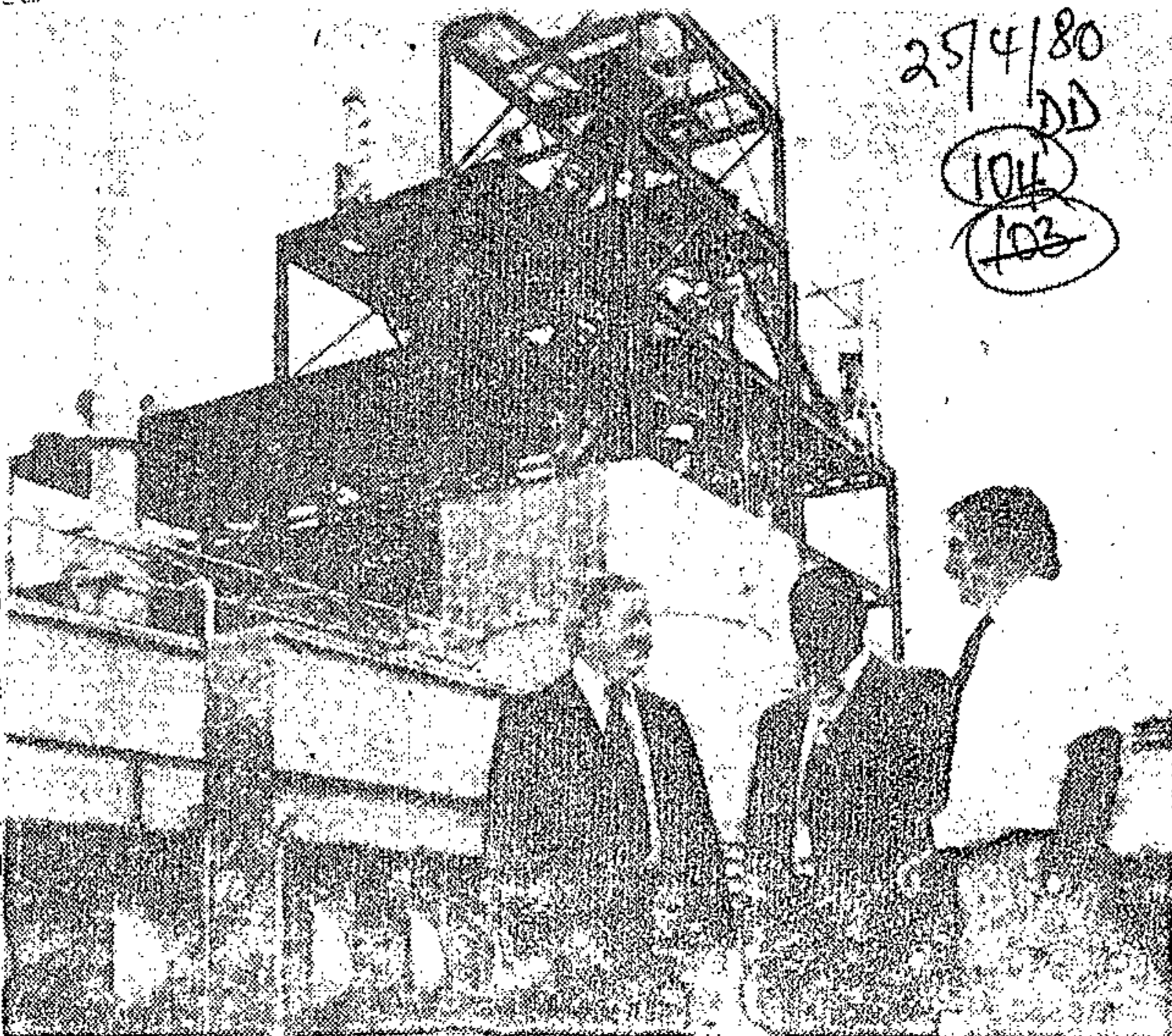
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The three Butterworth business men who recently visited Korea, Taiwan and Hong Kong on their return at the Butakem factory in Butterworth. From the left are Mr Eddie Page, Mr Hobart Mayekiso and Mr Robert Fowlds. The plant in the background is a malic acid plant using raw material imported from Korea.

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## Butterworth men back from Far East visit

**EAST LONDON** — Several Far East industrialists have made inquiries about investing in Transkei following a mini-trade mission to Hong Kong, Taiwan and Korea by three Butterworth businessmen.

Mr Robert Fowlds, president of the Transkei Chamber of Industries and managing director of Butakem, a chemical processing company; Mr Hobart Mayekiso, a prominent Butterworth hotelier and businessman; and Mr Eddie Page, branch manager of the Transkei Development Corporation in Butterworth, visited

the Far East specifically to canvass investment in Transkei.

In Korea they had discussions with the ICC Corporation from which Butakem imports malic anhydride for its plant at Butterworth.

The Korean company also undertook to try and sell other Butakem products in the Far and Middle East.

ICC is a giant conglomerate with 22 major companies involved with international trade, manufacturing, construction, transport and finance and, according to Mr Fowlds, there is a

strong possibility they will shortly be looking at joint ventures in Transkei.

A representative of the company has already visited Transkei for preliminary discussions.

The Butterworth men, who were on a private visit, said they made some good contacts for possible future joint ventures and trade with Transkei.

"People from the Far East are basically ill-informed about Africa, but do realise that the states of Southern Africa are anti-communist and they see in us a potential for trade and investment," Mr Fowlds said. — DDR

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FISHING

# High flying, by Gadd!

Distinguished former editor Joel Mervis takes a look at the latest Transkeian way to hook yourself a trout — or, possibly, a dish of woman.

So what's new with the trout in Canada, United States, United Kingdom, Alaska, Holland, Spain, Sweden, Norway and Finland?

Answer: Each year more and more of these trout are biting the dust because they're biting dry flies made in the Transkei and exported through SA.

The manufacturer and exporter is High Flies, with administrative and marketing offices in Johannesburg, and a factory in Butterworth. The latter High Flies, which started from scratch less than four years ago, is now the largest fly factory in the world, producing what are acknowledged to be the finest commercially tied flies in the world.

Output runs at 2 180 000 flies a year — with a target of four million a year by 1984 — of which 95% is exported.

The volume of production is staggering because dry flies do not come off an assembly line. The "dressing" for each fly is constructed separately, by one person, by hand; and each dressing is attached separately, and by hand, to the hook which it conceals with such deadly effect. The work is time consuming, and calls for delicacy of touch, skill, artistry and refinement not unlike that of the Flemish lacemakers in the Middle Ages.

The consistently growing demand by foreigners for the Transkei product provides clear evidence that the flies lure the angler just as easily as they lure the trout. In the US, the product has been described as "the best in the world;" and, if any further accolade were needed, the Transkei government supplied it on January 15 with an issue of postage stamps featuring five varieties of HF's flies.

In the cold, stern, impassive world of commerce, the rise of this new industry makes a warm and romantic story. It would, after all, be difficult to predict that commercial wedlock between a chartered accountant and a printing compositor would give birth to a dry fly factory.

The project was first agreed on in 1976 by Alan Gadd, the CA, and Barry Kent, the PC. Kent, who came to SA from Tooting Bec, London, in 1969, was a trout fisherman; but, because flies in England were expensive, he tied his own. In Johannesburg, he first worked for printers Sparham and Ford, and later went to Kirby Kenyon as a commercial artist. But he still tied his own flies.

Gadd and Kent occupied adjoining offices, and Kent suggested that they start a dry fly factory. No sooner said than done.

Butterworth, Transkei, was chosen as the place for the factory. The site was suitable — a rural, decentralised industrial area with a good infrastructure. Labour was the chief problem. Did Transkei women have the aptitude for the delicate work required of them? Their deftness with headwork suggested that they did — and the plan went ahead.

Production proper started in March 1977, the factory taking on about 30 new people every month. Every new worker, of course, needed special training. Gadd and Kent knew that an export market was crucial for survival; and during 1976, Gadd was able to negotiate contracts with



large distributors in Britain and the US. With those two countries as a start, Gadd has since then added seven more, and is on the verge of moving into the Argentine, Australia and Japan.

What is the secret of High Flies' success? "All our know-how in marketing, packaging and presentation," says Gadd, "would be worthless without the magnificent skill of our workers in Butterworth. We take pride not only in their skills, but in their character, their probity, reliability and sense of responsibility. Our products are acknowledged by experts to be of outstanding quality."

Examples of Transkeian skill are to be found in "speciality flies" which only the

Transkei can make on a commercial basis. The "speciality" differs from the ordinary fly in that it is a replica of a natural thing or insect. Take the Golden Stone Fly (a replica of an insect known as *Acroneuria Californica*). Like the original insect, it sinks to the bottom of the stream. As it lies on the bed, fish go for it.

Sometimes, currents wash the real insect to the surface of the stream, and then it slowly sinks back to the bottom. In doing this, it adopts a foetal, curled-up position; and, if the fish happen to be not feeding at the bottom but between the bottom and the surface, then they take the "foetal looking" insect. So the Transkei fly is a very special fly. The fly is tied to the bottom, and the foetal which hangs in suspense between top and bottom. Depending on where the angler thinks the trout are feeding — down below or up above — he will use one or the other. *Ex Africa semper aliquid novi*, as the poet Pliny said a long time ago.

Another "speciality fly," which illustrates the remarkable skill of the Transkei workers, is a fly the size and shape of an ant. It is so tiny, and the work so delicate, that the average angler would need the aid of a magnifying glass to put the fly on to his line. In Butterworth, the naked eye is used in making this miniscule fly.

Four overseas experts — one from the UK, one from Canada and two from the US — recently visited High Flies' Butterworth factory. Their verdict: The best run dry fly factory producing the best quality product they had ever seen.

Today, the Butterworth factory employs 350 people, and the number is expected to double in the next five years. Reason: Gadd and Kent are moving onwards and upwards, expanding into allied refinements of the dry fly industry. Some of the flies are, in themselves, little works of art, not only for the delicacy of the work but for the blend of colours. High Flies are accordingly starting to make brooches by using precisely the same technique. Instead of the fly being "dressed" on to a hook, the factory uses a clip or pin. Dry fly brooches are so attractive that a British firm has ordered 10 000. The day may come when the number of brooches exceeds the number of flies. There are, after all, more women than trout fishermen. There may even be more women than there are trout.

High Flies hopes to reach R1m a year turnover by 1984. The company was helped initially by the Transkei Development Corporation, which holds 25% of the shares. Gadd and Kent are joint MDs, and Clive Berlyn is a director representing the TDC.



Discussing Transkei's R30 million export order are (from left) German industrialist, Mr Gottfried Lauprecht; President Kaiser Matanzima; and Mr Cecil Kessler, chairman of the Chet group of companies.

## R30m export order for Transkei timber

DD 3/5/80

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**EAST LONDON** — One of West Germany's largest timber merchants, Mr Gottfried Lauprecht, has arrived in Transkei from Bremen personally to sign a R30 million order for blockboard and plywood from Chet Board (Pty) of Butterworth.

This is the single biggest export order Transkei has landed since its independence. The order will be executed over the next five years at R6 million a year.

The sprightly 70-year-old German industrialist, whose company has an annual turnover of R100 million, spent time inspecting the factories of the Chet Group in Butterworth, visited forests and sawmills, had a private interview with Pres Matanzima and a working dinner with three other cabinet ministers.

He said he had full confidence in the future of Transkei and was considering investing money

in a timber processing plant in Transkei.

Mr Lauprecht was accompanied by a delegation of four other German businessmen. The visit was arranged by Mr Cecil Kessler, chief executive and chairman of the Chet Group of companies.

The group operates two timber processing plants in Butterworth and a sawmilling complex in Umtata established in conjunction with the Transkei Development Corporation. The group's investment in Transkei is R7,5 million.

A fourth company, Chet Veneers (Pty), started production this week. National Veneer Industries of Johannesburg has a 46 per cent interest in the new company.

Mr Allan Pearlman, managing director of National Veneers, will also be managing director of Chet Veneers with Mr Kessler as chairman.

The new company, launched with a further R1 million investment for Transkei, will supply Chet Board with all the veneers required for the blockboard exported to Germany and other export markets.

Mr Roy Gammie, managing director of the Transkei Development Corporation, said the processing of Transkei's timber has achieved a major breakthrough in export markets for products made in Transkei and the Chet Group has undoubtedly taken the lead.

He said by the time all the Chet plants were in full production, employment would probably be provided for 12,000 Transkeians. He said the group which started with one small match factory in Butterworth in 1970, now had an annual turnover of more than R12 million. —

DDR

CAPE TIMES 8/7/80

# Ex-ANC member killed

Own Correspondent

UMTATA. — Mr Tennyson Xola Makiwane, a former staunch member of the banned African National Congress who fled South Africa more than 20 years ago to live in exile, died of gunshot wounds in hospital yesterday.

Mr Makiwane joined the government service in Transkei more than 20 years after fleeing South Africa after being acquitted in a treason trial.

The Transkei Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Martin Ngceba, said that police were investigating. It is believed that Mr Makiwane was found in a pool of blood in his house with several bullet wounds.

Mr Makiwane was in the hierarchy of the banned ANC since the 1950s. After his acquittal on treason charges he fled the country and became a roving ambassador for the organization, visiting countries such as Russia and China.

He returned to Transkei last year to join the civil service as a consultant on foreign affairs



# Tembu king loses powers

5/8/80 Argus  
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Argus Correspondent  
JOHANNESBURG.  
The King of the Tembus, Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyabo, has had his royal powers taken away for two years by the Dalindyabo Regional Authority.



The suspension of the Tembu king was passed at a meeting which was called to discuss Chief Sabata's future as the king of the Tembus. Early last month Chief Sabata was fined R100 by the Authority. The fine was imposed after Chief Sabata had been found guilty by a

Transkei judge on a charge of violating and injuring the dignity of the State President.

# Kei Minister slams corrupt civil service

Sum Post

19/10/80  
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TRANSKEI'S Minister of Justice, Mr T T Letlaka, has warned that the Umtata government has no place for civil servants who steal or abuse State property, drink on duty and show disrespect to members of the public.

"I want to warn our civil servants that the public is their employer. They cannot, therefore, bite the hand that feeds them. For that reason, disrespect in all its forms will not be tolerated in future," Mr Letlaka said.

It was a hangover from the days of the white ruler when black civil servants were taught to treat their own people with disrespect, the minister added.

Mr Letlaka was addressing civil servants in Umtata this week in the wake of the resignation of a cabinet minister and a departmental secretary — both who are awaiting trial on a charge of stealing government property.

He also warned chiefs given judicial powers to resist bribery and corruption.

They could do so by treating litigants equally and by discriminating between the poor and the rich, the powerful and the weak. They should also do special favour on the basis of personal relationship.

He said there were two sides to the 'evil practice' of bribery.

The man offering a bribe which had been accepted might well feel that he had successfully cheated the law. But what he had, in fact, done has destroyed the integrity of the law courts in the eyes of the public.

Earlier, the Secretary

for the Justice Ministry, Mr J D Zeka told the meeting that after visiting other districts of Transkei, he found that the prison population in the territory was exploding.

"Our prisons are so full that one wonders where future criminal offenders will go," he added.

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## new chief justice

UMTATA — The Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, yesterday confirmed the appointment of Mr Justice J. J. F. Hefer of the Natal Provincial Division of the Supreme Court of South Africa as Chief Justice of Transkei.

The announcement followed the withdrawal of Mr Justice G. G. A. Munnik from secondment to the Transkei Government and his appointment to the post of Judge President of the Cape Provincial Division of the Supreme Court.

Judge Munnik, 50, who is also chairman of the council of the University of Fort Hare, was seconded to the new High Court of Transkei six years ago — SAPA.

# SA official confirms illegal UIF deductions

UMTATA — Employers in South Africa are making Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) deductions from Transkei contract workers illegally.

This was confirmed by the assistant UIF commissioner in Pretoria, Mr C. J. Vermeulen.

He was commenting on a report in a Johannesburg newspaper of a row between Transkei and South Africa over UIF benefits which quoted the Transkeian Minister of Education and Finance, Mr S. Mqaba, as saying that South African authorities had been refusing to pay unemployment benefits to Transkeians who had left the country for Transkei.

"They want the money paid out in South Africa but our people are not allowed to live in South Africa while unemployed," Mr Mqaba was reported to have said.

"Most of them live in compounds in South Africa and even if they wished to remain in South Africa to draw their benefits, they cannot because compound accommodation is reserved for employees.

"The police are instructed to allow our citizens to be in South Africa for not more than 72 hours while unemployed. Those who stay for longer periods are arrested."

Mr Mqaba had said they were negotiating with South Africa over the matter and advised Transkeians to refuse to have the UIF deductions made from their pay.

Mr Mqaba was not available for comment yesterday.

According to estimates,

there are 450 000 contract workers from Transkei in South Africa. According to a report in the African Interpreter in 1979, there were about 350 000.

Mr Vermeulen said Mr Mqaba's advice was entirely correct and he hit out at the more than 100 000 South African employers he said had been informed not to deduct UIF from Transkei contract workers.

"We informed them through pamphlets and through the media but they continue to make these illegal deductions. Of course when a worker claims from us, we pay out because it is money that rightfully belongs to the worker."

Asked if there was no way of checking when deductions were made, Mr Vermeulen said: "That is impossible and would be one hell of a job to do. The employer merely tells us he has so many workers and pays the amount. We don't know where they come from."

Mr Vermeulen confirmed that the fund was prevented from paying out in a foreign country.

"We had a Supreme Court ruling on this matter when a woman living in England claimed from us. She lost the case on the grounds that we could not pay out in a foreign country.

"But I must point out that in cases of death, we do pay out to the dependants living outside the borders of South Africa. For example, if a man has worked say 20 years in South Africa and he decides to go back to Transkei, we do not pay him UIF

benefits in Transkei. But we do pay his dependants in case of death and this amounts to 26 week's contribution."

Mr Vermeulen said some people had the wrong concept of UIF.

"I am very proud of our fund," he said. "But people must understand ours is a benevolent fund for the worker in times of need — and need only.

"If a worker is without a job, our job is to tide him over his period of need. But our priority is to get him suitable employment — and the emphasis is on the word suitable.

"It is better that a man lives off his earnings than live off the 45 per cent of his last earning which the fund pays.

"Of course we do not have control over workers in foreign states where we can place them in suitable alternate employment. This is where some of the problems arise."

Mr Vermeulen sketched the background to how the agreement was made with Transkei at independence and said it had been agreed that no UIF contributions would be taken from contract workers from the day of independence.

However, a three-year period had been granted whereby workers could still be paid out.

He said this did not apply to Transkeians living permanently in South Africa under section 10 rights.

"Three things to remember about UIF is that we accept contributions from Transkeians living in South Africa, we don't accept contributions from contract workers and we don't pay out in foreign countries, be it Transkei, America or England," Mr Vermeulen said.

A Transkei Government official said the matter was still being investigated. — DDR.

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## *Fund operates to aid jobless*

UMTATA — The Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) operates to tide workers over in a period when they are without work. The maximum payment period is six months.

But the basic tenet of the aid is that the workers get suitable alternative employment as soon as possible.

The worker contributes half a cent for every rand he earns and the employer contributes one third of a cent for every rand paid to the worker.

In real terms this means that a worker who, for example, is earning R100 a month will contribute R18 over three years. For that period he is eligible for R278 from the funds.

Officials point out that in this respect it is a benevolent fund and that a worker would have to pay in for 45 years to equal the possible benefit from the fund in the maximum payment period.

During unemployment, a worker is paid 45 per cent of his earnings on the same scale that he was on

when he left work.

Other features of the fund are that if the worker dies, his dependants are entitled to 26 weeks' contribution and there are also maternity and sick leave benefits.

At independence, agreements are made with the new national states that UIF will no longer be deducted from contract workers and that pay-outs will continue for a three-year period from the date of independence.

A Pretoria official said agreements had been made with all the national states and that Bophuthatswana now had its own fund which was started with a R300 000 donation from the South African Government.

A Transkei official said initial research had shown that a fund was not economically viable for Transkei because of the high unemployment rate. He said there had been talk of some sort of provident fund but that investigations were still continuing.

— DDR.