

HOMELANDS

CICKEI GENERAL

1978 - 76

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# Ciskei civil servants quit over politics

Daily Dispatch  
25/4/75

UMTATA — Two more Ciskei civil servants, disgusted by the "petty party politics" in Ciskei Government departments, have left and taken jobs with the Transkei Government.

Mr A. M. Dlakavu and Mr E. N. Martins are both graduates and have both been appointed principal clerks in the training division of the Public Service Division in Umtata.

Many people had been leaving the Ciskei, they said, chased away by the petty party politics which infiltrated most government departments.

"If you are a civil servant," Mr Dlakavu said, "you

are expected to belong to the ruling party. They are slowly getting rid of everyone who does not agree with them. The usual tactic is to demote a man and then wait until he becomes disinterested and leaves.

"The Ciskei is chasing away all its intelligentsia."

And the Cabinet continuously was interfering with the civil service, the men alleged. It was not uncommon to find a cabinet minister in your office and their friends were often appointed to posts for which they were not qualified.

"Qualifications are not the greatest asset in the Ciskei. You have to be a government

supporter." Mr Dlakavu said he could think of six people off-hand who had left to join the Transkei and there would be more following them. They were mainly from the Departments of Interior and of the Chief Minister and Finance.

Mr Martins has a B.Adm degree from Fort Hare and is thinking of doing an honours degree in industrial psychology. He was attached to the personnel administration section of the Department of Interior.

Mr Dlakavu was a training officer and was first general secretary of the Ciskeian Public Servants' Association. He holds a BA degree from the University of South Africa and is studying for an honours degree in sociology and a diploma of commerce and administration.

They said they had applied for jobs in Umtata, but when the Ciskei Government got to hear about it last week they were forced to leave immediately.

The Chief Minister himself, Mr L. L. Sebe, had approved that their services be terminated.

Mr Sebe was unavailable for comment yesterday.  
DDR.

# Notorious Dimbaza <sup>STAR</sup> 30/4/75 'industrial boom area'

**Own Correspondent**  
**ZWELITSHA** — Dimbaza, the butt of the outside world's criticism as a result of Press reports and a critical film, was being industrialised at a "phenomenal" rate, the Minister of Agriculture, Mr H Schoeman, said here yesterday.

Opening the Ciskei Legislative Assembly, Mr Schoeman said a sound infrastructure was being developed at the Dimbaza industrial area.

His reference to Dimbaza — notorious overseas following a spate of Press reports and more recently the film "Last Grave at Dimbaza," seen by millions of television viewers in Britain and Sweden — was made when he referred to "the great industrial development that awaits the Ciskei as a result of the various agreements with White industrialists."

The Minister said these agreements would draw an investment capital of more than R4-million to the Ciskei and create employment opportunities for about 1 350 Ciskeian citizens.

About 1 200 Ciskeians were already employed by the Xhosa Development Corporation undertakings at Sierkspruit, Sada and Illinge (also former transit camps).

Dealing with the territory's soap, leather and knitwear enterprises, Mr Schoeman said "these developments indicate both political and economic stability — two important factors in drawing investments to your country."

## OVERSEAS

"The fact that your Chief Minister has succeeded in persuading overseas investors to establish certain industries in your country bears out what I have just said," the Minister declared.

"But if the stability is to be maintained, it is of the utmost importance that you should consistently and with a discernment co-ordinate the political, economic, human and physical factors to the best advantage of your country and its people."

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He did not do so seemingly because the Government appeared to back down.

### *Soothing words*

The then Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr T N H Janson, spoke soothing words at a meeting of interested parties in Grahamstown, and it seemed the whole Committees Drift scheme was being shelved due to protests and to lack of finance.

Last month Committees Drift popped back into prominence and it looks as though the Ciskei is going to be outmanoeuvred.

The township will now be built just outside the border of the homeland and incorporated as part of the Ciskei at a later date.

Thus the territory will have to accept it as an accomplished fact.

### *Face removal*

This strategy was announced last month by the secretary for Bantu Administration and Development, Mr I P van Onselen. In a letter which tried to persuade Grahamstown's Fingo villagers to give up their homes and face removal, he said:

"The department is prepared to acquire the farm Glenmore, situated to the north of the Breakfastlei Road opposite Tyetu Location. This will be for the purpose of developing a township outside, but adjacent to, the existing area of jurisdiction of the Ciskeian Government, and eventually to transfer it to the said Government."

The letter added that the move would be discussed with Chief Minister Sebe soon.

The proposed new site is still at Committees Drift, barely a few kilometres from Tyetu, the site originally selected. It is in the same lonely, arid valley — a "virtual desert" is what Mr Sebe called it last year.

The one difference is that aerial surveys have already been carried out at Tyetu and detailed township plans drawn up for that area.

### *Extra costs*

Now South African taxpayers are going to have to shoulder the extra costs of a new mapping operation. And, of course, the White-owned farm has to be bought.

On this point the present owner of the farm, Glenmore, is adamant.

"I don't want to sell and I won't even discuss a price," Mr R D Knott told *The Star*.

He says the succulent spekboom on his farm makes good cattle fodder although the carrying capacity of the land is low.

Heavy human settlement and overgrazing by large herds would deplete ground water and quickly denude the soil of vegetation.

Disastrous soil erosion, with its accompanying starvation, results from overcrowding and can be seen throughout the Ciskei.

Mr Knott is furious with Government officials for publicly announcing their plan to expropriate

and sanitation points, but they already have schools, shops, and that they lie on established rail lines and main roads.

The Committees Drift scheme will entail building a tarred road over at least 30 km of rough country, and creating a town infrastructure from scratch.

The original aim to resettle more than 100 000 Africans from all over the Cape has been drastically scaled down (1) today officials are talking of a figure of 7 000 to perhaps 20 000.

But even so, economists doubt that the township can be made economically viable.

### *'Model city'*

Six years ago Dr Piet Koornhof, who was then Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, proclaimed that he would build a "model city" for as many as 200 000 Africans at Committees Drift.

Dr Koornhof was shocked by the poverty, disease, and joblessness he had seen not far away at one of the most shameful dumping grounds for human beings, Dimbaza.

He promised that Dimbaza would be improved and that a similar horror would never happen again.

Mr van Onselen's letter to the Fingo villagers last month tried to provide reassurance:

"For those who have seen the modern Dimbaza, you may expect that job opportunities will likewise be created in the proposed township."

### *False optimism*

This seems like false optimism, in spite of everything that may be done at Committees Drift to establish factories and farms.

The township will be far from markets and a majority of its workforce will have to commute daily by bus to Grahamstown.

The bus service will need to be heavily subsidised, as Africans using it will be asked to pay only 15c for the 80 km return trip — R3,30 monthly.

So from the start a major element of the township's labour pattern will be propped up with outside funds.

And the divisional Council of Albany has so little faith in the resettlement scheme that it is still refusing — more than a year after the first request was made — to build the road for the buses.

Clearly no local authorities want to be implicated in the creation of a new dumping ground. The Grahamstown Town Council continues to hedge on the issue too.

The Settler City wants the benefits of border industry status in order to attract investments. But to achieve this it must wave goodbye to thousands of Africans who must remove from their homes in Grahamstown to the Ciskei.

Caught in its dilemma, the council can do nothing effectual to back up the protests of Africans who swear they will refuse to move.

It is difficult for an observer to escape the impression that the Government is dead-set on sending Grahamstown's Fingo villagers to Committees Drift because the fact that some owned property in a White urban area offends against another ideology.

A local newspaper editorial suggested the way out:

"Rather than the insistence on forced removal of Africans from Grahamstown, a far better solution to that city's problems would have been the creation of a growth point without the element of coercion."

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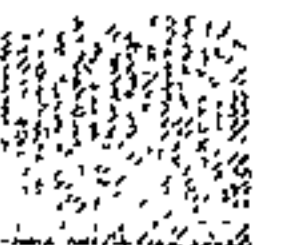
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Site for

## Defusing a powderkeg

Caught between steeply rising costs and stringently controlled fares, Tollgate Holdings a few years back offered its bus operating companies in Cape Town to the municipality. The city fathers took fright.

They were fully aware of Tollgate management's rare ability to run an efficient passenger transport system without recourse to excessive fare hikes or public subsidy.

But the Xhosa Development Corporation, doubtless motivated by political consideration, has had to take a different view. It is now in the bus business, having last week taken over Tollgate subsidiaries Kingwilliamstown Passenger Transport and East London-based Border Passenger Transport, as well as the properties necessary for their operation.

Though the transaction will fractionally knock Tollgate's earnings for the year, the R7.4m it receives in cash will boost net assets and provide the now highly liquid group with investment options at an opportune time. And, even more happily, it frees Tollgate from operating in a strife-torn area.

But why did the XDC buy?

An eight-week bus boycott followed the announcement of a fare increase last year. Over the period, racial tensions flared and buses were stoned. Both the Ciskei government and Opposition parties became embroiled in wider issues of White control, exploitation and worker grievances.

So effective was the boycott that the companies were estimated to have lost R750 000 in revenue, and so ugly had the situation grown that there seemed no alternative but for government to step in through the XDC.

Even within the confines of separate development, East London is in a peculiar position. Mdantsane, its vast Black

township, forms part of the Ciskei Homeland, so no unemployed Blacks can be endorsed out. Instead, they effectively remain within the urban limits.

Because its population is large (over 100 000), and the uninspired level of industrial development keeps job opportunities scarce and wages pitifully low, the elements are ever-present for the ignition of a powder keg.

Dissatisfaction with the increased bus fares, which the residents of Mdantsane could scarcely afford to pay and the company was unable to absorb, could just have provided that spark.

Much of the tension is ascribed by Franco Maritz, managing director of XDC, to "lack of communication" between the bus company and its passengers. Now running a fleet of some 230 buses, this is one area to which Maritz will have to give his attention. There are other basic grievances, like full buses, to attend to as well. Extra

buses will cost money.

Fares have been temporarily reduced to their pre-November levels. They will almost certainly be going up again. This time, hopefully, "communication" will diminish the sense of outrage and a hefty subsidy will soften the burden.

Trying to defuse the situation further, the XDC intends splitting the external and internal services. That operating between Mdantsane and the industrial areas will be floated off in a separate company with Black directors and



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shareholders in the Ciskei, while that operating between Mdantsane and the White areas will go to some transport body such as Putco, United Transport

or, if the worst comes to the worst, the East London municipality.

Tollgate considers its price for getting out "satisfactory". For its part, the

XDC valued every item purchased and had this verified by external audit. With the finance side settled, Tollgate's headache is over to the XDC.

HANSARD. 7. Q. columns 544-45-46  
21st. March 1975.

† Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

\*1. Mr. G. W. MILLS—Withdrawn.

Consolidation of Transkei/Ciskei X

\*2. Mr. G. W. MILLS asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

(1) Whether the district of (a) Mt. Currie and (b) Matatiele is to be consolidated with the Transkei homeland;

(2) whether the district of (a) Stocken-stroom, (b) Maclear, (c) Elliott and (d) Barkly East is to be consolidated with the Ciskei; if not,

(3) whether Herschel is to be consolidated with the Transkei; if so, how is this to be achieved.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU DEVELOPMENT:

(1) to (3) As known to the hon. member, the consolidation of the Bantu areas is a matter which is subject to the resolution of both Houses of Parliament. The outstanding consolidation plans will be submitted to Parliament during this session.

MR. G. W. MILLS: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the hon. the Deputy Minister's reply, I note that certain districts have been consolidated with the Transkei. Can I have his assurance that the districts of Mount Currie and Matatiele will remain White and that White border farms will remain under South African Police protection?

MR. SPEAKER: Order!

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, that information will be available when the matter is brought before Parliament.

MR. T. G. HUGHES: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the hon. the Deputy Minister's reply, may I ask him whether his attention has been drawn to a statement made by Chief Minister Sebe of the Ciskei on the 18th that Herschel is to be transferred to the Transkei?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, I am aware of it.

MR. T. G. HUGHES: Has the Government undertaken to transfer Herschel to the Transkei?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, that question should rather be laid upon the Table.

MR. T. G. HUGHES: Further arising out of the hon. the Deputy Minister's reply, has he given an assurance to Chief Minis-

ter Sebe that Herschel will be transferred, as the Chief Minister has said?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: I have not given such an assurance.

① 103

② 105



HANSARD. 7. Q. columns. 546-47.  
21 March 1975.

Bantu townships of Mingo/Sada/Dimbaza X

\*3. Dr. F. VAN Z. SLABBERT asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

- (1) what was the total population of Mingo, Sada and Dimbaza, respectively, as at 30 June 1974;
- (2) how many of the population of each of these townships were (a) adult males, (b) adult females and (c) children;
- (3) (a) how many undertakings for residential employment for residents were there in each township at that date, (b) what was their nature, (c) how many males and females, respectively, were employed in each undertaking and (d) what were the average monthly wages paid in each undertaking;
- (4) whether any undertakings have been established in any of these townships since 30 June 1974; if so, (a) in which townships, (b) what undertakings, (c) how many males and females, respectively, are employed in each such undertaking and (d) at what average monthly wage;
- (5) whether any males or females, respectively, of employable age are at present unemployed in any of these townships; if so, how many in each township.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND EDUCATION:

(1) to (5) The information required in reply to this question is not readily available in my Department. I had to approach the Ciskei Government for the required information, but they inform me that they do not wish to furnish such information.

① 267  
② 105

UNANSWERED 9 Q. column ~~651-652~~ 651-652  
 8 April 1975.

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Veneral disease/tuberculosis in Trankei/  
 Ciskei

\*21. Dr. A. I. BORAINNE asked the Minister of Health:

Whether there has been an increase in the incidence of (a) veneral disease and (b) tuberculosis in the (i) Trankei and (ii) Ciskei during the past four years; if so, (aa) what was the total number of cases notified in each year since 1970 in respect of each disease and (bb) what steps have been taken to combat the spread of these diseases.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND PENSIONS (for the Minister of Health):

(a) Since it is not a notifiable disease the incidence of veneral disease is not known.

(b) (i) No.

(ii) Yes.

(aa) 1971—1 327, 1972—1 499,  
 1973—1 198 and 1974—  
 1 538.

(bb) (i) B.C.G. vaccination of all children is under-taken during the first six months after birth.

(ii) Adequate hospital accommodation is provided for patients requiring hospitalization.

(iii) Adequate facilities are provided for treatment of ambulant patients.

(iv) Early treatment is administered to tuberculosis-prone patients.

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Ciskei <sup>Daily Dispatch</sup>  
poll case <sup>16/4/75</sup>  
resumes (105)

GRAHAMSTOWN — The Ciskei election case resumed in the Supreme Court yesterday with a senior officer of the ruling party denying allegations of threats of intimidation of voters which were allegedly made by Mr L. L. Sebe and his fellow candidates during two pre-election speeches in Zwelitsha.

After an adjournment of several weeks the hearing resumed yesterday on the application of Mr L. S. Mtoba, former Minister of Education; Mr I. L. Sangotsha, Mr P. F. Guzana and Mr J. M. Ntshela.

They are challenging the election in Zwelitsha of Mr Sebe, Mr V. V. Ngexo, Mr E. D. Nkontso and Mr R. Y. Sam.

Several other members of Mr Sebe's party and cabinet are subjoined as respondents. The hearing was adjourned some weeks ago and will last well into next week according to counsel.

It is alleged by the petitioners that there was an inadequate supply of ballot papers, that some ballot papers were cut up, and that threats and intimidations were made by Municipal Police Constable Cecil Mahiyaya on behalf of Mr Sebe's group.

Mr A. Mendelow, QC, for the petitioners, said yesterday that Mr Mahiyaya was influenced by members and leaders of the then opposition group, now the ruling party.

Yesterday Mr R. Marias SC, for Mr Sebe and the other three main respondents, called his second witness Mr C. Tshatshu, who chaired the two meetings at Zwelitsha where it is alleged speakers intimidated the voters.

Mr Tshatshu said no promise was made by speakers that unmarried girls who fell pregnant would be given houses. No threats were made that people would be evicted if they did not vote for the members of the Sebe group.

He denied allegations that speakers warned voters that Mr Mahiyaya would inform (the speakers) of the names of the people who did not vote for them. He said the speakers did not refer to Mr Mahiyaya at all during their speeches.

He said the speakers promised increased pensions and better streets and they would work for land ownership.

Mr A. Mendelow QC, assisted by Mr F. Kroon and instructed by Borman and Botha appeared for the applications. Mr Sebe and the other three main respondents were represented by Mr R. Marais SC, assisted by Mr M. P. Jennett and instructed by Dold and Stone.

The sub-respondents were represented by Mr T. M. Mullins SC, assisted by Mr R. Jones and instructed by Whiteside, Smit and Almon.

The hearing is before Mr Justice Kotzé with Mr Justice Addleson and Mr Justice De Wet. — DDC.

Daily Dispatch 18/4/75  
CLA member sings  
(105)  
election song in court

GRAHAMSTOWN — A member of the Ciskeian Legislative Assembly was asked yesterday to sing a song before a packed court room on the ninth day of the Ciskeian election case in the Supreme Court there.

The CLA member, Mr E. D. Nkomtso, the second of four respondents in the case, sang a candidate's election song at the request of Mr R. Marais S.C., who is appearing for Mr Nkomtso as well as Mr L.L. Sebe, Mr V. V. Ngexo and Mr R. T. Sam.

The hearing follows on an application to the court by Mr L. Mtoba and three others who are challenging the election to the CLA in Zwelitsha of Mr Sebe and his co-respondents.

Mr Sam was the first of the four to be called yesterday. He said Mr Sebe in his address at the Weir Hall in the Ginsberg Location before the election in 1973 did not claim to have the blessings of certain tribal chiefs.

He said such a claim would not have been to Mr Sebe's advantage. The chiefs

had authority in the rural areas and not much in the urban locations. The chiefs could not take part in politics and were respected persons. "When we asked for votes we cannot use the chiefs — by doing so we would impose on people's authority which we did not have."

The judge told the court interpreter to tell the court, spectators, all blacks, that council wanted the witness to sing a song. "They must not think that the proceedings are being converted into a concert. They must regard this as a serious matter."

After the white-bearded Mr Nkomtso completed his solo, Mr Justice Kotzé said: "On that note we should perhaps adjourn until tomorrow."

As Mr Nkomtso left the witness box the spectators burst out laughing and a smiling Mr Nkomtso was surrounded by a large number of spectators.

The hearing resumes today before Mr Justice Kotzé, Mr Justice Addleson and Mr Justice De Wet. — DDC.

# The scandal of 'No

2/6/76

The Star reported last year on a scheme to create South Africa's biggest Black resettlement town in an isolated part of the Ciskei. Soon afterwards the "Nowhere City" was temporarily shelved by the Government. Now the scandal has erupted again, writes Graeme Addison.

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320

For years the Ciskei has refused to accept that a new town be established at a place called Committees Drift.

The site lies on a stony, dry scrub-covered plain overlooking the Great Fish River, about 40 km northeast of Grahamstown.

Last year the conflict between the Ciskei and Pretoria blew up into a national issue when the Chief Minister of the homeland, Chief Lennox Sebe, threatened to "tell all" if the resettlement was forced through.

Mr Sebe said he would reveal "hard facts that would shock South Africa and embarrass the Government."

He did not do so seemingly because the Government appeared to back down.

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Glenmore without informing him first.

"I still haven't heard from them."

Meanwhile Mr van Onselen and his men are talking of starting the resettlement in the very near future.

Why the Government is so determined to offload thousands of Africans into the wilderness of Committees Drift remains as much of a mystery as it ever was.

The Ciskei has persistently stressed that Alice or Peddie would be better industrial growth and sanitation points, but they already have roads, shops, and that they lie on established rail links and main roads.

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The bus service will need to be heavily subsidised, as Africans using it will be asked to pay only 15c for the 80 km return trip — R3,30 monthly.

So from the start a major element of the township's labour pattern will be propped up with outside funds.

And the divisional Council of Albany has so little faith in the resettlement scheme that it is still refusing — more than a year after the first request was made — to build the road for the buses.

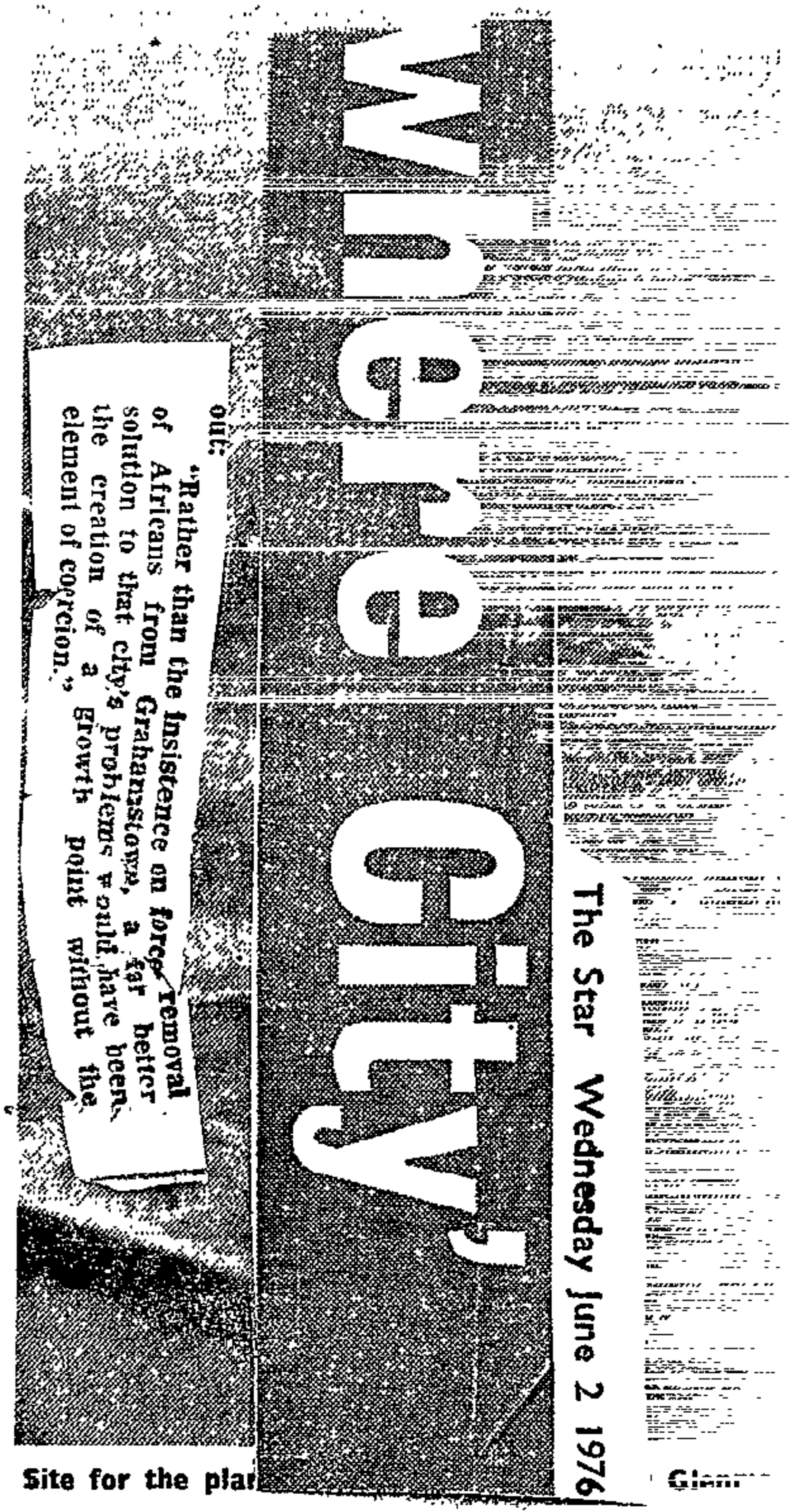
Clearly no local authorities want to be implicated in the creation of a new dumping ground. The Grahamstown Town Council continues to hedge on the issue too.

The Settler City wants the benefits of border industry status in order to attract investments. But to achieve this it must wave goodbye to thousands of Africans who must remove from their homes in Grahamstown to the Ciskei.

Caught in its dilemma, the council can do nothing effectual to back up the protests of Africans who swear they will refuse to move.

It is difficult for an observer to escape the impression that the Government is dead-set on sending Grahamstown's Fingo villagers to Committees Drift because the fact that some owned property in a White urban area offends against apartheid ideology.

A local newspaper editorial suggested the way



Site for the plan

# LAND FOR CISKEI ANGERS THE WHITE FARMERS

Sun. Tribune Reporter

20/4/75

A GOVERNMENT plan to give some of South Africa's richest farmland to the Ciskei has angered and disillusioned many Whites in the mainly English-speaking region.

The shock consolidation proposal has come as a bitter blow to many farmers and townspeople who will be asked to move from the area straddling the Ciskei homeland near East London.

Farmers warned this week that when the 300 highly productive farms, covering about 500 000 hectare, are put into Black hands, serious economic repercussions can be expected in the Eastern Cape.

Farmers told me Blacks do not have the know-how to keep up productivity. Many said production in pineapple-growing areas near Peddie, which is also to go Black, will slump, closing some canning factories in East London.

## Finished

Said one: "The pineapple industry will be finished if the Government carries out its plan."

The president of the Eastern Province Agricultural Union, Mr L. G. Streeton, says 20 per cent of the meat sold at Port Elizabeth abattoir, one of the largest, comes from the region which will be taken from the Whites.

"Will Black farmers be able to keep this up?" asked another farmer.

Farmers complain that:

- Bad veld management will lead to erosion.
- Generations of hard work will go without compensation.
- Many displaced people will not be able to re-establish themselves.

Mr Lorrie Graham, chairman of one of the two farmers' associations near Seymour, which will fall into the Black area, said: "People are still in a state of shock and unable to believe what is going to happen. Many farmers have put their life's work into their farms, which have been family homes for generations."

The land shuffle, already accepted by the Ciskei Legislative Assembly and almost certain to be passed in Parliament in about two weeks, will consolidate the Ciskei into an unbroken area.

By BARRY STREEK

CAPE TOWN.—The Ciskeian and South African Governments have clashed over the decision to move Grahamstown Africans 32 km to a still-to-be-developed town inside the Ciskei homeland.

"It's like a desert," the Ciskeian Chief Minister, Mr Lennox Sebe, said this week. "I am definitely against it."

So is the United Party MP for the area, Mr Bill Deacon.

There would be "hellpopping" if another Dimbaza or Sada was established at the town's proposed location at Committees Drift, near the Fish River, Mr Deacon said.

The decision, revealed in a Port Elizabeth Nationalist newspaper, signifies the Government's determination to override massive objections to the proposed township from Black and White people in the area.

Many of the Africans to be moved are resident in Fingo Village in Grahamstown on land originally granted in 1847 to the Fingo soldiers who supported the British army in their border wars with the Xhosa.

That grant for loyalty has meant little in recent years.

Fingo Village has been zoned Coloured and all the Africans in the area — 25 378 at the 1970 census — are to be moved to Committeesdrift.

The Ciskei Government was so opposed to the Committeesdrift scheme that last year Mr Sebe flew to Pretoria to discuss the matter with the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster.

At the time, Mr Sebe said he had obtained the assurance of the Prime Minister that all planning on the controversial township would be halted until the Ciskei Government had been consulted about the matter.

The Ciskei Government is still opposed to the scheme, as Mr Sebe indicated this week.

Mr Sebe has also made it clear that he intends to continue to fight against the proposed township. "It is still not too late to act," he said.

If Africans were to be moved out of Grahamstown, Mr Sebe asked: "Why put my people there when we have Peddie as an alternative?"

Mr Sebe's fight may be too late. Already R1,3-million has been allocated in the Budget before Parliament now for the provision of roads, drainage, water supplies, sanitation, electricity and other necessary amenities at Committeesdrift.

## Spend more on Fingo resettlement—Deacon

CAPE TOWN — The Government would have to spend three to five times as much as it now intends spending on the new resettlement township of Committees Drift for the industrialisation of the area, the United Party MP for Albany, Mr W. H. Deacon, told me yesterday.

As the Government is planning to spend almost R50 million over the next 20 years, this means Mr Deacon is calling for investment of between R150 and R250 million at Committees Drift to provide the necessary basics for industrial development.

Otherwise, Mr Deacon said, the township will merely become a part of the migratory labour system which was opposed by all parties and all churches.

"We are assured, of course, it will be a model township," Mr Deacon said.

"They have decided to go ahead with this, but done virtually nothing to create the infrastructure for the industrial viability either at

Committees Drift or Grahamstown itself.

"They have done this unilaterally without proper consultation with the people concerned.

"The Government having taken the decision, all those interested in peaceful co-existence in the Ciskei and the Eastern Cape must make every effort to persuade the Government to spend at least three to five times as much as the construction of the Committees Drift township on the creation of the necessary infrastructure either in Grahamstown or preferably at Committees Drift.

"This is necessary for rapid industrialisation in order to create the job opportunities that will be necessary to promote a viable and healthy community for the inhabitants of the proposed town.

"Failure to do this would merely create an extension of the migratory labour system which has been condemned by all sections of the community but which all of us are aware cannot be done away with overnight.

"Extension therefore, would be contrary to all

tact," Mr Deacon said.

He added that he had every sympathy with the people concerned, particularly the residents of Fingo Village.

Mr Deacon said he had received a number of telegrams and telephone calls from people in his constituency protesting the decision. He would also be raising the issue in Parliament later this session. — PC.

parties and all churches.

"I believe all such decisions concerning people in a particular area or region should be taken in consultation with the people concerned and those in authority in the region who are concerned with them.

"Any decisions taken without such consultation can only be regarded by those with whom we wish to have detente as arrogant and dictatorial and therefore not conducive with the present climate of dialogue and con-

# Committees Drift: <sup>105</sup> will it be another Sada on Dimbaza?

It has taken some kind ideological achievement by the government to go ahead with the Committees Drift scheme to resettle 200 000 black people.

We are assured it will be a model township, which is all very comforting. But others are less convinced.

in the white areas but in their own separate compartments. The ideology says Africans should have political and social rights in their own homelands, but not in the white areas.

And in terms of this ideology, Committees Drift has been made to fit

tion there.

As the South African Government has estimated that just under R50 million will be spent over the next 20 years developing Committees Drift.

Mr Deacon, in effect, estimates that some R150 million to R250 million should

## Daily Dispatch man in the press gallery, Barry Streek, reports from Parliament

Understandably. Even the Chief Minister of the Ciskei has called it a "desert" — and Mr Sebe is not always a person to use such harsh language to describe government actions.

The Financial Mail wrote last year in a cover story: "In short, it is in the middle of nowhere, and there is no earthly reason to suppose any businessman in his right mind would want to locate a factory there."

The journal said Committees Drift would be just another dumping ground.

And the Conservative MP for Albany, Mr Bill Deacon, in whose constituency Committees Drift falls if one ignores homeland boundaries, is opposed to the scheme.

I doubt if there is a single black person in favour of the scheme. Mr Sebe was so concerned about the development that he had a three-hour meeting with the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, towards the end of last year.

But, it appears, to no avail.

It is strange that a massive new township can be built within the Ciskei when the alleged government of the territory is completely against the scheme.

I cannot understand how this is possible in terms of the South African Government's own policy of separate development. One would have thought at the very least it meant that the separate black governments of the homelands would decide what was going to happen within their territories.

All this leads one to the intriguing question: How is it possible for the government to come to this decision?

It is opposed by the elected white representatives of the area — Mr Deacon and his MPC, Mr Okkie Vermeulen. It is opposed by the Sebe government.

It is meant to be the township where blacks will live but will commute to Grahamstown for work — a distance of some 70 kilometres a day, but neither the whites nor the blacks of Grahamstown

It will be a model township in the Ciskei homeland. All Africans will be moved from Grahamstown, so the only Africans there will be workers.

And hey presto, the problem is solved.

But some realism was brought in by the state-

## They can fight decision



MR SEBE



MR DEACON

be spent promoting the industrialisation of the area.

I doubt whether Mr Deacon really believes the government will spend that sort of money there.

Indeed, only ten months ago, the Xhosa Development Corporation, which presumably would be the agency for the industrialisation of the area, told the Financial Mail: "We know of no industries that are going to Committees Drift. It will be a resettlement township."

This is really the polite way of saying Committees Drift will be another Sada, or Dimbaza, or Ilinge — another eyesore, another example of the extent to which ideology can go.

More recent evidence of the possible industrial development of the area was provided in the carefully-produced national physical development plan.

Its assessment of the economic potential of the region surrounding Grahamstown was essentially gloomy. The plan cited transport problems, inaccessibility and the lack of natural resources as factors which would inhibit economic development there.

In effect, it said the prospects for the region could not be expected to be substantial.

If this is true for the region, it is even more so for the inaccessible, isolated area on the Fish River, where Committees Drift is to be established.

In this sad and rather depressing situation, what can be done? There are really only two alternatives: Either the scheme should be halted or development on the scale envisaged by Mr Deacon must take place.

The first alternative—that it be stopped — is still a possibility. Mr Sebe himself has indicated it is not "too late." Of course, it is not too late. Nothing has been started at Committees Drift, although the government has done considerable planning.

But this would mean a massive campaign to try to

scheme.

It involves a major breach of faith by white people to the Fingo Village residents who were granted freehold title there because of the "loyalty" of the Fingo soldiers in the border wars, particularly after 1847. It will certainly draw money and possible industrialisation away from the struggling Grahamstown economy.

It is indeed a remarkable decision.

The only reason that can be provided for the Committees Drift decision is ideology and absolute determination to hold on to that ideology even if the people don't want it. The ideology of apartheid says the whites should live in white areas and blacks — those defined as Bantu — should live in black areas.

The ideology says the other blacks — Coloureds and Indians — should live

ment by Mr Deacon who, for everything else, could hardly be described as a liberal, that three to five times as much as was being spent on Committees Drift should be spent on providing the necessary infrastructure for industrialisa-

make the government change its mind — something which it does not often do.

Such a campaign would have to be spearheaded by the Ciskei Government and local MPs with considerable local support.

The other alternative seems unrealistic, but it too is not impossible. Massive economic development could take place, but it should require a definite commitment by the government before it starts building houses there.

One way or another, the prospects are not very encouraging. The whole issue is to be raised again in parliament by Mr Deacon and others.

Together with local reaction, that may be the last opportunity before the South African Government goes ahead with its ideological monuments. 22/04/75



# Former policeman denies threatening Ciskei voters

*Daily Dispatch*  
24/4/75

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GRAHAMSTOWN — A former Ciskei municipal policeman denied in the supreme court here yesterday that he canvassed votes for Mr L. L. Sebe and three supporters and that he had threatened voters.

The witness, Mr M. C. Mahaiya gave evidence for the Sebe group in the case in which Mr L. Mtoba and three other candidates in the 1973 election have petitioned the court to de-

clare the election of Mr Sebe and three of his group invalid.

Mr Mahaiya, presently departmental vehicle and equipment inspector for the Ciskeian Government, was a municipal constable at Ginsberg Location, King William's Town, during the election.

He said he had voted for the best men not for a party.

He denied acting as a canvasser and said he became a

card-carrying member of the Sebe group only some time after the election.

Mr Mtoba alleged in court that Mr Sebe and other respondents warned voters at a meeting at Ginsberg Location that Mr Mahaiya was their "mouth and ears."

They also claimed that Mr Sebe had said Mr Mahaiya would give the Sebe group the names of people who did not vote for them and that these people would be evicted from their homes.

Mr Mahaiya denied the allegations. He said witnesses who claimed he threatened them and told them to vote for Mr Sebe were mostly people he had clashed with during the execution of his duties.

He agreed with a suggestion that people were telling lies about him to get him into trouble. He had been told that one of the witnesses, a Mr Fali was "out to get him."

He said he had clashed a number of times with Mr Fali when he told girls staying illegally at Mr Fali's house to leave.

The hearing continues before Mr Justice Kotze, who is sitting with Mr Justice Addleson and Mr Justice De Wet. — DDC.

Daily Dispatch  
25/4/75

# Sebe not called to give evidence

GRAHAMSTOWN — Mr Lennox Sebe, Chief Minister of the Ciskei, was not called to give evidence in the civil hearing in the Supreme Court here where he was cited as first respondent.

Mr R. Marais, SC, closed the case for the respondents yesterday without calling Mr Sebe to give evidence.

Mr Sebe is a prominent figure in the long hearing before Mr Justice Kotze, Addeison and De Wet in which Mr L. Mtoba and

others allege certain pre-election irregularities by Mr Sebe and three fellow candidates.

On the basis of these alleged irregularities they petitioned the court to declare the election of Mr Sebe and Mr V. V. Nquezo, E. D. Nkontso and Mr R. J. Sam invalid. They alleged the Sebe team threatened and intimidated voters at two meetings held at the Weir Hall in the Ginsberg Location.

The three main respondents and their witnesses denied these allegations.

The hearing continues. — DDC.

# CISKEI <sup>26.9.75</sup> ARGUS <sup>26/8/75</sup> ANGRY

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## African city plan runs into flak

From Peter Gossan

PORT ELIZABETH. — The Government green light for the establishment of the controversial R50-million Committees Drift African township 45km from Grahamstown to house 110 000 people has been greeted with shock and anger by its opponents, who thought it had been permanently shelved.

See also

RESETTLEMENT

The angriest of all is the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Mr Lennox Sebe. Not only is the township being built against his and his Cabinet's express wishes, but the South African Government is building it in his territory.

In August last year after plans for the future African city had been announced, Mr Sebe flew to

Cape Town for a three-hour meeting with the Prime Minister, Mr B. J. Vorster. After the meeting Mr Sebe said: 'Committees Drift is off... it could have been another catastrophe.'

Told this week that the project had apparently not been shelved but in fact was to go ahead immediately, Mr Sebe said the

move would cause a serious breakdown in relations between his Government and the Department of Bantu Administration.

The go-ahead for the scheme was given to the control committee of the Midlands Bantu Affairs Administration Board (BAAB) on April 3. It took even Government officials by surprise. Some of them had said privately that the township would never be built.

When an inspection of the site was held in August last year, members of the control committee, which consists of about 20 officials of the BAAB, the Department of Bantu Administration and the Ciskei Government, were highly sceptical about whether the township was a workable proposition.

### MISGIVINGS

It was known that the BAAB had serious misgivings and although the connection between this and later events was later denied by the Government, the Minister of Bantu Administration replaced Mr Boet Erasmus, the chairman of the control committee and also chairman of the BAAB, with the Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner of the Eastern Cape, Mr T. R. H. Gafney.

Mr Gafney is the control committee's sole spokesman and has refused to answer any criticism of the Committees Drift scheme.

The Government's main reason for building Committees Drift is to provide alternative accommodation for the inhabitants of Flango Village in Grahamstown. Their freehold property has been declared a Coloured area and all the land is to be expropriated. Africans from other areas, including the Western Cape, will also be moved to the township.

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# XDC's Mdantsane bus service criticised

*Daily Dispatch*  
26/4/75

EAST LONDON — The Xhosa Development Corporation which runs the bus service between here and Mdantsane has been attacked for its failure to communicate with black leaders to find out the requirements of its commuters.

In a letter to the Daily Dispatch, Mr D. N. Mantsanga of Mdantsane said: "We younger blacks are sick and tired of whites talking behind closed doors about what must be done for us."

"We have leaders to be consulted about matters which affect us," he says.

Mr Mantsanga further states that the bus company does not have any services from the market to the various suburbs of East London.

On weekly tickets Mr Mantsanga says: "Since the XDC took over from Border Passenger Transport my wife has given up buying a weekly ticket because she has to use it once or twice a week and if she fails to catch a bus she cannot use it the following week."

Replying to the allegations, the managing director of the XDC, Mr Franko Maritz, said Mr Mantsanga was making a false allegation when he claimed leaders were not being consulted.

"We take no decision without seeing the liaison committee, the town council of Mdantsane and the Ciskei Government. I see Mr Tovana at least once every ten days, and the same applies to Mr Sebe and/or his cabinet and we discuss transport in general," Mr Maritz said.

"Our main task is to get the workers to and from work and we are trying hard to do this. But we cannot satisfy everybody," he added.

On the question of buses from the market place in town, he said Mr Mantsanga was basically correct.

"We haven't put buses from the market place to the suburbs but we have buses from Mdantsane and Duncan Village to Bunkers Hill, Bonza Bay, Nahoon and Cambridge. These have to be used during certain times and we have seen no justification yet for operating a service from the market because there is no demand for it" Mr Maritz said.

# Counsel slates lack of evidence from Sebe

Daily Disp.  
29/4/75

GRAHAMSTOWN — Mr Frank Kroon, counsel for Mr Leopold Mtoba and three others who petitioned the Supreme Court in the Ciskei election petition case, yesterday attacked the failure of Mr E. L. Sebe's counsel to call him as a witness.

Mr Kroon said witnesses had repeated the threats allegedly made by the Ciskei Chief Minister, Mr Sebe, and the Sebe group to intimidate voters. Witnesses for the respondents had given improbable evidence and contradicted one another, he

said. polling stations and in some

The failure by Mr Sebe's legal advisers to call him must be taken into account by the court.

"He was conspicuous by his absence. Mr Sebe was obviously available and he was the best person to testify about the allegations of what he said.

"The bulk of the evidence about the second meeting at Ginsberg location related to what Mr Sebe is alleged to have said. It is no excuse that he is a Chief Minister or a Prime Minister," Mr Kroon said.

Mr Justice Kotze said the reasons for not calling Mr Sebe could perhaps be more easily understood in terms of his official position and the court would not be so artificial as to overlook that fact.

Regarding the alleged non-compliance with the provisions of the Electoral Act, Mr Kroon said shortages of

ballot papers occurred at 12 cases the shortage lasted for more than ten hours.

"It is submitted that this irregularity is of such a degree that it cannot be said the election as a whole was conducted in accordance with the principles of the proclamation, and thus the election should be declared void."

The cutting up of ballot papers into strips for counting was not in accordance with the principles of the proclamation and this irregularity was of such a substantiated degree that the election should be vitiated, Mr Kroon said.

Two agents of Mr Sebe were used in the counting of votes and this too was a prohibited practice. He submitted that the votes found on the floor with discarded papers were in fact there through efforts of the two Sebe agents and that the votes were mostly in favour of the Mtoba group.

Mr R. Marais, SC, for Mr Sebe and his group, said it was highly improbable that speakers seeking support of an audience would publicly threaten them. It was also improbable that such tactics, if used, would be confined to the Ginsberg location. It was improbable that they would publicly single out Const Mahaiya as their informer.

On Mr Sebe not being called, he said there might have been decisions other than Mr Sebe's own which were involved and it was improper for him to tell the court why he did not call Mr Sebe.

Argument continues today. — DDC.

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# Ciskei on brink of 'big growth' says Minister

Mercury Reporter 30/4/75

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN** — The Ciskei homeland was on the brink of "great industrial development," the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Hendrik Schoeman, said here yesterday.

Opening the Ciskei Assembly session, Mr. Schoeman revealed that the homeland's budget this year would be a record R33m — double that of two years ago.

Department of Health from September 1, and a "comprehensive programme" had been launched to speed up the process of Africanization of the Civil Service, he said.

He also said that "phenomenal growth" was taking place at Dimbaza, the notorious Ciskei resettlement camp which is home for 15 000 Africans.

Expansion there was part of the "great industrial development which awaits the Ciskei as a result of various agreements that have been entered into, or are about to be concluded with White industrialists," Mr. Schoeman said.

These agency agreements would involve about R4m in investment capital and create 1 350 jobs for the Blacks. This would be in addition to about 1 200 jobs already created by the Xhosa Development Corporation at Sada, Sterkspruit, and Ilinge, three other African resettlement camps in the homeland.

Of the Ciskei budget of R33m to be tabled later this session by the Chief Minister, Mr. Lennox Sebe, R4,8m would be contributed by the South African Government.

To swell the locally collected revenue, the Ciskei Government had decided to appoint its own tax collectors, Mr. Schoeman said.

Because there was a period of economic growth ahead, it was essential that farming methods be improved in the Ciskei.

Mr. Schoeman also announced that the homeland would have its own

# R4m investment drawn to Ciskei says minister

ZWELITSHA — Various agreements that had already been entered into or were about to be concluded with white industrialists would draw an investment capital of more than R4 million to the Ciskei. They would create employment opportunities for about 1 350 Ciskeians, the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, said here yesterday.

Opening the third ordinary session of the second Ciskeian Legislative Assembly, the minister said he could only describe the extension of services in the Ciskei as impressive.

The estimates for 1973/74, which stood at R15 958 000, had more than doubled to nearly R33 million. Some 1 200 Ciskeians were already employed in the Xhosa Development Corporation's undertakings at Sada, Sterkspruit and Ilinge, while developments in the border areas of the East London - King William's Town-Berlin complex would contribute further to the progress of the Ciskei.

The entry of Ciskeian entrepreneurs into the soap, leather and knitwear industries testified to enthusiasm in the Dimbaza industrial area, the butt of the outside world's criticism. A sound infrastructure was in the process of developing there.

"There is evidence of developments in all spheres, and there is much lively activity on all sides to make the Ciskei viable for its inhabitants. These developments bespeak both political and economic stability — two important factors in drawing investments to your country. The fact that your Chief Minister has succeeded in persuading overseas investors to establish certain industries in your country bears this out," the minister said.

Urging the Government of the Ciskei to continue giving top priority to agricultural development, the minister said: "If one has regard to the shortage of food for the world's growing population and to the fact that, because of droughts and crop failures, Africa is looking more and more to the granaries of the south, the Ciskeian Government should continue to strive to make optimal use of the agricultural land at its disposal and to develop agriculturally to the extent that it would at least be able to supply its own basic needs.

"I am also pleased to hear that several big agricultural projects, such as irrigation, milk and red-meat schemes

are showing good returns, and that with regard to citrus cultivation and afforestation the Ciskei is on the threshold of profitable industries and has a very full programme ahead."

The establishment of the Ciskei's own Department of Health with effect from September 1, 1975, was also an important step.

"When I see everything that is happening and being planned in this fair land of yours, I am deeply impressed

with what your government is doing to create a happy home here for its citizens.

"We have set out upon the delicate course of detente in Southern Africa, and I do believe that in these times the Ciskei also has a contribution to make in this regard and that the spirit of goodwill, co-operation and dialogue will prevail and lead to the establishment of happy communities in South Africa," the minister said. — SAPA.

# Ciskei neglecting Rule of Law — Mabandla

Daily Bsp  
2/5/75

1705

ZWELITSHA — The South African and Ciskei governments were jointly responsible for the Bantu Laws Amendment Act of 1974, the Leader of the Opposition in the Ciskei Legislative Assembly, Chief Justice Mabandla, said when he opened the no-confidence debate in the Assembly here yesterday.

Chief Mabandla said the Rule of Law was being overlooked and the Ciskei Government was playing with fire in wanting such arbitrary powers.

He said in its order of priorities, the Ciskei Government had neglected the release of political prisoners and had resorted to banishments as was the case with the Mdantsane attorney, Mr L. Mtshizana, who was banished to Herschel last year.

Turning to chieftainship, Chief Mabandla said the government was undermining chieftainship and chiefs who supported the ruling party received preferential treatment.

"The dignity of Chiefs has been undermined and party politics and clan names dictate the appointment of chiefs and they must all be of Xhosa origin," Chief Mabandla said.

He quoted names of seven chiefs whose membership had been approved since last year and accused the Ciskei Government of being tribalistic.

He deplored the utter neglect of Paramount Chief Mxolisi Sandile by the Ciskei Government in its installation of chiefs. He said the way things were done seemed to suggest that the Ciskei Government did not regard the paramount chief to be of pure Xhosa origin.

Chiefs who were favoured by the government were given land within areas of other chiefs, he said.

Chief Mabandla said cabinet ministers were interfering in the election of

headmen.

He said the Ciskei government had toed the line of their white bosses and accepted the policy of separate development.

Other homelands were clamouring for federalism on a non-racial basis which was what the Opposition party in the Ciskei stood for. "A start towards non-racialism will be the amalgamation of the Transkei and Ciskei and sooner or later with other black states—a system that will eventually lead to the amalgamation of black and white governments in South Africa", Chief Mabandla said.

He accused the Ciskei Government of creating warring tribal groups in the Ciskei.

On land consolidation, Chief Mabandla said the Ciskei Government was a disgrace as it had given away Glen Grey and Herschel without approaching the people concerned.

He said the government was neglecting important issues and was recklessly spending the taxpayers' money. Mr Sebe's regular trips overseas benefitted no one, Chief Mabandla said.

He questioned the wisdom of ill-treating and dismissing civil servants who had no security under the present government, Chief Mabandla

referred to tendencies towards violence during township council elections at Zwelitsha and Mdantsane last year and blamed them on the governing party and its supporters.

Chief Mabandla wanted to know what the Ciskei Government was doing on detente and the sports policy of South Africa.

He said the government had maintained a silence on the expropriation of the Federal Theological Seminary and the removal of Fingo village from Grahamstown to Committees Drift.

He wanted to know the wisdom of South Africa's stand at the United Nations and the claim that discrimination was to go.

"We still live in the same old policy of apartheid with no change despite Mr Vorster's promise", he said.

The ruling party's acting chief whip, Chief L. W. Maqoma, denied the government was tribalistic. He said the first chief to be installed by the Sebe government was a Fingo of the amaKhuze tribe.

He denied public servants were ill-treated.

"What this government has done is a result of what it inherited from the previous government of Chief Mabandla," he said.—DDC.



*Daily Dispatch* 2/5/75  
**Election case objection overruled**

165

GRAHAMSTOWN — Mr Justice Kotze yesterday ordered that evidence be heard on June 5 and 6 in an election petition case arising out of the election to the Ciskei Legislative Assembly of four men in the Victoria East constituency in 1973.

The court was petitioned by Mr W. Zantsi, Mr R. Matakane, Mr M. Mabandla and Mr M. Mbatani to set aside the election to the Ciskeian Legislative Assembly of Mr A. Lamani, Mr L. Maqoma, Mr S. Burns-

Ncamashe and Mr W. Limiya.

The petitioners based their complaint on grounds of non-compliance or mistakes in terms of the electoral procedure and alleged intimidation of voters to a degree sufficient to have prevented the holding of a true election.

When the matter was called on Wednesday, Mr A. Solomon, SC, for the four successful candidates, objected to the matter being heard at all.

He said the respondents had won by majorities of more than 38 000 and there were no allegations in the petition that the alleged irregularities could have affected the results of the elections.

Giving judgment on the objection yesterday, Mr Justice Kotze said: "We think it undesirable to pronounce upon the validity of an election without hearing evidence." — DDC.

South Dispatch 2/5/75

## Ciskei: from Fish to Kei

105 )

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN—  
The Ciskei stretches from  
the Great Fish to the Kei.

That was said in the Ciskei Legislative Assembly yesterday by Mr I. Sangopsha, a representative of Paramount Chief Sandile.

Mr Sangopsha asked what the Ciskeian Government had done about consolidating the Ciskei. In 1962, he said, the Ciskei was allocated 420 000 hectares. Today that figure had been reduced to 310 000 hectares.

He also asked: "What has happened to the Xhonyama Dam and the irrigation system in the Ciskei?"—DDC.

Daily Disp 3/5/75

# Special Branch questions Qunta

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1. Qunta

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN —** The general-secretary of the opposition Ciskei National Party, Mr De Villiers Qunta was visited by the Security Police at his place of employment in the town here yesterday.

They took him to their headquarters in King William's Town where he was interrogated for nearly four hours.

Mr Qunta said he was interrogated about speeches he had made during rallies, particularly at Mdantsane where he said the Special Branch should not act secretly but should identify themselves. He said they challenged him to preach to them what he had preached at the rally.

They also wanted to know his views on banned organisations like SASO, BPC and the ANC and warned him about associating with members of those organisations.

They asked why he believed in a policy of non-racialism. When he pointed out that he believed in integration and marriage between black and white, he

said, they insulted him.

He said they called him a "baboon" and that if they ever caught him with one of their daughters it would be "the last day I'd see the sun."

He said they asked him if he wanted to have bastards in South Africa. They wanted to know why he respected Seretse Khama, who is married to a white woman.

They had also wanted to know why he did not respect homeland leaders like those of the Ciskei and Transkei.

Before he was released, Mr Qunta said, they warned him that they would be watching him closely and that he must watch his step as far as mentioning banned organisations, the Security Police and Mr Vorster in his speeches was concerned. —  
DDR.

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(105)

# Myataza accuses CNP of links with Saso

daily Disp  
5/5/75



MR MABANDLA

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN —** The Ciskei Minister of Justice, Mr B. Myataza claimed in the Ciskei Legislative Assembly here that the Opposition Ciskei National Party was associated with black power movements like the Black Peoples' Convention, SASO and men from Robben Island.

He warned that the Government was aware of the Opposition moves and would not hesitate to act.

He accused the Opposition of being engaged in subversion. On that point, the leader of the Opposition,

Chief Justice Mabandla, objected and challenged Mr Myataza to prove his allegations.

A verbal clash ensued between Mabandla and Mr Myataza over this question. Mr Myataza was asked by the Chairman, Chief P. Siwani, to withdraw his remarks.

Mr Myataza said he knew of a meeting held by SASO, BPC, men from Robben Island and members of the Opposition.

Chief Mabandla challenged Mr Myataza to quote date, venue and transactions at the meeting and the members of the Opposition who were present at the meeting.

Mr Myataza cited the member for Peddie, Mr P.G. Stamper, who was the Opposition chief-whip, saying he had been implicated in the meetings.

Mr Stamper then challenged Mr Myataza's allegations.

Mr Myataza promised to give full details of the meeting at a later stage of the present session. Chief Mabandla categorically denied that the CNP had any connections with SASO and BPC. — DDC.

# Ciskei budget up 70 per cent on last year - Sebe

(105)

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN—** The Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Mr L. L. Sebe, moved a record budget of R34 237 000 in the Legislative Assembly here yesterday when he introduced the second reading of the Ciskei Part Appropriation Bill. It was an increase of 70 per cent on last year's financial estimate.

The increase compared favourably with the previous increase of 26 per cent. This had been due to the assistance of the Republican Government, Mr Sebe said.

His government was bent

only on economic development of the Ciskei, he said. Eighteen per cent of the budget is for capital works and 28 per cent for development works.

Clinics and irrigation at Keiskammahoek will cost R225 000, while R1,1 million is for the erection of an agricultural school at Victoria East.

R3 747 000 has been allocated for the development of townships. About 830 flats are to be built in them.

On education, Mr Sebe said 450 posts had been created.

—DDC.

*Daily Disp. 6/5/75*

## Pay rise for CLA members

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN—** A motion increasing the salaries of members of the Ciskei Legislative Assembly and the Ciskei Cabinet was carried in the Assembly yesterday.

The Chief Minister, Mr L. L. Sebe, told the House that he would receive R11 400 a year. Cabinet Ministers would get R9 300; the chairman of the Assembly R3 900;

the deputy chairman 3 600; the Leader of the Opposition R3 600; and the government chief Whip R3 600.

Ordinary members of the Assembly would be paid R3 000 a year.

Mr I. Sangotsha, a representative of Paramunt Chief Mxoli Sandile, said the Opposition leader, Chief Justice Mabandla, should be

given a bigger increase. The Chief Minister promised the government would consider this.

The government Chief Whip, Mr A. Z. Lamani, attacked the Opposition for making excessive demands on the Government, and dis-regarding what the Government had done in a short time.—DDC.

**EDITORIAL OPINION**

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*Daily Dispatch 7/5/75*

## Message to the Special Branch

On Saturday we reported a complaint by the general secretary of the Ciskei National Party, Mr D. Qunta, that he was questioned and insulted by two Special Branch men for four hours. He says they asked him why he opposed racial discrimination, why he respected Seretse Khama in view of the fact that the latter is married to a white woman and why he did not respect homeland leaders. He says they warned him about references in his speeches to the Special Branch and to Mr Vorster.

We have waited several days before commenting, to give Special Branch spokesmen a chance to deny these allegations. There has been no denial, so we assume they are true. Here, then, is a message to the Special Branch men concerned.

You are a disgrace to your organisation. You should be kicked out of the service not only because you are bullies, but because you don't even know the law you are supposed to be observing.

You are guilty of criminal injuria and contumelia, and Mr Qunta should prosecute you as well as sue you. You have also contravened the Improper Interference Act. It is not your function to meddle in party politics or to promote the political interests of Mr Vorster, or the National Party, or the homelands leaders.

You ask Mr Qunta why he respects Seretse Khama. Ask Mr Vorster as well — he also respects Seretse Khama.

You ask him why he believes in non-racialism. Why ask him? Most South Africans believe in non-racialism. This newspaper also believes in non-racialism. If you don't already know, come and ask us. Come and do all the interrogating you want.

It is ironical that during a week in which the head of security forces in this country, General Van den Bergh, distinguished himself in a real clash with real lawlessness, you chose instead to indulge in political intimidation.

Get back to your proper work, and in the process try to learn something about the laws of this country. Then maybe you won't break them next time — whether through ignorance or just plain stupidity.

The Editor.

# CLA members call for ban on Daily Dispatch

Daily Dispatch  
7/5/75

(115)

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The Daily Dispatch came under fire in the Ciskei Legislative Assembly here yesterday for what speakers termed erroneous reporting of the proceedings of the Assembly.

Suggestions that the paper be banned from the CLA were made by some speakers.

There were claims that the Daily Dispatch favoured the opposition Ciskei National Party.

The debate on the newspaper came after publication of a prepared statement which was partly read by the leader of the opposition, Chief Justice Mabandla, when he moved a vote of no confidence in the Ciskei Government.

Chief Mabandla, who had handed his prepared statement to a correspondent of the newspaper, did not read all that was in his statement because of the time limit for each speaker.

The correspondent did not check with Chief Mabandla after having left the CLA before Chief Mabandla finished speaking.

Chief Mabandla admitted giving the correspondent a prepared document and said some of the things published in the newspaper were included in his document, but that he did not speak on them in the Assembly.

The CNIP member for Peddie, Mr P. G. Stamper, said utterances of the previous day had annoyed him when it was alleged there

were white papers poking their noses into the black political scene.

"I was not happy because that was racialism," Mr Stamper said. "The Daily Dispatch did make a mistake. If there is a move to have the errors rectified, we shall support that move. But if there is hatred because the Daily Dispatch

did not support separate development, then we shall not be a party to that.

"The Daily Dispatch was not influenced by Chief Mabandla to write editorials on the banishment of Mr Mtshizana.

"The Daily Dispatch has said it will continue to fight for the lifting of the ban on Mtshizana. It is not a nice thing for a black to send a black man away from his home," Mr Stamper said.

When Mr Stamper said some people had been pricked by their conscience, he was asked to withdraw the remark, which he did.

Mr L. D. Guzana, the CNIP man for Kelskammahoek, suggested the Daily Dispatch representatives should leave before the House adjourned at five o'clock yesterday. However, the matter was not pursued.

The Minister of Justice, Mr B. Myataza, said it was "the practice of the Daily Dispatch to issue distorted statements." He said the item under discussion was not the first instance of "distorted" reporting.

After a long debate on what the CNIP members claimed was a move by the Daily Dispatch to divide Ciskeians and the belittling of the Chief Minister, Mr L. L. Sebe in the editorials, the chairman, Chief P. Siwani, ruled that the matter had been thrashed out and that the Daily Dispatch should publish a correction if any erroneous reports were published. — DDR.

## Sebe: consolidated Ciskei a paradise

### KING WILLIAM'S TOWN

Consolidation of the Ciskei had reached its final stages as a result of negotiations between the Ciskei Cabinet and the Republican Government.

So said the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Mr L. L. Sebe, when delivering his policy speech in the legislative as-

sembly here yesterday.

The Ciskei was aiming at physical planning of the Ciskei into one viable unit with a very high potential.

On the excision of Herschel and Glen Grey from the Ciskei, Mr Sebe said those people who wanted to remain in the Ciskei would be given compensatory land.

Advantages of a consolidated Ciskei were both political and administrative. The new Ciskei would be an economic paradise, Mr Sebe said.

A committee appointed last year to investigate the transfer of the urban local authorities of Peddie, Braunschweig, Frankfort, Keiskammahoek and Lady Frere to the Ciskei had tabled its report to the Minister and this had been approved with effect from August last year.

A report is being awaited from a committee working on the setting aside of Bell-Bodium, Hamburg, Middledrift and Whittlesea for occupation by Ciskeians.

On constitutional development, approval had been received from the State President for the creation of five new chieftainships and as a result, the number of tribal authorities in the Ciskei had increased to 45 and CLA members to 58.

Mr Sebe said if a motion adopted at a special session in April this year was approved by the State President, tribal authorities would be decreased to 36 and CLA members to 44.

tribal authorities would be decreased to 36 and CLA members to 44.

The Ciskei is to have its own health department as from September this year. A regional health office has been established in King William's Town.

Mr Sebe said the Ciskei was to have its own information service which would fall directly under his department.—DDR.



# CNP denies support for subversion

Daily Dispatch  
8/5/75

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Subversion, violence and assassination were not part of the policy of the Ciskei National Party, the representative of Paramount Chief Mxolisi Sandile in the Ciskei Legislative Assembly, Mr I. L. Sangotsha, said in the Assembly yesterday.

Mr Sangotsha was speaking on a special debate called by the Chief Minister, Mr L. L. Sebe, to discuss a letter written by the general secretary of the opposition CNP Mr D. N. Qunta to a Xhosa weekly in King William's Town.

In the letter Mr Qunta had expressed respect, sympathy and praise for leaders of banned organisations like the ANC, the PAC and the AAC. He also referred to SASO and BPC.

Earlier in the debate the previous day, the Chief Minister, Mr L. L. Sebe, had quoted extracts from Mr Qunta's letter. In it the names of former leaders like Mandela and Sobukwe were mentioned.

Mr Sebe said his government treated the matter in a very serious light.

The opposition challenged the English translation of the letter and said it should be read to the House in its original form.

The leader of the opposition, Chief Justice Mabandla, said Mr Qunta had written the letter in his personal capacity.

Reacting to a portion of the letter stating that members of the organisations mentioned in the letter were members of the CNP, Chief Mabandla said there was nothing wrong with that as he had once been a member of the ANC. He said even some members of the ruling CNIP had been members of the ANC and held high executive positions.

"If SASO does not accept that the black man is a third-class citizen and advocates equal pay for equal work, then I support it, but if it advocates that freedom can only be achieved through bloodshed and violence, I don't agree with it," Chief Mabandla said.

He said he had high esteem for men on Robben Island and despised any man

who looked upon them as men who wanted to overthrow the government.

He said the CNP would work with any organisations which had the same aims as it had if it did not advocate violence and the overthrow of government."

Mr P. G. Stamper (CNP, Peddie) said he fully agreed with what was expressed in Mr Qunta's letter.

He said the CNP had made it clear it would work with SASO and BPC within the framework of the party's policy and within the law.

The Minister of Justice, Mr B. D. Myataza, wanted to know whether the opposition was aware that SASO and BPC wanted to assassinate homeland leaders and build their own universities.

By associating itself with these organisations, the opposition had shown it did not have the interests of the Ciskei at heart.

"Who was behind the strikes in schools?" he asked.

Mr Sangotsha said anyone in a democratic society was free to follow his ideology and Mr Qunta was entitled to his ideas.

"To equate our ideology of Ciskei at heart. — DDC.

*Daily Dispatch 8/4/75*  
Mdantsane, Zwelitsha industry 105  
needs incentives says economist

GRAHAMSTOWN — The Government should give greater financial incentives to industry in Mdantsane and Zwelitsha than were available in East London and King William's Town, an economist, Mr P. Black, said here last night.

Mr Black spoke at a symposium on Border-Ciskei-Transkei development arranged at Rhodes University by the local branch of the International Society of Economics and Commerce Students.

Mr Black said there was still a close link between the Ciskei development and growth of East London and King William's Town. He said the relatively poor economic performance of East London was largely attributable to its locational disadvantages.

"Notwithstanding the great distances between East London and the major markets of South Africa, the East London growth point does not enjoy preferential treatment with regard to the financial concessions.

"This is especially true of interest subsidies on loans and income tax concessions."

He advocated increases in the wages of blacks and said this would create a greater internal market and in the end lead to a greater need for industry in East London.

Mr Black said there was a leakage of income earned by Ciskeians who spent their wages in East London and King William's Town. He suggested that financial incentives to industry in Mdantsane and Zwelitsha should be on a scale exceeding that applying in East London and King William's Town.

He suggested that the XDC gave thought to the idea of allowing white service industries into Mdantsane and Zwelitsha on a strict agency and profit-sharing basis.

Mr P. A. Rescei, president of the East London Chamber of Industries, said in his address that improved communications with other major centres was important before development could

get moving in the Border-Transkei region.

This should be followed by the establishment of large magnet industries in the area which would attract other industries.

He pleaded for the granting of adequate incentives on a long-term basis to encourage the establishment of industry.

The unnecessary barriers to the progress of gifted and ambitious individuals must be removed.

"These measures must be taken by the Government. At the same time the people in the area should be fully motivated towards this goal and be willing to make the most of any opportunities which may result from the establishment of industry." Mr Rescei said.

"They should market themselves and their area. As entrepreneurs are encouraged by stability, bad publicity resulting from bus boycotts, strikes and contentious political issues must be avoided," Mr Rescei said. — DDR.

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# Mabandla attacks land distribution

Daily Dispatch 13/5/75

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN—  
Chief Justice Mabandla,  
leader of the opposition in  
the CLA, said yesterday that  
Ciskeians should have free  
choice and should not be  
told by the Republican Gov-  
ernment which tracts of land  
they could occupy.

Speaking in the Assembly,  
Chief Mabandla welcomed  
the idea that country towns  
such as Peddie, Middel-drift  
and Keiskamahoe were to  
be occupied by Ciskeians.

"But it is not enough. We  
also need places like Cape  
Town where we can have  
property rights," he said. He

was expressing the opposi-  
tion's reservations about con-  
solidation plans for the  
Ciskei proposed by the Chief  
Minister, Mr. L. L. Sebe.

The representative of  
Paramount Chief Mxolosi  
Sandile, Mr. I. Sangotsha, at-  
tacked the 1936 Land Act for  
giving 87 per cent of the  
land to the White minority.

Speaking on detente and  
dialogue, Chief Mabandla  
said he welcomed the idea,  
provided that they were on a  
man-to-man basis and not a  
master-servant relationship.

— DDR.

(105)

# Transkei pensioners are turned away at Mdantsane

Daily Dispatch 14/5/75

EAST LONDON — Many Mdantsane pensioners who have Transkei towns as their districts of domicile did not get their pensions this week.

The men and women who

had drawn their pensions where they lived for many years were told to go and draw pensions in their Transkei towns when they went to collect the pensions.

A Transkeian who came from Kentani during the thirties, said he fully qualified to live in the urban area of East London and had gone to Mdantsane only because the house in which he lived in Duncan Village had been demolished.

"I originally came from Kentani but I have lost all ties with Kentani and all my children were born here," he said.

He believed this 'form of cruelty' would not have affected him if he had been living in Duncan Village.

"And what can we do in this situation when even the men who should explain to us what it's all about simply say, 'You go back to Gcalekaland' and give us no chance to explain our individual cases", the man who would not give his name for publication, said.

A Ciskeian citizen, Mr P. Dibela, said the whole matter was unfair.

"These people should have been warned beforehand to ensure that they made arrangements to draw their pensions elsewhere," he said.

He added that many of them had travelled from other areas to draw their pensions in Mdantsane as

they had always done in the past.

"And when some of them were told they could not get their pensions, they did not even have money to get back where they came from," Mr Dibela said.

He said those in authority should have shown some sympathy for the elderly people who had become victims of a situation they had no part to play in.

"But the fact that Transkeians have not received their pensions is not the whole story about this. My pension is down by R3 to what I received last time and I could not get any explanation for that", Mr Dibela said.

The Chief Magistrate of Mdantsane, Mr L. Gregory, said he was not allowed to make any comments in the press and referred the matter to the secretary for the Interior, Mr J. Marais, in Zwelitsha.

Mr Marais was not available for comment yesterday.

It could not be established how many pensioners were affected but it was believed Transkeians constituted the majority of old people receiving pensions in Mdantsane. — DDR.

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# Ciskei party accused of ANC association

Daily Dispatch  
14/5/75

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The Opposition Ciskei National Party was yesterday accused of associating itself with the banned African National Congress.

The accusation was made by the CLA's Government Chief Whip, Mr A. Z. Lamanl, during debate in the Assembly on a private member's motion dealing with the general secretary of the CNP, Mr De Villiers Qunta.

The motion, introduced by the Chief Minister, Mr L. L. Sebe, alleged that Mr Qunta had said in a letter to a newspaper that he was happy that former members of the ANC, SASO and BPC were members of his party.

The Minister of Education, Mr S. Ncamashe, called on the Government to reprimand the opposition for associating itself with subversive organisations.

Chief Justice Mabandla, Leader of the Opposition, said in reply to the allegations that it was his party's

object to work for the freedom of blacks without violence or bloodshed.

"If it is the object of any one of those organisations to bring about violence or bloodshed, we disassociate ourselves from them," he said.

Speaking on the motion, Mr Sebe said he took a very serious view of the matter as Mr Qunta was a recognized official of the Opposition party.

The House resolved to publicly denounce Mr Qunta's statement and disassociated itself from his letter.

During his policy speech, the Minister of the Interior, Mr L. F. Siyo, announced that citizenship certificates were to be compulsory for all Ciskeians.

All Ciskeians who applied for housing accommodation, trading sites or rights, financial assistance, pensions, clinical and medical services, employment, land ownership or the right to vote in elections, had to submit proof of Ciskeian citizenship in future, "otherwise they will lose all their benefits, rights and privileges," he said.

At present there were about 80 000 citizenship certificates in use, while another 15 000 were being processed.

Mr Siyo said five social and health institutions had been created in the Ciskei to cater for the needy, children, old age pensioners, the blind and for invalids. The Dutch Reformed mission, which was working closely with his department in financial matters, was providing assistance.

He gave figures of people receiving social benefits in the Ciskei. There were 27 746 old age pensioners, 925 blind pensioners, 11 981 disability grants, four war veteran grants, and 56 leprosy grants.

Mr Siyo also announced the introduction by his department of a family planning scheme for the homeland. — DDR.

# Call for Ciskei medical school

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN —** A call for the establishment of a medical school for training doctors and post-graduate nursing staff was made by the chief whip of the ruling CNIP, Mr A. Z. Lamani in the Ciskei Legislative Assembly, here yesterday.

Mr Lamani was speaking during the committee stage on the Interior vote.

He said the medical school at Natal University and the other college at GaRankuwa were too far from the Ciskei

and there was need for the training of medical staff to serve in hospitals and clinics in the Ciskei.

Mr Lamani also called for an arrangement whereby industrialists coming to the Ciskei were asked to pay reasonable wages to their black employees.

He asked the Chief Minister Mr L. L. Sebe to expedite means whereby this request could be put to the South African Government.

He said it was a tragedy that there were only two creches in the Ciskei — at Zwelitsha and Mdantsane — and called for the provision of creches in various areas throughout the Ciskei.

The Leader of the Opposition, Chief Justice Madandla welcomed the move to have more clinics and deplored the fact that many people in rural areas had to travel long distances to receive medical attention. — DDR.

# Give us chance says Mabandla

**Give us a chance — that is the plea of the leader of the opposition Ciskei National Party, Chief Justice Mabandla to the Security Branch.**

In a statement to Indaba Chief Mabandla said: "We

say to the Security Branch please give us a chance. We are equally concerned with the security of this country. Our political direction may ultimately converge to the same end as the outcome of detente and the new trends in the Nationalist policy. Please give us a chance."

Chief Mabandla was commenting on the interrogation of the national secretary of the party, Mr D.Z. Qunta, by the Security Branch in King William's Town.

"The executive committee of the Ciskei National Party is gravely concerned over this intrusion into the liberty of one of its officials, particularly that the interrogation centred around Mr Qunta's activities and utterances in his official capacity as member of the Ciskei National Party. We hold ourselves responsible for the utterances of any of our members from an official platform.

"While we fully appreciate and sympathise with the work of the Security Branch, we do feel that the incident involving Mr Qunta lends itself to all sorts of interpretations and speculation against the background of political trends in the Ciskei over the past two years.

## Concerned

"For some time the C.N.P. has been concerned over the involvement of certain Black members of the Security Branch in the party politics of the Ciskei, a matter which has been taken up at the higher levels of the Branch and the State. It was always appreciated that such involvement was without official recognition. Yet Mr Qunta's interrogation was actually headed by the highest officer of the local office.

"The substance of Mr Qunta's utterances is everyday talk by political parties in the Republic, and nobody has raised an eyebrow as a result thereof.

"To throw suspicion at the C.N.P., members of the ruling party, Mr Myataza in particular, have, time and again made hollow and unfounded accusations against members of the C.N.P.

"What a strange coincidence! On the day Mr Myataza was, once more, blowing out hot air about

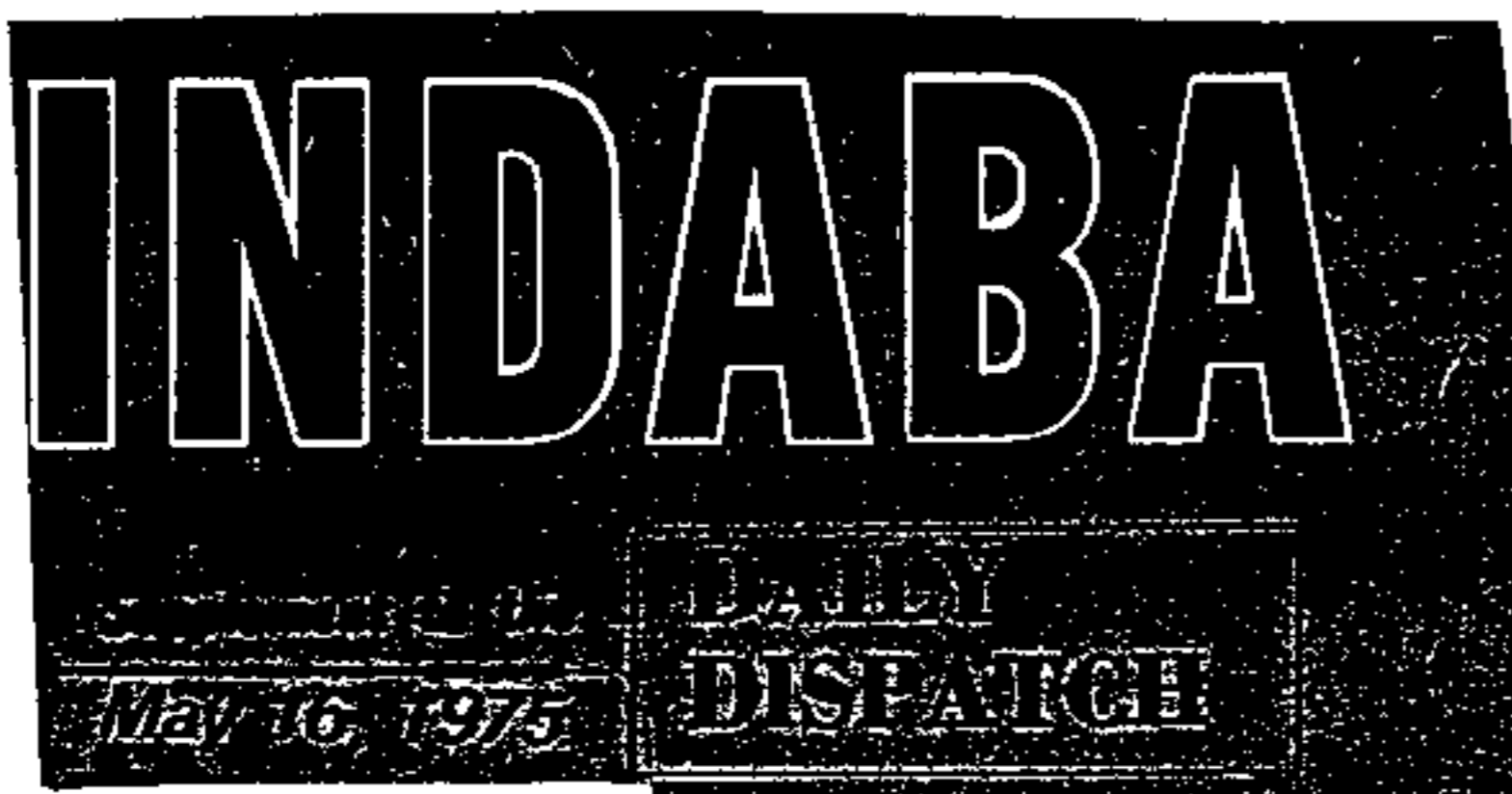
of the C.N.P. with SASO and B.P.C. in the Legislative Assembly, Mr Qunta was "taken in" for questioning.

"We find it difficult to isolate these two occurrences, especially when one recalls that Mr Sebe got the support of the Republican Government to banish an Executive Member of the C.N.P., Mr Mtshizana, and that for his own future use, Mr Sebe was granted powers of banning and banishment by way of the second Bantu Laws Amendments Act, 1974. Could the Security Branch not be giving Mr Sebe more support towards his own party objectives?"

## Coincidence

"Isn't it yet another coincidence that the action of the Security Branch came about two days after the Supreme Court declared that judgement in the Legal battle to unseat Mr Sebe was reserved. It is common cause that the case has turned out to be C.N.P. vs C.N.I.P. and the effectiveness of each side, now and after the judgement, depends on the solidarity of each party.

"In the light of any future possibilities in this regard one is inclined to suspect that Mr Qunta's episode with the Security Branch may have been calculated to unsettle and to disorganise the C.N.P.," said the statement.



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1. Gabe

## walk-out

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN**  
— The Opposition Ciskei National Party staged a dramatic walk-out in the Ciskei Legislative Assembly, at Zwelitsha, near here yesterday.

Led by the Leader of the Opposition, Chief Justice Mabandla, the protest was against a motion tabled by the Chief Minister, Mr L.L. Sebe, calling for power to dissolve the assembly before the expiry date when it was deemed necessary.

Mr Sebe said the move was in terms of the Homelands Act of 1971.

Chief Mabandla said his party was not prepared to discuss the motion "whatever the reason". He repeated his party's opposition to the motion thrice and led his men out.

Another motion calling for the introduction of a ministry of health in the Ciskei from September 1, was passed with opposition backing. — DDC.



# Ciskei's education grant is too low says Mabandla

Daily Star  
20/5/75

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN —** The amount of R10 872 000 allocated to the Ciskei Education Department was insufficient, the Opposition leader, Chief Justice Mabandla, said in the CLA during the committee stage of the education vote.

It was immorally low when compared with the amount white children received. "A white child receives three times more than a black child," he said.

Chief Mabandla welcomed the proposed establishment of a vocational and inter-psychological training centre at Mdantsane and the supply of free books.

He pleaded for the abolition of the rand-for-rand basis for building schools and welcomed the abolition of double sessions.

"What South Africa is today was achieved through

the sweat, toil and labour of our forefathers, but we are unable to enjoy the fruit," he said.

Answering questions from Chief Mabandla, the Minister of Education, Mr Burns-Ncamashe, said the rand-for-rand basis would be done away with one day.

He said there had been a poor response to bursaries available to junior secondary school teachers.

Mr W. Bashe, of Mdantsane, suggested that teachers be informed of the bursaries through their association.

Mr W. S. Ximiya, of Vic-

toria East, requested that teachers' training schools be established in urban areas and that more accommodation be provided in existing schools.

"It is disgusting that there is a big difference in fees paid between urban and homeland pupils," he said.

Mr Ximiya said compulsory education as proposed by the Minister of Education should not be hastened.

He asked that the law barring women teachers from teaching be suspended for at least three years. — DDR.

# CLA row

over

insults

*Daily Disp.*  
2/15/75

(105)

## KING WILLIAM'S TOWN —

There were heated exchanges between the Ciskei Minister of Justice, Mr B. D. Myataza, and the representative for Paramount Chief Mxolisi Sandile, Mr I. L. Sangotsha, when discussion on the Agriculture vote continued in the CLA yesterday.

As Mr Sangotsha was speaking Mr Myataza objected that Mr Sangotsha was raising matters not contained in the Minister's policy speech.

Mr Sangotsha replied that Mr Myataza was a commentator who was speaking out of the back of his neck.

Rising in anger, Mr Myataza said he could not be insulted by a man who had not been elected by the people to the Legislative Assembly.

Mr Sangotsha was then called upon to withdraw. He did so.

The ruling Ciskei National Independence Party's Chief Whip, Mr A. Z. Lamani, called for negotiations between the Ciskei Government and Pretoria to increase the agriculture vote of R3 274 000 for the 1975/76 year. — DDC.

Daily Disp 2/15/75

## No pay for stay-away

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN  
— The Opposition CNP member for Glen Grey in the CLA, Mr J. H. Saliwa, will not get his pay for two weeks, it was decided in the Assembly at Zwelitsha yesterday.

The decision came after the Chief Minister, Mr L. L. Sebe, had asked the Leader of the Opposition, Chief Justice Mabandla, to throw light on a letter from Mr Saliwa. The letter asked for leave of absence to attend to public matters and because he was not well.

The House broke into laughter when Chief Mabandla said he had had no notification from Mr Saliwa about his absence.

A call for Mr Saliwa to forfeit his pay for the two weeks was passed unopposed. — DDC.

( 105 )

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# Rhodes Daily Disp. 22/5/75 survey of Ciskei

EAST LONDON — Two universities will soon be carrying out surveys in East London and its hinterland.

The University of Port Elizabeth's move to start a research programme into the prospects for the development of industry, the interrelation between existing industry and other sectors and the pattern of industrial land usage follows a survey by Rhodes University.

A Rhodes team has done much of the groundwork in the industrial sphere in East London and a team is now working on economic problems in Mdantsane.

The Rhodes team hopes the collecting of information at Mdantsane will be completed within the next month, but the processing of data should take some time.

An investigation of economic conditions in the rural areas of the Ciskei and a study of political changes and their effect on the socio-economic situation will also be carried out by Rhodes —

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Disturbance at Themba-labantu School,  
King William's Town

\*11. Dr. A. L. BORAINÉ asked the  
Minister of Bantu Education:

- (1) Whether any disturbance occurred at the Themba-labantu School in Zwelitsha, King William's Town, during May 1975; if so, what was the (a) nature and (b) cause of the disturbance;
- (2) whether the police were called in; if so,
- (3) whether any students were arrested; if so, how many;
- (4) whether any students were charged; if so, (a) how many and (b) with what offences.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU  
ADMINISTRATION AND EDUCATION:

The school is controlled by the Ciskei Government and the requested information can thus not be supplied.

c. t. 6/6/75 (105)

# Sebe's position 'unclear'

Cape Times  
Political Staff

**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.**  
— The position of the Chief Minister of Ciskei, Mr Lennox Sebe, deprived of his seat in the Legislative Assembly by a judgment handed down in the Supreme Court, Grahamstown, was unclear yesterday.

In the South African Parliament a Minister can retain his Cabinet post and sit in the House —

though without voting rights — for a period of three months, pending his election at a by-election or his possible appointment as a Senator.

## APPEAL

According to Department of Bantu Affairs spokesman, Mr Sebe will be obliged — unless he lodges an appeal — to vacate the position of Chief Minister. He will then be required to fight a by-election, probably in

his old seat. In the meantime at Ciskei Government will elect an interim Chief Minister.

It is possible that the ruling Ciskei National Independence Party may nominate a permanent Chief Minister, though this is thought unlikely as Mr Sebe would be expected to win the by-election in Zwelitsha where his party's standing is high.

● See court case top of page.

c. t. (105)  
6/6/75

# Judge sets aside Chief Sebe's election

Cape Times Correspondent

**PORT ELIZABETH.** — A vital principle of the Ciskei electoral proclamation was violated on an extensive scale during the 1973 Legislative Assembly elections in Zwelitsha, a Supreme Court judge said yesterday when he set aside the election of the Chief Minister, Mr Lennox Sebe, and three others.

Mr Justice Kotze, sitting with Mr Justice Adleson and Mr Justice De Wet, gave judgment in the dispute in which a former Ciskei Cabinet Minister, Mr L. Mtoba, and three other unsuccessful election candidates alleged irregularities concerning the supply of ballot papers, the cutting up of ballot papers for counting, and intimidation of voters by the Sebe group and a policeman.

Three Ciskei electoral officers, Mr W Odendaal, Mr D M Crosman and Mrs D J Muller, were cited as co-respondents in respect of the allegation involving ballot papers.

Mr Justice Kotze gave judgment on the issue involving the three electoral officers and the running of the election.

He concluded that in the Zwelitsha election a vital principle of the proclamation was violated on an extensive scale, and that one could not say that the result of the election was not affected by the shortage of ballot papers and irregular cutting up of ballot papers for counting.

Twelve Zwelitsha polling stations were short of ballot papers for up to eight out of the 14 hours of voting, but no attempt was made to improvise ballot papers, he said.

Mr E Kroon, assisted by M J K Whitehead (instructed by Neville Borman and Botha) appeared for the Mtoba group. Mr P Marais SC, assisted by Mr M P Jennett, (instructed by Doid and Stone), appeared for the Sebe group.

Mr T Mullins, SC, with Mr J Wilshire Jones (instructed by Whiteside, Smit and Almon) appeared for the electoral officers.

# Ciskeian poll move hailed

5-14-75 6/6/75 (105)

**Own Correspondent**  
**EAST LONDON —**  
There were widespread celebrations last night at Zwelitsha, the Ciskeian capital, following the Supreme Court decision to declare the election of the Chief Minister, Mr Lennox Sebe, and three other Assembly members invalid.

Jubilant opposition party members flocked together spontaneously. Rallies and street marches mushroomed throughout the township.

The leader of the opposition Ciskei National Party, Chief Justice Mandla, is now planning a massive rally to make the most of the court's decision.

There is confusion in the Ciskei as to whether Mr Sebe is still Chief Minister or whether he was automatically unseated by yesterday's decision.

A legal source at the Supreme Court in Gra-

hamstown, where the judgment was handed down, said Mr Sebe, and his fellow defendants were automatically and immediately unseated by the judgment.

However, a morning newspaper which circulates in the Ciskei, held the opposite view.

The most likely successor to Mr Sebe is the Minister of the Interior, Mr L F Siyo, at present acting Chief Minister while Mr Sebe is in Swaziland for an international conference on water pollution.

Mr Siyo was in Grahamstown attending a similar court case in which the Opposition has applied for another four seats to be declared vacant because of election irregularities.

Involved in this case is the Minister of Education, Mr S Burns-Ncamashe. He has since been appointed a chief and an ex-officio member of the Assembly, which means that if the decision goes against him he will not lose his seat.

# DAILY DISPATCH

FRIDAY  
JUNE 6, 1975  
PRICE 10c

## Court rules Sebe election was invalid

GRAHAMSTOWN — The election to the Ciskeian Legislative Assembly of the Ciskei Chief Minister, Mr L. L. Sebe, and three other Assembly members, Mr V. V. Ngezo, Mr M. T. Sam and Mr D. E. Nkontso, was declared invalid by the Supreme Court here yesterday in a historic 69-page judgment.

However, the allegations made that Mr Sebe and his three correspondents threatened and intimidated voters were not proved. The case against the three electoral officers, Messrs W. Odendaal, D. W. Crossman and D. J. Mulder, concerning infringements regarding the supply of ballot papers and the cutting-up of ballot papers before counting was proved and arising out of this the election in Zwelitsha was set aside by the court.

Mr Sebe and his group were elected in the Zwelitsha electoral division with a large majority in the Ciskei's first general election held in 1973. Following the election, four of the six unsuccessful candidates petitioned the Supreme Court to set aside the election. The petitioners were the ousted former Minister of Education, Mr Leopold Mtoba, and Messrs F. P. Guzana, M. J. Ntshela and I. L. Sangotsha.

The hearing, before a full bench consisting of Judges Kotze, Addleson and De Wet opened on February 17 this year and lasted 20 court days. It ended on April 30.

Mr Justice Kotze gave judgment yesterday on the question of the inadequate supply of ballot papers and the cutting-up of these papers for the purpose of counting. He said allegations were made about shortages of ballot papers at 12 polling stations in the Zwelitsha constituency. Supplies of ballot papers became exhausted, on voting day, February 21. The respondents admitted that there was a shortage at five stations but

would present themselves at particular polling stations and various other considerations."

The judge said there was no sanction in the electoral proclamation for less than adequate supply of ballot papers. Any citizen of the Ciskei was entitled to vote and should be afforded a full and free opportunity to exercise his vote at the polling station of his choice during the prescribed period. There was a fair indication from the proclamation that the unavailability of ballot papers was not a tolerable exculpation.

The judge found that it was impossible to hold that no infraction of the electoral proclamation occurred at the 12 polling stations but he said the mere occurrence of the infringements did not invalidate the election.

The election machinery broke down in one-tenth of the polling stations and the collapse lasted for up to eight out of 14 polling hours.

No attempt was made to provide ballot papers and it was impossible to conclude that the election was conducted in accordance with the laid-down principles.

"It is untenable to suggest that the onus is on the voter to search for a functioning polling station. The entire scheme of the electoral proclamation is to take the polling station to the voter and not to expect the voter to travel unnecessarily in search of a polling station," the judge said.

The vital principle of an election was violated on an extensive scale in the Zwelitsha division, the judge said. He said if a quarter of

but would stress that matters of grave public policy are involved in the conduct of elections.

"The departure from the infringement of principles which underlie democratic elections are not lightly to be sanctioned. The election of respondents 1 to 4 is hereby set aside," Mr Justice Kotze said.

The applicants alleged that the members of the Sebe group and a police constable, C. Mahaiya, acting on their behalf, threatened and intimidated voters at two public meetings. It was alleged that the prospective voters were told that Mahaiya would be the eyes and ears of the Sebe group and tell them who did not support them in the elections. These people could lose their houses, it was alleged.

Mr Justice Addleson gave judgment on these claims, on which grounds too the petitioners wanted the election results set aside. The judge found that former Police Constable Mahaiya might well have attempted to impose his support for the Sebe group on certain of the witnesses but he was unable to find that if these threats were made they were made with the direct or implied authority of the Sebe group.

It had not been established that any of the respondents threatened repercussions on voters who did not support them. The applicants' claims to have the election set aside on grounds of threats and intimidation failed.

Mr Justice De Wet made the order regarding costs in the case. He ordered that

not mean that Mr Sebe is immediately removed as Chief Minister. This only takes effect with publication in the Government Gazette. Before such publication the Sebe group have the opportunity to ask the Appeal Court for leave to appeal. Mr F. Kroon, assisted by Mr J. Whitehead and instructed by Borman and Botha appeared for the Mtoba group. Mr R. Marais, SC, assisted by Mr M. P. Jennett and instructed by Dold and Stone appeared for the Sebe group. The electoral officers were represented by Mr T. Mullins SC with Mr J. W. Jones, who were instructed by Whiteside Smit and Almon. — DDC.

Alice case, Page 6

the three electoral officers pay the costs of the applicants and the costs will include the costs of two counsel. The first four respondents (Sebe group) were not entitled to all their costs. They joined the issue with the applicants on all the issues raised and to a limited extent made common cause with the electoral officers. Judge De Wet ordered that the applicants pay half the costs of the Sebe group. The court's findings do

the people who did not vote supported Mr Mtoba it was possible that he would have been elected before Mr Sam. It could not be concluded that the result of the election was not affected. "The scale on which the irregularities occurred and their nature and possible influence on the election result requires that the order applied for by the petitioners be granted. We are conscious of the seriousness of these consequences

the judge found that there was in fact a shortage at 12 stations. He said: "A vast body of evidence was adduced to stress the problem which beset the general election, the first ever to be conducted in the Ciskei. The officials were untrained, the elections extended to rural areas where communications were difficult, a large number of the electorate is illiterate, multiple voting, the difficulty of assessing the number of voters who



# Appeal against Alice result

Daily Dispatch 6/6/75

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GRAHAMSTOWN — Soon after three Supreme Court judges here set aside the election of Mr L. L. Sebe, Chief Minister, and three others to the Ciskei Legislative Assembly for Zwelitsha, the court resumed to hear another petition case arising out of the election in the Victoria East constituency comprising Port Elizabeth, Alice and rural areas near Alice.

The court was petitioned by Mr W. Zantsi, Mr R. Matakawe, Mr M. Mabandla and Mr M. Mbatni who lost the election in February, 1973.

They asked the court to set aside the election to the CLA of Mr A. Lamani, Mr L. Mawoma, Mr S. Burns Ncamashe and Mr W. Limiva.

The petitioners based their claims on grounds of

non-compliance or mistakes in electoral procedure and claimed intimidation of voters a degree sufficient to have prevented the holding of a true election.

Cited as respondents in the petition are electoral officers, Mr W. Odendaal, of King William's Town, Mr A. L. Basson, Mr J. Barnard and Mr W. Kemp, all of Port Elizabeth

Yesterday Mr Walter Zantsi told the court of alleged intimidation of voters on polling days at the Centenary Hall, New Brighton, Port Elizabeth.

He received complaints that unauthorised persons were terrorising people in the hall and after investigating he complained to Mr Barnard who gave him a haughty reception.

According to Mr Zantsi, Mr Barnard said people who

live at Port Elizabeth ought not to vote for outsiders who did not have their interests at heart.

He said Mr Lamani assisted illiterate voters; making crosses for them. Strong men acting for Mr Lamani intimidated voters in the hall.

Mr Zantsi said after the election he saw Mr Barnard take bundles of ballot papers from his car boot and pack them in a cardboard box.

Subsequently Mr Zantsi and his group complained about eight ballot boxes of which seals were broken or not properly secure.

He complained to Mr Basson who was keen to help and who telephoned the chief electoral officer, Mr Odendaal, in King William's Town.

The hearing continues today. — DDC.

*Daily Dispatch* 7/6/75  
**Ciskei poll: irregularities claim**

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GRAHAMSTOWN — Voters in the Ciskei general election had to walk through a tunnel formed by supporters from one group and then were given a card with that group's names on, it was alleged in the Supreme Court here yesterday.

Mr W. M. Zantsi, Mr R. Matakane, Mr M. Mabandaka and Mr M. Mbatani, the defeated candidates in the Victoria East constituency, have petitioned the court to set aside the election to the Ciskei Legislative Assembly of Mr A. Lamani, Mr L. Maqoma, Mr S. Burns-Ncamashe and Mr W. Ximiya.

Also cited as respondents are electoral officials, Mr W. Odendaal, Mr A. L. Basson,

Mr E. J. Barnard and Mr W. Kemp.

Yesterday Mr Zantsi told the court the election at the Centenary Hall, Port Elizabeth, broke down because of the actions of the polling officer, certain officials, witnesses and agents.

There were large crowds of people allowed into the hall where the polling was conducted and chaos resulted. Mr Zantsi said in his petition that the provisions for secrecy in voting were not met.

Supporters of the Lamani group formed a "tunnel" inside the hall and voters had to walk through the tunnel while the supporters chanted a song of support for the Lamani group.

In addition voters were given a white card with the names of the Lamani group marked on it. They were told to hand it to the polling officer, Mr Barnard and say it contained the names of the candidates they favoured.

On February 22 after more complaints Mr Basson called in the police to establish order. Mr Zantsi said dogs were used and there was a baton charge.

These conditions had a serious effect on the ultimate result of the election, he said.

Mr Zantsi said during cross-examination that he would be "shocked" if Mr Barnard denied these allegations under oath.

The hearing was adjourned to July 1. — DDC.

# DISPATCH

## Ciskei has 40 days to elect a leader

EAST LONDON — The Ciskei Legislative Assembly has to meet within 40 days to elect a new chief minister following the unseating of Mr L. L. Sebe in a supreme court judgment.

Officials of the Department of Bantu Administration said yesterday the whole position was clearly set out in Proclamation R187 of 1972.

The proclamation brought about the establishment of the Ciskei Legislative Assembly which superseded the Ciskei Territorial Authority.

The relevant section reads: "Any casual vacancy in the Cabinet shall be filled by election in accordance with the provisions of this Proclamation to be held within 14 days of the date on which the vacancy occurred if the Legislative Assembly is then in session, or, if the Legislative Assembly is not in session, at a special session of the Legislative Assembly which shall be convened by the Cabinet for the purpose within a period of 42 days of the date on which the vacancy occurred."

Another section of the Proclamation reads: "Whenever the office of the Chief Minister becomes vacant or the Chief Minister is absent or unable to act and no minister has been nominated, the Cabinet shall designate one of their number to act as Chief Minister until the vacancy is filled or until the Chief Min-

ister is able to resume office."

It seems only success at the appeal court can save Mr Sebe from being ousted from office and suffering a severe blow to his political career.

Mr Sebe has decided to study the situation in full before taking any decision and his attorneys said yesterday they had not received any instructions from him.

The Ciskei constitution lays down that the chief minister must be a member of the legislative assembly and there is no way in which he can stay in office — except through a successful appeal.

Should Mr Sebe ask for leave to appeal — he has 21 days in which to make up his mind — and should it be granted, the situation would be "put on ice" until the appeal court gives its verdict.

Speculation is centred on two men as likely successors of Mr Sebe — the Minister of the Interior, Mr L. F. Siyo, who has acted as chief minister on several occasions in Mr Sebe's absence, and the Minister of Education, Mr S. Burns-Ncamashe.

There were reports that lobbying had already started at Mdantsane and Zwelitsha on the night of the supreme

court decision.

While Mr Ncamashe could generally be expected to be the more capable of the two men, it is doubtful whether he would enjoy sufficient support to beat Mr Siyo.

Both enjoy substantial support among chiefs in the CLA and it might be that the final outcome of the election will be decided by each one's ability to mobilise his support in a neck and neck struggle. This is where Mr Siyo with his highly articulate urban organisation is likely to forge ahead of his opponent.

On paper the ruling Ciskei National Independence Party would have little difficulty in retaining power, in spite of the setback for its leader, Mr Sebe, and the three men who were elected from the same constituency and whose election is now invalid as well.

Failing a successful appeal, Mr Sebe would have one other alternative: to persuade the ruling party to call a general election in which he would be merely one of many elected candidates seeking to return to the assembly.

A general election would be of great interest not only to the Ciskei, but also to the Transkei — now only 16 months away from independence.

The Opposition Ciskei National Party has declared it is in favour of amalgamation with the Transkei — a dream which Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima of the Transkei has long cherished.

For that reason the Transkei would certainly bring what influence it could to bear in favour of the opposition in the interests of a greater (and independent) Xhosa state.

DDR-DDC

Reaction, Page 2

# Ciskei:

more <sup>STAR</sup> 16/6/75

## hearings

Own Correspondent

GRAHAMSTOWN — The decision by the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Mr Lennox Sebe, and three of his Legislative Assembly colleagues not to appeal against the Supreme Court order unseating them in the Zwelitsha constituency, does not dispose of all the litigation from the recent general election held in the homeland more than two years ago.

Still before the court is a second election petition concerning alleged irregularities in the Victoria East division. Hearings on this trial are to be resumed on July 1 in Grahamstown.

It is also still open to electoral officials who were joined with the other respondents in the Zwelitsha petition to seek leave to appeal to the appellate Division on various matters, such as the allocation of costs in the case. But to destroy her god. But

### OBSCURE

The question of whether Mr Sebe can continue as Chief Minister pending the holding of a by-election in Zwelitsha is somewhat obscure. It is thought possible that an acting Chief Minister could be appointed to conduct affairs.

Mr Sebe said at the weekend that as his Government had a big majority the machinery existed to continue the administration in the interim.

In a statement he gave reasons why he had decided not to appeal. He said that through no fault of the members returning in February 1973, their election had been set aside because of certain shortcomings in the electoral machinery.

The setting aside of the election results in no way reflected personally on him or his supporters.

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# Sebe decides <sup>RDM</sup> 16/6/75 not to appeal

PORT ELIZABETH. — After prolonged talks with his legal advisers in Port Elizabeth on Saturday, the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Mr Lennox Sebe, said he would not appeal against the judgment that unseated him and three other members of his party in the Zwelitsha constituency.

In a signed statement handed to the Press Mr Sebe said his decision was reached in the interests of voters in his constituency and of the Ciskei as a whole. It is believed that the views of his counsel on the likelihood of the appeal succeeding may have played a part in his decision.

Another factor in deciding not to appeal was that the setting aside of the election result in Zwelitsha in no way reflected personally on him or his supporters, said Mr Sebe in reply to a question.

"The court cleared us of allegations of having intimidated voters," Mr Sebe said.

Asked if the Ciskei constitution would allow him to continue in office as Chief Minister until a by-election was held, Mr Sebe refused to comment.

"That would reveal our strategy," he said.

But his Minister of Justice, Mr B. D. Myataza, who was also present said: "The Ciskei will continue to have government. The Cabinet will continue in office."

Mr Sebe said the legislative assembly had already enacted this year's budget, and the government enjoyed a substantial majority — it was supported by 31 of the 50 members.

But Mr Sebe's position remains obscure.

Earlier this month the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha, said: "It would appear that the Ciskei is without a Chief Minister."

C.T. 16/6/75  
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# Sebe won't appeal against unseating

Cape Times Correspondent

**PORT ELIZABETH.**—After prolonged consultation with his legal advisers here on Saturday, the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Mr Lennox Sebe, announced that he would not appeal against the judgment that unseated him and three other members of the party in the Zwelitsha constituency.

Although in a signed statement handed to the press Mr Sebe said his decision not to appeal was reached in the interests of voters in his constituency, and of the Ciskei as a whole, it is believed that the views of his counsel on the likelihood of the appeal succeeding may have played a large part in his decision.

Another factor was that the setting aside of the election result in Zwelitsha in no way reflected personally on him or his supporters, Mr Sebe said in reply to a question.

"The court cleared us of allegations of having intimidated voters," he added.



Mr Lennox Sebe

Asked if the Ciskei constitution would allow him to continue in office as Chief Minister until a by-election was held, Mr Sebe

declined to comment. "That would reveal our strategy," he said.

But his Minister of Justice, Mr B D Myataza, who was also present said: "The Ciskei will continue to have a government. The Cabinet will continue in office."

Mr Sebe pointed out that the Legislative Assembly had already enacted this year's budget, and that the Government enjoyed a substantial majority (it was supported by 31 of the 50 members).

However, the position of Mr Sebe himself remains obscure.

Earlier this month, the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M C Botha, said: "It would appear that the Ciskei is without a Chief Minister." The Ciskei constitution appears to make no provision for a period of grace for an unelected member of the Cabinet.

## MISTAKES

The statement issued by Mr Sebe for himself and the three other members of the Ciskei Legislative Assembly affected by the setting aside of the Zwelitsha election result said: "Through no fault of ours, our election has been set aside by the court. This happened as a result of certain unfortunate mistakes made by electoral officials for which we were not responsible.

"We have been advised that an appeal against this decision will entail considerable delay and that it may be many months before the final outcome becomes known. We do not consider it to be in the interests of the voters in the Zwelitsha constituency that they should remain unrepresented in the Assembly for what may be a lengthy period. Nor is it in the interests of the Ciskei as a whole."

# Mkrola tipped as

## Sebe stand-in

*Daily Dispatch*  
17/6/75

EAST LONDON — In a shrewd move to preserve his own position, unseated Ciskei Chief Minister L. L. Sebe is believed to have secured the election of a rank outsider — who must give up his seat in a few months — as replacement Chief Minister.



MR MKROLA

According to rumours that spread like wildfire in Idantsane and Zwelitsha at the weekend, the ruling Ciskei National Independence party has elected the 10 m e l a n d's Minister of Roads and Works, Mr J. N. Mkrola to take over from Mr Sebe. Mr Sebe was unseated from the Ciskei Legislative Assembly in a Supreme Court decision earlier this month.

But the man chosen to replace him was elected to the CLA from the Herschel district and Herschel is due to become part of the Transkei as soon as the State President signs the Transkei Constitution Amendment Bill, and various administrative steps been taken.

So Mr Mkrola like Mr

Sebe, will soon find himself a chief minister without a seat in the CLA.

If he wishes to retain his new post, he will have to move to a new constituency in the Ciskei, first fighting a by-election. But by this time presumably, Mr Sebe will have been able to find another seat to replace his Zwelitsha power-base lost in the Supreme Court case.

As Mr Mkrola is considered by CNIP members to be a "complete outsider," it is not expected he will be able to stand in the way of Mr Sebe making a come-back.

Two men have been openly tipped earlier for the post. They were the Minister of the Interior, Mr L. P. Siyo, who has acted as chief minister on several occasions during Mr Sebe's trips overseas, and the Minister of Education, Mr S. Burns Neamashe.

The Minister of Justice, Mr B. D. Myataza, was not openly tipped but he could not be considered an outsider as he holds a high post in the party's executive.

Observers see Mr Mkrola's election as a triumph for Mr Sebe's faction within the party.

Neither of the two strong candidates would have been easy to dislodge from the top post if and when Mr Sebe were ultimately returned to the CLA by the voters.

But Mr Mkrola is considered to be such an outsider that many believe him lucky to be in the cabinet at all.

No CNIP caucus member has definitely confirmed Mr Mkrola's election, and Mr Mkrola was not available for comment yesterday.

Meanwhile rumours that there would be a special session for the election of a new chief minister on Friday were denied by an official from the CLA secretariat yesterday. — DDR.

# Sebe an adviser <sup>C.T.</sup> 20/6/76

Cape Times Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Mr Lennox Sebe, former Chief Minister of the Ciskei, was yesterday appointed general and economic adviser to the Ciskei Cabinet.

The appointment, announced by the Ciskei Cabinet, virtually restores Mr Sebe to the Cabinet, in spite of a Supreme Court decision which declared his election to the Ciskei Legislative Assembly invalid.

As a result of the court decision, Mr Sebe automatically lost his Legislative Assembly seat and therefore became ineligible as Chief Minister, according to the secretary to the Ciskei Chief Minister, Mr W Odendaal.

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# CNP demand probe of Ciskei general election

Daily Dispatch 25/6/75

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EAST LONDON — A call for a commission of inquiry into the 1973 Ciskei General Election has been made by the leader of the opposition Ciskei National Party, Chief Justice Mabandla.

The call is made in a memorandum to the Commissioner-General of the Xhosa National Unit, Mr. D. H. Potgieter, for submission to the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. M. C. Botha.

The memorandum stated the call was made in the light of the Supreme Court ruling which unseated the Ciskei Chief Minister, Mr. L. L. Sebe and three other members of the Ciskei Legislative Assembly from the Zwelitsha constituency. The memorandum which was also signed by the Paramount Chief of the Rarabes, Paramount Chief Mxolisi Sandile, stated that it had been established during proceedings in the Supreme Court that seconded officials of the Republican Government were responsible for "the chaotic state of the Ciskei General Election of 1973.

"As a result thereof, voters in the Ciskei have every reason to lose faith and confidence in the said officials and to entertain serious misgivings about future elections", the statement said.

Points raised as having been listed in the Supreme Court were: insufficient ballot papers in areas strongly supporting the "Mtoba group"; cutting of ballot papers possibly resulting in the destruction of valid votes for the "Mtoba group"; participation of agents of the "Sebe group" in the counting of votes, with the connivance of government officials and the submission under cross-examination that returning officers had received instructions to cut up ballot papers, contrary to the provisions of the law.

"On the strength of the Supreme Court proceedings and of subsequent actions," the memorandum continued, "We have gained the impression that a deliberate effort has been made to help Mr Sebe win a seat in the Assembly in the first instance, and subsequently to keep him in a position of influence in the Government of the Ciskei after he had been unseated.

"The irregularities referred to above support this impression. Besides, it is strange that the recent visit of the Honourable Minister of Bantu Administration and Development coincided with the meeting of the caucus of the ruling party in the Ciskei, and with the hurried creation of a post for Mr Sebe, both events occurring within a few days of the Supreme Court judgment," the memorandum stated.

Mr Botha was in King William's Town for what officials called a private visit a few days after Mr Sebe had been unseated.

The memorandum went on to say that as justice had not only to be done but had to be seen to be done it was hoped the Republican Government would appoint a commission of inquiry into

the election and also take drastic steps against officials responsible for the chaotic state of that election.

"We are of the opinion that the matter would constitute a national scandal from which the Republican Government would not be exonerated, if the same seconded officials were placed in control of future elections", the memorandum stated.

It was also stated that it had become clear during proceedings in the Supreme Court that the proclamation governing Ciskei elections did not conform to universally accepted electoral principles, such as were applied in South Africa.

"Serious irregularities will always occur, and Supreme Court petitions will always follow, if the electoral laws of the Ciskei are not drastically changed", the memorandum stated.

In concluding the memorandum said the matter was viewed in such a serious light by the opposition party that if no steps were taken by the Republican Government to bring about changes for the better, the party might have to reconsider participation in the political affairs of the Ciskei.—DDR.

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Daily Dispatch 26/6/75

# Dispatch men ordered out CLA

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Representatives of the Daily Dispatch were told to "get out" of the Ciskei Legislative Assembly at Zwelitsha, near here, yesterday.

The order was made at a special session by the chairman of the Assembly, Chief P. Z. Siwani. He did not give reasons.

The marching orders followed an order given by the chairman to a correspondent of the Daily Dispatch during the last session of the Assembly. The order had been given after the Ciskei Minister of the Interior, Mr L. F. Siyo, had objected to a

report in the paper that people from Welcomewood were to be moved to Berlin.

The correspondent had not gone to the Assembly since then.

The special session, which finished in less than two hours, passed one motion which made changes in the constitution of the Zwelitsha and Mdantsane constituencies and changed the part of the Ciskeian Constitution Proclamation dealing with the election of a chief minister should a vacancy occur.

In Zwelitsha the areas in which the Zibula Tribal

Authority of Stutterheim has jurisdiction, have been included and in Mdantsane, two areas have been taken out to be made part of Zwelitsha.

The other part of the motion stated that in the event of a casual vacancy arising in the office of the Chief Minister, if the Legislative Assembly was not in session, a special session would be convened within six months after the vacancy occurred. Such a session would be for the election of a chief minister. — DDR.

**MICHAEL CHESTER**, Financial Editor, toured the Transkei and Ciskei to feel the pulse of economic progress in the twin Xhosa Homelands. The pulse was still faint—but growing a little stronger. This is the first of three special articles.

the weekend. Paramount Chief Kazzer Matanzima will set out from Jan Smuts Airport on a goodwill mission that may hold a vital key to the success of the launch of the Transkei into independence next year.

The aim is simple: to recruit the aid of overseas investors to help set the Transkei economy into real motion with new industries and new jobs. Alongside to spell out the attractions will be Mr Franko Maritz, managing director of the Xhosa Development Corporation, and Mr Boet Faure, Secretary of the Department of Finance in Umtata.

## More allies

More allies will emerge en route. Dr Carel deWet, South African Ambassador or to Britain, will join the trio when the mission holds discussions with UK bankers and investors in London on July 3.

The seminar, planned to go into the detail of investment opportunities in the homeland, has been sponsored by the Trust Accepting Bank of Johannesburg and the Part Publishing Group of the TK.

On July 4 the mission moves on to Holland to meet Dutch industrialists at talks in Amsterdam. Next, on to Paris and talks with the French Industrial Employers Association.

Mr Maritz goes on to West Germany and Italy to meet a number of industrialists who have already signed agreements to start operations in the Transkei or Ciskei — and try to persuade

Finland, which he believes also sounds like a new Transkei investment ally.

The mission has a good crop of carrots to induce investors to make the trek to the Transkei — made all the more appealing by the new concessions aimed at encouraging Homeland investment and outlined by Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Economic Affairs, earlier in June.

## Limit swept away

Eased even more now is the ceiling that held the Xhosa Development Corporation — the main vehicle for industrial investment — to a limit of providing 60 percent of total financing costs, buildings included, and 40 percent of working capital.

The 60 percent limit has been swept away and in future the XDC will be able to provide rented buildings to industries in the Transkei or Ciskei — as well as 50 percent of total financing.

Also juicier are the new tax concessions on machinery, raised from 10 percent to 30 percent. It means that if machinery costs total R1m, let's say, the tax rebate soars from R100 000 to R300 000.

## Rebate doubled

The 50 percent tax concessions on Black wages now stand for seven

on special low interest rates for newcomers has been stretched from five to 10 years.

And to help the new industrialists overcome transport costs, the harbour tariff rebate applicable at East London for parts of destination elsewhere in South Africa and around to SWA have been doubled from 25 to 50 percent.

Mr Maritz reckons the carrots form quite an impressive arsenal when he comes to sell the Transkei and Ciskei to industrialists at home in South Africa of overseas.

Ears have already been pricked as far away as Europe and a whole string of potential investors have started probing into the Homelands idea in the wake of the first trickle of investments from Germany and France and Italy.

The newest overseas investor to take the bait is the giant Zeena Baruffa spinning company, of Vallemoso in Italy, which has laid plans for a R4m spinning operation that should start into production around mid-1976.

## Tempo picks up

From a slow start in 1965, the tempo at the XDC network has picked up a far quicker pace as independence. Day draws nearer in the Transkei — and across the corridor in the Ciskei. By March this year, industrial investments had



taking R19m — followed by food and beverage firms taking R5m. And the number of new factory jobs had reached 9 200.

The XDC had also paid out around R5m to launch Black entrepreneurs into business with a thick wad of 750 loans to start or take over shops, hotels, garages and transport concerns.

Count the jobs created in XDC ventures, factories started under the White Agency Agreement, and the subcontract work in building new roads and new factories and new houses, and the total climbs to 15 734.

Since the Transkei alone covers the area of Denmark and twice the area of Wales, with a Xhosa population of 1 650 825 on the latest census, it means that the Transkei will long have to lean heaviest on subsistence farming and jobs over the border in the Republic. However, one senses that at least a start has been made to generate an in-

worth shows all the evidence of the growing momentum of industrialisation.

## Making headway

At the moment, the XDC is handling investigations into possible new industrial projects that amount to investments worth as high as R70m

"We have a long way to go," admits Mr Franko Maritz. "But one feels now that we are making headway. One team encourages us all — there has not been a single failure among all the new ventures so far. We like to think that success breeds success."

On the new mission to Western Europe — born voyage.

# Hut era over, says board

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By JIM KIDSON

THE era of the old mud hut to house African farm labourers is over, says the chief director of the East Rand Bantu Administration Board, Mr Frikkie Buitendag.

The board hopes to build 2 000 four-roomed houses on farms in its area during the year.

Mr Buitendag said farmers were responding enthusiastically and were asking for plans so they could carry out their own construction work.

Coupled with this, comes news of an ambitious scheme to assist in the training of homeland farmers.

The homeland governments will select about 100 farmers this year to

travel to the East Rand on the board's bursary scheme.

They will be placed with local farmers who are employing modern farming techniques.

The homeland farmers are required to stay on the farms for at least a year, preferably 18 months, while they study various aspects of modern agriculture.

The Cabinet of the Ciskei Government recently travelled to the board's headquarters in Germiston to discuss the scheme.

Mr Buitendag said the students were placed on dairy farms and chicken farms, among others.

The farmers provide the students with food and accommodation and they are paid during the training.

RDW  
28/6/75

(105)

# Alicedale factory for Dimbaza

*D. Despard*  
*28/6/75*

GRAHAMSTOWN — A factory producing mohair textiles with a market throughout the world is to expand from Alicedale to Dimbaza, where adequate labour is available and where the XDC have made premises available.

The factory was opened in Alicedale under the name Barkor by Mr Ian Paul Barnard. He has decided to treble its output but will not expand the Alicedale plant. Instead he will do urgent and complicated orders only at the Alicedale plant where he will personally supervise more complicated operations.

He has acquired premises from the XDC to accommodate 150 spinners at Dimbaza, three times as many as he employs at Alicedale.

Mr Barnard has applied to the Road Transportation Board to run a shuttle service of raw materials and the spun yarn between Alicedale and Dimbaza.

There is already a factory in Dimbaza making karakul rugs which are proving a popular export to the United States. Barkor is spinning sample yarns for possible consumption by this factory.

Another factory producing Khelin-type rugs at Sada, another resettlement centre near Whittlesea, is also a potential customer.

Weaving will continue in Alicedale where Mr Barnard has recently acquired a desanctified church for display purposes. — DDC.

# Ncamashe denies new party plan in Ciskei

Daily Dispatch 28/6/75

ZWELITSHA — The Ciskei Minister of Education, Mr S. M. Burns-Ncamashe, has denied rumours that he planned to form a new political party.

The source was in the Zwelitsha constituency, he said, and he blamed "people in high positions in our midst."

Until a recent Supreme Court action, the former chief minister, Mr L. L. Sebe, represented Zwelitsha in the Ciskei Legislative Assembly.

Mr Ncamashe accused Mr Sebe of having reneged on an agreement about Ciskei National Independence Party candidates for the Victoria East constituency.

It was clear from Mr Ncamashe's statement that there was a cleavage in the Ciskei Cabinet, as he accused Mr Sebe over his broadcast message that there were only two CNIP candidates who were to contest Victoria East, Mr Fani and Mr S. Quphe.

Mr Ncamashe said Mr Sebe had deliberately disowned the other two candidates, Mr Augusta Dikana and Mr Nkosana Mabele, who were also to contest on behalf of the CNIP following a CNP national executive decision that there should be reconciliation between the two groups within the party.

"The truth of the matter is that the Minister of Interior, Mr L. F. Siyo, stated to the Minister of Education (Mr Ncamashe) that the national executive of the CNIP, in view of the disagreement between CNIP members residing in Victoria East electoral division and those residing outside the Ciskei homeland, consisting only of members of the Jingqui tribes, ruled that both factions should contest, with the permission of the national body."

Whichever of the two groups won the election, would do so as members of the CNIP.

"Mr Siyo made this statement after he and Mr Z. Boo, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, had been authorised by Mr L. L. Sebe to reconcile the two factions.

"Incidentally, Mr Siyo made this statement in his capacity as chairman of the national executive committee of the CNIP."

The opposition has two candidates, Mr R. S. Matokane and Mr Christopher Makule, bringing the total number of candidates to six in the two-member by-election at Victoria East.

The by-election was caused by the elevation of Mr L. W. Maqoma and Mr Burns Ncamashe to chieftainships, thus automatically making them ex-officio members of the CLA.

"As far as the foundation of a new party led by me is concerned," Mr Ncamashe said, "the first time I heard about this was when Mr L. L. Sebe, Mr E. Dnkonto and Mr L. F. Siyo told me about it in Mr Siyo's house some time during 1974.

"Mr Sebe said my party would consist of myself as the leader, my wife who was then candidate for the impending Victoria East by-election, and Chief A. M. Mgalo of the Amathuze tribe, Alice; The Hon E. Z. Boo, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Mr V. V. Ngezo (Zwelitsha); Mr A. Hoyana, (Middledrift); Mr Q. J. Kenuti and Mr W. S. Bashe (Mdantsane), as well as others not in the CLA.

"I admitted that my wife, by virtue of being well educated, as well as being a Ciskei citizen, was entitled not only to participate in Ciskei politics, but also to contest a seat in the Ciskei CLA.

"Further, I said that if their wives were as well educated as my wife, they were also free to contest their own constituencies. In addition I told them that the Victoria East constituency was an electoral division which was the seat of education in the Ciskei, with Healdtown, Lovedale, Fort Hale and the Federal Theological Seminary.

"As such the constituency was expected to place a premium on the intellectual equipment of candidates representing it.

"I also threatened that Victoria East constituency would eventually lead all the Ciskei constituencies so long as such constituencies took political education lightly.

"We in Victoria East constituency are training our followers in politics.

"After this explanation, I flatly denied that I had any intentions to form a new political party in the Ciskei.

"I further pointed out that everybody who thought I was organising the formation of a new party was a fool.

"The second time that I heard I was to form a new party was when a Mdantsane attorney, one Mr Chiliza, who asked me whether or not it was true that I was organising the formation of a new party. I replied that I had heard about this, but that I knew nothing about it.

"Further, I told him that the source of this blatant lie was in the Zwelitsha constituency. Like all lies, I treated it with the contempt that it deserves.

"The third time that I heard about this was when an inspector of schools in my department asked me: 'Mr Minister, how far have you gone with your Liberal Party?'

"Highly amused, I dissociated myself from the idea.

"Apart from all these allegations, which are all based on lies from people in high positions in our midst, my own view as a student of homeland politics is that Ciskeians are free to form parties as they wish in accordance with democratic principles.

"In any case, at the present stage of homeland politics, it would be ludicrous to think that our party political system is perfect," Mr Ncamashe said. — DDC.

# Election: Zantsi tries to settle <sup>Daily Disp.</sup> 2/7/75

GRAHAMSTOWN — Attempts were made by the petitioners, the Zantsi group, in the second Ciskei election case yesterday for a settlement in the hearing involving Ciskei Cabinet Minister S. Burns Ncamashe and CLA members L. Maqoma, A. Lamani and W. Ximiya.

The hearing before Mr Justice Kotze, Mr Justice Addleson and Mr Justice De Wet resumed yesterday after a three-week adjournment. The sudden move towards settlement was made by the attorney acting on behalf of the Zantsi group.

According to the attorneys, the Zantsi group was prepared to withdraw all the allegations against the Lamani group on condition that all four members of the Lamani group resign their seats in the CLA. Each party would pay his own costs.

The Lamani group was quite prepared to resign its seats and refight a by-election. However, they were not prepared to pay their own costs because they felt they had not brought the matter to court.

According to one legal source, costs per group could already run to R30 000.

When the court resumed at 3.30 p.m. Mr A. Solomon SC, for the successful candidates, told the court, moves were being made towards settlement but at that stage no finality had been reached. The hearing then proceeded.

The petition to set aside the election to the CLA of the four-member Lamani group for Victoria East, was brought to court by Mr W. X. Zantsi, Mr R. Matarane, Mr M. Mabandla and Mr M. M. Batani, defeated in the election in February 1973.

Other respondents are white electoral officials, Mr W. Odendaal, Mr A. Basson, Mr I. Barnard and Mr W. Kemp.

The petitioners allege certain malpractices which, they say, affected the result of the election.

Mr Zantsi said on Friday, February 23, ballot papers were exhausted between 2 and 4 p.m. at the Centenary Hall in New Brighton. People came into the hall carrying ballot papers. He did not know where they came from and at the time did not lodge a complaint, even though he saw it in a serious light.

Mr Mullins said he would lead evidence that there were 8 000 more ballot papers for Victoria East than were needed, so there could not have been a shortage.

"It is not true the papers ran out. There was also a shortage at Walmer and the Daku Hall," Mr Zantsi said.

Mr Zantsi said Mr Barnard, one of the electoral officials had a partisan attitude towards Mr Lamani. He said during voting, he saw Mr Lamani mark a ballot paper for a voter.

Mr Solomon said it was not possible because a few days before, Mr Lamani broke both his wrists and both arms were in plaster. Mr Zantsi said only one arm was in plaster.

The hearing is proceeding. Mr T. Stewart SC, with Mr S. H. E. Wienand SC, instructed by Whiteside, Smit and Almon, appeared for the petitioners.

Mr A. Solomon SC, with Mr M. P. Jennett, instructed by Tembeni and Associates, appeared for the Lamani group. The four white electoral officials were represented by Mr T. Stewart SC, with Mr F. Kroon, instructed by Neville, Borman and Botha. — DDC.

# Homeland economy

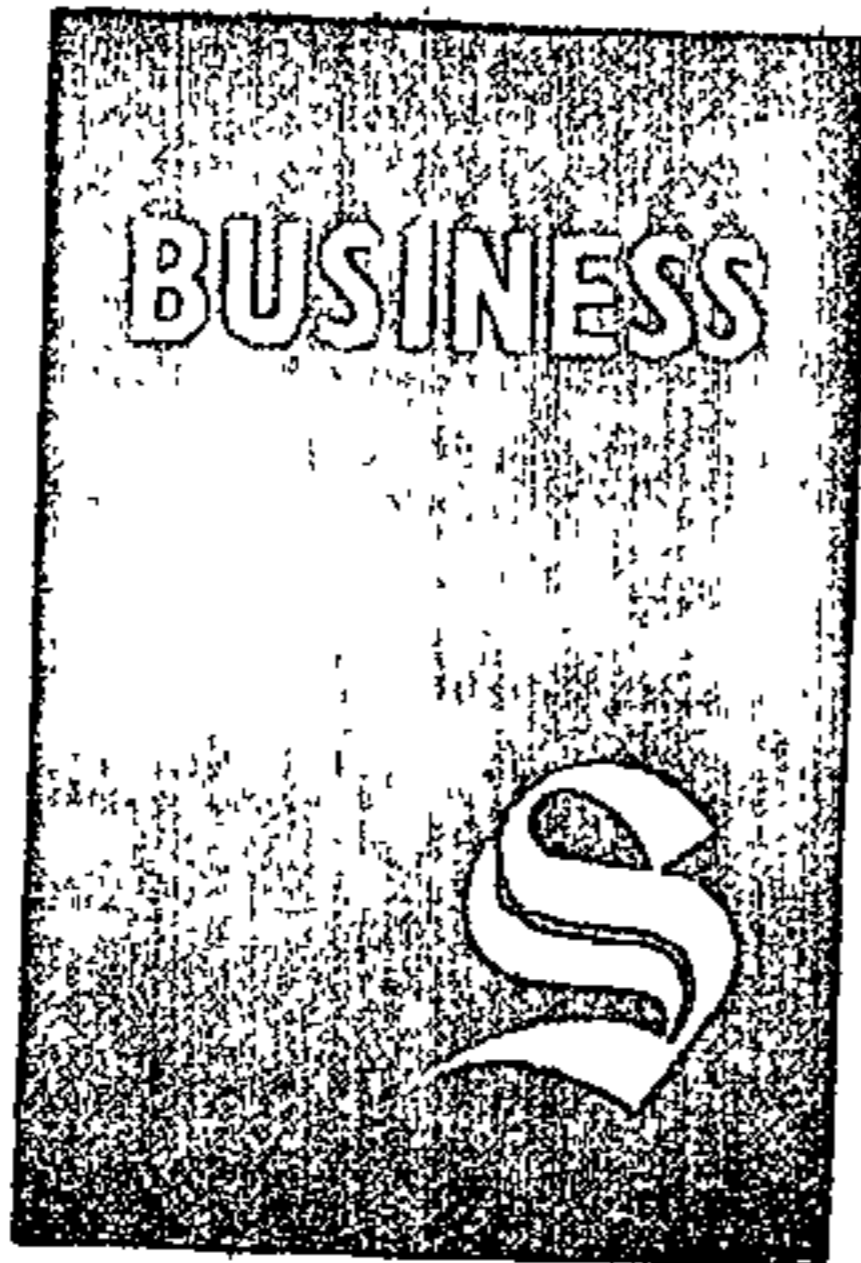
STAR 2/1/75

From a hilltop above the White Kei River, Dick Smith stretched an arm in a wide arc over a chunk of the Ciskei homeland: "Less than a year ago it was a dust-bowl losing the battle to grow even bush."

The glow from the sense of achievement was understandable. Below us now stretched hundreds of hectares of new farmland — deep ploughed and peppered with the green young shoots of new crops growing under a forest of water sprinklers that soaked the plain.

Dick Smith is manager of the Occupation Post farm scheme launched by the Xhosa Development Corporation to prove that both the Ciskei and Transkei have the potential to cultivate farms as good as any in Southern Africa.

Dick Smith and his three White section managers glow with enthusiasm on progress to date. The labour force of 50



Also, a dairy herd has been established with 240 head producing more than 400 gallons of milk a day.

So far, nearly 1 000 hectares have been tackled — and another 600 hectares will be absorbed next year. All in all, Occupation Post is planned to grow to a 5 000 hectare scheme across the plain.



But the watchful eyes of the local population all around appear to be slow to profit by emulation.

Also along the Indwe River is a vast expanse of land that has been equipped with its own irrigation system and carved into one and a half hectare blocks and parcelled out to Xhosa families.

Theoretically, conditions equal Occupation Post and Lante. And a first year's crop that was planted — maize and so forth — did well. But then something was lost. Most of the blocks I saw were in miserable condition and had that abandoned look.

"It can become a bit discouraging," sighs one XDC official. "Too often the attitude is to sit back and take a rest if one harvest has been good. But you can't do that when you're farming for real."

Chief Kaizer Matanzima himself concedes that the experiment has gone sour. Now he intends to weed out the loafers, consolidate the blocks into

3-hectare units — and start again with only the diligent farmers.

"We want to see farm co-operatives," Chief Matanzima told me in Umtata. "But it's not feasible if the land is cut up into units that prove too small. The XDC approach with its large schemes has proved successful — so now we look for a solution how the Xhosa farmer can in the longer term take a share in the profits."

## Many landless

"There are many Xhosa who are landless and it's best if only the best potential farmers are encouraged to take new farmland. Fortunately, the development of new industries in the homeland means more jobs that can attract men not best suited to farming."

Water has long been acknowledged as the big obstacle in the Transkei. But the experts now see new enormous potential in new methods of harnessing resources into irrigation schemes.

Chief Matanzima now plans to build a large hydro-electric complex in the north-east of the Transkei near Port John. "We may be able even export water, across to the Karoo."

## Long slog ahead

But as one journeys on the long, remote roads of the Xhosa homelands, in the Transkei in particular, and sees the level of subsistence farming, now there grows a feeling that the Xhosas face a hard and long slog ahead.

"Too much of the young and virile talent in the homeland is still lured away to the gold mines," says one seasoned observer. "And there is still a feeling that a job in the gold mines is somehow associated with real manhood."

"Of course, the process will go on — and should go on until the homelands have enough jobs and opportunities at home. But the sooner the jobs — and the new opportunities — come along the better."

**MICHAEL CHESTER, Financial Editor, concludes a series on developments in the Xhosa Homelands with a look at the way pilot farm schemes point at the potential of agriculture. The potential is there. But it may be a long slog.**

men and about 100 women watch the transformation around them in amazement.

"When the bulldozers and ploughs had made their first cuts we turned to the water problem," he recalls. "In fact, it was a problem soon solved."

"Our pipelines tap the White Kei, now taking the overflow from the Xanxama, connect with our small new pump station, add on to our network of overhead and underground sprinkler systems.

First experiments

"With luck — and not too much optimism — we should be able to turn out here alone more agricultural produce than turned out in the whole of the Transkei on a commercial basis at the moment," says Dick Smith. He sounds and looks determined about it.

Along the Indwe River the XDC has a second, though smaller, farm scheme under way. Here at Lante, too, a big irrigation scheme ensures good crops.



ground sprinkler systems.

... crops

... out the besters consolidate the blocks into

new methods resources schemes.

## First experiments

"The sprinklers work from around dawn until about 10 in the evening — and we have the feeling we can grow almost anything. It makes one shudder to think that till now the Xhosa homelands have had to resort to actually import even maize."

First experiments were devoted to beans, popular in nearly all main Xhosa dishes. Potatoes were planted in January. Now an extra 114 hectares has been allocated to onions.

Occupation Post is not totally occupied by vegetables, however. Peach trees have been planted and appear to be faring well. And pears. "Say pears and you think of Ceres in the Cape," says Dick Smith. "But I've never known pears to grow like they do here."

## Vines thriving

Apricots and prunes are planned. And grapes — table and wine varieties. "Over the way in Queenstown, you can see grape vines thriving in many a back garden. It just never seemed to occur to anyone to try growing grapes on a commercial basis. So we have 9 000 vines on order."

Cotton has been tried — but without marked success. Still, experiments go on with a few hectares. And 20 hectares have been earmarked for tobacco. Watermelons and figs will follow the experimental trail.

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# No chaos in transition to independence — Matanzima



Chief Matanzima — smooth transition to independence.

Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima today assured overseas investors that the Transkei move to independence next year will be a smooth transition with none of the chaos or unrest that unseated new governments elsewhere in Africa.

The Chief Minister is on a tour of Western Europe to attract more industrial investment in the homeland.

He will be spelling out equal assurances to potential investors he plans to meet in the Netherlands, France, West Germany, Finland and Italy.

"There will be no lowering of the standard of administration, chaos or unrest after the Transkei becomes independent," he told British bankers and investors.

"Too often in the recent history of Africa this same problem has unseated governments and damaged economies beyond repair.

## Assurance

"You can take it as read that this will not be the case in the Transkei. The transition will — as has been the case over the past 12 years — be smooth."

Chief Matanzima also gave a special assurance to South African civil servants on secondment to the Transkei administration: "They will stay for as long as their presence is necessary for efficient administration.

"There need be no fear of foolish expulsions in my part of the world."

On the verge of its political goal, the Transkei considered the overriding goal to be economic development.

"No matter who is at the helm in Umtata," Chief Matanzima said, "industrialists will hold the key to the future and can at all times expect to be well looked after.

"My government's policy will be one of capitalism with a conscience.

"There will, in the new Transkei, be no distribution of wealth in equal shares.

"There will instead be a fair distribution of wealth. It follows that those who, through their initiative and high productivity, earn more, will keep more."

## 15 000 jobs for Xhosas

The Xhosa Development Corporation aims to create between 15 000 and 20 000 new job openings for Xhosas over the next five years.

Mr Franko Maritz, managing director of the corporation, said this at an investment conference.

He promised investors that the Transkei offered them a stability and security that no other Black state had been able to guarantee so far.

The corporation had already signed 40 agreements with outside industrialists and this had resulted in the start of factories carrying a total

investment of R49-million, R45-million for the Transkei and R4-million for the twin Ciskei homeland.

In full production, the new factories would provide jobs for about 9 100 Black workers.

The cost of every job created would be R5 400.

Industrialists had been attracted from Germany and Italy, and more European investors had plans to join them.

The corporation itself employs about 7 000 Blacks and 700 Whites on 56 projects from hotels to garages.

The corporation has so far handed over 474 retail stores to Xhosa owners.

# Election case: 4 to quit CLA

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Daily  
Disp  
3/7/75

GRAHAMSTOWN—The Ciskei Minister of Education, Mr Burns Ncamashe, and three other Ciskei Legislative Assembly members yesterday resigned their seats as part of an election petition case settlement reached here.

Mr Ncamashe, Mr A. Lamani, Chief L. Maqoma and Mr W. Ximiya resigned their Victoria East constituency seats as part of the settlement of the second Ciskei election petition case in the Supreme Court here.

The hearing arose out of a petition brought to the court by the four defeated candidates in the election in February 1973, Mr W. Zantsi, Mr M. Mabandla, Mr M. Matakane and Mr M. Mbatani. They asked the court to set aside the election of their rivals.

The petitioners alleged misconduct in the elections which they claimed could have affected the result.

Four electoral officials, Mr W. Odendaal, Mr E. Barnard, Mr A. Basson and Mr W. Kemp were also joined as respondents.

When the hearing entered its third day on Tuesday, the petitioners offered terms of settlement to the respondents, but the payment of costs was disputed and settlement was not reached.

Yesterday morning, when the hearing resumed after a night sitting, Mr Justice Kotze said counsel had indicated to the court that they were aware of the grave nature of the proceedings.

"Findings in favour of the applicants on only some of the wide ranging allegations made by the applicants would obviously have serious repercussions on the elected candidates and on at least some of the officials who have been cited as respondents.

"It is also clear that each

day's hearing increases the already heavy costs.

"It is our view that all the parties and especially the official respondents have a public duty to ensure that the voters of the Ciskei — which is on the threshold of independent democratic government — shall see that elections are manifestly conducted fairly and in accordance with democratic principles," he said.

The judge urged the three parties to again attempt agreement on costs.

The court adjourned and after several hours of negotiations a settlement was reached. It was then made an order of the court.

In terms of the settlement, the petitioners (Zantsi group), withdrew their petition and unconditionally withdrew all allegations made against all the respondents.

They undertook not to repeat the allegations under any circumstances.

The four successful candidates in the 1973 election in Victoria East undertook to resign their seats in the CLA.

The four electoral officials agreed in their official capacities to pay the taxed party and party costs of the successful four members of the Lamani group.

The petitioners as well as the electoral officials agreed to pay their own costs.

After the settlement the chief petitioner in the action, Mr W. M. Zantsi, issued a statement praising the integrity of the judiciary and expressing the hope that there would never be a similar court case.

"The Ciskei has too many problems other than those which can be avoided both by our white seconded friends and our aspiring politicians," Mr Zantsi said.

— DDC.

# Chief crosses to CNP

Daily Dispatch  
5/7/75

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KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The Chief of the Amand-lembe, Chief Ngwethi Makinana, yesterday announced he was crossing the floor to the opposition Ciskei National Party.

In a press statement released yesterday, Chief Makinana said he was dissatisfied with the ruling Ciskei National Independence Party (CNIP).

He has advised the leader of the opposition CNP, Chief Justice Mabandla, by letter that he is joining the party "from the time you receive this letter."

Chief Makinana said he believed the dignity of the Ciskei would come from the CNP, and said he was using his discretion in following the party. — DDC.

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The South African Ambassador to West Germany, Mr. D. B. Sole, and Mrs. Sole who are visiting East London.

### Ambassador on visit

EAST LONDON — The South African ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany, Mr. D. B. Sole, will have talks today with the

Khosa Development Corporation and with representatives of the local assembly. He is also planning to build German vehicles.

Mr. and Mrs. Sole are on home leave and spent a fortnight on the Wild Coast before arriving in East London at the weekend.

They are due to return to West Germany at the end of the month. — DDP.

# 'Shock facts' if Fingoes are resettled

Own Correspondent

STAR 15/7/75

EAST LONDON — The Ciskei's unseated Chief Minister, Mr L L Sebe, claims he will reveal "hard facts that will shock South Africa" if the Government resettles Grahamstown's Black people at the barren Committee's Drift.

Although Mr Sebe is no longer Chief Minister it is an open secret in the Ciskei that he is still the real head of the Government and is merely waiting to be re-elected.

The acting Chief Minister, Mr J N Mkrola, is a low-profile politician who poses no threat to Mr Sebe's re-election.

In an interview Mr Sebe said he "will move heaven and earth" to stop Grahamstown Fingoes from being dumped at Committee's Drift.

But he is confident the move will be aborted. "I have read in the papers that the central Government has started the first phase of the move, but they are just wasting their money.

"I'm sure the matter will be solved. But if it comes to the push I will tell the world certain hard facts that will embarrass the South African Government and shock the rest of the country." Mr Sebe said.

#### "A DESERT"

He reiterated that the nation did not want a second Dimbazi and that the people of Grahamstown's Fingo village did not want to move to Committee's Drift — which, according to Mr Sebe, is a "virtual desert."

Furthermore, Mr Sebe is angry that the Government took the unilateral decision to go ahead with the resettlement without consulting the Ciskei.

Committee's Drift is a remote spot on the banks of the Fish River, about 40 km from Grahamstown. The intention is to build a "model township" which will cost R50-million over the next 20 years.

# Sebe promises bid to halt Fingo move

*Daily Dispatch*

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EAST LONDON—The Ciskei Government would move heaven and earth to prevent the Fingo Villagers being moved to the "barren desert" of Committee's Drift, said the former Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Mr L. L. Sebe, yesterday.

Mr. Sebe is now the chief economic adviser to the Ciskei Cabinet.

Mr Sebe, who was deposed in a supreme court decision last month said, "I would be failing in my duty as general economic adviser to the Ciskei Cabinet if I did not strongly object to plans that will create economic problems for the Ciskei and the homeland a bad image locally and internationally".

He was convinced the Ciskei Government would move heaven and earth to stop the resettling of the people of Fingo Village at the "barren desert" of Committee's Drift.

"The Ciskei Government has earmarked a site near Peddie which we feel is ideal and I know the people of the Fingo Village have also indicated they would be happy to be on this site," Mr Sebe said.

"As I have been exposed to

situations where one has to be on the defensive for mistakes made by previous governments, I can assure everyone we will not allow another Dimbaza in the Ciskei and at least we have a say this time," he added.

Mr Sebe believed the matter would be solved but if it came to the push he would tell the world certain hard facts that would embarrass the South African Government and shock the rest of the country.

On the election which Mr Sebe has to fight in Zwelitsha if he hopes to return to his position as chief minister, he said he did not have to campaign again.

"One who does his work well when he goes out to campaign does not have to do the same again within the same five years," Mr Sebe said.

# 12-year structure to be adopted in Ciskei schools says Ncamashe

PORT ELIZABETH — The granting of partial independence to the Ciskei in August, 1972, had brought about radical changes in the Ciskei's education system. The Ciskei Minister of Education, Mr S. Burns Ncamashe said at the University of Port Elizabeth, here yesterday.

Mr Ncamashe was addressing students of the department of anthropology and other members of the uni-

versity's academic staff on Past, Present and Future Education in the Ciskei.

After tracing the development of education in the Cape from the 19th century and the advent of Bantu Education up to the appearance of homeland governments, Mr Ncamashe sketched what was being done by his department to improve education in the Ciskei.

"The responsibility of controlling the education of our youth has been gladly accepted but we are aware of the magnitude of the task ahead of us," he said.

He gave the total number of pupils and students in primary, secondary, training, trade, vocational and industrial schools as 206 442.

Of these 204 325 were in primary and secondary schools.

Problems faced by his department in improving education were reducing the teacher/pupil ratio in schools, providing more accommodation in secondary, high and training schools, insufficient funds (notwithstanding the substantial contribution made by the Central Government for which the Ciskei was grateful), the rapid growth in school population estimated at seven per cent a year, a shortage of well-qualified teachers in secondary and high schools and making provision for a large number of men and women trained for the economic development of the homeland.

Various measures were embarked upon to solve the problems listed.

In order to cope with the increasing number of teachers required in secondary schools, the adoption of the 12-year structure in schools would be adopted as from next year as against the 13-year structure obtaining at present.

To improve the standard of teachers in secondary schools, the necessary training would be given at the new In-Service Training Centre at Mdantsane later this year.

The shortage of classrooms at post-primary schools was being met with the building of secondary schools and additional classrooms throughout the Ciskei.

Redundant classrooms made available as a result of the new structure would also help meet the ever-increasing number of new enrolments, Mr Ncamashe said.

New projects were a training college at Zwelitsha, which when ready next year would train teachers in post-matric courses, the expansion of an industrial school at Middledrift to provide courses in home management, dressmaking, weaving, pottery and carpet-making. Also nearing completion was an agricultural school in Alice.

Adult education had not been ignored, Mr Ncamashe said and to this end a start was made in 1974 when 23 literacy schools were opened in rural and urban areas. — DDR.



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# Iscor for Berlin — it's official says Mayor

Daily Dispatch 19/7/75

EAST LONDON — Iscor is going to Berlin. This was confirmed yesterday by East London's Mayor, Mr R. L. de Lange who said the move would mean "a helluva lot to East London."

"We had long talks with Iscor officials on Thursday and they have agreed to purchase land in Berlin for their planned distribution centre," Mr De Lange said.

"Because of the associated industries which will be coming with Iscor, this is going to mean a great deal to the area.

"I'm very happy that everything has now been fixed," the Mayor said.

The President of the East London Chamber of Commerce, Mr T. S. Peters, said the move was expected.

"I am a little disappointed that Iscor won't be going to the West Bank, but I also appreciate that Berlin has the infrastructure available for industry and it is better for industry to go to Berlin rather than run the risk of industry not coming at all to the West Bank where there is a lack of facilities."

Mr Peters said the distribution centre planned by Iscor was a magnificent beginning.

"Their scheme is not what we hope will come into effect on the land they own on the West Bank. What we want is a full-scale manufacturing operation, but in the meantime, we should be delighted that they are going ahead with the distribution centre," Mr Peters said.

President of the Border Chamber of Industries, Mr R. A. Rescel said Berlin was a better place for a steel distribution centre than the West Bank.

"The Iscor centre will certainly give Berlin a boost and will be a great help to those who use steel in their manufacturing," Mr Rescel said.

But Iscor headquarters in Pretoria were cagey when phoned yesterday.

The head of public relations, Mr H. S. Jerling, said yesterday Iscor was working hard at a detailed study of the proposed scheme at East London and were still negotiating with the city council and the Department of Commerce.

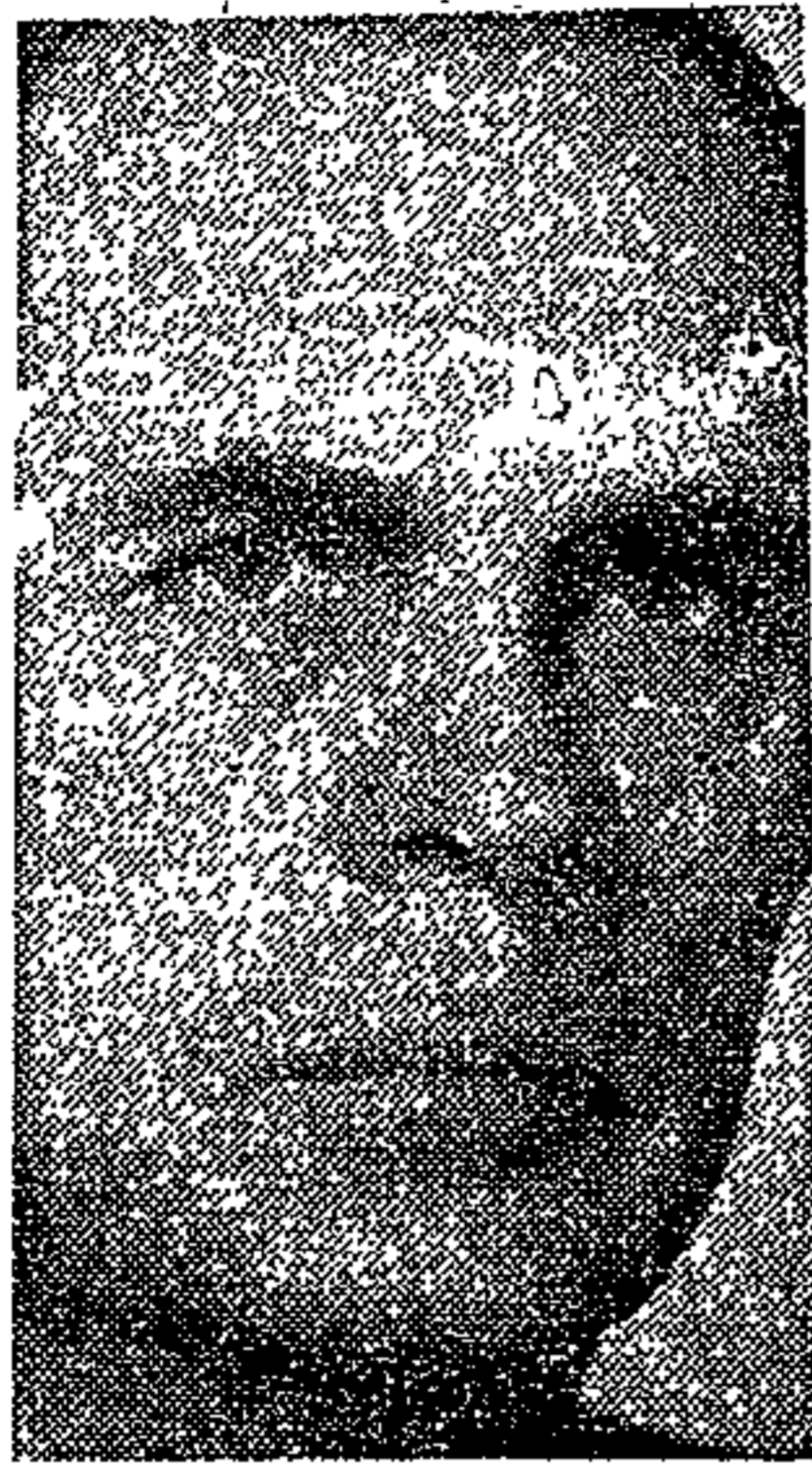
"We are working like hell on this thing, but we have not even finalised the extent of the scheme," Mr Jerling said.

Iscor has about 2 600 ha available to it on the West Bank and city leaders hope the giant steelworks will retain this land to erect a full manufacturing complex — a fourth Iscor — sometime in the future. — DDR.

(105)

Daily Dispatch 25/7/75

# CNP accuses Botha of interfering in Ciskei



MR BOTHA

EAST LONDON — The opposition Ciskei National Party has accused the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha, and the South African Government of interfering in the internal affairs of the Ciskei.

The accusations are contained in a memorandum from the national executive of the party which has been sent to Mr Botha through the office of the Commissioner-General for the Xhosas, Mr N. Potgieter.

Mr Botha, the memorandum claims, is making "a deliberate effort to help the leader of the Ciskei National Independence Party, Mr L. L. Sebe, win a seat in the Ciskei Legislative Assembly."

"Despite the fact that the Supreme Court verdict removed Mr Sebe from a position of political power in the Ciskei, the Minister at the instigation of the CNIP and its leader Mr Sebe, created a special portfolio for Mr Sebe which places him in a position of supreme political influence in the Ciskei.

"By approving of or conniving at the appointment of Mr Sebe as Economic Adviser to the Ciskei Cabinet, the Minister has nullified and invalidated the effect of the Supreme Court verdict against Mr Sebe," the memorandum says.

It points out that Mr Botha was in King William's Town when the "manipulated" CNIP caucus declared full confidence in Mr Sebe as their leader.

"The Minister knows Mr Sebe is right now campaigning for re-election to the Ciskei Legislative Assembly. But in spite of this knowledge the Minister approved of and connived at the appointment of Mr Sebe to a position of supreme political control over the Ciskei Cabinet and the people of the Ciskei."

The memorandum claims that the Minister is aware that in spite of being deposed by the Supreme Court verdict, Mr Sebe still receives a salary and lives in a ministerial house. He is

given the same privileges as before he was unseated, including the use of a black, chauffeur-driven Ciskei Government car.

It points out that Mr Sebe is using the car and "a fleet of Ciskei Government cars" in his election campaign.

"We submit that Mr Sebe was deliberately dressed in these borrowed robes for a definite and sinister purpose.

"To give the Ciskei electorate the impression that even a Supreme Court verdict has no effect on the 'almighty' Sebe."

There is an "unholy alliance" between the Sebe party and seconded officials — the Secretary of the Interior and his immediate subordinates — the memorandum says.

It points out that an earlier memorandum submitted on June 25, has still not been answered.

This memorandum pointed out "numerous and inexcusable mistakes" made by the seconded officials during the 1973 general election, and said the electorate had lost confidence in the officials.

It called for a commission of inquiry into the election and that "drastic steps" should be taken against officials responsible for the "chaotic state of the 1973 election.

It warned that the South African Government would not be free from blame if the same officials were placed in charge of future elections.

"For the information of the Minister, the Sebe party is right now violating the provisions of Proclamation No R194 of 1972 with impunity.

"The seconded officials in the Ciskei Department of the Interior who are placed in control of registration of voters for the pending by elections in the Zwelitsha and Victoria East constituencies have politely refused to co-operate with us

in the investigation of these violations and malpractices.

"It grieves us to have to say we see an unholy alliance between the two," the memorandum says.

Summing up, the memorandum says the involvement of South African Government civil servants — especially the Security Branch and Department of Information — in Ciskei politics has continued unchecked since 1973.

"Their support for Mr Sebe is so bold and blatant one is forced to come to the conclusion they are acting under instructions from Pretoria.

"The action of the Minister in this case forces us to review and re-assess the very principle of self-government for the so-called self-governing Bantu homelands and Pretoria's declared policy of non-intervention and non-interference in the internal party political affairs of the Bantu homelands.

"The banishment of a leading Ciskei opposition politician, Mr L. L. Mtshizana, not because of involvement in subversion, but at the request of Mr Sebe is still fresh in our minds," the memorandum ends.

It requests an interview with Mr M. C. Botha which the executive of the Ciskei National Party regard as very urgent "to normalise the unsettled political situation in the Ciskei.

Interviewed yesterday the Commissioner-General of the Xhosas, Mr N. Potgieter, confirmed he had received the memorandum, signed by the leader of the party, Chief Justice Mabandla and Mr P. G. Stamper, a member of the CNP executive.

"You can publish a story about it if you want. But I won't tell you what I did with it. That is my business," Mr Potgieter said. He added however, that the Minister was away from his office and would not return before Tuesday of next week. — DDR.

Daily Dispatch 26/7/75

# Help Ciskeians first says chief

(105)

**EAST LONDON** — The Ciskei government should give land to its own citizens before offering it to Transkeians who wanted to join the Ciskei, Chief I. Hoyi said yesterday.

He was attacking the Ciskei Government for promising land to Transkeians in the Glen Grey and Herschel districts who did not want to fall under the Transkei Government.

Chief Hoyi said there were thousands of squatters in the Ciskei who wanted land and it was the duty of the Ciskei Government to provide these people with land under the Ciskei consolidation plan.

"Charity begins at home. The Glen Grey and Herschel districts now fall under the Transkei and so do the inhabitants of the two districts.

"They have their homes and there is no reason why they should cross over to the Ciskei and deprive needy people of the right to get land," Chief Hoyi said.

"The Ciskei Government should not promise people in the two districts land in the Ciskei. We have thousands of squatters who need land here. The Ciskei Government wants to shoulder an unnecessary burden. The Ciskei Government must first consider the number of

applications from squatters in the Ciskei who want to be settled and not the people of Glen Grey and Herschel who have homes but want to be resettled in the Ciskei now that the two districts fall under the Transkei," Chief Hoyi said.

The Transkei Government had made it clear that people in the Glen Grey and Herschel districts would not suffer as a result of the transfer of the two districts to the Transkei, Chief Hoyi said.

He said the Ciskei Government should re-consider its decision for the good of the people who are now homeless in the Ciskei. —DDR

*Daily Dispatch*  
**Bicycle** 25/7/75  
**plant for  
Dimbaza?**

(105)

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN —**  
Application will be made to the decentralisation board soon to establish a bicycle assembly plant at Dimbaza, which will be one of the largest in the Ciskei if approved.

Negotiations for the factory, which will involve an initial investment of up to a million rand, have been made between the Xhosa Development Corporation, a Port Elizabeth steel company, and a West German company — which is the second largest assembler of bicycles in Europe.

The Managing Director of the new company, Mr. J. Kruger, said initially job opportunities would be created for between 30 and 40 Xhosas, and 50 000 bicycles would be manufactured annually.

The possibility of opening an export market is being investigated. — DDC.

...the Institute of Race Relations ...  
...the refusal by Mr Sivo to grant a permit for two teachers to enter Mdantsane to give extra lessons in English and Afrikaans to matric pupils at Mzobane High School.

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...the refusal by Mr Sivo to grant a permit for two teachers to enter Mdantsane to give extra lessons in English and Afrikaans to matric pupils at Mzobane High School.

This is in spite of the fact that one of the teachers, Mrs Mary Howe, had paid a weekly visit to the school during 1974.

The regional secretary of the Institute, Mr M. O. Joseph, said he had applied to the Manager of Mdantsane, Mr A. Balk, for a permit for the teachers for this year.

Mr Balk told him he would have to refer the matter to the Department of the Interior as he could not issue the permit.

In March he had told Mr Joseph the permit had been refused.

Mr Joseph then wrote to the Secretary of the Ciskei Department of the Interior who replied that he was not obliged or prepared to give reasons for the refusal.

In May a deputation from the Institute consisting of the national director, Mr F. J. van Wyk, and myself as the regional secretary, waited on Mr Sivo, Minister of the Interior, Mr Joseph

...the refusal by Mr Sivo to grant a permit for two teachers to enter Mdantsane to give extra lessons in English and Afrikaans to matric pupils at Mzobane High School.

...the refusal by Mr Sivo to grant a permit for two teachers to enter Mdantsane to give extra lessons in English and Afrikaans to matric pupils at Mzobane High School.

...the refusal by Mr Sivo to grant a permit for two teachers to enter Mdantsane to give extra lessons in English and Afrikaans to matric pupils at Mzobane High School.

The Institute had in the meantime made arrangements for the extra lessons to continue in the partially completed Catholic Centre just outside Mdantsane.

The children have to walk from their school in all types of weather, and space and facilities are limited.

A visit to the centre yesterday found about 130 children crammed into two classrooms.

Although the buildings are new, they lack all basic facilities such as desks and blackboards.

Extra lessons in Afrikaans were being taught by two Coloured teachers who asked not to be identified for fear of reprisals against them.

Clearly the action of Mr Sivo is handicapping the educational advancement of black scholars, Mr Joseph said.

He pointed out that when the Institute's national director, Mr van Wyk, visited East London an application for him to visit Mdantsane was turned down.

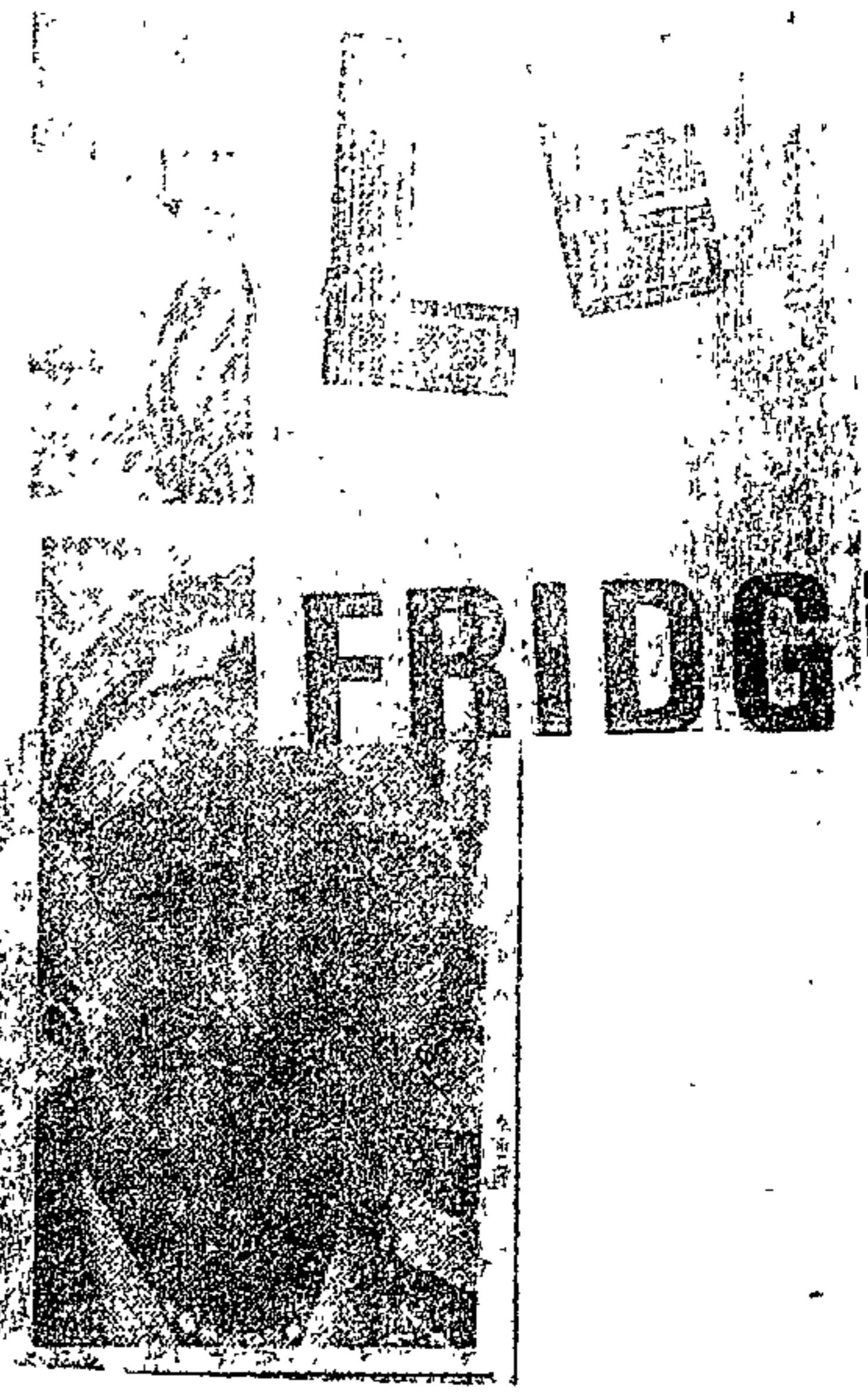
It was the first time he had ever been refused entry to a black township, Mr Joseph said.

Teacher Mrs Mary Howe was adamant she did not want the affair to become political.

"I really loved teaching those kids," she said. "They were so interested and keen to learn. It was one of the most rewarding things I have ever done in my life."

"All of a sudden they made me stop. I am not a politician and I don't want to talk politics but I just don't know why it was stopped," she said.

The Institute of Race Relations last year gave nearly R100 000 from its Bantu Welfare Trust for black education. — DHR



# Citizenship: Sebe accused of using law to bait votes

**EAST LONDON** — The Ciskei National Party executive had formed a special committee to investigate all complaints connecting with Ciskei citizenship certificates, the secretary of the party, Mr D. Qunta announced yesterday.

Mr Qunta said the move had been prompted by the large number of applications for these certificates which had been turned down recently.

"This committee is compiling a list of all people whose applications for Ciskei citizenship have been refused," Mr Qunta said.

He said such people should contact him at 3081, N.U. 1, Mdantsane in writing or telephone Mdantsane 131.

Particulars needed were the names of those affected, date of receipt of advice of refusal and whether any other member of one's family had been refused such certificates, Mr Qunta said.

He said this call was made to all people regardless of party affiliation.

The particulars had to be furnished before November 1, Mr Qunta said.

"We have had numerous complaints from people who have asked for protection against the merciless bullying of the Ciskei Government," Mr Qunta said.

He said most people affected were born in the Transkei but had since transferred their districts of domicile to the Ciskei and were paying taxes to the Ciskei.

"The list we have now runs up to 100 and is headed by the Mdantsane attorney banished to Herschel, Mr L. L. Mtshizana whose association with East London dates back to the fifties and the latest victim is Mr W. Malusi of Zwelitsha who knows no other home but the Ciskei," Mr Qunta said.

He said some members of Mr Malusi's family — all born in Rhodesia like him but settled in Zwelitsha with full permission from the South African Government — had been issued with citizenship certificates.

"Hardly hit are civil servants and prospective businessmen who may not get promotion or buy houses without possessing these Ciskei citizenship certificates," he added.

"But" he went on, "the most callous decision was one against Mr J. M. Sipunzi of Zwelitsha. Mr Sipunzi came from the Transkei in the early sixties and had settled in Zwelitsha where he decided to buy a house.

"He got notice that this had been approved by Pretoria and while awaiting his title deed he spent R10 000 extending his house only to be told when he went to fetch his title deed — which had been sent from Pretoria — that he was not going to get it because his application for a citizenship certificate had been refused," Mr Qunta said.

"The CNP believes Mr Sebe is using the citizenship certificate as bait to attract support for his party," he added.

His party would try to solve the matter through administrative channels but if this failed they would consider taking legal action in some cases, Mr Qunta added.

"The general feeling is that people who have served the Ciskei for many years are now denied any rights — a teacher who wants a higher post cannot get it unless he gets the certificate even if he deserves promotion on merit."

"Besides our duty to the community, we feel — as a party — that sooner or later people will only vote in the Ciskei if they have these certificates and with the present trend of more members of the CNP being denied these certificates, they are likely to prove a strong force in forcing people to join the ruling party," Mr Qunta concluded.



MR SEBE

Commenting on this the Ciskei Minister of the Interior, Mr L. F. Siyo said applications for citizenship certificates were treated individually and each case decided on its merits.

"In cases where such applications have not been successful applicants are free to appeal to the Ciskei Cabinet through me and the matter will be decided then. At present we have eight such appeals for consideration," Mr Siyo said.

Told that many people were not aware of this right to appeal he said it was their duty to find out from their leaders what they could do in such matters and any leader who knew his work would duly advise them.

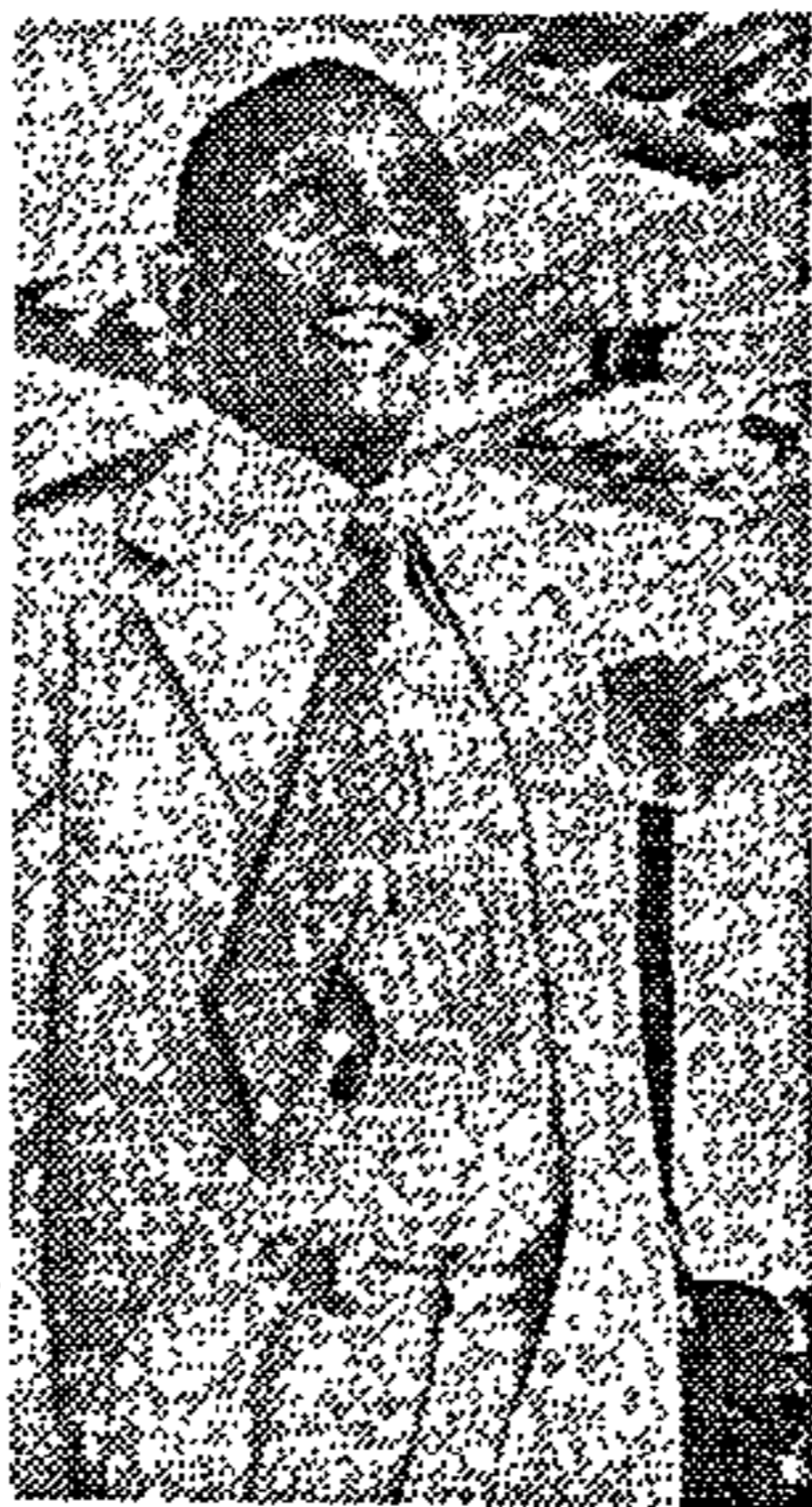
Asked why people born in the Ciskei and those who had changed their districts of domicile to Ciskei towns as required by law to belong to the Ciskei, he said the question of district of

domicile was not a determining factor as far as the Ciskei Government was concerned.

"That might have been the position taken by the South African Government, but we take a different view," Mr Siyo said.

He said he could not comment on individual cases as he did not have the facts with him but he was aware that Mr Mtshizana had gone to Mdantsane after being released from Robben Island in order to be near East London for medical treatment.

"He belonged to the Transkei and had no association with the Ciskei and his application was turned down on these grounds," Mr Siyo said. — DDR.



MR SIYO

Daily Disp. 2/17/75

# Big Ciskei shake-up looms: rivals may link

EAST LONDON — A big shake-up looms in Ciskei politics with the possibility of an alliance between Chief Mabandla and the present Minister of Education, Mr S. Burns-Ncamashe.

Recent public statements by Mr. Ncamashe have strengthened suggestions that there might be a merger of his political supporters with the Ciskei National Party led by Chief Mabandla.

Such a merger would seriously weaken the Ciskei National Independence Party, led by Mr. L.L. Sebe, and could lead to a new government being formed before the end of the year.

The most significant statement made so far — emphasising the growing rapport between Mr. Ncamashe and Chief Mabandla — were heard at Ntselamanzi in the Victoria East district.

Mr. Ncamashe told Amagwali (his tribe) there was no longer any ill-feeling between him and Chief Mabandla.

He urged his supporters to work together with Chief Mabandla's people and said they should not be surprised if anything came as a result of their association. If there is a merger most of the intellectuals in CNIP are likely to back Mr. Ncamashe. They could be people like Mr. W. S. M. Bashe, Mr V. V. Nqezo, Mr A. Hoyana—all former teachers—the Ciskei Minister of Agriculture, Mr E. Z. Booi who will soon be a Transkeian as the Glen Grey area has been excised to the Transkei and Mr Q. J. Kewuti.

Names of six chiefs have also been mentioned.

The results of the elections in the Victoria East

constituency at the end of August to elect two members to the Ciskei Legislative Assembly will indicate the mood of the voters.

The by-elections have been caused by the elevation of Mr Ncamashe and Mr L. W. Maqoma to chieftainship.

Another by-election will take place later in the constituency for the election of two other members to replace Mr A. Z. Lamani and Mr W. F. Ximiya, who resigned their seats following a Supreme Court wrangle over their election.

Six candidates are fighting the first election—four for the Ciskei National Independence Party and two for the Ciskei National Party.

Whatever the outcome the next six months could prove crucial to the future of both parties in the Ciskei.—DDR.  
(News by Leslie Xinwa, 33 Caxton Street, East London).

Daily Disp. 23/8/75

# Resettled people happy say Ciskei officials

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## KING WILLIAM'S TOWN —

"Who are these people, why are they treated like kings?"

These words were said as comments on the treatment given to the people from Riemvasmaak resettled in Welcome Wood, according to Mr J.P.D. Marais, the Ciskei Secretary of the Interior. He was speaking at a meeting with the press which he had called in reaction to a report which appeared in the Daily Dispatch last Tuesday.

Present were the Chief Magistrate of Zwelitsha, Mr D. Crossman; assistant secretary of the Department of Interior, Mr H. van Brummenlen, a sociologist, Dr J. Klingenberg, and the senior social worker, Mr C. Nolutshungu.

Mr van Brummenlen said in 1973 seven people first came to see Welcome Wood and were pleased with the area. They later returned with about 43 other families, who were also pleased to be resettled there.

These people were transported free of charge from Riemvasmaak, fully compensated for their houses as well as damage to property on their way. They were given 4 m by 4 m plank houses to live in on their arrival, as well as blankets and food.

These people were resettled on an agricultural basis and were each given two morgen of land. They had been allowed to demolish their houses to be able to use the building material to build new houses. They came with all their cattle, goats and sheep.

They were given R1 000 as compensation for their church in Riemvasmaak.

Bricks were sold to them at R5 per 1 000.

Mr Crossman said that only eight or nine people were unemployed, and these people refused jobs.

"It is not that there is no work, but they do just not want to work," said Mr van Brummenlen.

Mr Klingenberg said all the people at Welcome Wood were using the shacks as store-rooms, and were living comfortably in their own self-built houses.

"There are no families left destitute because of the recent high winds," Mr Marais said.

"Only four houses were blown down by the wind, and two other houses which were occupied by a man with no responsibilities and another by a schoolteacher with no responsibilities.

Mr Marais said the soup kitchen, also blown down, was not built by the Border Council of Churches, but they had used two rooms without permission. He said they had no right to use the houses, and as far as he was concerned people at Welcome Wood needed neither blankets nor food.

"The Border Council of Churches is not giving out food and blankets because

people are hungry or unclad, but because of the many other reasons outside poverty," he said.

Mr Nolutshungu said when he visited the area people communicated with him freely and there were no signs of fear or intimidation.

"The people at Welcome Wood are happy and living comfortably," Mr Klingenberg said.

"One person whose shack had blown down, Mr Baba Fasi, had a beautiful self-built house next to the shack."

Five people from Welcome Wood were brought in. Mr Myoyo one of them, said they were all happy to live at Welcome Wood, and that the Ciskei Government had been very good to them.

He said when he had arrived everything had been prepared for him, and he had never heard anybody complaining.

Mr Fasi denied he ever saw a Daily Dispatch reporter and denied the Dispatch report.

Mr Crossman said old age pensions were available, and nobody had ever applied for rations.

Mr Marais said as far as he and his government were concerned, Welcome Wood people were happy and comfortable. — DDR



# Peace is paramount — Ncamashe <sup>105</sup>

DAIC & DSP. 23/8/75

EAST LONDON — Peace among Ciskeians of different political persuasions was more important than any single political party, the controversial Minister of Education in the homeland, Mr S. Burns-Ncamashe, said in an interview yesterday.

As tensions mounted in the ruling Ciskei National Independence Party about the Minister's peace moves in his Victoria East constituency, Mr Burns-Ncamashe said: "We don't want a repetition of Angola, Zaire and Nigeria in the Ciskei."

"Anyone of any political party who encourages in any way directly or indirectly such a situation here is an enemy of the Ciskei," he added.

The Minister was commenting in the face of increasing criticism within his own party of the peace drive initiated by him and other chiefs in Victoria East. These include the leader of the Opposition, Chief Justice

Mabandla, who like Mr Burns-Ncamashe, is a chief there.

These tensions in the CNIP could mount if the party suffers a setback in next week's by-election in Victoria East where it is divided between two sets of candidates.

Mr Burns-Ncamashe said that at the last election Victoria East was a storm-centre in which his own son nearly lost his life as a result of clashes between supporters of the two political parties.

In other parts of the Ciskei there had been continued acts of violence, including assaults and some deaths, because of these clashes.

The chiefs at Victoria East had decided this was not the right path and had opted for peaceful coexistence in the area regardless of the political affiliations of the people.

They did not want

violence as was taking place in Pondoland in the Transkei and in other parts of the Ciskei.

"At this stage of constitutional development there are certain people who encourage a war-like situation. On no account should it be men like me who could be accused of bringing about such a situation," Mr Burns-Ncamashe said.

As a result of these initiatives tension had decreased and a new spirit had developed at Victoria East and even among Victoria East people living in urban areas such as Cape Town.

"So far the response has been wonderful. There has been mor respect," Mr Burns-Ncamashe said.

But this move which he regarded as being for the benefit of the whole of the Ciskei had resulted in criticisms in his own party, the governing CNIP.

"I know that certain members of my party have deliberately misinterpreted this move and regard it as a stab in the back - which is not the case.

"I fully support the policies of the CNIP but peace in Victoria East is more important," Mr Burns-Ncamashe said.

These peace moves had also been linked to next week's by-elections in Victoria East where four CNIP members are standing against two Ciskei National Party candidates for two vacant seats.

This move, he said, was no indication of any split in the party. On the contrary, the party's National Chairman (Mr Siyo) had agreed to it and this had been widely welcomed by his people.

It had also been alleged that he himself had put up two of the candidates.

"It is people who are ig-

norant of the constitution who say this or alternatively they are people who want to destroy my image inside the party and outside.

"As far as I am concerned people who make such statements are political puppies" Mr Burns-Ncamashe added.

In the near future the Ciskei would become an independent country and the new state could not be based on strife, particularly at this formative stage.

"We have to build up a united Ciskei. The Ciskeians must now place more faith in each other.

"It is no easy job to achieve this amongst people who have been split up by tribalism and who have been divided by whites.

"But it must be done and undertaken by the leaders themselves with the help and determination of the people," Mr Burns-Ncamashe said. — PC.

# Victoria East election a crucial test for CNIP

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EAST LONDON — The ruling Ciskei National Independence Party faces a crucial test for its political future this week when voting for two seats in the Victoria East constituency takes place.

The party's campaign has been divided with four candidates standing under its banner, while the opposition Ciskei National Party is united behind two candidates.

And the CNIP leader, Mr L. Sebe, has been backing one set of candidates—the so-called "official" team—while another leading CNIP member, Mr S. Burns-Ncamashe, the territory's Minister of Education, has been supporting the "unofficial" candidates.

This division between leading members of the CNIP has been exacerbated by tensions in the party caused by the peace initiative launched in Victoria East by Mr Burns-Ncamashe, who is to be installed as a chief there later this week, and by other chiefs, including the leader of the CNP, Chief

Justice Mabandla, who is also a chief in the area.

The peace move has been started by the chiefs to prevent outbreaks of violence between supporters of the two political parties.

While this move has been widely welcomed by Victoria East voters, Mr Burns-Ncamashe has been bitterly attacked for it in some sections of the CNIP. His critics feel that by co-operating with opposition chiefs he is harming the position of the party.

Mr Burns-Ncamashe has defended his moves by saying that peace is more important than any single political party but this additional tension can only have weakened the CNIP's divided campaign in Victoria East.

These moves have also led to open speculation that Mr Burns-Ncamashe may be about to lead a break-away from the CNIP and to link up with the opposition to form a new government in the Ciskei.

Mr Burns-Ncamashe has hotly denied any such intentions, although this is widely speculated in the Ciskei.

It is no secret that relations between Mr Burns-Ncamashe and Mr Sebe are strained. A setback at Victoria East for the CNIP after this week's by-elections could worsen these relations and could even lead to the removal of Mr Burns-Ncamashe from the cabinet.

The CNIP campaign has not been made any easier by the fact that Chief Mabandla lives in Victoria East and that the CNIP is supported by Paramount Chief A. M. Sandile of the Rarabes.

The party also faces problems on different levels. Four of its elected members of the Ciskei Legislative Assembly in the Zwelitsha constituency, including Mr Sebe, lost their seats after the 1973 election results there were successfully challenged in the courts.

A further two elected members resigned their seats by agreement with their 1973 opponents and as a result two more by-elections will have to be held in the Victoria East constituency, as well as the four by-elections at Zwelitsha.

While these by-elections are pending the CNIP cannot afford to lose any more members of the Legislative Assembly nor can it afford a setback at Victoria East.

Another problem area for the CNIP is the transfer of the Herschel and Glen Grey districts to the Transkei. Although the transfer has been agreed to by the South African Parliament and the Ciskei and Transkei Governments, one of the elected members of the CLA for Herschel and the Acting Chief Minister of the Ciskei since Mr Sebe's unseating, Mr J. N. Mkrola, has issued a statement saying the people and chiefs in the area



MR SEBE



MR BURNS-NCAMASHE

are opposed to the excision.

The Minister of Justice in the Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, has disputed Mr Mkrola's statement but the point remains that the excision of Herschel could produce more tensions in the CNIP although Mr Sebe's government did manage to obtain a consolidated Ciskei during the land negotiations with the South African Government.

The transfer of Glen Grey has been no less controversial with many people there opposed to the move.

These moves have resulted in a weakening of Mr Sebe's base, a process which will continue if there is a setback in Victoria East.

On the other hand, the CNIP won all four seats in Victoria East during the 1973 election and the party has sound organisation in the constituency with 25 branches.

Clearly, this week's by-elections could have important consequences for the Ciskei.

The candidates are Mr V. Qupe and Mr N. Mabele (who were nominated by the national executive of the CNIP), Mr A. Dikana and Mr N. Mabele (who were nominated by CNIP supporters in the constituency) and Mr R. S. Matakane and Mr C. Makuleni (for the CNP).

PC

DAILY DISPATCH  
25/8/75  
**Ciskei**  
**TB grant**

PORT ELIZABETH — The Ciskei Government has authorised a grant of R110 000 to the South African National Tuberculosis Association (Santa) for TB control in the homelands.

The government has asked Santa to institute measures similar to those being carried out in the Transkei.

R60 000 of the grant will be given in the first year, and R50 000 in the second.

Mr Robert Harrison White, Santa's senior representative in the Transkei, will act in a similar capacity in the Ciskei.

Through his team of local TB organisers he has already formed a number of anti-TB organisations in the community which will serve as the nucleus for the anti-TB case finding and treatment surveys to be undertaken.

The success achieved by Santa and the Transkei Health Department had depended largely on the understanding and co-operation of the local community. —  
DDC.

(1) 105

(2) Health Dis - T.D.

# Blacks for Stellenbosch and Onderstepoort

EAST LONDON — Two blacks will study agriculture at the University of Stellenbosch next year, majoring in forestry.

They are Mr Makeshe Mahpa who is in his final year matric at Nonkqubela High School in Lady Frere and David Tyatyeka, a final year matric pupil at Mzomhle High School in Mdantsane.

Three others will study at Onderstepoort Research Institute, attached to the University of Pretoria, and will major in veterinary science.

They are Mr Matthew Zamuxolo Myaluza, who has a B. Sc in chemistry from the University of Fort Hare and is now with the Department of Agriculture and Forestry in the Ciskei, Mr Leonard Mnikina, a final year matric pupil at Ntsokotha High School in Lady Frere and Andile Mini, who is in his final year matric at Mzomhle High School in Mdantsane.

The Ciskei Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Mr E. Z. Boozi, said this was a step ahead for the Ciskei, because it will be the first time the University of Stellenbosch and Onderstepoort

Institute had taken black students.

Mr Boozi said the applications made to South African universities previously had been turned down. "As a result we appealed to overseas universities, which gladly agreed to accept the students. Now we won't have to send the students overseas," Mr Boozi said.

The five students are from thirty-one best matriculants from Ciskei High Schools to be trained in agriculture next year.

Twenty-six others will study for their degrees in agriculture at the University of Fort Hare.

Seven girls will take agriculture which previously was thought of as a subject for men.

The choice of these pupils was on merit. The principals of the schools approached chose the most brilliant pupils in their schools.

"The Ciskei Department of Agriculture and Forestry is optimistic that the students will make the grade, because they will be taking a course they will be interested in," Mr Boozi said. —DDR

MR BOOI

Daily Dispatch

# Reporter

26/8/75

# thrown out of meeting

105

EAST LONDON — A newspaper reporter was evicted from a Ciskei National Independent Party meeting at Mount Coke where the Minister of Interior Mr L. Siyo, was the main speaker.

The reporter Mr B. Mkefa said after he had been questioned about his presence at the meeting and replied that he was a reporter, a member of the audience grabbed his notebook, tore out pages and threw the book away.

Other supporters joined in and hustled Mr Mkefa out of the meeting. Another member of the audience, Mr T. Lozani said this was the second time he had seen a reporter manhandled at a Ciskei National Independent Party meeting.

Mr Mkefa said he was unable to report the incident to officials of the meeting. "I don't think the officials knew anything about this. Those who attacked me must just have been uncouth people and I feel sorry for them," he said.—DDR.

INDABA (Daily Dispatch) 29/8/25

# Sunk — by politics

(105)

The bitter political struggle in the Ciskei is threatening cultural and social organisations.

Organisations that are suffering are Young Women's Christian Association, Zenzele, Nicro Mother's Union and Women's Manyano.

Some church organisations are split because their members are divided.

"There is disunity in my church because some members of the congregation are supporters of these political parties," one minister told me.

He claimed that the Ciskei National Independence Party and the Ciskei National Party had "killed" his church.

At one church meeting a fight nearly broke out between two men because

of their political affiliations. He said a member had put forward a reasonable motion, only to be told not to talk C.N.I. ideas. He had to intervene.

A survey revealed a decline in social meetings since the two Ciskei political parties were established three years ago.

A staunch supporter of Y.W.C.A. claimed the organisation was "dead" in the true sense of the work in Mdantsane and Zwelitsha.

Scheduled meetings were seldom attended by members. They would instead attend these C.N.I.P. or C.N. political rallies.

"The community is suffering," she said. abrupt end because some members discussed politics instead of what they had assembled for.



MR P. STAMPER

Daily Dispatch  
30/8/75

# CNP attack over Sebe portfolio

105

EAST LONDON — The Ciskei National Party Member of the Executive, Mr P. G. Stamper, has hit out at the Republican government and Mr M. C. Botha, for creating the special portfolio for Mr Sebe, the deposed Chief Minister of the Ciskei and now Chief Economic Adviser to the government.

"This action by Mr Botha demonstrates dramatically even to the politically naive that Pretoria will stoop to any depths, to salvage a man who blindly supports the policy of separate development," Mr Stamper said.

Referring to the excision of Glen Grey and Herschel, Mr Stamper said only men like Mr Mkrola and Mr Sebe could excise Glen Grey and Herschel without even making a pretence of consulting voters of the districts concerned.

"This is the same Mr Sebe who said that Glen Grey would never be given away in his lifetime," Mr Stamper said.

Mr Stamper blamed Mr Botha. He said Mr Botha's political strategy is quite simple and clear for all to see.

"Sebe must not be shorn of power. His image must not be ruined. He must remain in the same offices he was told to quit by the venerable judges of the Supreme Court. He must make use of the same phone, the same clerk, and the same prestige car. The Ciskei public must see him wielding and exercising the same

executive power he had before the ineffective supreme court ruling," Mr Stamper said.

Mr Stamper said Mr Botha was an experienced politician who knew the tricks of the trade. "The political image of his protege must be protected at all costs," Mr Stamper said.

He said Mr Botha was aware that an employee of the government must resign from the government service once he is officially nominated as a candidate for a pending election.

"Although Mr Sebe was officially nominated as a candidate early in August he is still on the paysheet of the government and is the highest paid employee in the Ciskei.

"He is allowed to turn the offices of the chief minister into the headquarters of his election campaign," Mr Stamper said.

Mr Stamper said the public must know that this was a temporary and passing phase.

"Even the queer noises made by Mr B. D. Myataza against priests and teachers are of no significance to men and women who know their duty to their fellowmen,"

"Political sanity will sooner or later return even to the Ciskei," Mr Stamper said.

He said that leaders who are motivated by the genuine aspirations of the people will soon emerge, and Pretoria-backed leaders will disappear. —DDR

Daily Dispatch  
30/8/75 105  
**Ciskei whitewashing**  
**Welcomewood claim**

EAST LONDON — The Ciskei Government had started on a project of misleading people and whitewashing its resettlement areas.

This was said by a group of sociologists who had visited the Welcomewood area. They were reacting to a statement in the Daily Dispatch by the Ciskei officials who said that Welcomewood people lived happily and comfortably.

"I have been in the area four times for my practicals for a senior degree and I know the conditions under which these people live are disgusting," a sociologist, Mr Mohapi said.

Nothing could be more shocking and disgusting, he said than to have people who live in big, comfortable houses claiming that people who live in shacks, like those in Welcomewood were living comfortably.

There were a lot of people still living in the shacks which officials were claiming were storerooms. Even the so called selfbuilt houses were no better than the shacks because the people could not afford the R5,00 for 1000 bricks sold to them by the government, he said.

"Nobody, especially a sociologist, could ever claim that people living in four metre by four metre shacks are living comfortably. Welcomewood is not habitable, I am surprised there are still people living there."

"The conditions there destroy self image and respect as people tended to view themselves as social problems always needing help. Though the people could not talk to me because of obvious intimidation and fear, it was quite obvious from the atmosphere that they needed assistance", said another sociologist, Miss P. Sangotsha.

"There were many people unemployed loitering in the streets when I visited the area and it is most surprising to hear the Ciskei Government claim that only eight people were unem-

ployed and these people refused employment."

When I tried talking to them they immediately became guarded and refused to talk. I wonder how Mr Nolutshungu can claim that they talk freely and show no sign of fear or intimidation", said Mr Baba Jordan from Johannesburg, who visited this area as part of a countrywide survey on resettlement areas.

The Border Council of Churches had to issue rations as the government had stopped rations despite the poverty in the area and owing to the rate of malnutrition amongst the children, a soup kitchen had to be put up, said Mr Magida, a social worker for the council.

"That they were resettled on agricultural basis is quite true, but how are they expected to plough their lands if the only available tractor costs R8,00 a morgen and they have no source of income", said Mr Mohapi.

"It is shocking to have the Ciskei government making the people believe that all is well at Welcomewood. Anyone can see that this is nothing but cheap and arrogant propaganda designed to camouflage the human suffering inflicted on black people through these abhorrent schemes," he said. —  
DDR.



Daily Dispatch 2/9/75

# Amagwali chief installed

ALICE — Chief M. S. Burns Paramount Chief of the Ncamashe was officially installed near here on Sunday as Chief of Amagwali.

The Ciskei government was represented by the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Mr E. Z. Boot, the only Ciskei cabinet minister present.

Opposition members including the leader, Chief Justice Mabandla, were present and the Transkei government was represented by the Chief Minister, Chief K. D. Matanzima, and his brother, Chief George Matanzima, Minister of Justice.

The official installation was conducted by the

Paramount Chief of the Rarabes, Chief Mxolisi Sandile.

Thousands of people attended the installation, despite wet weather, the largest to be seen in the Ciskei in recent years.

Chief Matanzima brought messages of congratulations from the KwaZulu chief executive councillor, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

In his letter read out to the people, he expressed regret at not being able to attend the ceremony.

He presented Chief Ncamashe with traditional symbols of Zulu authority—a shield, assegai, knobkierie and beads.

Chief Matanzima presented Chief Ncamashe with a pen on behalf of the Transkei government and people, and his wife, Mrs N. Ncamashe, with a garment as a present from the womenfolk of the Transkei.

A message written to Chief Ncamashe from the former Commissioner-General of the Xhosa national unit, Mr J. H. Abraham, was read.

The new chief was anointed and blessed by Bishop A. E. Sobukwe of Umtata and Bishop C. K. Oram from the Grahamstown Diocese, while congratulations and good wishes were received from all parts of the Republic. —DDR

# Hint of more control over Blacks in WP

3/9/75 The Argus Correspondent

EAST LONDON. — The Deputy Minister of Bantu Development, Mr A. J. Raubenheimer, hinted last night that stricter regulations might be applied in the Western Cape to force employers to use Coloured instead of Black labour.

'Many people including Nationalists,' he said, 'claimed Coloured workers were no good. I say that approach must be pushed into the back ground. Stricter regulations should be made. People must help us in this whole process.'

People were asking for more concessions for Black labour saying that Coloured labour was bad. But Mr Raubenheimer said, the time had come for Coloured labour to be

better trained and better paid once he was better trained.'

Mr Raubenheimer said the migratory labour system was regarded as evil and should be removed. He appealed to farmers to train Coloured workers and not to allow Blacks in the Western Cape.

## BOTTLENECKS

Dealing earlier with bottlenecks in the resettlement of Blacks in the homelands, Mr Raubenheimer said the department's great problem was to get funds.

Black spots were being removed first because conditions were not controllable there. Blacks would be resettled in towns where hospitals, schools, businesses and other facilities would be provided.

Sada and Dimbasa in the Ciskei which made headlines in the world Press because it was said people were forced to settle there, now had more people than could be accommodated. There was a tremendous shortage of housing and the department was not getting enough money to catch up with the backlog.

People claimed Blacks did not want to go to the homelands, but Mr Raubenheimer said he could give the assurance that if houses were provided even if other facilities were lacking Blacks would trek there in their hundreds of thousands.

No cash hits  
Dimbaza  
factory

(317) (105)  
dispatch  
4/19/75  
KING WILLIAM'S TOWN—  
Masizakhe Home Industries,  
the self-help project under  
the Border Council of  
Churches has had to tem-  
porarily close because of  
lack of finance.

The council hoped to close  
for two weeks while trying  
to solve the financial prob-  
lems and in the meantime  
all the staff members will be  
paid off until everything had  
been settled, the chairman  
of the council, Rev James  
Gawe, said.

Mr Gawe said: "Masizakhe  
was started as a self-help  
project and also to pro-  
vide employment for the  
many unemployed people of  
Dimbaza. It also helps to  
lower the cost of education  
as uniforms are made and  
sold cheaper.

"We are appealing to  
everybody concerned about  
the upliftment of people in  
the resettlement areas to  
assist this self-help project  
as it would kill the Dimbaza  
community to have this  
project dying at its embr-  
yonic stages and it will also  
rob them of employment,"  
Mr Gawe said.

His task as chairman of  
the council was to look  
closely at the conditions at  
Tsholomnqa, a resettlement  
area for people removed  
from Macleantown and from  
the farms around East  
London.

"We look forward to start-  
ing an inter-church aid divi-  
sion in East London to look  
after the needy people of  
East London especially  
Tsholomnqa" Mr Gawe said.  
—DDR.

290  
261  
3, 105

(105)

D. Dispatch 4/9/75  
105

# Ciskeians need peace — Mtshizana

EAST LONDON — The people of the Ciskei needed and deserved peace, prosperity and enlightened and progressive leadership, the Mdantsane attorney banished to Herschel last year, Mr. L. L. Mtshizana said in a congratulatory telegram sent to Chief S. Burns Ncamashe at his installation.

The telegram read: "For the past 29 months, the Ciskei has been wallowing in real political quagmire, with its governmental machinery being constantly, cunningly and shamelessly manipulated to serve the selfish and narrow political design of a few privileged political demagogues.

"The black masses of the Ciskei need and well-deserve peace, prosperity and enlightened and progressive leadership.

"With the advent of political figures of your stature and political and intellectual maturity, we of the future amalgamated Ciskei and Transkei, have cause to hope for a Ciskei worthy of being proud of.

"Closer political co-operation coupled with honesty of purpose between you and Chief Justice Mabandla, is a sine qua non for a peaceful and politically stable Ciskei.

"Congratulations!" the telegram concluded — DDR

100  
TO 9800-00

De Dispatch

# Let court decide Sebe poll issue — Siyo

105- 9/9/75

EAST LONDON — Anybody who was not happy about Mr L. L. Sebe contesting a by-election in Zwelitsha while employed by the Ciskei Government as chief economic adviser to the cabinet, was free to take the matter to court.

This was said by the Ciskei Minister of the Interior, Mr L. F. Siyo, yesterday.

Mr Siyo was asked to comment on a statement made by the representative for Peddie in the Ciskei Legislative Assembly, Mr P. G. Stamper.

Mr Stamper had blamed the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha for creating a special post for Mr Sebe after he had been unseated in a Supreme Court ruling.

He said: "Although Mr Sebe was officially nominated as a candidate early in August, he is still on the paysheet of the government and is the highest paid employee in the Ciskei."

"He is allowed to turn the offices of the Chief Minister into the headquarters of his election campaign," Mr Stamper said.

When asked to comment, Mr Siyo's first reaction was: "I am not prepared to comment on that."

When given the full story of Mr Stamper's comments, he said: "Let them go to

court if they want to. If they feel he should not stand for election, they can take the matter to court", he said.

Mr Siyo did not know why Mr Stamper was concerned since Mr Stamper was not in the Ciskei at Zwelitsha.

Mr Sebe and three other members of the Ciskei Legislative Assembly (all from the ruling Ciskei National Independence Party) were unseated after a petition from the rivals in the Ciskei's first General Election held in 1973.

The three other men who had been elected with Mr Sebe were Mr V. V. Ngezo, Mr R. Sam and Mr E. D. Nkontso. All are standing for re-election in the by-election to be held in October.

The Opposition Ciskei National Party has dropped two candidates who stood last time. They are Mr I. L. Sangot'sha and Mr N. Ntshela. Mr S. Simandla and Mr M. Putu join Mr L. S. Mtoba and Mr P. F. Guzana as official candidates for the Opposition. Mr Putu stood as an independent candidate in 1973. At that stage there were no parties in the Ciskei but there was already clear division between the Sebe and the Mabandla group.—  
DDR.

(News by Leslie Xinwa, 33 Caxton Street, East London.)



MR SIYO

# Three-way battle ahead in Ciskei? <sup>D. Dispatch</sup> <sup>5/9/76</sup>

105

It rained non-stop last Sunday but the continuous downpour did not stop thousands of people flocking to witness the installation of Chief S. M. Burns - Ncamashe, as head of the Amatwali tribe near Alice.

A Fort Hare University graduate who holds a B. Ed. degree from the University of Cape Town, Chief Ncamashe is the Ciskei Minister of Education.

The presence of a large crowd at his installation is seen by many as the final drawing of battle lines between the followers of the former Ciskei Chief Minister, M. L. L. Sebe, on the one side and the followers of Chief Ncamashe and those of the Ciskei Leader of the Opposition, Chief Justice Mabandla, on the other.

The absence of Mr Sebe and his Cabinet colleagues (only his Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Mr E.Z. Booie who is known to enjoy a close relationship with Chief Ncamashe was present) was intended to cast a dampener on the occasion and persuade people to accept that Chief Ncamashe was a politically naive man who did not deserve to be followed.

However, judging from what people at the installation said, the contrary seems to be the more accepted amongst most people.

Another important factor was the presence of a large contingent from the Transkei, led personally by the homeland's Chief Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, and his brother, Chief George.

Relations between the Transkei National Independence Party and the Ciskei National Independence Party (ruling parties in both homelands) are at a low level.

On the other hand relations between the Transkei's ruling party and the Ciskei's opposition party, the Ciskei National Party, have never been better.

Chief Ncamashe is a member of the Ciskei's ruling party but many people are asking — "for how long?"

The question these people are asking is whether Chief Ncamashe, knowing what happened to the Ndamses, the Ramusis and the Dladlas in Bantustan politics, will remain dormant or lie down meekly like a lamb.

Notwithstanding these speculations, Chief Ncamashe has made consistent denials about the possibility of any collusion between his and Chief Mabandla's group.

His supporters are getting impatient with his evasions as they feel the man who



Chief Burns - Ncamashe

is their saviour seems uncertain of his next step.

When former Ciskei Minister of Education, Mr L. S. Mtoba, was asked at the installation whether his presence had any political implications, he said: "Definitely."

On the future of the Ciskei political party set-up in the next month or two, Mr Mtoba said: "I foresee the downfall of the ruling party."

Chief Mabandla said. "My enmity with Chief Ncamashe is a thing of the past."

Asked what he considered the most urgent need in the Ciskei, he said: "The unseating of the Sebe government before he does more harm to the nation." Chief Mabandla also promised: "Something big is coming."

He is on record as having said he is prepared to hand over the leadership to anybody capable as long as Mr Sebe is unseated.

When asked where his Cabinet colleagues were, Mr Booie said their absence was perhaps as a result of personal differences.

"But remember, I have a share to keep to the last in the Ciskei," he said.

Of significance at the installation was

the presence of two Anglican priests, Bishops M. Sobukhwe and Rev. S. W. Gawe. Both are people of high standing in the Xhosa community and their presence was viewed by many as a means of drawing people to the embryonic Ncamashe — Mabandla camp. But this was denied emphatically by both clerics.

"I have a blood relationship with the Ncamashes," said Bishop Sobukhwe.

When asked whether his presence at the ceremony would not perhaps be giving credibility to the whole homelands policy, Bishop Sobukhwe said he had "no party political affiliations and any changes which occur are through the will of God."

Rev. Gawe claimed he was a Gwali kinsman.

But the people are balking!

Wellington Sangotsha

(105) 115  
D. Dispatch 5/9/75

# No curbs on teachers — Ncamashe

EAST LONDON — Teachers, like any other Ciskei citizens, were free to attend meetings addressed by candidates standing for election in Zwelitsha and Victoria East, the Ciskei Minister of Education, Chief S. Burns-Ncamashe, said in a statement yesterday.

Chief Ncamashe also called on pupils and students at schools and universities, who were 18 years old and above to attend election campaign meetings and ask questions.

He added that the only things civil servants and students were not allowed to do while employed by the government was to

join political parties and take an active part in politics.

"Teachers and students should enjoy their full rights as citizens at election meetings," Chief Ncamashe said.

"It must be clear that teachers, in common with other voters, are free to vote as they wish. They are equally free to listen to election speeches of all parties—however they are not allowed to become members of any political organisation," he said.

He called on all teachers and students in the Ciskei to register as voters and take an active interest in the affairs of the Ciskei and vote for any can-

didates of their choice.

Chief Ncamashe's statement will come as relief to many Ciskei teachers who have been threatened with expulsion or transfer by other Cabinet Ministers if they attended political meetings addressed by candidates standing for the opposition Ciskei National Party.

Concern over the stand taken by teachers in politics in the Ciskei was voiced by the Ciskei Minister of Justice, Mr B. D. Myataza, who said teachers and ministers of religion in the Ciskei supported the Ciskei National Party. — DDR (News by Leslie Xinwa, 33, Caxton Street, East London.)

Daily Dispatch  
**Ciskei four  
to use white  
facilities**  
9/9/75

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN**  
— For the first time in his-  
tory the Bureau for Econo-  
mic Research re-Bantu De-  
velopment has allowed four  
students from the Ciskei to  
apply to do post-graduate  
work and be exposed to  
practical situations as eco-  
nomists using the same  
facilities as their white  
counterparts.

This was revealed by the  
Ciskei economic advisor,  
Mr L. L. Sebe, on his re-  
turn from Johannesburg.  
He had gone there, he said,  
on a follow-up visit to pro-  
minent industrialists who  
had visited the Ciskei two  
weeks ago.

The four students would  
do research in economy  
and would be involved in  
the compilation of statis-  
tics based on economic  
principles.

"This is a great break-  
through which has never  
happened before to have an  
institution willing to help  
blacks in the study of eco-  
nomics. We therefore make  
a call to Ciskei students  
with BCom degrees to take  
advantage of this opportu-  
nity," Mr Sebe said. —  
DDR

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# Sebe's men sweep in

Dispatch 11/9/75

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN** — The ruling Ciskei National Independence Party was jubilant last night after their smashing victory in the Victoria East by-election.

And the big majorities of the two official CNIP candidates was a blow to the hopes of both Chief Justice Mabandla's party and the two unofficial CNIP candidates backed by Ciskei Education Minister, Mr. S. M. Burns-Ncamashe.

The CNIP candidates and Mr. Ncamashe's men seemed to have succeeded only in splitting the votes that might have gone completely to the CNIP—and not in taking away voters from the CNIP.

Results released yesterday were: Mr V. A. Qupe (CNIP) 22 057; Mr L. M. Fani (CNIP) 21 884; Mr R. S. Matakane (CNP) 7 994; Mr C. Makuleni (CNP) 7 508; Mr A. Dikana (CNIP) 3 922; Mr N. M. Mabele (CNIP) 3 425.

There were 441 rejected papers and the percentage poll was 35.5. — DDC.

Mr L. L. Sebe said the victory was a tonic to the party. The fact that the independent candidates of the Minister of Education had lost their deposits showed that the political development in the Ciskei was fairly satisfactory and people knew what they wanted.

Mr L. Mtoba, a former Minister of Education in the the Mabandla Government, said: "All we need say we have already said about the Ciskei elections since the judgment by the Supreme Court which amounts to this that there is an urgent need for a commission of inquiry into the election system of the Ciskei and therefore there is no comment on this particular one. — DDR.

# Mabandla demands release of banished Mtshizana

Dispatch

17/9/75-

JOHANNESBURG — Chief Justice Mabandla, leader of the opposition Ciskei National Party, has taken up the banishment of a leading Ciskei politician with the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M. C. Botha.

Chief Mabandla yesterday described the interview between his delegation and Mr Botha as one of "heated moments," adding: "I thought Mr Botha was not really happy when we touched on the banishment question."

At stake in the interview was the fate of Mr L. L. Mtshizana, an attorney and former Robben Island prisoner who was banished last October from Mdantsane, near East London, to Herschel on the Lesotho border.

Mr Mtshizana was an executive member of the Ciskei National Party and a "very influential" voice in Ciskei political affairs. "We told Mr Botha that as



CHIEF MABANDLA

long as the world did not know why Mr Mtshizana was banished Pretoria would be blamed for the action," Chief Mabandla said.

"Mr Botha said he was in possession of affidavits from important people in the Ciskei but could not divulge their contents."

Mr Mtshizana was banished under the 1927

Native Administration Act by the South African Government, at the request of Mr Lennox Sebe, leader of the ruling Ciskei National Independence Party, according to Chief Mabandla.

Another point raised by the delegation was the alleged granting of land to new chiefs by Mr Sebe at the expense of old chiefs in order to consolidate his position politically.

According to an official statement, Mr Botha "explained that these matters were now controlled by the Government of their homeland and that they should take it up with their cabinet or raise it in their Legislative Assembly."

The delegation also made known its unease about the appointment of Mr Sebe as general economic adviser to the cabinet following a Supreme Court decision in June that his election in the Legislative Assembly

in 1973 was invalid because of electoral irregularities. The delegation felt the appointment restored Mr Sebe as chief minister in all but name.

The issue will be settled next month when elections are held in Zwelitsha and Victoria East, the two Ciskei constituencies which the Supreme Court found to have had invalid elections in 1973. — DDC.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be a stylized name or set of initials, possibly 'D.D.C.' or similar, written over a horizontal line.

# Siyo No to Committees

EAST LONDON — An assurance that people in Fingo Village will not be moved to Committees Drift was made by the Ciskei Minister of Interior, Mr L. F. Siyo, in Duncan Village. He was speaking at the Community Centre in support of Mr V. Mbolekwa, the CNIP candidate in the East London Joint Locations Advisory Board election today.

105  
2-27  
2-29

Mr Siyo said the South African Government had been told by the Ciskeian Government not to remove people to Committees Drift.

"Committees Drift is a piece of barren land and my government will not allow its people to be thrown in a desert," Mr Siyo said.

He said it was not the fault of his government that people were being removed from Tsitsikama, near Humansdorp, to Keiskammahoek.

"My government was not in power when the removal started. That would not have happened if we were in power then," Mr Siyo said.

There was no truth in rumours that the East London municipality was to establish a township at Potsdam.

"Potsdam is in the Ciskei and we shall not have a municipal township there. Anybody who wants to establish a township there will have to consult us," Mr Siyo said.

On the question of influx control regulations Mr Siyo said when the Bant u Administrative Boards were established it was thought they would be relaxed.

"Things have gone from bad to worse. Blacks are still denied the right to sell their labour where they want."

The election in Duncan Village today should serve to show the strength of the CNIP, he added.

Mr Mbolekwa is opposing the sitting member, Mr J. J. Matotie, in Ward One.

The other ward where residents will go to the polls is Ward Five where

the independent candidate, Mr I. Ciliza, will fight it out with Mr Gxashe. Both are sitting members of the board.

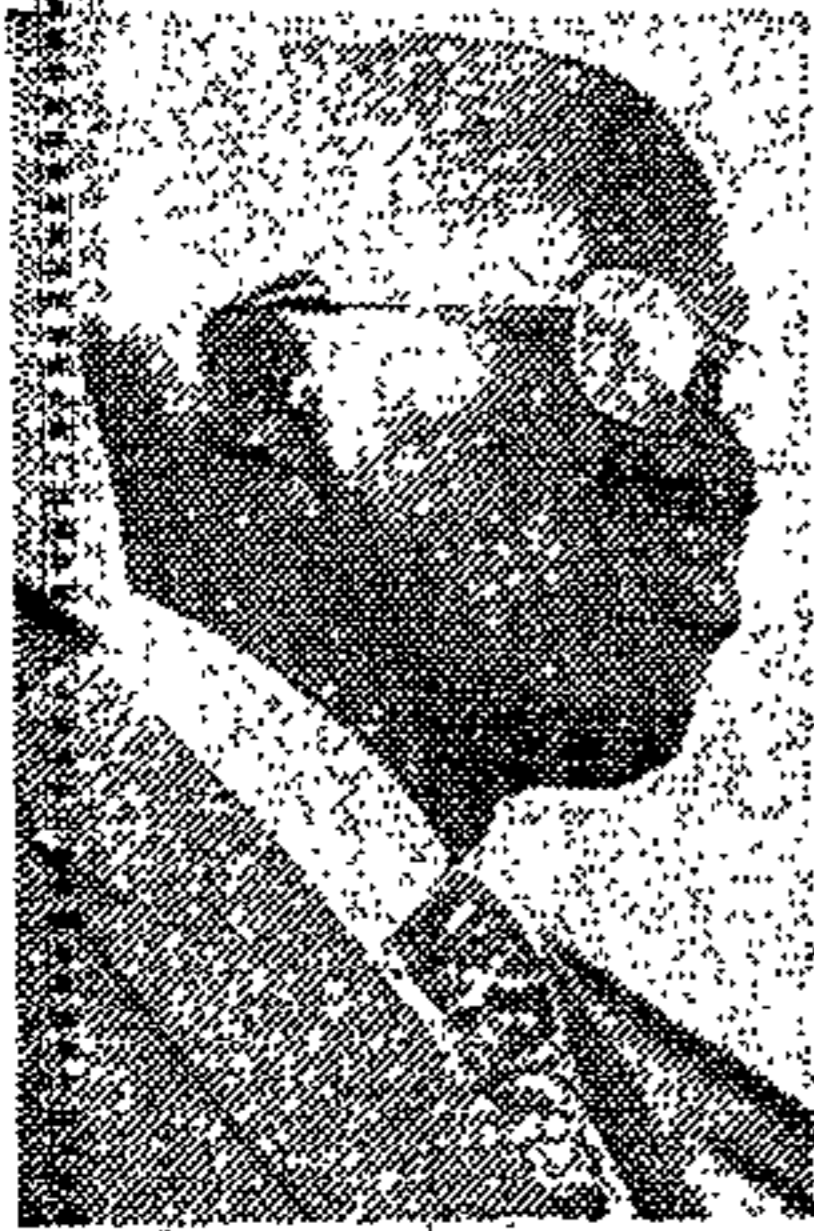
In this ward voting will take place at the Duncan Village Extension administrative offices between 08h00 and 21h00.

# Change your attitudes

## Sebe warns whites

105

Dispatch  
22/9/75



MR SEBE

EAST LONDON — "If they don't change their attitudes and ways the so-called privileges enjoyed by the whites will never be enjoyed by their children.

"We can't mark time forever," Mr L. L. Sebe, the leader of the Ciskei National Independence Party, said in an address to Port Elizabeth University students at Zwelitsha this weekend.

In a speech which clearly outlined Mr Sebe's views on the homeland policy, the policy of apartheid and the difference between them he said: "The African youth feel that their leaders are just marking time in demanding everything that benefits them."

Speaking about whites, both conservative and progressive, he said: "They feel if they change they will lose their whole kingdom and therefore they cling to certain things they see as their privileges even though it does not fit into our new approach to these matters."

Regarding the homelands Mr Sebe said: "The usual approach is to think of homelands purely in geographical terms. In other words as certain areas within the boundaries of South Africa where the different black peoples live where they have got all those rights they can't exercise in white areas.

"In the real approach the focus is not on a geographical area but on a course of action. The homeland as a geographical area is just one of the instruments of this policy.

"Under apartheid blacks were a people without leaders, land or human rights — a people without any dignity of their own.

"Due to external and internal influences and pressures the policy was changed to separate development.

"That means that the black people should be

given their rights as human beings and be governed by their own kin.

"To attain this you either give people their rights within one undivided country or divide the country into different states and give each one his due.

"Separate development is based on the last named alternative and though many people are still sceptical towards such a policy, practice has shown that it is a feasible alternative.

"If we define the homelands against this background we can say: 'The homelands are self governing territories within the Republic of South Africa created for the purpose of the settlement of black people where they can exercise all their rights and be governed by their own leaders and are founded on the principle that should any homeland so prefer, independence will be bestowed on it.'

"The homeland policy as contained in the policy of separate development was therefore created as an alternative to the policy of apartheid which proved to be outdated," he said.

Noting the assets of the homeland policy Mr Sebe said:

"Being leaders of self-governing countries we have for the first time reached that point where we can have dialogue not on a master-servant basis but as equal leaders of separate countries.

"We can speak freely and fearlessly on matters which we feel should be rectified.

"The homelands have created new avenues of employment."

On the other side of the coin Mr Sebe said: "People are not prepared to accept change.

"Apartheid is still with us and is a cancer which destroys all the good work done by the Prime Minister in his detente talks.

"A point of friction is in many names which are still in use.

"The Department of Bantu Administration and Development should in our new climate have a real name and function such as the Department of Interstate Relations.

"Another problem is the question of the wage gap.

"It is only by paying adequate wages that we will create the middle class which is so important for a stable government," he said. — DDR.

# Matanzima accused of declaring war on Ciskei

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN** — CNIP members of the Imidushane tribe in the Ciskei have accused Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, of the Transkei, and his brother Chief George, of "declaring war" on the Ciskei by pressuring chiefs and members of the Ciskei Legislative Assembly to vote for Chief S. Burns Ncamashe.

In a statement issued by CNIP councillors D. Nkontso, A. Buda, S. Mdoda, M. Fiyi and Chief A. Zimlindle, they alleged that the Matanzima brothers were trying to get chiefs and Assembly members to vote for Chief Ncamashe, who they hoped would be elected chief minister. Chief Ncamashe favoured the amalgamation of the Ciskei and the Transkei, the statement said.

They alleged that on September 14, Chief George and Chief Khawulela Mgudlwa visited the chief of the Imidushane, Chief Payment Siwani, who was absent. They then made an appointment with him for the following day.

On September 15, Mr Nkontso, Mr Buda, Mr Mfiyo and Mr Mdoda, together with Chief Siwani, assembled to wait for Chief George.

Only Chief Khawulela and a councillor arrived and there was no sign of Chief George, the statement alleged.

Chief Khawulela denied knowledge of the appointment made the previous day and said he was there only on an administrative mission, not on political purposes. He was accused of being involved in a conspiracy with the Matanzima brothers to launch forces to steal chiefs and Assembly members to follow the splinter group of Chief Ncamashe, the statement continued.

They accused the Matanzima

brothers of interference in the affairs of another state.

"With the exposure of this conspiracy," the statement said, "the people of the Ciskei were now aware of the declared war and were ready for it." The statement warned the Matanzima brothers of their "coming downfall."

None of the accused parties were available for comment yesterday. — DDR.

# Council urges Alice to be zoned black if ...

ALICE — The Mayor of Alice, Prof G. Olivier, yesterday urged the Government to zone the whole of Alice black — if all offers are finalised without reservation or delay.

Prof Olivier, on behalf of the Alice Town Council, was presenting a memorandum to the P. A. G. Gray Commission investigating the zoning of Alice.

He urged that parts of Alice be set aside for black occupation according to the needs to be determined from time to time after consultation with the local authority.

"The present status of Alice is that of a white town, and this memorandum is therefore based upon and is being submitted expressly on the assumption of Alice being consolidated into the Bantu homelands by proclamation," the memorandum read.

"Council has always accepted the point of view that all residents of Alice should be in an equal bargaining position and that negotiations should neither prejudice nor benefit one above the other."

Alice was too small to be conveniently subdivided into different units on the

lines of a larger town, such as Umtata and should be considered as one unit.

"It is therefore the unanimous wish of the council that the whole of Alice be zoned black in respect of ownership. Hence, all owners will have an equal opportunity to offer their properties by choice to the Government of the Ciskei, the South African Bantu Trust, the Department of Bantu Education, the Bantu Development Corporation, the Xhosa Development Corporation, a Ciskei (Bantu) citizen, or to a group of Ciskei citizens for purposes of ownership."

The council wished to provide the opportunity to any property owner, for whatever reason, to offer his property for sale as he saw fit.

The situation of Alice was unique, caused, among other things, by accommodating a large percentage of highly skilled manpower. To retain the specialised services of the white man in Alice it was imperative that the position be treated with great circumspection to avoid the "stimulation of panic transactions and changes of employment."

It was the council's con-

viction that this manpower must be retained for the development of the community. Black occupation would be a slower process than change of ownership and the residential need could only be determined after detailed investigations from time to time.

"Because council at this stage lacks adequate information regarding immediate or future needs for black occupation, council is convinced that this matter could best be resolved at administrative level.

"Council recommends there that government initially only makes a portion of the town available for black occupation — such area to be reviewed from time to time, as the need changes, in close consultation with the local authority.

"This will not only affect consolidation of the town in an orderly manner but also limit the establishment of multiracial residential and potential friction areas."

The memorandum said neither of the race groups would have to "forfeit his traditional way of life within respective residential area with obvious advantages to all." — SAPA.

Daily Disp. 26/9/75

# Chief George rejects war on Ciskei claim

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UMTATA — The Transkeian Minister of Justice, Chief George Matanzima, has denied a report in yesterday's Daily Dispatch in which he was accused with his brother, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, of "declaring war" on the Ciskei.

He said: "I can hardly find anything to say on this nonsensical and presumptuous statement."

He said he would like to know whether the CNIP members of the Imidushane tribe knew what the word "war" meant and "declaring war" implied.

He said the CNIP

members of the Imidushane were scared of the Matanzima brothers.

Chief Matanzima said he would like to know from them how they connected his brother and him with the alleged conspiracies.

He asked: "Was it wrong for me to go with Chief Kawulele Mgudlwa to the home of his sister? Have the people now to have no relatives just because of the politics of the Ciskei?"

"My brother and I are being warned of our coming downfall. I can only treat the warning with the contempt it deserves," he said. — DDC.

Delegation to see Prime Minister

# FARMERS

① 3  
② 105

Tribune Reporter

ANGRY farmers from the Peddie district are to seek an urgent interview with the Prime Minister and two of his Cabinet about the sudden non-availability of Government funds to pay them out before the end of the year for farms declared Black by the Department of Bantu Affairs and Development.

## Sixty affected

At least 60 farmers are affected by the declaration which incorporates their farms into the Ciskei homeland. Many of the farmers took options on farms in other areas and while waiting for the Government to pay them out the options have expired. Last month the Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs and Development, Mr A. J. Raubenheimer, told Mr I. A. Lloyd, chairman of the Peddie Farmers Association that offers could be expected for the farms in three weeks.

When the offers were not received Mr Lloyd and three prominent Peddie farmers chartered an aircraft and flew to Pretoria where they confronted the Deputy Minister.

In the interview Mr Raubenheimer said he was withholding all offers to Peddie farmers. He said there were no available funds for the purchase of the farms and he would only make the offers when he had the money in hand.

The southern section of the Peddie district was valued early this year and owners were told to expect payment by the end of the year. They now foresee matters taking many more months until they can have certainty about their future.

## Disgusted

Crop-planting is grinding to a halt and farmers cannot plan stock production without knowledge of the period in which they will still be able to farm. This is having a serious effect on their income and

# DEMAND: PAY US NOW

105-



# Ncamashe: I am not forming a new party

EAST LONDON — The Ciskei Minister of Education, Chief S. M. Burns-Ncamashe, has denied reports that he will launch a political party today.

"I have not thought of forming a party. The rumours that I am to launch one are unfounded. As an academic all I am busy at is collecting information for a book I want to write on the political history of the Ciskei.

"The Ciskei is passing through an interesting stage and the events have to be recorded for posterity. Today some of the politicians do not remember what they said before the general election in 1973 nor do they remember now what they said last year," Chief Ncamashe said.

In the Ciskei there were people who wanted a one-party state and others wanted a state with two major parties and some minor parties, he said.

"The late Mr. Selborne Bokwe was said to be the leader of the Bantu National Conservative Party. But the party never



MR. S. M. BURNS-NCAMASHE

had meetings, and there were no officials. I got to know after his death this year that I was also associated with the party. People can say anything they like. I would not hesitate to tell the public if I were to launch a new political party," Chief Ncamashe said. —DDR

Daily Disp. 6/10/75 (105)

# Afrikaners may invest in Ciskei

CAPE TOWN — A delegation from the Kaapstadse Junior Afrikaanse Sakekamer was impressed and pleasantly surprised when it visited the Transkei and Ciskei to investigate the possibilities of investment and has warned Afrikaans businessmen against hesitating to invest.

In a statement issued on its return, the sakekamer recommended similar visits to all Afrikaans businessmen and manufacturers.

The delegation was impressed with the enormous capital investment by both manufacturers and the Xhosa Development Corporation, which hosted the visit.

Great progress had been made with agriculture, especially in respect of the development of irrigated areas and the combating of erosion.

The delegation was

pleasantly surprised with the general appearance and clearly large buying power of the Xhosa people which indicated a rising standard of living. But it was clear the corporation would have to continue its present role for years after independence to maintain the tempo of development.

The economic adviser to the Ciskei Cabinet, Mr L. L. Sebe, had placed economic development as the foundation for political independence and the Sakekamer was satisfied that homeland development was in good hands.

It strongly recommended the investigation of possibilities for investment to all Afrikaans businessmen and manufacturers.

If they hesitated, Afrikaans business people could deny themselves a part in the development of the homelands, the statement said. — DDC.

# Big question marks

## A Black city on the road to nowhere?

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The Government is planning a huge township for Blacks at Committees Drift in the Ciskei which may become the biggest, most costly, and potentially the most explosive resettlement scheme in South Africa's history.

A city of up to 200 000 people will be established over the next 15 to 20 years on what is at present a patch of scrubland overlooking the Great Fish River, about 40 km from Grahamstown.

The scheme has provoked the anger of the Ciskei Government, which says it will "move heaven and earth" to stop another "dumping-ground" like Dimbaza.

The Committees Drift idea is not new, but political observers are surprised that the South African Government is choosing to go ahead while at the same time trying to win friends with its detente policies.

Various bodies have pointed out that Committees Drift itself is an extremely bad site for a big resettlement because its water is unreliable, it has no rail link, and it is far from markets.

### Inflationary

They also doubt that the South African taxpayer can afford the scheme, and they question the wisdom of spending anything from R36 million to R250 million while the Government is supposed to be committed to fighting inflation.

Mr M C Botha, the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, told The Star last week that he had given the go-ahead some time ago.

He added: "There has been no decision to scrap the scheme, although there will be a delay while we carry out certain investigations."

According to the Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner for the Eastern Cape, Mr T R H Gafney, the first 5 000 to 6 000 Blacks are to be moved to the site in 1977.

### 'No dumping'

He gave the assurance that "no one will be dumped in the bare veld. We are going to put up a decent town for them."

"The Government learns from its mistakes and will not repeat the experience of Dimbaza, Sada, and those places."

The first and second phases — involving about double the number settled at Dimbaza in the late 1960s — had been planned in detail and would

depend on the availability of money, Mr Gafney said.

He was unable to give any idea of the final size of the settlement, but he said he did not think it would be a city of 200 000, as envisaged by Dr Piet Koornhof in 1972, when he was Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration.

### Investigating

Another figure which has been mentioned by government sources is 110 000 — still a record resettlement. In his telephone interview with The Star last week, the Minister, Mr Botha, said he could give no final figure.

"We are still investigating who is to be moved and where they must come from," he said.

Mr Gafney expects construction work to start at the site during the coming year. An amount of R1 103 000 in Bantu Trust funds has been set aside for the current financial year to March 1976.

Not all of it is likely to be spent, but the allocations include R250 000 for roads, R333 000 for sanitation, R30 000 for a clinic, and R110 000 for offices and a school.

Water is one of the site's biggest problems. In the past the intermittent flow of the Great Fish River made it impossible to count on a regular supply.

### Too saline

With the opening of the Orange-Fish River tunnel it was at first thought that the problem was solved.

But this year the Secretary of Water Affairs, Mr J P Kriel, stated that by the time the flow reached

Committees Drift it might be far too saline for irrigation use.

The amount of R250 000 set aside for "provision of water" may thus not be nearly enough to provide a purification plant plus all the necessary plumbing to the town.

The South African Railways has no plans at the moment to take a railhead to Committees Drift. The area is not on a national road, and the present 40 km route to Grahamstown includes about 18 km of dirt.

Critics of the scheme point out there are far better potential sites if one must be found.

The Ciskei Government favours Peddie because the town was recently declared Black and many White homes will be up for occupation. At Alice, with its University of Fort Hare, there is also a town infrastructure with potential for growth.

Both alternatives are on railway lines, and have good tarred roads to the interior and the coast.

### Commuters

Dr P R Davenport, head of the Department of History at Rhodes University, has made a close study of the Committees Drift scheme and concludes that the settlement will be a "commuter city."

Industries are unlikely to be attracted, and agriculture will not thrive enough to support everyone. So workers moved out of urban areas and resettled at the drift will find themselves commuting daily over long distances.

The costs in time and transport, to workers and employers alike, will be

astronomical. It will entail the use of a fleet of more than 100 buses to move Grahamstown's 8 000 workers alone.

People are to be resettled from all over the Eastern Cape and perhaps from other major areas like the Witwatersrand. Endorsing-out may be followed by removal to Committees Drift.

The Government's rationale for the settlement is that it must do something to rehouse thousands of squatters and families living in overcrowded quarters.

At Greenbushes outside Port Elizabeth, for example, about 50 000 Blacks and many Coloured people are living in shanties, according to Mr Bill Deacon, United Party MP for Albany.

### Flashpoint

And in Grahamstown shortage of housing is chronic because all homebuilding for Blacks was frozen several years ago.

Mr Deacon and other opponents of the Committees Drift Scheme ask why something cannot be done for the Blacks in their present areas.

One flashpoint of trouble is likely to be the Fingo Village in Grahamstown. Here about 300 Black property owners have held legal freehold title to their land since they were awarded the plots in return for military service to the Cape Government last century.

Mr B B Zondani, the urban Bantu councillor representing the Fingo Village, put his point of view succinctly: "We will not go." he said. "They will have to move us by force."

The go-ahead to a vast African scheme costing in the Ciskei Drift, where railway, nor reliable water markets. Who can we afford another Dimbaza prospects for The first of :

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## A to Lun

The man who has done much to expose the "lunacy" of the Committees Drift scheme is Mr Bill Deacon, United Party MP for Albany.

Motoring to the site a rainy day recently, the cattle farmer-politician said: "You are seeing it its best — it's not nearly as green as this."

From his home at the coastal town of Alexandria near Port Elizabeth Mr Deacon has tirelessly led the attack on the scheme, organising meetings, corresponding with officials, and — when he gets the chance in P

Tomorrow: Secrecy and confusion surround the resettlement scheme. Were any Black people consulted?

## New Indian trading site—but no trade?

Twenty-two Indian traders in Grahamstown are to be moved from their city premises to an "Oriental Bazaar" that in two years' time may become a white elephant when it is bypassed by a new main road.

The bazaar, which may cost the Department of Community Development more than R1-million, is to be built on the outskirts of Grahamstown facing the present national road.

### White custom

In less than two years the new coastal road bypassing Grahamstown on the route from Port Elizabeth to East London should be open.

This will carry a large slice of the commercial traffic of the region, and also draw some Garden Route tourists away from the interior.

"It is an incredible affair," says Mr Raman Bhana, the South African Indian Council Member

Grahamstown Indian traders are to be moved — but their new site will be bypassed by a new main road.

who represents this part of the Cape.

"We are trying to make the Government change its mind, but the official position is still that the Indians will be moved."

The traders are cafe owners, tailors, and general merchants depending heavily on White custom in central Grahamstown, where some have run family businesses for nearly 50 years.

When they are moved to the new site on Raglan Road they will be on the fringe of Black and Coloured townships which are very poor and are experiencing the upheavals of Group Areas rezonings.

Many of the Africans may later be moved to Committees Drift, thus depriving the Indians —

and the town as a whole — of their trade.

The traders have received letters from the Department of Community Development giving valuations of their properties and warning them that they will have to leave

### Worth more?

A grocer, Mr U F Dullabh, told The Star that he had been offered R8 000 by the department but considered his business to be worth R20 000. At the moment he has a permit to trade in a White area, but it can be withdrawn at any time.

The Executive of the SA Indian Council hopes to meet Cabinet Ministers in the near future to discuss the issue.

A letter on behalf of



Mr U F Dullabh, a Grahamstown Indian trader. He has had a grocery business in the central city area for 17 years, but will soon have to move to the outskirts.

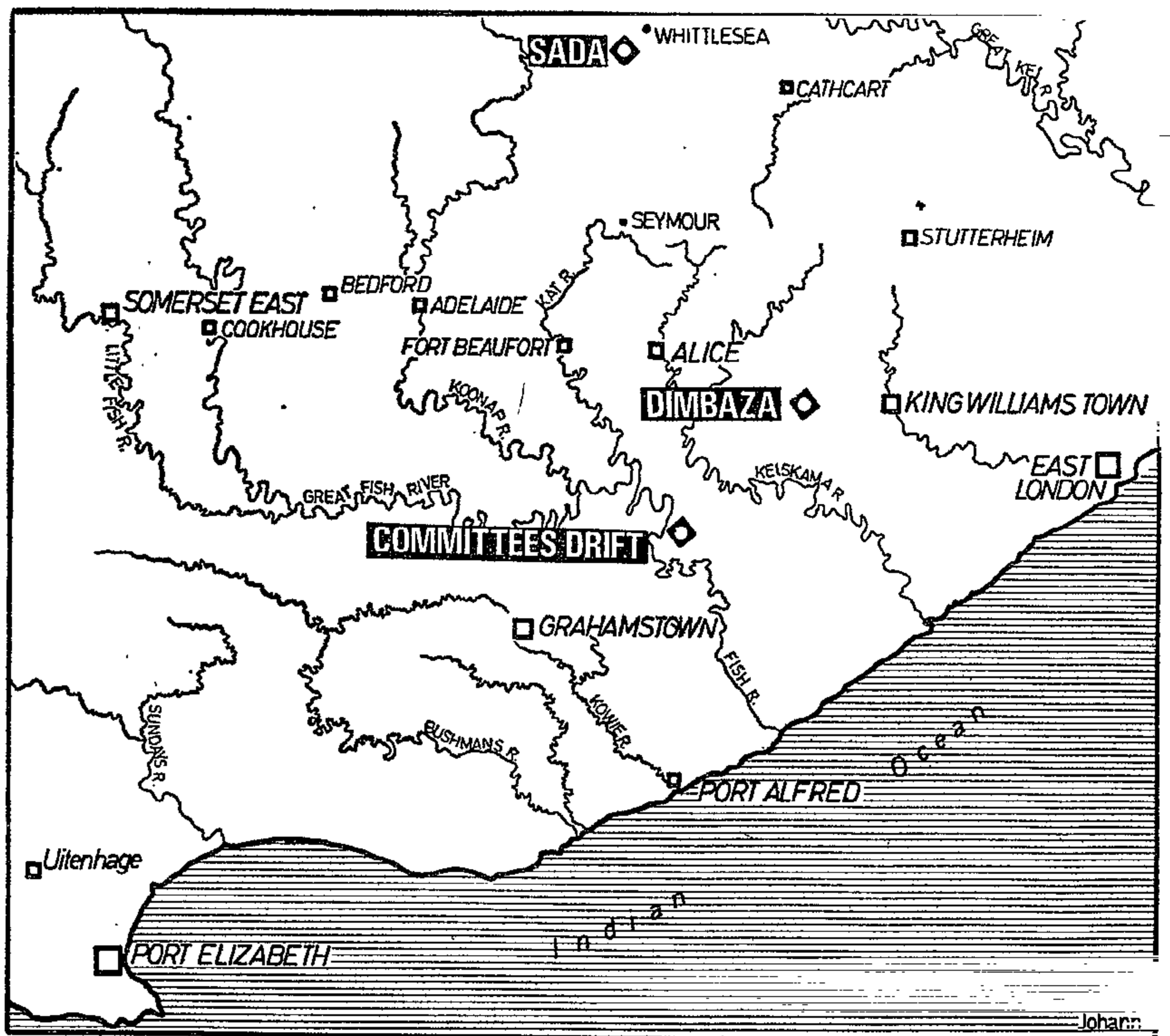
the traders asking the Minister of Community Development, Mr du Plessis, to visit Grahamstown was sent on June 24, but they had received no reply by the end of September.

The old one-way-traffic and has

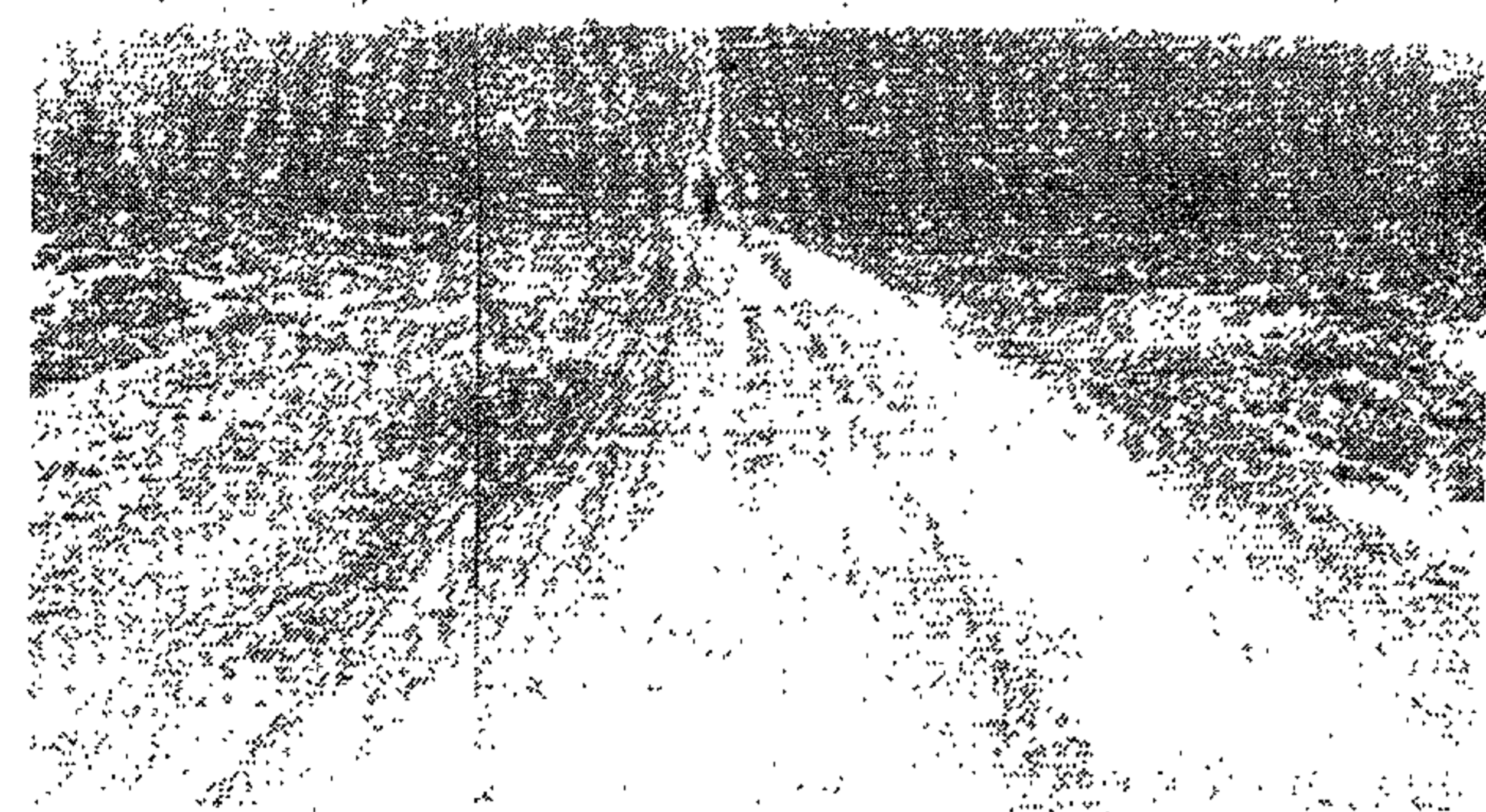
# STORY OF VAST RESSETTLEMENT SCHEME

The go-ahead has been given to a vast African resettlement scheme costing millions in the Ciskei at Committees Drift, where there is no railway, nor tarred road, no reliable water supply nor markets. Who is going to pay? Can we afford it? Will it be another Dimbaza? What prospects for the inhabitants? The first of a two-part series.

Story, pictures  
**GRAEME  
ADDISON**



Map shows the location of Committees Drift, proposed site for a vast resettlement scheme.



The road through Committees Drift — lonesome and desolate. The ridge ahead is where water-pressure tanks for the town will be built.

## A town called Lunacy?

The man who has done much to expose the "lunacy" of the Committees Drift scheme is Mr Bill Deacon, United Party MP for Albany.

Motoring to the site on a rainy day recently, this cattle-farmer-politician said: "You are seeing it at its best — it's not usually as green as this."

From his home at the coastal town of Alexandria near Port Elizabeth, Mr Deacon has tirelessly led the attack on the scheme, organising meetings, corresponding with officials, and — whenever he gets the chance in ar-

liament — questioning Ministers.

He has worked closely with the Fingo Village Action Committee and Grahamstown academics to save the hereditary land-ownership rights of the Blacks there.

Mr Deacon believes that Mr M C Botha, the Minister responsible is determined to push the scheme through for ideological reasons.

### "Hell popping"

Recently Mr Deacon warned there would be "hell popping" if removals got under way.

Apart from the opposi-

tion to be faced from people who may have to be moved by force, there is the cost to the taxpayer, he says.

The Government's own projections of cost vary from R36-million to R50-million. But Mr Deacon says a complete town will cost at least R150-million, and could go to R250-million.

"The scheme is lunatic," he told The Star. "I can't think of a worse place to put people — though the plans I have seen of the town are not bad."

"Why in heaven's name can't the same town be built in an economically viable spot?"

## 'A nice place' — for migrant labour, poverty, overgrazing?

A name for the new Black city has been called for . . .

"The Nowhere City" is what one Press report last year called Committees Drift, and the name seems apt enough when you see the desolate Great Fish River valley from the air.

About 50 km to the north the crooked line of the Hogsback and Katberg Mountains, tourist resorts for the wealthy, rise over the drab, eroded lowlands of the Ciskei.

This is the poorest of South Africa's homelands. In the mid-60s a survey conducted by Professor P J de Vos of the University of Fort Hare declared that "the land population ratio is nearing the Malthusian limit."

### Labour pool

Malthus was the 18th-century economist who predicted that sooner or later masses of humans would starve to death on the overcrowded earth.

Professor de Vos found that a third of all families owned no land at all, and

the per capita income in some districts was as low as R2,53 a month.

Nearly half the Ciskei's total cash income comes from migrant workers outside the homeland. The area is a poverty-stricken labour pool for the mines, farms, and factories of White South Africa.

One may not be conscious of these facts as one's plane dips and roars over Teyfus location on the banks of the Great Fish, site of the future city.

A scattering of mud-walled huts with peaked roofs — nondescript Xhosa dwellings — occupy the ridge where the pressure tanks for the city's water supply will be built.

Towards the river is a random patchwork of crop fields and pasture stocked with bony cattle and tough white goats.

The eye spots a few small crosses laid out in whitewashed stone — indicating the centre points of government survey photographs. But of a grid of roads, piles of bricks, or other signs of development there is nothing to be seen.

The most enduring impression is of dense encroaching scrub and the wild hairpin bends of a sandy river course.

### Frontier wars

If you travel to the area by car you see, from far off, the small conical hill which became the meeting-place for committees of English settlers and Boers during the time of the frontier wars. This gave the shallow ford in the river nearby its name of Committees Drift.

Now Mr T R H Gafney, Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner for the Eastern Cape, wants to hear suggestions for new names for the city.

Mr Bill Deacon, United Party MP for Albany, suggests "The End" — or Ekupeleni in Xhosa.

A Ciskei citizen has sarcastically recommended Ezulwini, meaning "Heaven," while Ethulini

— "Dusty" — is another favourite.

These people have absolutely no faith in the Government's ability to create a viable community at Committees Drift. They feel that a city here would compound the joblessness problem by thousands.

They point to the example of Dimbaza, less than 40 km away across a grim tumble of aloof-covered hills, and they recall that there Blacks from urban areas were dumped down and left virtually to fend for themselves.

The Rev David Russell, who campaigned for and eventually won some improvements for Dimbaza, said that the problem of unemployment was "solved" by the usual contract system.

### Treadmill

This meant that Blacks who had been forced to leave their homes in the Western Cape to settle at Dimbaza found themselves becoming migrant labourers for the first time in their lives.

And it is predicted that the same will happen to the tens of thousands who are to be moved from Port Elizabeth, East London, and all over the Albany district.

Once at Committees Drift they will be forced to join the treadmill of migrants who scarcely see their families in the homelands from one year to the next.

At the drift is a bridge built at the turn of the century, and still well able to withstand the infrequent but murderous floods that sweep the valley from time to time. This narrow iron structure can take only one-way traffic, and will have to be replaced.

But the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M C Botha, has been there and seen what there is to see.

Perhaps his description of the area would make the best name for it.

He told The Star that he thought it was "a nice place."



The old one-way iron bridge across the Great Fish River at Committees Drift. The river fluctuates wildly, and both covered the bridge and dried up altogether, sometimes in the same year.

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See also RESETTLEMENT

# Moving Fingos — 'a wedge of hatred'

The story of Grahamstown's Fingo Village falls into the class of oft-told tales but its noiganeey sums up the whole dreadful business of people being uprooted and "re-settled" against their will.

These people are today deeply cynical about White authority but are still proud of their record of service to the old Cape Government.

Their rights of home ownership are based fairly and squarely on title deeds issued on the orders of Sir George Grey in the 1850s.

Oral tradition holds that he was rewarding them for their services on the Colonial side in frontier wars with the Xhosas.

## They stalled

The Fingos have lived in Grahamstown so long that it is in fact their "homeland" — they have no ties elsewhere. Yet now they must prepare for a move to a barracks town somewhere in the sticks.

There are little more than 300 Fingo properties, many of which are today overcrowded slums badly in need of renewal. The

Fingos wouldn't mind this if they could occupy the new houses — but the area has been rezoned for Coloured and Indian occupation.

Though the Government has been talking for two decades about moving them, the Fingos have sat tight and fought every move against them.

They have stalled action, but they can't go on winning.

Whites who have stuck

loyally by the Fingos throughout their protests are now urging them to prepare a self-help programme to make the resettlement at Committees Drift (or wherever) something less than hell.

## Final straw

But the Fingo leaders are understandably not keen to show any willingness to go, so they are doing nothing.



The Fingo village — pockets of poverty, a few here over what the...

If they and the rest of Grahamstown's 44 000 Blacks are removed, says Mr John Stuttard, chairman of the local chamber of commerce, it will spell "economic disaster" for the town.

It will also drive the final wedge of hatred between Black and White, and take the Cape back 150 years to the days of racial conflict along the frontier, he says.

The Grahamstown City Council is trying a more diplomatic approach.

The newly installed

Mayor, Councilor Reich, gave a statement to The Star on behalf of the council.

He said the council initially opposed the scheme because it was Blacks to remain in the community. But because the council established industries gave its support.

It is hoping that the move takes good housing, schools and centres, and much will be ready.

None of which is the Fingo Villager.

# It seemed like hell'

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See also  
RESETTLEMENT

Almost eight years ago a batch of people from a location in Middelburg (Cape) were uprooted from their homes and resettled in a township called Dimbaza, about 18 km from King Williams Town.

For months after their arrival, their plight was unknown to the outside world. Then an Anglican priest in King William's Town, the Reverend David Russell, brought the attention of the Government and the people of South Africa to miserable conditions under which Dimbaza people lived.

Dimbaza has undergone painful and slow changes in the past few years.

Where there were no houses, are today some beautiful and well-furnished six-roomed or eight-roomed homes. Schools have sprung up from bare veld. A few factories have been built on the perimeter of the township to provide employment for a few hundred township folk. There was also talk of linking the township to the railway.

## Like cattle

The widows and their families, women whose husbands were serving long prison sentences, pensioners and disabled people who were no longer useful in labour markets were like cattle hot and weary.

They came — not only from Middelburg — but from urban areas in the Western Cape. From towns like Worcester, Wellington, Mossel Bay, Knysna, Rurgersdorp, Cape Town and Beaufort West.

They were brought there because the Government termed them "non-productive Bantu" who must be returned to homelands.

Let Mrs Nobuvula Mampanga tell her own story: "When we arrived we were given tents and told 'this is your new home,' and left to fend for ourselves."

## Terrified

"I was terrified of the place, as I am to this day. My husband was not with me when we arrived, so the Government people pitched the tent for me."

She and a few hundred others who were being brought to the camp each day by Government trucks

to collect wood from a neighbouring farm, but some people got arrested, so we stopped. We had to buy wood or get hand-outs from church people."

Mrs Thembeke Madlomo and her six children, who still live in the wooden houses (sometimes called emaplamenti — "at the planks") feels that Dimbaza is "little hell," and has not improved since her arrival in 1968.

## No job

"I am without a job and have no hope of finding one in the neighbourhood" says the 55-year-old widow from De Aar. "It was cruel to move me and my family out of mud huts on the outskirts of town."

"My hut near De Aar, unattractive as it was, at least gave me adequate protection against elements, not like this leaking room."

She complained bitterly of lack of recreational facilities at Dimbaza, saying: "We just sit and look at the sun all day."

In 1971 the Rev David Russell complained strong

ly about conditions in Dimbaza, pointing out that poverty was the biggest single problem.

"I have never seen such concentrated and depressed poverty as here in Dimbaza. You go into a house where the floor is damp, they've got very little furniture. They tell you: 'Mfundisi, just go and see if you can find any food in the cupboards.'"

"Or somebody comes tapping on the car window. You're about to go, and he says 'Mfundisi, please come. I've got a sick child,' and you go into that house, and they've got no way to phone an ambulance or get the child to hospital. They feel so helpless, because the clinic is probably without medicine."

Dimbaza those days had very little by way of basic amenities.

## No drainage

There was no drainage. People had to dig sluices from their houses. Again they had to resort to the bucket system for sanitation, with each house hav-

ing its own toilet (which was often flooded during rainy seasons).

Medical facilities were extremely poor. A clinic had two full-time nurses and a doctor. At times the clinic would run out of medicines.

Three primary schools were built, accommodating a number of pupils from the area. The problem that faced the pupils were books and uniforms — to the extent that teachers did not mind if pupils played truant because they had no books, after all.

Churches were nonexistent, and services held either in open veld or in houses.

Dimbaza — eight years ago — could certainly fit the description that it was "hell". It prompted Mr Russell to ask: "Why were these people moved there at all?"

# Township

## scheme

### 6. inhuman

African leaders have strongly condemned as "inhuman" the Government's proposed scheme to start a huge resettlement township at Committees Drift in the Ciskei.

They said they believed the move would break up family life, perpetuate poverty among Blacks and deny them free hold rights.

The leaders were reacting to a report in the Star yesterday that the Government was planning a city of up to 200 000 people to be established over the next 15 to 20 years at Committees Drift, about 40 km from Grahamstown.

Mr Leonard Mosala, a Soweto Urban Bantu Councillor, said: "This is a continuation of the inhuman policy of the Nationalist Government. We still vividly remember the uprooting of people from such places as Sophiatown and Edenvale where people were forcibly moved out.

"In recent years pockets of rural communities have been dispossessed in this fashion.

"A large number of these people had free hold rights and lived or settled there continually for generations. These people have established a reasonable stake by way of property and possession."

He felt that the money for the scheme could be used to build old age homes in all major urban centres for Blacks.

The Chairman of the Soweto Urban Bantu Council, Mr T J Makhaya, angrily said: "We've tolerated this for many years. It's enough now. Can't they stop."

Mr Shumane Khumalo, a Johannesburg social worker, said the poorest community in the country was called upon to bear the cost of a costlier life.

He said resettling the families would break them up.

Mrs Ellen Khuzwayo, Transvaal secretary of the YWCA, said the move was intended to blot out the past and the roots of Black people. "This is a sore point to all of us," she said.

Chief Madlame Pilane, leader of the Seoposengoe opposition Party in the Bantustan Government, said: "We feel removal of any community brings dissatisfaction. We are definitely opposed to it."

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- ② 320
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# Removal of Blacks is condemned

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sta 17/10/75 - (1) 267  
(2) 320  
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The Leader of the Opposition, Sir de Villiers Graaff, has flatly condemned the Government's plans for a huge resettlement scheme at Committees Drift in the Ciskei as "ridiculous."

And the acting leader of the Progressive Reform Party, Mr Ray Swart, warns that such compulsory mass removals cause bitterness and can provoke unrest, as at Newcastle.

The leaders were asked for comment on articles which appeared in The Star this week dealing with plans for a resettlement of up to 200 000 on the banks of the Great Fish River, 40 km from Grahamstown.

Sir de Villiers said from his office in Cape Town that the United Party had objected to the scheme from the start, about six years ago.

"The establishment of townships where there is no possibility of economic viability is ridiculous," he said.

"This is another example of 'grand apartheid' — highly expensive ideological schemes that cannot be justified economically."

## "KRAGDADIGHEID"

Mr Ray Swart, standing in as leader of the Progressive Reform Party while Mr Colin Eghn is abroad, described the scheme as pure National Party "kragdadigheid."

He said this type of mass forced removal made South Africa spiritually and materially bankrupt.

"The Blacks in the Ciskei and elsewhere who are affected by schemes of this kind must be consulted and give their approval first."



# Sebe: it will be white elephant

Daily Dispatch 18/10/75 105

EAST LONDON — The Government was free to go ahead with its plans on Committees Drift but it would be a white elephant and a symbol of lack of consultation, the Chief Economic Adviser to the Ciskei Government, Mr L. L. Sebe, said yesterday. Mr Sebe was commenting on the statement by the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha, that resettlement schemes like Committees Drift would not be affected by the cut-down on spending on home land consolidation.

Mr Sebe said: "If Mr Botha is going ahead with the Committees Drift plan he will be digging up

trouble he will never forget because he cannot direct our people where to go. That is the duty of our government.

"And when the facts are made known, respectful citizens, irrespective of colour and creed, will bow down in shame because one can never build a good future on the ruins of the past."

He thought Mr Botha should honour the interview he had had with the Ciskei Cabinet when it was suggested to him that the plan should be shelved indefinitely.

"Days of being shunted around are over and will never come back," he added.—DDR

# The on-off Ciskei city is shelved

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See also RESETTLEMENT

(1) 105  
(2) 267  
(3) 320.

STAR  
20/10/75 Graeme Addison

The stop-go, on-off plan for a huge Black city at Committees Drift in the Ciskei has been shelved yet again — but not cancelled for good — and thousands of Blacks in the Eastern Cape will continue to wait and wonder what they face.

The Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration Mr Janson, said at a National Party meeting in Grahamstown at the weekend that the Government had decided to shelve the plan for economic reasons.

His statement followed the publication of a series of in-depth articles in The Star last week giving details of the scheme.

It was pointed out in the articles that a city of up to 200 000 people stood little chance of being economically viable because there is no rail link with major centres, the water supply is unreliable and industries were unlikely to be attracted to the site.

Committees Drift is at present a patch of scrubland overlooking the great Fish River about 40 km from Grahamstown.

Mr Janson's announcement, coupled with the Government's cut-back on buying of White farms to consolidate the homelands, is sure to annoy Whites living in the Pedi area, now zoned Black, because of uncertainty.

### WATER

Mr Janson said that he had ordered an investigation into the water supply at the Drift. Last week The Star revealed that the Secretary for Water Affairs, Mr J P Kriel, had said that by the time water from the Orange-Fish River tunnel reached the Drift it would have been re-used for irrigation that it would be

# New Ciskei election

## petition threatened

*Daily Asp. 20/10/75*  
EAST LONDON — Ciskei election results may again be taken to the Supreme Court, for the second time in one year.

In a statement at the weekend, the secretary of the Ciskei National Party, Mr D. Qunta, alleged intimidation and interference with voters by some candidates.

He also said legal opinion was being sought on the position of one of the candidates in the Zwelitsha constituency, Mr L. L. Sebe. Mr Sebe, who is now Economic Adviser to the Ciskei Government, was formerly Chief Minister of the Ciskei until an earlier election petition case unseated him from the Legislative Assembly.

Mr Qunta alleged that Mr Sebe had been placed in a position more favourable than that of any other candidate, "as an appendage to the cabinet," and had thus appeared to the electorate as Chief Minister.

He said the unsophisticated electorate could fear some harm would befall them if they did not vote for Mr Sebe. Mr Qunta also said the SABC gave Mr Sebe "the greatest coverage ever accorded a candidate in an election."

Grounds for a possible election petition included, Mr Qunta said:

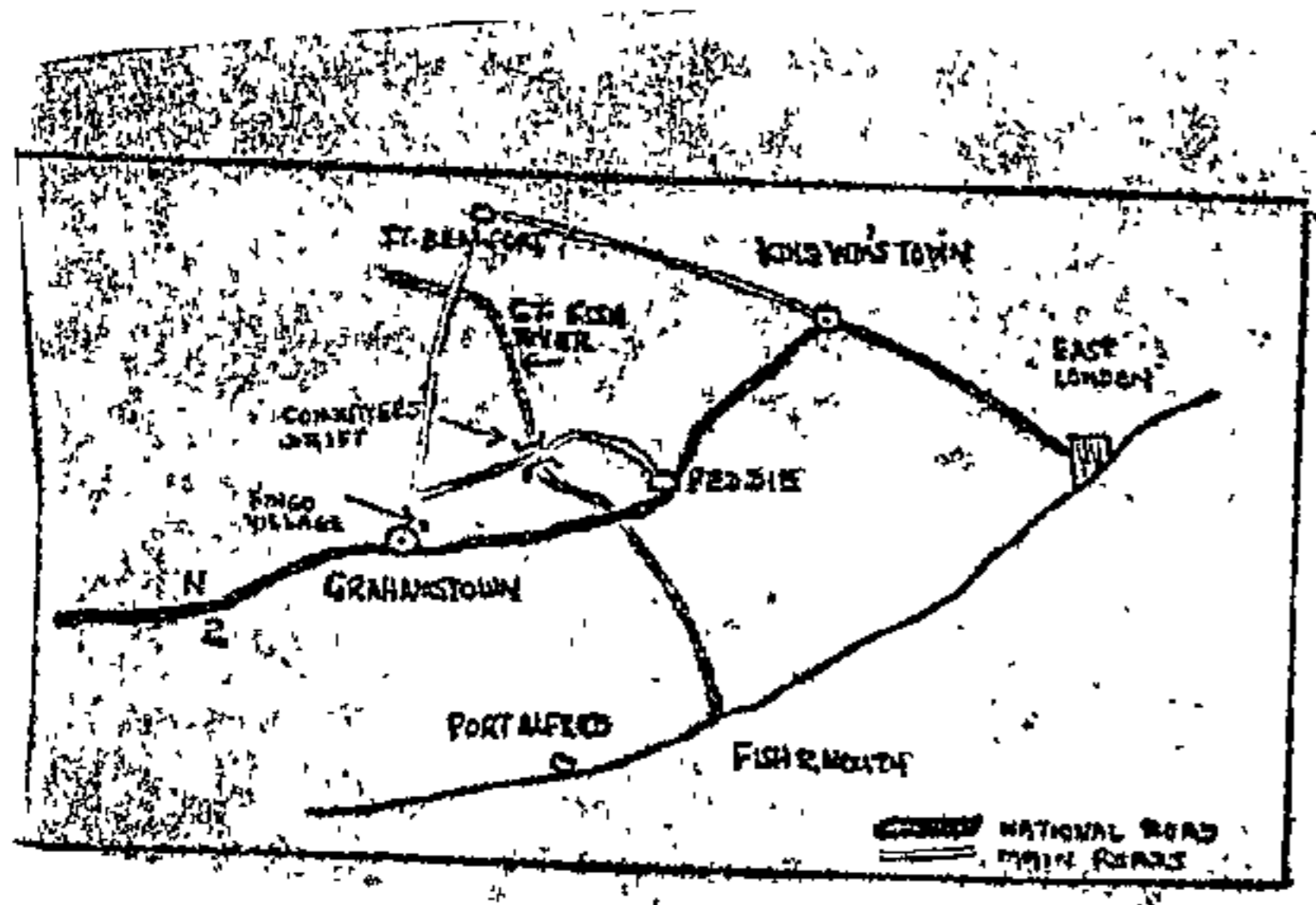
"Unauthorised and falsified registration of voters;  
"Intimidation of voters by candidates;

"Unlawful presence inside polling stations by cabinet ministers; and

"Non-compliance with the relevant proceedings of the Ciskeian Electoral Proclamation by polling officers with the deliberate intention of causing ballot papers to be 'spoilt papers'." — DDR.

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Daily Disp 20/10/75 - 105



**GRAHAMSTOWN — The Government has decided to shelve the controversial Committees Drift resettlement project.**

Lack of cash is the official reason given. The bombshell announcement at the weekend by the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr Punt Janson, came only a day after the Minister Mr M. C. Botha, had said the resettlement would definitely go ahead, despite the Government's cutback on spending.

Speaking at a National Party meeting here Mr Janson said that owing to financial questions the Committees Drift scheme was not possible at this stage.

Informed sources earlier in the week indicated the removal plan had, in fact, been dropped entirely by the Government.

Observers here who have been watching the progress of the government's plan to resettle 200 000 blacks from Grahams-town, Port Alfred and surrounding areas, are now convinced Committee's Drift is a thing of the past.

However, one major question remains unanswered. Despite an appeal by Rhodes University politics lecturer Mrs N. Charion, who has been involved in negotiations with Pretoria on behalf of Grahamstown's black title deed owners, Mr Janson side-stepped the question of what is to happen to the Fingo Villagers.

Mr Janson's exact words on the resettlement project (translated from Afrikaans) were: "A further investigation has been ordered by me into the position of the water supply at Committees Drift as clarity has never been reached on this."

There is a second question which needs to be considered by the Department of Planning.

I have requested a report on the possibility of further industrial development in Grahamstown because we were not aware of further possible raw materials available here.

"There is also the problem of money — which is always one of priority. The present position is that as far as the resettlement of Bantu who must be moved from Fingo Village and elsewhere on a dense settlement or township basis is concerned this is under consideration. But as far as the greater scheme going ahead is concerned I can tell you that owing to financial questions (dinge) this is not possible at this stage."

In reply to a question from Mrs Charion on Fingo Village, Mr Janson spoke at length about the government's present moves to permit employers to build houses for black ployes in urban areas.

These houses, he said, could be handed onto children and could be inhabited by black employees' families.

Some observers have taken this answer to Mrs Charion's question to indicate Mr Janson's department has in mind some kind of housing scheme for Fingo Villagers in the Grahamstown urban area.

be considering Committees Drift as a possible resettlement.

"We are grateful the financial problems have apparently made the larger scheme impossible" she said. But this does not change the plight of those like the Fingo Villagers who Mr Janson has not ruled out from being moved to Committees Drift. "Have they no learnt anything from New castle? And here in Grahamstown the wage will be half those at New castle and the distance to travel twice as long" she said.

The Urban Bantu Councillor for Fingo Village and chairman of the Fingo Village Residents Committee, Mr B. Zondani, who is himself a title deed holder, said the Government should consult with local leaders of the community and the freeholders themselves before making an decision. "The people of Fingo Village will not move to Committees Drift," Mr Zondani said. "This is out of the question. The Government must consider us if this is still under consideration as Mr Janson apparently said. We want clarification on what is to happen to our freehold rights and what valuation the Department of Community Development is making on our properties." Mr Zondani said if the Government was considering allowing urban home-ownership rights then they should not exclude Grahamstown, DDR.

(1) 267  
(2) 320  
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# Committees plan not scrapped — Janson

Daily

Dispatch 21/10/75

PRETORIA — The Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr Punt Janson, denied yesterday he had said that plans for a black city at Committees Drift had been scrapped.

Mr Janson said in a statement that some newspaper reports of his remarks at a meeting in Grahamstown at the weekend were incorrect.

Committees Drift had been raised during questions, he said, and he had explained that at the time when he had dealt with the matter, aspects such as water provision and the possibility of industrial development had still to be investigated.

"I also emphasised that it would be impossible to start the scheme immediately and on the large scale originally announced because all planning had necessarily to take avail-

able funds into account.

"In my answer to the question I added that the clearing of the Fingo location and the resettlement of Bantu people in slum areas would have to be given priority in the planning stage.

"I deny most strongly that I ever said the scheme at Committees Drift had been scrapped," Mr Janson said.

A Rhodes University politics lecturer, Mrs N. Charton, said yesterday she did not recall Mr Janson saying the scheme was to be scrapped completely. She thought he said the entire scheme, as it stood, would have to be shelved and the clearance of the Fingo location given priority in planning.

The chairman of the National Party branch in Grahamstown, Mr V. Olckers, said he did not recall Mr Janson making the alleged controversial statement.

"My impression when I saw the news reports was that I had missed that

point that I had been thinking of something else.

"I was surprised because I know of the importance of the Committees Drift scheme and my impression is that he did not say it."

The chairman of the South African Institute of Race Relations, Prof T. Davenport, said Mr

Janson's statement was correct.

However, he said, Mr Janson had not replied adequately to a query of his about the possibility of more land being made available to blacks.

"So it looks as though no slum clearance is envisaged—no comforts and Dordrecht had high

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# Cape Corps

*Cape Times 21/10/75*

## training

### the best

#### -Matanzima

PARAMOUNT Chief Kaiser Matanzima, Chief Minister of the Transkei, said yesterday that the training which the young men of the Transkei were being given at the South African Cape Corps Service Battalion's headquarters at Faure was comparable to the best in the world.

He was addressing the first batch of 70 trainees from the Transkei after he had seen them being put through their paces at the camp during the day. They did squad drill and musketry and went over an obstacle course.

"I am impressed at what you can do after so short a period of training," said Chief Matanzima. "We are indebted to South Africa for the excellent training you are getting. Your whole country is proud of you. When you return to the Transkei you will get a bumper welcome."

Commandant Leon Martins, Officer Commanding the South African Cape Corps Service Battalion, said that the unit was honoured to welcome Chief Matanzima to the military base.

"We are indeed proud to be able to tie ourselves to your country's history by being selected as the base to undertake so proud and important a task as to start a fledgling army of a brother country," he said.

(105)

(1) 105

(2) ~~Ed. Sunday~~

Daily Disp. 21/10/75

# Back to school for Healdtown boys?

FORT BEAUFORT — All was quiet at Healdtown High School yesterday following a mass walk-out of 350 boys after a week of unrest last week.

White, said the matter was being discussed with parents. The boys had not been expelled and could reapply for admission to the school. — DDR.

The exodus from the largest black high school in the Cape followed a series of incidents including the stabbing of one boy, the arrest of another and the expulsion of five other pupils.

The acting principal of the school, Mr G. W. P. van der Merwe, said yesterday all was quiet at the school and classes were continuing with girl students.

"It is now near exam time and I expect many of the boys to return to their classes," he said.

Mr Van der Merwe said some of the boys had left for their homes.

The boys had demanded to see the Minister of Education in the Ciskei, Mr S. M. Burns-Neamashe. The minister's secretary had been informed and he had told Mr Van der Merwe to tell the boys they should either go back to their classes or go home.

"I delivered the ultimatum and gave them half an hour to either go back to their classes or leave. They all decided to leave," Mr Van der Merwe said.

The Secretary for Education, Mr G. W.

# Scheme

## NOT A RUGS 21/10/K scrapped

### - Janson

The Argus Correspondent  
PRETORIA. — The Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr T. N. H. Janson, has again made it clear it will be impossible to implement the resettlement scheme at Committee's Drift near Grahamstown immediately.

But he said in a statement, issued in reaction to news reports yesterday, that he emphatically denied ever having said the Committee's Drift scheme had been scrapped.

'I emphasised it would have been impossible to implement the scheme immediately and as ambitiously as previously announced because all planning had of necessity to take cognisance of available funds,' Mr Janson explained.

#### PRIORITY

He added in his reply to a questioner at the meeting that the clearance of the Fingo location and the resettlement of Blacks living in the slum areas would have to receive priority during the planning stage.

The Committee's Drift scheme was not referred to by him in his main address to the meeting, but was raised during question time.

Replying to the question, Mr Janson said he told the meeting matters such as housing and resettlement of Blacks had since April this year been the responsibility of his fellow-Deputy Minister, Mr W. A. Cruywagen.

During the period Mr Janson had dealt with the matter, aspects such as water supply and the establishment of industries had still to be investigated.



Cape Times 24/10/75

# School in Ciskei 'an act of faith'

①/105  
② Educ -  
Primary

THE ADMINISTRATOR of the Cape, Dr L A P A Munnik, said yesterday that the building of a new school for White children in King William's Town, the traditional capital of the Ciskei, was an act of "faith".

Laying the foundation stone for the new Central Primary School in the town, he said that the Cape Education Department had shown its faith "in the firm belief that notwithstanding the present changes taking place in this area, God will allow the peoples, no matter of what race, colour or

creed, to live and prosper together and share everything the Ciskei had to offer.

"I believe that this is a change and a challenge we accept, because you and I, citizens not only of King William's Town, but indeed of South Africa, have the abiding faith not only in mankind, but more important, in the Lord Almighty."

He said that change was inevitable and people who were not prepared to accept changes in their lives deteriorated, living virtually a life of isolation.

Ciskei leader says his people would be cutting their own throats by getting rid of the Whites.

ARGUS 24/10/75

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EAST LONDON.—The greatest mistake made by developing countries was to drive away their White farmers, the economic adviser to the Ciskei, Mr. L. L. Sebe, said here.

In an interview Mr Sebe said that the White farmers whose land had been marked for inclusion in the homelands should not be forced to sell their properties if they prefer to stay on in the consolidated areas.

Mr Sebe's views come at a time when the Government has cut back drastically on buying out White-owned land for the homeland. The Ciskei has been promised 310 000 hectares of some of the richest White owned farm land in South Africa which it is hoped will make it into an unfragmented, economically viable territory.

This land was promised to the Ciskei in return for their 420 000 hectares it will soon lose to the Transkei.

#### KNOW-HOW

'When you drive them (farmers) away they go with their know-how and let's face it a developing country is always short on know-how,' Mr Sebe said.

It would cost billions of rands to educate the people of the homeland to take over the land and maintain the standards and production of the White farmers.

'You would be cutting your own throats by getting rid of the Whites,' Mr Sebe said.

#### INDEPENDENCE

On whether the Ciskei will take independence Mr Sebe said: 'My target is very clear — it is to improve the lot of the people, meet their needs and from there we will see where we will go. My people have not put me here for independence they have put me here to make the quality of their lives just a little more comfortable.'

Mr Sebe's title of economic adviser is seen as merely a front for retaining his former role of Chief Minister. Although he was unseated by the Supreme Court for election irregularities, he has continued to be the real power in the Ciskei in spite of the appointment

### THE ARGUS CORRESPONDENT

of an acting Chief Minister.

Mr Sebe ran for his re-election last week and the unofficial poll watchers have predicted he will regain his seat by an overwhelming majority.

# Grape export plan

IN A MAJOR move designed to improve its agricultural potential and eventually its produce exports, the Ciskeian Government is to plant 10 000 grape vines. The crop, if the pilot scheme is successful, will provide the first table grapes exported from South Africa, not grown in the Western Cape.

The vines for Ciskeian development of this new facet of Eastern Cape agriculture were donated by Stellen-

## PETER SCHIRMER

bosch Farmers' Winery, after a visit to the Cape by the Ciskeian Minister of Agriculture & Forestry, Mr A. Booie.

Stellenbosch Farmers' Winery, which has an extensive vine nursery to provide stocks for its own and supplying farms, offered Mr Booie the cuttings needed to start the vineyard project.

Before the material was handed over, Mr Abraham

Kriel, Chief Viticulturist of SFW, visited the Ciskei to inspect various areas for the possible establishment of vineyards.

After his tour, Mr Kriel recommended that the Ciskei was suited for table-grape production rather than wine-grape production.

He selected four cultivars that would be suitable: Hanepoot, Walton Cross, Barlinka and Alphonse Lavalle.

Natal Mercury 24/10/75

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# Sebe wins Assembly seat back

Mercury Correspondent

**EAST LONDON**—Former Ciskei Chief Minister, Mr. L. L. Sebe, unseated by the Supreme Court in June following a petition against his election in 1973, has been returned to the Ciskei Legislative Assembly with a resounding majority.

Results of two by-elections held in Victoria East and Zwelitsha returned all six members of Mr. Sebe's Ciskei National Independence Party with big majorities.

All the candidates supported by the Opposition Ciskei National Party lost their deposits as did the two candidates backed by the homeland's Ministers of Education, Chief Burns Ncamashe in Victoria East.

The re-election of Mr. Sebe and his men has given the ruling party a clear mandate as they won by majorities of more than 40 000 in Zwelitsha and more than 30 000 in Victoria East.

The Ciskei Legislative Assembly has to meet in a special session before December 1 to elect a Chief Minister who will then choose his Cabinet for the first time. This follows a decision by the Assembly this year to give powers to the Chief Minister to choose his men. Previously the men were elected by secret ballot by members of the Assembly.

The full results of the election were: Zwelitsha, Sebe L. L. 47 591, Nquezo V. V. 47 011, Nkontso D. E. 46 653, Sam M. T. 46 634, Guzana P. F. 5 478, Mtoba S. L. 5 188, Putu M. M. 4 630, Simandla N. T. 4 259; rejected papers 1 376, percentage poll 53.2.

Victoria East: Lamani A. Z. 34 503, Ximiya F. W. 34 362, Swartbooi S. R. 5 708, Linda T. L. 4 027, Ngaka B. D. 2 446, Ndindwa T. A. 2 430, Gamanda N. C. 1 946; rejected papers 220, percentage poll 45.

D.D. 29/10/75

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# Ballot must be secret CLA told

EAST LONDON — A hint that redress would be sought in the supreme court if voting for the Chief Minister in the Ciskei Legislative Assembly was not conducted by secret ballot, has been made by Chief Justice Mabandla, leader of the opposition Ciskei National Party.

The Chairman of the Ciskei Legislative Assembly, Chief Payment Siwani, has received a directive from Grahamstown lawyers, instructed by Chief Mabandla, to comply with provisions of Proclamation R187 of 1972, that such election shall be by secret ballot.

The letter states the CLA did not comply with the provisions when election of the Chief Minister was held after the General Election of 1973.

It is also pointed out that Chief Tyali, who is blind and therefore unable to record his vote personally, must nominate an independent person to cast his vote by secret ballot if it does not constitute a departure from the provisions of the proclamation and does not violate the element of secrecy.

The courts constitute

the only fair place to intervene in any dispute involving the law or constitutional procedures.

This was said by former Minister of Education, Mr L. S. Mtoba, yesterday.

Mr Mtoba was reacting to a radio speech by the Ciskei Economic Advisor, Mr L. L. Sebe, when he said he was sorry about the whole court exercise which amounted to a waste of time, now the results of the by-election were known.

Mr Mtoba said the Ciskei National Party would always resort to the courts when there appeared to be any breach of law.

"If Mr Sebe does not know this, it is not surprising that Mr Mtshizana was banished without a verdict by the court," Mr Mtoba said.

Mr Mtoba said Mr Sebe was saying a lot about the Supreme Court petition through his favourite medium, the SABC.

"During the proceedings, the supreme court gave him ample opportunity to speak—he chose to keep silent.

"When he has nothing to say on the matter, he finds time to speak," Mr Mtoba said. —DDR

# Sebe re-elected chief minister of Ciskei

D.D. 30/10/78

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By STEVE KGAME  
THE ruling Ciskei National Independence Party caucus yesterday re-elected Mr Lennox Sebe as chief minister for the Ciskei.

Mr Sebe was unseated as a member of the Ciskei Legislative Assembly in June, after court action that set aside the 1973 Ciskei general elections in the two constituencies of Zwelitsha in Herschel and Victoria East in Glen Grey.

The Grahamstown Supreme Court judge ruled that there were irregularities which violated the Ciskei electoral proclama-

tion in the two constituencies where Mr Sebe and five other party members won the election.

As a result, Mr Sebe, apart from losing his seat in the legislative assembly, had to relinquish his position as chief minister.

After the by-election this month, Mr Sebe and his party members were returned with a bigger majority.

Mr Sebe says the Ciskei Legislative Assembly will have a special session to elect the chief minister. This would be a formality because "they have already been re-elected at caucus level", said Mr Sebe.

# Homeland

Cape Times 5/11/74

## projects

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Anglo American Corporation yesterday released details of three homelands "social responsibility projects" involving an expenditure of R4.4m from the chairman's fund.

The projects, all educational, are designed for the Ciskei, Bophuta-Tswana and KwaZulu. They are:

- An agricultural high school between Alice and the Hogsback in the Ciskei for 300 boys and 200 girls, due to open early next year.

- A teacher up-grading project in Bophuta-Tswana in the Western Transvaal, aiming to improve the qualifications of 7 000 teachers from junior certificate level to matriculation. The project, which has the full support of the Bophuta-Tswana Government will cost R6 000 000 over five years.

- An institution for technical education at Umlazi in KwaZulu. The Anglo commitment is to provide an initial blueprint for the KwaZulu government. After approval it will pay for the design and building of the first stage at an expected cost of R2m.

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D.O. 5/11/75

# R1,8m aid for Ciskei

105

JOHANNESBURG — The Anglo American Corporation yesterday released details of three homelands "social responsibility projects" involving R4,4 million from the Chairman's Fund.

The projects, all educational, are designed for the Ciskei, Bophuthatswana and KwaZulu, they are:

An agricultural high school between Alice and the Hogsback in the Ciskei catering for 300 boys and 200 girls. The fund, at a cost of R1,8 million, will pay for earthworks, roads and buildings. The school is due to open early next year.

A teacher up-grading project in Bophuthatswana. An institution for technical education in KwaZulu, costing R2 million. — DDC.



# Ciskei wants Queenstown farms

EAST LONDON — The Ciskei is to ask for two farms in the Queenstown district in terms of the Ciskei consolidation proposals.

In a motion to the special session, the Ciskei Legislative Assembly is to ask the South African Government to amend the Ciskei Constitution Proclamation R187 of 1972 to provide for the inclusion in the Ciskei of the two

0.0. 6/7/75  
farms to be acquired by the South African Bantu Trust.

The Ciskei wants each of the two farms to form additional electoral divisions in the Ciskei.

The motion also asked that the amended proclamation should make provision that those chiefs in the districts of Herschel and Glen Grey who wished to remain in the Ciskei retain their membership

of the Ciskei Legislative Assembly.

The number of elected members of the Ciskei Legislative Assembly should also be increased to create vacancies for elected members in the two new electoral divisions.

The motion also asked for by-elections to be held in the two constituencies after registration of voters in the two electoral divisions. —DDR

Daily Disp. 15/11/78

# Black share in new Ciskei bus company

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**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN**  
— With the establishment here yesterday of the Umanyano Bus Company an important milestone was reached in the development of the Ciskei.

It is the first company in the Ciskei launched by the Xhosa Development Corporation that will be shared by black businessmen.

The company has a share capital of R1 million. Of this 51 per cent will be owned by the XDC and 49 per cent made available to Ciskei citizens. The board of directors consists of three blacks and four whites.

An important aspect of the new company is to provide a more lucrative future for small bus opera-

tors. It is expected that many of them will be amalgamated with the new company.

Small operators will be offered shares in the new company and employment for them and their personnel.

A workshop and bus depot complex of R400 000 will be erected in Zwelitsha.

The Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Mr L. L. Sebe, who addressed a meeting of the board of directors yesterday, said the joint venture confirmed the Ciskei policy of interdependence.

Within ten months of the takeover by the XDC of the Border Transport Company after the Mdantsane bus strike, the bus fleet had been increased by 100. Another 50 were on order and 200 would be bought within the next two years, said Mr Sebe.

The board of directors will be under the chairmanship of Mr F. S. Meisenhold, the general manager of the XDC.—DDR.

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**VERKLARING DEUR SY EDELE M.C. BOTHA, L.V., MINISTER VAN  
BANTOE-ADMINISTRASIE EN -ONTWIKKELING EN VAN BANTOE-  
ONDERWYS**

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Proklamasie R254 wat op 14 November 1975 in die Staatskoerant verskyn het, stel die Wysigingswet op die Transkeise Grondwet, 1975, op 1 Desember 1975 in werking. Op hierdie wyse word die distrikte Glen Grey en Herschel dan op 1 Desember 1975 deel van die Transkei. Dit is die logiese gevolg van die besluit van die Wetgewende Vergadering van die Ciskei op 18 Maart 1975 dat die twee distrikte uit die Ciskeise grondgebied uitgesny moet word ten gunste van grond wat aangekoop moet word.

Aanvanklik is met die Regering van die Ciskei ooreengekom dat die twee distrikte op 1 Augustus 1975 by wyse van 'n proklamasie uitgesny sou word maar op versoek van die Ciskeise Regering is dit tot 1 November 1975 uitgestel. Aanvanklik is ook ooreengekom dat die twee distrikte as 'n tussentydse maatregel deur die Suid-Afrikaanse Bantoe-trust oorgeneem en bestuur sou word. As gevolg van die Ciskeise Regering se versoek om die uitsnyding tot 1 November 1975 uit te stel, moes die tussentydse bestuursterperk deur die Suid-Afrikaanse Bantoe-trust verkort word maar die Suid-Afrikaanse Bantoe-trust het met die instemming van die Ciskeise Regering en ter wille van goeie bestuur en orde, sy teenwoordigheid in die twee distrikte reeds op 1 Augustus 1975 gevestig.

Die Sekretaris en 'n senior amptenaar van die Departement van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling het in September op my versoek die Ciskei besoek om die inwoners van Glen Grey en Herschel persoonlik in te lig oor die uitsnyding van die twee distrikte en hul toevoeging tot die Transkei. Die inwoners van die twee distrikte is meegedeel dat persone wat nie by die Transkei ingedeel wil word nie voor 31 Oktober 1975 my Departement deur die betrokke magistraat en langs die erkende kanale van kommunikasie skriftelik dienoreenkomstig moet verwittig. 'n Uitsers geringe getal persone het van hulle laat hoor.

Met die Ciskeise Regering is ooreengekom dat die plase Pavet, Gedeelte een van Nawahstead, Gedeelte een van Bushby Park, die restant van Bushby Park, Gedeelte een van Bushman's Krantz en die restant van Bushman's Krantz afgesonder sal word vir die daarstelling van twee kies-afdelings waar diegene wat bereid is om te trek en kiesers van die Ciskei wil bly, hulle as kiesers kan laat registreer om sodoende hulle verbondenheid aan die Ciskei te bevestig.

Stappe word tans geneem om die Ciskeise Grondwetproklamasie by wyse van 'n proklamasie te wysig sodat die plase by die Ciskei ingelyf kan word. Die proklamasie sal ook voorsiening maak vir die persone wat tans in Herschel en Glen Grey woonagtig is om oor 'n tydperk van ses maande as Ciskeise kiesers van die twee nuwe kiesafdelings te registreer.

Teen die einde van die tydperk van ses maande en afhangende van hoeveel persone as kiesers in die twee afdelings geregistreer is, kan besluit word tot watter mate die huidige getal setels vir verkose lede van die Wetgewende Vergadering vermeerder moet word. Dit behoort dan ook duidelik te wees tot watter mate die getal kapteins in die Wetgewende Vergadering vergroot sal moet word om voorsiening te maak vir die kapteins wat vanaf Herschel en Glen Grey na die betrokke plase verhuis.

Persone wat tans in Glen Grey en Herschel woonagtig is, sal mettertyd die geleentheid hê om na aangewese plase in die omgewing van Whittlesea te trek. Sommige van die plase moet nog aangekoop word.

UITGEREIK DEUR DIE DEPARTEMENT VAN INLIGTING OP VERSOEK VAN  
DIE MINISTERIE VAN BANTOE-ADMINISTRASIE EN -ONTWIKKELING  
EN VAN BANTOE-ONDERWYS

PRETORIA

17 NOVEMBER 1975

# Work in homelands eased plight of builders

DD 20/11/75

**EAST LONDON —** Projects in the Transkei and Ciskei have softened the blow of a serious building work shortage in East London.

The chairman of the East London Master Builders' Association, Mr H. M. Russell, said yesterday the government's stringency plans to combat inflation would obviously affect builders in the Border.

"Work by the public sector, especially if you take into account the governments of the Transkei and Ciskei, forms a considerable proportion of the building work in this area."

Mr Russell said there were few private tenders, mostly because of financial stringency.

"Because of this there has been a serious shortage of work in East London, but the neighbouring territories of the Transkei and the Ciskei have been going ahead and have softened the blow for builders in the area.

"Now we have heard of a number of projects we thought would proceed, that have been shelved."

In the Transkei alone, there is about R100 million worth of building planned or started for independence next year. These include a R300 000 community centre, the enlargement of Parliament for an additional 54 members, a Presidential palace, which, it is said, will cost about R1,3 million, a Chief Justice's home to cost R200 000, a 12-storey, 400-office block to house government departments, 12 ministerial houses and 200 houses and 24 flats for seconded officials.

Holiday Inns have a site in Umtata and a start will be made on a hotel pending financial negotiations. The Transkei Inn will also receive exclusive casino rights, should the Transkei Government decide to grant these.

The chairman of the Architects' Association Mr B. Watson, confirmed that building plans in the area were likely to be affected by the financial cut-back.

"To what extent we don't know, but last year the amount of work by architects fell off considerably and builders are

probably feeling this now.

"In this area, we depend to quite a considerable extent on government and provincial work, but we have not felt the direct result of any financial squeeze yet." Mr Watson said. — DDR.

1. 30
2. 103
3. 105

# Land loss for Ciskei

The Argus Correspondent  
**EAST LONDON.** — The Ciskei will lose more than half its territory to the Transkei next month, with no sign of the promised land it was to get in return.

The Minister of Bantu Administration and Development Mr M. C. Botha has announced that the Ciskei districts of Glen Grey and Herschel, a vast area totalling 420 000 ha, will be officially incorporated into the Transkei on December 1.

This has been done to make the Transkei appear to be a reasonable viable territory when it becomes independent late next year.

The Transkei has been appeased but the one sided transaction has left the Ciskei sadly depleted. When the Ciskei Assembly earlier this year approved the excision of half its territory it was done on the understanding it would get 31 000 ha of mostly rich white-owned farmland in return.

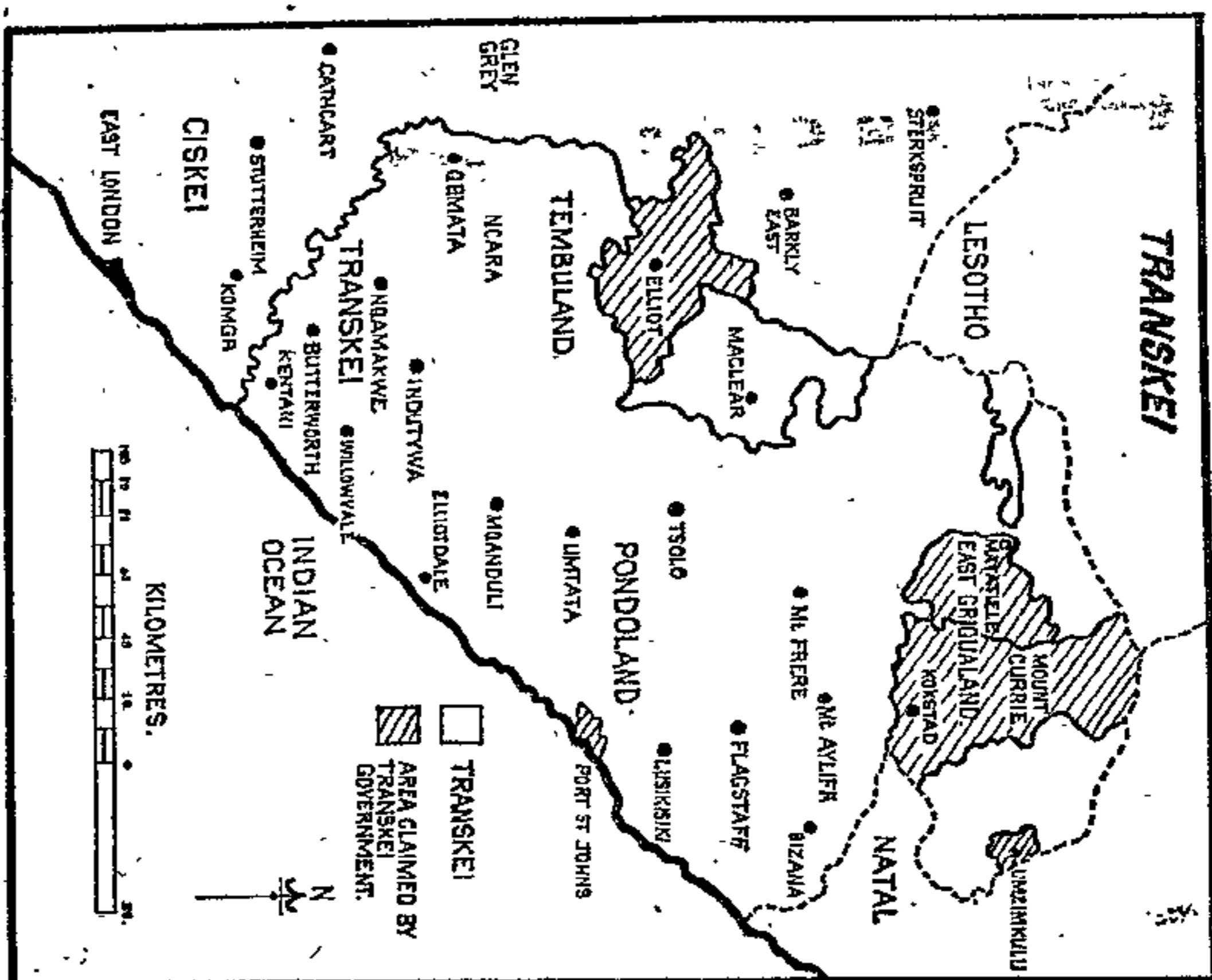
## WAY OUT

But the South African Government has since virtually suspended all buying up of land for the consolidation of the homelands. However, the Ciskei's Chief Minister, Mr Lennox Sebe has given the South African Government a cheap and possibly more practical way out of the dilemma.

Mr Sebe said in an interview last month that white farmers should not be forced to sell if they preferred to stay on in the homeland. He is a realist. He wants the Ciskei to become an economically viable geographic unit, not a uniraical assortment of tiny Black spots scattered about the Eastern Cape.



MR LENNOX SEBE... a practical way out of the dilemma.



THIS map shows the territory of the Transkei with the Ciskei to the south.

W.M. Auden, Collected Poems (Faber) (shorter poems)  
 Dylan Thomas, Collected Poems (Dent)

STATEMENT BY THE HONOURABLE M.C. BOTHA, M.P., MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT AND OF BANTU EDUCATION.

Reports and rumours that the decision to add the districts of Glen Grey and Herschel to the Transkei had been taken to the detriment of the Ciskei are not in keeping with the facts.

On 18 March 1975 the Legislative Assembly of the Ciskei decided that Glen Grey and Herschel should be excised from its territory on the understanding that alternative land would be bought in the Stockenström and Queenstown districts to compensate the Ciskei for the loss of Herschel and Glen Grey. The decision of the Ciskeian Legislative Assembly was based on ethnical considerations and had no relevance to the consolidation proposals which were then also under consideration.

The consolidation plans which were approved by Parliament in 1973 and earlier this year provide for additional land to be purchased for the Ciskei in the Peddie, Victoria East, Stockenström, Cathcart and Queenstown districts. Farms in the southern region of the Peddie district have been valued, most of the farms in the Braunschweig-Frankfort area have been bought while most of the farms in the Whittlesea area have either been bought or valued. The remainder of the farms will be bought in order of priority and as funds become available.

Before the excision of 423 000 ha. in the Herschel and Glen Grey districts, the Ciskei comprised of 927 000 ha. but the result of the undertaking to compensate the Ciskei for the loss of Herschel and Glen Grey and the consolidation plans is that the Ciskei will comprise of 754 000 ha., or 81,3% of its previous size. It should therefore be evident that it is wrong to assert that the Ciskei will lose more than half its territory.

Of great importance is the fact that the Ciskei will consist of a single consolidated territory instead of four separate areas. The land now being added to the Ciskei is of a higher agricultural value than that of Herschel and Glen Grey. In addition it should be borne in mind that only a few of the inhabitants of the Glen Grey and Herschel districts had

indicated that they preferred to remain citizens of the Ciskei and consequently to move to the new areas.

The Chief Minister of the Ciskei and his Cabinet are conversant with all the facts, because they were fully informed during the negotiations which took place.

ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AT THE REQUEST OF THE MINISTRY OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT AND OF BANTU EDUCATION.

PRETORIA

21 NOVEMBER 1975



# Ciskeians to share in new company

ARGUS 27/11/75

THE first Xhosa Development Corporation company in the Ciskei to be shared from the outset by Black businessmen will be launched by the XDC at the beginning of next month.

This was announced in King William's Town by the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Mr Lennox Sebe, who said that on December 1 a public corporation would be launched to operate passenger transport services from King William's Town and Zwelitsha into the Ciskei.

The new company, which would be called the Umanyano Public Transport Corporation, would have a share capital of R1-million of R1 shares, he said. The Xhosa Development Corporation would hold 51 percent and 49 percent would be offered to Ciskeian citizens.

## DIRECTORS

The board of directors would consist of three Black and three White members under the chairmanship of the general manager of the XDC, Mr Frans Meisenholl.

"To have Black directors, an opportunity will be created for Ciskeians to rise to the top and not to be merely in operational positions such as mechanics," Mr Sebe said. "They will get involved and be in a decision-making capacity."

Mr Sebe said the new company would ultimately lead to the amalgamation of all bus operators in the Ciskei, relieving the small individual operator of the financial struggle for survival.

Bus operators in the Ciskei would be invited to join Umanyano as shareholders and would receive share capital in accordance with the valuation of their assets. These operators and, where practical, the services of their staff would be absorbed into the company.

An operator could thus become a shareholder as well as an employee of the corporation.

It was expected that by January next year the present fleet of 33 buses would have increased to 60.

A future expansion programme included the erection of a workshop and bus depot complex of R400 000 in Zwelitsha.

# Mdantsane hospital

D.O. 28/11/75

## opens new services

EAST LONDON — Phase two of the opening of the new Mdantsane Hospital will swing into action on Monday with the opening of an extended outpatients service and a 24-hour minor casualty service.

The hospital's senior medical superintendent, Dr P. E. Pistorius, said the scope of the hospital's services was to be increased substantially from Monday. Since June 2 it has been providing an outpatients service on a five-day week basis, but not offering other services.

Dr Pistorius said the expansion of the existing service to outpatients, together with the 24-hour treatment of minor casualties, would take some of the existing pressure off Frere Hospital.

The Mdantsane Hospital

will also be opening a certain number of beds for convalescent medical and surgical patients and this is expected to alleviate the overcrowding in these categories among blacks at the Frere Hospital.

The bus service which has been operating between Frere Hospital and Mdantsane is to be suspended.

Dr Pistorius said acutely ill or seriously injured people would still be transported to the Frere Hospital. The Mdantsane Hospital would be responsible for providing this transport.

He said the opening of hospital services in Mdantsane would continue over the next year or two until an entire medical staff had been built up and all the hospital's departments were functioning. — DDR.

S.O. 2/12/25

# Police take papers from DP organiser

UMFATA — The home of an opposition Democratic Party organiser, Miss F. N. Mancotywa, has been ransacked by the Special Branch. Documents were confiscated.

The Special Branch visited Miss Mancotywa's house last Tuesday but did not find her at home. She was visited again last Friday, by the Special Branch and her house was ransacked.

Documents belonging to the Democratic Party were confiscated, including the constitution and resolutions adopted at the recent regional conference, which were to be discussed at the national conference of the party in January next year.

"They wanted to know what was behind the conference and what was the motive behind the resolutions adopted at the conference especially the resolutions concerning protest meetings and demonstrations against independence for the Transkei," Miss Mancotywa said. Miss Mancotywa was

elected secretary of the executive committee of the Dalindyebo region of the party at a conference last month.

"I told them that the protest meetings and demonstrations will be within the ambit of the law and all legal requirements will be met with," she said.

"In spite of the fact that this is a sequel to Matanzima's threat," the chairman of the Dalindyebo region of the Democratic Party, Mr H. B. Ncokazi, said, "We take this as intimidatory and harassing tactics to water down our future political schemes.

"I am warning these people against harassing my executive. They must return these documents immediately if they don't want trouble."

Mr Ncokazi said if the members of the Special Branch wanted to know anything about the planned protests and demonstrations "they must come to me. I am very angry about this act."—DDR.

(1) ~~312~~ General  
(2) 105

# Conditions better but poverty remains

I VISIT King William's Town often and have always been interested in Dimbaza, which is about 10 miles out on the national road to Alice.

I visited Dimbaza in 1968, 1969, 1971 and 1972, finding conditions slightly improved each time, but always seeing it as a "village of misery".

My most recent visit was in July, when I visited Dimbaza many times and found conditions slightly better but, on the whole, still not as good as one would expect after seven years.

Among the population, now 15 000, are many old people and far too many children. In 1968 there was one school; now there are four lower primary schools, four higher primary and one high school with approximately 100 teachers. There is a great need for playing centres for children after school hours, also for a creche — I have recently learnt that R2 000 has been donated towards this project and a site provided by the Methodist Church — the balance of the cost must still be raised.

## Wait for pension

Pensioners receive R20 every two months but many have to wait a long time — too long — before receiving their Ciskeian citizenship card which entitles them to receive a pension. Many people are quite destitute and receive Government rations of R2,50 to R3 a month. The number of people, I was told, who were receiving this aid has been reduced from 600 to 413 and most of them have been told to seek work (which of course means migrant labour), while others have been referred to the social workers to apply for whatever grants they are entitled to.

The Church supports many destitute families every month and other emergency cases in crisis situations. There is a soup kitchen which feeds not only old people but also 230 children — this is run

LILY HERBSTEIN describes a fresh visit to the "village of misery"

by social workers and operates from Monday to Friday. At the latest resettlement camp, Welcome Wood, Border Council of Churches supplies rations as there is no work available for this community of 300 people, recently endorsed out of Riemvasmaak, near Uptington.

When someone falls seriously ill in Dimbaza and needs hospitalization the fee by ambulance to Grey Hospital, King William's Town, or Mt Coke Hospital, is R2.

For cases treated in the township clinic the charge is 40c for transport from the patient's house and back. Thus another urgent need is an ambulance. The Government clinic is well equipped and staffed and patients are treated daily for a fee of 20c. A doctor is in attendance four times a week. I suggested a "meals on wheels" scheme to the social workers, for the benefit of old and feeble people, and they added this idea to their "needs".

During my tours of Dimbaza I was pleasantly surprised to see how the inhabitants had been encouraged and taught by members of the Gardens and Grounds Project (sponsored by Border Council of Churches) to try to improve, at least, their outer home appearances. Almost every little house had a garden flourishing with essential vegetables grown to supplement the starchy diet and to control the scourge of kwashiokor among the children. There were colourful flowers, too, and shrubs, and some of the dreary box-like houses even had creepers climbing up the walls. Enthusiasm is encouraged by competitions organized by the Dimbaza Health and Welfare Organization. Many prizes are distributed for the best efforts — all very functional, I was told, such as rakes, spades, buckets,

watering cans, plants and seeds — items which the people cannot possibly afford to buy themselves.

The houses are basically the same as before, namely two, three and four roomed, colour-washed outside in pastel shades and with the usual outside amenities. People, mainly from large towns, are buying sites for R45 and building larger houses with inside bathroom and toilet. They intend to settle in Dimbaza when they retire. These houses, here and there, certainly tend to give a slight air of affluence to the township!

The water situation is better — in 1968 there was only one dam and water was brought to the residents by tractor once a week. When the supply ran out it had to be fetched from the small dam half a mile away. Today there are two large dams and a very large sewerage dam, and water is laid on to the houses.

Five factories are operating in Dimbaza and I believe nine more are planned. Of the five, one is Ziphakamise, and makes spectacle cases. This industry was started by the Dutch Reformed Church in co-operation with the Xhosa Development Corporation and has 50 men and women employees. Wages range from R4,50 to R8,50 a week for women and R7,50 to R10,50 a week for men. There is the Ciskei paint factory making PVA paint, owned and financed by XDC. Here 22 people are employed — women earn R4 to R5 a week and the men R6 to a maximum R10. Then there is a weaving factory known as Dimbaza Handicrafts, also owned and financed by XDC. This employs 21 workers earning R4 a week. The Black Forest clock factory is a branch of an East London concern — there are 12 employees starting on

R3,50 a week. Another East London firm has a branch in Dimbaza making overalls and plastic bags, and employs 60 people.

During a visit to one factory the manager told me that eventually 50 factories would be established in Dimbaza and that labour would have to be recruited from elsewhere. This, I'm afraid, I found difficult to believe as the five factories operating permanently employed about 170 workers altogether.

I must mention that in addition to those factories, there are a few women who are doing beadwork in the Anglican Church premises once a week, and a grass-curtain group three times weekly.

Employment is still the greatest problem and it is hoped that more people will be employed in the building of township houses and in the additional buildings for the nine factories to be established in the future.

Dimbaza in comparison with Sada and Ilings has received much publicity and help over the past few years and is perhaps on the way to becoming an integrated community. But in spite of active steps by the Government, churches and other agencies to improve conditions, poverty, hunger, and lack of work are still the major problems of the Ciskei.

My last thought is: "Even a cinema would make living brighter at Dimbaza" — the nearest one is in Zwelitsha — about 24 km distant.

# New land for Ciskei

105

<sup>9.0.</sup> <sup>8/12/75</sup>  
EAST LONDON — Steps were being taken to amend the Ciskei constitution Proclamation so as to include farms near Whittlesea into the Ciskei as compensation for land lost when Glen Grey and Herschel were excised to the Transkei.

This was said by the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Mr L. L. Sebe in a statement.

Mr Sebe said two electoral divisions would be created in the Ciskei so as to enable those inhabitants of Glen Grey and Herschel who wished to retain their links with the Ciskei, to register themselves as voters in the two areas.

The move would also facilitate the movement of chiefs who wanted to leave Glen Grey and Herschel to settle in new released areas in the Ciskei.

Mr Sebe said the new area to replace Herschel had been named Ntabethemba (Mountain of Hope) and Glen Grey had been replaced by Izwe Ledinga (Place of the Covenant).— DDR

( 105 )

STATEMENT BY THE HONOURABLE M.C. BOTHA, M.P. MINISTER OF  
BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT AND OF BANTU EDUCATION

It has come to my notice that some residents of Ilinge and Ezebeleni in the Glen Grey district are under the impression that their town fall under the Government of the Transkei. I wish to draw their attention to the fact that Ilinge and Ezebeleni have not been included in the Transkei following the excision of the districts of Herschel and Glen Grey from the Ciskei and their inclusion in the Transkei. Ilinge and Ezebeleni are situated on land owned by the South African Bantu Trust. This land is not included in the area of jurisdiction of the Government of the Transkei but is controlled by the Department of Bantu Administration and Development. However, by arrangement with the Government of the Transkei, certain function are carried out in Ilinge and Ezebeleni by that Government on behalf of the Department of Bantu Administration and Development but I must emphasize that the final control of Ilinge and Ezebeleni is still the responsibility of the Department of Bantu Administration and Development.

ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AT THE REQUEST OF  
THE MINISTRY OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT AND  
OF BANTU EDUCATION

PRETORIA

12 JANUARY 1976

# Matotie warned on politics

DD 16/1/76

105

EAST LONDON — A warning not to interfere in Ciskei politics has been given to Mr J. J. Matotie, East London Joint Locations Advisory Board member and urban representative of Chief M. Mtirara, of Glen Grey.

The warning came from the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha, through the local Bantu Affairs Commissioner, Mr T. J. van Niekerk.

Mr Matotie was called to the offices of Mr Van Niekerk where a letter advising Mr Van Niekerk to warn Mr Matotie not to interfere in Ciskei politics was read to him.

The letter said a complaint that Mr Matotie attended an illegal meeting at Chalumna had been made to Mr Botha by the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Mr L. L. Sebe, who asked that Mr Matotie should be warned about his activities in the Ciskei.

Mr Matotie said according to the letter from Pretoria the meeting he attended at Chalumna was intended to overthrow the Ciskei Government.

Two other men, Mr J. K. Mangala and Mr J. Tshweza, were cited as having attended the meeting.

In an interview Mr Matotie denied having attended a meeting at Chalumna on November 16.

Mr Van Niekerk refused to comment on the incident. The Chief Minister, Mr Sebe, could not be contacted for comment.

He is in Pretoria.  
—DDR

## Ciskei information 16/1/76 DD. service opened

105

EAST LONDON — The Ciskei Government has opened up an information service headed by a former senior information assistant employed by the South African Government, Mr V. Hoyana.

Mr Hoyana who is the Ciskei's principal information officer, joined the Ciskei Government service last year when he was posted as the homeland's representative on the Reef.

With him are two senior information officers, four information officers and an editor.

The senior information officers are Mr S. Makhenyane, a former school master and treasurer of the South African African

Rugby Board and Mr R. Ngcukana who has been an information assistant in Cape Town.

The four information officers' posts have been filled by Mr W. Nyikana, Mr H. Tete, Mr M. Tshisela and Miss P. Mangcu.

The editor of what is intended to be a Ciskei Government paper is Mr R. Mahonga, a Fort Hare University graduate who edited a South African Government magazine for blacks for many years.

Mr Hoyana and Mr Mahonga will be stationed in King William's Town, Mr Makhenyane in Zwelitsha, Mr Ngcukana in Middledrift, Mr Nyikana in Peddie, Mr Tete in Alice while Mr Tshisela and Miss Mangcu will be stationed in Mdantsane and Zwelitsha respectively.

Mr Nyikana will cover the areas of Peddie, Middledrift and Keiskamahoe, Mr Tete the districts of Alice and Hewu and Mr Tshisela and Miss Mangcu the district of Mdantsane.

— DDR



# Sebe incapable says

## George Matanzima

13/11/50

105

UMTATA — The Transkei Minister of Justice, Chief George Matanzima, yesterday retaliated to the attack made on him and the Transkei by the Ciskei Minister of Education, Chief D. Jongilanga.

Chief George said Chief Jongilanga, who had decided to be the mouth-piece of Mr Sebe, had exposed his ignorance of politics and the incapability of the Ciskeian Chief Minister and his Government.

"What a pity the Honourable Mr Sebe chose him to reply on his behalf," Chief George said. "The very fact that Chief Jongilanga has chosen to publish his statement through the principal information officer, Mr V. Moyana, is enough to prove to the Ciskei and the whole country the calibre of men who are in the Ciskei Cabinet.

Chief George said he could not appreciate the thinking of Chief Jongilanga when he alleged that behind-the-scene negotiations between the Transkei and Republican Governments took place prior to Mr Sebe's motion for the excision of Glen Grey and Herschel.

"If the Transkei Government wanted land which historically belonged to the Transkei and approached the Republican Government accordingly, how could any such negotiations be called clandestine?" he asked.

He said the rest of the country should know that Chief Jongilanga actually pleaded with the Ciskei Government to agree to the excision of the two districts. "What the Ciskei Government has said up to now is that they agreed to the excision because they were promised land which is far more fertile than the dry and barren land at Glen Grey and Herschel."

Chief George said the statement by Chief Jongilanga that the Ciskei Government agreed to the excision simply because the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha, "pleaded" with them to agree to the excision "makes one come to no other conclusion other than that the Ciskei Government is a computer which is switched on and off by Mr Botha, for, if they are not," Chief George asked, "what reason can they advance for agreeing to the exci-

sion of the two districts just because Mr Botha "pleaded" with them?

"If they have reasons to believe that the Transkei Government held behind-the-scene discussions with Pretoria with regard to excision of the two districts, why did they not question Pretoria about this before agreeing to the excision?"

He said Chief Jongilanga was understating himself completely when he spoke about the autonomy of the Ciskei as a reason for non-involvement of the Transkei when the agreements were made on the excision of the two districts.

Chief George said it was "this power drunkness" which always made the Ciskei Government miss vital points.

"Nobody has threatened their autonomy, but I still submit that the Transkei as the recipient government of the two districts should have been involved in the making of the alleged agreements."

Chief George said Chief Jongilanga was a newcomer to politics in general and Ciskei politics, in particular, and "should therefore refrain from rushing even where angels fear to tread. He should refrain from making such false statements such as the Ciskei Cabinet had not been invited to the meetings on amalgamation of the two homelands."

He said voluminous and documentary evidence was published in the newspapers, proving that the Ciskei Cabinet had been invited to meetings on the amalgamation of the two homelands. "Mr Sebe never disputed this evidence.

"In any event the Ciskei Government has made it abundantly clear that they are not interested in amalgamation. I therefore do not see the relevance of this part of the statement to the suffering of the poor people at Sada."

Chief George said he did not know whether Chief Jongilanga learnt history at school. The Transkei had not been allocated any land. The Transkei had always been the Transkei, unlike Zweledinga and Zwelotenba.

"The Transkei is claiming what originally belonged to the Transkei and is getting it."

He said with regard to the question posed by

Chief Jongilanga about independence of the Transkei, "I shall advise him to study the position of Botswana, Swaziland and Lesotho and their relations with South Africa and thereafter he will know what the position of the Transkei will be in relation to South Africa.

"I would like to see Chief Jongilanga to carry out the instructions of his Government properly next time."

Chief George said Chief Jongilanga had undertaken to reply for Mr Sebe, "but why has he not replied to questions I posed to Mr Sebe?"

"If there were too high and lofty of him, for the courtesy of Lord Pat, if he can get the people of Transkei, is not doing him and his people any benefit of the opportunity to comment them, I expect him, as Mr Sebe's paid boy, to carry out his duty properly by replying to all the questions I posed," concluded Chief George. — BDE.

① 103  
② 105  
③ 267

# Visit Sada, Sebe tells Botha

08 11/76

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN** — The Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Mr L. Sebe, has dismissed Mr M. C. Botha's statement concerning the Glen Grey and Herschel people, temporarily sheltered at Sada, as an attempt to divert the attention of the country from blunders created by the government.

He said Mr Botha's statement was typical of "a man grabbing at any straw when he is swept by the stream of a strong current."

"His use of terms like 'I have established' indicate clearly he has a body above the Ciskei Government that feeds him with information to enable him to make such a statement on a national, delicate issue affecting people."

One of the terms of the motion of agreement, Mr Sebe said was there would be direct negotiations between the Ciskei and South African governments.

"No amount of 'irresponsible' statements would move the blame from Mr Botha that he had mishandled the Glen Grey affair, completely," Mr Sebe said.

He challenged him to visit King and Sada and called on Mr Botha to "tell the world if the compensatory land was given to the Ciskei."

The stand of the Ciskei Government was that the proclamation handing over the Herschel and Glen Grey districts should not have come into effect before compensatory land was ready for the Ciskei.

"We have been avoiding confrontation because we believe in negotiations, but if Mr Botha wants confrontation we are ready for it," Mr Sebe said.

He divulged the five points of agreement entered upon by the Ciskei Government, with the South African Government.

They were:

(1) It was agreed that concurrently with the pro-

clamation of the excision of Glen Grey and Herschel, land would be bought and given to the Ciskei but this was not yet done.

(2) It was agreed that excision would in all respects be handled without embarrassing or damaging the image of the Ciskei Government. According to Mr Sebe, Mr Botha was intent on doing exactly that.

(3) Glen Grey people wishing to remain Ciskei citizens would do so without loss or intimidation and would not suffer politically, economically or otherwise.

Despite promises, Mr Sebe said, the Ciskei Government was forced to act because of a dishonoured agreement.

(4) The Ciskei Government would receive in full, compensation for the capital works undertaken by it in the excised territories.

"Can Mr Botha honestly say this has been done?" Mr Sebe said.

Lastly, it was agreed there would be full and satisfactory negotiations between the two governments.

Mr Sebe said his government had refrained from publicising the matter as it was still negotiating at high level, but because of Mr Botha's attitude, they were forced to divulge to the public some terms of the agreement.

"The attitude and action of my government is prompted by the interest we have in the residents of these two territories who are pro-Ciskei."

The Ciskei Government cannot be blamed for the delay in acquiring land. The land excised should have been neutral territories for the Ciskei and the Transkei.

Until such time as the promised land was released, any other decision favoured one party, and that party is not the Ciskei," Mr Sebe said. —

DDR.

1. (105)  
2. ~~105~~

# Towns remain under 13/1/76 DD. control of Pretoria

PRETORIA — The towns of Ilinge and Ezebeleni in the Glen Grey district are still under the control of the South African Government, it was announced by the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha, here yesterday.

He said he had heard some residents of the two towns believed the towns fell under the Transkei.

"I wish to draw their attention to the fact that Ilinge and Ezebeleni have not been included in the Transkei following the excision of the districts of Herschel and Glen Grey from the Ciskei and their inclusion in the Transkei."  
Ilinge and Ezebeleni

were situated on land owned by the South African Bantu Trust. This land was not included in the area of jurisdiction of the Transkei, but was controlled by the Department of Bantu Administration.

By arrangement with the Government of the Transkei, "certain functions are carried out in Ilinge and Ezebeleni by that government on behalf of the Department of Bantu Administration and Development."

Mr Botha stressed the "final control" of the two towns were still the "responsibility of the Department of Bantu Administration and Development."  
— DDC.

# Transkei creating enmity between blacks

EAST LONDON — It was a pity the Transkei had allowed itself to be used as tools to create enmity between blacks to cloud the real issues facing blacks in South Africa, the Ciskei Minister of Education, Chief D. Jongilanga, said yesterday.

In a statement issued through the Ciskei's principal information officer, Mr V. Hoyana, Chief Jongilanga was replying to a statement made by the Transkei Minister of Justice, Chief George Matanzima, on the plight of people who had left their homes and been accommodated in schools in Sada following the takeover of Herschel and Glen Grey by the Transkei.

Chief George had suggested the Ciskei Government had been involved in the removal of these people from their homes and as such the people had themselves to thank for the position in which they found themselves.

In yesterday's statement, Chief Jongilanga said there were reasons to believe the Transkei Government had approached Pretoria behind the scenes to request the Ciskei to excise Glen Grey and Herschel from the Ciskei.

He said the Transkei had, during those negotiations, not suggested that the Ciskei should be involved "but had palpably wooed Mr M. C. Botha to plead with the Ciskei to agree to the excision of these districts," Chief Jongilanga added.

"If this is not so why did Pretoria request excision after Matanzima had failed to get Glen Grey in 1973 when a referendum was held?" he continued.

Chief Jongilanga said chiefs from the Glen Grey district who were then under the Ciskei were called to Umtata on several occasions and requested to identify themselves with the Transkei after the people of Glen Grey had rejected the move to join the Transkei by an overwhelming majority.

He said the assertion by Chief George that the Transkei Government should have been present when Ciskei consolidation plans involving the two districts were discussed,

was ridiculous and absurd as the Ciskei was an autonomous homeland and under no obligation to invite the Transkei to discuss matters affecting its destiny.

He said the Ciskei Cabinet had not been invited to meetings on amalgamation of the two homelands.

"If the Transkei could claim Glen Grey on the grounds of blood relationship and succeed, it is high time the Ciskei claimed the true Gealekaland which lies between the Kei and Bashee Rivers for the same reasons," Chief Jongilanga said.

He said sufficient evidence had been placed at the disposal of the Ciskei Government to prove there had been systematic harassment, intimidation, assaults and torture of all people who openly identified themselves with the Ciskei in the two districts since December 1, 1975.

"Will George Matanzima deny that Mr Yakobi and Mr Budaza, both highly qualified school principals have been dismissed from their posts with effect from February 1 per telegrams sent long before December 1?" Chief Jongilanga asked.

He said it should be understood that amalgamation with the Transkei would have involved the Ciskei in accepting independence before the Ciskei Government had consulted the people and before the implications of independence for homelands had been studied to the minutest detail.

Chief Jongilanga put some questions to Chief George which he felt needed consideration in the light of the Transkei Government's acceptance of independence.

These are: "What proportion of land in relation to the total surface area of South Africa has the Transkei been allotted, bearing in mind the millions of landless Transkeians who are in homelands, urban areas and farms?"

"Will there be free movement between the independent homelands and South Africa so that blacks can get work in urban areas as job oppor-

tunities are hilted in homelands?"

"Does the acceptance of independence not imply that blacks should renounce their claim on the whole of South Africa without adequate provision of economic opportunities and social amenities in the homelands?"

"Does the acceptance of independence not imply the building of a wall of shame that will debar blacks from sources of bread and butter."

"What assurance can George Matanzima give that independence will not intensify influx control, migratory labour and low wages?" Chief Jongilanga asked.

He said Chief George might find cause to be thrilled over the excision of the two districts and in the problems created by the premature termination of the interim period but he should realise there was no intention to appeal to him for help to solve the matter nor would tactics to grab land from the Ciskei compel the Ciskei Government to enter into amalgamation with the Transkei on terms prescribed by Chief George.—DDR

103  
2 105

# New factories for Dimbaza

13/1/76 DD

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~~(2) 267~~

EAST LONDON — The Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Mr Lennox Sebe, has announced that the industrial development of

the Ciskei has been given a boost with the agreement of two industrialists to set up new factories at Dimbaza.

The factories, which will be established in terms of the White Agency Agreement, in conjunction with the Xhosa Development Corporation, will manufacture radiators and prestressed concrete roof shells.

Mr Helmut Schwarte, a Paarl businessman, is putting up a R531 000 radiator factory. This is an extension of his plant in Paarl. The plant, which has the contract for the original radiators for Oshkosh trucks, is the Ciskei's first motor component factory, and will create new job opportunities for 60 blacks.

Premastruc Ciskei (Pty) Ltd, manufacturers of prestressed concrete roof shells, will also be establishing a R400 000 factory at Dimbaza, and will provide further employment for 35 blacks.

Contracts already in hand include the roofing for the markets at Port Elizabeth and Springs, valued at R1,5 million. More than 10 million square metres of this product is already being used on four continents.

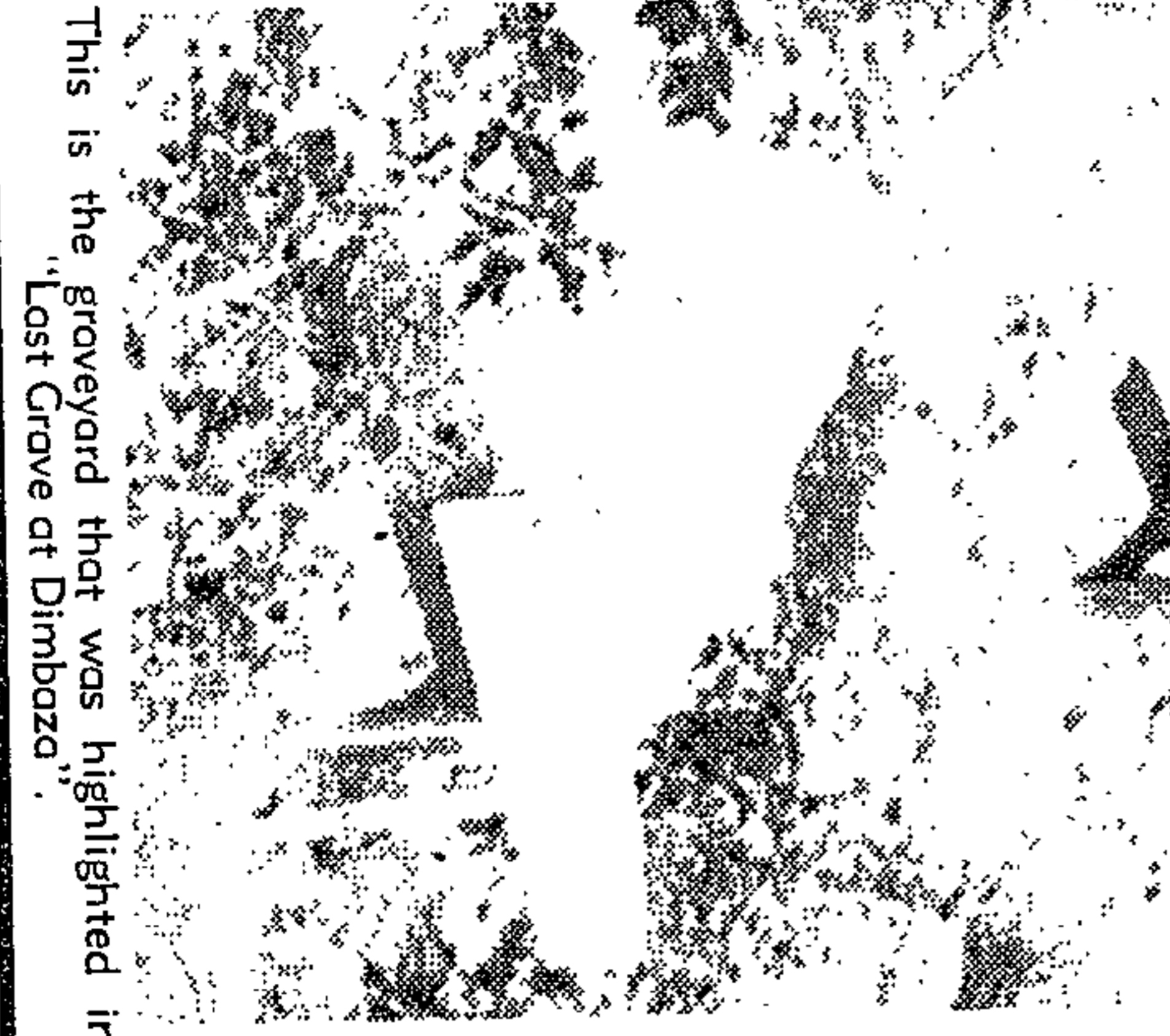
Mr Sebe also said that the XDC is currently negotiating with a further eight industrialists who are interested in establishing projects at Dimbaza. If successful, the number of industries at Dimbaza will be increased to 15, employing nearly 2 000 blacks.

Another factory, which will soon be in production at Dimbaza, will manufacture bicycles.

— Business Editor

# The Humour of Dump 'now

## A dream town



This is the graveyard that was highlighted in "Last Grave at Dimbaza".

By NICHOLAS VAN OUDTSHOORN  
DIMBAZA, the notorious resettlement "dumping ground" which was the subject of the anti-South African film "Last Grave at Dimbaza", has grown into one of the showpieces of the Ciskei with permanent waiting lists of people who want to settle there.

During a visit this week to the town, 14 kilometres from King William's Town, I found a thriving community of more than 10 000 people living in neat homes and well-supplied with schools, medical services, sporting and shopping facilities, transport and employment.



A nursing sister attends to a patient at the well-equipped clinic.

New factories are being added to the six already in operation. This week the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Mr Lennox Sebe, announced an agreement with two more industrialists to set up factories in the town. They will manufacture radiators and prestressed concrete roof shells. The radiator factory, which is being put up by a Paarl business man, will cost R531 000. The roof shell factory will cost more than R400 000. Mr Sebe said the Xhosa Development Corporation was negotiating with a further eight industrialists who are interested in establishing projects at Dimbaza. The KIDC planned to spend R5-million on development at Dimbaza in the three years.

Should the negotiations be successful the number of industries at Dimbaza will be increased to 15.

The once high deathrate in the town which played a key role in "The Last Grave at Dimbaza" has dropped to the level normal among White South Africans. A well-equipped clinic with a doctor in daily attendance and staffed by seven nursing sisters and aides provide for the medical needs of the community. Patients pay a nominal 20 cents fee for treatment and medicines — and if they cannot afford that everything is provided free. This includes the issue of birth control pills. Dimbaza today is not a place where people are forced to settle against their will. The last enforced settlement took place almost four years ago and since then the population has increased by about 6 000. "During the past few years we have been keeping a permanent waiting list of people wishing to settle in Dimbaza," said Mr V. Hoyana, principal information officer of the Ciskei Government.

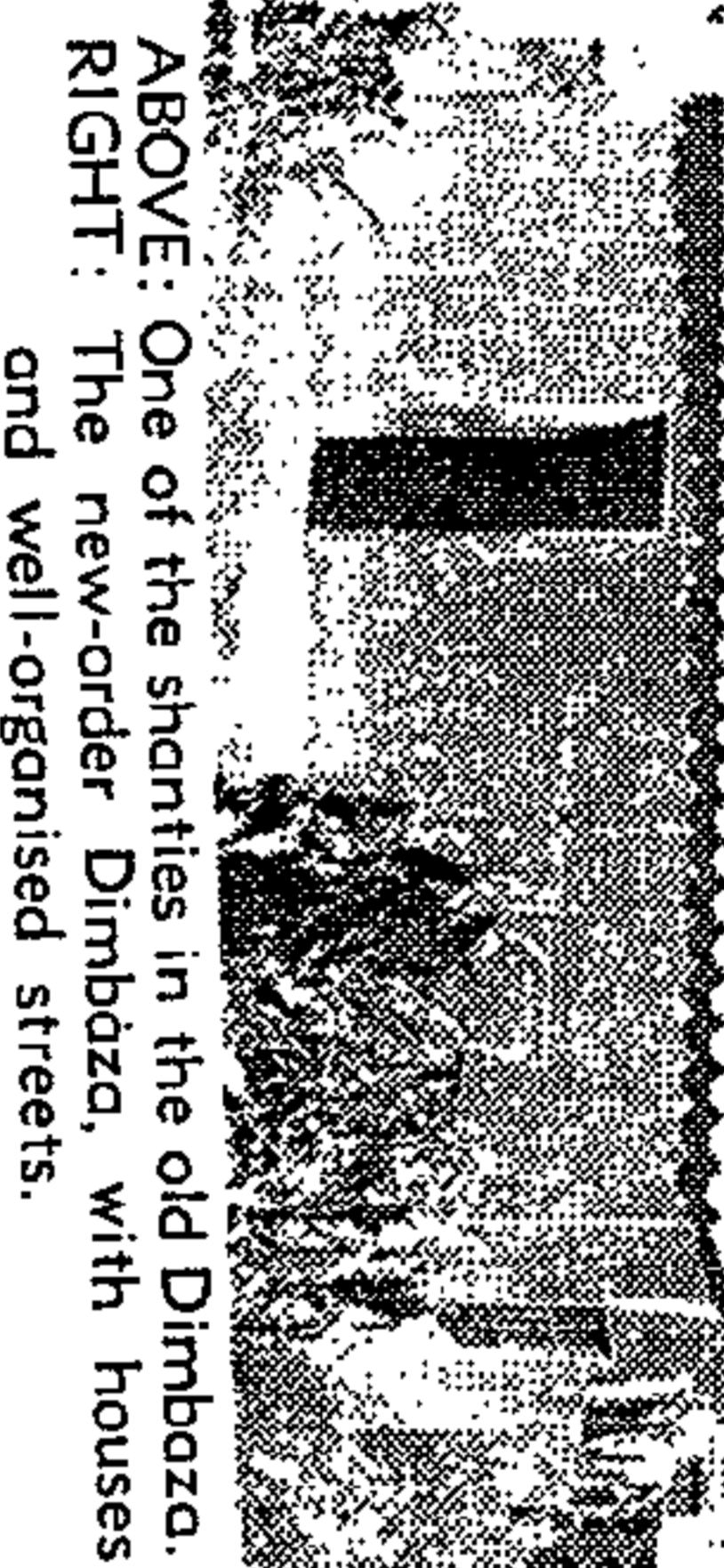
More than half of the population of Dimbaza are children, and they "receive their education at six schools: one secondary; three higher primary and two lower primary. All the children I saw were well fed, healthy and happy. Although most of the houses at Dimbaza — there are just under 2 000 — are still rented, a growing number of people are buying houses or land on which to build their own. Land prices vary between R40 and R60 a plot and bonds are available for building.

The original shacks have been replaced by sturdy brick or block cottages, and flower and vegetable gardens surround each home. Playing fields are already available and this week workmen are finishing several all-weather tennis courts. A swimming pool and further recreational facilities are planned. Dimbaza's factories at present offer limited employment and most people work in King William's Town, to which there is a good bus and train service. The crime rate is so low that it has not been considered necessary to have a police station in the town. Instead, it is patrolled by police from King William's Town.

Mr Gerrie du Plessis, National MP for Kempton Park, this week screened "Last Grave at Dimbaza" to schools and in halls in his constituency, together with the Department of Information's answer to it: "Black Man Alive: The Facts." Nearly 3 000 adults and 1 000 children saw the two films.

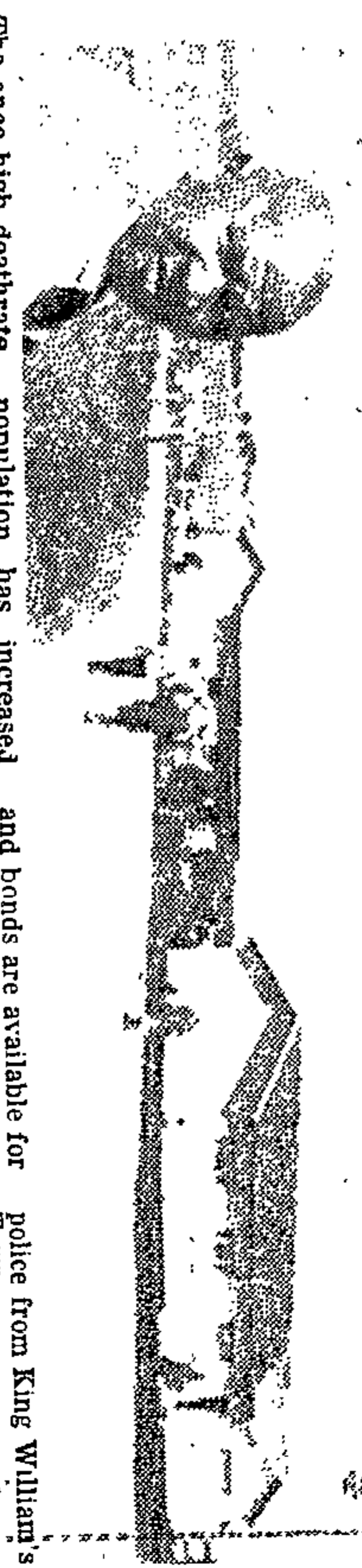
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2/267

### THEN...



ABOVE: One of the shanties in the old Dimbaza. RIGHT: The new-order Dimbaza, with houses and well-organised streets.

### ...AND NOW



**YOUNG** Bill Harris has been nicknamed "Tiger" from the day he was born. Last week 13-year-old Bill of Oak Park, Chicago, had his name legally changed to Tiger Harris before Circuit Court Judge Daniel Covelli.



(1) 102  
(2) 105

STAR

13/1/76.

The Natal Mercury

# MINISTER ASSURES TOWNSMEN

PRETORIA—The Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. M. C. Botha, has assured residents of the towns of Ilinge and Ezebeleni and the Glen Grey district in the Eastern Cape Province that their towns do not fall under the control of the Government of the Transkei.

In a Press statement yesterday he said it had come to his notice that residents of the two towns were under the wrong impression.

"I wish to draw their attention to the fact that Ilinge and Ezebeleni have not been included in the Transkei following the excision of the districts of Herschel and Glen Grey from the Ciskei and their inclusion in the Transkei.

"Ilinge and Ezebeleni are situated on land owned by the South African Bantu Trust. This land is not included in the area of jurisdiction of the Government of the Transkei, but is controlled by the Department of Bantu Administration and Development.

"However, by arrangement with the Government of the Transkei, certain functions are carried out in Ilinge and Ezebeleni by that Government on behalf of the Department of Bantu Administration and Development, but I must emphasise that the final control of Ilinge and Ezebeleni is still the responsibility of the Department of Bantu Administration and Development," the statement said. — (Sapa.)

# Ciskei: Growth lies ahead

The economic development of the Ciskei homeland should show considerable progress in the next couple of years when several developments and plans come to fruition. This is shown in the Ciskei Economic Review, the third in a series of economic reviews on the homelands.

It has been compiled by Benbo (the Bureau for Economic Research re Bantu Development) at the request of the Ciskei Government.

As yet there is still no industrial growth point in the Ciskei, but the establishment of industries shows good progress in the industrial area at Dimbaza.

According to Benbo a bright future is predicted in the industrial sphere, and Benbo motivates this by saying the homeland is favourably situated, and that the Ciskei Government is doing everything in its power to attract white industrialists. Significant establishment of industries is already taking place at Dimbaza.

The main obstacles impeding more rapid development in the Ciskei are a lack of entrepreneurship, technological knowledge and skills, as well as resistance to change. Purposeful training programmes are making progress in attempting to solve these problems.

The first comprehensive review of the Ciskei economy is contained in this publication. Among other things it shows that the gross domestic product was R21,2 million in 1971—1972, an increase of nearly 24 per cent compared with the previous year, and an increase of 71 per cent since 1965-66. Because more than 53 000 of the Ciskei's population commutes on a daily basis to white areas, where they are employed, while there are many migrant workers, the gross national income of the Ciskei is much higher than the gross

domestic product—R79,9 million in 1973. The contribution of commuters to this amount was R31 million, and that of migrant workers R25,5 million. The gross national income per black inhabitant was R126 in 1973.

Government institutions under the Ministry of Bantu Administration and Development annually pump a considerable amount of money into the homeland.

In 1975—76 it was R64,1 million, an increase of nearly 39 per cent compared with the previous year, and an increase of 217 per cent compared with 1972—73.

The Ciskei Government was the biggest spender with a budget of R34,5 million, the S.A. Bantu Trust was next with R18,5 million, and then the Xhosa Development Corporation with R9,3 million.

The establishment of industries started at a late stage and until March 1974 only four industries (three at Dimbaza) were established on an agency basis. These industries employed only 85 Xhosas. A year later this figure increased to 324 Xhosas, and it is expected it will increase to more than 1 000 shortly.

Border industries, especially at East London and King William's Town, were established earlier, and by March 1974 industrialists already had R47 million invested, and the Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) another R34,3 million. This investment created 10 824 job opportunities for Xhosas, meaning that the cost of creating one job opportunity amounted to some R7 500 in the border areas of the Ciskei.

The review says that the Ciskei has a high agricultural potential, which could lead, ultimately, to self-sufficiency with regard to the production of food and the provision of enough raw materials for the establishment of agro-industries. This potential should be improved as soon as the consolidation proposals are implemented, which will mean the inclusion of the fertile and developed Kat River Valley.

Only 62,6 per cent of the arable land in the Ciskei is actually utilised. The gross value of agricultural and forestry produc-

tion amounted to R4,7 million in 1973—74. It is expected this will increase rapidly as soon as the XDC's agricultural department, which was established in June 1973, starts utilising more of the possibilities.

Just like most of the other homelands, the inhabitants of the Ciskei spend only a small percentage of their cash income in the homeland, which means there is an immense leakage of purchasing power in favour of the white areas. Benbo comments in the review that it is important to extend the tertiary sector in the homeland in order to curtail this leakage, and thus stimulate economic development.

In 1970 the population of the Ciskei was 529 685, of which 511 680 were Xhosas. Another 411 300 Xhosas from the Ciskei live in white areas. Benbo calculates that some 12 900 Xhosas from the Ciskei enter the labour market annually. This means that in the Ciskei alone, 8 000 Xhosas must be employed additionally in order to prevent them from leaving the homeland.

Town establishment in the homeland shows rapid progress and in 1975 there were 23 947 housing units in seven towns with 173 535 Xhosa residents. According to this, 7,24 persons on average occupy one housing unit, but Benbo expects this to improve shortly as soon as the four planned towns start providing accommodation. The expenditure on town establishment in this financial year amounts to R9,4 million.

The expenditure on education is higher—R12,7 million. In 1974 there were 188 441 pupils at 573 primary schools in which 3 363 teachers gave lessons. The 57 secondary schools with 565 teachers accommodated another 15 379 pupils.

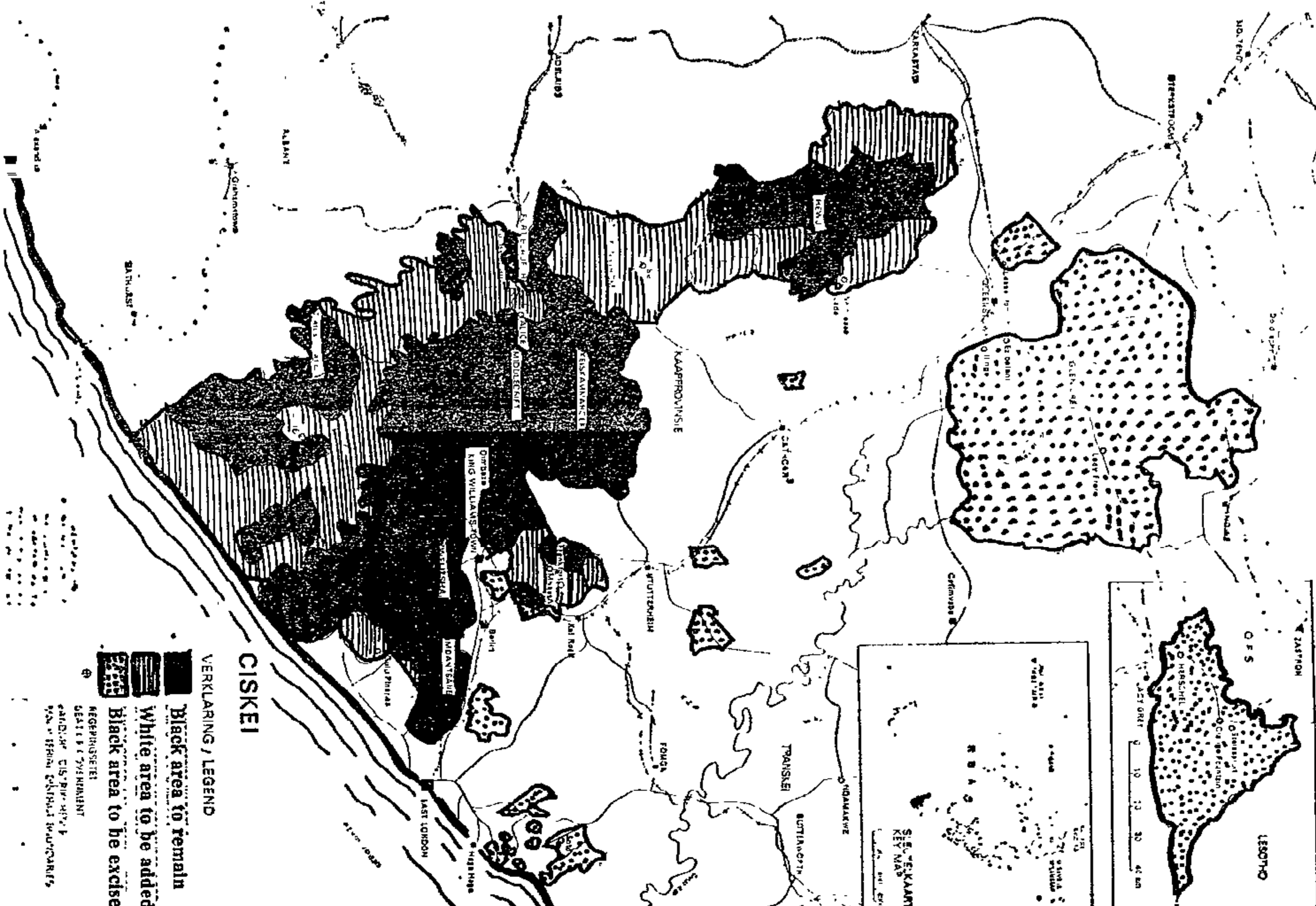
There were also 320 trade and technical pupils, and an ad hoc industrial school can accommodate 120 pupils. The agricultural college at Fort Cox had 124 students in 1974. In April this year the Ciskei will become the first homeland with an agricultural high school. There are also 300 students at black universities.

The transfer of the Glen Grey and Herschel districts in November to the Transkei means that the Ciskei consists of

one consolidated unit. The buying of agricultural land with a high potential to replace these districts could be an important stimulus for the economy.

This review on the Ciskei provides much more information, concerning trade and service enterprises, social services, the infrastructure, etc. And a review on the Transkei will be published shortly.

—Reg Williams





# Sebe given power to expel ministers

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN** — The Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Mr L. L. Sebe, has been given powers to remove any member of his cabinet at his discretion.

The Ciskei Legislative Assembly approved a motion yesterday giving Mr Sebe the power to request the South African Government to remove legislation which required the State President's app-

roval of such a move.

The Commissioner-General of the Xhosas, Mr D. H. Potgieter, told the Assembly the Bantu Homelands Constitution Act would be amended accordingly.

Speaking to the motion, Mr Sebe said that considering a chief minister already had powers to appoint ministers, there was no point in expecting him to petition the State President to remove a minister.

Chief S. Burns-Nemashe, leader of the newly-formed Ciskei National Union Party, said the motion was not inspired by the principles of political development, but by Mr Sebe's personal considerations.

He said the Ciskei was still a baby experiencing its teething problems. Having powers to remove a minister was no solution to those problems.

"No country two years old wants a dictator," he said.

Mr Sebe replied that the Ciskei could not be termed a baby because it was the third homeland to achieve self-government. Other junior governments like KwaZulu — which was still territorial — and Venda had such powers.

Chief J. Mabandla, Leader of the Opposition, said he was afraid that with such powers, in the heat of an argument a chief minister could expel

a minister and regret it much later when he had cooled down.

"And if he still had to write to the State President for the expulsion of the minister, the minister might apologise in the meantime and the problem solved without expulsion," Chief Mabanda said.

Mr Sebe replied that no chief minister could act arbitrarily as he had a caucus to work with.

Another motion tabled and adopted was that the Qhuru farms under the administration of Mdantsane be transferred to Zwelitsha as they were nearer and more convenient to administer from there.

The Ciskei Payment and Privileges of Members of the CLA Act was amended to include a clause that persons who lost their membership of the CLA because of excised land should not forfeit their salaries because of the excision.

The conditions of the Bill are that such persons should not work in any state or government or be members of any legislative assembly.

Another Bill discussed and approved was the Ciskei Appropriation Bill of 1976 which dealt with application for further funds towards the services of the Ciskei for the year ending March 31, 1976. — DDR.

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*Daily*  
Daily Dispatch, January 30, 1976

# I don't shout at barking dogs

## CHIEF NCAMASHE BREAKS SILENCE

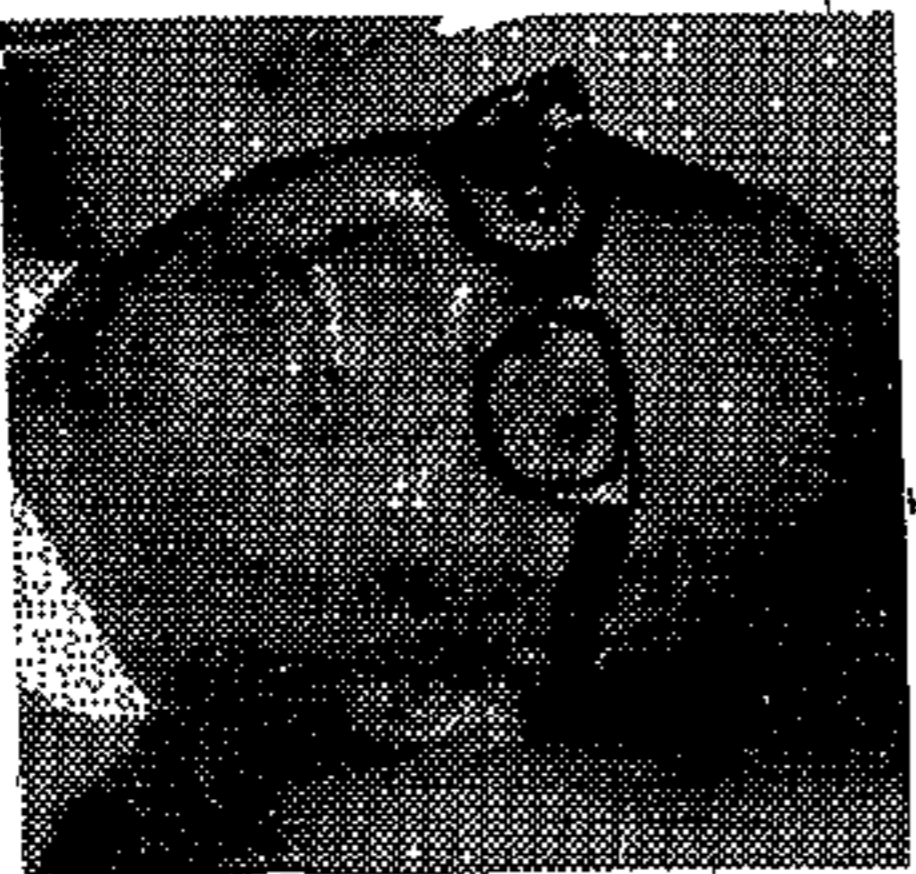
Former Ciskei Minister of Education, Chief S. M. Burns-Ncamashe, has broken his silence since he was deposed as Cabinet minister in November last year.

In an interview he said the Ciskei National Unionist Party he launched a fortnight ago would never feed Ciskeians with false propaganda. That he

left to one of the older two Ciskei political parties.

He said his party would fight for the destruction of the ruling Ciskei National Independent Party.

"My party is new, constructive and dynamic," Chief Ncamashe said. "My party is going to



Chief Ncamashe

Chief Ncamashe speak out not flippantly but vehemently and without mincing matters

relating to Ciskei politics. I have been silent. When dogs bark it does not pay to shout at them. I hope that some Ciskeians who may be political babies will appreciate lessons in silence," Chief Ncamashe added.

The formation of a third political party in the Ciskei has had a mixed reception.

The leader of the Ciskei National Party, Chief Justice Mabandla, welcomed the party to oppose the government.

Mr J. J. Matotie, of the Ciskei National Independent Party, said a third party under Chief Ncamashe had no future in the Ciskei.

"Chief Ncamashe disappointed many people when he did not join forces with the opposition," Mr Matotie said.

Chief Hoyi said he was a member of the CNIP but would now join the new party under Chief Ncamashe.

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# Blacks proud of their town Alice

STAR 27/1/76

## Own Correspondent

DURBAN — After months of uncertainty the town of Alice is emerging from its "wonderland" to become a town with a future, a "Black" one.

It is not a month since Alice was officially zoned for "Black occupation and acquisition" but a number of substantial property transactions have taken place, indicating that Black business men and professional men are keen to settle.

From this month the sale of property and land can only take place if a White owner sells to a Black person, the Xhosa Development Corporation, the Ciskei Government or the Bantu Trust.

Property sales between Whites is no longer permitted without a permit and permission of the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development.

A Black businessman from Port Elizabeth, who wishes to remain unnamed, has concluded a R70 000 cash deal with a White businessman and acquired his house and 11 residential plots.

A Black businessman from East London has bought a liquor store from the same White businessman, Mr S Pieterse, for an undisclosed sum, believed to be R250 000. This was also a cash transaction.

The house sold to the Port Elizabeth man is well built and in a select residential area.

For the first time Alice has its own permanent Black doctor who has started a practice which he hopes to expand. Up to now a surgery had been run at weekends by a Black doctor who has a practice in East London.

Two chainstores, one selling clothing and the other furniture, have opened in Alice and a large business company has hired premises in the town.

It is generally anticipated that Alice is poised for expansion and development. Across the river from the town the University of Fort Hare is expanding rapidly and millions of rands are being spent on building and development.

## New Ciskei party accepts policy of apartheid temporarily DD 26/1/76

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN** — The newly-formed Ciskei National Union Party has accepted — if only temporarily — the policy of separate development.

The party leader, Chief S. Burns-Ncamashe, said at Ntselamanzi at the weekend that whites feared blacks in Parliament because blacks would then demand the logical extension of majority rule.

"What they resort to — separate development — can still be exploited because it gives actual political experience for blacks. We can therefore not reject it completely.

"We know their aims are not our's. We cannot adopt a policy of a dominating group but we can have a policy suited for the changing circumstances — a policy adapted to the circumstances of the times," he said.

The central policy of the CNUP, he said, was a land policy.

"CNUP stands for the full restoration of the orig-

inal boundaries of the territory of the aboriginal people of this land. The territorial separation of races by Afrikaner Nationalists inspires our party towards reclamation of the land of their ancestors, which must extend beyond the artificial boundaries set by white politicians for the defenceless people without political platforms.

"CNUP is not satisfied with the quota of land in terms of the Bantu Trust and Land Act of 1936. To the best of our knowledge the last known boundaries between the Xhosas and 'Hottentots' is the Gamtu River and not the Fish River as British imperialists would have our children believe.

"If there must be peaceful co-existence amongst the peoples of South Africa that which was lost, stolen or raped must be peacefully restored without revolution or bloodshed," Chief Burns-Ncamashe said.

The CNUP, he said, opted for full development

programmes for the Xhosas "under the aegis of the Republican Government with whom peaceful relations are intended to be maintained."

The CNUP envisaged a politically independent Ciskei, — like the Transkei — which would be seen as an integral part of black South Africa.

"CNUP will strive for the union and not federation of the envisaged black states. These in turn must decide on a commonwealth of all states of Southern Africa." — DDR.

# — Botha slams Sebe over 'back stab'

NM 31/12/75

Mercury Correspondent  
PRETORIA — The Minister of Bantu Affairs and Development, Mr. M. C. Botha, yesterday described attacks by the Chief Minister of the Ciskei — in which he claimed that the South African Government had stabbed the Ciskei in the back — as "strange" and "ridiculous."

Mr. Botha's strongly worded statement, released here yesterday, was made in reply to a speech by the Ciskeian Chief Minister, Mr. Sebe,

in which he said that Mr. Botha had insulted the Ciskeian Government and its people by making them "refugees in their land of birth and by forcing them to leave their homes in Glen Grey and the graves of their forefathers to seek shelter in Sada."

Mr. Botha said that the people who, according to reports, are now living under "the most difficult circumstances" had only themselves and the Ciskei Government to blame.

"I have established that people who sought shelter in Sada did so in accordance with the initiatives taken by members of the Ciskei Cabinet. The people who moved from their homes in Glen Grey were transported in vehicles provided by the Ciskeian Government."

He added that there was no reason for these people to have left Glen Grey. "In fact there are at present 30 vacant homes in Glen Grey which were formerly

occupied by these people."

In a previous statement he had made it perfectly clear "that Ciskeian citizens in the Glen Grey and Herschel districts who wished to retain their links with the Ciskei would be given the opportunity to register as Ciskeian voters, that they were under no obligation to move from these districts now as all the land to which they were to be moved had not yet been acquired.

"I pointed out that they should remain where they were until further notice and Mr. Sebe is fully aware of these facts," Mr. Botha said.

"It is therefore strange that Mr. Sebe and his Government had moved people from their homes to a place where no proper provision had been made for them. To blame me for the plight in which these people find themselves is, to say the least, ridiculous."

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# Sada schools crisis

INDABA DD. 30/1/76

The removal of some families from Ilinge near Lady Frere to Sada has created an education crisis at Sada.

The families are housed in nine schools and when the schools re-opened the pupils had no classrooms.

They spent the first day squatting around their schools together with their teachers. The children were later told to return to their homes and that they would be told when the classrooms are empty.

In the meantime carpenters are busy putting up wooden shacks to house the families

now occupying the classrooms.

Teachers report to their various schools in the normal way but have no children to teach and soon return to their homes.

A spokesman for the Ciskei Department of Education has assured parents that the schools would soon be ready for occupation by children.

The Ciskei National Party speaker on matters of education in the Ciskei Legislative Assembly, Mr P. G. Stamper, visited Sada to see for himself. He has not made any comment.

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Educational - Planning

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105

## Alice zoned to be <sup>RDM</sup> Black Ciskei town <sup>13/12/75</sup>

THE municipal area of Alice has been zoned completely for occupation or acquisition by African citizens of the Ciskei, according to a proclamation in yesterday's Government Gazette.

A comprehensive statement of procedure regarding the buying of land in the area would shortly be sent to individual landowners, said the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha.

The statement would clearly set out what procedures should be followed by owners of land who wished to offer their prop-

erties for sale to the South African Bantu Trust.

It would also cover matters such as the valuation of properties, claims for goodwill in cases where business undertakings were offered sale, and the purchase of properties by the South African Bantu Trust.

Landowners intending offering their properties to the South African Bantu Trust were asked to delay their offers until after receiving the statement of procedure and so ease the burden of the adjustments committee of the Department of Bantu Administration and Development. — Sapa.

# Ciskei to get airport — Sebe

## KING WILLIAM'S TOWN

An airport to serve the Ciskei would be built at Hamburg, the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Mr L. L. Sebe, said at the installation of Chief Gcinisizwe Siwani of the Imidushane tribe.

Mr Sebe also said a high class hotel would be built at Overton in the Peddie district.

The Chief Minister said he had had encouraging talks about the development of the Ciskei with industrialists, economists and businessmen in Cape Town.

The principal of the University of Cape Town, Sir Richard Luyt, has promised to send to the Ciskei two specialists in science and mathematics for the benefit of our school children.

Mr Sebe also hinted at the possibility of a zoo for the Ciskei and said he had already had promises of the animals but this would be looked into by the new Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Chief Payment Siwani, the brother of the new chief.

The Minister of Health, Mr L. F. Siyo, told the gathering the standard of clinics in the Ciskei would be improved with the help of Dr B. Burns who was an authority on the running of clinics.

Nurses, trained in public health, would visit schools and homes to educate parents and children about the importance of health care and mobile units would distribute medicines even in the rural areas, Mr Siyo said. — DDR.

105



5/2/76. NM.

(1) 103  
(2) 105

# XDC profit soars to over R2m

CAPE TOWN—The Xhosa Development Corporation's profits for the year ending March 31, 1975, were almost treble that of the previous year, rising from R723 237 to R2 001 751, according to the tenth annual report of the corporation tabled here yesterday.

During the year under review the corporation's share capital was increased from R40,2m to R63,675m, which included R7,995m for the takeover of the Border Passenger Transport Ltd.

According to the report, special attention was paid during the year to the establishment of further industries under the White agency system and also to extending the corporation's agricultural activities.

In a special message in the report the Chief Minister of the Transkei, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said that today, ten years after the establishment of the XDC, the Transkei's commercial and industrial growth was assured, largely through the initiative of the XDC.

He said that more than 2100 new jobs had been created, while Blacks had taken over 474 retail trading outlets and acquired interests in a great diversity of other projects.

By the end of the year under review a total of R5,041m had been committed in various industrial projects at Umtata and Butterworth. — (apa.)

105

16/2/76 DD.

# Ciskei has blundered

Chief Jongilanga and Mr Mac Manase are vainly and desperately vying for recognition as the Ciskei Government's blue-eyed boys. It does not matter how much they may try to cover up the blunders of the Ciskei Government — they can never succeed, for it has become abundantly clear that the Ciskei Cabinet is composed of men who have no sense of shame in their actions.

Both Mr Manase and Chief Jongilanga have tried in vain to show the capability and competence of the Ciskeian Cabinet. Is the giving away of land on an empty promise of being given some other peoples' land capability and competence?

As far as I know ever since the Transkei Government was constituted about 12 years ago, they have never lost an inch of land to anybody.

If the Ciskei Cabinet is capable and competent, why is their capital Zwelitsha instead of King William's Town? Why is the Good Hope Textile factory not in the Ciskei when it is only a stone's throw from Zwelitsha? Why is the Cyril Lord factory in East London and not part of Mdantsane? Why has the Ciskei Cabinet not claimed East London?

Why has the Ciskei Cabinet allowed the declaration as white the areas of Kwelera, Mooiplaas, Emgwali, Balasi, Peulton and Lessyton, thus allowing a big, fertile stretch of enclave to separate the Ciskei from the Transkei?

Why did Mr Sebe withdraw a statement which had been hailed by every Ciskeian, namely that the Ciskei stretched from the Fish River to the Kei River? What are these achievements to which Mr Manase refers that have been recorded by the Ciskei Government in three years which Chief George could not achieve in 15 years?

Is abandoning of land which should belong to the Ciskei to the Republic of South Africa and to the Government of the Transkei one of these capabilities?

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Is their failure in three years to clamour for the land which is supposed to belong to the Ciskei but still belonging to the South African Bantu Trust to be transferred to the Ciskei Government one of these capabilities? When will the Ciskei Government learn that the land they think belongs to the Ciskei does not belong to the Ciskei but to the South African Bantu Trust? Are they aware of the fact that the Ciskei Government and its peoples merely have possession and enjoy the usufruct of land whose ownership vests in the South African Bantu Trust? Is this ignorance on the part of the Ciskei Cabinet part of their capability and competence?

For the information of Mr Manase and Chief Jongilanga, all the land in the Transkei was transferred from the South African Bantu Trust to the Transkei Government by proclamation in 1966, so that the Transkei Government accomplished the greatest feat of any nation in two years.

Why has the Ciskei Government rejected amalgamation with the Transkei without testing the views of the Ciskei people?

Why is Mr Mrola, though no longer a member of the Legislative Assembly nor a Cabinet Minister still enjoying all the privileges he enjoyed while he was a Minister?

I wish to warn Chief Jongilanga and Mr Manase that it will never assist them to try to find scapegoats for the failures of the Ciskei Government. They are too glaring not to be seen.

J. K. Mangala

DD. 18/2/76

# Sebe slates cutback on Ciskei spending

CAPE TOWN — The Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Mr L. L. Sebe, yesterday attacked the Government for cutting back spending on the Ciskei while increasing it in the Transkei.

The Government had spent R2 million "for two minor holiday resorts in Port St Johns" but because of the unfavourable financial climate, exciting agricultural development projects in the Ciskei had to be cut back. Some even had to be abandoned.

Mr Sebe also said the failure of the Government to transfer the ownership of the Ciskei from the South African Bantu Trust to the duly elected government of the homeland implied "a complete lack of confidence and trust and thereby makes a mockery of the whole edifice of the homelands policy."

The Chief Minister spoke at a luncheon organised by the Junior Sakekammer here yesterday. The Prime Minister's son, Mr Pieter Vorster, was among those who heard Mr Sebe's outspoken criticisms of aspects of the homelands policies.

Due to the unfavourable financial climate, budgets had to be reduced. The Ciskei appreciated that belts had to be tightened, but "do we see a consistent application of this policy of financial stringency?" Mr Sebe asked.

Besides the R2 million spent in Port St Johns, R1.6 million was being spent on a presidential residence and R300 000 for each ministerial residence in the Transkei.

"Funds of this magnitude would enable my government to embark on development programmes which would ultimately lead to the generation of internal revenue for my government and at the same time vastly improve the general welfare and living standards of thousands of Ciskeian citizens," he said.

Land gave substance to the development of a nation, but the vast majority of land in the Ciskei still vested in the Bantu Trust.

"The control, development and utilisation of this land is exercised by the Department of Bantu Administration and Development, that is, a department of the central Government, and yet we are an elected self-governing nation in the eyes of the world — a nation without title or the authority to direct the development and utilisation of its land area."

After reminding his audience that the purchase of land for the Ciskei began in 1948 and that it had not been handed over yet, Mr Sebe said: "Self-government alone is not a passport to Utopia."

The Republican Government had to make up its mind to pursue the creation and consolidation of the Ciskei with control "or

abandon the whole operation."

The Chief Minister warned that the homelands policy had to be pursued with urgency otherwise organisations like the South African Students' Organisation and the Black Community Programmes which were totally opposed to the Government's policies would gain control.

In any event they were "very, very strong in the homelands."

He appealed to whites to read the Snyman Commission report as it had given a clear analysis of the problems. If that situation erupted both he and his audience would go down.

— PC.

RDM 22/2/76

## Ciskei battles to educate its young

22/2/76 RDM

Staff Reporter

MORE than four in every 10 people in the Ciskei have received no formal education, says an economic survey of the homeland released yesterday.

The survey shows that more than six in every 10 Ciskeians have not passed standard 2 — the minimum standard necessary for a person to be functionally literate.

The survey quotes figures showing that between 1970-74 the percentage of pupils at higher primary — standard 3 to standard 6 — and secondary schools rose slightly while the percentage at lower primary schools — sub A to standard 2 — dropped proportionately.

"This tendency proves that more pupils are remaining at school for longer periods," the survey says.

Lower and higher primary schools, however, accounted for more than 90 per cent of the total school-going population.

Like the other homelands, the Ciskei has a high proportion of children, a sign that its population has entered what demographers call the "explosive phase" of population growth.

Of the more than 510 000 people living in the Ciskei, nearly half are under the age of 15. The large number of children of school-going age in the Ciskei gives the homeland government the problem of keeping its school building programme on a par with population growth.

The Ciskei devotes a fifth of its budget to education and between 1970-74 the number of schools rose by nearly 60 per cent.

The difficulty of keeping social services expanding at a rate proportionate to population growth is reflected in its programme for health services. The ratio of hospital beds per thousand people increased only slightly from 4.3 to 4.5 between 1972 and 1974.

# Not all roses in Dimbaza

FROM Temba Sibeko, Field Officer, Border Council of Churches.

ALTHOUGH improvements have been made at Dimbaza, it still has shortcomings.

A Sunday Times report (January 18), under the headline "The human dump now a dream town", gave a misleading picture.

As church workers serving at Dimbaza, we feel obliged to respond. We agree that Dimbaza has come a long way in eight years. It was a shantytown in the beginning.

Some people still live in shacks, although most of these dwellings have been replaced by small, four-roomed semi-flats.

But the first house referred to in the photograph as a shack in the old Dimbaza is a standard house at present. The one referred to as part of the new order belongs to a professional plumber and painter who works on the Rand.

We agree that Dim-

## Letters

To the Editor, Sunday Times, PO Box 1090, Johannesburg.

baza has fair educational facilities and that the clinic appears to be coping.

But it is not correct to say that those who cannot afford 20c are given free treatment. This happens, as far as we

know, in exceptional cases only, such as asthma and TB.

There is only one shop in Dimbaza.

The article sugarcoats the true transport position. There are, in fact, no train services, except the passenger train which passes through at 9.30 am when everyone is at work and returns at 4 pm before workers knock off. There is, however, a bus service, which is a great help.

105

105

Hansard 5 col 319 23/2/76

**Value of agriculture in Ciskei**

307. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

What was the total value of the Ciskei's agricultural (a) production and (b) imports in each of the past 10 years.

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

(a) 1965-'66	R2 698 000
1966-'67	R3 488 000
1967-'68	R3 610 000
1968-'69	R2 832 000
1969-'70	R3 112 000
1970-'71	R2 904 000
1971-'72	R4 645 000
1972-'73	R3 574 000
1973-'74	R4 681 000

The production figure for 1974-'75 is not available yet

(b) Particulars in respect of the Ciskei's agricultural imports are not available.

27 hotels  
taken  
by XDC

N11

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Xhosa Development Corporation has taken more than 27 hotels from White people in the Transkei and Ciskei.

In another five homelands, seven hotels have been acquired or built.

This was revealed in the House of Assembly yesterday when the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. M. C. Botha, replied to a question by Mr. R. M. Cadman (U.P. Umhlatuzana).

Mr. Botha said the XDC had also built another hotel and yet another had been built by a Black person.

(1) 103  
(2) 105

**CISKEI BICYCLES**  
**High road to exports**

F.M. 26/12/76

(1) 78A  
(2) 105  
(3) 68

SA's bicycle exports should get a hike from plans to establish a bike manufacturing plant in the Ciskei at Dimbaza, near King William's Town.

MD of the new company, Micro Steel Cycles, is PE businessman Ronnie Kruger, former director of Go-Plus Motors, WV/Audi dealers in PE. Kruger says he already has export orders from the Middle East for 5 000 bikes, and he claims there are other good export possibilities too.

The plant is scheduled to open mid-1976 as a joint venture between PE investment company Anvette Investments (Pty), of which Kruger is chairman, and the German manufacturer Heidemann-Werke, one of the biggest bicycle makers in Europe.

"We plan a high-quality cycle which is at present being designed in Germany for SA conditions. Local manufacture will be 50%, with other parts coming from Hong Kong."

The factory will be built by the Xhosa Development Corporation and employ 50 Ciskeians at the start. Cost will be R250 000, and modular construction will facilitate easy expansion. Machinery costing R370 000 will be installed for the manufacture of three models.



# BCP hit at Sebe

DD  
speech 19/2/16

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN  
— The Black Community Programme here has attacked the Ciskei Chief Minister, Mr. Sebe, for "deliberately" distorting the image of BCP to the public.

Mr. Sebe was reported to have said in a speech in Cape Town that the homeland policy had to be pursued with urgency, otherwise organisations like Saso and BCP would gain control.

Reacting to Mr. Sebe's statement yesterday, the chairman of the Eastern Cape branch of the BCP, Mr. M. Tembani, said Mr. Sebe knew that BCP did not purport to be a political organisation which sought to gain control or usurp power from any political institution.

He said Mr. Sebe's statement was aimed at misleading the public for his own "selfish ends" and this was not in any way going to help him.

BCP, he said, was a community development organisation concerned only with mobilisation and motivation of human resources in the black community. "Our goal is to help develop a self-reliant black community," he added. — DDR.

(1) Political Parties  
(2) 105

CAPE TIMES 28/2/76

## Paarl man to build factory in Ciskei

PAARL.—Mr H Schwartz, a Paarl industrialist, is to build a factory in the Ciskei within the framework of the policy of decentralization. He is the owner of several businesses at Paarl. He also owns factories at the Strand and at Vredenburg.

The factory to be built in the Ciskei will be known as Ciskei Radiators. It has the blessing of the

Xhosa Development Corporation Ltd. Four houses for White key officials at the factory, will be built. The authorities will grant him a number of concessions in connection with the factory.

He arrived in South Africa in 1953 and in 1957 started his own business in a small building which included a workshop and an office. Within less than 20 years, he has become a highly successful industrialist.

105

④ 103  
② 105

# Off-and-on land buying riddle

2/8/76 STAR

John Patten,

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—The Government bought properties for homeland consolidation in an unproclaimed area after it had withdrawn offers made to farmers in proclaimed areas, Mr S A van der Heever claimed today.

Mr van den Heever, United Party MP for King William's Town, was reacting to replies given yesterday by the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M C Botha, on homeland consolidation purchases in the Eastern Cape.

Offers to certain farmers were made valid for 60 days from the date of the offer on August 7 last year but within 30 days had been withdrawn, he said.

Yet, after the offers had been withdrawn because of curtailment of Government funds for homeland consolidation purposes, two properties in the unproclaimed Amabele area had been bought in the first week of September last year.

"If there was no money available to fulfill the offers to farmers in the cases where offers were withdrawn how was there suddenly money available to buy land adjoining a proclaimed area?" Mr van den Heever asked.

He said the controversial Port St Johns purchases for more than R2-million had then taken place in November.

Mr van den Heever criticised the Minister for refusing to divulge information on the spending of public funds for consolidation purposes. "How can we see if everything is above board if the Minister doesn't answer questions?" he said.

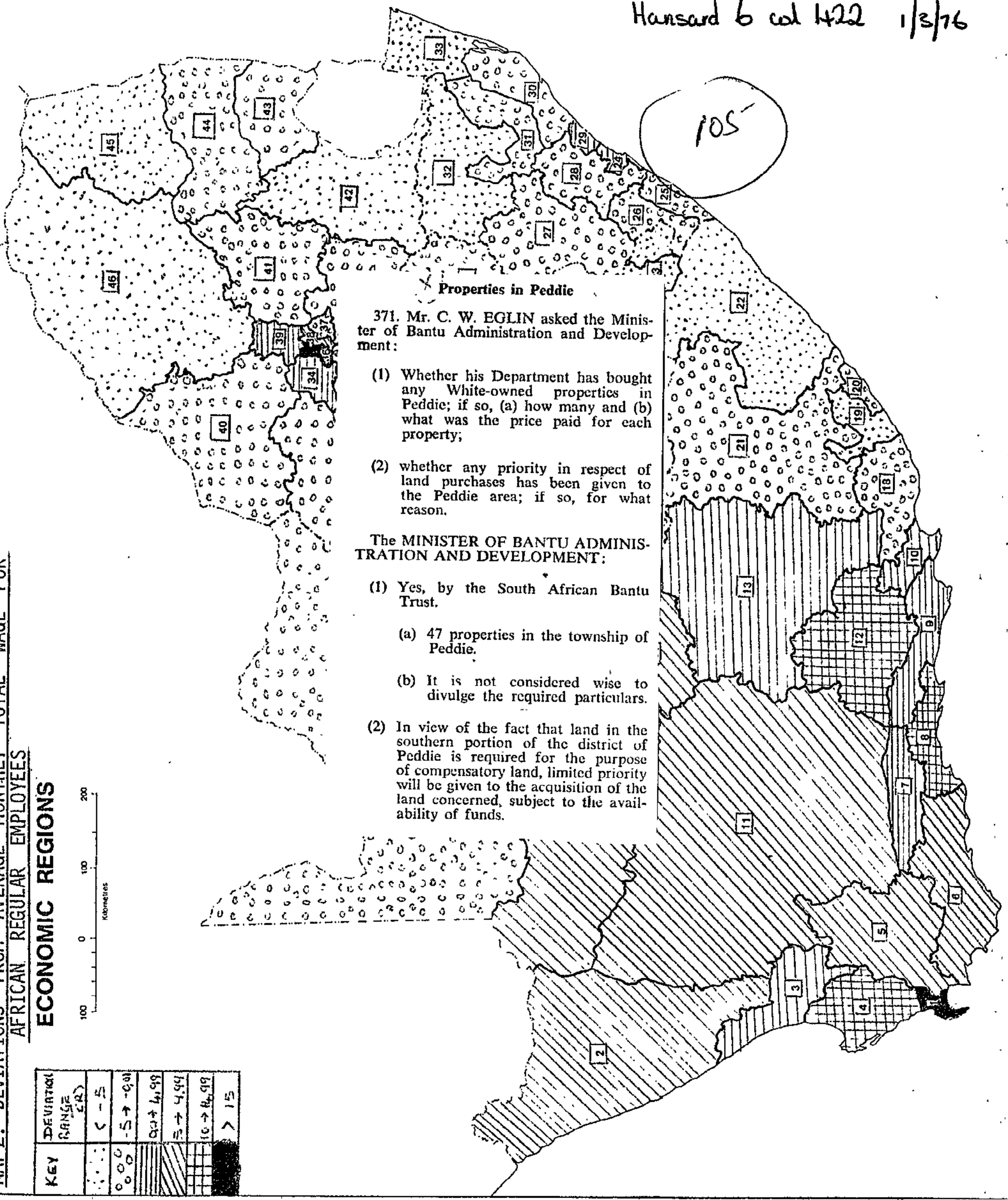
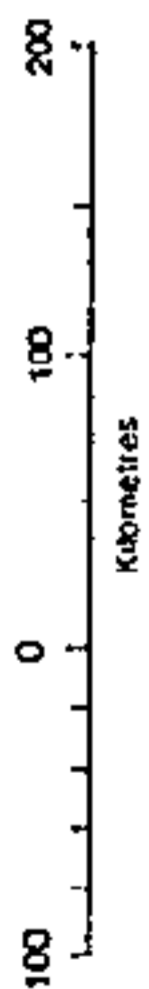
Mr van den Heever said the Government is trying to bludgeon the land-owners into subjection by withdrawing the offers to those who appealed against the unfair calculations and leaving them in a state of uncertainty for an undefined period into the future.

(Report by J M Patten, Press Gallery, House of Assembly, Cape Town.)

Hansard 6 col 422 1/3/76

MAP 2: DEVIATIONS FROM AVERAGE MONTHLY TOTAL WAGE FOR  
AFRICAN REGULAR EMPLOYEES  
ECONOMIC REGIONS

KEY	DEVIATION RANGE (R)
[Dotted pattern]	< -5
[Small circles pattern]	-5 → -9.99
[Vertical lines pattern]	9.99 → 4.99
[Horizontal lines pattern]	5 → 4.99
[Cross-hatch pattern]	10 → 4.99
[Solid black]	> 15



Properties in Peddie

371. Mr. C. W. EGLIN asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

- (1) Whether his Department has bought any White-owned properties in Peddie; if so, (a) how many and (b) what was the price paid for each property;
- (2) whether any priority in respect of land purchases has been given to the Peddie area; if so, for what reason.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) Yes, by the South African Bantu Trust.
  - (a) 47 properties in the township of Peddie.
  - (b) It is not considered wise to divulge the required particulars.
- (2) In view of the fact that land in the southern portion of the district of Peddie is required for the purpose of compensatory land, limited priority will be given to the acquisition of the land concerned, subject to the availability of funds.

## HANSARD 6

MONDAY, 1 MARCH 1976

422

MONDAY, 1 MARCH 1976

† Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

## Consolidation of Frankfort/Braunswacht into Homeland

314. Mr. S. A. VAN DEN HEEVER asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

- (1) Whether any steps were taken to consolidate Frankfort and Braunswacht into a homeland; if so, (a) what steps, (b) into what homeland and (c) on what date were the steps taken;
- (2) (a) what properties were scheduled to be purchased and (b) in what year were they expected to be purchased;
- (3) whether any owners asked for priority treatment; if so, (a) what are their names, (b) on what grounds did they claim such treatment, (c) when were they paid, (d) what sum was paid to each and (e) what was the extent of each property in respect of which prior payment was made;
- (4) whether any offers were made to owners of property; if so, (a) to whom, (b) what was the amount of each offer, (c) what was the extent of the property in respect of which each offer was made, (d) when was the purchase price paid and (e) for what period were the offers made;
- (5) whether any of the offers were withdrawn before the date of expiry; if so, (a) why, (b) what was the amount of each such offer and (c) to whom had each such offer been made;
- (6) in what year is it expected that all affected parties will be paid.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) (a) to (c) Yes. The area was declared a released area in 1972 for addition to the Ciskei.

(2) (a) and (b) All the properties situate in the area described by Proclamation 257/1972. Some properties have already been acquired and the other will be purchased when funds are made available.

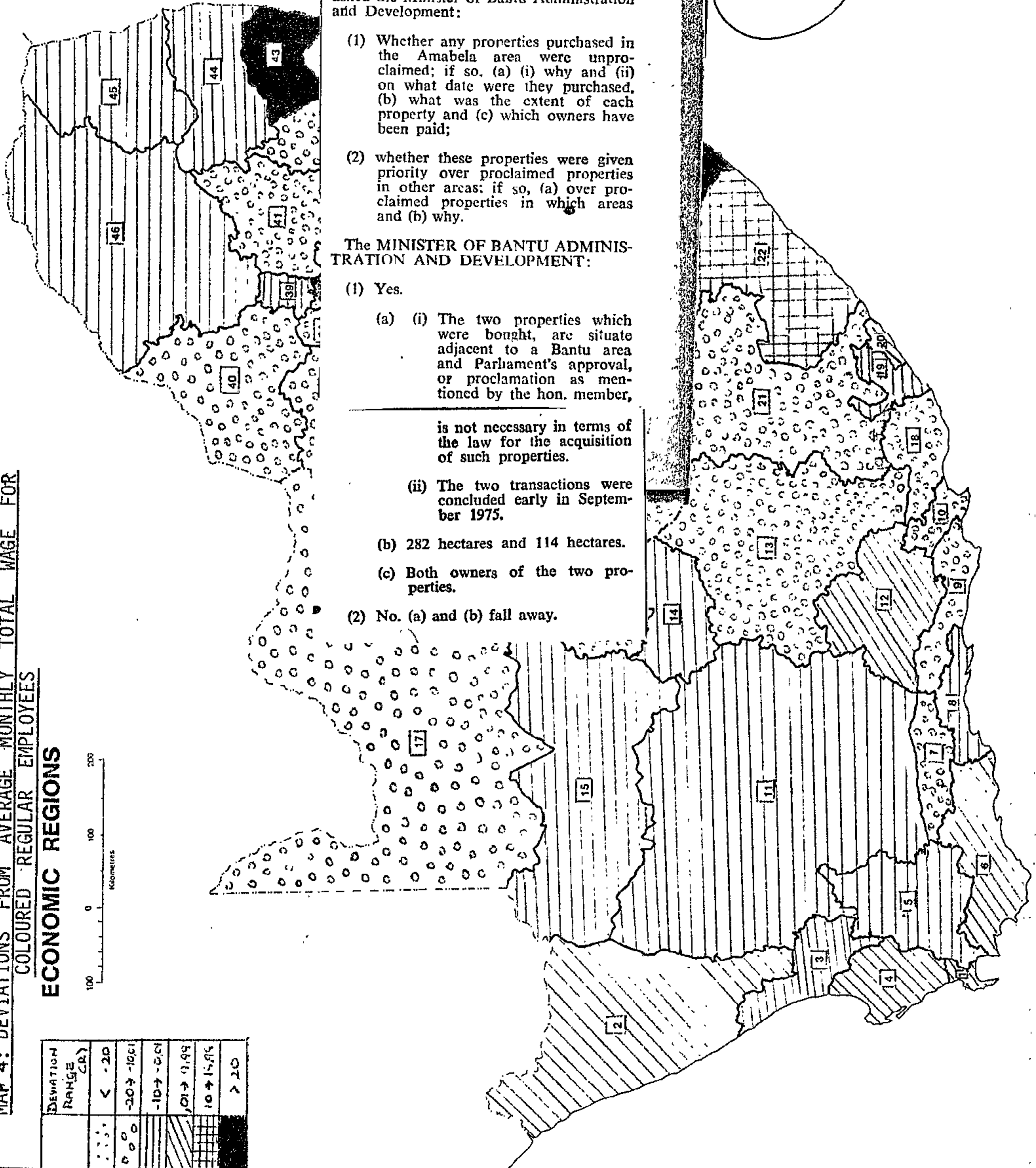
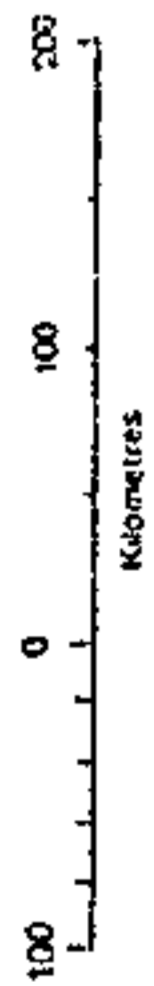
(3), (4) and (5) Yes, some of the owners asked for priority treatment. In view of the fact that the nature of the information requested is confidential it cannot be disclosed and it is also not considered in public interest to divulge such particulars. Due to the curtailment of available funds it was considered necessary for my Department to withdraw offers made to owners and which offers were not accepted.

(6) Payment only becomes relevant where sale agreements have already been concluded.

Owners with whom sale agreements have already been concluded will be paid as soon as the properties are registered in the name of the South African Bantu Trust.

MAP 4: DEVIATIONS FROM AVERAGE MONTHLY TOTAL WAGE FOR COLOURED REGULAR EMPLOYEES ECONOMIC REGIONS

DEVIATION RANGE (P)	Symbol
< -20	Diagonal lines (top-left to bottom-right)
-20 to -10	Diagonal lines (bottom-left to top-right)
-10 to 0	Horizontal lines
0 to 10	Vertical lines
10 to 20	Stippled pattern
> 20	Dark shaded area



**Properties in Amabela area**

315. Mr. S. A. VAN DEN HEEVER asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

- (1) Whether any properties purchased in the Amabela area were unproclaimed; if so, (a) (i) why and (ii) on what date were they purchased, (b) what was the extent of each property and (c) which owners have been paid;
- (2) whether these properties were given priority over proclaimed properties in other areas; if so, (a) over proclaimed properties in which areas and (b) why.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) Yes.
    - (a) (i) The two properties which were bought, are situate adjacent to a Bantu area and Parliament's approval, or proclamation as mentioned by the hon. member, is not necessary in terms of the law for the acquisition of such properties.
    - (ii) The two transactions were concluded early in September 1975.
  - (b) 282 hectares and 114 hectares.
  - (c) Both owners of the two properties.
- (2) No. (a) and (b) fall away.

(1) 313  
(2) 105  
(3) 320

# Bus company to get R150 000 after strike

CAPE TOWN — An East London bus company will be paid out over R150 000 for losses and salaries during a boycott of its service although it has been bought by the Xhosa Development Corporation for R7,9 million.

But in the House of Assembly yesterday, the Minister of Transport, Mr S. L. Muller, defended the payment because the government had asked the company to continue operating when it wanted to close down.

His explanation was, however, rejected by a number of United Party MPs who queried the "ex gratia payment" of R152 418 to the Border Passenger Transport Company, which was part of the large Tollgate Holdings Group.

During the debate on the amount, the Progressive Reform Party's Mrs H. Suzman (Houghton) said she had no objection to the minister's actions. He had taken the intelligent preventative action to diffuse an explosive situation.

The minister explained that the government had undertaken to pay the bus company for losses during the boycott of its services at the end of 1974 so that before its takeover by the XDC, drivers and staff would be paid and not laid off so that the new company could continue to provide a transport service to the black people in East London.

The boycott had been sparked off by a raise in fares which had been

approved by the local Road Transportation Board. If the government had not made these arrangements, no continuity in service could have been achieved and it would have been disrupted completely.

But the UP's spokesman on transport, Mr W. V. Raw (Point), said this payment was not the function of the Department of Transport and Mr H. G. Bell (East London City) said if the payment was necessary it should have been paid to the new company.

However, the minister rejected these arguments. He said the government was obliged to compensate the original owners because it had undertaken to do so if it kept the service going. — PC.

① 103  
② 108

# Eglin slams land deal

**ORMANDE POLLOK**  
Political Correspondent  
**CAPE TOWN** — The Government's refusal to give details of the amounts spent on the takeover of White-owned land for the consolidation was both "arrogant" and "unacceptable," the leader of the Progressive Reform

Party, Mr. Colin Eglin, said yesterday.  
Mr. Eglin was commenting on the replies given to him by the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. M. C. Botha, in answer to questions about the purchase of property in the Eastern Cape village of Peddie.  
The Minister said that

47 White-owned properties in Peddie had already been bought by the South African Bantu Trust, but "it is not considered wise to divulge the required particulars" of the prices paid.  
He also said that a limited priority scheme operated at Peddie because the land in the southern portion of the

district was "required for the purpose of compensatory land."  
"This new evidence of secretiveness following on the disclosure of the details of the land purchases at Port St. Johns must leave the public with the impression that the Government has something to hide," Mr. Eglin said.



①-703  
② (105)

# Farm price doubled in <sup>DD.</sup> two years 5/3/76.

EAST LONDON — A man who bought a farm in the Amabele district for R70 000 in December 1973, sold it to the government in October 1975 for R146 000, although it was still in a white area.

Mr K. N. Attwell, who manages the farm Pattlesden near Alice for XDC, said he had been lucky and did not blame other farmers for getting hot under the collar, because they had been promised offers in March last year.

Mr Attwell's 280ha farm, Valpre, was one of two bought in that part of Amabele which has not yet been proclaimed as land to be consolidated into the homeland.

The other was the 114ha farm Jerseyvale which was owned by Mr J. J. Liebenberg and bought for R75 000 in December last year. Mr Liebenberg could not be contacted yesterday.

Mr Attwell fought to get his price for the farm he now manages for the XDC near Alice and which his family had farmed for more than 100 years.

Mr Attwell said he went to Amabele to look for a property for his son. He liked the farm Valpre and was told the farm was in the white area and the black boundary was three farms away.

"I took occupation of the farm on January 1, 1974 and three months later, I heard that certain farmers were negotiating for the sale of their farms," Mr Attwell said.

"I then wrote to Dr G. de V. Morrison, MP, and told him I had not bought the farm for speculation,

by March 1975." Mr Attwell said he had had an excellent farm manager running the farm, but because of the insecurity, the manager felt he had to leave.

"I then flew to Pretoria to ask the government exactly what was happening, because I would either have to sell the farm, or leave the XDC to run the farm myself."

Mr Attwell said he had started to develop the property and when he had bought the farm, two different people had told him the farm was worth about R130 000.

"I bought the property at a bargain price and I don't mind admitting I made a few thousand when I sold it," Mr Attwell said.

Mr I. Lloyd, chairman of the Peddie Farmers' Association, where farmers have been angered by the priority treatment given to certain farms bought by the government, said he had only heard rumours of the Amabele sales.

"On the face of it, it certainly appears peculiar that the secretary of the Eastern Agricultural Union, Mr K. P. Odendaal, said although they had asked for it, the government had not yet released to them the priority programme.

"The KAU is preparing a list of special cases from all the farmers' associations affected by consolidation and this will be laid before the minister via the South African Agricultural Union."

Mr Odendaal said special cases included

# DOUBLE

(1) 103  
(2) 105

SUNDAY TIMES, March 7, 1976. 13

# -YOUR-MONEY LAND COUP

By NICHOLAS VAN  
OUDTSHOORN

A SENIOR public servant made a profit of more than 100 per cent in 20 months out of a land deal in the Eastern Cape. He sold a farm to the Government after personal negotiations with Mr Braam Raubenheimer when he was Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration and Development.

Mr Raubenheimer, now Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry, was the key official in the controversial Port St Johns land deals.

Mr Kenneth Reginald Attwell, of the Xhosa Development Corporation, revealed this week that he had paid R70 000 for a 282 ha farm in the unproclaimed Amabele area on January 19, 1974. He sold it to the Government for R146 000 on September 16, 1975.

The Divisional Council valued the property at R23 570.

Mr Attwell is in charge of the XDC agricultural and dairy project near Alice.

He told me he had threatened to resign and go farming unless he got an acceptable offer for the property. "So I received my offer and I accepted it," he said. The whole matter had been concluded at an official XDC meeting with Mr Raubenheimer in July last year.

**How a Govt  
official made  
100 p.c. profit**



MR BRAAM RAUBENHEIMER  
Negotiated land deals

Mr Attwell said the Deputy Minister had been "very much aware" of his senior position, and his suggestion of resignation could have been an important factor in gaining him priority.

He said he had bought the Amabele farm with part of R278 000 he received from the Government for the sale of another farm near Alice less than three

years ago. That farm formed part of the agricultural project he managed.

He admitted he had never personally farmed on the Amabele property, which he said he had bought for his son. He had, instead, appointed a manager to run it for him and had spent some money "fixing up" the house and ploughing the lands.

Farmers in the Amabele area were told late in 1970 that their farms were to be declared Black as part of the Ciskei consolidation plans. At least eight farms were affected, including the one subsequently bought by Mr Attwell.

But only one other has so far been bought by the Bantu Trust. It belonged to Mr J. J. Liebenberg, who said he had also negotiated his deal directly with Mr Raubenheimer in Pretoria.

He had been given priority after he had explained that he would have been in serious financial difficulty if he had not been bought out quickly.

Mr Liebenberg sold his land for R75 000 four years after paying R30 400 for it.

Farmers in the area are bitterly upset about the priorities received by Mr Attwell and Mr Liebenberg at a time when even farms in Black areas had not been bought from Whites because the Government claimed there was no money for such purchases.

"Yet they had money to buy out Mr Attwell, a paid official of the XDC, who was not even on the farm, and Mr Liebenberg, a dam builder who had also left his property," one farmer told me.

"It is just incredible that they received such a high priority while the rest of us who have to make a living out of our land are left out in the cold. And that after Mr Raubenheimer had promised a delegation of farmers that all the farms would be bought out at the same time."

Mr Raubenheimer refused to comment this week, but in Parliament the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha, denied that Mr Attwell and Mr Liebenberg had been given priority.

Report by N. van Oudtshoorn, 19 Baakens Street, Port Elizabeth

***I threatened to resign if  
I didn't get a fair offer***

# No limit on research Transkei society told

(1) 103  
(2) 105  
(3) 89

**EAST LONDON** — Medical and other types of research should have no boundaries when lands such as the Transkei and Ciskei gained their independence.

This was what Prof A. J. Brink, the president of the South African Medical Research Council, told delegates at the opening of the biennial meeting of the Transkei and Ciskei Research Society here yesterday.

Medical research in South Africa was peculiar because the country had a different environment to other countries, physically, geographically and medically. We also had a multi-national structure.

Prof Brink said: "No two cases of a disease are exactly alike. Multiply this from the individual to the group, from the group to the community, from the community to the race and from the race to the nation and you have one of the most challenging anomalies the mind of man can encounter."

He said the types of disease most prevalent in each race group varied widely.

"Ischaemic heart disease has become virtually the biggest single killing disease among South Africa's whites. It is a part of our way of living and working and is related to the technological environment of the day.

"The blacks — or more correctly the rural or recently urbanised blacks — hardly suffer from this disease at all until they come to the cities and adopt a Western way of life — and death," Prof Brink said.

The blacks, however, suffer from a different heart disease called cardio-myopathies.

Prof Brink pointed out differences other than heart diseases, and these included the greater longevity of black people, their virtual immunity to cancer of the bowel and the high incidence of cancer of the oesophagus, which is found among Transkei blacks, where it had reached the highest incidence in the world.

He said the view that "the mind is capable of eradicating any disease" was hopelessly incorrect, though diseases such as

Yesterday talks ranged from the agricultural potential of the homelands, obstacles to this development and the ecology of the area to literacy and future planning.

Today's talks will cover medical subjects including diseases most prevalent in the Xhosa people and as widely diversified as the complications of ritual circumcision and studies on premature babies.

Tomorrow's talks will be on psychological problems and diseases. — DDR.



Prof A. J. Brink

# Farmers bitter in Amabele

12/3/76

**EAST LONDON** — There is bitterness at Amabele as six farmers wait to be bought out so their farms may be consolidated into the Ciskei.

There is fear too. The farmers will not complain publicly as they fear the government might go back on its word to take over their farms.

There are eight farms in a rough triangle between the boundaries of the Ciskei and the railway line between Kei Road and Stutterheim.

Two of these farms were bought out: the farm Yalpre, which was owned by Mr K. N. Attwell, was bought for R146 000 and the farm Jerseyvale, which belonged to Mr J. J. Liebenberg, was bought for R75 000.

When asked in Parliament why certain people were given priority, the former Deputy Minister for Bantu Development, Mr B. Raubenheimer denied that priority was given to certain people.

He said the offers for the two farms were "inadvertently" posted before the other approved offers which were withheld when the

government decided to freeze purchases for consolidation.

The six remaining farmers are Mr D. F. Becker, Mr H. H. Botcher, Mr J. H. Greef, Mr A. Kaschula, Mr M. E. Mills and Mr A. Rudolf all of whom have been in the area for many years.

Both Mr Liebenberg and Mr Attwell were newcomers to the district and the farmers feel the government paid out people who might have been speculating, while the

interested in buying those farms.

The petition said the farmers feared that their stock and cash crops would be liable to theft by people who settled in the nearby Ciskei.

The farmers said they believed a large number of blacks would eventually be settled in the area and the farms would be between these people and the railway line. This meant that the farms would become thoroughfares for people trying to get to the railway stations.

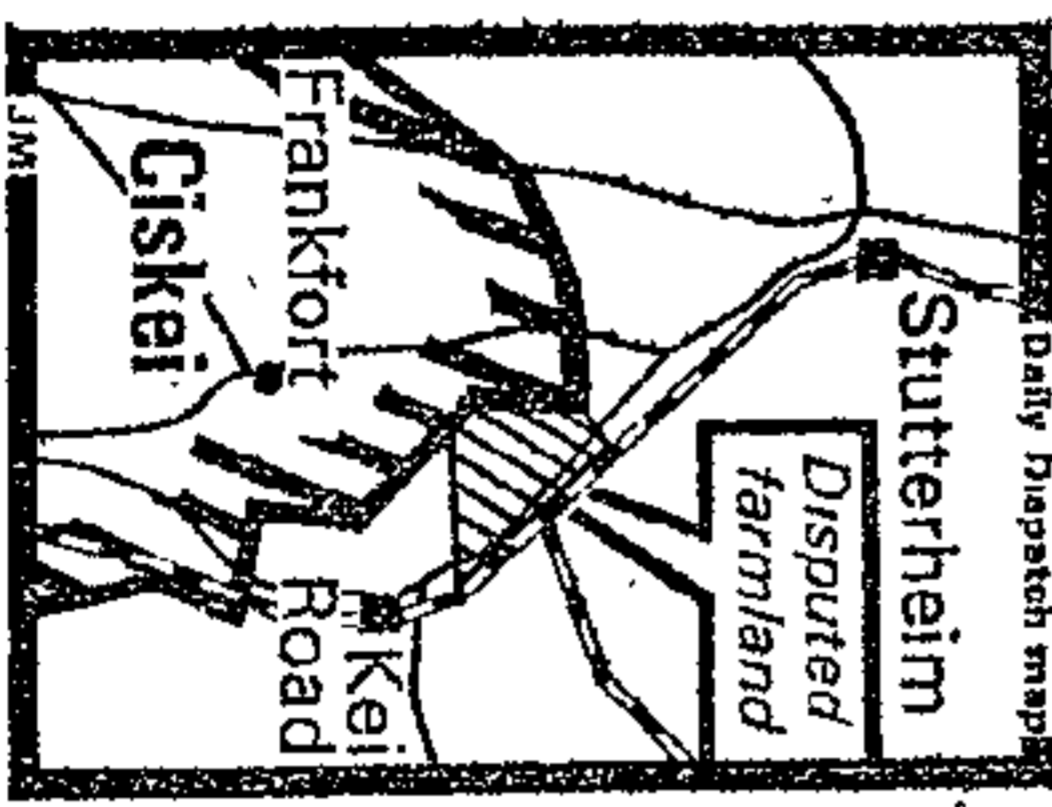
The farmers sent several delegations to the Minister and Mr Raubenheimer had told them he agreed their positions were untenable and that the farms would be purchased.

"But all we got were promises, and virtually nothing in black and white," one of the farmers said.

"According to the original priority, this whole area, area F, should have been bought out after Whittlesea and before Peddie, but this just hasn't happened," he said.

The farmers said that at the utmost, it would cost the government R1.8 million to buy out all the farms in the Amabele area.

"This amount of money is not available for the government to buy out all the farms in the Amabele area."



Daily Dispatch map

settled farmers were left out in the cold.

Government valuers have valued each of the farms and told the farmers they could expect offers within months, but the government froze the purchases instead and left the farmers high and dry.

"With the prospect of their being bought out again"

over my head, there's no incentive for me to farm.

The valuations have been made and I'll just be ploughing money into the ground if I improve my property now," said one farmer.

Another farmer said the valuator had told him not to plant his cash crops as his farm would be bought out within six months. He then sold all his seed.

"But when no offer came, I had to pick up the pieces and get some crops into the ground in order to live. This has been a battle and things have become financially difficult."

The farmers are bitter that two of the eight farms were bought and they are depressed because they do not know when offers will be made for their farms.

In a petition to the Minister of Bantu Administration in 1970, the farmers said they believed the original proposal for the boundary of the Ciskei in the Amabele area was in the railway line between Kei Road, Amabele and Gazella siding, but maps indicated that the boundary left a buffer strip between the railway line and the proposed boundary of the Ciskei.

The petition asked that the boundary be taken to the railway line as this would form a natural boundary between the homeland and the farming community.

They said if the farms are in factted as a buffer strip, their value would fall as no farmer would be in-

ing us hurt," a farmer said.

The position is similar in the Frankfort-Braunschweig area.

The Member of Parliament for the area, Mr S. A. van den Heever, said at a report-back meeting that offers in that area were eventually made in August last year, but within a month they had been withdrawn.

He said many farmers had bought other farms with the money they expected from the government. He had asked how these men could prevent being sued for not keeping their contracts when the money did not turn up, but was told they should not have signed the contracts.

The Mayor of Frankfort, Mr G. P. Petzer, said of the original 63 inhabitants of the town, only 16 had remained and of these only three were townspeople, the others were all farmers.

"We have been left here, but it is impossible to get on with farming and there are constant stock thefts and burglaries," Mr Petzer said.

"There have been two cases where farmhouses have been burnt down and gates and doors are constantly being removed.

"The farms are in a terrible condition with grass growing waist high which will be a terrible fire hazard in the winter season," Mr Petzer said.

DDK.

105

# Ncamashe call for referendum

DD 24/3/76.

EAST LONDON — A call for a referendum to test the feelings of Ciskeians on the question of the amalgamation of the Transkei and Ciskei was made at a meeting of the Ciskei National Unionist Party at Zwelitsha.

The meeting was addressed by Mr Percy Qayiso, of the Department of African Studies at Rhodes University, who said much could be gained by a Xhosa government if the two homelands amalgamated.

The leader of the CNUP, Chief S. M. Burns-Ncamashe, said Ciskeians as a nation appreciated that the Republican Government had one Commissioner-General for the Xhosas which meant the government recognised the Transkei and Ciskei as one.

The Ciskei wants amalgamation as soon as possible. It is a small territory and it will be to the advantage of both the

Ciskei and the Transkei if they are united. Economically the Ciskei will be better off," Chief Ncamashe said.

He said one Xhosa government would benefit from the taxes of many people.

A combined Transkei and Ciskei would provide a large army to defend the borders of South Africa. The plan was to have more growth points and industrial townships, Mr Ncamashe said.

"Ciskeians feel that to accept separation of the Ciskei from the Transkei would be acceptance of the British policy of divide and rule.

If Mr Sebe opposes amalgamation he does that for selfish purposes. He is speaking for himself and his party and not for the Ciskei," Chief Ncamashe said.

The meeting supported the statement by the Commissioner-General of the Xhosas, Mr H. Potgieter, that the South African Government had no objection to amalgamation.

He said his party looked down upon any black who opposed unification of black states.

"If Mr Sebe continues to oppose amalgamation people will lose confidence and trust in him. He will destroy his image," Chief Ncamashe said. —DDR

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8/3/76 D.D.

# New factory for Dimbaza

JOHANNESBURG - A metal foundry is to be developed at Dimbaza.

A group of businessmen have signed an agreement with the Xhosa Development Corporation to establish the foundry in terms of the White Agency Agreement.

They are: Mr Ian Duncan-Brown, an East London businessman, who will be managing director; Mr N. J. Rosser and Mr M. Mangold from Johannesburg.

The foundry will cost R835 000 and will specialise in ferro-manganese casting. Mr Duncan-Brown expects a substantial part of the foundry's production will be exported.

The foundry will provide new job opportunities for 61 Ciskeians. Mr Duncan-Brown and his fellow directors are confident the foundry will make a substantial contribution to the development of the Ciskei. - DDC.



MR. DUNCAN BROWN

DD

~~1/105~~  
2/105

# Ciskei Ministers claim Kentani

12/3/76

The land between Kentani and the Bashee River belongs to the Ciskei.

This claim was made by two Ciskei Cabinet Ministers when they spoke at the installation of Chief Zwelinzima Siwani as acting chief at Tamara, King William's Town.

Ciskei Minister of Health, Mr L. F. Siyo, said the land from Kentani to the Bashee River belonged to the Ciskei.

He said thousands of Ciskeians were living in the Kentani district.

Mr Siyo said it was wrong for the Transkei Chief Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, to make claims to certain areas in the Ciskei.

Mr Siyo said Paramount Chief Matanzima wanted Kwelega and Mooiplaas near East London.

He said the late Chief Kama, of the Gqunukwebe tribe in the Middledrift

area, settled first at Kentani and then moved to Kamastone in the Hewu district before finally settling at Middledrift.

Ciskei Minister of Interior, Mr B. D. Myataza, re-iterated what his colleague said.

He said students of history knew that the Kentani district belonged to the Ciskei.

"We want Kentani", Mr Myataza said.

He said in the Kentani district the Ciskei had many tax-payers.

It was time for the people to stand up and claim their land which the Transkei Chief Minister was trying to take over.

Mr Siyo claimed that pupils from the Ciskei were being expelled in certain schools in the Transkei.

He accused Chief Justice Mabandla, leader of the Ciskei National Party

and former Ciskei Chief Minister, of giving away to the whites Mgwali and Peulton.

Those Ciskeians who have left for the Transkei and were anxious to return to the Ciskei should do so, Mr Siyo said an agricultural college for whites was to be established near Alice.

Land taken from blacks before 1948 was to be returned to them.

He said at the next session of the Ciskei Legislative Assembly he would introduce a Bill which would deal with health services in the Ciskei.

Others were to supply people with water in the rural areas, with

to build his

# Education designed to produce servers <sup>12/3/76</sup> Chief

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN**—The system of education that blacks have had for centuries was not only bookish, but was specifically designed to produce a nation of servers, servants and helpers.

This was said by the Ciskei Minister of Education, Chief D. M. Jongilanga, when he addressed inspectors at a conference at Zwelitsha yesterday.

Chief Jongilanga said education in the Ciskei should be relevant to its needs. The Ciskei, he said, needed artisans, technicians, professionals and a well trained labour supply that could compete and be on par with other racial groups in every sphere of life.

He said a circuit inspector was a planner in his circuit who determined the needs in it. Before planning, he said, the inspector should know his area, the schools, teachers, headmen, chiefs and school committees, as well as aims and hazards of the national system of education.

It was true, he said, that a national system of education always seemed to be tied to a life of crisis—a shortage of funds, classes, teachers and teaching material.

He said with blacks there was also a shortage of brave enlightened parents who should keep the system of education and administration under scrutiny.

Circuit inspectors should be men who possess culture and expert knowledge in special directions to enable them to make what is seemingly unworkable workable.

"We are aware that there is an acute shortage of this type of man and we are busy negotiating with

the University of Fort Hare to start a division for external studies in Zwelitsha," he said.

When dealing with teachers and students, he said, inspectors should be aware of the difficulties occurring only in Bantu education.

These were overloaded and cramped

syllabuses — "something which turned off the intelligence of pupils and made it impossible to identify the brilliant because of low salaries and high cost of living."

The conference which is attended by about 30 inspectors from all over the Ciskei continues today.—DDR.

(1) #8  
(2) 105



(1) 105  
(2) 313  
(3) 320

# Bus fare price hike explained

EAST LONDON — Members of the Border Chamber of Industries at a special meeting yesterday were told of the reasons for the increase in the Ciskei Transport Corporation's bus fares to and from Mdantsane, which will come into effect on 1 April.

They were also asked to pass on this information to their respective liaison committees, and to explain that should there be a boycott of the bus services, the CTC would have no option but to close the service down and dismiss its 318 drivers, 58 inspectors and 300 workshop employees.

Mr F. S. Meisenholl, general manager of the Xhosa Development Corporation, which administers the CTC, explained that the new, increased fares would not benefit the bus service by even one cent.

"These increases merely replace the special Government subsidy which has been granted as a temporary measure only since the end of 1974. This subsidy has already been extended twice, to allow the CTC to get on to a proper footing and to ease the immediate burden on the commuters."

He explained the last fare increase was in March 1973 and that since then fuel costs alone had risen by 257 per cent.

Mr Meisenholl referred to a statement on the proposed fare increases by the Chief Minister of The Ciskei, Mr I. L. Sebe, in which he had agreed that the increases were reasonable and necessary, and had the leader of the opposition in the Ciskei, Chief Justice Mahandla.

Mr S. Frame, addressing Mr Meisenholl, attacked the monopoly system, which was affecting local industry. "We have to rely upon a single transport system for moving all our employees, and this is not only wrong, it is dangerous."

"I would go further," he added, "and say it is even blocking our industrial expansion. Potential industrialists who visit here take one look at what they must rely upon to move their workers and say 'That's not for me'."

Mr Frame said no doubt there had been some improvements in the bus service since it had been taken over by the XDC, but his employees and, no doubt, those of other companies as well, were still most dissatisfied.

"Your buses rarely keep to schedule, your drivers' attitudes leave much to be desired, and on Mondays some of them arrive late and, as a result, so do our workers."

Mr R. A. Recsei, president of the Border Chamber of Industries, who chaired the meeting, said he did not think anyone would disagree with Mr Frame, and that commuters had many grievances, some justified and some not justified.

"The Chamber of Industries has, for years, been asking the Railways to take a more active role in the transporting of workers, but so far without success."

Mr Meisenholl said he understood the Railways was still against it on economic grounds. He agreed another bus service in competition would be a good thing, but again it was a matter of economics, and it would be impossible for the Government to supply a double subsidy.

Meanwhile, in parliament yesterday, the Minister of Transport, Mr Louwrens Muller, said the Puteo bus company had been subsidised by R14.2 million since the 1969-70 financial year from the Bantu Transport services account.

Replying to a question by Mrs Helen Suzman, he said since 1971 eight applications for fare increases had been granted to the company.

# Professor outlines removal difficulties

19/2/76

DD

GRAHAMSTOWN — Prof R. Davenport, Professor of History at Rhodes University and a former city councillor, yesterday outlined to the Black Sash conference here snags in the proposed removal of Fingo villagers in Committees Drift.

He said there were fears of brak soil in the Fish River and the cost of building a tarred road through Pluto's Vale raised the problem of finance.

Prof Davenport said there was still no news of possible jobs for people at Committees Drift, whether they would have amenities like flush

sanitation and whether the new settlement would be able to sustain life.

The Cape Midlands Bantu Affairs Administration Board had opposed the proposed resettlement policy as far back as August 1974. Mr L. Sebe, Chief Minister of the Ciskei, also objected. Although the proposed township was in his territory, it seemed he had never been consulted.

Nearly 3 000 Grahamstown whites had petitioned the Government against the removal of Asian traders from shops in the city centre to the Asian group area straddling Raglan Road at the

lower end of its Fingo Village.

He called on the Government to look to local susceptibilities when applying a "great national blueprint" at a local level.

Grahamstown's instinct was to oppose group areas as an alien ideology and highly suspect method of handling real estate.

Prof Davenport criticised the secretiveness surrounding the Fingo Villagers' plight and called for a full enunciation of all aspects of the proposed policy timing and cost before the security of the people affected was further undermined. — DDC.

## Fingo Villagers assured of rights at Committees

EAST LONDON — An assurance that people with freehold rights in Fingo Village would enjoy the same privileges when resettled at Committees Drift was given by Mr M. I. P. van Onselen, Secretary for Bantu Administration and Development in Grahamstown.

Mr van Onselen gave the assurance at a meeting with members of the Grahamstown Urban Council.

A member of the urban council, Mr B. B. Zondani said the meeting was told the people keen to buy sites would have them at R20 for 160 sq m.

Mr van Onselen said

people would get four-roomed houses, shops, clinics, a hospital and creches.

A bus service was also guaranteed and people would not lose their work in Grahamstown.

Mr Zondani said they would have a report back meeting at the Nolutando

Hall, Grahamstown on March 30.

"After this meeting we will put any objections and recommendations in writing to Mr van Onselen.

"At our meeting in April last year, the freeholders were totally opposed to removal," Mr Zondani said. —DDR

(1) 320

(2) 267

(3) 105

Property bought in Braunschweig area by  
South African Bantu Trust

Hansard 8 vol 612  
19/3/76

\*26. Mr. S. A. VAN DEN HEEVER  
asked the Minister of Bantu Administration  
and Development:

- (1) Whether the South African Bantu Trust bought any property from Mr. Barend Daniel Bouwer in the Braunschweig area; if so, (a) which property, (b) what was the size of the property, (c) what was the price paid, (d) on what date was the sale concluded and (e) on what date was the title deed transferred to the South African Bantu Trust;
- (2) whether any additional amount is to be paid to Mr. Bouwer; if so, (a) what amount, (b) when, (c) for what property and (d) what is the size of the property;
- (3) whether the value of the property includes commonage rights.

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†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU  
AFFAIRS:

- (1) Yes.
- (a) Lots 320-325, 327-330 and 722.
- (b) 152 hectares.
- (c) It is still the practice not to disclose particulars of this nature.
- (d) After lengthy negotiations the sales were finally concluded on 12 August 1975.
- (e) 28 August 1975.
- (2) (a) to (d) Lots 103, 105, 106 and 119, in extent 110 hectares, bought from Mr. Bouwer must still be transferred to the South African Bantu Trust whereafter payment will be made.

(3) Yes.

Mr. L. G. MURRAY: Mr. Speaker, arising from the hon. the Deputy Minister's reply, is he aware that the price paid is public knowledge through the Deeds Office? Why can this House not be informed as to what the purchase price was? [Interjections.]

Mr. SPEAKER: Order!

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**Properties in Braunschweig/Frankfort/  
Stutterheim areas**

575. Mr. S. A. VAN DEN HEEVER  
asked the Minister of Bantu Administration  
and Development:

- (1) How many properties in the area of  
(a) Braunschweig, (b) Frankfort and  
(c) Stutterheim have been affected by  
the 1972 proclamation making them  
subject to incorporation in the Ciskei;
- (2) (a) how many properties have been  
purchased, (b) how many owners (i)  
have received offers which have been  
withheld and (ii) have still to receive  
offers, (c) how many offers were ap-  
proved but withheld and (d) on what  
date was each offer (i) withdrawn or  
(ii) withheld.

**The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINIS-  
TRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:**

- (1) (a) 187.  
(b) 753.  
(c) 37.
- (2) The particulars required can unfor-  
tunately not be ascertained without  
performing a considerable volume of  
work with the scrutiny of a large  
number of files which is deemed to  
be unjustified.

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HANSARD NO. 13

5 APRIL 1976

888

Ciskeian Homeland

888

463. Mrs H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

- (1) What is the total area of the Ciskeian Homeland;
- (2) (a) what is the total number of Ciskeian citizens and (b) how many of them are permanently resident in the Ciskei;
- (3) how many of the economically active Ciskeian citizens are working (a) in and (b) outside their homeland;
- (4) (a) what were the total earnings of the workers (i) in and (ii) outside the Ciskeian Homeland in the latest year for which statistics are available and (b) in respect of what year are these statistics given.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) 533 000 hectares. Please refer in this respect to the explanation given in reply to Question No. 458.
- (2) (a) and (b) Due to the fact that Certificates of Citizenship have not yet been issued to all the Xhosa speaking people in terms of the Act, the numbers requested can unfortunately not be furnished.
- (3) (a) and (b) As this question is also connected with citizens and the concept of economic activity, which is being interpreted in different ways, the particulars cannot be furnished.
- (4) (a) (i) and (ii) In view of the fact that all the Xhosa speaking people have not yet been issued with Certificates of Citizenship and that some of the Xhosa speaking workers may have connections with the Transkei, authentic information cannot be furnished.
- (b) Falls away.

Homelands

Ciskei-General

105

Hansard 9  
col b48  
24/3/76

**Properties in Eastern Cape**

580. Mr. S. A. VAN DEN HEEVER asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

- (1) Whether any offers for properties in the Eastern Cape, other than the two properties in the Amabela area purchased in September 1975, have been made; if so, (a) how many and (b) how many offers have been accepted;
- (2) whether any offers were withheld; if so, how many;
- (3) (a) where were these properties situated and (b) what was (i) the extent of and (ii) the purchase price offered for each property;

- (4) whether any other unproclaimed properties were bought in the Eastern Cape; if so, from whom;
- (5) whether both the properties bought in the Amabela area bordered directly on the proclaimed area; if not, which property did not.

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

- (1) to (4) The particulars required can unfortunately not be ascertained without performing a considerable volume of work which is deemed to be unjustified.
- (5) No. The property bought from Mr. Atwell is adjacent to Released area while the property bought from Mr. Liebenberg, although not adjacent to Released area, is adjacent to the property bought from Mr. Atwell. The properties acquired are subdivisions of Farm 570, which farm is adjacent to Released area.

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Mansard 9  
col 649  
24/3/76

**Alice: Occupation/aquisition by Bantu**

592. Mr. S. A. VAN DEN HEEVER asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

- (1) Whether a commission was appointed to investigate the zoning of Alice for occupation or acquisition by Bantu persons; if so,
- (2) whether the commission has submitted a report; if so, what are the recommendations contained in the report;
- (3) whether the report will be laid upon the Table or released publicly; if not, why not.

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

- (1) Yes.
- (2) Yes, that all the land under the jurisdiction of the local authority be reserved for occupation or acquisition by Bantu in terms of section 36A of Act 21 of 1971.
- (3) No, it is a departmental document and is not available for publication.

# Bought farm not on border

Political Staff

**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.** — The Government has now admitted that one of the two Amabele farms in an unproclaimed area in the Eastern Cape does not border on the planned boundary of the Ciskei homeland.

In the Assembly yesterday the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M C Botha, said one of the properties did border on the proclaimed area, but the other, belonging to Mr J J Liebenburg, did not, although it was adjacent to

the other farm bought from Mr K N Attwell.

On March 1 this year, the Minister told the MP for King William's Town, Mr Boet van den Heever, that both the farms, belonging to Mr Attwell and to Mr Liebenburg, "are situate adjacent to a Black area".

Yesterday's reply indicates that Mr Liebenburg's farm is not adjacent to the released area, although the minister did say that both properties were "subdivisions of farm 570, which farm is adjacent to released area."

Mr Van den Heever yesterday attacked the latest replies and called on the Government "to come clean with the farmers".

## SECRECY

"When we finally penetrate the wall of secrecy behind the deals, we are still not able to get the true details. At first I was told that both the Amabele farms bordered on the proclaimed area of the Ciskei," Mr Van den Heever said.

"Now after dragging it out of them, we discover that one of the two farms does not even border on the proposed boundary."

"The Government must come clean with the farmers. They are sick and tired of being messed around. The Government must tell them what is going on and appoint a judicial commission of inquiry to eliminate all doubts about the land deals in the Eastern Cape."

The minister refused to tell Mr Van den Heever yesterday whether any other proclaimed properties had been bought in the Eastern Cape.

## NO DETAILS

He also refused to give details of how many offers had been made for properties in the Eastern Cape; how many offers had been withheld, where these properties were and what prices were offered.

The minister said: "The particulars required can unfortunately not be ascertained without performing a considerable volume of work which is deemed to be unjustified."

In reply to another question by Mr Van den Heever, Mr Botha said the report of the departmental committee into the zoning of the Eastern Cape town of Alice would not be released for pub-

lication or laid on the table in Parliament. He said the report, which recommended that Alice be zoned Black, was "a departmental document and is not available for publication".



# Mabandla: don't divide Xhosas

3/4/76.

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The ruling CNIP Party has come under attack from the opposition for its refusal to accept amalgamation of the Ciskei and Transkei.

The opposition leader, Chief Justice Mabandla, said his party saw no reason for the division of one Xhosa nation into two.

"We are concerned, not only with Xhosas coming together, but with all nations — whites, blacks, Coloureds and Indians — uniting to speak with one voice for their country.

He found it surprising that people were content with division of races in a country that belonged to all of them.

"We do not want division, but because of the present situation, we still have to operate within such a structure."

He dismissed as unfounded and nonsensical Mr L. F. Siyo's statement that amalgamation would only be discussed after the Ciskei got independence, so that discussions would be between two equal governments.

He said this was true when the Ciskei was still a territorial authority and the Transkei was a government on its own.

"But now the two are equal in all respects, and they even have equal departments."

He said the Transkei had not yet officially got

its independence and, anyway, the "question of amalgamation had long been discussed even before the pending Transkei independence."

If independence was their problem they would have held talks with the Transkei to solve the problem and put conditions for an amalgamation.

"It is quite clear the CNIP do not want amalgamation and we can only deduce that most of them fear to lose their portfolios when the two merge to form one government," he said.

Mr I. Sangotsha accused Mr L. E. Sebe of making statements contradictory to his actions. He alleged that Mr Sebe had said he opened his doors to dialogue and yet he never turned up at Zwelitsha to discuss with Chief Kaiser Matanzima the question of amalgamation, despite their appointment.

He said if the two territories were amalgamated, there would cease to be "bickering and quarrelling over minor issues like Ciskei claiming Kentani as theirs and people wanting to leave the Transkei Xhosa regime to join the Ciskei Xhosa regime."

"If and when a referendum is taken, we pray that people would be allowed to express their opinion freely without fear of intimidation and threats," he said. — DDR.

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VORSTER

Sunday Tribune.

21/3/76.

# orster presses for — HOMELANDS homelands merger

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By BILL KRIGE

**THE GOVERNMENT** is urging the Transkei and Ciskei homelands to merge before independence — but the Government of Mr Lennox Sebe is refusing to play ball.

This was reliably learned from Ciskei sources who pointed out that amalgamation would probably allow the South African Government to kill two birds with one stone:

## Coup

• It would be a significant coup for the policy of separate development, riding Pretoria of direct responsibility for a third Bantustan — the Transkei — and to a lesser degree Bophuthatswana — being already set fair for independence.

• Amalgamation might resolve the contentious issue of Transkei citizenship, something which is understood to be behind the protracted delay in officially releasing details of the Bantustans' uhuru constitution.

The Transkei has so far steadfastly refused to grant automatic citizenship to all Blacks of Xhosa or Sotho origin who were born outside the homeland and are not yet citizens of another Bantustan.

There are an estimated 500 000 Blacks in White areas who are eligible for citizenship. Should the bulk of them refuse citizenship it will present the central Government with a grave dilemma.

It would mean some formula would have to be devised to accommodate them politically where they are, in White South Africa.

The Ciskei has no such limitation on its citizenship and amalgamation would probably mean that all Blacks of Xhosa or Sotho origin who are not already citizens of another homeland would become citizens of the enlarged Transkei republic, irrespective of whether they were born there or not.

At the congress of his ruling party this week Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima held out an olive branch to the Ciskei leadership with whom he has been at loggerheads for the past two years. To separate permanently these "two sister states," he said, would "embarrass not only South Africa but also the Transkei".

Last week the Ciskei leader, Mr Lennox Sebe, flew to Cape Town for talks with the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha, ostensibly about "budgetary difficulties".

It is thought likely Mr Botha discussed the possibility of a homeland merger.

## Fed up

However, Mr Sebe and his Cabinet are adamantly opposed to a union and are fed up with Mr Botha over the way the Government handled the cession of the Glen Grey and Herschel districts to the Transkei.

None of the land they were promised in return has been handed over. Mr Sebe has also never forgiven Chief Matanzima for some of the truculent remarks he has made about them.

## KAISER KING AS OPPOSITION FOLDS

**THE TRANSKEI'S** Opposition collapsed last week leaving Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima triumphantly in charge.

The crash of the Democratic Party, the oldest and once most representative in the Transkei forum, sent one-third of its members scuttling across the parliamentary floor to the foot of Kaiser's throne.

Others, like former leader Mr Knowledge Guzana, are stoking the ashes in the hope of resurrecting the DP phoenix. But no one really believes this bird will fly any more.

In parliamentary terms Chief Matanzima certainly has his independence mandate. The trouble-free passage through the assembly of the "Inkulu Leko" constitution now seems assured while comfortable Government majorities can be expected in the April elections for the Herschel and Glen Grey districts ceded by the Ciskei as well as the general election scheduled for September. For Chief Matanzima it should all be plain sailing.

# Siyo warning to bus boycott instigators <sup>DD</sup> 31/3/76

EAST LONDON — The Ciskeian Minister of Health, Mr L. F. Siyo, has confirmed that he has appealed to the Minister of Justice, Chief L. Mqoma, to apply Proclamation 400 to people instigating a bus boycott.

He said he knew the instigators were people from other homelands.

Meanwhile scores of pirate taxis and taxis,

operating between East London and Mdantsane, were stopped by police, railway police, provincial traffic officers and municipal traffic officers on Monday afternoon and yesterday.

"I have ample proof there are people instigating the bus boycott but I am not prepared to give the names. If the Transkeians feel I am referring to them, let them have it like that," Mr Siyo said.

This was in reference to press reports that Mr Siyo had told a meeting of the Ciskei National Independence Party that Transkeians were instigating the boycott.

The organising secretary of the Transkei National Independence Party denied the Transkeians were instigating the boycott.

The taxi blitz, which is believed to be intended to anticipate any moves by the public of Mdantsane to boycott buses when fares are increased tomorrow, left many workers who normally used taxis to work, stranded at the main terminal in the township.

Others gave up and joined the long queues for the buses but others still managed to find the few taxis which had not been written off in the blitz.

But the blitz was denied by the senior provincial traffic officer in King William's Town. He said if there were any men from his department operating between East London and Mdantsane they were carrying out routine duties.

The Officer Commanding Railway Police in East London, Col. C. Scott,

said if any special operation was being done by railway police it would be his six men on the Road Transportation Board unit.

He was not aware of any special blitz but if there were, he would only know later as the unit made monthly reports to his office.

The District Commandant, Col. G. Odendaal, confirmed there was a check on pirate taxis.

"I can only say, pirate taxing is, of course, unlawful and being unlawful it is the duty of the police to investigate," Col. Odendaal said.

He said they had received many complaints from various sources about the operation of pirate taxis and they had decided to take action to stamp the practice out.

Col. Odendaal confirmed a combined operation on the matter was being carried out by police and other traffic officials.

The Chief Traffic Officer in East London, Mr J. N. Bosch, said there was no blitz on pirate taxis.

"It's ordinary routine work on pirate taxis and unroadworthy vehicles. We are assisting police in a combined effort," he said.

On the merging of the Transkei and Ciskei Mr Siyo yesterday called on the South African Government to publicly proclaim that amalgamation was purely a matter between the two homelands.

His call came in the wake of reports that the South African Government was pressurising the Ciskei to agree to amalgamation.

The reports had been given impetus by two recent statements from Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, Chief Minister of the Transkei, and his brother, Chief George, Transkei Minister of Justice.

Chief Kaiser told the annual congress of his ruling Transkei National Independence Party that amalgamation was closer than many people realised, while Chief George said at the weekend that if the Ciskei did not agree to amalgamation, it would be forced to.

Mr Siyo said that amalgamation would only

① 105  
② 320  
③ 313

be discussed after the Ciskei had obtained independence so that the discussion would be between two equal governments. — DDR-BDC.

# Sebe calls certain ministers insincere

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — South African Government ministers have been accused of treating homeland ministers as schoolboys.

DD  
6/4/76

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The Ciskei Chief Minister, Mr L. L. Sebe, told a meeting at Port Elizabeth that some ministers were insincere about the homeland policy.

"They have failed to make the homelands economically viable, and a happy place to live for black people and their children. Instead the homelands have become a place of insecurity and suspicion, full of promises that are never carried out, not hopeful but a rumbling volcanic mountain which is bound to explode at any time with disastrous results for all of us, both black and white."

He said officials serving in homelands who knew only "farm blacks" and yet were in top positions should be replaced to go to work with other whites.

The homeland leaders, he said, should be allowed to choose people in whom they had confidence.

He said there could be no hope of harmony unless the Government accepted blacks as human beings with human needs.

"I hope that as a result of my many warnings, violence will be warded off. This may turn out to be South Africa's finest

moment.

"The detente influence in Namibia has shown that it cannot dictate events in Namibia very much longer. What do we see around our beautiful country — signals of danger that affect us all. This is the challenge you all face.

"Those who have ears to hear will understand that I am offering a black hand, but it is still a hand of friendship," he said.

"Apartheid, with discriminatory laws for more than a quarter of a century which the blacks despise has already been overtaken by history. What is needed urgently is that we put ourselves in a position to provide alternative policies for our country. If we do not, this history will catch us flat-footed."

He wished the Transkei and Bophuthatswana well in their path they had chosen. No one knew what lay in store for them.

"I hope they will not be destitute as step-children with their so-called independence as defined within the confines of 13 per cent of South Africa's surface area."

Most blacks worked without security, Mr Sebe said.

"I know you feel the anger because there seems to be no hope of improving your circumstances. You look upon us homeland leaders as sellouts and as puppets."

"My message to you is that history has overtaken apartheid, there is hope for the future, justice will prevail and you will be given the opportunity of participating in the building of a better South Africa."

He appealed to blacks to act constructively.

"Whatever happens, it will never be too late for us blacks to save one another from the political wilderness where there can only be want, insecurity and desperation," he said. — DDR.

# Anglo head for Ciskei

*Dok 7 Disput*  
*7/4/76*

EAST LONDON — The chairman of the Anglo American Corporation, Mr Harry Oppenheimer, and his wife will be guests of the Ciskei Government at a special ceremony at the SABC offices in King William's Town next Tuesday.

A special scroll will be presented to Mr Oppenheimer by the Ciskei Minister of Justice, Chief L. W. Maqoma, and Mrs Oppenheimer will be presented with a robe which she will receive from the wife of the Ciskei Chief Minister, Mrs L. L. Sebe.

The presentations will be in recognition of the services the Anglo American Corporation had done to the Ciskei in giving R1,8m for the erection of Phandulwazi Agricultural College in the Victoria East district.

Main speaker at the ceremony will be Mr Sebe, who handled negotiations for the grant from the Anglo American Corporation's Chairman's Fund.

When Mr Sebe broke the news of the building of the college last year, he said the college would have "the best building south of the Sahara."

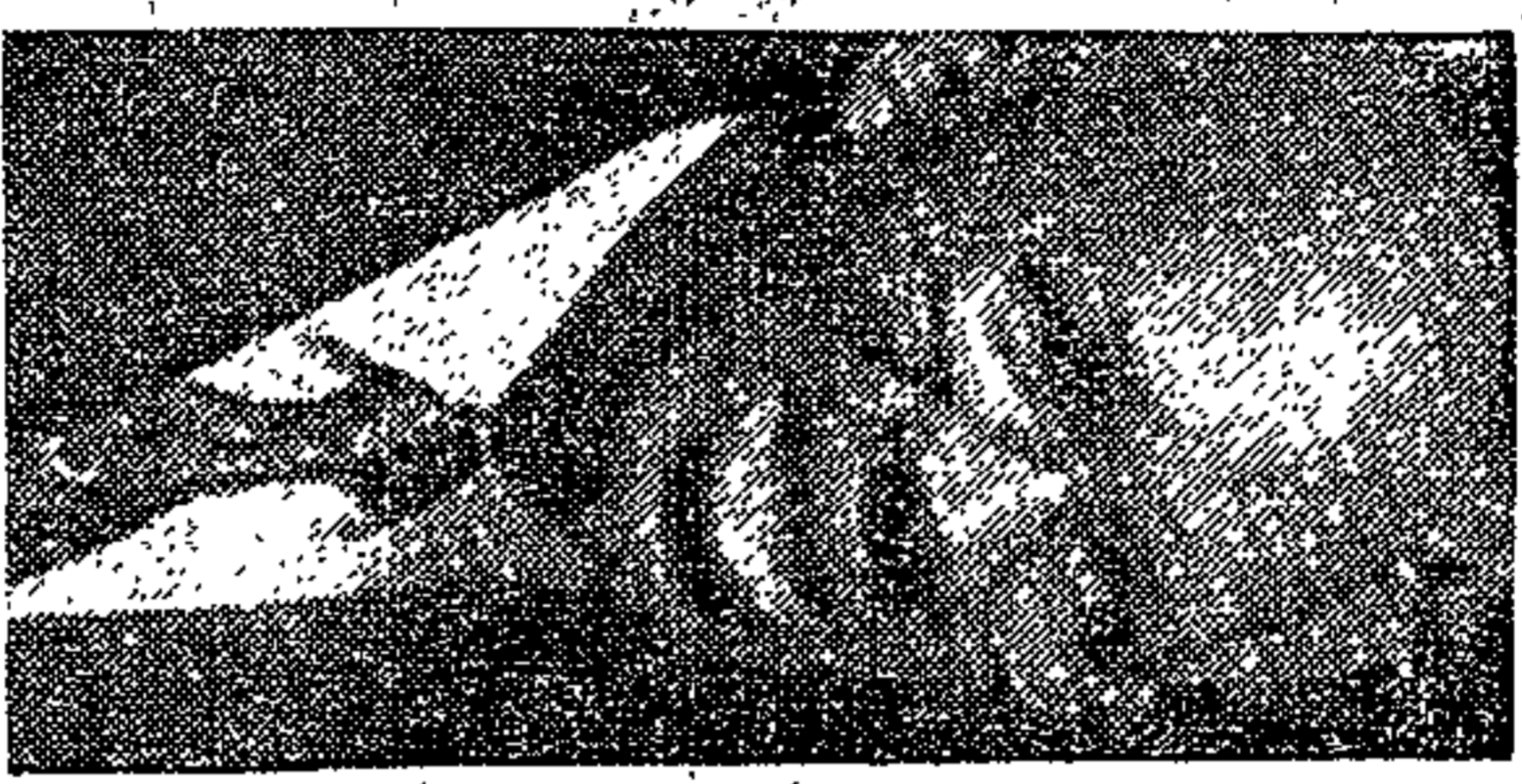
He added the school would have taken seven years to build if it had been built by the Ciskei Government but would take 18 months with the help of the Anglo American Corporation —  
DDR.

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# CISKEI SAYS 'NO'

## Sebe rules out any merger with Transkei

By BILL KRIGE



Lennox Sebe ... disillusioned

THE Ciskei has refused to merge with the Transkei thereby delivering a body blow to Pretoria's bid to resolve the contentious issue of Transkei citizenship.

Asked this week what the chances were for an amalgamation between these two predominantly Xhosa-speaking homelands the Ciskei's leader, Mr. Lennox Sebe, said bluntly: "They are absolutely nil."

The Government has already been informed of this fact.

Referring to recent overtures for a merger made by Paramount Chief Kansen Matanzima of the Transkei, Mr Sebe said:

"Let me put it to you this way: It's like a young man looking at a pretty girl. Then without saying a word of love, he clasps her and says, 'I hope to marry you tomorrow.'"

### Dilemma

The Government has been eagerly seeking a merger as the easiest means out of the dilemma created by the Transkei's stubborn refusal to grant automatic citizenship to all Blacks of Xhosa or Sotho

origin who were born outside the homeland and are not yet citizens of another homeland.

By contrast Ciskei citizenship is obligatory to all whose origins are in the Eastern Cape — irrespective of where they live now.

Amalgamation would probably have meant compulsory citizenship for the estimated half million Blacks eligible for a Transkei vote who now have the option of refusing it.

It is pointed out that unless Chief Matanzima can be persuaded to budge from his stand — already sanctified by the deliberations of the homeland's constitutional Recess Committee — Pretoria might be confronted with a grave post-independent problem of what to do with scores of thousands of politically disoriented Blacks with no rights in White South Africa or a homeland.

### Influence

The Minister of Bantu Administration and Development Mr M. C. Botha, has confirmed that the citizenship issue has still to be threshed out in talks between the two governments.

It is understood to be behind the protracted delay in publishing the Transkei's draft constitution, details of which were published in the Sunday Tribune a month ago.

A homeland merger has long been an ambition of Chief Matanzima who has lent the weight of his considerable political influence to whichever Ciskei political party backs the ideal.

### Attacks

So far he has been out of luck. He supported Mr Sebe when Chief Justice Mabandla held the Ciskei reins and now backs Chief Mabandla in opposition.

Relations between the two homeland governments have been at low ebb for years, following a series of unbridled attacks on Mr Sebe by Chief Matanzima.

Clearly he felt that, having helped groom and saddle Mr Sebe, he should not have baulked at the prospect of amalgamation when in office.

# 'This could be apartheid's death knell'

STAR 14/4/76.

Own Correspondent

UMTATA — The Government's drastic cut in homeland development spending could spell the death knell of separate development, the Ciskei's Chief Minister, Mr Lennox Sebe, said today.

He said the homeland programme had been forced onto the people and they had reluctantly accepted the "crumbs" as the fastest way to improve their lot under the circumstances.

"But now, after it has been given to them, it is being taken away. This is the surest way of turning the people into revolutionaries," Mr Sebe said.

"It's like feeding a dog meat every day. Then, suddenly, you just show him the meat but withhold it. He will grab for it by fair or foul play. He will bite the hand that once fed him."

## MOTIVATED

People had been motivated by seeing their territories begin to take shape under the homelands' development scheme. But now development had been arrested by the drastic cut-back in homeland spending.

"If this continues the people will grab what they feel is due to them. Then there will be a free for all in this country," he said.

His Government had given up half the Ciskei's territory — the Herschel and Glen Grey districts — to the Transkei on the understanding that compensatory land would be bought to consolidate the homelands.

## PROMISED LAND

But although this large area had been given to the Transkei last year the Ciskei still had not received the promised land.

In a ceremony in the Ciskei yesterday, Mr Sebe said: "This same agreement provided for the refund of all financial capital that my government expended on development works in these two districts and now that

my people are motivated and ready to embark on exciting new projects on the consolidated Ciskei, we are denied the necessary development budget for the same reason — inflation.

"As a homeland leader, close to my people, and a successful leader will daily be among his people, can I be expected to explain inflation to those of my people who are hungry, to those who are sick without adequate medical facilities, to those of my people without a roof over their heads?"

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# Big Mdantsane drive to fight crime

INDABA DD  
23/4/76.

The Rev N. B. H. Bhengu, of the Assemblies of God, has launched a massive campaign to fight crime and lawlessness in Mdantsane.

Called the Back to God Crusade, the campaign will continue until the end of June.

Day and night services conducted at a big tent

pitched near the main bus terminal in the township.

The campaign was officially opened by an official of the Ciskei Government on Monday night.

A musical band composed of young men from Pietermaritzburg and women provide the music.

This is not the first campaign to be conducted by

Mr Bhengu against crime and lawlessness.

Twenty-five years ago he conducted a similar campaign in Duncan Village and many people confessed their sins.

"The aim is to fight the rising crime wave in Mdantsane and the way to speak to the people is through the word of God our Saviour," the Rev G. Mxhego who has been organising the campaign said.

Mr Bhengu, who assisted by the Rev Elliot Mashicila, of Butterworth, has preached to whites at the East London City Hall and was well-received.

His philosophy is that only a black man can reach a black man and bring him the word of God. Fear must be turned into love of God in South Africa.

Mr Bhengu has conducted the back to God Crusade throughout South Africa, the United States, Canada and Europe.

In January this year Mr Bhengu was invited by members of the United State Senate and House of Representatives to attend the 24th annual National Prayer Breakfast in Washington where he dined with President Ford and Mrs Ford.

They were joined by other national leaders in the executive, judicial and legislative branches of the United State Government.



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Daily Star 7/4/76  
**Sebe praises  
bus commuters**

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN**  
— Mdantsane bus commuters were praised yesterday by the Ciskei Chief Minister, Mr Sebe, for their behaviour during the threatened strike earlier this month.

"I feel that it is incumbent on me to extend a word of gratitude to the citizens of Mdantsane and other areas, who, at a time

when certain elements were instigating them to act irresponsibly, were in their best behaviour."

Mr Sebe said the projected bus boycott failed because the citizens of the affected areas listened to the voice of reason and rejected the instigator's malicious intentions.

"As leader of the Ciskei, I feel extremely happy at this state of affairs as it augurs well for future co-operation with the government of the Ciskei.

"Let me also thank all those people who were at the ready to assist and protect innocent citizens, who could have been made to suffer by those who instigated a boycott for their selfish intentions.

"In this regard, a word of special thanks goes to members of the South African Police, the security police, the employers at the various firms and business concerns, private individuals and other persons or organisations, who availed their services to protect the innocent."

Mr Sebe said, peaceful negotiation had always been the best concept for achieving one's goal, whereas boycott only disrupted the affected people's way of life and culminated in misery for all concerned. — DDR.

# CNIP attacked over rise in bus fares 1/4/76

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN**  
— Opposition members have attacked the Ciskei Government for raising bus fares.

Dr. H. H. Kakaza, secretary of the Ciskei National Party, said the actions taken by the government concerning the fare rise were surprising.

He said while the raise could be justified, people could not afford to pay the fare.

"It would be understandable if salaries had also been raised, but there is no indication of this. This is a burden on an already suffering society," Mr. Kakaza said.

Mr. I. Sangotsha said it was astonishing that the government found it necessary to raise fares while "it was the same rise in bus fares that led to their takeover of the bus company."

He deplored the intervention by the Minister of Justice with the threat of Proclamation R400 and said commuters should not be forced to use buses.

Bus fares go up from today and it is believed

many commuters will boycott the buses.

In the last fare rise, while the buses were still under Border Transport, the Ciskei Government had to intervene after a long boycott by commuters.

After the takeover by the Ciskei, fares remained the same, but now the Ciskei Government has said, because of inflation, they have to raise the fares. — DDR.

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Mourners at the Paramount Chief's funeral. His widow is on the right.

## Thousands mourn Chief Sandile

KING WILLIAMS TOWN  
Thousands of people from various parts of South Africa attended the funeral of the Paramount Chief of the Karabes, Paramount Chief Mxolisi Sandile, in perfect weather at Mngqesha, near here yesterday.

And as the body was laid to rest at Heroes Hill, next to his father's grave, part of old tradition was recalled when four men from the Ngwevu clan entered the grave first to receive the R600 casket specially ordered from Cape Town.

The burial place is at the top of a hill, five kilometres by road from the chief's home near a ravine below.

It was explained later that Xhosa tradition about

the burial of chiefs was that a member of the Ngwevu clan was actually buried with the chief. In this case, the men were only in the grave to receive the casket and settle it at the side of the grave.

The funeral service was conducted by the Rev. E. M. Hopa, of the Order of Ethiopia, from Port Elizabeth.

Speakers included both the Transkei and Ciskei Chief Ministers, a representative of the Department of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr J. Serfontein, the King of the Xhosas, Paramount Chief Nohizwe Sigcau, from Kentani, the Leader of the Opposition in the Ciskei

Legislative Assembly, Chief Justice Mabandla, the late Paramount Chief's representative in the Ciskei Legislative Assembly, Mr I. L. Sangotsha and Chief D. D. P. Ndamase of Western Pondoland.

**Row at funeral  
More pictures page 11**

Also read at the funeral was a message from former Commissioner-General of the Xhosa National Unit, Mr Hans Abraham.

Paramount Chief Xolilizwe announced it had been decided the late paramount chief's wife, Mrs Nohizwe Sandile, would act as regent and

that Chief Ford Mpangele who was regent for the late chief's son, Max-hobayakhawuleza, at Emgwali, would continue until another decision was taken.

Former Ciskei Minister of Education, Chief S. Burns Ncamashe, said the death of the "eighth king in the Karabe and Phalo right hand house, had shown in the last few days there was bloodshed coming."

He hoped the dead chief would convey the message to his forefathers.

The Ciskei Chief Minister stated the casket and the general funeral parlour expenses would be paid by the Ciskei Government. — DDR.

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2 (105)

# Big new farm school

19/3/76

## Indaba reporter

An agricultural school, Phandulwazi, at Tyume will be officially opened before the end of the year.

This was revealed by the Ciskei Education Planner, Mr K. B. Tabata who said the school would probably start operating at the beginning of next year.

Mr Tabata said 1,8 million rand had been donated by Mr H. F. Oppenheimer towards the building of the school.

Mr Oppenheimer would be invited as the guest of honour at the official opening and would be given a Xhosa name, — Phandulwazi (Search for knowledge) after the school.

Mr B. Tyamzashe, the 85-year-old composer, had been asked to compose a Xhosa song for the official opening. Mr Tyamzashe said he had almost completed the song, Phandulwazi, which would be sung by the Tembalabantu High School choir.

~~Technical - Tech & Voc~~

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# Police to patrol as bus fares increase

EAST LONDON -- Police will be out in full force at Mdantsane on Thursday when increased bus fares come into effect.

The Minister of Justice in the Ciskei Government, Chief W. Maqoma, said police would be on duty to see there were no disturbances.

He appealed to all Mdantsane residents to use the buses.

Addressing a Ciskei National Independence Party rally at Mdantsane, Chief Maqoma said a clear line would be maintained between the public and the bus loading area.

Anyone who tried to prevent people boarding

the buses in any way, even by shouting slogans, would be charged with incitement.

The Minister of Education, Chief D. N. Jongilanga, told the meeting prices of petrol, liquor, cigarettes and many other things were going up and there was a good reason why bus fares had to go up.

He said the Ciskei Government had done a lot to keep the increase to a maximum of two cents a journey.

On the question of Ciskei-Transkei amalgamation Chief Jongilanga said there was a good case

for Xhosa to come under one government. But the Ciskei people had to be given a chance to decide for themselves.

He challenged the Transkei Government to scrap Proclamation R400 and to conduct proper elections if it wanted to be joined by the Ciskei.

He said the Transkei was going to independence against a decision taken by a summit of homeland leaders at Umtata.

"We shall never join the Transkei unless the Matanzima brothers retire," Chief Jongilanga said. — DDR

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# Sebe tells Reds: get out

8/3/76  
DD

**EAST LONDON —** Ciskeians did not look to the "ungodly communists, Cubans or Russians" as liberators, The Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Mr L. L. Sebe, said at the weekend.

Ciskeians would thank God to see the last of these communists leave Africa, Mr Sebe said in Welkom.

At the opening of a R45 000 residence for the Ciskei government's urban representative in the Free State he said communists had established their base in Africa and were unlikely to be diverted from their ultimate goal of "making a determined grab for the riches of Southern Africa" unless they were opposed by the united forces of Southern Africa and the Western world.

"Throughout the course of the Angolan action the Western world sat back and watched the communist Cuban and Russian forces establish an MPLA puppet government in Angola," Mr Sebe said.

There had been no evidence of any unity of purpose between Southern Africa and the Western world.

"What caused the Western world to forsake Southern Africa, an area so obviously allied to the Western way of life?" he asked.

He said the answer lay in the words of Prof. G. Olivier of the University of Pretoria's political science department, who said recently that many blacks felt the Cubans and Russians were potential liberators and their presence was a lesser evil than a continuation of the status quo in South Africa, Rhodesia and South West Africa.

"To the Western and Communist nations alike the 'status quo' implies the rallying battle-cry of 'apartheid'. Their solution is its eradication and the entrenchment of the dignity of all human beings irrespective of colour or creed in one national state of South Africa.

"To the Ciskeians and to other African nations in Southern Africa who desire to retain their own national identity it has a similar meaning, but a different solution — still the eradication of all forms of racial discrimination and the entrenchment of the dignity of all men, but within the framework of national homelands, ultimately growing to independent nationhood," Mr Sebe said.

He said this policy of homeland development was still viewed with great suspicion and ridiculed by African countries north of the Zambezi, but the Ciskeians wanted their nationhood and therefore welcomed the homeland policy.

"But if this policy is eventually to be accepted world-wide and not seen as a guise for maintaining the 'status quo' in South Africa, far more positive, energetic, sincere and effective action will need

ustrial development, education and health service improvement was needed in the homelands.

"What is holding up this programme? What are the difficulties encountered in changing the physical status quo in the Ciskei?" Mr Sebe asked.

Instead of the central government in Pretoria rising to the challenge and showing the world their sincerity as the benefactors and sponsors of the nations, they were continually arguing that there was "no money, no staff, no this and no that."

"It seems to me some revision of priorities is long overdue in regard to finding capital for homeland development. Further development in South Africa could well afford to mark time while basic requirements in the homelands are catered for," Mr Sebe said.

"Professor Olivier said: 'Now we must try to put right in a few decades what went wrong over many generations.'

"He has pinpointed the vital issue confronting South Africa today and I personally don't believe we have as much time as 'a few decades' in which to raise the standard of living in the homelands to an acceptable if not compatible level with that of the republic," Mr Sebe said. — DDR.

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# Mabandla lashes at Cabinet

20/4/76

DD

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN**  
The Ciskei Government was accused yesterday of disrespecting chiefs, of misusing government cars and of creating posts for party supporters.

The accusations came during the No-confidence motion in the Ciskei Legislative Assembly from the Leader of the Opposition, Chief Justice Mabandla.

Chief Mabandla said that among the chiefs in the ruling party, there were those with no tribal authority, no tribal offices, no land, and no defined boundaries. They were not doing what was expected of them as chiefs.

All they are elected for is to vote, he said and referred to them as "young robots."

He accused the government of taking land from some chiefs and giving it to others without the knowledge of the chiefs.

He accused the ruling party of disrespecting chiefs and said Mr A. M. Sam, of the Zwelitsha constituency, was the most irresponsible member.

He said at a party organised for Mr Sam after the Grahamstown case to declare the 1973 Zwelitsha election result invalid, a child had been put on a platform and asked: "Who is Mpangele?"

The child had replied: "Mpangele is a snake."

He said Mr Ford Mpangele was a chief and Mr Sam never reprimanded the people who were indoctrinating the child.

Chief Mabandla said Mr L. L. Sebe had promised thousands of people from the Herschel and Glen Grey areas that compensatory land would be bought for them and they

would not encounter financial, moral or spiritual problems if they remained in the Ciskei after excision.

"The people have not received the promised land and are hungry today," he said.

He accused members of the ruling party of misusing government cars. Certain cabinet members had used Government cars during the Grahamstown trial although they were entitled to travelling allowances.

He had also been shocked that seven ministers could take a plane to Cape

Town to ask for money while there was a Minister of Finance.

"Only the Minister concerned spoke in Cape Town, assisted by one of the ministers and all the third minister said was 'Dankie my baas.'"

Mr B. D. Myataza interjected to deny that seven ministers went to Cape Town.

He said his party had no confidence in a government that created positions for its favoured people.

"When Mr Sebe lost his seat as Chief Minister, a position was created for

him. As soon as he was returned to power, that position vanished. Nobody has ever been appointed to fill it."

Mr L. F. Siyo replied that nobody had ever applied for it.

Chief Mabandla accused the government of interfering in the administration of villages, locations, houses, schools, appointment of teachers, clerks and headmen.

He said the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry had removed people in the Haidtown area from their homes because he wanted grazing camps for cattle. He later resettled party supporters.

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# Ciskei Government is <sup>DD</sup> <sup>1/5/76</sup> deceitful says Ncamashe

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN**  
The Ciskei Government has been accused of being "an unreliable, deceiving and homebreaking government."

Leveling these accusations was the leader of the CNU and the only Parliament member of the party, Chief S. Burns Ncamashe, during the No Confidence Motion in the Ciskei Legislative Assembly yesterday.

He said that when people elected a government they later wanted to find out what type of government it was, how it treated them, and whether it was deep enough to appreciate that it was ruling people who had been scattered and divided by the previous white rulers or not.

He said: "Where there have been meetings of government a bad odour remains."

"The low and degrading language they use astonish the people. This type of talk lowers the dignity of these people in such high ranks and peo-

ple judge a person by his utterances," Chief Ncamashe said.

He accused the government of promoting to high positions people who besmirch other leaders who were not in the ruling party.

"A priest — (I cannot see him in the gallery today) — who when in the pulpit forgot about saints Matthew or Paul but preached against Ncamashe, got a high post in the Public Service Commission of the Ciskei."

"Today he is a great man and applauded by the Government because apparently the qualification for high positions is besmirching others," he said.

The ruling party, he said, was in itself the opposition because it worked against the same principles it was supposed to build.

Their motto, he said, seemed to be "let lies be said by everybody in the Ciskei at all times."

He accused the Government of telling lies and

said a true example was the ruling party's Chief Whip, Mr A. Z. Lamain, who, in a meeting, told people who questioned him on certain associations that "the Government cannot be asked questions."

He accused Mr. D. Nkontso of using derogatory language about hunchbacks because "he has a particular hunchback in his mind — a man in the opposition."

"When ruling party members want votes they stuff clothes at their backs and imitate hunchbacks making them a laughing stock to the people."

"It shows that they despise hunchbacks and they should know that according to the Xhosa custom they are collecting curses against themselves and we cannot trust a government that does not respect people and their customs," he said.

He accused the Government of separating related chiefs when they did not belong to the same party and also of being against amalgamation because he said they had been told by their "baas" English masters not to take any step towards unity.

He said the Ciskei did not have a "cut and dry policy."

Mr B. D. Myataza interjected: "Just like any homeland."

Chief Ncamashe: "That is a typical lie spread to people. A government stands by its own policy originating from its people and their own circumstances."

"All the khonco has as its policy is separate development which they got from Afrikaaner Nationalist Government," he said.

Mr Myataza: "This is a subsidiary government under the Republican Government and not an independent government that can have its independent policy."

He accused the Government of not doing anything and being quiet about the Grahamstown-Fingo issue.

Mr Lamani said the Ciskei Government was not responsible for what happened in Grahamstown — the Republican Government was responsible.

Mr Ouphe said people should investigate and confirm matters before making utterances in the CLA.

"This matter is in my hands and you should have asked me before levelling accusations."

Mr Ncamashe will continue with his speech when the session resumes on Monday. — DDR



# Ciskei attacks R41m budget allocation

DD  
7/5/76

## KING WILLIAM'S TOWN

The Republican Government was strongly condemned yesterday by both the ruling and opposition parties in the Ciskei Legislative Assembly for what was called an "unfair and ungodly financial allocation based on racial lines."

The Leader of the Opposition, Chief Justice Mabandla, said during the discussion of the Budget it was clear that the funds available were not sufficient to cater for the needs of the Ciskei.

He said: "Anything involving the Republican Government is viewed with suspicion because of the hardships they have enforced on us."

He told the House that if the R41 million that had to be shared by all the departments of the Ciskei was compared to the allocation for Coloureds one would realise that the Ciskei had been given nothing.

"If one compares the population of the Ciskei with that of the Coloured

people in the whole of South Africa one will realise the allocation was ungodly.

"Though we are aware of inflation we also realise that the distribution of money is ungodly and based on racial lines."

He said the Chief Minister's plea to stand together on national issues should be observed.

He said even without the excision of Glen Grey and Herschel, the sum allocated would still have been meagre.

"Such meagre sums allocated to us can only retard our progress and hence we cannot appreciate them."

"I am not anti-white but I hate the evil deeds of the white man in the same way that I hate evil deeds of a black man," Chief Mabandla said.

Chief S. Burns-Nearmashe, leader of the CNUP, said the Budget presented was understandable and he appreciated the attempts by the Government to raise more funds.

"Prices of goods have swollen and it is clear that it is not only the Ciskei that has financial problems but even whites in their assembly have inflation problems."

"We know, however, that even before the inflation era the white government was very stingy. Though they know that the money comes from us, when they have to give it to us they turn the other way," he said.

He asked the Chief Minister how far the growth programmes and development of the Ciskei would be affected or impeded by this financial problem.

He also asked if the minister could not give the guidelines to be followed to combat inflation in the Ciskei.

Mr Sebe said he was pleased that on this national issue they were speaking with one voice.

He said: "All our projects will be brought to a standstill. The money we have is only to keep the machinery of the government working."

He said he would give guidelines on combating inflation in his policy speech.

The Minister of Interior, Mr. B. D. Myataza, said he agreed with Chief Mabandla that the allocation was on racial lines and was "ungodly and unfair."

He assured the House that Mr. Sebe and his cabinet had done their best to raise more funds.

"Certain aspects in this inflation surprise us. They prove that the Bantustans have been created so that we may not be treated the same way," he said.

A million rand has

been allocated to the Transkei for a one-day celebration, half a million is to be spent on each of the new ministers' houses to be built, R1,6 million on the President's house and one million on the spread of propaganda in the Transkei.

"Where is this inflation then? It is therefore true that this is done to further divide us and to make us hate and fight each other."

The chief whip of the Opposition, Mr. P. G. Stamper, said: "I am not surprised that this is the situation."

"The homelands have been created so that we do not get equal treatment. They are meant to retard our progress and to make it impossible for us to get a fair share of the wealth to which we have contributed."

He said that when some things were said people were called communists.

"Nothing brings communism nearer Southern Africa than issues like this. This type of allocation leads our children to feel that we are fools who are wasting their time discussing such issues in this House," Mr. Stamper said.

Mr. E. G. Nkontso and Mr. A. Hoyana, both of the ruling party, said the issue should be brought to the people. The public should be urged to pay their taxes to enable the government to face its financial problems.

The house was unanimous in its condemnation of the Republican Government. Mr. Sebe said even the loan of R5,757,000 which was available would be inadequate for the needs of the Ciskei. — DDR

# Sebe rejects Transkei links, tells of threats

DD 8/5/76

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN** — The Ciskei Government had no intention of amalgamating with the Transkei, the Chief Minister, Mr. L. L. Sebe, said in his policy speech in the assembly here yesterday.

Mr. Sebe said the Ciskei had been subjected to threats of future annexation by "irresponsible Transkei politicians" who had implied "the Ciskei would lose its national identity and become but another poverty-stricken region of the great impoverished Transkei."

"But I ask," Mr. Sebe said, "of what benefit would it be to the Ciskei to become part of an independent Transkei which even at this time has inadequate financial resources to provide for the development of the area it presently administers, let alone another million hectares of Ciskeian territory?"

Mr. Sebe called for more frequent conferences with other relevant homeland leaders and said this would promote a more mature attitude toward solving the problems homelands share.

He made this plea in terms of security or national defence against communist aggression and emphasised there was no reason for not expanding this closer unity to embrace a similar regional organisation like the European Common Market.

"The origins of such a concept exist in the common customs agreement between Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland."

"The future then holds the promise of a great United States of Southern Africa acting together in terms of national security and mutually promoting close and beneficial cultural economic ties."

He said arrangements had been made for the properties of people in the Glen Grey and Herschel districts who wanted to be identified with the Ciskei. Eight farms had been bought for these people.

Mr. Sebe hit out strongly against inflation which he said meant anxiety about being unable to provide food, education and everything needed for children, including housing.

"For the middle class white, inflation means discomfort. But for the poor black, it means hunger," Mr. Sebe said.

The Ciskei would have to find a solution to help the people left jobless through inflation. Higher unemployment benefits, public service employment programmes and training efforts would have to be explored to give the people marketable skills.

"Increasing our productivity is our national priority in the fight against inflation," he said.

— DDR

14/5/76 DD

## Soldier teachers for Ciskei raises storm

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN** — The use of white soldiers in the Ciskei raised a barrage of questions from the opposition in the Ciskei Legislative Assembly yesterday.

This was during the discussion of the policy speech by the Minister of Education, Chief J. D. Jongilanga.

The Chief Whip of the CNP, Mr P. G. Stamper, asked whether the soldiers would be suitably qualified to teach.

"Any white man not properly qualified will when put in our

classrooms create problems for our children."

Mr Stamper added: "Our children take exception when they are taught by a person who is not conversant with subject matter."

He also accused some teachers of being involved in party politics "because they want to get promotion."

"Children who react to the actions of such teachers are called Pogo or Saso members."

"I hope that promotion and Africanisation will be

according to merit and the minister should take action against a teacher that holds a position in a political party," Mr Stamper said.

The former Minister of Education and now leader of the CNUP, Chief J. Burns-Ncamashe, suggested an organised increase in harnessing a number of aspirant teachers.

He urged that principals be allowed leeway in the admission age of children because "children are differently endowed."

Chief Ncamashe also encouraged pre-school preparation and said provision for such schools should be made.

On the question of the soldiers, Chief Jongilanga replied: "We shall only take qualified teachers among the soldiers."

"At the moment they are being reorientated since they are used to teaching in white schools."

Chief Jongilanga said the soldiers would start teaching in July "till the end of the year." **DDR**

# 27 Ciskei schools opened

## KING WILLIAM'S TOWN

A total of 27 junior secondary schools had been opened in the Ciskei and 100 classrooms have been added to old secondary schools to meet "the bulge" in Form 1.

This was revealed by the Minister of Education, Chief J. D. Jongilanga, in his policy speech in the Ciskei Legislative Assembly.

"The Ciskei Department of Education is the only department among all the homelands that has tackled the bulge in this way and with a great degree of efficiency."

He said as the result of

the excision of areas, the Ciskei had 496 schools, with an enrolment of 157 735 pupils and 3 363 teachers.

The ratio of 50 pupils per teacher had been reduced to 46 pupils per teacher.

He said the opening of Hlaziya in-Service Training Centre for teachers at Mdantsane was an achievement and added that the institution would play an important role in the re-training of teachers and upgrading of knowledge in various subjects.

Chief Jongilanga thanked the Anglo American

Corporation for its contribution towards the erection of the new agricultural high school at Tyhume Valley which he said would advance agricultural science and technology.

He announced that the Kama Girls' Industrial School — renamed Chungwa Girls' Industrial School — had been taken over by the Ciskei Government from April last year.

The Vukuhambe School for cripple and cerebral palsied children at Mdantsane would start admitting children soon.

"It has become possible, at least, to plan and provide for the first phase of the important project so that 30 pupils will be admitted in the course of this year."

A teachers' training college for the new junior secondary teachers' course was under construction at Zwelitsha.

This college, he said, would also train teachers for a senior secondary teachers' course, who after completion would teach senior certificate classes.

To make possible the opening of an additional teachers' training school at Mdantsane, a lower primary school had to be used and this would be expanded by erecting prefabricated classrooms.

"At the moment this school has 300 primary teachers' course students and 11 teachers," he said.

A new workshop was being added to the Mdantsane Industrial School building with financial

assistance from the Motor Traders' Association.

He said five teachers had been sent to Soweto for training in industrial education.

"As a way of improving the qualifications of serving teachers, the Department is negotiating with Fort Hare to establish a branch at Zwelitsha where tuition will be given to teachers who wish to pursue degree courses," he said.

Bursaries, he said, had been increased from R250 to R450 per student per year and there were bursaries available to high school and training school students.

Examination results were satisfactory and showed that good progress was made, Chief Jongilanga said.

He urged "all concerned to greater efforts in future to achieve and maintain an even higher standard." — DDR.

## Boost for Transkei timber industry

UMTATA — A consortium of the Xhosa Development Corporation and two large South African commercial organisations are to develop the Transkei's timber industry, the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Z. M. Mabandla, said here.

The Minister was delivering his policy speech in the Legislative Assembly in committee of supply on the appropriation: Agriculture and Forestry takes R19.9 million of the R136 million 1976-77 budget.

Devoting the most part of his speech to forestry,

Mr Mabandla said forest revenue last year was close on R2 million and the industry provided employment for 7 500 Transkeians.

The 62 250 ha under timber could, with an injection of R70 million, be extended a further 100 000 ha which would ensure R25 million annual income for the homeland.

A consortium comprising the Hans Merensky Trust, the XDC and Sappi would buy and operate the Government sawmills while establishing an integrated timber industry at Umtata within the next few years, Mr Mabandla said. — SAPA.

Wednesday,  
May 26, 1976

105

DD

# CLA rejects amalgamation

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The Ciskei Legislative Assembly has rejected amalgamation with the Transkei.**

After a heated debate yesterday, a motion by the Leader of the Opposition, Chief Justice Mabandla, calling for amalgamation was defeated by 26 votes to 13.

Strong accusations were made across the floor and the chairman, Mr. Bashe, cut the debate short after several warnings.

Chief Mabandla said the aim of supporters of separate development was to divide and rule — especially in the case of Xhosas. They wanted Xhosas to fight each other.

"Our customs and traditions are the same. Why should we be divided? We have even intermarried."

"If we are united we shall be strong. Is it the water of the Kei that causes this rift between us?"

Chief Mabandla asked whether the ruling party were not aware that if they amalgamated all the land from Komga to Cathcart would be "white spots surrounded by black areas" and therefore ceded to blacks.

"Rejection of this motion is collaboration with whites who divide us," he said.

The ruling party were insincere when they claimed they wanted more land for blacks.

Were they not aware that the whites intended moving Xhosas from Chief Matanzima Sandile's great place at Stutterheim and declaring it a white area?

The land they would get after amalgamation would be bigger than the Ciskei itself. They would also demand East London, since it was the only sea-port, he said.

Rejecting the motion, Chief J. D. Jongilanga asked: "Is the nation Chief Mabandla is talking about a conglomeration of tribes, independent tribes or a homogenous black nation?"

"We want a homogenous black nation and not tribes," he said.

He accused Chief Mabandla of wanting amalgamation because he wanted to "perpetrate tribalism under the cloak of nationalism."

"Tribalism is rife in the Transkei. We want to fight tribalism before we can talk about independence because we want to build a strong nation."

He said the opposition was inconsistent. First it had a policy of separate development, then it shifted to multi-racialism, and now it is non-racialism.

Chief George Matanzima of the Transkei had said the Transkei would never veer from separate development. How could the opposition then be sincere in wanting to join the Transkei?

Chief Jongilanga said the opposition had associated itself with the views of banned organisations.

"There is the ANC, the PAC and the Communist Party. No one can

embrace the policies of all three," he said.

Supporting Chief Mabandla's motion, the leader of the CNUP, Chief S. Burns Ncamashe, said the British colonialists had caused the division between the Transkei and the Ciskei.

"We want to revive the nation scattered by the British settlers. Amalgamation means welding the Xhosa people into one strong nation."

"The existence of two separate Xhosa nations in one province is foolish. We are components of one nation and cannot be divided just because whites divided us," he said.

The former Minister of the Interior, Mr. B. D. Myataza, said: "Nobody is opposed to amalgamation of black people of the continent. What we are opposed to is the amalgamation of sections."

Amalgamation would lead to the loss of land for consolidation. This had been made clear to Chief Kaiser Matanzima by other homeland leaders at their summit in Pretoria.

"We reject amalgamation because it is tribalistic. If it was amalgamation of all homelands south of the Limpopo it would be acceptable."

The Transkei had never discussed the question of amalgamation at cabinet level with the Ciskei.

"It is clear that it is not amalgamation they want but assimilation of the Ciskei into the Transkei," he said. — DDR

# East Cape hamlet may become tourist playground

## But, at this stage, several big 'ifs' hang over the project.

# SEBE'S

# BOOM

# TOWN

# DREAM

THE Ciskei Government is promoting a multimillion-rand scheme that will turn the Eastern Cape village of Hamburg into a high-life tourist playground and a port with the docking capacity of Cape Town.

Any one of them could scrap the project while it is still the dream of those who conceived it, including the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Mr Lennox Sebe. Hamburg, a hamlet of fewer than 500 residents at the mouth of the Keiskamma River, could become one of the top tourist and commercial centres on the Eastern Cape coastline.

**By Lester Venter**

SLEEPY Hamburg



R200-million needed to realise the scheme. If overseas financiers will be prepared to invest in the Ciskei before it becomes independent, Mr Sebe is prepared to capitulate on some of the demands he wants met before accepting independence.

If the South African Government is able to buy the land around Hamburg, thereby making it part of the Ciskei, before the plan is ready to be turned into reality. The Ciskei Government sees the project as a potentially major revenue spinner, and as a source for jobs for Ciskeians which will surpass any other source in the country existing or planned.

But the Ciskei Government itself does not have the money to back such an extraordinary undertaking. So it is shopping for financial support else

where in South Africa and in the international finance market.

In Cape Town next week, Mr Sebe is to open an exhibition which will include a model of the proposed development.

And at the end of the week, Mr Sebe will be among a party of parliamentarians to visit West Germany for three weeks. Mr Sebe could not be contacted for comment this week but it is believed he will seek investors in Hamburg during the tour.

The scheme has already attracted interest in South Africa.

A major hotel chain reported to be interested in the hotel envisaged as part of the casino and yacht basin complex.

It is unlikely that investment in a scheme of such magnitude will be found entirely within South Africa. This feeling is shared by the Cape Town firm of consultant engineers which undertook a feasibility study of the project for the Ciskei Government.

A spokesman for the firm said South African Government backing had not been ruled out.

At present Hamburg is a sleepy village with one hotel, one garage, and a few shops, all in one street. It is set on one of the most dramatic and least spoiled sections of the country's coastline.

The nearest railway station is 80 kilometres away in East London. But all that will change within five years. If predictions for the start on the tourist facilities come true, the tourists resort on the south side of the estuary, where the town is at present, will be a casino and hotel.

THIS is the Ciskei's dream that could start coming true within five years. It is a plan for a marina-style cottages and a park. The cost of this part of the development is estimated at R10-million to R15-million.

The harbour, to come later on the north side of the estuary, will cost about R70-million to R90-million. With breakwaters and other additions, the long term costs of the project could climb to an estimated R200-million.

105

# Ciskei gets going

S. Trebaine  
20/6/76

By Esmond Frank

THE recently established Ciskei National Development Corporation (CNDC) is in business to accelerate the pace of industrialisation in the homeland, says Mr Frans Meisenholl, general manager of the Xhosa Development Corporation.

Mr Meisenholl has also been appointed chairman of the CNDC.

Four of the five members of the new board are Blacks who were appointed by the Ciskei Government. They are Miss E. N. Mzazi, the Rev P. Mcaca, the Rev M. Haya and Mr C. Ngxiki.

The board, says Mr Meisenholl, will be responsible for economic development in the Ciskei which is on the threshold of major industrial development.

"The establishment of the CNDC as the homelands own national corporation is an important step that will accelerate this development," he adds.

"Initially, we will concentrate on providing financial and other help to Ciskei businessmen wishing to expand their interests."

He predicts that the new corporation, which has taken over many projects formerly owned by the Xhosa Development Corporation, will play a significant role in the development of the Ciskei's vast agricultural potential.

The CNDC employs more than 1,000 Ciskeians and 100 Whites although it is still less than three months old.

1 550  
2 105

# Sack Treurnicht and Botha demands Sebe

5/7/76 DP

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Mr Vorster has been challenged to "sacrifice

the Minister of Bantu Administration and his deputy — Mr M. C. Botha and

Mr Treurnicht — for the peace in Southern Africa."

The Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Mr L. L. Sebe, who returned from overseas at the week-end was commenting on the Soweto riots which he said he watched on TV while in Germany.

He said it was the right of each parent to educate his child in the language of his choice.

"Other nations are taught in the language of their choice but not blacks."

He said that in 1974 Mr Vorster had been asked to remove Afrikaans and to have Mr. M. C. Botha amend the Bantu Education Act but this had not been done.

He said Afrikaans could be taught as a language but should not be made a vehicle of knowledge for black children.

"Do we have to pay in bloodshed for our children? Does blood have to flow from our children for our rights?"

"The death of people in Soweto shows you cannot suppress the needs of people indefinitely," Mr Sebe said.

Though there was a lull in Soweto the issue had not been settled and "Mr Vorster must sacrifice two ministers."

Mr Sebe also warned:

"It is five minutes past midnight for South Africa and they had better take my warning this time."

He said while in Germany he had met the Foreign Affairs Minister who had assured him of financial assistance for the development of the Ciskei.

In October, he said, leading industrialists would visit the Ciskei to investigate a possibility of establishing industries.

He said steel and shoe factories had already been approved for the Ciskei.

A textile factory which had already been approved for Madagascar by the Foreign Minister had been approved for Dimbaza.

In August, he said he and one of the ministers as well as the chairman of the Ciskei National Corporation would attend a seminar in Berlin where industrialists would discuss the development of the Ciskei.

He said he had been informed in Germany that the Transkei's independence would not be recognised before its recognition by the OAU. The ambassadors in Bonn and America, he said, would soon be sent back because the two countries did not approve of the Transkeian independence and felt they should not be involved in the affair. — DDR.



Saturday,  
July 10, 1976

# Committees man sacked

**GRAHAMSTOWN** — The superintendent of works for a township to house 200 000 blacks at Committees Drift claimed yesterday he was dismissed after suggesting an alternative scheme.

He is Mr P. J. Botes, who said he had been construction supervisor on the Sishen-Saldanha project and works inspector for the Department of Water Affairs.

Mr Botes said he was ap-

pointed by the Cape Midlands Bantu Affairs Administration Board to supervise the Committees project. He was dismissed after he suggested an alternative scheme to the Chief Minister of the

Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe.

He said that soon after starting work at Committees last July he established that the proposed township was impracticable for various reasons.

They were that it would occupy too much valuable agricultural land, it would be too costly to build and maintain, local inhabitants would be uprooted, there was a lack of permanent jobs for new residents, and it was unacceptable to Grahamstown blacks and others who were to be settled there.

He said the Ciskei Government, to which the scheme would be transferred, eventually had not been consulted in its planning.

Mr Botes said he studied other areas such as Grahamstown, Peddie and Fort Beaufort and decided that the best township site was at Breakfast Vlei, near Committees Drift.

There was little chance that Grahamstown would get industries to employ its blacks and Mr Botes said he felt the development of the valuable irrigable land at Breakfast Vlei between the Fish and Keiskamma Rivers was a most suitable place for a township. With several thousand hectares ready to be developed for crop irrigation farming, many job opportunities would be created.

Mr Botes said he took the idea to the chief director of the Cape Midlands BAAB, Mr Louis Koch, who said the South

secretary, Mr J. van Onselen, and explained to them the problems with the original scheme. I also put to them my proposal and hoped that their experts would evaluate it in a full-scale investigation which, incidentally, was not done in the original scheme.

"I also contacted Mr Sebe and on a Saturday afternoon he visited me. I flew him and Prof M. Eksteen of Alice, a member of the BAAB, over the area. They were both very impressed with the idea."

Mr Botes said his second alternative suggestion for agricultural development of irrigable land on the farm Glenmore on the banks of the Fish River had since been accepted by the department of Bantu Administration and Development, and negotiations were underway to buy the land.

He said he was later instructed by department officials to tell his superior, Mr Koch, of the work he had done on his own.

At first Mr Koch showed interest in the scheme but later Mr Botes's actions became the subject of a departmental inquiry.

Mr Botes said that at the inquiry he pleaded guilty to several charges of action outside the scope of his employment. He was dismissed at the end of June.

Yesterday officials of the BAAB in Port Elizabeth refused to discuss the issue. A senior administrative official confirmed that Mr Botes was dismissed but would not

African Government would not accept it.

"My intentions were a positive approach to eliminate the unnecessary confrontation between the governments of South Africa and the Ciskei over the Committees scheme which I could not see being realised economically and politically.

"I then decided at my own expense to see the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr Cruywagen, and his

disclose the reasons.

Prof Eksteen said yesterday he did wish to comment.

Chief Sebe confirmed from his office in King William's Town that he had flown over the Breakfast Vlei area with Mr Botes.

Chief Sebe said: "He is a brilliant man who knows his work and has a sound background in agriculture. I appreciate his efforts." — DDC.

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2) 320  
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# Sebe worried Iscor may burden Ciskei

JOHANNESBURG — The Iscor distribution centre at Berlin would be a financial burden to the Ciskei unless some of the benefits were passed on to the homeland, said the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Mr L. L. Sebe.

Mr Sebe was talking at a meeting with Iscor management at Vanderbijl Park yesterday.

He told Iscor management he was beginning to wonder if he would not live to swallow the words of welcome he spoke out at a gathering of industrialists in King William's Town.

"I am beginning to wonder also whether I was foolish enough to expect a slice of the cake, when, in fact, all I am going to get is crumbs."

Mr Sebe said one of the most important reasons why Iscor selected Berlin was because of the availability of black labour.

"I do not deceive myself that a venture leading to mutual gain was ever contemplated. Industries are concerned mainly with profits. Iscor is a semi-government institution and it was my hope it would also be concerned with the carrying out of policy, but I am disappointed with developments up to this stage."

Mr Sebe said a border industry contributed little to the economy of a homeland.

"My immediate economic aim is a meal a day for my people, but I do not make that my final aim. I must look beyond that and what I am looking to is my country's ultimate economic independence."

Mr Sebe said the Berlin industrial complex would attract people living in the Ciskei areas of Mdantsane and Elitha and the Ciskei Government would have to bear the cost of accommodation and services for these people.

"Income from townships in the form of rentals totals about R1,5-million a year, but the expense of providing basic amenities and services to those townships totals about R4 million. The more houses built, the greater the overall loss to the Ciskei Government."

Mr Sebe said although most of the Ciskei's revenue came from the Republican Government in the form of a grant,

money had to be diverted from meaningful development projects to finance housing or housing maintenance for the benefit of white undertakings.

"I don't think it is unreasonable if I insist that the white sector, and in particular the industries that are benefitting directly, should pass some of that benefit on to the homeland."

Mr Sebe said Iscor would expand and attract many satellite industries which would employ many Ciskeians who would spend their money in the white areas and the trickle of money which would flow into the homeland would be negligible.

He said satellite industries would go to Berlin and East London, while very few inquiries had been made about the Ciskei.

Mr Sebe said the economic independence was vital to South Africa and Iscor could make a large contribution by encouraging satellite industries to establish in the Ciskei and by making financial contributions towards proper amenities at Elitha where most of the workers would be housed.

"In the Ciskei we have an enormous shortage of housing and I would like you to consider providing housing yourselves for your employees."

"If we place your employees on the usual waiting list, they will wait years before accommodation can be provided. If we give them preferential treatment, this will lead to yourselves and your staff becoming very unpopular," Mr Sebe said. — DDR.

(1) 103  
(2) 105

CAPL TIMES 8/9/76

# Refugees 'fleeing from Matanzima'

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN. — The Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Mr L Sebe, yesterday told the newly-appointed Commissioner-General of the Ciskei, Mr J Engelbrecht, that refugees in the Herschel and Glen Grey districts were fleeing from the wrath of Chief Kaiser Mantanzima.

The two districts were people there were existing under circumstances little better than those pertaining to wild animals".

Mr Engelbrecht, who was presenting his credentials as Commissioner-General to Mr Sebe at a function, was told the plight of the refugees was a critical problem which required urgent action by the Republican Government.

Mr Sebe said the situation in the Hewu district was "chaotic and appalling and

"If they want to go to Qwa Qwa they should tell the Qwa Qwa leader, Chief Mopeli, they are coming with their luggage, without disturbing the peace in the Transkei," Chief Matanzima said.

He accused a 13-man delegation representing the breakaway group of being arrogant agitators for not going through the "proper channels" of chiefs and headmen.

The group claimed to have a petition with signatures from 40 000 Basotho in the Maluti and Herschel districts desiring to join the Qwa Qwa homeland. — Sapa, OC.

# Ciskeians begin

25/9/76  
'great trek'

STAR

Own Correspondent

BLOEMFONTEIN — Thousands of Ciskei citizens are trekking more than 400 km to be out of the Transkei before its independence celebrations on October 26.

Believed to total about 10 000 people, the "great trek" is of their own accord

"In the 1½ hours I was in Jamestown," said a university lecturer in Bloemfontein yesterday, "at least 17 truckloads of Blacks, together with their chickens, boxes and howling dogs passed through.

It was quite a scene."

The Ciskeians are being moved by the Ciskei Government from Herschel, previously Ciskei territory but now part of the Transkei, to Whittlesea in the Eastern Cape.

"These people were given the option, and they decided they wanted to move," explained a spokesman of the Transkei Government.

A garage proprietor in Jamestown said truckloads of people had been passing through daily for a fortnight. Cattle and sheep had been moved about a month ago, he said.

(1)

103

(2)

(105)

# 300 homeless in Dimbaza

4/10/76  
STAR

EAST LONDON — Seventy-four families comprising nearly 300 people aged between three months and 60 years are living in the street while more than 100 houses are ready for occupation at Dimbaza.

The families were ejected from the houses they went into without official consent and left in the street early this month.

A spokesman for the group told their story:

"We have been trying to get accommodation for years. Some of us have been here since 1969. I came from Middelburg, Cape, then.

"For some time we have been seeing people arriving in Dimbaza and getting into new houses, but we are the forgotten people," she said.

They moved into 74 houses which were ready for occupation on September 4.

On September 9, Ciskei Government officials, police and members of the township's board told

them to get out of the houses within an hour.

When they refused they were forced to get out and their belongings were packed in the street.

"We took the matter up with the Ciskei Government the same day and after much going up and down we saw the Ciskei Minister of the Interior, Chief L. W. Maqoma, the next Monday.

"He told us we should not have gone into the houses without permission and we explained our plight to him. He promised he would look into the matter but after two weeks we are still here," the spokesman said.

"Since then we have been ordered to vacate this area, but some of us have nowhere to go because the people we lodged with are no longer keen to have us back.

"They feel we should get some of the many unoccupied houses here."

She said police had threatened to charge them for squatting and one man had abused them last week.

"Three shots were fired around us at night the other day but no one seemed to bother.

"We have also been told our belongings will be set alight if we do not move but we are still waiting for the Minister to give us word as promised."

She said many families living there had no fathers because most husbands were away on labour contracts.

Since their unauthorised occupation of the houses, all new houses have been locked up to ensure they are not occupied. — DDR

① 105  
② 275

Monday,  
November 8, 1976

# DAILY

## Ciskei chief claims white towns



**CHIEF MAQOMA** . . .  
Transkei not safe

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN** — Several towns between the Fish and Kei rivers, including East London and King William's Town, rightly belonged to the Ciskei, Chief Lent Maqoma, Ciskei Minister of the Interior, said here.

He was officially installed at the weekend as Rarabe acting paramount chief at the Rarabe Great Place, Mngqesha.

Chief Maqoma said although the Bantu Homelands Act depicted the Ciskei as land between the Fish and Kei Rivers, there was a corridor in between occupied by whites.

"We want that corridor — King William's Town, East London, Fort Beaufort, Adelaide, Bedford, Cradock, Tarkastad and Somerset East — to be incorporated into the Ciskei as these belong to

the Rarabe," he said. "We shall not rest until we have been given back that land. It bears no white claim. It was ours from time immemorial."

Chief Maqoma made other demands which were in direct contrast with the dictates of separate development.

He said he did not believe the unilateral independent republics, like Transkei, were safe scaffolds for the formation of healthy structures for good race relations.

He proposed an all-race federal-type of government for South Africa.

"In order to avoid bloodshed in this country, both black and white should come to a compromise and avoid unnecessary blind pride and possessiveness that could lead to destruction for the enemy to grab what is ours," he said.

Dealing with the wage gap Chief Maqoma said: "My people are starving in the midst of plenty, a condition they find themselves in after contributing materially with their labour to build our beloved South Africa."

He demanded an immediate review of blacks' salaries to bring them on a par with salaries paid to Coloureds "for a start."

Chief Maqoma was officially installed by the Ciskei Commissioner General, Mr J. J. Engelbrecht. — DDR.

# Whites' only chance is sharing — Sebe

EAST LONDON — "All of us, whatever our race, won't be worth a damn if the white people buy their comfort at the cost of the blacks," the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Mr L. L. Sebe, told a large crowd who turned out at the airport to welcome him back from his three week tour of America on Saturday.

Speaking before his cabinet and many well wishers, Mr Sebe said instead of being an entrenched society of four

million white people, we could be a society of 25 million working to a common end. This was the only chance of white survival.

"I say the Government must do it from a position of strength because I have seen other cultures vanish because they were incapable of doing this," Mr Sebe said.

History taught a severe lesson: "That people who give up too little too late; end up giving far more than was originally

necessary or even asked for.

"We are in that situation in South Africa now," Mr Sebe said.

If social unrest in South Africa was to be stopped job reservation had to go. "It is intended to kill the middle class of the black, and without a middle class you will get what you are getting now.

"I will even say some of the whites who are unproductive should be substituted by blacks who are

productive to fight inflation, Mr Sebe said.

It was high time private enterprise looked beyond the pay envelope. "You are giving it to people who have the same needs, whatever their colour," he said.

One of the causes of unrest was that once a young man matriculated, if he was black he was assigned to his own poverty stricken area.

He said black satellite towns had to be given full

municipal status. The land in the townships should be transferred from Administration Board ownership to the black municipalities.

"I recognise that the present population of black people in the townships is permanent. Give urban blacks the right education and economic qualifications to be entitled to participate in the South African society," Mr Sebe said. — DDR.

# Ciskei office in US to woo investors

DD 15/11/76

EAST LONDON — The Ciskei is to open an office in New York to supply information to potential investors in the homeland.

This was announced by the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Mr L. L. Sebe, in East London on Saturday after his return from a three week visit to the United States.

In a press release Mr Sebe said the office would keep American businessmen and politicians informed on the current situation and conditions of black employees in South

Africa.

It would be able to present unbiased reports to the pressure groups in America which urge that American businesses withdraw from South Africa.

It would also be able to give first hand information to American corporations as to the effectiveness of their efforts to improve the quality of life of their black employees in South Africa.

In a press conference at the East London airport Mr Sebe said:

"My discussions with businessmen met with great success. I met the top

men in Union Carbide, Mobil Oil, John Deere and the Caterpillar Corporation and they said they were going to offer me an office in New York where I would have a man to feed information to would-be industrialists and present a programme for the Ciskei to these people.

He said he had been offered a free hand to employ a man of his choice at the expense of these companies. The undertaking had the blessing of the American Undersecretary of State for Economic Affairs, Mr W. D. Rogers.

Any other homeland which wished to use the

office was welcome to supply data to feed back to would-be investors.

He said one large overseas organisation, which he would not name but referred to as OIC, was likely to establish a branch in the Ciskei which would help create a social and economic middle class in the homeland.

"This is in the bag, but I will only give details after I have consulted with my brothers (Cabinet Ministers)," he said.

Mr Sebe stressed the importance of establishing a middle class among blacks — "an effective guarantee that the future of South Africa would be effected through peaceful social evolution rather than the anarchy and destruction of revolution."

He had "significant" in-depth discussions with the American Secretary of State, Dr Henry Kissinger, and other State Department officials and said: "The American Government is acutely aware of the critical situation in the entire Southern African sub-continent and is extremely well informed as to the situation in this part of the world."

He said Dr Kissinger demonstrated that his meeting with black leaders while he was in Pretoria was not a matter of political strategy, but

must be recognised and protected just as the human dignity and rights of the blacks must be insisted upon and recognised."

He said his message to American businessmen had been: "If American businesses withdraw from South Africa the ones who will suffer will be my people."

Armchair philosophers talked about the necessity for businesses to withdraw and to force change by violence and revolution.

"These armchair philosophers are not the ones who will see their people fall beneath the bullets if they riot and wreak damage. They are not the ones who will suffer when the cake, instead of being shared by all, is broken and falls to the ground to be trampled into the dust and to be lost by all," he said.

Black students were "very hostile" towards a black South African, but were prepared to listen, Mr Sebe said.

After an address at a radical university, the University of Western Illinois, Mr Sebe was presented with a citation for a contribution "to the cause of international understanding through education."

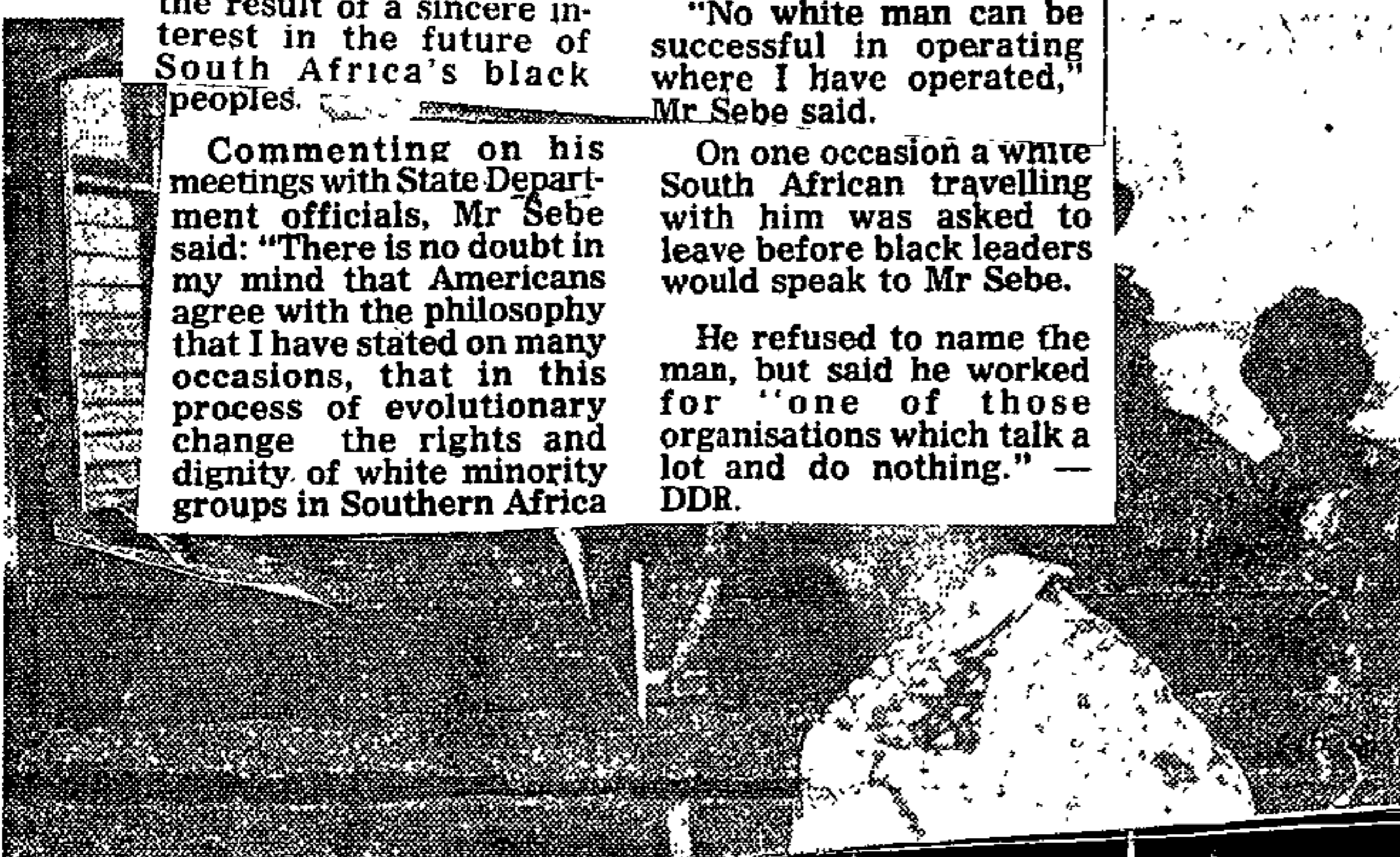
the result of a sincere interest in the future of South Africa's black peoples.

Commenting on his meetings with State Department officials, Mr Sebe said: "There is no doubt in my mind that Americans agree with the philosophy that I have stated on many occasions, that in this process of evolutionary change the rights and dignity of white minority groups in Southern Africa

"No white man can be successful in operating where I have operated," Mr Sebe said.

On one occasion a white South African travelling with him was asked to leave before black leaders would speak to Mr Sebe.

He refused to name the man, but said he worked for "one of those organisations which talk a lot and do nothing." — DDR.



# Majority rule to come — Siyo

DD  
15/11/76

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN** — Circumstances which had forced Prime Minister Ian Smith to accede to majority rule in Rhodesia would also force Prime Minister John Vorster to agree to majority rule in South Africa.

This was said by Ciskei Minister of Health, Mr L. Siyo, at a reception in honour of Ciskei Chief Minister L. Sebe, at Zwelitsha near here at the weekend.

Mr Siyo added: "The time has come for equitable sharing in this country on non-racial lines. Everything for everybody."

Referring to Mr Vorster's opposition to majority rule in South Africa, Mr Siyo said: "Mr Smith had said majority rule in Rhodesia would be attained over his dead body."

"It is ironic that he is now busy negotiating for majority rule with some of his avowed enemies, while he is still alive."

Mr Siyo added those forces which had prevailed on Mr Smith to change his attitude, would also prevail on Mr Vorster. He advised Mr Vorster to agree to the national convention suggested by homeland leaders "to decide on a common strategy before it is too late."

Referring to the recent riots where schoolchildren played a major role, Mr Siyo said: "We warned whites long ago that our children, who would not pander to dictates by whites, were coming."

Mr Siyo said his government did not endorse burning of schools or prevention of writing of examinations by students, but would not stop anybody, including schoolchildren, who contributed to the blacks' liberation efforts.

Mr Siyo, who was acting Chief Minister during Mr Sebe's absence, also divulged reasons for the Cabinet decision not to attend Transkei's independence celebrations.

He said if the Cabinet had attended it would have been subscription to the independence ideology, which would have been contrary to the

wishes of Ciskeians.

"Homeland leaders decided at Umtata not to accept independence. Transkei became dissenters. We could thus not align ourselves with a splinter group."

Chief Kaiser Matanzima's talk of takeover of the Ciskei was an insane dream on the lines of Hitler's claim of everybody's belongings," Mr Siyo said. He pointed out the only connection Ciskei had with Transkei was Gealekaland.

"We were never the same with the Bacas, Tembus, Pondos and Sothos in the Transkei," he said.

He added: "If Matanzima thinks he can use his bush army against us in his takeover bid, he has another think coming. We are men, and you should trust us." — DDC.



# Sabotage trials Sentence today

SENTENCE will be given today in the Supreme Court Cape Town in the trial of four youths, three of whom are students at the University of the Western Cape, who were yesterday found guilty of sabotage.

Bertram Consalves, 18, a post office worker, and Rudolph Leonard Knight, 19, a student at UWC, were found guilty on two counts under the Sabotage Act, in that they had set fire to two classrooms of the Good Hope Primary School on August 9, this year, and to the Kasselsvlei Post Office on August 11.

Two other students Frank Leo Coutries, 19, and Iestey Ivan Seleka 22, were found guilty of sabotage in that they had set fire to the Kasselsvlei Post Office.

The Judge President of the Cape, Justice Van Zyl, said in his judgment that the youths had elected not to give evidence or to challenge the evidence of State witnesses one of

whom was an informant and the other a State witness. All four youths made statements in court after they had pleaded guilty and had given evidence.

The Judge President said that the youths had shown a lack of respect for the law and the dignity of human beings to people of colour.

### Dissatisfaction

Rudolph Knight said that he had asked himself what had to be done to bring about changes or to show the Government their dissatisfaction so that the necessary changes could be brought about.

"Perhaps the manner in which I had done it was wrong but on that date I could not think of any other manner by which I could show my dissatisfaction," he said.

Mr J Slabbert, who appeared for the State, called for a minimum sentence of five years and said that the youths had not shown remorse in their statements nor did they regard themselves as criminals.

Sitting with the Judge President as assessors are Mr I W Greunen and Mr R Hatloph.

Mr H Levy, SC, assisted by Mr B M Kies and instructed by A M Omar and Co, appeared for Consalves and Seleka. Mr C Rogers, instructed by Essop and Co, appeared for Coutries. Mr A Motala, instructed by A M Omar and Co, appeared for Knight.

DD. 19/11/76.

# Ciskei plan for irrigation scheme

105

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN** — The Jan Tshatshu irrigation scheme near here was not proving a great financial success and was not supplying the people of Zwelitsha with foods essential for children's diets.

So said the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Mr L. L. Sebe, when addressing the tribal authorities and people of Jan Tshatshu.

Mr Sebe told the crowd the success of the project depended not only on the finance available and the expertise of officials of the Department of

Agriculture, but on the willingness and ability of the people to work.

"This meeting has been called to introduce to you Mr John Malherbe, who has been recruited to work with you on the Jan Tshatshu scheme," Mr Sebe said.

"I have full confidence that he will do his best for you and with your wholehearted co-operation, will make this scheme an outstanding economic success."

Mr Sebe said because money was being made available together with management, "do not adopt the attitude that you can now sit back and leave it to Mr Malherbe to do all the work. A lot will depend on the Jan Tshatshu council and people. Your wholehearted support and progressive effort will be vital to the success of the project."

Mr Sebe said the scheme could be a success "if you and the council want it to be a success. Forget the past and look to the future with great anticipation. Take up the challenge and show the world what the citizens of the Ciskei can do." — DDR

# Ciskei boost

(105)

DD. 19/11/76

**East London — Black business is to get a one and a half million rand shot in the arm through the Ciskei National Development Corporation.**

The corporation has earmarked loan capital of up to R500 000 annually for the next three years to help black entrepreneurs starting new businesses in the homeland.

The corporation hopes to help build up a strong black middle-class to stimulate the Ciskei economy.

Mr Frans Meisenholl, chairman of the CNDC, said more than R2,2 million had already been loaned to Ciskeians starting business ventures, while nearly R500 000 has been provided to 100 blacks in the form of building loans and bonds.

The corporation had opened a credit bureau

to discount hire purchase agreements and thus off-set the many problems blacks had in obtaining this type of finance for the purchase of items such as vehicles and farm implements.

Another new service announced by the corporation is the opening of a loans office in Mdantsane — the black city near East London.

Mr R.R. Mali, the CNDC public relations officer in King William's Town, will be available at the offices of the Mdantsane Township Manager from 2pm to 5pm every Tuesday and Friday to advise on CNDC loans, other services provided by the corporation, and to receive loan

repayments that were previously payable only at King William's Town.

Mr Meisenholl also announced the take-over by the corporation of its first garage — Ciskei Motors at Peddie — which will be used to train Ciskeians in all aspects of the motor trade including management.

Pupils at Zwelethemba Technical College near King William's Town, will be able to take practical courses at the garage, or join its staff for extended training after completing their college courses.

The garage will provide a sales outlet for vehicles and tractors. These sales will provide a sales outlet for vehicles and tractors. These sales will be financed through the corporation's new credit bureau.

108  
62

Sun Trib

# CISKEI SETS THE BALL ROLLING BY ACCEPTING MASSIVE AMERICAN AID PLAN

By BILL KRIGE 21/11/76

THE UNITED States Government is fully behind a huge multi-million rand development project for the homelands which will be sponsored by some of America's largest firms and universities in a bid to undermine apartheid.

Initially to be confined to the Ciskei, the scheme involves the building of technical colleges, houses and vocational schools as well as mammoth agricultural projects which have been shelved for years by the Republican Government through a lack of cash.

It will also involve the founding of a peace corps which will have American doctors, schoolteachers and lecturers — black and white — working to raise the homeland's health and education standards.

And it will not cost the Ciskei a cent for this remarkable aid coup, which its sponsors hope, will soon be extended to other homelands.

Details of the plan have been given THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE by Ciskei's Chief Minister Mr Lennox Sebe, who has just returned from a three-week tour of the United States.

While there, he met the American Secretary of State, Dr Henry Kissinger, the Under Secretary for Economic Affairs, Mr William Rodgers, as well as top business executives and academics.

Mr Sebe's trip was the direct result of the visit paid to South Africa two months ago by Dr Kissinger, when he met homeland leaders who presented him with a memorandum expressing their priorities for change.

In Washington, Mr Rodgers, in particular, was emphatic in his agreement with that section of the memorandum drawn up by Mr Sebe calling for the creation of a strong middle class of blacks in South Africa as the best counter to a bloody revolution.

## Breakthrough

Part of the scheme is for the Ciskei government to open an office in New York, completely independent of the South African government.

It will be staffed by anyone Mr Sebe chooses — provided they are not white South Africans.

"I regard this as a major breakthrough for us," said Mr Sebe. "Any homeland government which wants to can use its services."

The projects will go ahead whatever the objections raised by the South African Government.

"I anticipate resistance, but so what," said Mr Sebe. "All I am interested in is for my people to get a fair share. It's going ahead whatever the South African Government says. They haven't got money and all this will cost them nothing."

"I am not prepared to allow the South African bureaucracy to stop the birth of a black middle class society."

The chief sponsors of the project to open a Ciskei office in New York and to undertake the agricultural and housing projects, are the giant US firms of Mobil, Union Carbide, Caterpillar and John Deere.

A second group of sponsors are black American businessmen who, according to Mr Sebe, wield enormous financial power.

They will build vocational schools, technical colleges, garages and chain stores and train blacks to run them.

Among the projects which the first group of sponsors have agreed to tackle are an irrigation scheme at Keiskammahoeck which will cost about R6 million and employ 3 000 workers; a second irrigation scheme at Tyefu which will cost about R3 million and employ a further 2 000 labourers; and a pineapple-growing scheme near Peddie to cost R10 million and employ up to 4 000 people.

# R19m American boost for Ciskei

22/11/76

EAST LONDON — A whopping R19 million sponsorship on agricultural projects by some of America's largest multi-national corporations is in the offing for the Ciskei.

This was confirmed here last night by the Ciskei Chief Minister, Mr L. L. Sebe, who said work on the projects would start "anytime now" and would create jobs for 9 000 workers.

The projects are:

An irrigation scheme at Keiskamahoek costing R6m and employing 3 000 workers;

Another irrigation scheme at Tyefu near Peddie on the Fish River costing R3m and employing 2 000 workers; and

A pineapple growing scheme near Peddie costing R10m and employing 4 000 workers.

The workers would be housed at the project sites.

Mr Sebe said the chief sponsors were the American companies Mobil, Union Carbide, John Deere and the Caterpillar Corporation, with whose representatives he had talks during his three-week visit to America.

Mr Sebe also confirmed that a group of black businessmen would finance the building of technical colleges, vocational schools and houses in the Ciskei.

He refused to divulge the name of any of the black businessmen but said:

"The main man behind the sponsorship is a director of General Motors and is extremely powerful in America.

He even has the ear of the White House and has been doing tremendous work in elevating black businessmen in all walks of life.

He has created unbelievable opportunities for blacks, inculcating business acumen where it never existed."

Mr Sebe said he would reveal the man's name when everything had been tied up.

"I am also stalling on revealing the man's name until I have contacted other homeland leaders on this group's aid. I would like the other

to America for aid because he was not getting enough from the South African Government, Mr. Sebe said.

"The aid the South African Government is giving is only scratching the surface. We need much more than that."

He confirmed the financing would be done independently of the Ciskei Development Corporation which has hitherto handled all investment in the homeland.

Mr Sebe is convinced of the viability of the projects.

"There are two main aspects of these projects:

they are money-derivating and they will create jobs."

The projects involved the founding of a peace corps in line with the American Peace Corps idea of giving expertise to underdeveloped countries of the world.

The peace corps will have American doctors, schoolteachers and lecturers working in the Ciskei to raise the standards of health and education.

Mr Sebe said he would give a detailed account of all the projects and the aid he had received to his caucus and Ciskei Legislative Assembly members on Thursday. — DDR.

homelands also to benefit from this wonderful opportunity," Mr Sebe said.

Transkei, however, would not be included.

Asked if he had turned

25/11/76 PD

## Wage gap in police force must be rectified — Mqalo

EAST LONDON — The wage gap between black and white police could be the cause of grave discontent and the Ciskei Government would have to keep an eye on this when it took over the department, the Ciskei Minister of Justice, Chief A. N. Mqalo, said yesterday.

Chief Mqalo was presenting medals to members of the South African Police at Mdantsane

"Black and white policemen receive the same training and conduct the same duties, but there is a big gap in salaries which will have to be solved."

Chief Mqalo also said the Ciskei Government was not happy about the transfer of some of the best policemen and appealed to police officers present to keep experienced policemen in the Ciskei until after the take over of the department.

"This is the Ciskei

Government's message and I ask you to convey it through the right channels."

The District Commandant of Police, Col J. Odendaal, thanked Chief Mqalo and said he was the first Ciskei minister to present police medals.

He assured the minister there was no difference between the functions of black and white policemen who worked shoulder to shoulder with the best co-operation. — DDR.

# Chief: emulate whites in US <sup>DD.</sup> 26/11/76

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN** — South African whites should demonstrate their willingness to contribute towards the welfare and dignity of the black man as American whites had done, the Ciskei Minister of Interior, Chief L. Maquma, said here.

He was passing a vote of thanks at a report back meeting called by Chief

Minister Sebe at the Zwelitsha Hall to report on his recent US visit.

Referring to the promised American aid to the Ciskei, Chief Maquma said: "Whites in South Africa should take a cue from their American counterparts."

Commenting on his claim for towns between the Fish and Kei rivers, Chief Maquma said: "When we claim East London and King William's Town we are operating within the ambit of separate development.

"White belief that when we claim these areas we want to drive them into the seas, is wrong.

"We want to stay together with them in these areas and develop them together," he said.

Mr Sebe told the meeting new doors had been opened in America and there was promise of financial assistance for major development projects in the Ciskei.

He did not elaborate on sources of American aid.

He warned, however, Ciskeians had to participate fully in the laying out of the projects if his negotiations overseas had to be fruitful.

Mr Sebe, who saw the influence of universities in the development of the American nation, deplored Fort Hare's indifference to Ciskei development.

"A university is there to serve the interests of the

nation."

He also divulged the bond of co-operation between the Ciskei and the University of Cape Town.

He said Dr John Burns, of UCT, who accompanied him on his overseas visit, was his personal adviser and liaison officer between Ciskei and UCT.

"At practically no cost we have received (from UCT) — aid in the fields of health, public administration, architecture and planning, to name only a few."

Dr Burns said Mr Sebe's greatest achievement in America was the friendship of American black leaders he gained.

He added: "Mr Sebe did not buy favours by indulging in tirades against South Africa, but honestly told his audiences his people did not want bloody revolution.

"In representing you, your Chief Minister said you wanted recognition of the dignity of all in South Africa, irrespective of colour," Dr Burns said.

Mr Sebe said after the meeting four of his Cabinet ministers had been invited to America and countries in the East in February. — DDR.

# Government probes top Sebe man

DD-27/11/76

From J. H. P. Serfontein

**PRETORIA** — The Department of Bantu Administration has launched a thorough investigation into the alleged activities of the advisers of three homeland leaders, including the Ciskei Chief Minister, Mr Sebe.

The other two leaders are KwaZulu's Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and Lebowa's Dr Cedrick Phatudi.

The South African Government is seriously concerned about the roles of the Lebowa adviser, Mr A. Walker, the KwaZulu adviser, Mr W. Felgate, the Ciskei adviser, Mr J. Burns and their close links with Western organisations and governments, especially America.

The Government fears these influences have made the homeland leaders embark on a new strategy to break down apartheid through direct Western involvement.

The Government alleges the "change" in the attitudes during the last year of Mr Sebe and Dr Phatudi can be directly ascribed to the influence of these advisers, who have close American connections.

Mr Burns, public relations officer of the University of Cape Town, is blamed for the fact that Mr Sebe cancelled a meeting at the last minute between himself and Dr Hilgard Muller, which was arranged at his specific request to take place before

he met Dr Kissinger in Pretoria.

Mr Burns is held responsible for drafting the memo which Mr Sebe handed to Dr Kissinger.

The Government claims that since Mr Burns became Mr Sebe's adviser, Mr Sebe has become much more hostile to the Government.

The Government is convinced the new and sudden interest of US investors in the Ciskei is the direct result of the Kissinger-Sebe meeting in Pretoria.

They believe the change in US policy on investing in the homelands was largely influenced by Mr Sebe's appeal to Dr Kissinger to encourage investments because economically strong

homelands would lead to the breakdown of apartheid.

Mr Burns has apparently been appointed by Mr Sebe to represent him in talks with the US State Department in Washington. He left for the United States early in October before Mr Sebe to prepare the way for his trip during which Mr Sebe managed to obtain R19-million US investments.

Government sources claim Dr Phatudi has changed completely since Mr Walker was appointed as a research officer of the Lebowa Government in 1975.

They complain Mr Walker has become a confidant of Dr Phatudi, that he is consulted on all important matters, that he

keeps away the white Government advisers and that he drafts most of Dr Phatudi's speeches.

Although born in South Africa he became a United States citizen after studying in the US.

Mr Felgate is regarded by the Government as the "brains" behind Chief Buthelezi.

He is also accused of having drafted the Buthelezi memorandum submitted to Dr Kissinger.

The Government is also reported to be worried about the five-day international conference jointly sponsored by the African-American Institute, a New York-based organisation highly critical of the South African Government, in Maseru next week.



DD 27/11/76

## CNIP accused of witch-hunt

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN** — The ruling Ciskei National Independence Party has been accused of conducting a witch-hunt against party members suspected of planning to defect.

According to Mr L. D. Guzana, CLA member, MP for Keiskammahoek — who has resigned from the ruling party — Chief Jali of the Imiqhayi tribe had been taken to Mdantsane for questioning by supporters of the Chief Minister, Mr Sebe.

Saying he could not speak further on behalf of Chief Jali, Mr Guzana said the Imiqhayi tribe was most disturbed that a portion of its land area would be excised and given to Mr Sebe. It is believed allocation of land to accommodate Mr Sebe's chieftainship will strain relations between Party members.

When boundaries of land belonging to Ndlambes under Chief Makinana were reshaped to accommodate Chief Jongilanga's and Chief Pato's chieftainships last year, Chief Makinana resigned from the ruling party.

It was against this background that Chief Jali was reported to have been whisked to Mdantsane for questioning. He was also reported to have attended an opposition party meeting attended by Mr Guzana at Alice.

An executive member of the opposition Ciskei National Party, Mr L. Mtoba, has denied allegations of clandestine meetings between CNIP and CNP members.

But, he said: "The top brass of the CNIP are in a state of panic, anticipating a split in the ranks of the Party, all resulting from unfulfilled hopes and promises."

Asked to comment on Mr Guzana's allegation yesterday, Mr Sebe said "I refuse to be dragged into the mud by Mr Guzana's cheap antics."

DDR.

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# CNIP witch-hunt for defectors

3/12/76  
DD

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN** — The extensive witch-hunt for would-be defectors by the ruling Ciskei National Independence Party threatened the positions of at least two Cabinet Ministers this week.

This was revealed by a source close to the Ciskei Government Cabinet yesterday.

In a dramatic move early in this week, the Cabinet and certain MPs were summoned to the Chief Minister, Mr L. Sebe's office for secret meetings.

At the same time, the source revealed, Chief Jali of the Imiqhayi tribe, was whisked to Mdantsane where he was interrogated exhaustively.

Chief Jali was accused of planning to defect from the ruling party and join the opposition Ciskei National Party under Chief Justice Mabandla. Two Cabinet ministers, Mr L. F. Siyo and Chief Njokweni, were also accused of complicity in the matter.

Those who were asked to attend the meeting in Mr Sebe's office were: All Cabinet members, MPs Mr A. Lamani (Victoria East), Mr M. Sam, Mr E.

Nkontso and Mr V. Nqezo (Zwelitsha), Mr W. Bashe and Mr Q. Kewuti (Mdantsane) and Mr L. Guzana (Keiskammahoek).

Both Mr Nqezo and Mr Guzana did not turn up. Mr Guzana quit the party last Thursday. Mr Nqezo, however, denied affinity with the opposition party.

Both Cabinet Ministers also denied collaboration with the opposition. Mr Siyo, it is understood, has since lost his position as second-in-command in the Ciskei Government to Chief L. Maqoma, Minister of Interior.

Mr Bashe and Mr Kewuti also denied they had worked hand in hand with the opposition.

Other members of the Legislative Assembly mentioned in the move to defect, were Chief Busoshe (Hleke) and Chief Zwelandile (Toise).

The source added that Chief Jali and Chief Busoshe admitted, when interrogated, they had attended an opposition party meeting at Alice two weeks ago together with Mr Guzana.

There was strong speculation before the election of the Chief Minister last year that Mr

Bashe and Mr Kewuti would support Chief Ncamashe against Mr Sebe.

In a post-election reshuffle, Mr Bashe became Speaker of The House of Assembly, a move described by political observers as designed to placate Mdantsane voters and MPs.

At that stage, Mdantsane voters were fed up with the ruling party, especially Mr Siyo, and accused the Government of mishandling the Mdantsane bus boycott. Rumours were rife that Mr Sebe would dispense with Mr Siyo.

Political observers believe Chief Njokweni was appointed to the Cabinet to ensure his continued support of the ruling party.

Mr Sebe, who denied yesterday his party had launched the alleged witch-hunt, said: "Mr Guzana was not all that important in party activities. He was just a back bencher."

He also denied there were any members of his party involved in manoeuvres to defect. Mr Siyo was not available for comment. — DDR.

DD 4/12/76

# ADVISERS:

# and insult says Sebe

**EAST LONDON —** The Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Mr Sebe, yesterday hit out at reports the Government intended investigating the role of white advisers to the three homeland leaders.

The reports named Mr Sebe's adviser as Dr John Burns, public relations officer of the University of Cape Town.

Referring to an article in the Daily Dispatch on November 27, Mr Sebe said yesterday: "This article, which was attributed to Mr J. H. P. Serrfontein, came as a shock not only to me, but many Ciskeians and it can be said with certainty that it will cause consternation and disgust in the other homelands as well as overseas.

"It will pose many questions about the sincerity of the Republican Government's homelands policy.

"Since the publication of the article, the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M. C. Botha, has denied that either he or his department ordered such an investigation.

"From whatever source this report has come it has been most unfortunate.

"The University of Cape Town has in practical ways demonstrated that the Africans in this country still have friends among the whites." In his capacity as liaison officer, Dr Burns has pinpointed those areas in which the university can be of assistance to my people.

"Out of this happy relationship has flowed positive academic aid from the university aimed at uplifting my people. Fish farming projects are being investigated, lectures and advice have been given on public administration, special holiday crash courses in mathematics have been held, to mention only a few of the areas in which the Ciskei has received assistance at only minimal cost.

"In the arrangement of all these matters Dr Burns has acted in a liaison capacity between myself and the university. He has advised my government on areas in which the university could be of help to us and he was of great assistance to me in certain appointments and arrang-

ing interviews during our recent American trip.

"Dr Burns has influential academic contacts in America and South Africa and he possesses a genius for organisation in matters such as those in which he has assisted the Ciskei, but I am insulted and disgusted by the suggestion that he has power to influence me in my dealings with the South African Government or in the formation of my policy and Dr Burns himself is equally upset at this suggestion.

"Many of the allegations in the article appear to imply an almost secret liaison whereas nothing could be further from the truth. The Department of Bantu Administration is fully informed in regard to the presence and role of Dr Burns in the Ciskei. There is nothing secretive about it.

"I do not require the assistance of Dr Burns to draw up memoranda or statements for presentation to Dr Kissinger or anyone else. The memorandum to Dr Kissinger spotlighted the needs of the Ciskei and these are well-known to me and consequently I do

not require Dr Burns to spotlight them.

"It is nonsense to say I have been hostile to the Republican Government since making contact with Dr Burns. Where I have felt that the Ciskei has been unfairly treated, I have not hesitated to state its case in Pretoria. An example is the problem of Herschel and Glen Grey people. What leader could have been patient in that situation, especially when he has been let down by the Department of Bantu Administration?"

"This article has done untold harm to my image, the image of Dr Burns and the role of the University of Cape Town in the Ciskei.

"What is the motive behind the publication of this mass of untruths.

"Is this perhaps an attempt to discredit me with the contacts I have recently made in the United States and, if so, to what purpose? Do I detect behind the contents of these articles an ultra-racialistic motive and an attempt to imply that a black man cannot think for himself and must be supported by white advisers?" — DDC.

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LOS

4/12/76  
~~4/12/76~~  
Ciskei DD

# row over defector

EAST LONDON — The urban representative of Chief Z. Ulana, of Keiskammahoek, Mr E.M. Kwinana, has reacted strongly to a move to have Mr L.D. Guzana removed as a representative of Keiskammahoek in the Ciskei Legislative Assembly.

Fourteen headmen have petitioned the Chief Minister, Chief L.L. Sebe, to have Mr Guzana dismissed.

Mr Guzana resigned from the ruling party last week and has joined the opposition, Ciskei National Party.

The headmen claim Mr Guzana won his seat because he contested as a CNIP man.

Mr Guzana said he resigned from the CNIP because of the management of affairs by party members, including Cabinet ministers.

In a statement Mr Kwinana, a Duncan Village trader and an executive member of the CNIP said: "Mr Guzana still remains our MP for Keiskammahoek. I disagree with Mr Yekela that he must resign."

"Mr Guzana's statements cannot be disputed. He has long been limited to cater for the interests of the members of the CNIP only. Now he has realised he represents the whole community of Keiskammahoek, irrespective of what party they belong to."

"Statements by our cabinet ministers have made some Keiskammahoek people and headmen have disrespect for Chief Ulana."

"Misunderstandings in many locations in Keiskammahoek have resulted in the appointment of headmen by the Ciskei Government," Mr Kwinana said.

Mr Guzana, a former Duncan Village trader, now runs a shop and hotel at Sittingbourne in the King William's Town district. — DDR.

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DD 6/12/76

# Ciskei society to fight race barriers — Sebe

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN** — The Ciskei Government was committed to the creation of a middle class society in the homeland to help pull down racial barriers in South Africa, Chief Minister Lennox Sebe said at the weekend.

He was speaking at a function when Amagqunukwebe Chiefs and counsellors gave him a new name — Ngweyesizwe (Tiger of the Nation), by which he will henceforth be saluted.

Mr Sebe is a minor chief of the Amagqunukwebe tribe. His tribal authority, Khambashe, was established on November 26.

Referring to allegations of reshaping of boundaries by the Ciskei Government to accommodate new chief-

tainships, Mr Sebe said: "Those making the allegations are simply ignorant of the true facts."

In explaining the position, he said: "As land is released (by the Republican Government) chiefs in neighbouring land areas are allowed jurisdiction over the new areas."

But he said jurisdiction was temporary as the new areas were not additional land for existing tribal authorities but land "merely attached to existing land areas for convenience."

"The new areas eventually accommodate new tribal authorities in the wake of new chieftainships," Mr Sebe said.

When asked about allegations that Dr J. Burns of UCT thought for

him, Mr Sebe said: "This is a great insult to me. I am pursuing ideologies I propagated long before I met Dr Burns."

He added: "I don't need any advisers to see the sufferings of my people."

Mr Sebe said his Government was committed to the creation of a middle class society which would play a major role in the breaking up of racial barriers in the country.

He said blacks sustained such a society but Sir George Grey appreciated the society would create problems for the colonial government and destroyed it.

He added: "Maybe those who say Dr Burns does my thinking also have the same fear of this middle class society as Sir George Grey had." — DDC.

# Chief Jali quits Sebe's party

DD 10/12/76

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN**  
— Another ruling Ciskei National Independence Party member has resigned to join the opposition.

Chief B. Jali of the Imiqhayi tribe has joined Mr Justice Mabandla's Ciskei National Party.

Chief Jali said yesterday his main reason for resigning was the "carving up" of land belonging to Imiqhayi, to accommodate Chief Sebe's tribal authority.

Chief Makinana of the Ndlambes resigned from the CNIP on similar grounds, in the wake of Chief Jongilanga's and Chief Pato's chieftainships.

"Our laws and customs do not allow for the institution of chieftainship over existing chieftainship without prior approval of the reigning chief, more so, in the case of different tribes," he said

In the case of reinstatement of chieftainship, Chief Jali said descendants of such chiefs should occupy land that was occupied by forefathers of the concerned tribe.

"This being the case, why does Chief Sebe not settle where the last ruler from his family tree stayed," he asked.

Chief Jali said it was arrogant disregard of the rights of his tribe to excise portions of land belonging to the tribe to accommodate another tribe without consultation with the rightful owners.

He also accused the Government of ill-treating both Paramount Chief Mxolisi Sandile and his widow, Nolizwe, immediately after his death.

Informed sources in the Ciskei believe Mr V. Nqozo, MP for Zwelitsha, has also left Mr Sebe's party. — DDR.

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13/12/76 DD  
**Small to  
see Sebe**  
EAST LONDON  
Philosopher and poet,  
Prof. Adam Small, flew  
into East London yester-  
day on what he termed a  
"business trip."  
Prof. Small said he  
would have talks with the  
Ciskei's Chief Minister, Mr  
L. L. Sebe, tomorrow. He  
refused to discuss the  
nature of the talks.  
DDR

## Educational trust fund for Ciskei

DD  
16/12/78

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN** — Some book sellers, represented by Prof Adam Small, are to donate 20 per cent of their profits to an educational trust fund for the Ciskei.

This was revealed yesterday by Chief Minister Lennox Sebe, who had a 1½-hour interview with Prof Small on Monday.

Mr Sebe, who revealed the Cape Town philosopher and poet was his personal friend, said the matter would be finalised in another meeting at Cape Town, next Thursday. He added, however: "We are all agreed on principle. At Cape Town we shall merely put the issue down on paper."

Mr Sebe also said he advised Prof Small that needy children, irrespective of intelligence quotient, were to benefit from the fund.

He explained: "There are those needy children who are mediocre in the class, and who may not get bursaries because they are not intelligent enough. They will, however, be assisted by the fund Prof Small wishes to establish."



# Whites warned change needed

Memo. 2  
November 1976

EAST LONDON. — Black South Africans were coming to the "end of their patience" with the inflexible attitude of the authorities and the "offhand indifferent attitude" towards promises, agreements and meaningful change, the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Mr Sebe, said at New Brighton, Port Elizabeth, yesterday.

South Africa for AFRICA change is proving too great a challenge and the imbred mentality of superiority and arrogance of a white skin will set the stage for catastrophe."

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8. Need to write up the project on measles done by Dr. Dick and study the results in terms of legislation and reduced incidence of measles.

9. Proposal for an action committee to provide information and stimulate interest in team project work and liaise with Saldru. Suggestion that initial research on a number of diseases i.e. the literature available, previous research, would be most helpful. In March Saldru and the action committee should meet again to research official sources of statistics in more detail and to organise the research teams. The teams should work towards a report which may or may not count towards their course, which should be ready by June or July. In July or August a workshop might be held (later would interfere with exams) at which the reports could be presented and discussed, and fieldwork planned to fill in important gaps in the data available. The fieldwork could then be done in some cases as project work for electives or courses, during the long vac' in summer 1977/78.

Mr Sebe said he visualised a United States of Southern Africa in which the Ciskei would be a member state. Matters of common interest such as defence would be handled on a regional basis.

"This will mean change, fundamental change in the complete abolition of apartheid and all the apartheid laws on the statute book and especially and immediately the apartheid and depraving pass laws.

In this context, my Government and I were appalled by the Republican Government's rejection of the Theron Commission's report which offered such a fine opportunity for meeting the current challenge for meaningful change in race relations in South Africa."

He said the aspiration for the homeland concept were now "tempered by suspicion and unfulfilled promises."

We are beginning to doubt whether the challenge confronting the white aristocracy of

Instead of the realisation of dreams for an uplifting of the black man, "we actually have the reality of the homeland dumping ground.

Then again we have the excision of the Herschel and Glen Grey districts, formerly part of the Ciskei, and now hastily incorporated into the Transkei as an independence gift to Matanzima, leaving some 30 000 Ciskeians to flee his wrath and move into the Hewi district."

Mr Sebe said about 20 000 people were now existing in temporary accommodation with their livestock on about 5 000 ha of land, and with no work opportunity of any kind.

"Without the land and without the development finance, our Ciskeian homeland is nothing but a pipe dream," Mr Sebe said. — DDR.

Francis Wilson and Gill

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with a number of small groups of economics and ther Faculties; each to study a particular mation on incidence, geographic differences redisposing factors, methods of treatment, and prevention, effects of the disease, costs of curing or preventing the complaint and the benefits

Saldru is willing to help with any current or proposed research as far as limited medical knowledge allows, e.g. planning, drawing up questionnaires etc. Contact Saldru, Division of Research, School of Economics, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch 7700. Telephone: 69-8531 Ext. 453.

# Varsity against medical move on Blacks

Mercury Reporter

THE NATAL University resolved unanimously to oppose a Cabinet decision to exclude Black students from the Medical School in Durban.

It is to seek a joint interview with the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr. M. C. Botha, and the Minister of National Education, Senator J. P. van der Spuy, to discuss the Cabinet's decision to phase out the admission of the students.

The council gave its strongest support to the opinion expressed by the Board of the Faculty of Medicine "to do everything possible to reverse the Cabinet decision."

It will also seek an interview with the Administrator of Natal, Mr. Ben Havemann, to discuss the problem.

The acting Dean of the Medical School, Prof. J. V. O. Reid, speaking on behalf of the council, said that he did not believe that it was in the best interests of the health of the nation and the training of African doctors — of which there was a severe shortage — to stop the admission of Black students to the school.

"An example of this is that there is one African doctor per 44 000 of their population group while there is one White doctor per 400 of the White population."

"The council believes that for many reasons the Medical School should continue to operate as at present and that the new Medical University of South Africa should form a second training centre for African doctors."

Prof. Reid added that during the last few years there had been a rapid increase of qualified Africans coming forward to the school.

"The rate of increase during the past two or three years has been much greater than it was about 10 years ago," he